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Appendix G Verbal affixes 153–156



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Appendix F

Locative Chart

	I	II	III
	indefinite	definite	deictic
L ₁ 'here, near'	<i>dini</i>	<i>dinihè</i>	<i>wani</i>
L ₂ 'there, close by'	<i>dizan</i>	<i>dizanhè</i>	<i>waton</i>
L ₃ 'there, distant'	<i>dakoza</i>	<i>dakozahè</i>	<i>waza</i>
L ₄ 'there, far distant'	<i>doro</i>	<i>dorohò</i>	<i>waro</i>

1. Locative sets I and II refer to the location of geographical sites.
2. Locative set III refers to the location of objects.

Appendix G

Verbal Affixes

The following is a list of some of the most common verbal affixes found in Mamanwa. The affixes mark verbs for focus, aspect, and mood. In most cases, two forms occur for each affix which signal whether or not an action has been initiated. The abbreviation NB indicates that an action has not yet begun; the abbreviation B indicates that an action has already begun (see Miller and Miller:1976 for a discussion of affixation in Mamanwa).

Focus Affixes

The focus system signals a special relationship between the verb of a clause and one of the noun phrases in that clause. The focus verb affix and the markers introducing noun phrases mark one noun phrase in the clause as more important than the others in its relationship to the verb. This noun phrase is the focused noun phrase. It is preceded by the topic marker *ya*, or represented by a pronoun or deictic that can replace a focused noun phrase (that is, the topic sets). In Mamanwa, a noun phrase functioning as a subject, an accessory, an object, or a referent can be the focused element in a clause.

Focus Affixes	NB	B
subject focus	<i>an-</i> <i>mag-</i> <i>-om-/em-</i>	<i>min-</i> – –
accessory focus	<i>i-</i>	<i>-in-</i>
object focus	<i>-en</i> <i>-a</i>	<i>in-</i> –
referent focus	<i>-an</i> <i>-i</i>	<i>in-an</i> –

Aspectual Affixes

Aspectual verb affixes indicate different ways in which an action is performed. Aspectual affixes can indicate that an action is continuative, abilitative, simultaneous, intensive, causative, repetitive, reciprocal, diminutive, or distributive. In some cases, an aspectual form does not indicate whether or not an action has begun. In this case, the form is neutral.

Aspectual Affixes	NB	B	Neutral
continuative	<i>maga-</i>	<i>naga-</i>	
abilitative	<i>maka-</i>	<i>naka-</i>	<i>-ka-</i>
simultaneous	<i>mamag-</i>	<i>namag-</i>	
intensive	<i>paga-</i>	<i>pinaga-</i>	<i>-in-/pahi-</i>
causative	<i>pa-</i>	<i>pina-</i>	
repetitive			<i>-in-</i>
reciprocal			<i>-ki-/kig-</i>
diminutive			<i>-ay-</i>
distributive - subject focus			
singular	<i>maN-/man-</i>	<i>naN-/nan-</i>	
plural	<i>manga-/mana-</i>	<i>nanga-/nana-</i>	
distributive - nonsubject focus			
singular	<i>paN-/pan-</i>	<i>pinang-/pinan-</i>	
plural	<i>panga-/pana-</i>	<i>pinangang-/pinana-</i>	

Modal Affixes

Modal affixes indicate the speaker's attitude toward an action. These affixes signal two moods: indicative stative and imperative.

Modal Affixes	NB	B
indicative stative		
subject focus	<i>ma-</i>	<i>na-</i>
object focus	<i>ma-en</i>	–
referent focus	<i>ma-an</i>	<i>na-an</i>
imperative		
subject focus	<i>mag-</i> <i>-om-/em-</i>	–
nonsubject focus	<i>pag-</i>	–
or - object focus	<i>-a</i>	–
or - referent focus	<i>-i</i>	–

Infinitive Affixes

Infinitive affixes are nonfinite forms which do not show aspect or mood contrasts. They can, however, indicate focus contrasts.

Infinitive Affixes	
subject focus	<i>mag-</i>
nonsubject focus	<i>pag-</i>