

Kaganapan ng Pandiwa

The discussion that follows is how I interpret the information I obtained from a few Filipino textbooks and several Internet resources. If you discover errors in my interpretation, I appreciate that you inform me immediately by leaving a comment on the blog samutsamot.com. I would not want this blog to be a source of incorrect information. Let's help each other understand and explain topics in the Filipino subject for our children or students. Thank you very much. – samutsamot_mom

In Filipino, the complement of the verb or verb complement is called the **kaganapan ng pandiwa**. A **complement** is a word or a phrase that completes the meaning or sense of a subject or verb.

It is important to remember that the **kaganapan ng pandiwa** is found in the predicate (panaguri) of a Filipino sentence, not in the subject (simuno/paksa) part of the sentence. This should not be confused with the focus of the verb or **pokus ng pandiwa**, which is found in the subject part of a Filipino sentence.

Since most Filipino sentences begin with the predicate, it is useful to first convert this type of sentence to one that mentions the subject first. In Filipino, this means converting the sentence from having the **karaniwang ayos** to the **di-karaniwang ayos**. In the **di-karaniwang ayos**, the subject is mentioned first, then the word **ay**, and finally the predicate. For example, the sentence

Itinanim ng matsing ang puno ng saging sa basang lupa. (karaniwang ayos)

may be converted to

Ang puno ng saging ay itinanim ng matsing sa basang lupa. (di-karaniwang ayos)

The subject (simuno/paksa) of the sentence is ang puno ng saging and the predicate (panaguri) is itinanim ng matsing sa basang lupa. The verb in the sentence is itinanim.

The two phrases ng matsing and sa basang lupa are the verb complements. Verbs can have more than one complement in a sentence. Therefore, when someone asks you to classify the verb complement of a sentence, it must be known which complement the person is referring to.

The topic on **kaganapan ng pandiwa** (for fifth grade students) introduces seven types listed below. I assume there are more, but these are the ones in my daughter's Filipino textbook.

These seven types differ in their “relationship” with the verb. In order to tell which type a verb complement falls under, you must be able to tell what key question the complement is answering. In the examples that follow, the verbs are in boldface and the verb complement being specified is underlined.

1. Kaganapang tagaganap o aktor: This is the part of the predicate that tells who does the action expressed by the verb. The doer of the action is identified by this complement. In the sentence

Ang puno ng saging ay **itinanim** ng matsing sa basang lupa.

the phrase ng matsing answers the question “**Itinanim** nino?” (Itinanim ng matsing). Therefore, this is the verb complement of the type **kaganapang tagaganap o aktor**. The **kaganapang tagaganap** usually begin with the words **ng**, **ng mga**, **si**, or **sina**. The **kaganapang tagaganap** can also be a pronoun (panghalip) such as **niya**.

Kinain niya ang huling piraso ng keyk. (Ang huling piraso ng keyk ay **kinain** niya.)

2. Kaganapang layon: This is the part of the predicate that identifies the receiver of the action expressed by the verb. The receiver is the object(s) or person(s) to which the action is being done.

Nagtitiklop ng mga damit si Angela para sa kanyang ate.

(Si Angela ay **nagtitiklop** ng mga damit para sa kanyang ate.)

The phrase ng mga damit answers the question “**Nagtitiklop** ng ano?” This phrase is the verb complement of the type **kaganapang layon**. The damit (clothes) receives the action expressed by the verb **nagtitiklop** (folding). Angela folds the clothes. Note that the phrase para sa kanyang ate is another type of verb complement which will be discussed below. Also note that the phrase si Angela is not a verb complement because it is not part of the predicate.

3. Kaganapang tagatanggap: This is the part of the predicate that identifies for whom or for what the action (expressed in the verb) is done. This tells us who or what the action benefits.

Si Angela ay **nagtitiklop** ng mga damit para sa kanyang ate.

The phrase para sa kanyang ate answers the question “**Nagtitiklop** para kanino?” This phrase is the verb complement of the type **kaganapang tagatanggap**. The ate (elder

sister) is the benefactor or is the one benefitting from Angela's action of folding. The **kaganapang tagatanggap** usually begins with the words **para sa** or **para kay**.

I am not certain if this type of verb complement is restricted to people, but I have seen examples such as *para sa kabutihan namin*, *para sa kaarawan ko*, *para sa nasalanta*, etc.

4. Kaganapang sanhi o dahilan: This is the part of the predicate that identifies the reason or cause behind the action expressed by the verb. This type of verb complement usually begins with words such as **dahil** or **dahil sa**.

Uminom ako ng gamot dahil masakit ang aking ulo.

(Ako ay **uminom** ng gamot dahil masakit ang aking ulo.)

The phrase *dahil masakit ang aking ulo* answers the question "Bakit ka **uminom** ng gamot?" This phrase is the verb complement of the type **kaganapang sanhi o dahilan**. The cause or reason for him/her drinking medicine was his/her headache. Note that the phrase *ng gamot* is also a verb complement (**kaganapang layon**) that answers the question "**Uminom** ng ano?"

5. Kaganapang kagamitan: This is the part of the predicate that identifies the tool or object used to perform the action expressed by the verb. Sometimes this is called **kaganapang instrumento** or **kaganapang gamit**. This type of verb complement usually begins with the words **sa pamamagitan ng** or **gamit ang**.

Si Raul ay **naghukay** sa bakuran sa pamamagitan ng pala.

The phrase *sa pamamagitan ng pala* answers the question or "Anong bagay o instrumento ang ginamit ni Raul para **maghukay**?" This phrase is the verb complement of the type **kaganapang kagamitan**. It tells us that the pala (shovel) was used to perform the verb **naghukay**.

Tumawag si Mia sa kanyang nanay gamit ang cell phone ko.

The phrase *gamit ang cell phone ko* answers the question or "Anong bagay o instrumento ang ginamit ni Mia para **tumawag** sa kanyang nanay?" This phrase is the verb complement of the type **kaganapang kagamitan**. It tells us that the cell phone (of the speaker) was the object or instrument used by Mia to perform the verb **tumawag**.

6. Kaganapang ganapan: This is the part of the predicate that identifies the place or location where the action (expressed by the verb) is done. This type of verb complement usually begins with the word **sa**. The words **dito/rito**, **diyan/riyan**, **doon/roon** may also be used as **kaganapang ganapan**.

Note that the action (expressed by the verb) must have taken place/must have been done, is taking place/is being done, or will take place/will be done in the location identified in the verb complement.

Ang kambal na sina Julie at June ay **matutulog** sa silid ni Sally. (The action of sleeping will be done in Sally's room.)

Nagbabasa ng dyaryo sa beranda si Tatay. (The action of reading is being done in the veranda.)

Ang mga bata ay **naglaro** ng Lego sa ibabaw ng hapag kainan. (The action of playing was done on the dining table.)

The phrases sa silid ni Sally, sa beranda, sa ibabaw ng hapag kainan answer the questions "Saan **matutulog** sina Julie at June?", "Saan **nagbabasa** si Tatay?", and "Saan **naglaro** ang mga bata?", respectively.

7. Kaganapang direksiyonal: This is the part of the predicate that identifies the place or location where the doer of the action (expressed by the verb) or the actor will go to or end up.

This type of verb complement may be confused with the **kaganapang ganapan** because it also usually begins with the word **sa**, and because a place or location is also indicated. In order to distinguish between the two (**ganapan** and **direksiyonal**), one should examine the verb itself.

One way to distinguish between **kaganapang ganapan** and **kaganapang direksiyonal** is knowing whether the action (expressed by the verb) expresses a movement from place to place, or from one location to another. The distance from the original location to the new location is apparently not important. A person can move from the bottom of a tree to the top of the tree by climbing. A person can go to a place by traveling by car, plane, or boat. So verbs formed from roots words such as **punta**, **pasok**, **akyat**, **baba**, **balik**, **tungo**, etc. are verbs that can have complements of the type **kaganapang direksiyonal**.

The **kaganapang ganapan** and **kaganapang direksiyonal** are compared using the two sentences below.

Kaganapang direksiyonal: Sina Tatay at Nanay ay **pumunta** sa Makati Medical Center para bisitahin si Lola Puring. (The underlined verb complement answers the question "Saan **pumunta** sina Tatay at Nanay?")

Kaganapang ganapan: **Kinausap** nila ang doktor sa Makati Medical Center. (The complement answers the question "Saan nila **kinausap** ang doktor?")

Both underlined verb complements answer **where** questions, but they are of two different types.

In the first sentence, the verb **pumunta** expresses movement from a place (home, for example) to the hospital (Makati Medical Center). Therefore, the complement in the first sentence is of the type **kaganapang direksiyonal**. You can think of it this way: Once at the hospital, the action expressed in **pumunta** is no longer valid; the action stops.

In the second sentence, the verb **kinausap** expresses an action being done at the hospital. The hospital is where the talking or the conversation between Tatay and Nanay and the doctor happens. Therefore, the complement in the second sentence is of the type **kaganapang ganapan**.

According to Jonathan C. Malicsi in his work **Pang-ukol sa Filipino**, other complements of this type express a direction towards something or someone. If a Filipino sentence with a **kaganapang direksiyonal** (directional complement) is translated into English, the sentence will have a preposition that expresses direction such as **to**, **from**, **into**, **through**, and **towards**. Consider the examples below, some of which I adapted from Malicsi's work. In each example, the verb is in bold and its **kaganapang direksiyonal** is underlined.

- a. Kami ay **pupunta** sa Parañaque bukas. (We **will go** to Parañaque tomorrow.)
- b. **Ibibigay** ko ito sa kanya. (I **will give** this to him.)
- c. **Ihahatid** ako ni Sam sa paliparan. (Sam **will bring** me to the airport.)
- d. Kami ay **nanggaling** sa Simbahan ng Quiapo. (We **came** from Quiapo Church.)
- e. Ang mga turista ay **sumisid** sa dagat. (The tourists **dove** into the sea.)
- f. **Itinapon** ko ang balot sa basurahan. (I **threw** the wrapper into the trash bin.)

g. **Naglalakad** sila patungo sa tindahan. (They are **walking toward the store**.)

h. Ang pusa ay **dumaan** sa bintana. (The cat **passed through the window**.)

Malicsi also noted that **ng** could also be used to begin a **kaganapang direksiyonal**. He states that **ng** or **sa** would provide the same meaning when a proper noun follows it.

Si Tito Nestor ay **bumalik** ng Saudi Arabia. (Uncle Nestor **returned to Saudi Arabia**.)

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Moreover, when a common noun follows the word **sa**, it implies a specific noun.

Si Berto ay **tumawid** sa ilog. (The person spoken to knows which river the speaker is talking about.)

When a common noun follows the word **ng**, it implies a non-specific noun.

Si Berto ay **tumawid** ng ilog. (The river being referred to is not specified.)

See if you can distinguish which verb complement is **kaganapang ganapan** and which is **kaganapang direksiyonal** in the two sentences below.

Ang matsing ay **umakyat** sa itaas ng puno.

Ang matsing ay **kumain** ng saging sa itaas ng puno.

[The complement in the first sentence (with verb *umakyat*) is of the type **kaganapang direksiyonal**. The complement in the second sentence (with verb *kumain*) is of the type **kaganapang ganapan**.]