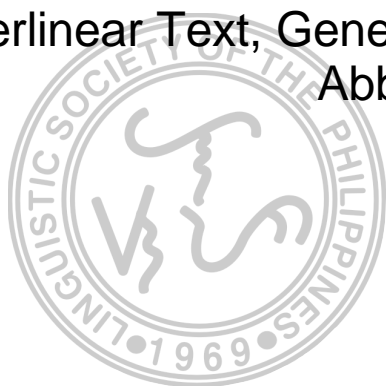


# STUDIES IN PHILIPPINE LANGUAGES & CULTURES

Supplementary Series  
No. 5 1991  
*Mamanwa texts*

Helen Miller and Jeanne Miller, comps.; Fe T. Otanes, Hazel Wrigglesworth,  
series eds.

Table of Contents, Acknowledgments, Biographical  
Information, Map, Introduction, Abbreviations and Symbols  
in Interlinear Text, General Abbreviations and Notes on  
Abbreviations



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## Table of Contents

Acknowledgments . . . . .	v
Biographical Information . . . . .	vi
Map . . . . .	vii
Introduction . . . . .	viii
Abbreviations and Symbols in Interlinear Text . . . . .	x
General Abbreviations . . . . .	xii
Notes on Abbreviations . . . . .	xii

### Ethnolinguistic Texts with Cultural and Linguistic Notes

1. <i>Salekep</i> the Brave . . . . .	1
2. The World a Long Time Ago . . . . .	21
3. <i>Yomagas</i> . . . . .	27
4. Caesarean Section . . . . .	40
5. The Marriage Contract and the Marriage Feast . . . . .	48
6. The Fire . . . . .	63
7. The Enticed Girl . . . . .	67
8. Hunting Wild Pig . . . . .	71
9. Fishing with Goggles . . . . .	77
10. My Airplane Ride . . . . .	79
11. Making a Swidden . . . . .	81
12. Processing the Pulp of Fishtail Palm Trunk . . . . .	83
13. The Use of Coconut When Preparing Vegetables . . . . .	87
14. Processing Poisonous Roots for Food . . . . .	91
15. The Value of Chewing Betel Nut . . . . .	97
16. Building a House . . . . .	101
17. Sorcery: Death Curse . . . . .	110
18. Sorcery: Revenge Curse . . . . .	113
19. Disembodied Spirits . . . . .	115
20. Sorcery: Illness or Misfortune Curse . . . . .	118
21. Pig Sacrifice Ceremony . . . . .	121
22. People Who Lived Long Ago . . . . .	128
23. Seasonal Behavior of Snakes . . . . .	130
24. The Python . . . . .	133
25. The Behavior of Snakes . . . . .	136
26. War . . . . .	139
27. Pig Sacrifice . . . . .	141
28. Rebuke for Noisiness . . . . .	145

Appendix A: Phonology . . . . .	149
Appendix B: Morphophonemic Alternation . . . . .	149
Appendix C: Pronoun Chart . . . . .	150
Appendix D: Noun Phrase Markers . . . . .	151
Appendix E: Deictics . . . . .	152
Appendix F: Locative Chart . . . . .	153
Appendix G: Verbal Affixes . . . . .	153
Appendix H: Natural Units of Time in Mamanwa Culture . . . . .	157
Appendix I: Notes on the Mamanwa Concept of the Human Soul, the Spirit World, and the Layers of Heaven and Earth . . . . .	164
Appendix J: Mamanwa Kinship Terms . . . . .	173
<i>Bibliography</i> . . . . .	175

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We are deeply indebted to all Mamanwa people who helped us over the years to learn their language. As we pursued learning their language in a monolingual situation, many of our questions seemed pointless to them. Especially because it was many years before they understood the answer to their question, "Why have you come to live among us?"

We gratefully acknowledge the friendly helpfulness of the following officials: Consuela Calo, who was governor of Agusan del Norte; Teophilo Curato, who was mayor of the municipality of Cabadbaran; Epifanio Salas, who was principal of the Santiago elementary school; and Artemio Serrano, who was councilman in Santiago.

Our special gratitude and love go to Lilia R. Castro with whom we have enjoyed a cooperative relationship in serving the Mamanwa cultural community. Her good work continues among the Mamanwas in Surigao del Norte. Her approach is wholistic and includes a training program for them in literacy and primary health care. Her periodic visits to Manila make it possible for us to hear news about our Mamanwa friends. She also greatly aided the compilers through her comments on the cultural notes in this book.

Special thanks goes to our SIL colleague, Sherri Brainard, who selected the twenty-eight texts in this book from our 306 page collection of Mamanwa texts, keyboarded them, and wrote the interlinear morphemic gloss, using the Mamanwa Grammar (Miller and Miller:1976) and applying experience gained in compiling Upper Tanudan Kalinga texts (Brainard:1985). She wrote the explanation of abbreviations and symbols as well. We thank her deeply for the major contribution she has made to this volume.

## Biographical Information

The following people have contributed texts to this volume:

*Julian Purogoy*, narrator of eighteen of the texts in this book, was the eldest son of *Lope Purogoy*, who functioned as shaman among his people. *Julian* was born about 1920, and as a young man traveled extensively with his father throughout the Diuata Mountains. He was employed as the compilers' language assistant and was in his thirties and forties when he narrated his texts. He lived at Kasagazan about five kilometers upriver from *sitio* Pangaylan, had little formal education and, in addition to Mamanwa, speaks Upper Agusan Manobo and Visayan.

*Julita Monos*, narrator of four of the texts in this book, was born and raised in Pangaylan. She was eighteen when she narrated her texts and lived with the compilers for five years. She had elementary schooling up to grade 4 and speaks Mamanwa and Visayan.

*Lucia Amosway*, narrator of text 9, was born and raised in Pangaylan. She was a teenager when she narrated her text and lived with the compilers for three years. She had no formal schooling and speaks Mamanwa and Visayan.

*Lolita Day-om*, narrator of text 10, was born and raised in Pangaylan. She was eighteen when she narrated her text and lived with the compilers for five years. She had elementary schooling up to grade 6 and speaks Mamanwa, Upper Agusan Manobo and Visayan.

*Bonifacio Monos*, now deceased, narrated text 11 when he was about sixteen years of age. He was born and raised in Pangaylan, had no formal schooling and spoke Mamanwa and Visayan.

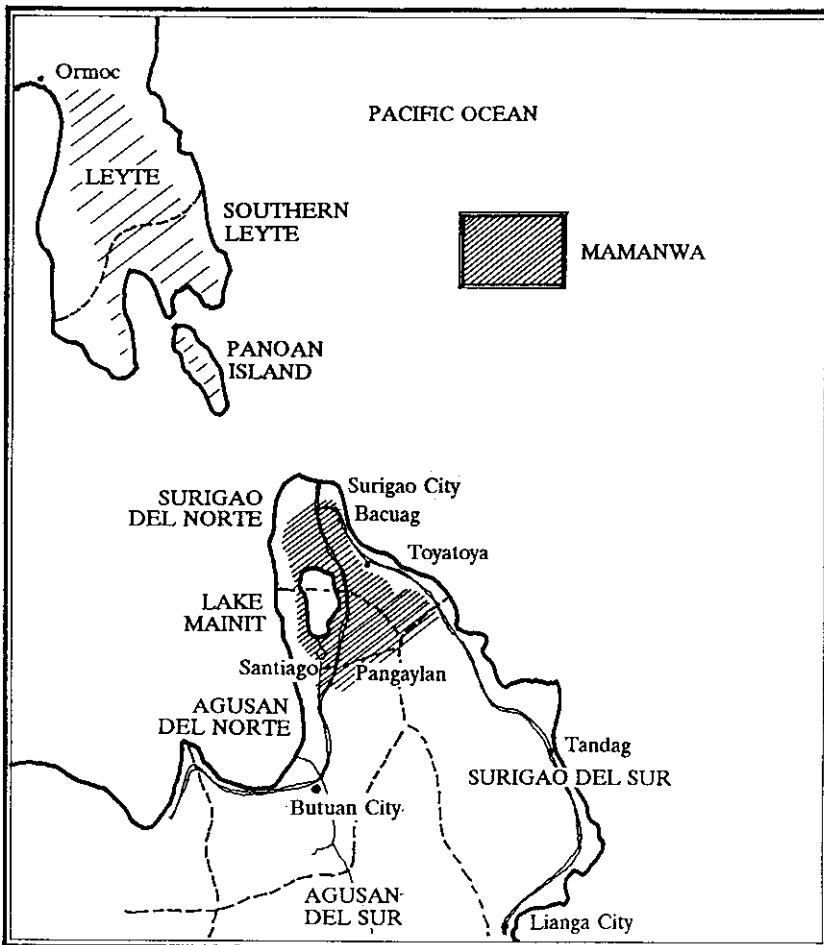
*Daylinda Enao*, now deceased, narrated text 13 when she was about twenty-four years of age. She was born and raised in Pangaylan, had elementary schooling up to grade 3 and spoke Mamanwa and Visayan.

*Felicia Enao*, the mother of Daylinda Enao, was in her sixties when she narrated text 16. She had no formal schooling and speaks Mamanwa, Upper Agusan Manobo and Visayan.

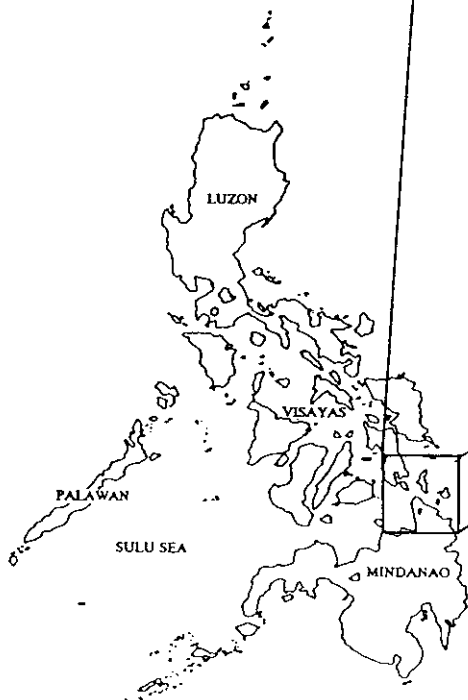
*Roberto Culangan*, was about twenty years old when he narrated text 22. He was born and raised in Pangaylan, had little formal schooling and speaks Mamanwa and Visayan.

*Sitio* Pangaylan is the place where the twenty-eight texts were recorded. It was under the jurisdiction of Santiago, Agusan del Norte at the time the texts were recorded.

The date below the title of each text is the date of recording.



**Location of the  
Mamanwa  
Language Group**



**The Philippines**

## Introduction

The twenty-eight texts in this collection were recorded and transcribed *in situ* Pangaylan from native speakers living in the general area. The compilers gathered the texts between 1957 and 1976 while living in Pangaylan for extended periods of time under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics.

The morpheme breaks are indicated in all twenty-eight texts. An asterisk following a word in the vernacular text indicates that a comment is made about the word in the cultural and linguistic notes following each text. The numbering of the cultural and linguistic notes correlates with the sentence number in which the word is found in the vernacular text.

Ventura Publisher Professional Extension equations were used to align the interlinear text. Some problems were encountered with four or more lines of interlinear text per sentence. Due to apparent program limitations long sentences were divided (e.g., text 1, s. 55a and 55b and text 7, s. 7a, 7b, and 7c). The vernacular words are lined up with the corresponding English gloss and morpheme analysis. These lines are automatically justified to make the spacing as equal as possible.

The texts are grouped together into three types of discourse genre: narrative, procedural/explanatory, and hortatory. The narrative texts include traditional narratives (texts 1-4) and factual narrative (texts 5-10). Text 10 is included as a rare example of a text that is mainly descriptive narrative.

The procedural/explanatory texts (texts 11-25) are grouped together because there are no clear distinctions in the surface grammar that distinguish procedural discourse from explanatory discourse. Rather, these texts form a continuum with clearly procedural texts at one end of the continuum and clearly explanatory texts at the other end. Procedural texts are defined as discourses that present a set of steps for carrying out a particular process, such as making a swidden (text 11) or preparing poisonous roots for food (text 14). In this sense, procedural texts are event-oriented. Explanatory texts are defined as discourses that mainly present a set of concepts about a particular theme, such as spirits (text 19) or snakes (texts 23-25). Consequently, explanatory texts are mainly concept-oriented. Most of the texts labeled procedural/explanatory contain elements of both discourse types. The hortatorial texts (texts 26-28) include a call to battle, an exhortation on how to behave toward spirits, and an admonishment to children to be quiet.

The main cultural themes presented in the texts are the spirit world, sorcery, war, marriage, and childbirth.

Note should be taken that the English translation is neither a true literal nor a fluent idiomatic translation. An attempt has been made to avoid the awkward wording produced by literal translations, while keeping the translation close enough to the vernacular text that it will provide help to the reader who is interested in the form and structure of the language as well as the meaning.

Mamanwa is typologically an Austronesian language classified by Dyen (1965) as a member of the Visayan language family of the Southern Philippines. According to comparative studies made by Pallesen (1985), the Southern Visayan language family historically has two main branches which are Proto-Surigao and Proto-Mansaka. From Proto-Surigao are descended Mamanwa, Surigaonon, Butuanon, Kamayo, and Tausug.

The Mamanwa language area shown on the map (page vii), is bordered on the north and east by Surigaonon, on the west by a mixed dialect of Surigaonon and Cebuano, on the southwest by Butuanon, and on the southeast by Bislig Kamayo. Comparison of standard 372 word lists yields the following percentages of shared cognates with Mamanwa: Surigaonon 82 percent, Butuanon 77 percent, Bislig Kamayo 75 percent, Tausug 57 percent and Cebuano 69 percent (Pallesen:1985).

See Appendix A for a discussion of Mamanwa phonology. The majority of Mamanwas are bilingual to the degree that they have contact with Visayans and Surigaonons.

The 1975 official integrated census of Surigao del Norte and Agusan del Norte lists the total census figure for Mamanwas living in the municipalities of Jabonga, Kitcharao, Santiago, Claver, Mainit Anaoon and Sison as 1,217 Mamanwas. Additionally, Mamanwas live in Surigao del Sur, Panoan Island and in the mountains of southern Leyte. So it seems reasonable to estimate that the general figure is about 1,500. During 1957-1976 the compilers had regular contact with about three hundred Mamanwas living in Agusan del Norte in the Aciga River valley. Lilia Castro continues to have regular contact with about three hundred in Surigao del Norte. The majority of Mamanwas prefer to live in small houses along mountain ridges accessible only by foot travel. Therefore any attempt to take an accurate census is just that, an attempt only.

The purpose of the compilers living among them was to reduce the Mamanwa language to writing, provide vernacular reading books, and to translate books of high moral quality into the Mamanwa language. Reading classes were conducted from 1962-1964 in Pangaylan to thoroughly test the reading lessons. The resulting set of reading primers continue to be used by Lilia Castro in her training program for the Mamanwas (see Bibliography for listing of Mamanwa books produced to date). Thus far 55 persons have acquired varying degrees of literate ability in their own language and some ability to bridge into the Visayan and Surigaonon languages. Of this number 5 became tutors for beginners in current courses. One of these tutors is now a qualified *barangay* (small community) health care worker as well.

## Abbreviations and Symbols in Interlinear Text

ABL	abilitative
ACCF	accessory focus
ADD	additive
ADVER	adversative
AFFIR	affirmative
AJR	adjectivizer
ATTN	attention getter
B	action begun
C	consonant
CAUS	causative
CERT	certainty
CMP	completive
COL	collective
CONJ	conjunction
CONN	connecting particle
CONT	continuative
CRD	complete reduplication
CV	consonant vowel pattern
CVC	consonant vowel consonant pattern
D <sub>1</sub>	deictic, this
D <sub>2</sub>	deictic, that
DEF	definite
DIM	diminutive
DIR <sub>1</sub>	directional, toward here near speaker
DIR <sub>2</sub>	directional, toward there far from speaker
DIR <sub>3</sub>	directional, toward there very far from speaker
DIST	distributive
EMPH	emphatic
EX	exclusive
EXT	existential
HAB	habitual action
HON	honorific
HORT	hortatorical
IMM	immediately
IMP	imperative
IN	inclusive
INC	incompletive
INF	infinitive
INS	intensive
INT	interrogative
L <sub>1</sub>	locative, here near
L <sub>2</sub>	locative, there close by

L <sub>3</sub>	locative, there distant
L <sub>4</sub>	locative, there far distant
LG	ligature
LIM	limiter
LK	linker
NB	action not yet begun
NEG	negative
NIF	new information
NPUR	nonpurposeful action
NR	nominalizer
NT	nontopic marker
O	oblique marker
OF	object focus
OPT	optative
ORD	ordinal number
PL	plural
REC	reciprocal action
REDUP	reduplication
REF	anaphoric reference
REP	repetitive action
RF	referent focus
RS	reported speech
S	singular
SF	subject focus
SIM	simultaneous action
SQ	sequence marker
ST	stative
SURP	surprise
T	topic marker
TD	topic deictic
V	vowel
VP	volitional particle
1	first person
2	second person
3	third person
I	topic pronoun, focused subject
II	nontopic pronoun, nonfocused subject, or possessive pronoun
III	oblique pronoun, nonfocused nonsubject
IV	emphatic possessive pronoun

blank space	word boundary
=	morpheme boundary
:	indeterminate morpheme boundary
,	semantic/grammatical components
— —	discontinuous morpheme
*	see notes and/or introductory comment appended to this text
( )	encloses words in free translation which facilitate reading and in the gloss line to indicate zero allomorph
/	alternate related meanings
.	compound gloss or compound vernacular phrase
-	glottal stop following a consonant
`	glottal stop word final

### General Abbreviations

ad.	term of address
c.n.	cultural note
lit.	literally
n.	note
R	reciprocal term
s.	sentence
syn.	synonym

### Notes on Abbreviations

The following notes are brief descriptions of most of the abbreviations used in this volume. The descriptions give the most common grammatical forms associated with an abbreviation, a short definition of the term, and, in some cases, a possible English translation. The reader should refer to the appendixes for additional information about the phonology, morphology, and grammar of Maman-wa.

ABL abilitative	verb affixes; indicate possibility, or that the actor is innately capable of performing the action.
ACCF accessory focus	verb affixes; indicate that a noun phrase functioning as the accessory is the focused element of the clause. An accessory can be (1) the instrument used to perform an action, (2) the item involved in an action, or (3) the item associated with or benefiting from an action.
ADD additive	particles; indicate repetition or addition; 'too', 'also', 'again'.
ADVER adversative surprise	particle; signals surprise in an antithetical sentence.

AFFIR affirmative	refers to phrases that indicate an affirmative response; 'yes', 'all right', 'okay'.
AJR adjectivizer	affixes; change the grammatical function of a word to an adjective.
ATTN attention getter	particles; are used to get hearer's attention; 'hey'.
B action begun	verb affixes; signal that the action of a verb has already been initiated.
CAUS causative	verb affixes; indicate that the grammatical subject of a clause is the causer of an action and that the grammatical object is the performer of the action.
CERT certainty	indicates an action has definitely taken place.
CMP complete	used for the particle <i>di</i> ; indicates that an action has been completed; 'now', 'already'.
COL collective	nominal affixes; change a single item to a group of the same item. For example, 'person' becomes 'people'; changes geographical word to the general geographical area indicated by that word. For example, 'lake' becomes 'in the area of the lake' and 'level place' becomes 'lowlands'.
CONJ conjunction	used for the conjunction <i>hasta</i> which has several meanings, such as 'so that' and 'and'.
CONN connecting	used for the particle <i>kon</i> which links elements in the negative phase <i>diri kon</i> .
CONT continuative	verb affixes; indicate that an action continues without ceasing over a period of time.
CRD complete reduplication	indicates that a root or stem has been completely reduplicated.
DEF definite	affixes; signal that an item is definite in that the speaker is referring to one particular item.
DIM diminutive	affixes and reduplication; diminutive forms can be used with several grammatical forms, such as verbs and nouns. With verbs, diminutive forms indicate that less than the usual amount of action is taking place. With nouns, diminutive forms indicate that an object is smaller than its normal size, or that it is a toy object.
DIR directional	a set of words that signal both the direction of an action and the distance the action is moving away from the speaker.

DIST distributive	verb affixes; indicate repeated action in one of the following ways: (1) the action is repeated again and again by one person, (2) the action is performed simultaneously by several people, or (3) many actions are being performed.
EMPH emphatic	particles; are used to lend prominence to what the speaker is saying; 'really', 'very'.
EX exclusive	refers to first-person plural pronouns; indicates that the hearer is not included; 'we, but not you'.
EXT existential	refers to the existentials <i>may</i> or <i>deket</i> which both mean 'there is'.
HAB habitual	affixes; indicate that an action is performed habitually or on a regular basis.
HON honorific	a polite means of addressing or referring to someone of higher social status.
HORT hortatorical	particles that strengthen the force of a statement, or that soften the harshness of a strong statement.
IMM immediately	used for the particle <i>dazon</i> ; signals that an action took place immediately; 'immediately', 'right then'.
IMP imperative	verbal affixes; mark that a statement is given as a command.
IN inclusive	refers to first-person plural pronouns; indicates that the hearer is included; 'we all'.
INC incomplete	used for the particle <i>pen</i> ; indicates that an action has not yet been completed; 'yet', 'still'.
INF infinitive	verb affixes; change the verb to a nonfinite form which does not show aspect or mood contrasts.
INS intensive	verb affixes: signal that an action is intensified.
INT interrogative	interrogative pronouns; 'who', 'what/why', 'where', 'when'.
LG ligature	refers to the particle <i>nga</i> or its variant, enclitic <i>-ng</i> , which link elements in certain noun phrases, or which occur before quotes.
LIM limiter	particles; indicate limitation of some sort, such as only one action, only one person, or only a certain number of things; 'only', 'just'.
LK linker	used for the particle <i>nga</i> which links elements in certain noun phrases, and for the free standing morpheme <i>kon</i> which links words to form negative phrases.
NB action not yet begun	verb affixes; signal that an action has not been initiated.

NEG negative	particles; signal the negation of a statement.
NIF new information	used for the particle <i>na</i> which indicates that the information that follows contains new content.
NPUR nonpurposeful action	reduplication; refers to the complete reduplication of a root or stem, indicates that an action is performed with no specific purpose in mind. For example, with complete reduplication the word <i>laong</i> 'say' changes to 'chat'.
NR nominalizer	nominal affixes; indicate that a root or stem is functioning as a nominal.
NT nontopic marker	noun phrase marker; marks the grammatical subject as a nontopic, or nonfocused element, in the clause.
O oblique marker	noun phrase marker; marks the direct or indirect object as a nontopic, or nonfocused element, in the clause.
OF object focus	verb affix; indicates that a noun phrase functioning as the object is the focused element of the clause. An object is the goal of the action in a noncausative clause.
OPT optative	used for the particle <i>kontana</i> ; indicates a strong desire; 'wish', 'hope'.
ORD ordinal number	affixes; change a cardinal number to an ordinal number. For example, 'five' becomes 'fifth'.
REC reciprocal action	verb affix; signals that the actor performs an action and causes or desires another person to reciprocate the action.
REDUP reduplication	indicates 'characteristic of'.
REF anaphoric reference	used for the particles <i>sa</i> and <i>hinoa</i> which signal anaphoric reference in that the particles point backwards in the text to something previously mentioned.
REP repetitive action	verb affix; indicates that an action begins and ends repeatedly.
RF referent focus	verb affix; indicates that a noun phrase functioning as the referent is the focused element of the clause. A referent is the beneficiary or location of the action.
RS reported speech	used for the particle <i>koni</i> ; indicates that the speaker is not verifying the truthfulness of the statement he is repeating.
SF subject focus	verb affix; indicates that a noun phrase functioning as the grammatical subject is the focused element of a non-causative clause.

SIM simultaneous action	verb affix; indicates that two or more people are performing an action (1) simultaneously, (2) in cooperation with each other, or (3) both.
ST stative	verb affix; indicates the state or condition of an item.
SURP surprise	particles; signal surprise.
T topic marker	noun phrase marker; marks the grammatical subject as the topic, or focused element, of the clause.
TD topic deictic	used for the deictics <i>ani</i> and <i>aniton</i> ; identifies a topic as the theme of the discourse. Also signals that the topic is definite and exclusive.
VP volitional particle	indicates a choice or decision to be made.