Chapter VII

RELATIVE AND COMPLIMENT CLAUSES

7.0 INTRODUCTION

Discussions in the previous chapters focused on independent clauses. This chapter focuses on subordinate clauses like clauses that occur as dependent element to a main clause. Relative clause will be discussed first then followed by the discussion of complement clauses then adverbial clauses.

7.1 RELATIVE CLAUSE

Relative clause (RC) is a type of subordinate clause that functions as modifier of a noun phrase within the main clause. It is an entire relative clause that is used to modify the head of the NP.

Central Ifugao relative clause is a post head modifier as in (7.1). When it occurs before the head, noun markers are used, and when it occurs after the head, it is followed by a REL Clause. The word *?an* in this sentence is a relativiser (REL); it links the head to the relative clause. The relativiser is the first constituent of the relative clause. The common argument relative clause shared with the main clause is deleted.

(7.1) *?innala? nan kindi an indaṯ miko i bugan*

?<inn>la   =a? [nan   kindi]HEAD [?an ?<in>idaṯ   mikɔ   ?i bugan]RCL

PERF.TRN.AG.get 1SG TRM.DEF.SG candy   REL PFT.TRN.AG.give PN.miko LK PN.bugan

'I took the candy that Miko gave to Bugan'

(7.2) **pinate'**   **nan**   **ulog**   **an nangalat**   **hinan**

ungah

p<in>ate   =aʔ [nan   ʔulog]HEAD [ʔan nun-   kalat hinan   ʔungah]RCL

PERF.TRN.AG.kill 1SG TRM.DEF.SG snake   RELV NLZ.PER.bite TRM.DEF   child

'I killed the snake that bit the child.'

Note that there are other uses on ʔan; it can also be used as linker to link a noun and an adjective as in *ʔoŋal ʔan ʔulog* 'big snake' or a question particle as described in the previous chapter, others more. They are not discussed in this paper.

7.2 ADVERBIAL CLAUSE

Adverbial clause (ADVC) is a type of subordinate clause that functions as a peripheral constituent of the main clause, supplying it with additional semantic information. Table 1 lists the adverbial relations and there meaning.

Table 7.1 Lists of Logical relations

Logical relations	Balangao	Meaning
Reason	*te , ʔo te*	'because', 'it is because'
Purpose	*ta , ʔo ta*	'so that'
Condition	*nu, ʔonha,*	'if'
Concession	*taʔon ʔon* *taʔon di,* *taʔon di kalina di/ya*	'in spite of' 'even though' 'even if'
Temporal	*handi, hidin (hidi ʔan)*	'when'
Sequence	*ʔiaŋganah, ya den (ya deʔan)*	'until', and then, while
Counter-sequence	*ta ʔahi*	'before'
Contra-expectation	*ʔonnot, deyot, taʔonnot*	'instead', 'in spite of'

7.2.1 Reason

In an adverbial clause that provides a reason, the particle *te* 'because' occurs in the initial position of the subordinate clause. See (7.3).

(7.3)   umanamuta   te   umudan   nin

[ʔ<um>anamut   =aʔ] [te   ʔ<um.udan   nin]RC

INT.AG.IMPF.go.home 1SG   because INT.AG.IMPF.rain may.be

'I go home because it might rain.'

7.2.2 Purpose

Purpose clause is an adverbial clause that gives the purpose or goal of the main clause. It uses one of the adverbial particles *ta , ʔo ta* that also introduced the relative clause. Consider example (7.4) below.

(7.4) ***umanamuta   ta   e'   panganon   nadan   papah***

ʔ<um>anamut   =aʔ   [ta   ʔe =aʔ pa- kanon   nadan   papah]RC

INT.AG.IMPF.go.home 1SG   so.that go   1SG TR.AG.IMPF.feed TRM.PL duck

'I will go home so that I will go and feed the ducks

(7.5) ***umeya'   o ta   wa'e   bo ya nibangada'***

[ʔ<um>e =aʔ] [ʔo ta   waʔe   bo ya ni-bangad =aʔ]RC

INTR.AG.PERF.go 1SG so.that some.time again LK PER.return 1SG

'I go so that I will return again sometime.'

It is observed that the two adverbial particles or markers have no semantic difference. It may be the other one is shorter or contracted form of the longer ones.

7.2.3 Condition

A condition adverbial clause encodes a situation that the speaker thinks must happen before that which is expressed in the main clause can happen. It introduced by one of

the subordinators (SUBR) *nu* and *ʔonha* 'if' and occurs before the main clause. Subordinator *nu* is used for non-past events, while *ʔonha* is for past event. Normally the adverbial clause follows the main clause as in examples (7.6) and (7.7).

(7.6) **mun'ihkula'**   **nu**   **waday**   **idatyuh**   **pihhuh**

[mun- ʔihkul   =aʔ] [nu   wada -di ʔidat   =yu –hi   pihhuh]RC

INTR.AG.IMPF.school 1SG   SUBR.**if** exist   LK   TR.AG.IMPF.give 2SG TRM   money

'I will go to school if you give money.'

Lit. 'I school if there is money that you can give.'

(7.7) **nun'ihkula'**   **ot** **onha** **waday**   **indatyuh**   **pihhuh**

nun- ʔihkul   =aʔ ʔot ʔonha   wada -di ʔ<in>dat =yu hi   pihhuh

INTR.AG.PERF.school   1SG PART SUBR.**if** exist   LK   PERF.give   2PL TRM money

'I should have gone to school if you gave me money.'

The adverbial clause may be fronted and when that is done, the main clause are joined together by logical connector (LC) **ʔot** . The slight difference between the sets is logical relation, that of consecution, between the conditional clause to the main clause. Compare the above two examples with (7.8) and (7.9) given below.

(7.8) **nu**   **waday**   **idatyuh**   **pihhuh**   **ʔot**   **mun'ihkula'**

[nu   wada -di ʔidat   =yu –hi   pihhuh]RC ʔot   [mun- ʔihkul =aʔ]

SUBR.**if** exist   LK   TR.AG.IMPF.give 2SG TRM   money   LC.then   INTR.IMPF.school 1SG

'If you give money, then I will go to school.'

Lit. 'If there money that you will give, then I will go to schol.'

(7.9) **onha**   **waday**   **indatyuh**   **pihhuh** **ʔot**   **nun'ihkula'**

ʔonha   wada -di ʔ<in>dat =yu hi   pihhuh ʔot   nun- ʔihkul   =aʔ

SUBR.**if** exist   LK   PERF.give   2PL TRM money   LC.then   INTR.AG.PERF.school   1SG

'If you gave me money, I should have gone to school.'

7.2.4 Concession

Central Ifuago language may have at least two types of concession clauses. They are briefly discussed in turn below.

7.2.4.1 In-spite-of concession. A circumstance in the main clause that the speaker strongly believed to be true in spite of the circumstance encoded in the adverbial clause. In other words what the main clause says is true even if what the adverbial clause says or does. This adverbial clause is introduced by the form **taʔon di** 'in spite'. Example (7.10) illustrates this.

(7.10) **taʔon di   nahamintuh   naʔe   ya   magde damdama**
        [taʔon di   na- hamintu -hi naʔe]RC ya [magde   damdama]
        ADV.**in.spite** PER.conrete   TRM DEM.that LK IMPF.slide   still
        'In spite of it being concreted, it will still erode.'

7.2.4.2 Even-if concession. Normally a circumstance encoded in the main clause would be different if the circumstance encoded in the adverbial clause would happen but the speaker still believes would be changed. This adverbial clause would be introduced by the form **taʔon ʔon** 'even though'. Consider example (6.11).

(7.11) **taʔon on   imbagan   gobernador   ya   maid ha idatmih pihhuh**

        [taʔon ʔon   ʔiN- baga -nan gobernador]RC ya [maid ha   ʔidat =mi -hi pihhuh]

        ADV.even.though PER.say TRM. governor LK [non.exist TRM.IND give 1PL. TRM. money

        'Even though the governor promised it, we will not give money.'

        Lit. 'Even though the governor said it, we will not give money.'

7.2.5 Temporal-simultaneous adverbial clause.

Temporal-simultaneous clause encodes an event that occurs simultaneously with the main clause event. It is introduced by the subordinator *hidin* 'when' and may occur

before the main clause, as in (7.12) and (7.13). It may also be introduce by the subordinator *ya den* (contracted form of *ya de ʔan*) 'while' but in the case it follows the main clause, as in (7.14).

(7.12) ***hidin immali amih baleyu ya wahdi ayuh payoh***

[hidin ʔ<imm>ali ʔami -hi bale =yu]RC ya [wada hidi ayu -hi payo]

when PERF.come 1PL.EXC TRM house 2SG.POS LK exist there 2PL TRM field

'When we came to your house, you were in the field.'

(7.13) ***wahdi ayuh payoh din immali amih baleyu***

[wada hidi ʔayu -hi payo] [hidin ʔ<imm>ali ʔami -hi bale =yu]

exist there 2PL TRM field **when** PERF.come 1PL.EXC TRM house 2SG.POS]RC

'You were in the field, when we came to your house.'

(7.14) ***mangali amih baleyu ya den mange ayu boh***

[maŋ-ʔali ʔami –hi bale =yu] [ya den maŋ- ʔe ʔayu boh]RC

IMPF.go 1PL.INC TRM. house 2SG.POSS **while** IMPF.go 2SG also

'We were coming to your house while you also leaving .'

7.2.6 Sequential adverbial clause.

A sequential adverbial clause is a temporal adverbial clause that encodes an event that immediately precedes the main clause event. It normally occurs before the main clause. It is introduced by the verb phrases *nagibbu* 'finished' or *hidin nagibbu* 'when finished'. Example (7.15) illustrates this.

(7.15) ***hidin nagibbun kinlonda nan itungu ʔot munhaʻangdah***
bogah

[hidin nagibbu ʔan k<in>olonda nan ʔitungu]RC ʔot [mun- haʔaŋ=da hi
bogah]

when finished LK   PERF.split   TRM. fire.wood then IMPF.cook   3PL TRM rice

'After they finished splitting the fire wood, (then) they cook rice.'

Note: The used *hidin nagbbu* is different from *hidin nagibbu ʔot* in the later is used as a summary of the preceding clause. See section 7.2.8 for the discussion of summary clause.

Another sequential adverbial clause is one that the speaker believes must happen before the main clause event can happen, and it usually occurs before the main clause also. It is introduced by the word *gahin* 'unless/until', as illustrated in (7.16). However, it can also occur after the main clause, as in (7.17).

(7.16) *gahin   di matdukan   ya ahi   waday   alanyuh*
dolog

[gahin   di ma-tudukan   ]RC ya ʔahi   wada -di ʔala –on =yu –hi dolog

unless LK IMPF.drain.water   LK before exist LK IMPF.get   2PL TRM mud.fish

'Until (it) drains some water, before you can get any mud fish.'

(7.17) *maid di maʼalayuh   dolog   gahin   di ma- tudukan*

Maʔid di maʔala =yu -hi dolog   [gahin   di ma- tudukan]RC

non.exist LK IMPF.get   TRM mud.fish **unless** LK IMPF.drain.water

'You would not get any mud fish, unless (it) get drained a little.'

7.2.7 Plain temporal sequential clause

A temporal sequential adverbial clause is a temporal adverbial clause that encodes an event that happens after the main clause event and occurs after the main clause. This relative clause is introduced by the word *ʔot ʔahi* 'before'. Example (7.18) illustrates this.

(7.18) ***immanamut   amih   numboblayanmi   ʔot ahida***

numpapatteh

ʔimmanamut ʔami   -hi numboblayan =mi   [ʔot ʔahi =da

numpapatteh]RC

IMPF.go.home 1PL.EXC TRM. home.place 1PL.EXC.POS **before** 2PL PERF.REC.quarrel

'We returned to our village before they quarrel among themselves.'

7.2.8 Summary clause

Summary clause is clause that repeats the previous clause or probably an episode in a story into a short clause and the same time functions as an introduction of the next clause or episode. A number of grammarians technically called the 'tail-head' device in narrative discourse. Tail-head device has two types: One repeats the main verb in the preceding clause following: [V + (PRON) + ʔot] patern; the second is the use of the generic summary statements **nagibbu ʔot** … 'then after that ….' or **hidin nagibbuh diye ʔot** … 'when that was finished…'. This paper is concerned with the later, and example (7.19) provides us an illustration.

(7.19) *immeda   naki'ap'apput   nadan u''ungah   ad lagawe.*
ʔimme =da naki ʔap ʔapput   nadan CVC-ʔuŋa -hi   ʔad lagawe
PERF.go 3PL PERF.participate.contest TRM.PL PLZ.child TRM PLM lagawe

'The children went to participate in the contest in Lagawe .'

hidin nagibbuh diye ot   mumpanganamutda   babaleda
hidin nagibbuh diye ʔot   muNpa- ʔanamut =da CV-bale =da

when finished that   then PERF.ASS.go.home 3PL   PLZ.house 3PL.POS

'**When that was finished**, each of them went to their houses.'

7.2.9 Complement clauses

Complement clauses are clauses that occur as complements of a verb; in other words, they are required by the sub categorization features of the verb. They typically function as the subject or object of another clause they are attached to and they occur in extended argument slot. It is introduced by complimentizer (COMP) *ʔan*. Example (7.20) illustrates this.

(7.20) ***imbaganan***   ***da'mi***   ***an***   ***waday***   ***Imbabaledah***

[ʔiN-baga]V   [=na]A   [-ʔi   daʔmi]O   [ʔan   wada   -di   imbabale   =da]E

INT.PERF.tell   3SG   LK   1PL.EXC   COMP exist   TRM   child   3PL

'He/She told us that they have a child.'

7.2.10 Complement taking verb

There are verb that take (nominal) compliment clause. As defined somewhere, compliment clause provide additional information on a noun phrase. Example (7.21) below shows that *ʔala* 'get' is a complement taking verb. The verb of the complement clause *nagah* 'fall' occurs at the end part and is not inflected with verb agreement marker. It serves as the head of the main clause it occurs.   There are four semantic types of Complement taking verbs namely: transfer, utterance, perception, cognition and emotion verbs. Examples of each type follow.

7.2.10.1 Transfer verb

(7.21) ***inːalada***   ***nan***   ***hibluna***   ***an nagah***

[ʔ<in>alan =da]$_{MAT\ CL}$ [nan   hublu=na   ʔan   na-gah]$_{COMPL\ CL}$

TR.PERF.get =3PL   TRM.DEF book=2SG.POS LK   PFT-fall

'They got her book that fell'

7.2.10.2 Utterance verb

The example below shows that utterance *kalyon* 'say' and *baga* 'tell' are complement taking verbs. In this example the complement clause is a direct quote as in (7.22).

(7.22) **diŋol un   kalyonay   ume   tau   makikkan hi baleda**

[diŋol =ʔu ʔan kalyo =na]MAT CL [-di ʔ<um>e tau makikkan hi bale=da]COMP CL

PERF.hear 1SG LK IMPF.say 1SG   LK IMPF.go 1PL.INC join.eat   at   house 3PL

'I heard him/her saying that 'we join them eat at their house''

Lit. I heard him/her saying, we go (and) join them eat at their house.'

7.2.10.3 Perception verb

Perception verbs require the semantic roles perceiver and a stimulus as illustrated in (7.23).

(7.23) **tinnibo'   nan   tagun   namalattug hinan   baka**

[t<inn>ibo=ʔu]MAT CL [nan   tagu ʔan na-malattog hinan   baka]COMP CL

TR.PERF.see =1SG   TRM.DEF person REL VLZ.shot   TRM.DEF cow

'I saw the person who shot the cow.'

7.2.10.4 Cognition verbs

Cognition verbs require the semantic role of cognizer and idea as in (7.24).

(7.24) **ʔnnila'   an   waday   ploblemanah**

ʔ<inn>ila =ʔu ʔan   wada di   ploblema =na

INT.PFT.know 1SG. REL exist TRM.IND problema =2SG

'I recognized that he/she has problem'

7.2.10.5 Emotion verbs

Emotion verbs involve the semantic function of an experiencer and may also require a stimulus. Compare sentences (7.25) and (7.26).

(7.25) **minomnomana'   tayyah**

mi- nomnomon =ʔu tayyah

INT.IMPF.worry =1SG PART.(intensifier)

'I am really worried'

(7.26) ***bimmungota' hinan kinalina***

        B<imm>uŋot　=ʔu　hinan　k<in>ali　=na

        TR.PERF.angry　=1SG　TRM　PERF.say　2SG

        'I got angry at what he/she said.'