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Preface and Abbreviations



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Preface

The analysis presented in these papers is based on a restricted model of localist case grammar developed by DeLancey (1984, 1985, 1991), based on earlier models proposed by Anderson (1971) and Gruber (1976) among others, and applied to Philippine languages, specifically Karao, by Brainard (1994). See Pebley (1998) for an application of this model to one aspect of Kagayanen grammar. Note that some terms, e.g. “causative verb,” are used in slightly different ways than in other theories.

Kagayanen is a member of the Northern Manobo subgroup of the Southern Philippine language family (Harmon 1977). It includes many loan words from Hiligaynon, a Visayan language. Thus, Kagayanen is similar to Manobo languages in structure, but more like Hiligaynon in vocabulary. The language is spoken by 15,000–20,000 people living on the islands of Cagayancillo, Palawan, Negros, Panay and Luzon.

Harmon presents the following hypothesis regarding Kagayanen history:

The presence of the South-Bisayan/Mamanwa words in Kagayanen strongly support my belief that *Kagayanens migrated from a north-east Mindanao location* (1977:230).

...the home of the Kagayanens subsequent to their assumed north-east Mindanao home is by no means certain. The fact that Kagayanens in the Cagayan Islands, Palawan, and Busuanga Island all refer to themselves and their language as Kagayanen supports the hypothesis that *all these Kagayanens migrated from the Cagayan Islands* (1977:231).

I wish to acknowledge the help of many Kagayanen friends for their hospitality and for helping me to learn their language. Miss Mermor P. Cayabo helped in the analysis of the narratives and in checking data.

Carol Jean Pebley
December 1997

ABBREVIATIONS

A/ADV	adverb	EXT	existential word
ABS	absolutive	F	far
ACT	active	FRNT	fronted
ADJ	adjective	G	generic
ADJR	adjectivizer	GEN	genitive
AG	agent	GER	gerund
APT	aptative mood	IN/incl	inclusive (first person pronoun)
ATT	attitude marker	INC	incomplete aspect
CAUS	causative	INDEF	indefinite
CIRC	circumstantial	INJ	interjection
CM	completed aspect or perfective	INS	intensifier
COMP CL	complement clause	INT	interrogative
CONT	continuative	INST	instrument
CRD	complete reduplication	IRR	irrealis aspect
CTR	contrast	LK	linker
CV	partial reduplication with the first consonant and first vowel	LOC	location
CVC	partial reduplication with the first consonant, the first vowel and the second consonant of the root	M	medium distance
CVC _F	partial reduplication with the first consonant, the first vowel and the last consonant of the root	mod	modifier
D1	deictic 1 - here near speaker	N	near
D2	deictic 2 - here near speaker and addressee	NEG	negative
D3	deictic 3 - there near addressee	NONABS	nonabsolutive
D4	deictic 4 - far from speaker and addressee	NP	noun phrase
DEF	definite markers, i.e. encliticized demonstratives and the oblique locative marker	NR	nominalizer
DEM/dem	demonstrative	OBL	oblique phrase/oblique case marker
DIM	diminutive	P	personal
DIST	distributive aspect	PASS	passive
ERG	ergative	PAST	past tense
EMPH	emphatic	PL/pl	plural
Exist Cl	existential clause	PLM	plural marker
EX	exclusive (first person pronoun)	POSS	possessive
		PRT	particle
		PURP	purpose
		R	realis
		RC	reciprocal
		REL	relationship between two people
		RP	repetitive
		RS	reported speech
		SG/sg	singular
		SP	specific
		SPAT	spatial
		STAT	stative
		SUR	surprise

TH	Theme	/	alternative related meaning
VSO	verb-subject-object word order	.	compound gloss for one word in Kagayanen
-	glottal stop	...	word or words omitted
=	morpheme break in a word and gloss breaks	+/-	optional
,	separates semantic or grammatical components of a morpheme in the gloss line	+	obligatorily present
		-	obligatorily absent
		∅	zero reference
		1	first person
		2	second person
—	discontinuous morphemes	3	third person