ILONGOT

One of the best examples of the stability of functors is the case of Ilongot in the Philippines. Dyen (1965:32) classified it outside of all Philippine groups as an independent member of the Northwest Hesion. Walton (1977:18) classified it as the first to split from Northern Philippine languages; he discounted its higher percentages shared with Southern Cordilleran (Pangasinan and Karaw), with which it does belong, as attributable to mutual borrowing from Pangasinan.

The Ilongot lexicon shows much independent innovation, and hence the interference with its lexicostatistical scores. But if one looks at Ilongot functors. particularly the pronouns and deictics, the similarity to other Southern Cordilleran languages' becomes apparent. [See Table 17]

TABLE 17. Ilongot Pronouns and Deictics Compared with Some Other Members of South Cordilleran.

PRO Kayapa Inibaloi Pangasinan Ilongot COG? PROTO-SC

1 hiʔgak siʔkaK siák siʔak + \*si-[ka]-ák

1+2 hiʔgata siʔkata sikatá sikisi + \*si-ka-tá

2 siká sika + \*si-ká
 hiʔgam siʔkam - \*si-ka-m[u]

3 hiʔgatu siʔkato sikatú siya - \*si-ka-tú

1+1 hiʔgami siʔkami sikamí sikami + \*si-ka-mí

1+2+ hiʔgatayu siʔkitajo sikatayú sikisi + \*si-ka-tayú

2+2 hiʔgayu siʔkayo sikayú siki + \*si-ka-yú

3+3 hiʔgada siʔkara sikará siyay dɨ - \*si-ka-dá

This subgrouping of Ilongot with other Southern Cordilleran languages is further substantiated on the basis of exclusively shared innovations: the replacement of PPH \* ña *his*/*her* by \*tu, the \*sika-nominative pronoun formative, the deictic \*tan denoting position near addressee, the deictic \*man denoting remote position; the assimilation of PPH \*a in the penult to the vowel in the ultima (PPH \*ta:[ʔ]uh person> SC, Ilongot tuʔu) or to a final diphthong (PPH \*ka:yuh tree, wood> PSC \*kiyaw > Ilongot kiyu); lexical innovations including Ilongot dɨ:gin, Inibaloi cadin. Pangasinan dalin *earth* (replacing PPH \*ta:naq. \*lu:paq), Ilongot tawen, Inibaloi taban, Pangasinan táwən *sky* (replacing PPH \*la:ngit; note PPH \*taqwen *year*).

While any innovation can be borrowed or can spread across language boundaries, functors tend to be less open to large scale borrowing or systematic replacement since functors consist of c1osed paradigms or restricted-class morphemes. Thus, a single pronoun or verb affix might be borrowed, but not an entire paradigm. The Ilongot functors that do not agree with those of the other SC languages turn out to be either retentions (e.g., siya he/she < PPH \*siya, or tu this < PPH \*'i-tu), or independent innovations (e.g., Ilongot siyay-da < PSC \*siyay this + \*-da they, or the final -t on the locatives replacing the final consonant of the stem) [note a similar paradigmatic replacement by -y in the Pangasinan topic deictic alternates].