SARANGANI MANOBO: AN INTRODUCTORY GUIDE

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PREFACE

The author gratefully acknowledges that his own early acquaintance with the grammatical structure of the Sarangani Manobo language was greatly aided by a twenty-three page unpublished description, entitled "Introduction to Sarangani Manobo" (circa 1956), by Percy and Kathleen Meiklejohn, former members of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. The present description is not, however, a revision of their work but is the result of the author's own linguistic and translation effort since 1962.

The analysis was expedited by a concordance made on an IBM 1410 computer at the University of Oklahoma by the Linguistic Information Retrieval Project of the Summer Institute of Linguistics and the University of Oklahoma Research Institute, which was partially supported by National Science Foundation grant GS-270.

Several colleagues, especially E. Clay Johnston, David D. Thomas, Leonard E. Newell, and C. Richard Gieser, read parts of the grammar before completion and offered helpful suggestions.

Dedicated to
Lauretta J. DuBois,
my wife, without whose constant help and encouragement this could not have been written.

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INTRODUCTION

Sarangani Manobo is one of the languages comprising the Manobo subgroup within the Philippine branch of the Austronesian language family.[1] It is spoken by an estimated twenty thousand people living on the east coast of the Sarangani Peninsula and another ten thousand people living on the San Agustin Peninsula of southern Mindanao.


This Introductory Guide is a practical grammar of Sarangani Manobo. It is intended primarily to help those persons who are learning to speak Manobo as a second language by introducing them to the distinctive characteristics of the language in a progressive manner.

In contrast to traditional taxonomic (classificational) grammars, this monograph frequently shifts from one level or pattern to another and then back again, as necessary, to attain an easier progression from simpler to more complex material. As a reference aid, an outline of grammatical constructions at each level has been provided in Appendix C, with reference to sections of the text where particular units are described.

This Guide is the outgrowth of a structural linguistic analysis of the formal contrasts of the language, but the results of the analysis have been deliberately restated using terminology more readily understood by the nonspecialist reader. In that the
Guide describes the basic grammar of the language, it will also be of interest to specialists pursuing linguistic studies of Philippine languages.[2]

[2] This is the first major linguistic description of Sarangani Manobo to be published. Previous publications that contain Sarangani Manobo language material are listed below. (The works by Elkins and Reid include language data contributed by the present author.)


SECTION 1

SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION

In Manobo, there are five vowels and fourteen consonants (excluding glottal stop); in alphabetical order they are: a b d e g h i k l m n ng o p s t u w y. Correct pronunciation must include the correct patterns of stress, length, and intonation.

1.1 Consonants

The two-letter symbol ng represents the velar nasal phoneme that occurs in the English words sing and singer. Not only does ng occur word final (tabang) and word medial (bangon, panggas, bangbang) but it also occurs word initial (ngadan, ngipen).

The voiceless stops, p, t, and k, are never aspirated, that is, they are not pronounced with a puff of air following. The phoneme p may be either a stop or fricative when occurring between vowels; the fricative is pronounced like an f but with both lips.

Glottal stop is a consonant that is written as in other Philippine orthographies as follows.

1) It is not written when it occurs word initial (agong, ikan, eden, odan, utung).

2) It is not written when it occurs between vowels (buun, doen, baay, lieg, kaen, meapan).

3) It is written as a grave accent over the vowel when it occurs either before a consonant or at the end of a word (tolid, kamen, mepiya, sido, mamis, olô, batà, apô, sisi).

4) It is written as a hyphen when it occurs following a consonant (eg-ogpà, mig-elomo, tig-apò).

If the conventions of writing glottal stop were to be ignored, much confusion would result. There would then be no way to discriminate between pairs of words that differ only by the presence or absence of glottal stop.

olo 'head'; olô 'only'
soso 'breast'; sosô 'mollusk'
baba 'carry'; bâbâ 'short'; bâbâ 'mouth'
ebo 'enter water'; ebo 'disembowel'
inapit 'stop and fetch'; in-apit 'stop and leave'
baog 'valley'; bawog 'to dip'

In addition to its use to represent glottal stop, a hyphen is also used to separate reduplicated stems to make reading them easier. When used for this purpose the hyphen does not necessarily represent glottal stop (tewal-tewalan, netaga-tagà, neeneng-enengan, migpebelaw-belaway, miggamà-gamà).

1.2 Vowels

There are five vowels: one front, three central and one back. The front vowel i is high un-rounded, and has the sound of the vowel in the English word 'feet' (ini, ibing, bikbik).

The back vowel o is mid rounded and has the sound of the vowel in the English word 'boat' (doton, ogpo, bokbok).

The three central vowels a, e, and u are respectively low, mid and high. The low central vowel a has the sound of the vowel in the English word 'father' (alad, balay, lala).

The mid central vowel e is always pronounced as a very short vowel sound. It has the sound of the vowel in the English word 'but' (ebel, kekkeb, mebenes, doen).

The high central vowel u has no equivalent vowel sound in English and is a longer vowel sound than e and is formed with the tongue positioned higher in the mouth (doun, punà, balud, bugsak, utung). It is the least frequently occurring vowel.
Five significant vowel sounds are distinguished in Manobo, but only three significantly contrastive vowel sounds exist in Cebuano Visayan, the major language spoken in Mindanao. According to Wolff,[3] the three contrastive vowels in Cebuano, and their ideal pronunciation, are: front (i), central (a), and back (u). The vowels distinguished in Manobo and Cebuano Visayan are contrasted in Figure 1.


Native speakers of Cebuano who attempt to learn, speak, and read Manobo have particular difficulty in hearing and pronouncing the differences among the three central vowels, a, e, and u. Contrasts among them are shown by the following pairs of words.

- **dalem** 'inside of'
- **delem** 'night'
- **kànen** 'food'
- **kànan** 'eat at'
- **alas** 'pungent'
- **eles** 'hide'
- **kalep** 'dive'
- **kelep** 'full of'
- **kalag** 'to joke'
- **kelag** 'to cry'
- **dan** 'they'
- **den** 'already'
- **doen** 'there is'
- **doun** 'a reason'
- **sibelek** 'crave'
- **buluk** 'mottled'
- **lebak** 'broken'
- **luba** 'happy'
- **baleng** 'drunk'
- **bulung** 'confused'
- **belad** 'hand'
- **balud** 'waves'
- **pela** 'armpit'
- **puluk** 'sad'
- **tapay** 'previous'
- **tapuy** 'fermented rice'
- **bagsá** 'satisfy'
- **bagsuk** 'lauder'
- **gowang** 'shout'
- **gowung** 'tribe'
- **sabang** 'rivermouth'
- **sabung** 'fishtrap'

In spelling Manobo words, each of the vowel sounds is represented by a single vowel symbol; and when reading Manobo, each vowel symbol represents a single vowel sound. This principle contrasts significantly with the common practice of writing vowels in Cebuano. Although Cebuano has only three contrastive vowel sounds, five vowel symbols are commonly used in written Cebuano. According to Wolff, "In Cebuano publications /i/ is sometimes written i, sometimes e, but with no consistency; and /u/ sometimes is written u, sometimes o (again with no consistency)."[4]

Although this lack of economy in writing vowels in Cebuano may have only minor consequences, the practice of writing vowels inconsistently can not be carried over into the writing of Manobo vowels. All five vowel symbols must be used consistently in order to represent faithfully the pronunciation of the five contrastive vowel sounds. In Manobo the front vowel is always written i; the back vowel is always written o. The symbol u is reserved for the high central vowel.

### 1.3 Stress

In the following examples, stress is marked by an acute accent (') over the vowel of the stressed syllable.

1) Stress usually occurs on the next to last syllable of words: *báso, migbása, medáet, mengábat, menenóo, meáma.*
2) For words in which the next to last vowel is e and the last vowel is other than e, stress occurs on the last syllable: begás, lekát, etebáy, benál, binelesán.

3) For words in which the last two vowels are both e, stress occurs on the next to last syllable: déleg, bénget, isélem, minéles.

4) A few words, contrary to the above rules, occur with stress on the last syllable: edén, sinú, ontó, ekéid, iká, oló, pedén.

1.4 Length

Length has a pattern similar to that of stress. In the following examples, length is marked by a colon (:) following the lengthened vowel or consonant.

1) Length usually occurs on the vowel of the next to last syllable of the last word before a pause.

Wedad dini so nesa:yò.
Timólò aw dimo:ton.

2) If, in the last word before a pause, the next to last vowel is e and the last vowel is other than e, no lengthening occurs.

Kinità ko se bekesan.
Ontó mebegat.

3) In the last word before a pause, if the last two vowels are both e, the consonant between the vowels is lengthened; if there are two consonants between the vowels, the first consonant is lengthened,

Nesayo se wedad ineneng:en.
Nepéla so meben:ed.
Ibeg din lomem:lem.
Nebéla so pinek:pek.

1.5 Intonation

The last word of a sentence is the most important intonationally. In normal speech, high pitch tends to occur on the stressed syllable of the last word of a sentence, mid pitch occurs on words and syllables before the high pitch, and low pitch occurs on the syllable after the high pitch. In section 3.3 the intonation patterns of statements and questions are contrasted and illustrated.

Additional details of the Manobo sound system are described in Appendix A.

SECTION 2

SIMPLE STATEMENTS

The statement type described in this section is one type of nonverbal clause called the existential clause. It has an existential word as its nonverbal Predicate followed by a noun phrase. Features of the noun (2.2) and its modifiers (2.3 and 2.4) occur also in other clause types.

2.1 Existentials and Nouns

Two words indicate existence or nonexistence of items. These two words are called existentials.

doen there is, there are
wedad there is no, there are no

An existential followed by a noun forms a simple clause.

Doen begas. 'There is rice.'
Doen bebolong. 'There is medicine.'
Doen kwaltà. 'There is money.'
Wedad kwalta. 'There is no money.'
Wedad saging. 'There are no bananas.'
Wedad wayeg. 'There is no water.'

2.2 Singular and Plural

The form of a noun does not indicate whether it is singular or plural.

batà child, children.
Doen batà. 'There is a child.'
Doen batà. 'There are children.'
Doen kodà. 'There is a horse.'
Doen kodà. 'There are horses.'
Wedad kodà. 'There is no horse.'
Wedad kodà. 'There are no horses.'
Wedad otaw. 'There is no one.'
Wedad otaw. 'There are no people.'

2.3 Indefinite Number

An indefinite number of items can be indicated by inserting the word *menge* before the noun.

*Doen menge kodà.* 'There are some horses.'
*Doen menge otaw.* 'There are some people.'

2.4 Possessives

Pronouns, personal names, and phrases are used with nouns to show possession, ownership, or relationship.

Possessive pronouns are displayed in Figure 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>my ko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1+2</td>
<td>our, your and my (dual) ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>your no/nikaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>his/her/its din</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>our, not your (exclusive) day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1+2</td>
<td>your and our (inclusive) tadon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>your niyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>their dan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 2. Possessive Pronouns

Second person singular may be either *no* or *nikaw*; the first form, *no*, is the more common.

The dual form of 'our' includes only the speaker and a single person spoken to; it means 'the two of us'. The exclusive form of 'our' includes the speaker and one or more others, but excludes the person or persons spoken to. The inclusive form of 'our' includes the speaker and two or more others including the person or persons spoken to.

The noun precedes the possessive pronoun.

*batà ko* 'my child'
*batà ta* 'our (dual) child'
*batà no* 'your (singular) child'
*batà din* 'his/her/its child'
*kwalta day* 'our (exclusive) money'
*kwalta tadon* 'our (inclusive) money'
*kwalta niyo* 'your (plural) money'
*kwalta dan* 'their money'

When a possessive pronoun occurs in a clause that has an existential (*doen* or *wedad*) as the Predicate, a smooth English translation makes the possessive pronoun the Subject of the verb 'to have'.

*Doen batà ko.* 'I have a child/children.'
*Doen kwalta din.* 'He has money.'
*Doen belangay dan.* 'They have a boat.'
*Wedad saging day.* 'We have no bananas.'
*Wedad bebolong din.* 'She has no medicine.'

A possessive phrase in which a person's name appears as possessor is introduced by a marking particle *i* (as in *i Malbin*). The noun precedes the name of the possessor.

*batà i Malbin* 'Malbin's child'
*balay i Hinyo* 'Hinyo's house'
*Doen belangay i Hinyo.* 'Hinyo has a boat.'
*Wedad niyog i Poosto.* 'Poosto has no coconut trees.'

When the possessor is a noun, it is marked by the particle *te* (as in *te balay*).

*atep te balay* 'roof of the house (house's roof)'
*ayam te batà* 'child's toy'
*Doen ayam te batà.* 'The child has a toy.'
Wedad esawa te pari. 'The priest has no wife.'

The possessor may itself be possessed by a pronoun (as din in te balay din), by a personal name or by another noun phrase.

atep te balay din 'roof of his house'
atep te balay i Hinyo 'roof of Hinyo's house'
atep te balay te apò din 'roof of the house of his grand-relation'
atep te balay te ogangan i Hinyo 'roof of the house of Hinyo's son-in-law'

Doen ibeg te amay te bayi. 'The girl's father has a desire.'

SECTION 3

QUESTIONS

A question is one type of equational clause called the interrogative clause, and has a question word as its nonverbal Predicate.

3.1 Question Words

Several words are used for asking questions.

Eden? 'What?'
Sinu? 'Who?'
Pila? 'How many?'
Kenan? 'Where?'

A question word is linked to a noun by the marking particle se.

Eden se bebolong? 'What is the cure?'
Eden se aldaw? 'What day is it?'
Eden se bolan? 'What month is it?'
Eden se kagi? 'What is the word?'
Sinu se otaw? 'Who is the person?'
Sinu se batà? 'Who is the child?'
Sinu se doma? 'Who is the other?'
Sinu se esawa? 'Who is the spouse?'
Pila se esawa? 'How many wives?'
Pila se delam? 'How many nights?'
Pila se kwalta? 'How much money?'
Kenan se kodà? 'Where is the horse?'
Kenan se balay? 'Where is the house?'
Kenan se wayeg? 'Where is the river?'
Kenan se belangay? 'Where is the canoe?'

The marking particle se has a grammatical function of linking the Predicate and the noun. The combination of a marking particle and a noun or noun phrase is called a marked noun phrase. The existentials, doen and wedad (2.1), are the only Predicates that are followed by unmarked noun phrases.

3.2 Asking for Names

The question word sinu 'who?' is used to ask what a person's name is.

Sinu se ngadan din? 'What (literally, who) is his name?'

3.3 Question Intonation

In questions, the pitch (1.5) is raised higher on the next to the last syllable of the last word of the sentence, and not dropped as low on the last syllable. The intonation patterns of statements and questions are contrasted in Figure 3.
3.4 Question Particle

To avoid the possibility that a question might be misunderstood as a statement, the question particle *lay* may be inserted following the Predicate to indicate a question. In written Manobo, the question particle is sufficient to indicate a question without using a question mark at the end of the sentence.

*Eden se bebolong?* "What is the medicine?"
*Eden lay se bebolong. *"What is the medicine?"

**SECTION 4**

**ADJECTIVES**

Adjectives describe the quality or condition of an object.

4.1 Adjective Forms

Most adjectives occur prefixed with *me*. Adjective roots that occur prefixed with *me* are coded in the Vocabulary (Appendix E) with the symbol (M).

- *me* + *dapag* = *medapag* 'near'
- *me* + *diyò* = *mediyò* 'far, distant'
- *me* + *genaw* = *megenaw* 'cold, cool'
- *me* + *init* = *meinit* 'hot, warm'
- *me* + *lima* = *melima* 'difficult'
- *me* + *loway* = *meloway* 'slow'
- *me* + *piya* = *mèpiya* 'good, fortunate'

The following commonly used adjectives occur unaffixed.

- *belegkong* 'crooked'
- *benal* 'true'
- *dakel* 'big, much, plenty'
- *deitek* 'small, tiny'
- *kaling* 'new, young'
- *lano* 'temporary'
- *magsen* 'strong, tough'
- *mamis* 'sweet, pleasant'
- *mola* 'easy'
mona 'first, prior'
onò 'pure, real, genuine'
pilabok 'few'
silabok 'few'
tapay 'old, previous, prior'

The following two adjectives have alternate forms of either me- or be- prefixes.

medita or bedita 'many'
medaet or bedaet 'bad'

4.2 Descriptive Equational Clause

An adjective may be used as the Predicate of a descriptive equational clause. It is followed by a marked noun phrase (3.1).

Mépiya se wayeg. 'The river is far away.'
Megenaw se wayeg. 'The water is cool.'
Medyò se dagat. 'The ocean is far away.'
Medapag se dagat. 'The ocean is nearby.'
Medapag se balay. 'The house is nearby.'
Dakel se balay. 'The house is large.'
Kaling se balay. 'The house is new.'
Benal se kagi. 'The words are true.'

4.3 Adjectives Modified by Adverbs

Adjectives may be modified by the following adverbs.

ontò 'very much'
kenà 'not at all'
pelaban 'excessively'
labi 'more so'
tabag 'somewhat'
tapay 'previously, already'

An adverb precedes the adjective that it modifies.

Ontò mediyò se wayeg. 'The water is very far away.'
Ontò meinit se wayeg. 'The water is very hot.'
Kenà mediyò se wayeg. 'The river is not distant.'
Kenà dakel se balay. 'The house is not large.'
Pelaban dakel se kànen. 'The food was too much.'
Labi melima se terbaho. 'The work is more difficult.'
Tabag belegkong se tollok. 'The post was somewhat crooked.'
Tapay mépiya se batà. 'The child was already better.'

4.4 Adjectives in Noun Phrases

An adjective may be used to modify a noun as part of a noun phrase. Noun phrase elements are described in section 20.

Kenan se kaling balay? 'Where is the new house?'
Kenan se dakel balay? 'Where is the big house?'
Kenan se dakel osa? 'Where is the big pig?'
Doen dakel osa. 'There is a big pig.'
Wedad dakel toyang. 'There is no big dog.'
Sinu se dakel otaw? 'Who is the important person?'
Sinu se kaling otaw? 'Who is the young person?'
Mépiya se kaling balay. 'The new house is good.'
Mediyò se medaet otaw. 'The bad person is far away.'

SECTION 5

INTRODUCTION TO VERBAL CLAUSES

The verb is the most important part of speech in Manobo. A verb consists of a stem and affixes. The affixes indicate major categories of tense (5), aspect (6), focus (8), mode (12), voice (13), and certain minor categories (23). These categories are described separately in the sections indicated.

5.1 Past and Future Tenses

There are four kinds of tense affixes, called past, future, neutral, and iterative. The first two are described here, the third in the subsection following, and the last in section 15.

Past tense is used for actions that were begun before the time of speaking; whether or not an action is still continuing at
the time of speaking is not relevant. The past tense affix has two forms, min- and -im-, the choice of which is determined by the initial consonant of the verb stem.

The prefix min- replaces initial b, p, or (unwritten) glottal stop of the verb stem.

\[ \text{min-} + \text{bayad} = \text{minayad} \text{ 'bought'} \]
\[ \text{min-} + \text{panggas} = \text{minaranggas} \text{ 'sowed'} \]
\[ \text{min-} + \text{adek} = \text{minadek} \text{ 'smelled'} \]

The infix -im- is inserted following the initial consonant of a verb stem with other than initial b, p, or glottal stop.

\[ -\text{im-} + \text{dateng} = \text{dimateng} \text{ 'arrived'} \]
\[ -\text{im-} + \text{toman} = \text{timoman} \text{ 'fulfilled'} \]
\[ -\text{im-} + \text{goyod} = \text{gimoyod} \text{ 'pulled'} \]
\[ -\text{im-} + \text{kaen} = \text{kimae} \text{ 'ate'} \]
\[ -\text{im-} + \text{samsam} = \text{sinamsam} \text{ 'hiked at night'} \]
\[ -\text{im-} + \text{likò} = \text{limikò} \text{ 'returned again'} \]

Future tense is used for actions that are going to begin after the time of speaking. The future tense affix has two forms, m- and -om-, the choice of which is likewise determined by the initial consonant of the verb stem.

The prefix m- replaces initial b, p, or (un-written) glottal stop of the verb stem.

\[ \text{m-} + \text{bayad} = \text{mayad} \text{ 'will buy'} \]
\[ \text{m-} + \text{panggas} = \text{manggas} \text{ 'will sow'} \]
\[ \text{m-} + \text{adek} = \text{madek} \text{ 'will smell'} \]

The infix -om- is inserted after the initial consonant of a verb stem with other than initial b, p, or glottal stop.

\[ -\text{om-} + \text{dateng} = \text{domateng} \text{ 'will arrive'} \]
\[ -\text{om-} + \text{toman} = \text{tomoman} \text{ 'will fulfill'} \]
\[ -\text{om-} + \text{goyod} = \text{gomoyod} \text{ 'will pull'} \]
\[ -\text{om-} + \text{kaen} = \text{komaen} \text{ 'will eat'} \]
\[ -\text{om-} + \text{samsam} = \text{somamsam} \text{ 'will hike at night'} \]
\[ -\text{om-} + \text{likò} = \text{lomikò} \text{ 'will return again'} \]

Verb stems that take the above affixes are coded in the Vocabulary (Appendix E) with the symbol (A). In each of the following examples the Subject is a noun phrase marked by se.

\[ \text{dini} (\text{A}) \text{ 'to come here'} \]
\[ \text{Dimini se toyang} \text{ 'The dog came here.'} \]
\[ \text{Domini se toyang} \text{ 'The dog will come here.'} \]
\[ \text{oli} (\text{A}) \text{ 'to return home'} \]
\[ \text{Minoli se toyang} \text{ 'The dog returned home.'} \]
\[ \text{Moli se toyang} \text{ 'The dog will return home.'} \]
\[ \text{baklay} (\text{A}) \text{ 'to hike along the beach'} \]
\[ \text{Minaklay se otaw} \text{ 'The person hiked along the beach.'} \]
\[ \text{Maklay se otaw} \text{ 'The person will hike along the beach.'} \]

5.2 Negatives and Neutral Tense

The following verbal negatives indicate past and future tenses.

\[ \text{wedà} \text{ 'did not (past tense)'} \]
\[ \text{eked} \text{ 'will not (future tense)'} \]

The verb that follows either of these negatives does not indicate tense; it is neutral as to tense. The neutral tense form of class A verbs is the verb stem alone without affixes.

\[ \text{dini} (\text{A}) \text{ 'to come here'} \]
\[ \text{Wedà dini se toyang} \text{ 'The dog did not come here.'} \]
\[ \text{Eked dini se toyang} \text{ 'The dog will not come here.'} \]
\[ \text{oli} (\text{A}) \text{ 'to return home'} \]
\[ \text{Wedà oli se toyang} \text{ 'The dog did not return home.'} \]
\[ \text{Eked oli se toyang} \text{ 'The dog will not return home.'} \]
\[ \text{tedogi} (\text{A}) \text{ 'to sleep, to go to sleep'} \]
\[ \text{Timedogi se bayi} \text{ 'The woman slept.'} \]
\[ \text{Tomedogi se bayi} \text{ 'The woman will sleep.'} \]
\[ \text{Wedà tedogi se bayi} \text{ 'The woman didn't sleep.'} \]
\[ \text{Eked tedogi se bayi} \text{ 'The woman will not go to sleep.'} \]
\[ \text{likò} (\text{A}) \text{ 'to go back again'} \]
5.3 Archaic om- Prefix

An archaic form om- is heard infrequently, instead of m-, prefixed to glottal stop initial stems; the short form is normally used.

*moli* or *omoli* 'will go home'
*malin* or *omalin* 'will move elsewhere'

5.4 Derivational i- Prefix

The prefix i- is added to some word roots before adding tense affixes. Verb roots that take this prefix are coded in the Vocabulary with the symbol (+), as in (A+).

*panaw* (A+) 'to travel by foot, to hike'
*Minipanaw se otaw* 'The man hiked.'
*Mipanaw se otaw* 'The man will hike.'
*Wed à ipanaw se otaw* 'The man didn't hike.'
*Eked ipanaw se otaw* 'The man won't hike.'

*kagi* (A+) 'to speak'
*Minikagi se meama* 'The man spoke.'
*Mikagi se meama* 'The man will speak.'
*Wed à ikagi se meama* 'The man didn't speak.'
*Eked ikagi se meama* 'The man won't speak.'

5.5 The a Set of Pronouns

The pronouns that may be substituted for noun phrases marked by se (Subject of the clause throughout section 5) are displayed in Figure 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1+2</td>
<td>we two (dual)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>he/she/it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>we, not you (exclusive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1+2</td>
<td>we all (inclusive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>they</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIGURE 4. Pronouns Corresponding to se Marked Noun Phrases**

The differences of meaning among the dual, exclusive, and inclusive forms of 'we' correspond to the differences of meaning among the forms of 'our', described in section 2.4.

*Moli a* 'I will return home.'
*Dimini dan* 'They came here.'
*Timedogi kay* 'We (but not you) were sleeping.'
*Lomikò kidon* 'We (all) will go back again.'
*Mipanaw kaw* 'You (all) will hike.'

The occurrence of the third person singular pronoun *sikandin* is optional; usually the absence of any other pronoun is sufficient to indicate third person singular in this set of pronouns. When it is desired to make the pronoun explicit, the form *sikandin* is used.

*Dimini sikandin* 'He came here.'
*Dimini* 'He came here.'

The *a* set of pronouns is a part of the verb phrase and occurs immediately following the first word of the verb phrase (16.3). If the verb occurs without a negative, the *a* set of pronouns follows the verb; if a negative occurs in the verb phrase, the *a* set of pronouns follows the negative rather than the verb.
5.6 Transitive Clauses

The preceding description has involved only intransitive clauses, those having Subjects but not Objects. Transitive clauses, when the meaning of the verb allows, can include additional clause elements.

These additional clause elements have certain grammatical functions (such as Object, Direction, or Accessory), certain roles (such as goal, site, and instrument), and certain forms that they can take (such as marked noun phrase, pronoun, or personal name).

The Subject has the role of actor in the clause. The Object, if one occurs, is usually the goal of the action and usually undergoes some change in character. The Direction, if one occurs, is usually the site of the action. The Accessory, if one occurs, is sometimes the instrument and sometimes the goal (8.4).

In the following examples, the Object, Direction, and Accessory noun phrases are each marked with the particle te.

*inem (A) 'to drink something'*

\[
\text{Mininem se kodà te wayeg. } \text{ 'The horse drank water.'} \\
\text{Minem se kodà te wayeg. } \text{ 'The horse will drink water.'} \\
\text{Wedà inem se kodà te wayeg. } \text{ 'The horse didn't drink water.'} \\
\text{Eked inem se kodà. } \text{ 'The horse won't drink.'}
\]

*kaen (A) 'to eat something'*

\[
\text{Kimaen se osa te batad. } \text{ 'The pig ate corn.'} \\
\text{Komaen se osa te batad. } \text{ 'The pig will eat corn.'} \\
\text{Wedà kaen se osa te batad. } \text{ 'The pig didn't eat corn.'}
\]

*bayad (A) 'to purchase, to pay for'*

\[
\text{Minayad se otaw te omay te kwalta. } \text{ 'The person bought rice with money.'}
\]

5.7 Directional Preposition diyà

A directional preposition, diyà 'to, unto, from', is usually prefaced to the marked noun phrase that occurs as Direction.

\[
\text{Minikagi a diyà te doma ko. } \text{ 'I said/spoke to my companion.'}
\]

An exception occurs in that diyà is never prefaced to the Direction when the Predicate is a verbalized form of the following locational prepositions (18.1): diyà 'go toward'; dini 'come to'; doton 'go to'; kidoen 'be at'.

\[
\text{Dimoton se inay te dagat. } \text{ 'The mother went to the beach.'} \\
\text{Domini se meama te ogangan din. } \text{ 'The man will come here to his father-in-law.'}
\]

5.8 The kanak Set of Pronouns

The pronouns that may be used as substitutes for te marked noun phrases occurring as Object, Direction, or Accessory are displayed in Figure 5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 me</td>
<td>kanak/kenaken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1+2 us two (dual)</td>
<td>kenita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 you</td>
<td>kemno/kemmo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 him/her/it</td>
<td>kandin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 us, not you (exclusive)</td>
<td>kenami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1+2 us all (inclusive)</td>
<td>kenitadon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 you</td>
<td>kenyqo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 them</td>
<td>kandan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 5. Pronouns Corresponding to te (Nonsubject) Marked Noun Phrases

The differences of meaning among the dual, exclusive, and inclusive forms of 'us' correspond to the differences of
meaning among the forms of 'our', described in section 2.4.

First person singular may be either kanak or kenaken; the first form, kanak, is the more common.

Second person singular is pronounced as kemno or kemmo depending on where the speaker grew up or has lived more recently. The form kemno is reportedly used on the San Agustin Peninsula and in the northern area of the Sarangani Peninsula, while the form kemmo is generally used in the southern area of the Sarangani Peninsula.

Minadek se bayi kanak. 'The girl kissed me.'
Minadek a kandin. 'I kissed her.'
Timaking kay kandan. 'We followed them.'
Kimità a kemno. 'I met you.'

SECTION 6

ASPECT

Three aspects or kinds of action are indicated by three sets of verbal affixes: simple, continuative, and distributive. Verb stems tend to be used with certain aspect affixes. Some verb stems are always used with simple aspect affixes, others with continuative aspect affixes, and still others with distributive affixes. A few verb stems may occur with a choice of aspect affixes. The decision of which set of aspect affixes to use with a particular verb must be determined by consulting the Vocabulary (Appendix E), which indicates, by a system of symbols, the particular sets of affixes that are customarily used with each verb. The symbols and the sets of affixes that they represent are summarized in Appendix D. Verb stems that are coded with the symbol (A) take simple aspect affixes; those coded with the symbol (B) take continuative aspect affixes; and those coded with the symbol (C) take distributive aspect affixes.

Verb affixes for the three aspects are displayed in Figure 6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASPECT</th>
<th>TENSE</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Future</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(A) Simple</td>
<td>min-</td>
<td>im-</td>
<td>m-om-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B) Continuative</td>
<td>mig-</td>
<td>meg-</td>
<td>pem-</td>
<td>men-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C) Distributive</td>
<td>nem-</td>
<td>nen-</td>
<td>nem-</td>
<td>men-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 6. Verbal Affixes in Three Aspects

The symbol -0- (zero) in chart 6 indicates that the neutral tense form of class A verbs (5.2) is the unaffixed verb stem.

6.1 Simple Aspect

Simple aspect (described in section 5) usually implies a simple, casual, bodily action done without implements; most intransitive verbs take simple aspect. The verbs that take simple aspect affixes are coded in the Vocabulary (Appendix E) with the symbol (A).

dateng (A) 'to arrive'
Dimateng se otaw. 'The man arrived.'
Domateng se otaw. 'The man will arrive.'
Wedà dateng se otaw. 'The man didn't arrive.'

6.2 Continuative Aspect

Continuative aspect usually implies that the duration of the action is prolonged and may involve the presence of an implement in the action. Verbs that take Continuative aspect affixes are coded in the Vocabulary with the symbol (B).

elomo (B) 'to cook food'
Mig-elomo se esawa din te kànen. 'His wife cooked food.'
Meg-elomo se esawa din te kànen. 'His wife will cook food.'
Wedà peg-elomo se esawa din te kànen. 'His wife will not cook food.'

toladà (B) 'to teach'
Migtoladà se bayi te batà din. 'The woman taught her child.'
Megtoladà se bayi te batà din. 'The woman will teach her child.'
Wedà pegtoladà se bayi te batà din. 'The woman did not teach her child.'

6.3 Distributive Aspect
Distributive aspect usually implies a process requiring a series or sequence of actions distributed among several actors, among several goals, or in time. Verbs that take distributive aspect affixes are coded in the Vocabulary with the symbol (C).

Each of the distributive aspect prefixes (past, future, and neutral) has three forms, the choice of which is determined by the initial consonant of the verb stem to be prefixed; the final nasal consonant of the prefix replaces the initial consonant of the verb stem. The forms of the distributive aspect prefixes and the following consonants that determine the choice of form are displayed in Figure 7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix forms</th>
<th>Precede and replace these consonants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nem- mem- pem-</td>
<td>b, p, m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nen- men- pen-</td>
<td>d, t, s, n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neng- meng- peng-</td>
<td>g, k, ng, glottal stop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 7. Forms of the Distributive Aspect Prefixes

The forms nem- (past), mem- (future), and pem- (neutral) replace initial consonants b, p, and m.

begay (C) 'to give'
Nemegay se amay te kodà diyà te batà din. 'The father gave the horse to his son.'
Memegay se amay te kodà diyà te batà din. 'The father will give the horse to his son.'
Eked pemegay se amay te kodà diyà te batà din. 'The father will not give the horse to his son.'

pilay (C) 'to fell something'
Nemilay se batà te kayo. 'The child felled the tree.'
Memilay se batà te kayo. 'The child will fell the tree.'
Wedà pemilay se batà te kayo. 'The child didn't fell the tree.'

maed (C) 'to grasp'
Nemaed te podok din. 'He grasped his bolo.'
Menmaed te podok din. 'He will grasp his bolo.'
Wedà pemmaed te podok din. 'He didn't grasp his bolo.'

The forms nen- (past), men- (future) and pen- (neutral) replace initial consonants d, t, n, and s.

dokdok (C) 'to beat with the fist'
Nenokdok se batà te toyang. 'The child beat the dog.'
Menokdok se batà te toyang. 'The child will beat the dog.'
Wedà penokdok se batà te toyang. 'The child did not beat the dog.'

tanem (C) 'to plant'
Nenanem se otaw te batad. 'The man planted corn.'
Menanem se otaw te batad. 'The man will plant corn.'
Eked penanem se otaw te batad. 'The man will not plant corn.'

sayab (C) 'to forge'
Nenayab te podok ko. 'He forged my bolo.'
Menayab te podok ko. 'He will forge my bolo.'
Eked penayab te podok ko. 'He will not forge my bolo.'

The forms neng- (past), meng- (future) and peng- (neutral) replace initial consonants g, k, ng, and glottal stop (unwritten initial).

gilek (C) 'to bounce up and down'
Nengilek se inay te batà din. 'The mother bounced her child up and down.'
Mengilek se inay te batà din. 'The mother will bounce her child up and down.'
Eked pengilek se inay te batà din. 'The mother will not bounce her child up and down.'
kopras (C) 'to make copra'
Nengopras dan. 'They made copra.'
Mengopras dan. 'They will make copra.'
Wedà dan pengopras. 'They didn't make copra.'

ngognan (C) 'to marry'
Nengognan dan. 'They were married.'
Mengognan dan. 'They will be married.'
Wedà dan pengognan. 'They didn't get married.'

ibing (C) 'to bring, to carry in the hand'
Nengibing se batà te kwalta. 'The child brought money.'
Mengibing se batà te kwalta. 'The child will bring money.'
Wedà pengibing se batà te kwalta. 'The child didn't bring money.'

6.4 Cooccurrence of Aspects

Both continuative and distributive aspect affixes may occur with a single verb stem; these verb stems are coded in the Vocabulary with the symbol (Bc). In such a combination, the first of the prefixes (the continuative) indicates the tense, while the second (the distributive) takes the neutral (tenseless) form of the prefix.

kaen (Bc) 'to eat'
Migpengaen se menge otaw. 'The people ate.'
Megpengaen se menge otaw. 'The people will eat.'
Eked pegpengaen se menge otaw. 'The people will not eat.'

SECTION 7

PERSONAL NAMES

Personal names are the given names of persons. Vocative forms of kinship terms (such as Amà 'Father') are also personal names when used referentially (such as si Amà 'Father'). All other proper nouns, including geographical names, are nonpersonal.

7.1 Name Marking Particles

Personal names are always prefixed by a marking particle except when speaking directly to the person named (vocative use).

Personal names marked by si can substitute in constructions for noun phrases marked by se or for the a set of pronouns.

Meloway se lansa. 'The launch is slow.'
Meloway a. 'I am slow.'
Meloway si Timi. 'Timi is slow.'
Kenan si Timi?. 'Where is Timi?'
Kenan se kodà? 'Where is the horse?'
Dimoton a te dagat. 'I went to the beach.'
Dimoton si Timi te dagat. 'Timi went to the beach.'

Personal names marked by ki can substitute in constructions for noun phrases (Object, Direction, or Accessory) marked by te or for the kanak set of pronouns.

Dimoton se otaw te dagat. 'The person went to the beach.'
Dimoton se otaw ki Timi. 'The person went to Timi.'
Migtoladà a te batà. 'I taught the child.'
Migtoladà a ki Rudy. 'I taught Rudy.'

7.2 Names with Existentials

The necessity of using marking particles with personal names also holds in clauses where an existential is used as the Predicate. This contrasts with nonpersonals that are never marked by se or te after existentials (2.1.).

Wedad si Rudy. 'Rudy is not there.'
Doen si Rudy. 'Rudy is there.'
Doen otaw. 'A person is there.'

7.3 Name as Predicate

A marking particle is also required when a personal name is used as the Predicate of an equational clause (9.2 set 4, 10.1). This also contrasts with nonpersonals that, when used as Predicates, are never marked by se or te.

Si Rudy se kimaen. 'Rudy is the one who ate.'
Otaw se kimaen. 'A person is the one who ate.'
SECTION 8
FOCUS

Probably the most prominent feature of Philippine languages, including Manobo, and the one that is strangest to English
speakers is the way in which the parts of the clause are grammatically related to each other. This phenomenon is called
focus.

8.1 Definition
Focus is the special relationship between the Predicate and a particular marked noun phrase, either the Subject, Object,
Direction, or Accessory. It is possible, where the meaning of the verb allows it, to orient the Predicate in turn toward each
one of these four noun phrases by changing the focus affixes on the verb and making corresponding changes in the
marked noun phrases.

8.2 Focus Affixes
There are four focus possibilities: Subject, Object, Direction, and Accessory. The particular focus affix of the verb
determines the focus orientation of the clause. Verbal affixes for all four focuses in simple aspect (6.1) are displayed in
Figure 8.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOCUS</th>
<th>TENSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>min-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
<td>-in-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direction</td>
<td>-in-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessory</td>
<td>im-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 8. Verbal Affixes in Simple Aspect

For the distribution of Subject focus affix forms, see section 5.1.

The past tense infix -in- is inserted following the initial consonant (including unwritten glottal stop) of the verb stem.

-in- + kità = kinità 'saw'

-in- + awop = inawop 'put inside'

The forms -en, -an, and -i are all suffixes. For the description of the changes that take place when vowel final verb stems
are suffixed, see Appendix B. In neutral tense, the same form, -i, occurs in Object, Direction, and Accessory focuses.

The forms of the Accessory focus past tense prefix and the following consonants that determine the choice of form are
displayed in Figure 9.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix form</th>
<th>precedes these consonants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>im-</td>
<td>b, p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in-</td>
<td>d, t, l, s, n, glottal stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ing-</td>
<td>g, k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 9. Forms of the Accessory Focus Past Tense Prefix

The prefix form im- precedes consonants b or p (imbegay, impawod); in- precedes consonants d, t, l, s, or (unwritten
initial) glottal stop (indata, intepò, inligbin, insanged, in-agbel); and ing- precedes consonants g or k (inggakes, ingkivag).

The four focus possibilities of the clause and the affixed forms of the verb are illustrated in the following examples, in
which the focused noun phrases are marked by the particle se.
1) Subject focus:

Minolì se batà. 'The child returned home.'
Molì se batà. 'The child will return home.'
Wedà oli se batà. 'The child didn't return home.'
Simolat se bai diyà te amay din. 'The woman wrote to her father'
Somolat se bai diyà te amay din. 'The woman will write to her father.'
Wedà solat se bai diyà te amay din. 'The woman didn't write to her father.'
Mininem se meama te kapi. 'The man drank coffee.'
Minem se meama te kapi. 'The man will drink coffee.'
Wedà inem se meama te kapi. 'The man didn't drink coffee.'

2) Object focus:

Inolì se batà. 'The child was brought home.'
Olien se batà. 'The child will be brought home.'
Wedà olli se batà. 'The child was not brought home.'
Ininem se kapi. 'The coffee was drunk.'
Inemen se kapi. 'The coffee will be drunk.'
Wedà inemi se kapi. 'The coffee was not drunk.'

3) Direction focus:

Inolian se batà. 'Something was returned to the child.'
Olian se batà. 'Something will be returned to the child.'
Wedà olli se batà. 'Something was not returned to the child.'
Simolatan se amay din. 'Her father was written to.'
Solatan se amay din. 'Her father will be written to.'
Wedà solati se amay din. 'Her father was not written to.'

4) Accessory focus:

In-oli se batà. 'The child was taken home.'
Iolì se batà. 'The child will be taken home.'
Wedà olli se batà. 'The child was not taken home.'
Insolat se kagi din. 'His words were written.'
Isolat se kagi din. 'His words will be written.'
Wedà solati se kagi din. 'His words were not written.'

8.3 Marking Particles

The focus indicated by the verb affix is correlated with the occurrence of marked noun phrases, marked personal names, and pronoun sets that occur in the clause. The marking particles and pronoun sets and their functions in the clause are summarized in Figure 10.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MARKER USED</th>
<th>Unfocused Subject</th>
<th>Focused element</th>
<th>Unfocused Object, Direction, and Accessory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nonpersonal particle</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>te</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>personal particle</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>si</td>
<td>ki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pronoun set</td>
<td>ko (set 2)</td>
<td>a (set 1)</td>
<td>kanak (set 3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 10. Clause Functions of Marking Particles and Pronoun Sets

The marked noun phrase that is in focus is indicated by the marking particles se (nonpersonal) or si (personal), or by the a set of pronouns (5.5).

1) focused Subject:

Minoli se otaw. 'The man went home.'
Minoli si Pepito. 'Pepito went home.'
Minoli a. 'I went home.'
2) focused Object:

*Kinità se kodà.* 'The horse was seen.'
*Kinità si Ompas.* 'Ompas was seen.'
*Kinità ka.* 'You were seen.'

3) focused Direction:

*Binegayan se batà.* 'The child was given something.'
*Binegayan si Momoy.* 'Momoy was given something.'
*Binegayan ka.* 'You were given something.'

4) focused Accessory:

*Iduyun se Timanem.* 'God will be praised.'
*Iduyun si David.* 'David will be praised.'
*Iduyun sikandin.* 'He will be praised.'

The unfocused Subject is marked by the phrase marking particles *te* (nonpersonal) or *i* (personal), or by the *ko* set of pronouns (2.4). The marked noun phrase used for unfocused Subject precedes the marked noun phrase used for the focused element.

1) in Object focus clause:

*Kinità te amay se batà.* 'The father saw the child.'
*Kinità i Dansoy se batà.* 'Dansoy saw the child.'
*Kinità ko se batà.* 'I saw the child.'

2) in Direction focus clause:

*Binegayan te apò se batà.* 'The grandfather gave something to the child.'
*Binegayan i Momoy se batà.* 'Momoy gave something to the child.'
*Binegayan dan se batà.* 'They gave something to the child.'

3) in Accessory focus clause:

*Induyun te otaw se Timanem.* 'The people praised God.'
*Induyun i Daniel se Timanem.* 'Daniel praised God.'
*Induyun tadon se Timanem.* 'We praised God.'

The unfocused Object, Direction, and Accessory are all marked by the particles *te* (nonpersonal) or *ki* (personal), or by the *kanak* set of pronouns (5.8), and follow the marked noun phrase used for the focused element. The potential ambiguity between unfocused Subject marked by *te* and unfocused Object, Direction, or Accessory marked by *te* is partly avoided by the order; the unfocused Subject phrase precedes the focused marked noun phrase, whereas the unfocused Object, Direction and Accessory phrases follow the focused phrase. Pronouns, however, occur in a different order, as described in section 9.3. The unfocused Direction usually takes the directional preposition *diyà* (5.7).

*Imbegay te batà se saging.* 'The child gave the bananas.'
*Imbegay se saging diyà te batà.* 'The child was given the bananas.'

8.4 Goal as Accessory

As mentioned in section 5.6, the elements of the clause have certain clause functions (Subject, Object, Direction and Accessory), certain roles relative to each other (such as actor, goal, site, and instrument), and certain forms that they can take (such as marked noun phrase, pronoun, personal name, or demonstrative). With many verbs, the role of goal (what is affected by the action of the verb) occurs in the clause as the Object, and the role of instrument occurs as the Accessory.[5] However, with other verbs, the goal occurs in the clause as the Accessory. When a contrast in meaning can be seen between the goal when it is the Object and when it is the Direction, frequently the difference is that the goal as Object is moved toward the actor, while the goal as Accessory is moved away from the actor.

[5]In unelicited data, the instrument never occurs in a clause as the focused Accessory. However, the instrument may be the Predicate of an equational clause (7.3) with an elliptical Accessory focus clause in the *se* marked noun phrase that follows; elliptical clauses are described in section 21.1.

In Subject focus, the verb *apit* means 'to stop somewhere temporarily' and is intransitive.

*Minapit a.* 'I stopped somewhere for a short time.'
*Mapit a.* 'I will stop somewhere for a short time.'

In Object focus, the verb *apit* means 'to fetch something in passing' and the goal is received by the actor.

*Inapit ko se bebolong.* 'I stopped for the medicine on the way.'
*Epiten ko se bebolong.* 'I will stop for medicine on the way.'

In Accessory focus, the verb *apit* means 'to leave something in passing' and the goal is disposed of by the actor.
In-apit ko se bebolong. 'I left the medicine on the way.'
"iapit ko se bebolong. 'I will leave the medicine on my way.'

8.5 Clause Expansion

Potential clause expansion (i.e., the possibility that an Object, Direction, or Accessory can occur with a given verb) can be determined by consulting the Vocabulary (Appendix E), which indicates, by a system of symbols, the focus potential of each verb. For example, verbs that cannot be affixed for Object focus never take Objects in any focus. As many as three focusable elements may occur in a single clause.

The verb *inem* 'to drink something' is marked in the Vocabulary as potentially occurring in Subject, Object, and Direction focuses.

1) in Subject focus:

Mininem se kodà. 'The horse drank.'
Mininem se kodà te wayeg. 'The horse drank water.'
Mininem se kodà diyà te payà. 'The horse drank from the coconut shell.'

2) in Object focus:

Ininem te kodà se wayeg. 'The horse drank the water.'
Ininem te kodà se wayeg diyà te payà. 'The horse drank water from the coconut shell.'

3) in Direction focus:

Inineman te kodà se payà. 'The horse drank from the coconut shell.'

In Subject focus, the verb *olì* is intransitive and means 'to return home'.

Minolì a. 'I returned home.'

But in Direction and Accessory focuses, the verb *olì* is transitive and means 'to return something'.

1) in Direction focus:

Inolian ko sikandin. 'I returned something to him.'

2) in Accessory focus:

In-olì ko se gabas diyà kandin. 'I returned the saw to him.'

SECTION 9

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

9.1 Summary Chart

There are four sets of personal pronouns. They are displayed in Figure 11. The corresponding sets of demonstratives and phrase marking particles have been included for easy reference; the demonstratives themselves are described in section 10.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSONAL PRONOUNS</th>
<th>FUNCTION IN THE CLAUSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Focused phrase (set 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>1  I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1+2  we (dual)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2  you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3  he/she/it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>1  we (exc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1+2  we (incl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2  you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3  they</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MARKING PARTICLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal</th>
<th>si</th>
<th>i</th>
<th>ki</th>
<th>si</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nonpersonal</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>-0-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DEMONSTRATIVES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>this</th>
<th>ini</th>
<th>nini</th>
<th>kani</th>
<th>seini</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>that nearby</td>
<td>iyan</td>
<td>niyan</td>
<td>kenyan</td>
<td>siyan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that far away</td>
<td>ida</td>
<td>nida</td>
<td>kida</td>
<td>sida</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 11. Pronouns, Marking Particles, and Demonstratives

In Figure 11, one symbol, -0- (zero), indicates that no form for the third person singular pronoun occurs in set 1 (9.2). Another symbol, -0-, indicates that no marking particle is used with nonpersonal phrases in set 4 (9.2, 7.3).

9.2 Sets 1 to 4

The a set of pronouns (set 1) is used for focused elements and substitutes for phrases marked by the particles se or si (5.5).

Komaen a te ikan. 'I will eat the fish.'
Komaen se miyaw te ikan. 'The cat will eat the fish.'
Komaen si Mili te ikan. 'Mili will eat the fish.'

No form for third person singular occurs in the a set of pronouns (set 1). Usually the absence of any other pronoun is sufficient to indicate third person singular in the a set of pronouns. When it is desired to make the pronoun explicit, the third person singular form from the siak set (set 4), sikandin, is used.

Kimaen te ikan. 'He ate the fish.'
Kimaen sikandin te ikan. 'He ate the fish.'

The ko set of pronouns (set 2) is used for unfocused Subject and substitutes for phrases marked by the particles te or i (2.4).

Kànen ko se osa. 'I will eat the pig.'
Kànen te toyang se osa. 'The dog will eat the pig.'
Kànen i Bokù se osa. 'Bokù will eat the pig.'

The kanak set of pronouns (set 3) is used for unfocused Object, Direction, and Accessory and substitutes for phrases marked by the particles te or ki (5.8).

Imbegay din kanak. 'He gave it to me.'
Imbegay din diyà te batà. 'He gave it to the child.'
Imbegay din ki Melchor. 'He gave it to Melchor.'

The siak set of pronouns (set 4) is used as the Predicate in nonverbal equational clauses (7.3). The corresponding nonpersonal and personal phrases are unmarked and marked by si respectively.

Siaken se esawa din. 'I am her husband.'
Doktor se esawa din. 'Her husband is a doctor.'
Si Lita se esawa din. 'Lita is his wife.'

9.3 Pronoun Order

The a and ko sets of pronouns (sets 1 and 2) are part of the verb phrase and occur immediately following the first word of the verb phrase (5.5, 16.3). If a negative occurs in the verb phrase, the a and ko pronoun sets (sets 1 and 2) follow the negative; if no negative occurs, they follow the verb.

Timedogi a. 'I slept.'
Wedà a tedogi. 'I didn't sleep.'
Ininem ko se wayeg. 'I drank water.'
Wedà ko inemi se wayeg. 'I didn't drink water.'
Binegayan a din te libro. 'He gave me the book.'
Wedà a din begayi te libro. 'He didn't give me the book.'

The kanak set of pronouns (set 3) occurs in the same order as the unfocused marked noun phrase that it replaces (5.8), that is, it follows the focused phrase; it does not change position in relation to the verb phrase.

Ibegay no se kwalta kanak. 'You will give the money to me.'
Wedà no begayi se kwalta diyà kanak. 'You didn't give the money to me.'
Wedà no begayi se kwalta diyà te amay ko. 'You didn't give the money to my father.'
9.4 Cooccurrence

No more than two pronouns have been observed to occur in a single clause. When two pronouns do occur in the same clause, the order is determined by the following rules:[6]


Rule 1: The *a* pronoun set (set 1) precedes the *ko* set (set 2) or the *kanak* set (set 3); the *ko* set (set 2) precedes the *kanak* set (set 3).

*Binegayan a no.* 'You gave it to me.'
*Timaking a kemno.* 'I accompanied you.'
*Imbegay ko kemno.* 'I gave something to you.'

Rule 2: When pronouns of the *a* set (set 1) and the *ko* set (set 2) both occur, one of which is *dan* 'third person plural', *dan* always occurs last; this is an exception to rule 1.

*Kinità ko dan.* 'I saw them.'
*Kinità a dan.* 'They saw me.'

The above two rules cover nearly all cases. Combinations that do not follow these rules are as follows:

1) Instead of *ko ka*, all Manobo speakers prefer *ko sikona* (or its abbreviation *ta*, see 9.5 below).

*Pinekangan ko sikona.* 'I promised you something.'
*Kinità ko sikona.* 'I saw you.'

2) Instead of the combination *ko kaw*), most speakers prefer either *ko sikiyo* or *ta sikiyo*.

*Ikegiyan ko sikiyo.* 'I will tell you.'
*Ikegiyan ta sikiyo.* 'I will tell you.'

3) Instead of *dan dan*, only one *dan* can occur, and this is sufficient for both.

*Lineoyan dan.* 'They visited them.'
*Binegayan dan.* 'They gave something to them.'

4) Combinations of either *ka* or *kaw* with *day* may apparently occur in either order: *ka day*, *day ka*, *kaw day*, *day kaw*; other equivalent combinations also used are *day sikona* and *day sikiyo*.

*Tegadan ka day.* 'We will wait for you.'
*Tegadan day ka.* 'We will wait for you.'
*Tegadan day sikona.* 'We will wait for you.'

All combinations of pronouns from the *a* set (set 1) and the *ko* set (set 2) are displayed in Figure 12.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SET 1 PRONOUNS</th>
<th>SET 2 PRONOUNS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ki</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kidon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMBINATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kay no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ki din</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kidon din</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOWED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ka din</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaw din</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-0-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-8-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ko dan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| FIGURE 12. Allowed Combinations of Set 1 and Set 2 Pronouns |

[1]Instead of *ko ka*, all speakers prefer *ko sikona* or *ta* (9.5).

[2]Either *ka day*, *day ka*, or *day sikona*.

[3]Instead of *ko kaw*, most speakers prefer *ko sikiyo* or *ta sikiyo*.
Either kaw day, day kaw, or day sikiyo.

Instead of dan dan, only one dan can occur, which functions to signal both third person plural pronouns simultaneously.

9.5 Abbreviation with ta

The sequence of pronouns ko sikona (which occurs only in nonsubject focuses) can be abbreviated by substituting the first and second persons singular pronoun ta. This is the only instance where such an abbreviation can be made.

`Kiníta ko sikona. 'I saw you.'
Kiníta ta. 'I saw you.'`

9.6 Possession

Possession or ownership or relationship is expressed either by the ko set of pronouns (set 2) immediately following the noun (2.4), or by the kanak set of pronouns (set 3) immediately preceding the noun. Set 2 following is the more common order; set 3 preceding gives emphasis to the possessive pronoun.

`Dimotón a te balay no. 'I went to your house.'
Dimotón a te kemno balay. 'I went to your very own house.'`

`Simakay se amay no. 'Your father rode.'
Simakay se kemno amay. 'Your very own father rode.'`

**SECTION 10**

**DEMONSTRATIVES**

10.1 Forms

There are three demonstrative pronouns that indicate relative distance (either physical or psychological) of items to participants in a conversation. Each of these has four forms, which correspond to the four pronoun sets. These are displayed in Figures 11 and 13.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUNCTION IN THE CLAUSE</th>
<th>Focused full form</th>
<th>Focused Subject</th>
<th>Unfocused Subject</th>
<th>Unfocused nonsubject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEMONSTRATIVES</td>
<td>ini</td>
<td>nini</td>
<td>kani</td>
<td>seini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that nearby</td>
<td>iyan</td>
<td>niyan</td>
<td>kenyan</td>
<td>siyan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that far away</td>
<td>ida</td>
<td>nida</td>
<td>kida</td>
<td>sida</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIGURE 13. Forms of the Demonstratives**

'This' is close to the speaker, usually closer than to the hearer. 'That near' is a short distance from the speaker, often near the hearer. 'That far' is a greater distance from both the speaker and the hearer.

The ini set of demonstratives (set 1) is used for focused elements and substitutes for phrases marked by the particles se or si.

`Ininem din ini. 'He drank this.'
Mépiya ini. 'This is good.'
Mépiya iyan. 'That is good.'
Mépiya ida. 'That is good.'
Eked iyan kàni. 'That will not be eaten.'`

The nini set of demonstratives (set 2) is used for unfocused Subject and substitutes for phrases marked by the particles te or i, including their use as possessive pronouns (2.4, 9.6).

`Penaen ki te amay nini. 'We will be shot by the father of this girl.'
Dimoteng te iselem niyan. 'He arrived that morning.'`

The kani set of demonstratives (set 3) is used for unfocused Object, Direction, or Accessory, and substitutes for phrases marked by the particles te or ki, including their use as possessive pronouns (9.6).

`Wedà lumun kàni. 'He has not experienced this.'
Wedà taba kenyan. 'He didn't answer that.'
The *seini* set of demonstratives (set 4) is used as the Predicate in a nonverbal equational clause.

*Seini* se kagi ko. 'These are my words.'  
*Sìyan* se batà din. 'That is his child.'  
*Sida* se tanà din. 'That is his land.'

10.2 Special Forms

Demonstratives in the *seini* set (set 4) have special forms for added emphasis or exactness.

sinìkey 'this very one'  
syengkey 'that very one (near)'  
sidekey 'that very one (far)'

These special forms precede the nouns that they modify.

Timogon se sinìkey kedowa din. 'This very brother of his placed an order.'  
Inleleg se syengkey dona ko. 'That very companion of mine was in pain.'  
Dimoton kay sidekey dibaloy. 'We went to the very place over the mountain.'

10.3 Used as Modifiers

Demonstratives in the *seini* set (set 4) also modify nouns and follow them.

aldaw *seini* 'this day'  
balay *sìyan* 'that (near) house'  
bontod *sida* 'that (far) mountain'  
Inmetayan tadon se Bilaan *seini*. 'Let’s kill this Bilaan.'  
Timaking se dowa bayi *sìyan*. 'Those two women followed.'  
Dimateng dan doton te balay day *sida*. 'They arrived at our house over there.'

SECTION 11

POSTPARTICLES

Postparticles are a class of particles that usually modify verbs and are part of the verb phrase (16.3). They may also occur within a noun phrase (20.9).

11.1 List of Postparticles

*bag* 'with pity or sympathy'  
Doen *bag* niyog ko. 'I happily have coconuts.'  
Megtelaban dan *bag* kanak. 'They sympathetically will help me.'  
Keidowi a *bag*. 'Please pity me.'

*beling* 'instead, to the contrary'  
Eked nikaw *beling* ketegahi. 'To the contrary, you wouldn't know.'  
Kenan *beling* inabat din. 'Where instead did he get it?'  
Moli ki den *beling*. 'We will go home now instead.'

*besi* 'uncertain, not sure, maybe, perhaps'  
Eked dan *besi* dini. 'Perhaps they will not come.'  
Nematay den *besi*. 'Perhaps he has already died.'  
Sikandin *besi* se meistro. 'Perhaps he is the teacher.'

*den* 'complete, now, already, recently'  
Wedad *den* amay ko. 'I have no father now.'  
Binallos kay *den*. 'We are hungry now.'  
Doen *den* esawa din. 'He already has a wife.'

When the combination of the pronoun *dan* and the particle *den* occurs, their order is reversed.

Nesayo *den dan*. 'They have already left.'

*dò* (meaning uncertain) 'gratefully, willingly' usually followed by another particle from column 3 in Figure 14.  
Inindan *dò* man kanak. 'He willingly indeed told me.'  
Mèpiya *dò* man se ogpeanan *seini*. 'This is gratefully without doubt a good place to stay.'

*ekon* 'reportedly, it is said, it has been told me'; disclaims origination and consequent responsibility for truthfulness.  
Dimateng dan *ekon* doton te dagat. 'They have reportedly arrived at the beach.'  
Ginebo *ekon* te toyang. 'It was reportedly barked at by the dogs.'  
Wedad pa *ekon* otaw. 'There were reportedly no people there yet.'

*gaw* 'probably, possibly, likely, reasonably'; usually followed by another particle from columns 3 or 5 in Figure 14.
Alas dosi gaw den ida. 'It was already probably noon by then.'
Nemoyò gaw te lina gatos se kwali. 'He very reasonably asked for five hundred pesos.'
The combination of gaw with pa becomes gopa, and the combination of gaw with man becomes goman.

Alas sayis gopa te delem ida. 'It was possibly still six o'clock at night by then.'
Migbook goman si Paquito. 'Paquito quite went crazy.'

gina 'awhile ago, earlier today'
Dimateng a gina dini. 'I arrived here earlier today.'
Migbolaw ki peden gina. 'He would fain have fought awhile ago.'

eheman 'also'
Eked a heman onà. 'I also will not go first.'
Doen heman doma otaw. 'There are also other people.'
Nemwoł a heman. 'I also put on the thatch.'

kedì (doubting surprise) 'is that so'; may also be used in isolation as an exclamation.
Kedi! 'Is that so!'
Nekeabat ka kedì te osa. 'Surprisingly you got the pig.'

kwani 'later today, shortly, after awhile, by and by (not necessarily today)'
Ilasan ta kwani. 'I will share some with you by and by.'
Domoton a kwani te ongan. 'I will go to the bottom of the hill after awhile.'

law 'unfortunately, regretfully, unexpectedly'
Deitek law. 'Unfortunately it is small.'
Eked kidon law peg-ogpà. 'Regretfully we will not be able to stay there.'

lay particle used to indicate (or reinforce) a question; its occurrence is optional, it is frequently omitted (3.4).
Kenan lay se bata ko? 'Where is my child?'
Komaen ka lay? 'Will you eat?'

lebò (question, but with reassurance anticipated) 'probably, don't you suppose'
Nematay lebò se osa. 'The pig has probably died.'
Megmeno kidon lebò? 'What do you suppose will become of us?'

man 'indeed, really, without doubt, of course'
Wedad man begas. 'There is absolutely no rice.'
Matay man iyan. 'That one will surely die.'
Eden man se kandin ibeg? 'What did he really want?'

melaw meaning is similar to law; used in a reply as a correction or affirmation to the contrary.
Meglegeb a melaw. 'I will visit around instead.'
Medaet melaw. 'It was unexpectedly bad.'

nael (used only after a negative) 'almost not'
Wedà nael tilles se batà. 'The child was almost not growing.'
Wedad nael odan. 'There was almost no rain.'

olò 'only, just'
Telo olo se kodà. 'There were only three horses.'
Kimën olo te dibaloy te batad. 'He ate only one side of the corn.'

pa 'incomplete, still, yet, soon'
Doen pa deitek. 'There is still a little bit.'
Wedà pa salep se aldaw. 'The sun had not yet gone down.'

palos (used only after a negative) 'never, none at all'; even when used in isolation as an exclamation, it serves to emphasize the negative understood from the context.
Wedà palos awop te olo din. 'He has nothing at all in his head.'
Wedà a palos lumun kenyan. 'I have never ever tried that.'

pelen 'desirable but improbable or impossible'
Sontoken ka peden i Rudy. 'Rudy would like to punch you.'
Doen peden ikegiyen day kenyo. 'There is something we would like to say to you.'

peman 'also'; alternate form of heman.
Inibing din peman doton te inay din. 'He also brought it to his mother.'
Dimateng peman se lansa. 'The launch also arrived.'
Mig-inang peman se esawa din te kànen day. 'His wife also cooked food for us.'
tagmon (used only after a negative) 'not right away, not for awhile, not immediately'

Eked tagmon doton. 'He will not go there right away.'

Wedà tagmon tolò se batà. 'The child did not immediately obey.'

11.2 Relative Order

Two or more postparticles may cooccur in the same verb phrase. The numbered columns in Figure 14 indicate the order of postparticles relative to each other when two or more postparticles cooccur, e.g., the postparticle in column 1 precedes all other post-particles, those in column 2 precede all others except column 1, those in column 3 precede all others except those in columns 1 and 2, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RELATIVE ORDER OF POSTPARTICLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lay gaw den bag den gina heman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dò pa law pa kwani peman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man melaw man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>olo peden olo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kedi lebò</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekon beling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nael besi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tagmon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palos</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 14. Relative Order of Postparticles

No more than four postparticles have been observed to occur in a single clause. A postparticle may not cooccur with another listed in the same column; e.g., in column 2, the combination gaw dò may not occur. A particle from column 3 may not cooccur with the same form from column 5; e.g., the combination den den may not occur.

Wedad dò man bag den amay ko. 'Indeed I now have no father.'

Binegay an a din den man te dowa pisos. 'She gave me two pesos.'

11.3 Position in Clauses

In verbal clauses, postparticles are part of the verb phrase and occur following the first word of the verb phrase (9.3, 16.3), with the a set (set 1) and the ko set (set 2) of pronouns intervening. If a negative occurs in the verb phrase, the postparticles follow the negative (following any pronouns from sets 1 or 2); if no negative occurs, the postparticles follow the verb (following any pronouns from sets 1 or 2).

Komaen ekon se otaw. 'The man will reportedly eat.'

Eked ekon kaen se otaw. 'The man will reportedly not eat.'

Komaen a besi. 'Perhaps I will eat.'

Eked a besi kaen. 'Perhaps I will not eat.'

Wedà a din besi kitai. 'Perhaps he didn't see me.'

Wedà din besi kitai se lansa. 'Perhaps he didn't see the launch.'

In equational clauses (3.1, 4.2, 7.3), post-particles follow the Predicate.

Mèpiya den se esawa no. 'Your wife is now better.'

Meinit pa se wayeg. 'The water is still hot.'

Seini den se solat ko kemno. 'This is now my letter to you.'

11.4 Quotative son

A particle not listed in Figure 14 is son 'according to,' which may occur followed by the ko set of pronouns (set 2). The order of the son phrase within the clause is variable and has been observed to occur (1) following pronouns and the postparticles man, den, lay, law, beling, besi, heman, and peman; (2) preceding the postparticles ekon, kwani, olo and pa; and (3) sentence initial, where it has the same meaning as minikagi 'said' plus a pronoun from the a set (set 1).

Eked a son din kaen. "I will not eat," he said.'

Wedà ko man son din ketegahi. 'I didn't know," he said.'

Matay besi son ko se esawa ko. '"'Perhaps my wife will die," I said.'

Kandin son ko kwani se lima. '"'The five are for him later," I said.'
SECTION 12

IN VOLUNTARY MODE

Two modes are indicated by two contrasting sets of verb affixes. The modes indicate whether the action of the verb is intentional or involuntary. The verb affixes described so far have all been intentive mode. The intentive mode is normally marked by the absence of the characteristic involuntary mode affix ke-.

12.1 General Description

The involuntary mode most often indicates that the action of the verb is either (1) unintentional (due to accident or fortune), (2) natural (due to physiological or environmental phenomena), or (3) circumstantial (due to economic or other constraint). Involuntary mode affixes also occur with some verbs that are not involuntary in any of the above senses.

The decision of whether a particular verb may take involuntary mode affixes must be determined by consulting the Vocabulary (Appendix E), which indicates, by a system of symbols, the particular sets of affixes that are customarily used with each verb. The symbols and the sets of affixes that they represent are summarized in Appendix D.

Verbal affixes in involuntary mode are displayed in Figure 15.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOCUS</th>
<th>TENSE</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Future</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
<td>ne-</td>
<td>mine-</td>
<td>mc-</td>
<td>ke-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direction</td>
<td>ne--an</td>
<td>ke--an</td>
<td>ke--i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessory</td>
<td>ingke-</td>
<td>ike-</td>
<td>ke--i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 15. Involuntary Mode Affixes in Simple Aspect

The expanded forms, mineke-, mine- and kine--an, are seldom heard; the short forms are normally used.

12.2 Object Focus

In Object focus, frequently the person or object represented by the focused phrase or pronoun is involuntarily changed or acted upon by unseen forces. In many cases the verb is translated by the English passive.

Neamin den se kànen day. 'Our food was already consumed.'
Neantag se balay. 'The house was shaken.'
Nedagdag se inay din. 'His mother happened to fall.'
Neinog den se omay ko. 'My rice has now ripened.'
Neeti se abas. 'The shore was exposed by low tide.'
Neloka dan. 'They woke up.'

In other instances, the person represented by the focused Object appears to be the actor.

Nesaw kai. 'We were in a hurry.'
Nesayo kai den doton te balay din. 'We departed from his house.'
Netipon se kedita te otaw. 'All the people gathered together.'

With verbs that express emotion, the person represented by the focused Object is the one who experiences or feels that emotion.

Nejayà se esawa ko. 'My wife felt ashamed.'
Ontò kai nepuluk te weda bebolong. 'We were very sad that there was no medicine.'
Nepela a so wedà dateng. 'I was surprised because he had not arrived.'
Neopal se omay ko te mengisù. 'My father was angry at the children.'
Ontò a nelemitau. 'I was very afraid.'

In Object focus, when a ko set pronoun (set 2) or a te marked noun phrase occurs, it is either the involuntary actor or the stimulus.

1) involuntary actor:
Neabat ko se menge ikan. 'Some fish were caught by me.'
Neame te lokes. 'It was swallowed by the old woman.'
Neamin te ambaw. 'It was consumed by the rats.'
Nepenò se sisig te neabat din. 'The basket was filled by what he caught.'

2) involuntary stimulus (usually the forces of nature):

Neapog dan te kilat. 'They were turned into lime by the thunder.'
Neelem te odan. 'We were drenched by rain.'
Nesonog se doma te aldaw. 'Others were burned by the sun.'

12.3 Direction focus

In Direction focus, the focused phrase or pronoun is the place, person, or thing toward which the activity of the verb is directed, often either the beneficiary or victim of the action or activity.

Nametayan kay te nayi day. 'We were bereaved of our sister-in-law (literally she died to us).'
Nedeleman kay kidoen te Teneman. 'We were benighted at Teneman.'
Neebeyadan se lanot day. 'Our hemp fiber was paid for.'
Netelaan day se doma. 'We happened to find another one.'

Sensations are described by using adjective roots as verb stems affixed for Direction focus involuntary mode, and the person experiencing the sensation is represented by the focused Direction.

Negenawan a. 'I felt cold.'
Ontò kay nelimahan. 'We were in great difficulty.'

States of health are described with the afflicted person represented by the focused Direction.

Ontò netigdaan se esawa no. 'Your wife is very deathly ill.'
Kaling sikandin negolian. 'He recently recovered.'
Nepelian se Bilaan. 'The Bilaan man was wounded.'

With verbs that express emotion, the person or thing represented by the focused Direction is the one toward whom one feels that emotion.

Nebebeyatan dan se tigasaw. 'They laughed at the red ants.'
Neidowan a te Timanem. 'God pitied me.'
Neopalan te inay din gebení. 'His mother was angry (at him) yesterday.'
Nepelahan ko. 'I was surprised (at some thing or someone).'
Kelemitanan din se doma din. 'He will be afraid of his companion.'

12.4 Accessory Focus

The only verbs that can occur in Accessory focus are the ones that express emotion; the focused phrase indicates the reason or stimulus for the emotional response. The Accessory focus clause is usually elliptical (21.1) and occurs as the second part of a nonverbal equational clause (3.1, 4.2, 7.3).

Yan se ingkeopal ko. 'That's why I became angry.'
Yan se ontò ingkepuluk din. 'That's why he was greatly in need.'
Yan se ontò ingkeyàyà din. 'That was the reason for his great shame.'

12.5 Aspects in Subject focus

The involuntary mode distinguishes aspect (6.) only in Subject focus. The affixes for all three aspects in Subject focus are displayed in Figure 16.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASPECT</th>
<th>TENSE</th>
<th>Future</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple</td>
<td>ne-</td>
<td>me-</td>
<td>ke-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuative</td>
<td>migke-</td>
<td>megke-</td>
<td>pegke-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributive</td>
<td>nenge-</td>
<td>menge-</td>
<td>penge-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 16. Affixes in Subject Focus

Nesasaw a amon donateng. 'I was in a hurry to arrive.'
Neibeg a te abokado. 'I wanted an avocado.'
Mesayo a kwani. 'I will depart after awhile.'
Eked a kenamay. 'I will not be a long time.'
Migkealasdozi den. 'It is now 12 o'clock [noon].'
Megkebolalaw. 'He would be lying.'
Agpet a migkebook. 'I almost went crazy.'
Nengemahà a te pala. 'I searched for a shovel.'

SECTION 13
CAUSATIVE VOICE

Two voices are indicated by two contrasting sets of verb affixes. The voices indicate whether the actor alone originates the action of the verb or is being caused by another to perform the action. The verb affixes described so far have all been active voice.

13.1 General Description

The causative voice expresses actions that are either (1) caused to be done (to make or have someone do something), or (2) allowed to be done (to let someone do something).

Verbal affixes for causative voice in simple aspect for all four focuses are displayed in Figure 17.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOCUS</th>
<th>TENSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>ne-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
<td>pine-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direction</td>
<td>pine--en pe--an pe--i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessory</td>
<td>impe-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 17. Causative Voice Affixes in Simple Aspect

In causative voice, an additional semantic element, the causer, is introduced into the clause as Subject. The actor, the actual performer of the action, occurs as the Object or Accessory; the goal of the action occurs as the Accessory. The Direction is most often the site of the action.

Verbs in causative voice are almost never affixed for simple aspect in Subject focus, probably because the causative voice prefix ne- has the same form as the involuntary mode prefix ne-, and the causative voice prefix me- has the same form as both the involuntary mode prefix me- and the adjective prefix me-. Continuative and distributive aspects (13.2) are commonly used instead of simple aspect in Subject focus.

In each of the following examples the causative voice is contrasted with its active voice paraphrase.

1) Object focus:

Kinaen day se oasa. 'We ate the pork/pig.'
Pinekaen kay dan te oasa. 'They had us eat (i.e. they fed us) pork.'

2) Direction focus:

Binelesan ko se pala din. 'I borrowed his shovel.'
Pinebelesan a din te pala. 'He let me borrow (i.e., he loaned me) his shovel.'

3) Accessory focus:

Iawop no se longon doton te lebeng. 'You will put the coffin into the grave.'
Ipeawop no se longon doton te lebeng. 'You will cause the coffin to be put into the grave.'

Many examples of causative voice clauses occur in Accessory focus that are paraphrases of active voice clauses in other than Accessory focus.

Impeinem ko sikandin te gatas. 'I caused him to (or let him) drink milk.'
Impenenoo a dan diyà te bangkò. 'They made me sit on the bench.'
Impeikità din kenami se salà i Leon. 'He caused us to see (i.e., showed us) the amount of Leon's debt.'
Impeibing din se kapi te apò din. 'She had the coffee brought by her grandchild.'
13.2 Aspects in Subject Focus

The causative voice distinguishes aspect (6) only in Subject focus. The affixes for all three aspects in Subject focus causative voice are displayed in Figure 18.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASPECT</th>
<th>TENSE</th>
<th>TENSE</th>
<th>TENSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Past</td>
<td>Future</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple</td>
<td>ne-</td>
<td>me-</td>
<td>pe-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuative</td>
<td>mig-</td>
<td>meg-</td>
<td>peg-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributive</td>
<td>neme-</td>
<td>meme-</td>
<td>peme-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 18. Causative Voice Affixes in Subject Focus

Migpeayog. 'He followed along behind.'
Migpedapag a diyá kandin. 'I came close to him.'
We went quite slowly. 'Migpeloway-loway kay.'
Nemedangan a te balud. 'I eluded the surf.'
Memepid dan. 'They will be married.'
Memekaen se menge mea ma doton te lemisa. 'The men ate at the table.'

13.3 Reflexive

In Subject focus, causative voice may indicate that the Subject is both causer and actor, that is, the action is reflexive, he causes himself to act. When this is the case, no Object (as actor) occurs in the clause.

Nemedigos a. 'I bathed myself.'
Nemekaen diyá te palad din. 'He ate from the palm of his hand.'
Migpedapag a diyá kandin. 'I came near him.'

SECTION 14

ASPECTS IN OTHER THAN SUBJECT FOCUS

The three major aspects, or kinds of action (6.), are simple, continuative, and distributive. In both the involuntary mode (12.5) and causative voice (13.2), contrasts of aspect occur only in Subject focus. However, in active voice, contrasts of aspect occur in all four focuses. Verbal affixes for simple aspect are described in sections 5 and 8.

14.1 Continuative

Verbal affixes for continuative aspect in all four focuses are displayed in Figure 19.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOCUS</th>
<th>TENSE</th>
<th>TENSE</th>
<th>TENSE</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Future</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
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<tr>
<td>Object</td>
<td>peg-</td>
<td>peg-en</td>
<td>peg-i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direction</td>
<td>peg-an</td>
<td>peg-an</td>
<td>peg-i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessory</td>
<td>impeg-</td>
<td>ipeg-</td>
<td>peg-i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 19. Continuative Aspect Affixes in Active Voice

The use of continuative aspect in nonsubject focuses is restricted to unnatural events or circumstances, especially physical injuries or ailments.

1) Object focus:

Pigisipaon a. 'I have a head cold.'
Pigibeliyek se otaw siyan. 'That person was temporarily insane from eating lopal fruit.'
Piglegenaw se esawa nikaw. 'Your wife has chills and fever.'
Pigiti a. 'I have tuberculosis.'
2) Direction focus:

Pigbátan iyan. 'It was destroyed.'
Eden se pigtiponan tadon? 'What is it that we have been gathered together for?'
Pig-enitan te klat se etehay ko. 'My sister was killed by thunder for violating taboo.'
Pigtelebanan dan iyan. 'They helped each other in doing that (something that was not proper).'
Pigtonggoan day se nematay. 'We guarded the body of the dead person.'

3) Accessory focus:

Ipegłowà din se gatas. 'He will expel the milk (i.e., will vomit it).'

14.2 Distributive

Verbal affixes for distributive aspect in all four focuses are displayed in Figure 20.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOCUS</th>
<th>TENSE</th>
<th>Future</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Past</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject (Aptive)</td>
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<td>nem-</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>pen-</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>neng-</td>
<td>neng-</td>
<td>peng-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
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<td>pem-</td>
<td>pem-</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pinin-</td>
<td>pen-</td>
<td>pen-</td>
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<tr>
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<td>peng-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direction</td>
<td>pinem--an</td>
<td>pem--an</td>
<td>pem--i</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pinen--an</td>
<td>pen--en</td>
<td>pen--i</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pineng--an</td>
<td>peng--en</td>
<td>peng--i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessory</td>
<td>impem-</td>
<td>ipem-</td>
<td>pem-</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>impen-</td>
<td>ipen-</td>
<td>pen-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>impeng-</td>
<td>ipeng-</td>
<td>peng-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 20. Distributive Aspect Affixes in Active Voice

Just as each of the distributive aspect prefixes in Subject focus has three forms, the choice of which is determined by the initial consonant of the verb stem to be prefixed (6.3), so also each of the distributive aspect prefixes in each of the nonsubject focuses has three forms, the choice of which is determined in the same way.

1) Object focus:

pinem- + bogtò = pinemogtò
Pinemogtò din se lieg niyan. 'He broke its neck.'

peng--en + ibing = pengibingen
Pengibingen day se menge bolotan. 'We will carry some bundles.'

2) Direction focus:

pinem--an + balay = pinemelayan
Pinemelayan ko se bayi. 'I have moved in with the girl.'

pinem--an + benal = pinemenalan
Pinemenalan a din. 'He believed me.'

3) Accessory focus:

impem- + begay = impemegay
Impemegay dan se libro. 'They gave out books.'

14.3 Aspect Shift

Just because a particular verb takes continuative or distributive affixes in Subject focus does not mean that the same aspect will occur in other focuses. As a matter of fact, in nonsubject focuses, simple aspect is the most common, while continuative and distributive aspects occur only infrequently. The decision of which set of aspect affixes to use in each focus with a particular verb stem may be determined by consulting the Vocabulary (Appendix E), which indicates by a system of symbols the particular sets of affixes that are customarily used with each verb. The symbols and the sets of affixes that they represent are summarized in Appendix D.

SECTION 15
ITERATIVE TENSE

Iterative tense indicates action that is characteristic, continual, or recurring. The iterative tense is a fourth tense in addition to past (5.1), future (5.1), and neutral (5.2, 1.1).

The iterative tense occurs in all four focuses in all aspects in both modes and both voices. A few of these forms are displayed in Figure 21 and the examples that follow. All iterative tense affixes are displayed in Figure 25, Appendix D.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOCUS</th>
<th>Simple aspect active mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>eg-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
<td>eg--en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direction</td>
<td>eg--an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessory</td>
<td>ipeg-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOCUS</th>
<th>Distributive aspect active mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>egpem-/egpen-/egpeng-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
<td>egpem--en/egpen--en/egpeng--en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direction</td>
<td>egpem--an/egpen--an/egpeng--an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessory</td>
<td>ipegpem-/ipegpen-/ipegpeng-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOCUS</th>
<th>Involuntary mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>egpeke-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
<td>egke-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direction</td>
<td>egke--an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessory</td>
<td>ipegke-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 21. Iterative Tense Affixes

1) Subject focus simple aspect:
   *Esawa ko se egbugsak.* 'My wife does the laundry.'

2) Object focus simple aspect:
   *Eden lay se eg-ebaten no?* 'What are you doing?'

3) Direction focus simple aspect:
   *egtedakan te odan* 'where the rain drips (i.e., 'on the ground even with the edge of the roof')

Just as each of the distributive aspect prefixes in Subject focus has three forms, the choice of which is determined by the initial consonant of the verb to be prefixed (6.3), so also each of the iterative tense prefixes in distributive aspect has three forms, the choice of which is determined in the same way.

\[ egpem- + begay = egpemegay \]
\[ Egpemegay a te ikan kemno. 'I always give you fish.' \]

The negative that occurs with the iterative tense is the tenseless form *kenà* (16.1, 20.1, 4.3).

*Kenà heman sikandin egpekabelat.* 'He also is not able to understand.'
*Kenà eg-inem te tubà aw bino.* 'He does not drink palm toddy or wine.'

SECTION 16

VERB PHRASE ELEMENTS

The verb phrase occurs in the Predicate of a clause, and consists of a verb, optional modifiers (negatives and adverbs), pronouns, and postparticles.

The relationships of the verb phrase elements to each other are displayed in Figure 22.
16.1 Negative

Four negatives are used in verbal clauses. Two of these, wedà and eked, are tense forms that are described in section 5.2. When these two negatives occur, the verb that follows is in neutral tense.

*Wedà dateng se lansa.* 'The launch did not arrive.'
*Eked dateng se lansa.* 'The launch will not arrive.'

The third negative that occurs in verbal clauses is the negative command ikà. Its use is described and illustrated in section 17.2.

The fourth negative that occurs in verbal clauses is *kenà*, which is used to negate the iterative tense. Its use is described and illustrated in section 15.

16.2 Adverb

Adverbs that modify verbs occur in the preverb position and are a larger class than those that modify adjectives (4.3) and nouns (20.1).

*agpet* 'soon, shortly, nearly, about to'
*Agpet den somalep se aldaw.* 'The sun is about to set.'
*Agpet kay beling migbolaw.* 'Instead, we about got into a fight.'

*atol* 'just barely'
*Atol mig-awid.* 'He just barely hung on.'
*Atol ko heman inewidan.* 'I just barely hung onto it.'

*ayas* 'hurriedly, quickly'
*Ayas a migbegsay.* 'I quickly paddled my canoe.'
*Ayas a den dimogok.* 'I hurriedly approached.'

*ebey* 'proceed to do, keep on doing'
*Kenà kay ebey egpekelabet.* 'We couldn’t understand any further.'

*eleg* 'including, also'
*Eleg inibing se kemno.* 'Yours was brought also.'
*Eleg ko den inetepan.* 'I roofed it too.'

*gayed* 'always, continually, constantly'
*Gayed mininem te bino.* 'He continually drank wine.'
*Gayed kay den minaklay.* 'We hiked on and on.'

*gayon* (definition uncertain) 'to do between other activities'
*Gayon* ki domeleg doton te Tabayon aw doen pa kwani aldaw. 'We would try to go on to Tabayon and return if there were still daylight,'

*kaling* 'recently'
*Kaling ki nekeabat te osa.* 'We recently caught a pig.'
*Kaling sikandin negolian.* 'She had recently gotten well.'

*labi* 'increasingly, even more so'
*Labi neopal.* 'He became even angrier.'
*Labi den melima.* 'Now it was even more difficult.'

*làno* 'temporarily'
*Làno kidon meg-ibat-ibat.* 'We will lie down for a short while.'

*monà* 'to be first'
*Monà kay den simakay.* 'We were the first to embark.'
*Monà a kedi nekeokit te piggigs.* 'I was the first one indeed to suffer from boils.'

*olò* 'only, just'
Enclitics in Manobo are defined as words in the verb phrase that immediately follow the first word of the verb phrase. There are two types of enclitics: pronouns and postparticles.

1) Pronouns of the a set (set 1, sections 5.5 and 9.2) and the ko set (set 2, sections 2.4 and 9.2) occur in first order following the first word of the verb phrase. Their order relative to each other is described in section 9.4.

2) Postparticles (11.) are a class of particles that usually modify verbs and occur in second order following the first word of the verb phrase. Their order relative to each other is displayed in Figure 14 (11.2).

Because both the negative and adverb occur before the verb and are optional in the verb phrase, the enclitics do not have a constant position relative to the verb. If a negative occurs as the first word in the verb phrase, the enclitics follow the negative. If an adverb occurs as the first word in the verb phrase, the enclitics follow the adverb. If neither a negative nor an adverb, occurs, the enclitics follow the verb. See sections 5.5, 9.3, and 11.3 for examples of their position within the verb phrase.

Usually only one element in a given clause can be marked as being in focus; i.e., pronouns of the a set (set 1) usually do not cooccur with either a se marked noun phrase or a si marked personal name. However, two exceptions occur, as follows.

1) For emphasis, a pronoun from the a set (set 1) may cooccur with a se marked noun phrase in which a pronoun from the kanak set (set 3) occurs as the headword; the two pronouns must be of the same person and number.

Nelemitan a se kanak. 'I myself was afraid.'
Onà kay se kenami. 'We ourselves were first.'
Kenan ka se kemno? 'Where were you yourself?'

2) For identification of an included person, a plural pronoun from either the a set (set 1) or the ko set (set 2) may cooccur with a personal name marked by si; the person so named is one of the persons included in the group referred to by the pronoun.

Nesayo kay si Tidol. 'We, including Tidol, departed.'
Yan neloka dan si Hinyo aw si Froylen. 'Then they, including Hinyo and Froylen, woke up.'
Yan sinapò day si Bersam. 'Then Bersam and I cut up the carcass.'

In the following example, one marked phrase occurs to emphasize the pronoun and another marked phrase occurs to identify the included person.

Minonà kay den se kenami si Froylen. 'We ourselves, including Froylen went on ahead.'

16.4 Verb

Verbs are stems which are affixed for tense (5.1, 5.2, 15, and 17). Other major affix categories in verbs are focus (8), aspect (6), mode (12), and voice (13). Major verbal affixes in all categories are displayed in Figure 25 (Appendix D). Minor verbal affixes are described in section 23.

SECTION 17

COMMANDS

There are two types of direct commands: positive and negative.

17.1 Positive

Positive commands are expressed with the verb in neutral tense. In Subject focus, the persons addressed take the forms ka 'you singular' or kaw 'you plural'.

Olì kaw den. 'Go home now.'
Okit ka kealdaw dini. 'Pass this way tomorrow.'
Peg-inang ka den te balay no. 'Build yourself a house.'

In nonsubject focuses, the singular pronoun 'you' is omitted. The plural pronoun 'you' takes the form niyo.

Soli se lata doton te wayeg. 'Put the can by the river.'
Telebani a niyo. 'Assist me.'
Deglagi se lebok doton te lebeng din. 'Drop decayed wood on his grave.'
Ehai niyo. 'Look out for him.'

17.2 Negative

Negative commands are expressed by the word ikà 'don't' followed by a verb in iterative tense (15.). The singular pronoun 'you' is omitted; the plural pronoun 'you' takes the form niyo.

Ikà egkelibel te togon ko. 'Don't forget my request.'
Ikà eginayog kanak. 'Don't turn your back on me.'
Ikà niyo egkeopal. 'Don't be angry.'
Ikà niyo egtodà. 'Don't do it again.'

Ikà occurs as a verbal negative (16.1) and as such is followed by enclitic pronouns and postparticles, as described in section 16.3.

Ikà man eg-olì. 'Don't go home.'
Ikà den beling egpeolì te bayi siyan. Don't now instead send that woman home.'
Ikà kwani eg-iwal dyèkey. 'Don't later move in this very direction.'
Ikà goman! 'Absolutely don't!'

Enclitics may be followed by a vocative (unmarked name or kinship term).

Ikà man, inayen, egkeopal. 'Auntie, don't be at all angry.'
Ikà pa, Teglayan, egsonggong! 'Don't stop progress, Teglayan!'

SECTION 18

LOCATION

References to location occur in the periphery of the clause, following the nuclear elements (the Predicate and focusable elements).

18.1 Location Phrases

A location phrase is introduced by one of the following locational prepositions.

diyà 'unto, to, toward, at, from, through'
dini 'here (close by)'
doton 'there, toward, at'
kidoen 'there, thereon, therein'
The locational preposition is followed by a noun phrase marked by the particle te.

Nenamay se lansa diyà te dalan. 'The launch was a long time on the way.'
Mig-agà a dini te balay dan. 'I stayed here at their house.'
Minoli doton te dagat. 'He returned home to the beach.'
Tinenanan dan doton te amay din. 'They were left there at his father's house.'

18.2 Location Words

The following location words are similar to special forms of the demonstrative pronouns (10.2) and emphasize the location they indicate.

- kendòkey 'right here'
- kidòkey 'right there'
- tongkey 'right over there'
- dyèkey 'right in that direction'
- siyà or sàyà 'right here (approaching)'
- kiyà or kàyà 'right there (nearby)'
- kiyàn or kàyàn 'right there (going away)'

Timopang a kidòkey te amay din. 'I went down right there to his father.'
Sinongon dan tongkey te dagat. 'They greeted them right there at the beach.'
Mig-osay dan dyèkey te balkon. 'They tried the case right there on the porch.'
Mineles se osa doton kàyàn. 'The pig hid right there.'

18.3 Special Forms

Most location words and phrases are preceded by the particle te (18.1) following locational prepositions. But location words which begin with di- are not preceded by te.

- diatas 'top, summit, upstairs'
- dibabà 'downstream, downhill'
- dibaloy 'beyond mountain, house, etc.'
- didalem 'inside of'
- didaya 'upstream, interior'
- dipag 'across river'

Netipon dan doton diatas te balay i Gomandel. 'They gathered there upstairs in the house of Gomandel.'
Timenà kay doton dibaloy. 'We went downstairs on the other side.'
Doen batà din doton didalem. 'It had a child inside.'
Dimoton a didaya. 'I went upriver.'
Inibing day diyà dibabà. 'We brought him downriver.'
Limowà lekat diyà didaleem. 'He went out from inside.'
Dimeleg a diyà didaya. 'I went inland.'

18.4 Question 'Where?'

When a person asks a question about the location of an event, he uses the word kenan 'where', which is the same question word used with nouns (3.1). However, the verbal clause that follows kenan must be affixed for neutral tense. In addition, kenan acts like an adverb in that it is immediately followed by enclitic Pronouns and PostParticles (16.3).

Kenan ka pesalo? 'Where are you going?'
Kenan ka kwani kawas? 'Where will you later disembark?'
Kenan ta digosi? 'Where will we bathe him?'
Kenan day peokiti? 'Where will we go through?'

SECTION 19

TIME

References to time, like references to location, occur in the periphery of the clause, but may either precede or follow the nuclear elements (i.e., the Predicate and focusable elements).

19.1 Time Words and Phrases

A variety of time words and their expansions may occur. Some of these are shown in the following examples.

Neopal se inay din gebeni. 'Her mother was angry yesterday.'
Doen peipid gebeni aldaw. 'There was a wedding yesterday.'
Gina iselem dimoton a te Tabayon. 'Earlier this morning I went to Tabayon.'
Impeangay din se lanot gina iselem. 'He had his abaca fiber fetched earlier this morning.'
Gebeni nesayo a te meapon. 'Yesterday I departed in the afternoon.'
Ibingen ka ekon kealdaw. 'You will reportedly be taken tomorrow.'
Dimateng dan te alas dosi. 'They arrived at 12 noon.'
Doen sinapang din kedengan. 'He had a gun some time ago.'
Mondà alas otso kimaen kay. 'Then, at 8 o'clock we ate.'

When the time word mondà 'then, next' is followed by a number of independent clauses, the events follow one another in close succession.

Mondà dimateng den dini te landing, minawas kidon den heman aw migtagad peman te jipni mangay kenitatadon. 'Then we arrived here at the airstrip, we also disembarked and also waited for the jeepney to fetch us.'

Mondà dimateng si Larry, simakay kidon pesalo heman dini. 'Then Larry arrived, we rode together on the way here.'

Mondà dimateng kidon den agpet den alas dosi. 'Then we arrived, it was almost noon.'

19.2 Derived Time Phrase

The derived time phrase is derived from an independent clause (see also 24.11). It consists of a headword, an optional postposessive, and an optional limiter.

The headword of the derived time phrase is a noun derived by prefixing peg- or pegke- to a word root and corresponds to the Predicate of the clause paraphrase. The prefix pegke- is used with noun and adjective roots, existentials, and verb roots which normally occur with involuntary verbal affixes; the prefix peg- is used with all other verb roots.

The postposessive (20.5) is one of the ko set of pronouns (set 2), or an equivalent marked noun phrase, and it corresponds to the Subject of the clause paraphrase.

The limiter (20.6) is one of the kanak set of pronouns (set 3), or an equivalent marked noun phrase, and corresponds to the Location or to any one of the nonsubject (Object, Direction, or Accessory) marked noun phrases or pronouns of the clause paraphrase.

The derived time phrase is most easily translated by a 'when' subordinate clause.

Pegdineg te amay din kenyan... "When his father heard that,...''
Peg-inem din te sebad kotsara... "When he had drunk one tablespoonful,...''
Pegkeiselem... "When it was morning,...''
Pegkedapag den... "When it was near,...''
Pegkedewat balud... "When there were no waves,...''
Pegkedoog te esawa ko... "When my wife slipped and fell,...''

19.3 Dependent Time Clause

A dependent time clause has as its Predicate a form of the verb namay 'to be a long time'.

Ontò nenamay mig-ogpà kay kidoen. 'For a very long time we stayed there.'

Mig-ogpà kay ontò nenamay. 'We stayed a very long time.'

Wedà kenamay dimateng si Andres. 'Before long Andres arrived.'

19.4 Question 'When?'

When a person asks a question about the time of an event, he uses the word kano 'when'. If a noun or noun phrase follows, it is introduced by the marking particle se.

Kano se peipid i Pakito? 'When is Pakito's wedding?'

If a verbal clause follows, the verb must be in neutral tense. The question word kano acts like an adverb in that it is immediately followed by enclitic pronouns and postparticles (16.3).

Kano dan oli? 'When will (or did) they return home?'
Kano dan beyadi se pan? 'When did they buy bread?'
Kano kesayo se otaw? 'When did the man depart?'

SECTION 20

NOUN PHRASE ELEMENTS

The noun phrase consists of a noun as head and various optional modifiers. The normal order of noun phrase elements relative to each other is as follows: degree, description, preposessive, noun head, post-posessive, limitation, specification, and coordination.

20.1 Degree

A limited number of adverbs, ontò, kenà, and tapay (three of the six listed in section 4.3), may occur as degree modifier. If a descriptive (20.2) follows, then the adverb modifies the descriptive. If a descriptive does not follow, then the adverb modifies the noun headword.

ontò dakel bata 'very big child'
kenà dakel bata 'child that is not big'
ontà bata 'the genuine offspring or child'
kenà bata 'other than a child'
ontò mediyò ogpeanan 'very far away place'
kenà mediyò ogpeanan 'not far away place'
ontò ogpeanan 'real place'
kenà ogpeanan 'not a (dwelling) place'

The negative kenà (4.3, 15, 16.1) is a special kind of adverb that can modify a variety of grammatical units, including another adverb. Therefore the following expansion would also be possible.

kenà ontò ogpeanan 'not a real dwelling place'

20.2 Description

Two kinds of words, adjectives (4.) and numbers (25.), may occur as description modifier.

dakel odan 'heavy rain'
mèpiya otaw 'good person'
enal balaw 'valid discussion'
telo abokado din 'his three avocado trees'
lima gatos pisos 'five hundred pesos'

The word menge 'indefinite plural number' (2.3) may be used either as a substitute for a number or in combination with a number.

menge kodà 'some horses'
menge sempolò kodà 'approximately ten horses'

20.3 Prepossessive

The prepossessive modifier identifies the owner of the noun headword and emphasizes the possessive pronoun (9.6). The only forms that may occur here are the kanak set of personal pronouns (set 3). A prepossessive cannot occur in the same phrase with a postpossessive (20.5); whenever one occurs the other does not.

kanak lanot 'my very own abaca fiber'
kandin ibeg 'his very own desire'
kemno batà 'your very own child'

20.4 Noun Headword

The noun phrase headword is a noun. Simple nouns are unaffixed roots (atep 'roof', dalan 'trail', keseg 'strength', etc.). Derived nouns consist of a root and an affix; these affixes are described in section 24.

20.5 Postpossessive

The postpossessive modifier identifies the owner of the noun headword. The only forms that may occur as postpossessive are the ko set of pronouns (set 2), the nini set of demonstratives (10.1), noun phrases marked by te, and personal names marked by i. A postpossessive cannot occur in the same phrase with a prepossessive (20.3); whenever one occurs the other does not.

balay din 'his house'
deleg niyan 'the result of that'
amay te batà 'father of the child'
balay i Rudy 'Rudy's house'

A noun phrase marked by te may be further possessed by another postpossessive. For other examples see section 2.4.

atep te balay te emayen din 'roof of the house of his uncle'

20.6 Limitation

The limitation modifier indicates a loose association of the modifier (such as location or goal) with the noun headword. The forms that may occur as limitation modifier are the kanak set of personal pronouns (set 3), the niyan set of demonstratives (10.1), personal names marked by ki, and noun phrases marked by te. No formal contrast exists between noun phrases occurring as postpossessives (20.5) and those occurring as limitation; they are both marked by te.

kagi ko ki tiyò Leon 'my words to uncle Leon'
solat ko kemno 'my letter to you'
salmon ki Castillo 'sardines at Castillo (i.e., at his store)'
agong te walo 'agong of size eight'

20.7 Specification

The specification modifier further limits the range of meaning of the noun headword. The forms that may occur are the seini set of demonstrative pronouns (set 4, section 10.3), nouns of gender (male and female), nouns of station in life (widow, only child, etc.), locational prepositions (18.1), and elliptical clauses (21.1).

menge bayi niyan 'those girls'
temoay siyan 'that old man'
batà baya 'female child, daughter'
bayi bolo 'widow woman'

Mensaka telekedowa 'Mansaka brothers'
kaen-kaen ko doton 'a little something for me to eat there'

*otaw dini* 'people here'

In the case of elliptical clauses, the focus orientation of the verb is always oriented toward the noun that the elliptical clause modifies.

kànen ininang dan 'the food that they had prepared'
bayi nengibing te kapi 'the girl who brought the coffee'
osa pinanà din 'the pig that he had shot with an arrow'

*otaw ontò imendayan* 'a person to be treated well'
*otaw egkemetayan te esawa* 'the person who is bereaved by the death of his spouse'

20.8 Coordination

The items in a series are connected to each other by the conjunction *aw* 'and'.

In a series of personal names, the second and subsequent names are always marked with *si*, regardless of the marker used for the first name in the series.

*ki inà aw si amà* 'mother and father'
*si Angelito aw si Nonoy* 'Angelito and Nonoy'
*i Hinyo aw si Froilan* 'Hinyo and Froilan'

In a series of noun phrases, the second and subsequent phrases occur unmarked.

*se inay aw amay* 'the mother and father'
*te tubà aw bino* 'palm toddy and wine'
*te batà ko aw batà te belai ko* 'my child and my son-in-law's child'
*aw menge sigalak ko aw menge kedowa ko aw menge inayen ko* 'and my close friends and my siblings and my aunts'

20.9 Postparticles

Postparticles (11.) usually occur as part of a verb phrase (16.3). But postparticles that are only one syllable long may also occur within the noun phrase. These one syllable postparticles are *den*, *pa*, *man*, *bag*, and *lay*; see section 11.1 for their meanings. They are inserted following *ontò* (20.1) or postpossessives (20.5).

*se onmay day bag aw batad* 'our rice happily and corn'
*se ontò den medita otaw* 'very many people already'

SECTION 21

GRAMMATICAL ELLIPSIS

A grammatical ellipsis is the omission of an essential word that occurs elsewhere in the larger grammatical context or is understood from the situational context.

21.1 Elliptical Clause

An elliptical clause is one in which the grammatical element in focus is omitted. In translating an elliptical clause into English, it is frequently necessary to supply the words 'the one or ones who' or 'that or those which'.

An elliptical clause is frequently the second part of a nonverbal equational clause (3.1, 4.2, 7.3, 9.2, 10.1).

Sikandin se mig-allad kanak. 'He is the one who led me.'
Siak se mayad. 'I will be the one to pay.'
Si Malbin se minasdang. 'Malbin was the one opposite.'
Ontò medaet se dimateng kenami. 'Very bad was what happened to us.'

An elliptical clause may substitute for a noun phrase in a larger clause construction. In the first example that follows, the names of the particular spices are not given; they are part of the noun phrase omitted both by the dependent clause 'spices will be mixed with the pig' and by the independent clause 'they went to look for spices'.

Nengemahà se doma te isanged te osa. 'Others went to look for what would be mixed with the pig.'
Kinità ko se simakay te kodà. 'I met the one who was riding the horse.'
Nengabat te isebet. 'He fetched something to use as a carrying strap.'

When an elliptical clause occurs as an independent clause, the omitted focused item must be identified in the larger grammatical context or understood from the situational context.

Bineyadan din. 'He bought it.'
Kinità ko man. 'I certainly did see it.'
21.2 Elliptical Phrase

An elliptical phrase is one in which the noun headword is omitted, leaving other parts of the phrase to carry the meaning. An elliptical phrase always occurs as part of a larger grammatical construction.

*Bitini se kemno.* 'Carry what is yours.'
*Melima heman se kenami.* 'Also difficult is what pertains to us.'
*Eg-tekkeyen din se medaet.* 'He says bad things.'
*Sebad se ki Poosto; sebad se kanak.* 'One was for Poosto; one was for me.'

SECTION 22

COMPLEX SENTENCE TYPES

A complex sentence has one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses. A main clause is one that could stand alone as a sentence. A subordinate clause is related to the main clause by a subordinating conjunction.

22.1 Condition

There are two types of condition complex sentences.

1) In the first type, the subordinate clause states the condition under which the statement of the main clause will hold true. The subordinate clause is introduced by the conjunction *aw* 'if, when' and usually precedes the main clause. The Predicates of both clauses must be future tense verbs or existentials.

*Aw bolongen no, megkèpiya man.* 'If you apply medicine, it will certainly improve.'
*Aw doen aldaw tebangan ko kandin.* 'If I have time, I will help him.'
*Aw eked ka bolongi, matay man.* 'If you don't take the medicine, you will surely die.'
*Aw eked kebatog, wedad boloyan.* 'If you don't succeed, never mind.'
*Doen kànen day doton aw bellosen kay.* 'We have food there if we get hungry.'

2) In the second type of conditional complex sentence, the subordinate clause states a condition that is unattainable and the statement of the main clause therefore becomes an impossibility. The subordinate clause is introduced by the conjunction *lapas* 'if, since' and precedes the main clause. The Predicates of both clauses must be negative future tense verbs or existentials.

*Lapas kenà doma otaw megtelaban kanak, wedad den palos ebat-ebatan ko.* 'If not another person will help me, I have no resource whatever.'

In the following example, both types of conditional subordinate clauses occur.

*Aw memoyò te lima gatos, lapas eked iyan kebatog eked ka pekeipid.* 'If he asks 500 pesos, if you can't meet it, you can't get married.'

22.2 Reason

In the reason complex sentence, the subordinate clause states the reason or supporting evidence for the statement of the main clause. The subordinate clause follows the main clause and is introduced by the conjunctions *so* 'because' or *key* 'because'. No difference has been observed in the meanings or functions of *so* and *key*; they may be minor dialect variations.

*Tegadi a niyo doton so domoton a.* 'Wait for me there because I'll go there.'
*Ontò melima so mig-idad a pa te enem se onay.* 'It was very difficult because I was still six years old.'
*Inesidan day se kànen day so meolà man den se kànen.* 'We held onto our food (during the earthquake) because the food would have surely spilled.'
*Ontò nepuluk se pedowan ko so menamay pa.* 'My heart was very sad because it would be a long time yet.'
*Ontò medaet aldaw key nemetayan kay te nayi day.* 'It was a very bad day because we were bereaved of our sister-in-law.'
*Wedad pa ekon otaw domoton key Martis pa se peipid dan.* 'No one will go yet because next Tuesday is their wedding day.'
*Wed a pekedeleg key ineleg a.* 'I wasn't able to proceed with my plans because I was sick.'

22.3 Purpose

There are two types of purpose complex sentences.

1) In the first type, the subordinate clause states the purpose or intended result of the main clause. The subordinate clause follows the main clause and is introduced by the conjunction *amon* 'so that, in order that'. The Predicate of the subordinate purpose clause must be a future tense verb or an existential; the future tense must be used even if the purpose was, in fact, subsequently achieved.

*Inangi a te selowal aw saol amon doen palas ko.* 'Make me some pants and shirt so I will have some dressy clothes.'
*Inswol din se kemanga doton amon wedad kilat.* 'He put the sharpening stone there so that there would be no more thunder.'
*Ipeinem se ogangan te wayeg amon kegoilà.* 'One should make the son-in-law drink the water so that he will get well.'
Nengibing kay te begas amon kanen day doton. 'We took along rice so that we could eat it there.'

2) In the second type of purpose complex sentence, the subordinate clause states the counter-purpose of, or the result to be avoided by, the main clause. The subordinate clause follows the main clause and is introduced by the conjunction atok aw 'lest'. The Predicate of the subordinate clause must be either a future tense verb or an existential.

Netetana a atok aw matay sikandin. 'I was worried lest he would die.'

22.4 Opposition

In the opposition complex sentence, the subordinate clause states a fact that is contrary to the expectation of the statement of the main clause. The subordinate clause follows the main clause and is introduced by the conjunction meneng 'but'.

Magsen se kagi din meneng ontò den melomay se pedowan din. 'Her voice was strong but her breath was already very weak.'

Migkita kay meneng wedà kay den pebelaw-belaway. 'We met but we didn't speak to each other.'

Meneng may occur at the beginning of a sentence, in which case the statement of the sentence so introduced is contrary to the expectation of the statement in the preceding sentence.

Minikagi heman se esawa din. 'Penayit kaw.' Meneng egbilaan dan, so wedad toig egmenobò. 'His wife said, "Come in." But they were speaking Bilaan, because they didn't know how to speak Manobo.'

Nessekitan a te telo se aldaw. 'Wedà a pekekaen. Meneng songkani mépiya a den. 'I was sick for three days, I couldn't eat. But now I am well.'

Meneng may occur at the beginning of a sentence, in which case the statement of the sentence so introduced is contrary to the expectation of the statement in the preceding sentence.

Minikagi heman se esawa din. 'Penayit kaw.' Meneng egbilaan dan, so wedad toig egmenobò. 'His wife said, "Come in." But they were speaking Bilaan, because they didn't know how to speak Manobo.'

Magesen se kagi din meneng ontò den melomay se pedowan din. 'Her voice was strong but her breath was already very weak.'

Migkita kay meneng wedà kay den pebelaw-belaway. 'We met but we didn't speak to each other.'

Minikagi heman se esawa din. 'Penayit kaw.' Meneng egbilaan dan, so wedad toig egmenobò. 'His wife said, "Come in." But they were speaking Bilaan, because they didn't know how to speak Manobo.'

Nessekitan a te telo se aldaw. 'Wedà a pekekaen. Meneng songkani mépiya a den. 'I was sick for three days, I couldn't eat. But now I am well.'

Meneng may occur at the beginning of a sentence, in which case the statement of the sentence so introduced is contrary to the expectation of the statement in the preceding sentence.

Minikagi heman se esawa din. 'Penayit kaw.' Meneng egbilaan dan, so wedad toig egmenobò. 'His wife said, "Come in." But they were speaking Bilaan, because they didn't know how to speak Manobo.'

Nessekitan a te telo se aldaw. 'Wedà a pekekaen. Meneng songkani mépiya a den. 'I was sick for three days, I couldn't eat. But now I am well.'

22.5 Concession

In the concession complex sentence, the subordinate clause states the circumstance that is superseded by the statement of the second clause. The subordinate clause is introduced by the conjunction pengkey 'even though, although'. The main clause is optionally introduced by the conjunction meneng 'but' (22.4).

Pengkey doen den batà day meneng egbugsak se esawa ko te kedònan dan. 'Although we now have a child, my wife still washes their clothes.'

Pengkey melangkaw se aldaw, tegadan a dan doton so megpedenganay kidon. 'Even though the sun is high, they will wait for me there because we will go on together.'

Pengkey wedà a pekeogpà, tapay man emayen ko．'Although I wasn't able to live there, he was certainly already my uncle.'

SECTION 23

MINOR VERBAL AFFIXES

Minor verbal affixes are those that (with the exception of the aptative, 23.7) do not themselves have tense forms but occur in combination with major verbal affixes and (in the case of prefixes) are inserted between them and the word root.

23.1 i- Prefix

The prefix i- is added to some word roots before adding tense affixes. This prefix never occurs in involuntary mode, and verbs that take this prefix never occur in Accessory focus. Roots that take this prefix are coded in the Vocabulary (Appendix E) with the symbol (+), as in (B+).

Minipanaw se otaw. 'The man hiked.'
Mipanaw se otaw. 'The man will hike.'
Ipenoen ko se botilya. 'I will fill the bottle.'

23.2 le- Prefix

The meaningless syllable le- is prefixed to g initial stems before adding prefixes ending with g (such as mig-, meg-, peg-, eg-, etc.). Stems that occur with the le- prefix are coded in the Vocabulary with the symbol (l), as in (Bl).

Mig- + gallat = miglegalat
Miglegalat se menge toyang. 'The dogs hurried away.'

Pig- + genaw = piglegenaw
Piglegenaw a te telo se aldaw. 'I suffered chills and fever for three days.'

This rule always applies to words of Manobo origin but is not strictly followed in the case of words borrowed from other languages.

Meg- + gabas = meggabas
Meggabas dan. 'They will saw lumber.'

23.3 Initial Syllable Reduplication

The initial consonant and vowel of certain stems is reduplicated before other prefixes are added. No meaning has yet been
assigned to this prefix; it may indicate intensity, succession, or repetition. The vowel of the prefix frequently shifts to e. Verb stems that occur with the reduplication of initial consonant and vowel are coded in the Vocabulary with the symbol (r), as in (Br).

tepò + reduplication = tetepò
Mígketetepò a te menge pawik din. 'I cut off its flippers (one by one).'

taking + reduplication = tetaking
Sikandan se tometaking kamno. 'They will follow you.'

sayo + reduplication = sesayo
Mígkesesayo den se otaw. 'The people departed.'

ballos + reduplication = behallos
Pígbeballos se otaw. 'The people were abnormally hungry.'

23.4 si- Prefix
The prefix si- indicates that the action of the verb is being done by each individual of a group all at the same time. It requires a plural Subject. Verb stems which occur with this prefix are coded in the Vocabulary with the symbol (s), as in (Bs).

Mígsiolì dan. 'Each one went to his own home.'
Mígsikaen kay. 'Each one of us ate by himself.'

23.5 pe--ay Affix
The affix pe--ay occurs only in Subject focus continuative aspect or Subject focus iterative tense and requires a plural Subject. It indicates that the actors are performing the action of the verb upon each other or that they are cooperating in performing the action of the verb. Verb stems that occur with this affix are coded in the Vocabulary with the symbol (py), as in (Bpy).

Mígbelaw-belaway dan. 'They discussed among themselves.'
Mígpeldilay dan doton. 'They argued with each other there.'
Gayed ki pa egpeotikay kidoen. 'We were always teasing each other there.'

23.6 megke- Prefix
Verbs may be derived from adjectives, nouns, and existentials by using the continuative aspect prefixes (mig-, meg-, and peg-) followed by ke-. The meaning is 'to progressively become'. Adjectives, nouns, and existentials that have been observed to occur with this combination of affixes are coded in the Vocabulary with the symbol (Bk).

Mígkèpiya. 'He became well.'
Mígkedakel se batà. 'The child became big.'
Mígkeiselem. 'It became morning.'
Mígkewedad. 'It became nothing (i.e., it disappeared).'

23.7 peke- Prefix
The aptative verbal prefix peke- (in its several tense forms) occurs only in Subject focus. It has forms in all four tenses as displayed in Figure 23.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APTATIVE PREFIX</th>
<th>TENSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Future</td>
<td>meke-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>peke-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iterative</td>
<td>egpeke-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past</td>
<td>neke-mineke-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 23. Tense Forms of the Aptative Prefix

When a verb is affixed for aptative, the focus Subject may be the actor, the goal, or the instrument of the action.

1) When the focused Subject is the actor, it represents the person or thing that has the ability to perform the action expressed by the verb.

Nkeebat ka kedi te osa. 'You were able indeed to get a pig.'
Mekelabat te kagi nikaw. 'He will be able to understand your words.'
Wedà pekebantay te balaw siyan. 'He will not be able to attend that debate.'
Eked man pekeawop se jip diyà te landing. 'The jeep will not be able to enter the airport.'

2) When the focused Subject is the goal, it represents the person or thing that is able to be affected by the action of the verb.

Wedà pekepenga se lebeng din. 'His grave was not yet able to be finished.'
Nekeselà den se libongan. 'The ridgepole was already able to be set in place.'

3) When the focused Subject is the instrument, it represents the thing that is able to be used to perform the action of the verb.

Mekegolì se wayeg siyan. 'That water can make one well again.'
Mekelo se litek niyan. 'Its sap is able to poison.'

SECTION 24

NOUN AFFIXES

All noun affixes are derivational.

24.1 ke- and ke--an Affixes

Certain nouns are derived from adjective or verb roots by using the prefix ke-. The following examples are not exhaustive.

1) from adjective roots:
inìt 'hot, warm'; keinit 'heat, warmth'
item 'colored black'; keitem 'the color black'
langkaw 'high'; kelangkaw 'height'
diyò 'far, distant'; kediyo 'distance'
dita 'many'; kedita 'all'

2) from verb roots:
ogpà 'live'; keogpà 'way of life'
okit 'travel'; keokit 'passage'
tagad 'wait'; ketagad 'opportunity'

Certain other nouns are derived from adjective, noun, and verb roots by using the affix ke--an.

1) from adjective roots:
daet 'bad'; kedàtan 'ruin'
benes 'weedy'; kebenesan 'brushland'
líma 'difficult'; kelíman 'difficulty'

2) from simple noun roots:
al Daw 'day'; kealdawan 'the following day'
balay 'house'; kebelayan 'neighbors'
sangkap 'chisel'; kesengkapan 'tools'

3) from verb roots:
antay 'revive'; keentayan 'resurrection'
kita 'see'; kekitaan 'a remembrance, souvenir'
boyo 'entice'; keboyoohan 'bait'

24.2 -el- Infix

The infix -el- when affixed to certain word roots, indicates likeness or similarity in some way to the meaning of the root. The infix is inserted following the initial consonant of the stem.
sowat 'a comb'; selowat 'a trap made of sharpened stakes'
sipit 'to pinch'; selipit 'a two-pronged arrow'
kokob 'a small, tight place'; kelokob 'a fenced pen for animals'

24.3 -un and -on Suffixes

The suffixes -un and -on, when affixed to certain word roots, characterize a person or thing in terms of a dominant feature as specified by the root.

oban 'white hair' + -un = obanun 'one who has white hair'
belikbik 'to gossip' + -un = belikbikun 'one who gossips'
bingel 'deaf' + -en = bingelen 'one who is deaf'
pasak 'mud' + -en = pesaken 'a muddy place'
bato 'rock' + -en = betowen 'rocky place'

24.4 tele - Prefix

The Prefix tele- has two distinct uses.

The first use of tele- is to identify the type of relationship that exists between two persons.

kedowa 'brother': telekedowa 'related as brothers'
etebay 'sister': teleetebay 'related as sisters, or as brother and sister'
esawa 'spouse': teleesawa 'related as husband and wife; a married couple'
sala 'fiance or fiancee' telesala 'an engaged couple'

The second use of tele- is to indicate a person's occupation or way of life.

bonò 'murder': telebonò 'a murderer'
diyaga 'care for animals': telediyaga 'one who cares for animals'
etok 'guess': teleetok 'a fortune teller'
kagon 'mediate': telekagon 'a mediator'

24.5 mene(n)---(ay) Affix

The prefix mene- or menen- (in some cases combined with the suffix -ay), when affixed to certain word roots, characterizes a person in terms of his occupation as specified by the root.

gamen 'to perform midwifery': menegemunay 'a midwife'
dagat 'ocean': menenagat 'a fisherman'
tagnà 'prior': menenagnà 'a fortune teller'
takaw 'steal': menenakaw 'a thief'

24.6 meti- Prefix

The prefix meti-, when affixed to certain word roots, characterizes a person or thing in terms of a particular habit or action as specified by the word root.

baet 'destroy': metibaet 'destructive'
bayi 'female': metibayi 'immorally fond of women'
nadeg 'odor': metinadeg 'fragrant'
iwal 'fidget': metiiwal 'restless'

24.7 tege- Prefix

The prefix tege-, when affixed to a place name, characterizes a person as being currently or previously a resident of that place. Although tege- is a prefix, it is usually written as a separate word.

teg Caburan 'a native of Caburan'
teg Kisembol 'a native of Kisembol'
teg Polò 'a resident of Bahit Island'

24.8 -ay Suffix

The suffix -ay, when affixed to certain word roots, specifies the instrument or material used to do an action specified by the root.

bolit 'to caulk a boat': bolitay 'caulking material'
sikog 'to hook down coconuts': sikogyay 'a long-handled hook used for hooking down coconuts'
solat 'write': solatay 'a pen or pencil'
logit 'to pry out copra': logitay 'a tool for prying out copra'

24.9 -anon Suffix

The suffix -anon, when affixed to a verb root, characterizes the resulting derived noun as a place where the activity of the verb root is done.

kaen 'eat': kànanan 'place for eating'
digos 'bathe': digosanan 'place for bathing'
kayò 'tree, wood': keyowan 'forest'
okit 'travel via': okitan 'route'

24.10 -i Suffix

In questions where particular identification of the noun is desired, the noun is suffixed by -i.

otaw 'person': Sinu otawi? 'Which particular person?'
bolan 'moon; month' Eden bolani? 'Which particular month?'
osa 'pig': Eden iyan osahi? 'Which particular pig was that?'
The prefixes *peg-* and *pegke-* are used to introduce a complex noun phrase (see also 19.2) that is derived from an independent clause. It consists of a headword, an optional postpossessive, and an optional limiter.

The headword is a noun derived by prefixing *peg-* or *pegke-* to a word root and corresponds to the Predicate of the clause paraphrase. The prefix *pegke-* is used with noun and adjective roots, existentials, and verb roots that normally occur with involuntary verbal affixes; the prefix *peg-* is used with all other verb roots.

The postpossessive (20.5) is one of the *ko* set of pronouns (set 2) or an equivalent marked noun phrase, and corresponds to the Subject of the clause paraphrase.

The limiter (20.6) is one of the *kanak* set of pronouns (set 3) or an equivalent marked noun phrase, and corresponds to the Location or to any one of the non-subject marked noun phrases or pronouns of the paraphrase.

The resulting derived noun phrase resembles a gerundive construction in English.

*pegdateng day doton te tinda* 'our arrival at the store'
*pegdateng doton te the lebeng* 'arrival at the gravesite'
*peg-ibing te esawa ko doton te Davao* 'the bringing of my wife to Davao'
*pegkesayo tadon dini* 'our departure from here'
*pegkedapag ko* 'my drawing near'
*pegkebook din* 'his becoming crazy'
*pegkewedal balud* 'the disappearance of the waves'

### SECTION 25

#### NUMBERS

Cardinal numbers are listed in Figure 24, together with their commonly pronounced Spanish equivalents.

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Manobo</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>dowa</td>
<td>dos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>telo</td>
<td>tris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
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<td>kwatro</td>
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<tr>
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<td>singko</td>
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<tr>
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<td>sis</td>
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<td>siti</td>
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<td>nombinta</td>
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<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>sebad gatos</td>
<td>sinto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>sebad melalan</td>
<td>mil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIGURE 24.** Cardinal Numbers

When counting, the number 'one' (by itself) is expressed as *sà* rather than as *sebad*.

*sà, dowa, telo* 'One, two, three.'

Tens and units are connected by the particle *teg*, except that *teg* combines with *sebad* 'one' as *tegusà*.

*sempoli* *tegusà* 'eleven'
*sempoli* *teg dowa* 'twelve'
*sempoli* *teg telo* 'thirteen'
*kelowan* *tegusà* 'twenty-one'
*kelowan* *teg epat* 'twenty-four'
*kelowan* *tegusà* 'thirty-one'
*kelowan* *teg lima* 'thirty-five'

Unit numbers are used preceding the words *gatos* 'hundred' and *melalan* 'thousand' to indicate the size of those amounts.
sebad gatos 'one hundred'
dowa gatos 'two hundred'
lima gatos 'five hundred'
sebad melalan 'one thousand'
dowa melalan 'two thousand'

Compound numbers are stated in the order of thousands, hundreds, tens, and units.

sempolò tegusà 'eleven'
sebad gatos sebad 'one hundred one'
sebad melalan sebad 'one thousand one'
sebad gatos sempolò 'one hundred ten'
sebad gatos sempolò tegusà 'one hundred eleven'
sebad melalan siyam gatos kepitowan teg lima 'one thousand nine hundred seventy-five'

The ordinal number 'first' is expressed with the word tagnà. The remaining ordinal numbers are formed by prefixing the corresponding cardinal numbers with ike-.

tagnà 'first'
ikedowa 'second'
iketelo 'third'
ikeepat 'fourth'
ikesempolò 'tenth'

The number of times an action is repeated is indicated by prefixing the cardinal numbers with neke-.

nekesebad 'once'
nekedowa 'twice'
neketelo 'three times'
nekesempolò 'ten times'

The number of included days or nights is indicated by affixing the cardinal numbers (except for the number 'one') with the affix ne--an.

nedowaan 'two days or nights'
netelowan 'three days or nights'
neepatan 'four days or nights'
Nedowaan kay den. 'We had been there two days.'
Netelowan dan ekon diyà te dalan. They were reportedly three days on the way.

The number of items in each subgroup of a larger group is indicated by reduplicating a unit number and using the prefix teg-

tegdowa-dowa 'by twos; pairs'
tegtelo-telo 'by threes'
teg-epat-epat 'by fours'

For money amounts of a peso or more, the cardinal numbers are used,

sempolò pisos 'ten pesos'
sebad gatos pisos 'one hundred pesos'

Money amounts of less than a peso are counted in multiples of twenty centavos, called pisita 'a small peso', and any remainder stated in Spanish numbers. A fifteen centavo amount or remainder may be either kinsi or dyis singko.

singko sintabos 'five centavos'
dyis sintabos 'ten centavos'
kinsi sintabos 'fifteen centavos'
dyis singko 'fifteen centavos'
sebad pisita 'twenty centavos'
pisita singko 'twenty-five centavos'
pisita dyis 'thirty centavos'
pisita kinsi 'thirty-five centavos'
pisita dyis singko 'thirty-five centavos'
dowa pisita 'forty centavos'
epat pisita dyis 'ninety centavos'

The amount of exactly fifty centavos is indicated by reference to the silver half peso coin, called selapi.

sebad selapi 'fifty centavos'

When Spanish numbers are used for pesos, the word pisos may be omitted, and remainders of less than a peso given in the Spanish decimal system.

ono singkwinta 'one peso fifty centavos'
kinsi trinta 'fifteen thirty'
Spanish numbers are also used to indicate the cost of each item when many items are priced alike. These numbers follow the particle *teg*. The Spanish number 'one' is omitted in favor of the money unit word.

- *teg pisita* 'twenty centavos each'
- *teg piso* 'one peso each'
- *teg dos* 'two pesos each'
- *teg dyis binti* 'ten pesos twenty centavos each'
- *tegbinti dos* 'twenty-two pesos each'

Spanish numbers are used to indicate the hour of day. One o'clock takes the form *ala ona*. The remaining hour numbers from two through twelve follow the word *alus* 'o'clock'.

- *alus oto* 'eight o'clock'
- *alus dos* 'twelve o'clock'

**APPENDIX A**

**ADDITIONAL NOTES ON PHONOLOGY**

No genuine non-suspect vowel clusters occur in Manobo words. Therefore, in case of an apparent vowel cluster, the following rules of interpretation apply.

1) When the first vowel is *a*, the second vowel is interpreted as a homorganic consonant plus vowel (*yi* or *wo*): *bayi* 'female', *wayi* 'mango', *laying 'ripe', *bawo* 'extra food', *sawol* 'to place, inside', *pawod 'thatch*.

2) When the first vowel is *i*, *o*, or *u*, the first vowel is interpreted as a homorganic vowel plus consonant (*iy*, *ow*, or *uw*): *niyog* 'coconut', *biyogok* 'infertile egg', *iyaw* 'to butcher', *biyasa* 'wise', *bowa* 'baby swing', *kowa* 'whatchamacallit', *sowat* 'comb', *towilan* 'turtle', *sowì* 'turn end for end', *tuwang* 'bare hollows'.

Three syllable patterns occur: CV, CVC, and CCV. The first two patterns occur quite frequently; the last pattern, CCV, occurs infrequently and is restricted in that the first consonant is a voiceless stop and the second consonant is a *w* or *y*:

*kwani* 'later', *petyokan* 'honeybee'.

The distribution of the vowel *e* is limited in that it rarely occurs word final. The following list includes all known occurrences: *menge* 'indefinite number', *tengke* 'belonging to', *ame* 'to swallow', *se* (marking particle), and *te* (marking particle).

The phoneme *h* never occurs syllable final; it is used only (1) word initial in the word *heman* 'also' and in three exclamations (*hetyà*, *hutay*, and *huy*), (2) between the final vowel of a stem and a suffix (see Appendix B), and (3) in borrowed names and words (*howis* 'judge', *Hinyo* 'Eugene', *Jesus* 'Jesus'), and (4) in a few word stems of Manobo origin (including *ihì* 'urinate', *ahà* 'look', *bahà* : 'mouth').

The phoneme *a* never occurs in the third syllable from the end of a word; see Appendix B for a description of the changes that take place when verb stems having *a* in the next to last syllable are suffixed.

The phoneme *l* is the only one that clusters with itself and this occurs only in the middle of a word across the syllable boundary (*pallì* 'choose' vs. *palì* 'wound').

**APPENDIX B**

**MORPHOPHONEMIC PROCESSES**

Morphophonemic processes are the regular changes that take place in the form of words under specified conditions. The morphophonemic processes in Manobo are of two types, those that are characteristic of particular prefixes and infixes, and those that are effected by suffixation. The first type is described in the grammar proper since they are peculiar to particular affixes. The second type is described here.

When the vowel *a* occurs in the third syllable from the end of a word, it becomes *e*. Therefore when a verb stem having the vowel *a* in the next to last syllable is suffixed, the *a* becomes *e*; there is a simultaneous shift of the stress to the new syllable second from the end, subject to the rules of stress outlined in sec. 1.3 of the text.

- *agak* 'assist in walking' + *-en* = *egaken*
- *tabang* 'help' + *-i* = *tebangi*
- *toman* 'end' + *-an* = *temanan*
- *imatay* 'kill' + *-an* = *imetayan*

The suffixes *-en*, *-an*, and *-i* pattern alike as follows:

1) With consonant final stems there is no change except that the stress shifts to the second syllable from the end.

- *tigbas* 'slash' + *-en* = *tigbasen*
- *tigbas* 'slash' + *-an* = *tigbasan*
- *tigbas* 'slash' + *-i* = *tigbasi*
2) With $i$ final stems, $y$ or $h$ is inserted before the suffix.

\[
\text{ikagi 'speak'} + \text{-en} = \text{ikegihen or ikegiyen}
\]
\[
\text{ikagi 'speak'} + \text{-an} = \text{ikegihan or ikegiyan}
\]
\[
\text{ikagi 'speak'} + \text{-i} = \text{ikeghi or ikegiyi}
\]

3) With $o$ final stems, $w$ or $h$ is inserted before the suffix.

\[
\text{boso 'spearfish'} + \text{-en} = \text{bosowen or bosohen}
\]
\[
\text{boso 'spearfish'} + \text{-an} = \text{bosowan or bosohan}
\]
\[
\text{boso 'spearfish'} + \text{-i} = \text{bosowi or bosohi}
\]

4) With $e$ final stems, $w$ is inserted before the suffix.

\[
\text{ame 'swallow'} + \text{-en} = \text{emehen}
\]
\[
\text{ame 'swallow'} + \text{-i} = \text{emehi}
\]

5) With some $a$ final stems, $h$ is inserted before the suffix; with some other $a$ final stems, glottal stop is inserted. No procedure has been found to predict whether a given $a$ final stem will insert $h$ or glottal stop.

\[
\text{taga 'know'} + \text{-an} = \text{tegahan}
\]
\[
\text{taga 'know'} + \text{-i} = \text{tegahi}
\]
\[
\text{bomba 'pump'} + \text{-en} = \text{bombahen}
\]
\[
\text{baba 'carry on back'} + \text{-en} = \text{bebaen}
\]
\[
\text{baba 'carry on back'} + \text{-i} = \text{bebai}
\]
\[
\text{doma 'accompany'} + \text{-en} = \text{domaen}
\]

Whenever the phoneme sequence $-awo$ occurs in the last two syllables of a stem, the $-aw$- is lost when the stem is suffixed.

\[
\text{awop 'place inside'} + \text{-i} = \text{opi}
\]
\[
\text{awop 'place inside'} + \text{-an} = \text{opan}
\]
\[
\text{sawol 'put somewhere'} + \text{-i} = \text{solı}
\]
\[
\text{pawod 'thatch'} + \text{-en} = \text{poden}
\]
\[
\text{lawog 'string rattan through'} + \text{-en} = \text{logen}
\]

Whenever the phoneme sequence $-ayi$ occurs in the last two syllable of a stem, the $-ay$- is lost when the stem is suffixed.

\[
\text{penayit 'climb'} + \text{-i} = \text{peniti}
\]

Whenever the phoneme sequence of vowel plus glottal stop plus $e$ occurs in a stem, the $e$ is dropped when the stem is suffixed.

\[
\text{goes 'tie with vine'} + \text{-i} = \text{gøsi}
\]
\[
\text{bael 'prepare betel chew'} + \text{-an} = \text{bàlan'}
\]
\[
\text{kaen 'eat'} + \text{-en} = \text{kànen}
\]
\[
\text{laeb 'dry over fire'} + \text{-en} = \text{làben}
\]
\[
\text{baet 'destroy'} + \text{-an} = \text{bàtan}
\]
\[
\text{giet 'step on'} + \text{-an} = \text{gìtan}
\]

APPENDIX C

GRAMMATICAL OUTLINE AND INDEX

This Index is provided to aid readers who, having once studied through the text, may wish to compare constructions at each level or to relocate the description of particular elements within the text; the numbers refer to sections of the grammar, with primary references listed first.

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CODED AFFIXES

Major verbal affixes, their classification, and the code symbols by which they are represented in the Vocabulary are displayed in Figure 25. A summary of these code symbols is displayed in Figure 26. Noun, adjective, and minor verbal affixes that are also represented by code symbols in the Vocabulary are displayed in Figure 27.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode-Voice</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
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<th>Tense Affixes</th>
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<td>SECOND or THIRD ORDER CODE</td>
<td>TYPICAL FORM OF AFFIX</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
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<td>A</td>
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<td>Subject focus (5, 6, 8)</td>
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<td>B</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Continuative aspect (6.2, 6.4, 14.1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Distributive aspect (6.3, 6.4, 14.1)</td>
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<td>D</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>Direction focus (8)</td>
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<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>Accessory focus (8)</td>
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FIGURE 25. Major Verbal Affixes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>AFFIX FORM</th>
<th>AFFIX TYPE</th>
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<td>ADJECTIVE</td>
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<td>MINOR VERBAL</td>
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<td>NOUN</td>
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<td>K*</td>
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<td>relationship or occupation (24.4)</td>
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<td>-anan</td>
<td>place (24.9)</td>
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<td>-i</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>peg-pegke-</td>
<td>derived time (24.11)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Vocabulary includes every word root which is used in the examples of sections 2 to 25. It represents only a small segment of the rich vocabulary spoken by the Manobo people and is not intended to be a dictionary of the language.

The symbols enclosed in parentheses represent the affixes that are commonly used with these word roots. The symbols and the affixes that they represent are displayed in Appendix D. Causative affixes (ApPoPdIpBpCpBcp) have not been coded except in cases where the resulting meaning of the verb is remarkable; most other active verbs, even though not coded for causative affixes, may take causative affixes with predictable changes in the verb meaning and accompanying clause elements (section 13).

The following abbreviations are used throughout the Vocabulary.

adj. adjective
adv. adverb
conj. conjunction
excl. exclusive
incl. inclusive
loc. location, locational
n. noun
neg. negative
no. number
per. person
pl. plural
prep. preposition
pron. pronoun
qu. question
sg. singular
v. verb

a first per. sg. pron. (set 1): I

abas n. rocky shore ledge

abat v. (CODNk) [meN-,en,-an,meke-] get something from someone, obtain something somewhere
(N) [ne-/me-] catch something while fishing or hunting

abat-abat v. (BD) [meg-,an] obtain repeatedly from someone

abeng n. wall
v. (BDNd) [meg-,an,ne--an/ke--an] enclose with walls

abokado n. avocado tree and its fruit

adek v. (ACD) [m-,meN-,an] smell something, kiss someone

agpet adv. nearly, almost, soon, about to

ahà v. (B) [meg-] watch out, be careful
(AGO) [m-,eg-,en] look for something

ala ona n. one o'clock

alas particle used before Spanish numbers two through twelve to mean "o'clock"

alas dosi n. noon
v. (Bk) [megke-] become noon

aldaw n. sun, day
n. (K) [ke-] tomorrow
n. (K*) [ke--an] the following day, the day after that

alin v. (AD) [m-,an] move somewhere
(OD) [-en,-an] transfer something somewhere

allad v. (BD) [meg-,an] lead, guide, or escort someone

Amà term used to address one's father

amay n. father

emayen n. uncle

ambaw n. rat, mouse

ame v. (CONNk) [meN-,en,ne-/me-,meke-] swallow something

amin v. (ONk) [-en,meke-] consume or use up something
(N) [ne-/me-] be consumed or used up

amon conj. so that, in order to

angay v. (AO) [m-,en] fetch something

anit n. taboo which prohibits laughing at animals
v. (Bd) [peg--an] be punished supernaturally for violating this taboo

antag v. (BO) [meg-,en] shake something
(N) [ne-/me-] shake or tremble, be shaken

antay v. (N) [ne-/me-] revive, regain one's health
(BO) [meg-,en] revive someone, fan up a fire
n. (K*) [ke--an] resurrection

apit v. (A) [m-] stop somewhere briefly
(O) [-en] fetch something in passing
(I) [-i-] leave something in passing

apò n. grandparent, grandchild

apog n. lime
v. (D) [-an] apply lime to something
(BkN) [megke-,ne-/me-] become like lime

as dúng v. (ABpy) [m-,megpe--ay] be opposite someone or something, face someone

ated v. (AIIb) [m-,i-,ipeg-] deliver something somewhere

ated v. (AIIb) [m-,i-,ipeg-] deliver something somewhere

apèp n. roof
v. (BD) [meg-,an] cover with roofing

atok conj. lest, maybe

atol adv. just barely

aw conj. and, if, or

awid v. (ABD) [m-,meg-,an] hold onto something, grasp something

awop n. contents
v. (A) [m-] enter a place
(DI) [-an,i-] put something inside of a place

ayas adv. quickly
v. (B) [meg-] hurry toward someone

ayam n. toy

ayog v. (AD) [m-,an] follow along behind something or someone

baet v. (BD) [meg-,an] destroy something
(Bd) [peg--an] be destroyed, become useless

metibæt n. a destructive person

bag postparticle: with sympathy or pity

baklay v. (A) [M-] hike along the beach

balaw n. discussion

balaw-balaw v. (Bpy) [megpe--ay] talk with each other

balay n. house
n. (K*) [ke--an] housesite

balkon n. porch

ballos v. (O) [-en] be hungry
(BoBo) [peg--en,pegCV--en] be abnormally hungry

balo n. widow, widower
v. (N) [ne-/me-] become barren

balud n. breakers, surf, waves

bangbang v. (CO) [meN-,en] dig, excavate something

bangkò n. bench

batad n. corn plant or its crop

batà n. child

bato n. rock, stone

betcwen n. rocky place

batog v. (B+ONk) [meg-i-,en,meke-] succeed in doing, accomplish something
bayad v. (ABDNk) [M-,meg-,an,meke-] pay for or purchase something
(I) [-] give something in payment for
(Nd) [ne--an/ke--an] be paid for
bayi n. female
metibayi n. a person who is immorally fond of women
bebayat v. (NNd) [ne-/me-,ne--an/ke--an] laugh at something
bebolang n. medicine, cure, antidote
v. (B) [meg-] apply medicine
bedaet adj. bad
bedita adj. many
begas n. hulled rice
begay v. (GDI) [eg-,an,i-] give something to someone
(1c) [peN-] distribute something
begasay n. a paddle or oar
v. (BO) [meg-,en] paddle a boat
(I) [-] use something as a paddle
belai n. the parent of one's child-in-law
belangay n. outrigger boat
v. (C) [meN-] ride in an outrigger boat
belegkong adj. crooked, bent, incorrect
beles v. (AD) [M-,an] borrow something from someone
(Pd) [pe--an] let someone borrow something, lend something to someone
belikbik v. (B) [meg-] gossip
belikbikun n. a gossip
beling postparticle: instead; to the contrary
beliye v. (Bo) [peg--en] become delirious from eating lopal fruit
benal adj. true
v. (CCdNd) [meN-,peN--an,ne--an/ke--an] believe someone
(CCo) [meN-,peN--en] believe something
benes adj. (M) [me-] weedy, brushy
n. (K*) [ke--an] brushland
besi postparticle: uncertain, not sure, maybe, perhaps
betoken n. rocky place
bingel v. (N) [ne-/me-] become deaf
(Nkr) [mekeCV-] be deafening
bingelen n. a deaf person
bino n. wine
binti Spanish no. twenty
bitin v. (ON) [-en,ne-/me-] hang (as from the hand), dangle something
bogtò (CO) [meN-,en] cut rope or string
(NCo) [ne-/me-,peN--en] of rope or string, to snap or break
bolalaw v. (BBkNk) [meg-,megke-,meke-] tell a lie
n. (K) [ke-] a lie, falsehood
bolelowun n. a liar
bolan n. moon, month
bolaw n. a fight, quarrel
v. (BBpy) [meg-,megpe--ay] fight

bolit v. (GDI) [eg-,an,i-] caulk a boat

bolitay n. caulking material

belong v. (BOI) [meg-,en,i-] treat something with medicine, cure a disease, use an antidote

bebolong n. medicine, cure, antidote

bolotan n. bundle of something

boloy v. (BD) [meg-,an] release something, set something free

wedad boloyan 'never mind' (literally: nothing will be lost)

bonò v. (C) [meN-] murder someone

telebonò a murderer

bontod n. mountain

book v. (BoBkNk) [peg--en,megke-,meke-] become crazy

botilya n. bottle, glass jar

boyò v. (BON) [meg-,en,ne/-me-] entice someone, attract something
n. (K*) [ke--an] bait

bugsak v. (BD) [meg-,an] wash clothes, launder

daet adj. (M) [me-] bad
v. (Bk) [megke-] become bad
n. (K*) [ke--an] (kedeftari) ruin

dagat n. ocean, salt water

dagdag v. (N) [ne-/me-] fall from a height, drop
(BDI) [meg-,an,i-] drop something to a place
(Nd) [ne--an/ke--an] fall on something

dakel adj. big, much, plenty
v. (Bk) [megke-] become big
n. (K) [ke-] size, the whole thing

dalan n. path, trail, way

dan third per. pl. pron. (sets 1 and 2): they, their

danggan v. (BpCp) [megpe-,meme-] elude something

dapag adj. (M) [me-] nearby, close
v. (Bp) [megpe-] come close to something or someone

dateng v. (AD) [-om-,an] arrive somewhere

wedad datengan "futile" (literally: no place to go to)

day first per. pl. pron. (set 2): we but not you, our but not your (excl.)
deitek adj. small, tiny

delek v. (ANk) [-om-,meke-] proceed on one's way, continue to do something

delem n. night, darkness
v. (Nd) [ne--an/ke--an] overtaken by darkness
(A) [-om-] of rain clouds, to be dark

den postparticle: complete, now, already, recently

dengan v. (ABpy) [-om-,megpe--ay] accompany someone, do something together with someone

diatas n. top, summit, upstairs, above something

dibabà n. downstream, downhill from something
**dibaloy** n. beyond something (house, mountain, etc.)

**didalem** n. inside of something, beneath the surface of something, seeds

**didaya** n. upstream, interior, inland from something

**digos** v. (Cp) [meme-] bathe oneself
(O) [-en] bathe someone

**digosanan** n. place for bathing

**din** third per, sg. pron. (set 2): he, she, it, his, her, its

**dindil** v. (BBpy) [meg-,megpe--ay] argue with someone

**dineg** v. (AO) [-om-,en] hear someone or something

**dini** loc. prep, here (nearby)
n. here
v. (A) [-om-] come here, be here

**dipag** n. across the river from something

**dipanog** n. blood
v. (B) [meg-] bleed

**dita** adj. (M) [me-] many
v. (Bk) [megke-] become many
n. (K) [ke-] all
n. (K*) [ke--an] relatives

**diyà** directional prep, to, unto, from
loc. prep, to unto, from toward, at, through

**diyaga** v. (BD) [meg-,an] raise animals

**telediyaga** n. one who raises animals

**diyò** adj. (M) [me-] far, distant
n. (K) [ke-] distance

**dò** postparticle: (meaning uncertain) gratefully, willingly

**doen** existential: there is, there are, to have something
n. (K*) [ke--an] belongings, possessions

**dogok** v. (AO) [-om-,en] approach someone

**dogso** v. (Nk) [meke-] stumble

**dokdok** v. (AGO) [-om-,eg-,en] beat with the fist

**doma** n. companion
adj. other, another
v. (ADBPynK) [-om-,an,megpe--ay,meke-] be with, accompany

**dos** Spanish no. two

**doton** loc. prep, there, toward, at
v. (AD) [-om-,an] go to a place

**dowa** no. two
n. (K) [ke-] sibling, brother

**duyun** v. (AI) [-om-,i-] praise someone or something

**dyèkey** right in that direction

**dyis** Spanish no. ten

**ebey** adv. proceed to do, keep on doing
v. (AO) [m-,en] go ahead doing something

**eden** qu. what?

**eked** future neg. will not
**ekon** postparticle: reportedly, it is said, it has been told me

**eleg** adv. including, also

**eleg** v. (AO) [m-,en] be painful, hurt, ache

**elem** v. (N) [ne/-me-] be soaked, drenched

**eles** v. (A) [m-] hide oneself

(DI) [-an,i-] hide something somewhere

**elomo** v. (BD) [meg-,an] cook food

**emayen** n. uncle

**enem** no. six

**epat** no. four

**esawa** n. spouse

v. (B) [meg-] marry someone

**teleesawa** n. husband and wife

**etebay** n. sister

**teleetebay** n. sisters, brother and sister

**eti** v. (N) [ne/-me-] be low tide, dry up, evaporate

**etok** v. (BO) [meg-,en] guess at something

**teleetok** n. a fortune teller

**gabas** n. saw

v. (B) [meg-] saw lumber

**gallat** v. (BI) [megle-] hurry away

**gatas** n. milk

**gatos** no. hundred

**ginatos** n. hundreds of

**gaw** postparticle: probably, possibly, likely, reasonably

**gayed** adv. always, continually, constantly

**gayon** adv. (meaning uncertain) do something between other activities

**gebenini** n. yesterday

**gebo** v. (ABIO) [-om-,megle-,en] of a dog, to bark at someone or something

**genaw** adj. (M) [me-] cold, cool

v. (BINd) [meg,i, ne--an/ke--an] feel cold

(Bol) [megle--en] have chills and fever, have malaria

**gilek** v. (C) [meN-] bounce someone up and down

(Nd) [ne--an/ke--an] tickle

**gina** postparticle: awhile ago, earlier today

**golì** v. (N) [ne/-me-] heal up

(Nd) [ne--an/ke--an] get well, recover

**goyod** v. (AO) [-om-,en] drag or tow something

**herman** postparticle: also

**Honyo** n. June

**i** personal name marking particle (set 2)

**ibat-ibat** v. (B) [meg-] lie down for a short while
ibeg n. desire, wish
v. (NNd) [ne-/me-,ne--an/ke--an] want or desire something
n. (K) [ke-] desire, wish

ibing v. (COCoN) [meN-,en,peN--en,ne-/me-] bring something, carry something, pilot a boat, be in charge of something

ida demonstrative (set 1): that one far away

idad n. a person's age
v. (B) [meg-] be so many years old

ido n. pity
v. (NNdBpy) [ne-/me-,ne--an/ke--an,megpe--ay] pity someone, show mercy to someone
n. (K) [ke-] pity

ikà negative command: don't!

ikan n. fish

ilas n. portion given to someone
v. (BOON) [meg-,en,ne-/me-] share something with someone

imanday v. (BCD) [meg-,meN-,an] treat someone well, take good care of something or someone

Inà term used to address one's mother

inang v. (BO) [meg-,en] make something, do something
(D) [-an] do for someone
(N) [ne-/me-] happen

inay n. mother

inayen n. aunt:

indan v. (BODINk) [meg-,en,i-,meke-] tell something to someone

indan-indan n. story
v. (BO) [meg-,en] tell a story

inday exclamation of non-commitment: not to know, it depends

inday kemno 'it is up to you'

inem v. (AONk) [m-,en,meke-] drink something
(D) [-an] drink from something
(Ip) [ipe-] cause someone to drink something, let someone drink something

ini demonstrative (set 1): this one

init adj. (M) [me-] hot, warm
v. (BO) [meg-,en] heat something
(Bk) [megke-] become hot
n. (K) [ke-] heat, warmth

inog v. (N) [ne-/me-] ripe (of anything which is sweet when eaten)
(O) [-en] ripen something (such as bananas)

ipid v. (BCpNk) [meg-,meme-,meke-] wed someone

peipid n. wedding and wedding feast

iselem n. morning
v. (BkNk) [megke-,meke-] become morning

item adj. (M) [me-] black-colored
v. (Bk) [megke-] become black
n. (K) [ke-] the color black, blackness

iwal v. (A) [m-] move, move around

metiwal n. a restless person

iyan demonstrative (set 1): that one nearby

jip n. jeep
jipni n. jeepney

ka second per. sg. pron. (set 1): you

kaen v. (AOBcCbBsnk) [-om-,-en,-megpeN,-meme,-megsi,-meke-] eat something
(Polp) [pe--en,ipe-] cause someone to eat something, feed someone something

kànen elliptical clause used as a noun: what is eaten, food, especially cooked rice

kànanan n. a place for eating

kaen-kaen n. a little something to eat

kagi n. word, voice, language
v. (A+O+D+) [mi-,i--en,i--an] speak to someone, say something to someone

kagon v. (BONd) [meg-,-en,ne--an/ke--an] mediate, settle a dispute, arrange a marriage
telekagon n. a mediator

kaling adj. new, young adv. recently

kanak first per. sg. pron. (set 3): me, my

kandan third per. pl. pron. (set 3): them, their

kandin third per. sg. pron. (set 3): him, her, it

kànen elliptical clause used as a noun: what is eaten, food, especially cooked rice

kani demonstrative (set 3): this one

kano qu. when?

kapi n. coffee tree and its fruit, the drink made from its roasted and pounded seeds

kaw second per. pl. pron. (set 1): you all

kawas v. (A) [-om-] disembark from a boat
(O) [-en] unload cargo from a boat

kay first per. pl. pron. (set 1): we but not you (excl.)

kàyà right there (nearby)

kàyan right there (going away)

kayo n. tree, wood
v. (C) [meN-] gather wood

keyowanan n. forest

kealdaw n. tomorrow

kebelayan n. neighbors

kebenesan n. brushland

keboyohan n. bait

kedàtan n. ruin

kedengan some time ago, before, previously

kedi postparticle: (doubting surprise) is that so

kedita n. all

kediyò n. distance

kedónan n. belongings, possessions

kedowa n. sibling, brother
telekedowa n. siblings, brothers

keeldawan n. the following day, day after that
keentayan n. resurrection
keinit n. heat, warmth
keitem n. the color black, blackness
kekitaan n. remembrance, souvenir
kelangkaw n. height, importance
keliman no. fifty
kelimahan n. difficulty, hardship
kelokob n. a fenced pen for animals
kelowan no. twenty
kemanga n. sharpening stone
kemmo second per. sg. pron. (set 3): you, your
kemno second per. sg. pron. (set 3): you, your
kena adv. not at all
tenseless neg. not
kenaken first per. sg. pron. (set 3): me, my
kenami first per. pi, pron. (set 3): us but not you, our but not your (excl.)
kenan qu. where?
kenanan n. place for eating
kendokkey right here
keneman no. sixty
kenita first and second per. sg. pron. (set 3): us two, our (dual)
kenitadon first and second per. pl. pron. (set 3): us all, our (incl.)
kenyan demonstrative (set 3): that one nearby
kenyo second per. pl. pron. (set 3): you all, your
keogpa n. way of life
keokit n. passage
kepitan no. forty
kepitowan no. seventy
keseg n. strength, energy, vigor
kesengkapan n. tools
kesyaman no. ninety
ketagad n. opportunity
kelowan no. thirty
key conj. because
keyowan n. forest
ki first and second per. sg. pron. (set 1): we two (dual)
ki personal name marking particle (set 3)
kida demonstrative (set 3): that one far away
kidoen loc. prep, there, thereon, therein
v. (A) [-om-] be at, be there
kidøkey right here

kidon first and second per. pl. pron. (set 1): we all (incl.)

kilat n. thunder
v. (A) [-om-] thunder

kinsi Spanish no. fifteen

kità v. (AO) [-om-,en] see something, find something, meet someone
(B) [meg-] meet together
(Ip) [ipe-] show something to someone, reveal something, present proof or evidence
n. (K*) [ke--an] a remembrance, souvenir

kiyà right there (nearby)

kiyan right there (going away)

ko first per. sg. pron. (set 2): I, my

kodà n. horse

kokob n. a small, tight place

kelokob n. a fenced pen for animals

kopras n. dried coconut meat, copra
v. (CO) [meN-,-en] make copra

kotsara n. tablespoon

kwaltà n. money
v. (C) [meN-] make lots of money (especially to do so unfairly)

kwani postparticle: later, shortly, after awhile, by and by (not necessarily today)

kwantinta Spanish no. forty

kwatro Spanish no. four

labet v. (NkNd) [meke-,ne--an/ke--an] understand something or someone

labi adv. more so, increasingly

lambò adj. (M) [me-] fat, healthy
v. (Bk) [megke-] become fat or healthy

landing n. airstrip, landing field

langkaw adj. (M) [me-] high, important
v. (Bk) [megke-] become higher or important
n. (K) [ke-] height, importance

lano adj. temporary
adv. temporarily

lanot n. hemp, abaca fiber

lansa n. launch (type of boat)

laoy v. (AO) [-om-,en] visit someone for a short time

lapas conj. if, since

lata n. can

law postparticle: unfortunately, regretfully, unexpectedly

lay postparticle used to indicate (or to reinforce) a question

lebeng n. grave
v. (BDI) [meg-,an,i-] bury something somewhere

lebò postparticle: (question, but with reassurance anticipated) probably, don't you suppose

lebok n. decayed wood
v. (N) [ne-/me-] rotten or decayed

legeb v. (BD) [meg-.an] wander around, wander somewhere

lekat loc. prep, from

lemisa n. table

lemian v. (N) [ne-/me-] be afraid
(Nd) [ne--an/ke--an] be afraid of something or someone

libel v. (NNd) [ne-/me-,ne--an/ke--an] forget something

libro n. book

liko v. (AD) [-om-.an] return somewhere again, go back again
n. (K) [ke-] return trip

lima no. five

lima adj. (M) [me-] difficult, hard
v. (Nd) [ne--an/ke--an] have difficulty
n. (K*) [ke--an] difficulty, hardship

logit v. (B) [meg-] pry copra out of coconut shell

logitay n. tool for prying out copra

loka v. (N) [ne-/me-] wake up, be awakened
(BO) [meg-.en] awaken someone

lokes n. old woman

lomay adj. (M) [me-] weak
v. (BkBok) [megke-.pegke--en] become physically tired

longon n. coffin, casket

lowà n. outside, exterior
v. (ADNNk) [-om-.an,ne-/me-,meke-] go out, become free, escape
(Blp) [megpe-.ipe-] put something out, take something out, set something free, release something
(Ib) [ipeg-] expel something abnormally

loway adj. (M) [me-] slow
v. (Bk) [megke-] become slow
(Bp) [megpe-] go slowly

loway-loway v. (Bp) [megpe-] do something slowly

lumun v. (B) [meg-] try out something, attempt something for the first time

maed v. (CPd) [meN-.pe--an] touch something, grasp something

magsen adj. strong, tough, solid

kagsen n. strength

mahà v. (Ck) [menge-] search for something

mahal adj. expensive, costly, valuable, dear

màmis adj. sweet, pleasant
n. (K) [ke-] sweetness, pleasure

man postparticle: indeed, really, without doubt, of course

Martis n. Tuesday

matay v. (N) [ne-/me-] dead
(Nd) [ne--an/ke--an] be bereaved by a death in the family
(B) [meg-] grieve over a death
(B+O) [megi-.en] kill someone or something
n. (K*) [ke--an] death

meana n. man, male, a woman's brother
meapon n. afternoon
meistro n. teacher
melalan no. thousand
melaw postparticle: meaning similar to law, used in a reply as a correction or affirmation to the contrary
menegemunay n. midwife
menenagat n. fisherman
menenagnà n. fortune teller
menenakaw n. thief
meneng conj. but, yet
menge indefinite no. some
mengisù n. children
meno v. (B) [meg-] qu. what to do?
(BoN) [peg--en, ne--/me-] qu. what to happen to someone?
(O) [-en] qu. what to do to someone or something?
Menobò n. the Manobo people or language
v. (B) [meg-] speak the Manobo language
mínenobò n. characteristically Manobo in origin
metibaet n. a destructive person
metibayi n. a person who is immorally fond of women
metiwal n. a restless person
metinadeg n. something fragrant
mil Spanish no. thousand
miyaw n. cat
mola adj. easy
v. (Nk) [meke-] do something easily
monà adj. first, prior adv. be first
mondà conj. then, next
moyò v. (CCoCdIc) [meN-, peN--en, peN--an, peN-] ask or beg someone for something
nadeg n. odor, fragrance
metinadeg n. something fragrant
nael postparticle: (used only after a negative) almost not
namay v. (N) [me-/me-] be a long time
n. (K*) [ke--an] a long period of time
namong n. courtship
v. (CPd) [meN-, pe--an] court a girl, plan to marry someone
nayi n. sister-in-law
nayit v. (CCd) [meN-, peN--an] climb up something or somewhere
nenoo v. (CCd) [meN-, peN--an] sit down somewhere
ngadan n. name
ngognan v. (C) [meN-] marry someone
nida demonstrative (set 2): that one far away
nikaw second per. sg. pron. (set 2): you, your
**nini** demonstrative (set 2): this one

**niyan** demonstrative (set 2): that one nearby

**niyo** second per. pl. pron. (set 2): you all, your

**niyog** n. coconut tree and its fruit

**no** second per. sg. pron. (set 2): you, your

**nobinta** Spanish no. ninety

**nwibi** Spanish no. nine

**oban** n. white hair

**obanun** n. one who has white hair

**odan** n. rain
v. (A) [m-] to rain
(Nd) [ne--an/ke--an] be rained on

**ogangan** n. parent-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law

**oğpà** v. (BDNk) [meg-,an,meke-] live or stay somewhere, sit around doing nothing
n. (K) [ke-] way of life

**ogpeanan** n. dwelling place, residence

**okit** v. (AD) [m-,an] go by way of somewhere, pass through somewhere or something
n. (K) [ke-] passage

**okitanan** n. route

**olà** v. (BI) [meg,i-] pour something out
(N) [ne/-me-] spill something

**oli** v. (ABrBsNk) [m-,megCV-,megsi-,meke-] return home
(O) [-en] bring something back, return with something
(D) [-an] return something to someone
(I) [-] take something back

**olò** postparticle: only, just

**omay** n. rice plant and its unhulled grain, year

**onà** v. (ANk) [m-,meke-] go first, precede someone
(OI) [-en,i-] put or make something or someone first
adv. do something first

**ongan** n. bottom of ladder, hill, etc.

**ono** Spanish no. one

**ontò** adj. pure, real, genuine
adv. very, totally, really, genuinely

**opal** v. (N) [ne/-me-] be angry
(Nd) [ne--an/ke--an] be angry at someone
(Ik) [ike-/ingke-] reason for anger
n. (K) [ke-] anger

**osa** n. pig

**osay** n. reconciliation
v. (BD) [meg,-an] settle a dispute, pacify someone, reconcile persons
(N) [ne/-me-] be pacified

**otaw** n. person

**otik** v. (BOBpy) [meg,-en,megpe--ay] tease someone

**otsinta** Spanish no. eighty

**otso** Spanish no. eight
pa postparticle: incomplete, still, yet, soon

pakang n. promise
v. (BDI) [meg-,-an,,-i-] promise someone something

pala n. shovel

pala n. palm of the hand, sole of the foot, length of life

palas n. decoration, fancy clothing
adj. (M) [me-] decorative
v. (Nk) [meke-] enhance

pelasan n. handsome, beautiful

palay v. (CDCd) [meN-,-an,peN--an] take up residence in the home of one's future father-in-law

pali n. wound, sore, scar
v. (Nd) [ne--an/ke--an] be wounded

palos postparticle: (used only after a negative) never, none at all

pan n. bread, cake

panà v. (COI) [meN-,-en,i-] shoot with bow and arrow

panaw v. (A+) [mi-] travel by foot, hike

mepanaw n. traveler

panggas v. (AI) [Mi,-i-] sow rice, plant with a stick

pari n. priest

pasak n. mud

pesaken n. muddy place

pawik n. flippers

pawod n. thatching
v. (COI) [meN-,-en,i-] thatch a roof with leaves

payà n. coconut shell

peden postparticle: desirable but improbable or impossible

pedowan n. breath, physical life, seat of the emotions, soul

peipid n. wedding and wedding feast
v. (C) [meN-] wed someone

pele v. (N) [ne-/me-] be surprised
(Nd) [ne--an/ke--an] be surprised at something or someone
n. (K*) [ke--an] surprise

pelaban adv. excessively, too much

peman postparticle: also

pengkey conj. even though, although

penò v. (N) [ne-/me-] be full
(O+) [i--en] fill something

pesaken n. muddy place

pesalo v. (BD) [meg-,-an] go to someone, proceed toward something or somewhere, be on the way to a place

pila qu. how many?

pilabok adj. few

pilay v. (CO) [meN-,-en] fell something, chop down a tree
(N) [ne-/me-] be fallen down
pisita n. twenty centavos

piso n. peso

pisos pl. n. pesos

pito no. seven

‘piya adj. (M) [me-] good, fortunate
v. (Bk) [megke-] become well, improve
n. (K) [ke-] goodness

podok n. bolo, machete

pulluk v. (NNd) [ne-/me--an/ke--an] be in need of something
(Ik) [ike-/ingke-] reason for being in need
sà no, one, used only in counting

saging n. banana plant and its fruit

sakay v. (AD) [-om--an] ride something

sakit adj. (M) [me-] be painful
v. (Nd) [ne--an/ke--an] be sick
n. (K) [ke-] pain, sickness

salà n. debt, fault, sin, the person to whom one is engaged to be married
v. (BNk) [meg--meke-] make a mistake, sin

telasalà n. an engaged couple

salep v. (A) [-om-] of the sun, to set

egselepan te aldaw 'west'

salmon n. canned sardines or mackerel, a sardine can

samsam v. (A) [-om-] travel at night or in the dark

sanged v. (BIBo) [meg--i--peg--en] mix things together

sengeday n. ingredients

sangkap n. chisel
v. (BO) [meg--en] chisel a groove in something
n. (K*) [ke--en] tools, utensils, household effects, equipment

saol n. shirt
v. (C) [meN-] put on or wear a shirt

sapò v. (BO) [meg--en] cut up the carcass of an animal

sasaw v. (N) [ne--me--] be in a hurry
(O) [-en] do something in a hurry
v. (BDINk) [meg--an,--i--meke-] put something somewhere

sàyà right here (approaching)

sayab v. (COD) [meN--en,--an] forge iron, do work of a blacksmith

sayo v. (NBkrD) [ne--me--,megkeCV--an] depart, leave somewhere, go away from

se non-personal phrase marking particle (set 1)

sebad no. one
adj. another, different
v. (B) [meg-] be as one

sebet v. (CD) [meN--en] carry something on one's back
(I) [i-] use something as a carrying strap

seini demonstrative (set 4) : this one

selapi n. silver half peso coin
selipit n. two-pronged arrow

selowal n. trousers, pants
v. (C) [meN-] wear trousers or pants

selowat n. a trap made of sharpened stakes

sempolô no. ten

si personal name marking particle (sets 1 and 4)
siak first per. sg. pron. (set 4): I
siaken first per. sg. pron. (set 4): I
sida demonstrative (set 4): that one far away

sigalak n. close friend
v. (BkBpy) [megke-,megpe--ay] befriend someone

sigi adv. proceed, keep on doing

sikami first per. pl. pron. (set 4): we but not you (excl.)
sikandan third per. pl. pron. (set 4): they
sikandin third per. sg. pron. (set 4): he, she, it
sikemmo second per. sg. pron. (set 4): you
sikemno second per. sg. pron. (set 4): you
sikenyo second per. pl. pron. (set 4): you all
sikil adv. immediately, right now
sikita first and second per. sg. pron. (set-4): we two (dual)
sikitadon first and second per. pl. pron. (set 4): we all (incl.)
sikiyo second per. pl. pron. (set 4): you all
sikog v. (BCO) [meg-,meN-,en] hook down coconuts or other fruit
sikogay n. a hooked pole for hooking coconuts
sikona second per. sg. pron. (set 4): you

silabok adj. few

sinapang n. gun

singed adv. delay until

singko Spanish no. five

singhtinta Spanish no. fifty

sintabos n. centavos

sinto Spanish no. hundred

sinu qu. who? whose?
sipaon n. nasal mucus
v. (Bo) [peg--en] have a head cold or runny nose

sipit v. (OBo) [-en,peg--en] pinch something, clamp something, carry something under one's arm

sis Spanish no. six

sisig n. small basket

sisinta Spanish no. sixty

siti Spanish no. seven
sitinta Spanish no. seventy
sìyà right here (approaching)
siyam no. nine
siyam demonstrative (set 4): that one nearby
so conj. because
solat n. letter
v. (ABDINNk) [-om-,meg-,an,i-,ne-/me-,meke-] write something, write a letter to someone
solatay n. something with which to write
son quotative particle: according to
songgong v. (BDI) [meg-,an,i-] stop up something, stop progress
songkani now, at the present time, currently
songon v. (AB+O) [-om-,meg-i,-en] welcome someone, go to meet someone
songg v. (BON) [meg-,en,ne-/me-] burn something with fire
sontok v. (AOD) [-om-,en,an] hit or punch something or someone
sowat n. comb
v. (C) [meN-] comb one's hair
selwat n. a trap made of sharpened stakes
ta first and second per. sg. pron. (set 2): we two, our (dual)
taba n. answer, reply
v. (AOD) [-om-,en,an] answer someone, reply to something
tabag adv. somewhat, rather, almost
tabang v. (CDINk) [meN-,an,i-,meke-] do something for someone
tadon first and second per. pl. pron. (set 2): we all, our (incl.)
taga v. (Nd) [ne--an/ke--an] know something
taga-taga v. (N) [ne-/me-] know something
tagad v. (BD) [meg,-an] wait for something or someone
(Nk) [meke-] be prepared, be ready for something
(LP) [ipe-] prepare something ahead of time
n. (K) [ke-] opportunity
tagmon postparticle: (used only after a negative) not right away, not for awhile, not immediately
tagnà ordinal no. first
v. (O) [-en] advance something, as to lie about one's age
takaw v. (COD) [meN-,en,an] steal something from someone, acquire something by stealth
menenakaw n. thief
taking v. (AD) [-om-,an] accompany someone, go with someone, observe a certain custom
(Ar) [RComV-] follow someone around
talà v. (DNdNk) [-an,ne--an/ke--an,meke-] happen to find something, find something by chance	anà n. land, earth, plot of ground owned by someone
tanu n. (ADNd) [-om-,an,ne--an/ke--an] leave something behind, desert someone, abandon something	tanem v. (COI) [meN-,en,i-] plant something
n. (K) [ke-] tradition
Timanem n. God, the Creator
tapay adj. old, previous, prior
adv. previously, already, ahead of time

te non-personal phrase marking particle (sets 2 and 3)

tedak n. a drop of liquid
v. (A) [-om-] leak, drip
(D) [-an] drip on something

tedogi v. (ANk) [-om-,meke-] sleep, go to sleep

teg no. particle used to connect tens and units, particle used before Spanish numbers to mean "each"

tegusà the unit no. one used in combination with tens

telaban v. (BD) [meg-,an] help someone do something, work together with someone

telebonò n. a murderer

telediyaga n. one who cares for animals

teleesawa n. husband and wife

teleetebay n. sisters, brother and sister

teleetok n. a fortune teller

telekagon n. a mediator

telekedowa n. brothers, siblings

teleosalà n. an engaged couple

telo no. three

temoy n. old man

tenà v. (A) [-om-] go downstairs, descend, go ashore

tepò v. (BCON) [meg-,meN-,-en,ne-/me-] cut off something, break off something
(Bkr) [megkeCV-] cut off one by one
(I) [-] make a partial payment

tibi n. tuberculosis, T.B.
v. (Bo) [peg--en] suffer from tuberculosis

tigasaw n. small red biting ants

tigdà v. (Nd) [ne--an/ke--an] be very sick, be deathly ill, be dying

tigkan adv. entirely, completely
(O) [-en] take all of something

tilles v. (A) [-om-] grow, develop, increase in size

Timanem n. God, the Creator

tinangag v. (BCIBpy) [meg-,meN-,i-,megpe--ay] elope with someone

tinàyog v. (A) [-om-] turn one's back on someone, refuse to talk to someone

tinda n. store
v. (BO) [meg-,en] sell things in a store

tipon v. (BN) [meg-,ne-/me-] gather together
(Bd) [peg--an] gather together for some unusual purpose
(B+OI) [meg-i-,en,i-] collect things in one place

Tiyò n. term used to address one's uncle

todà adv. again
v. (BON) [meg-,en,ne-/me-] do something again, repeat something, change something

togon n. a purchase order, goods purchased by request
v. (ADû) [-om-,an,i-] place a purchase order for something with someone

toig n. know-how, skill, ability, expertness
toladà v. (BDI) [meg-,-an,i-] teach someone something, instruct someone

tolò v. (AO) [-om,-en] obey someone or something

toman v. (AONkN) [-om,-en,meke,-/me-] fulfill one's word or promise

tonggo v. (Bd) [peg-an] watch over someone or something, attend something

tongkey right over there

topang v. (A) [-om] descend, go downstairs, go downhill

toyang n. dog

tinta Spanish no. thirty

tris Spanish no. three

tuba n. palm toddy

tuba v. (CO) [meN,-en] make palm toddy

twalò no. eight

twayeg n. water (fresh, not salt water), river, liquid

wedà future neg. did not

wedad neg. existential: there is no, there are no, have none

v. (Bk) [megke-] become nothing, disappear completely

yàyà n. shame, sense of self esteem

v. (N) [ne-/me-] be ashamed, shy, or embarrassed

(ik) [ike-/ingke-] reason for shame

ENDPLATE