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MAMANWA GRAMMAR

by

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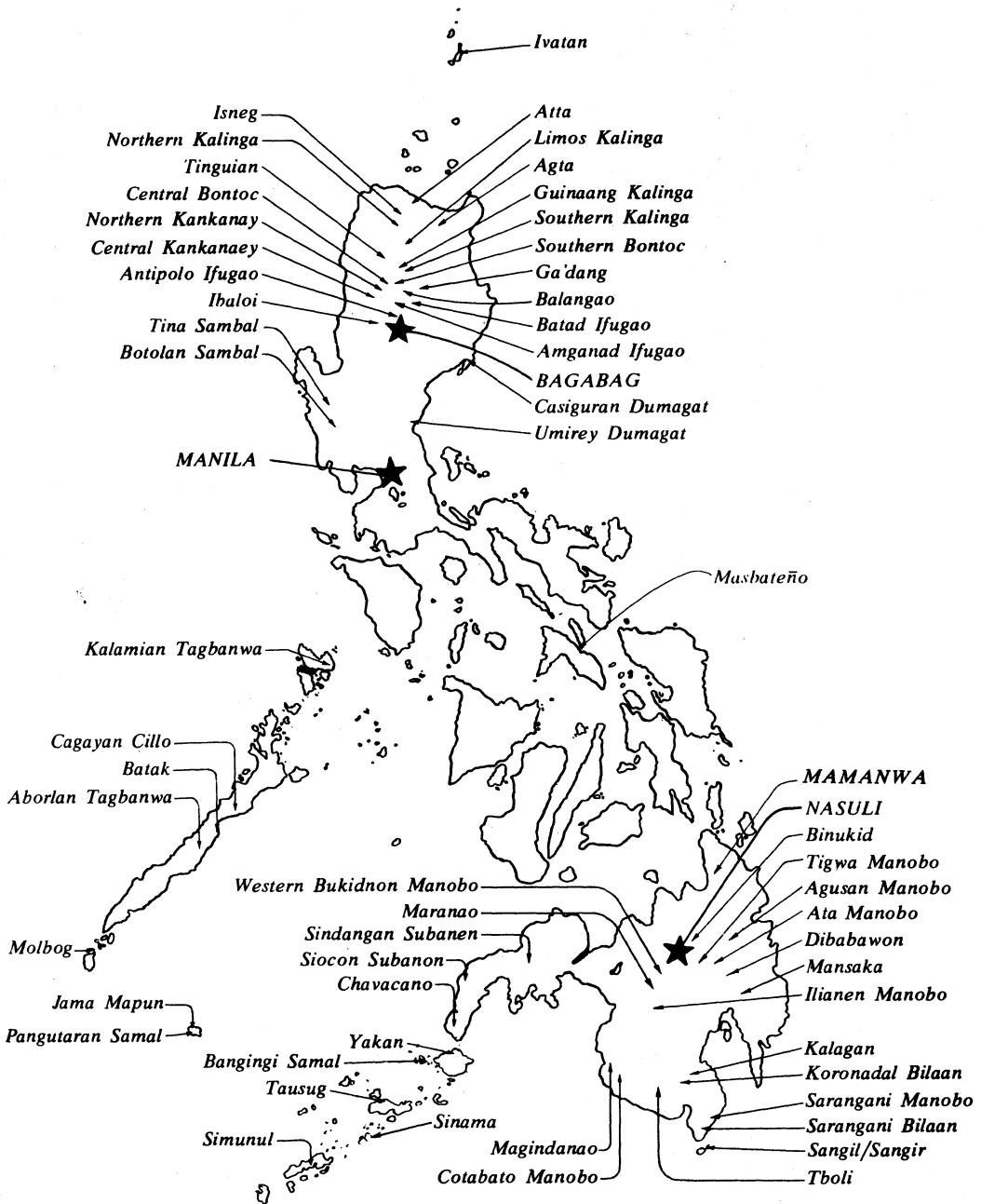
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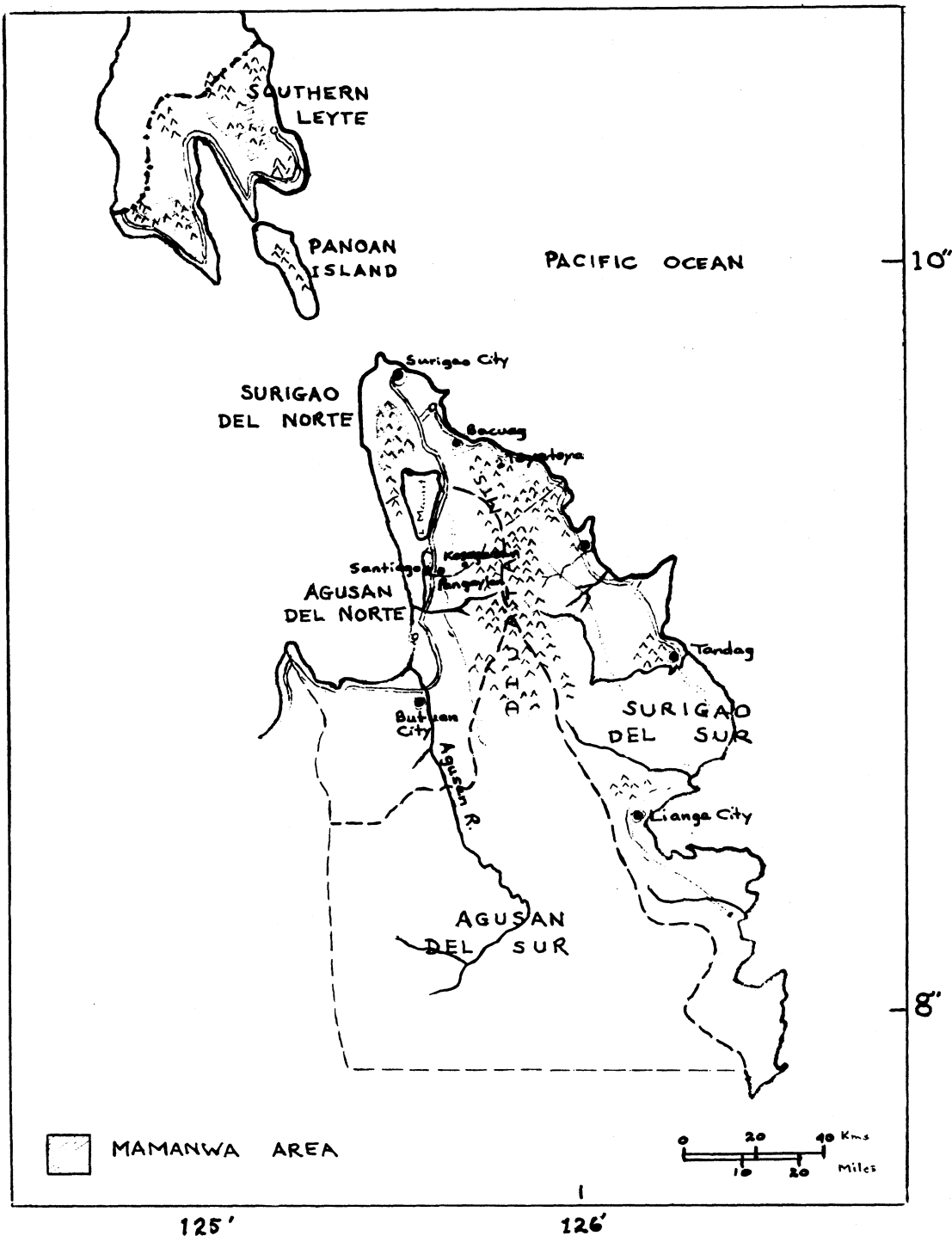
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# PHILIPPINE MINOR LANGUAGE GROUPS





## 0 INTRODUCTION

- 0.1 Language classification
- 0.2 Geographical location
- 0.3 Dialect notes
- 0.4 History
- 0.5 Social organization and economic life
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### 0.1 LANGUAGE CLASSIFICATION

Mamanwa is a Malayo-Polynesian language classified by Dyen (1965) as a member of the Visayan language family of the Southern Philippines. According to comparative studies being made by Kemp Pallesen, the Southern Visayan language family historically has two main branches which are Proto-Surigao and Proto-Mansaka. From Proto-Surigao are descended Mamanwa, Surigaonon, Butuanon, Kamayo, and Tausug. Comparison of standard 372 word lists yields the following percentages of shared cognates with Mamanwa: Surigaonon 82%, Butuanon 77%, Bislig Kamayo 75%, Tausug 57%, and Cebuano 69% (Pallesen, 1975).

A dialect survey needs to be done which will give the percentage of intra-branch mutual intelligibility of Proto-Surigao.

The Mamanwa language area, shown on the map on page 6, is bordered on the north and east by Surigaonon, on the west by a mixed dialect of Surigaonon and Cebuano, on the southwest by Butuanon, and on the southeast by Bislig Kamayo.

Variations of the name Mamanwa are Mamaw, Amamanwa, Congking, and Conquista (Maceda, 1964). The term Conquista is used to refer to the Mamanwas living around Lake Mainit. The term Congking is derogatory in Sitio Pangaylan, Santiago, Agusan del Norte where the authors lived for extended periods from 1957 to 1975. Mamanwas in Pangaylan refer to themselves as Mamanwa and to their language as Minamanwa.

### 0.2 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

The Mamanwa language is spoken by the Negritos living in the marginal, out-of-the-way places of northeastern Mindanao in Agusan and Surigao provinces, Philippines. Population figures for the Mamanwa are difficult to obtain since the places where they live are accessible only by foot travel and the majority of the Mamanwas do not live together in large settlements, but prefer to live in small houses along the mountain ridges. They occupy the foothills of the