

STUDIES IN PHILIPPINE LANGUAGES & CULTURES

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Dibabawon Manobo texts

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Table of Contents, Map, Introduction, Biographical
Information and Abbreviations and Symbols



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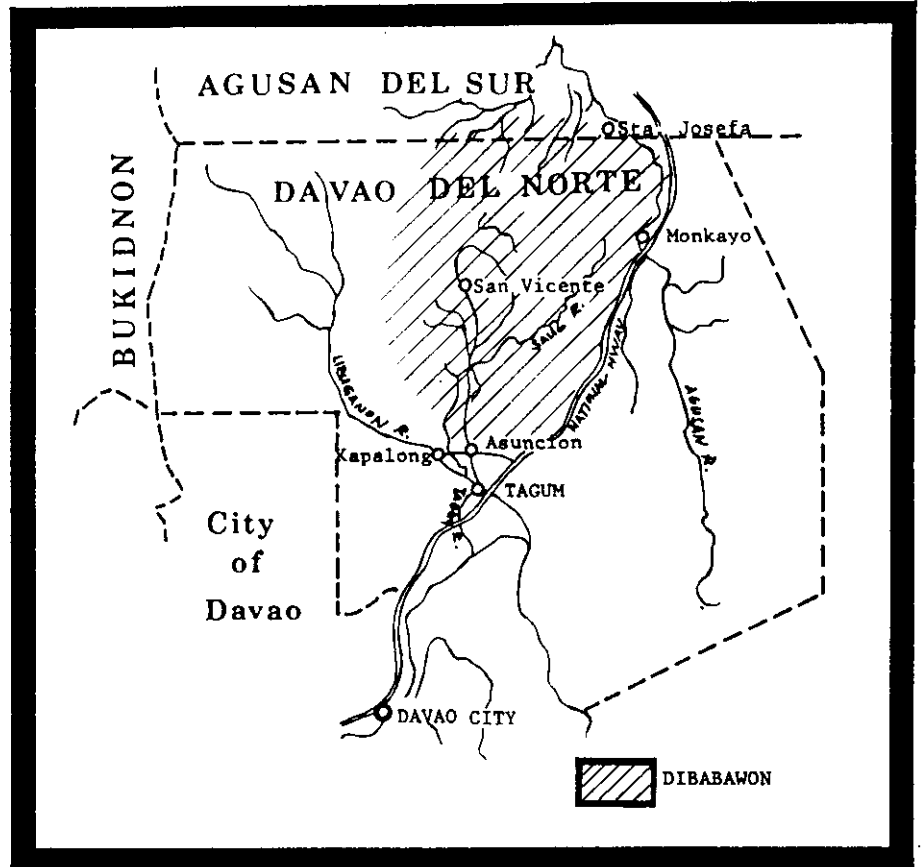
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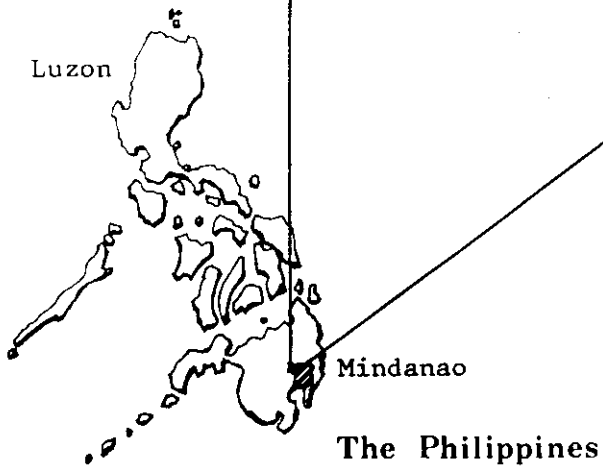
Ma. Lourdes S. Bautista. 1977. "The noun phrase in Tagalog—English code switching". *Studies in Philippine Linguistics* 1:1, 1–16. Online. URL: <http://www.sil.org/asia/philippines/> [etc.] + access date.

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Location of the
Dibabawon Manobo
Language Group



INTRODUCTION

The eleven texts in this collection were compiled and analyzed by Jannette Forster and Myra Lou Barnard working under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. Their other published studies of Dibabawon are listed in the bibliography at the end of this book.

Dibabawon is a Manobo language of the Indonesian branch of the Malayo-Polynesian family, spoken by an estimated 5,000 people living primarily in the province of Davao del Norte, Mindanao, Philippines, between the Libuganon River and the Diwata Mountains. In the Agusan River Valley the language is known as Mandayan.

Dibabawon has four vowels and fifteen consonants: a, b, k, d, g, h, i, l, m, n, ng, o, p, s, t, u, w, y, and glottal stop. The glottal stop when occurring intervocalically is written as a hyphen and when occurring word-finally is written with a grave accent mark on the word-final vowel. All vowel-initial words are preceded by glottal stop, but it is not written.

The Dibabawon phonemes, their description, significant allophones, and orthographic symbols are as follows:

Phoneme	Description and Significant Allophones	Symbol
a	low central vowel	a
b	voiced bilabial stop	b
k	voiceless velar stop; a slightly aspirated variant occurs syllable initially	k
d	voiced alveolar stop; r (flap) occurs intervocalically in some dialects	d
g	voiced velar stop	g
h	voiceless velar fricative; in the eastern dialect h is replaced with glottal stop	h
i	high front, close-to-open unrounded vowel	i
l	lateral	l
m	bilabial nasal	m
n	alveolar nasal	n
ŋ	velar nasal	ng
ɔ	high back open unrounded "pepet"; in the western dialect ɔ is replaced with ɜ in a vowel sequence	o

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p	voiceless bilabial stop; a slightly aspirated variant occurs syllable initially	p
s	alveolar grooved fricative	s
t	voiceless alveolar stop; a slightly aspirated variant occurs syllable initially	t
u	high to mid back rounded vowel	u
w	nonsyllabic high back rounded vocoid	w
y	nonsyllabic high front unrounded vocoid	y
ʔ	glottal stop syllable finally intervocalically word initially preceding V	~ - unwritten

In personal names and borrowed words that have not been fully assimilated the following symbols also occur: c, e, j, ñ, q, r, v, x, and z. In such words the quality of each of the sounds represented by these symbols is approximately the same as in the language from which it was most recently borrowed.

Hyphen, besides representing intervocalic glottal stop, serves to separate complete stem reduplication, following some of the major languages.

In the Monkayo dialect h does not occur; it is replaced by glottal stop.

High pitch occurs predictably on the penultimate syllable of a normal statement.

For a more detailed description of Dibabawon phonemes and syllable structure, see Forster 1963.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Bregido Guminang, the narrator of the first six texts, was born about 1930 in Macgum, Asuncion, Davao. A native speaker of Dibabawon, he attended school through grade 5. He worked as a farmer.

Alfredo Guminang was born about 1937 and was age twenty-six when his narration of "Dibabawon Courtship Customs" (text 7) was recorded. His schooling went to grade 5. He was a farmer and also served as barrio councillor. He was a brother of Bregido Guminang.

Sebugan Egay, narrator of "Warrior Friends" (text 8), was forty-three years old at the time his text was recorded. He was a policeman as well as a farmer. He was the father-in-law of Alfredo Guminang.

Rafael Cervantes was born in Maniki, Davao, about 1913 and was age fifty-two when his text "Chief with a Golden Beard" was recorded. He supported his family as a schoolteacher and farmer.

Inasaw Guminang, narrator of "Si-ay's Instructions," was a young man of twenty-three at the time of recording. Born at Abun-abun in 1944, he graduated from high school and then became a farmer. He is a half-brother of Bregido Guminang.

Laureano Kegod narrated "Rosa Had a Familiar Spirit." He was born about 1915 and was age sixty at the time of recording. He attended school through grade 6 in the pre-World War II years. He worked as a farmer and barrio councillor.

All these narrators were native Dibabawon speakers. All but one were related to each other by blood or by marriage.

Magsompao is the hamlet where texts 1-4, 6-8, and 10 were recorded. It is a hamlet of the barrio Kaligotan in Asuncion, Davao del Norte. At the time the texts were recorded, it was under the jurisdiction of Abun-abun.

The other texts (5, 9, and 11) were narrated by men of other places of residence, which are indicated following the title of each text. The date below each title is the date of recording.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

AJ	adjective
(AJ)	adjective with no overt adjective marker
ASF	associate focus
AV	adverb
CAUS	causative
CHAR	characteristic
CIRC	circumstantial mode
COL	collective aspect
CORP	corporate aspect
CRD	complete reduplication
CV	consonant-vowel reduplication of the consonant-vowel in the following syllable (meaning 'continuative' in some environments but undetermined meaning in other environments)
DEM	demonstrative
DET	determiner
DI	dependent immediate tense
DIST	distributive aspect
DR	dependent remote tense
EMPH	emphatic aspect
EXCL	exclamation
F	focused pronoun
GER	gerund
II	independent immediate tense
INT	interrogative
IR	independent remote tense
LK	link
MUT	mutual aspect
NR	nominalizer
NUM	numerator
OF	object focus
ORD	ordinal number
P	person marker
PL	plural
PTL	particle
REC	reciprocal
REF	reflexive
REP	repetitive aspect
RF	referent focus
RS	reported speech adjunct
SEP	separate aspect
SF	subject focus
SUP	superlative
=	morpheme break
:	indeterminate morpheme boundaries (in gloss lines)
,	semantic, grammatical components (in gloss lines)
.	compound gloss (in gloss lines)
—	discontinuous morpheme
⌊	alternative related meaning
??	undetermined meaning
*	see note (number of note correlates with the number of sentence being commented upon)