

Lexical Relations in Ilokano

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Around sixty kinds of lexical relations have been recognized in languages of the world (Grimes 1986). In this paper, I present evidence for a range of lexical relations in the Ilokano language.

Grimes explains the meaning of lexical relations in terms of the way two words are related but differ in meaning, giving examples such as *write* and *writer*, *row* and *rower*. He claims that "the lexicon of every language is organized in terms of some such set of relations". I will now exemplify some of the ten types of lexical relations attested in Ilokano. 1) Verbs with an implied generic object, e.g., *ag-diram'os* 'to wash one's face' where the implied noun is 'face'; *aginnaw* 'to wash dishes', implied noun, 'dishes'. There is no word for 'face' in *agdiram'os*, nor word for 'dishes' in *aginnaw*. 2) Derived nouns expressing an agentive relation, e.g., from the verb *agsugal* 'to gamble' the derived noun is *mannugal* 'gambler', *agsurat* 'to write', *mannurat* 'writer'. 3) Reduplication of a noun describing a condition of that noun, e.g., *saka* 'foot', *saka-saka* 'barefoot'; *ima* 'hand', *ima-ima* 'empty-handed'. 4) Derived verbs denoting a quantum, e.g., *sangalilig a sua* 'one section of a pomelo'; 5) Derived verbs denoting function, e.g., *karayan* 'river', *agayos* 'to flow', *sabong* 'flower', *agukrad* 'to bloom'.

I will then show how these derivations are handled in the dictionary where they are listed under the root as the headword, with a grammatical and/or semantic label.

REFERENCE

Grimes, Joseph E. 1986. *Catalogue of lexical relations*.