

## Introduction

### 1. General Information

This dictionary of the Masbatenyo language is a preliminary effort to compile vocabulary items together with a brief sketch of the phonology and grammar. The dictionary entries have been collected off and on over a period of 20 years (1972-1992) while the compiler was working on linguistic and translation projects in Masbate as a volunteer researcher with the Summer Institute of Linguistics.

The procedure followed in the preparation of the dictionary was to first collect texts and their translations from Masbatenyo speakers. As words were compiled the glosses were checked with other speakers and, with their help, a wider range of English semantic equivalents was added. Information on synonyms, antonyms and more illustrative sentences were also included for each entry where possible. Finally, phonological and grammatical information about the words was added by the researcher.

There are about 5,000 major entries included in this dictionary and another 1,000 minor entries as well as an English - Masbatenyo index. This, of course, is only a representative sampling of the vocabulary of the language but time limitations make it impossible to prepare a more exhaustive compilation. Some important entries may have been omitted or missed due to human error. That is regrettable but perhaps this work can be a foundation for future researchers to build on. Further work is also needed to expand the database of words and to complete the analysis of the semantic classes of verbs. Even so, it is our desire to make available the work done so far in the hope that it will encourage others to expand this information.

The dictionary was originally compiled to assist the researcher in learning the language because there was no published literature to refer to. Even today, apart from the New Testament in Masbatenyo, there is very little; most of it is in the form of classroom materials for elementary school students and a few how-to-do-it manuals prepared by the Dept. of Education, Culture and Sports. No technical description of the language has ever been published. Since the population is about 65% literate in Filipino and English, the major languages of the nation, the intended audience for this dictionary is that educated population. The dictionary is an initial record of the words of their own language. The educational researcher seeking insight into the language for the preparation of school materials can also benefit from this work. It is hoped that the dictionary will also make a linguistic contribution to the study and maintenance of Philippine languages.

Masbatenyo (also sometimes referred to as Minasbate) is spoken in the Province of Masbate in central Philippines. The province (consisting of the islands: Masbate, Ticao and Burias) lies 200 nautical miles southeast of Manila and just

west of the southern tip of Luzon Island. The population was approximately 600,000 people in 1990 according to the Bureau of Census. There are three major income-producing occupations: fishing, coconut cultivation and cattle raising.

## **2. History of the Province**

Before the 16th century it is known that Chinese traders occasionally visited the Philippines. There were also traders from the Indonesian islands to the south of the Philippines. The Spanish arrived in the 16th century and established trade with Europe and Mexico. They were headquartered in Manila but were supplied by ships from Mexico. These ships frequented Masbate to refuel and restock their food supplies on their way to and from Mexico through the San Bernardino Strait between the islands of Luzon and Samar. A number of sturdy, thick-walled churches which they built still stand in Masbate. As they also did in the rest of the Philippines, they brought many cultural items and practices previously unknown to the people of Masbate. The resulting cultural exchange infused new words into the Masbatenyo language.

The advent of the Americans in 1898 and onward also promoted language borrowing, especially as a result of their heavy involvement in setting up a public education system and establishing English as the national language for almost 50 years. New words are still coming into the language as a result of the Tagalog, Cebuano and English languages used on radio, in television and the movies.

## **3. Language Identification**

Masbatenyo is the name used by the speakers of the language for both the language and for themselves, although Minasbate is sometimes also used to distinguish the language from the people. Masbatenyo is a member of the central Philippines family of languages and is related to Hiligaynon. It is also closely related to Tagalog, the basis of the national language Filipino, and Cebuano, but it is most closely related to the language of Sorsogon City in the province of Sorsogon on the southern tip of Luzon Island. Until the 1920s Masbate was a part of Sorsogon Province and was governed from Sorsogon City. Though Sorsogon is the southernmost province on the Bicol Peninsula, the language is not closely related to the Bicol language. However, both the Sorsogon language and Masbatenyo have grammatical systems which are close to that of Hiligaynon, the trade language of Panay Island to the west of Masbate, rather than to the Bicol of southern Luzon or the Cebuano of Cebu Province to the south.

A striking characteristic of Masbatenyo is the presence of competing grammatical and lexical subsystems in the language. This has probably been brought on by the influx of settlers from surrounding major language groups who mixed in elements of their languages with and along side of the Masbatenyo. The result is that many semantic concepts in Masbatenyo can be expressed by from two to five alternate and different words for

a single concept. They appear to have the exact same reference but come from one or more of the five surrounding languages: Bikol, Waray-waray, Cebuano, Hiligaynon and Tagalog.

There are also some variant coexistent forms of the grammatical markers and pronouns. The laughing comment from the speakers of the language is that their language is a mixed-up language. That is why, they say, speakers from other languages have a hard time learning Masbatenyo. Masbatenyos themselves usually have a preferred choice of words in their own use of the language, but readily recognize the others and sometimes also use them.

#### **4. Literature on the Language**

To the knowledge of the compiler, this dictionary is only the second published work on the Masbatenyo language. There are, however, several descriptions of separate subsystems of the language in microfiche form as well as a few publications of educational and religious material in Masbatenyo (see the Bibliography).

#### **5. Dialects of Masbatenyo**

There are three major dialects of Masbatenyo: the western dialect centered around the town of Balud on the western coast, the southern dialect centered about the town of Cataingin in the southeastern part of Masbate and the northern dialect covering the whole northern half of Masbate Island and centered around Masbate town which is the provincial capital. In the far southern and southwestern parts of Masbate Island, Cebuano is the home language. There are several lesser dialects spoken in the small towns on the island of Ticao. On Burias most of the speakers are Cebuano who migrated from the Cebu region.

This dictionary is a record of speech as spoken in northern Masbate primarily in and around the capital town of Masbate. This dialect is the lingua franca for the province and the home language for between 300,000 to 350,000 people.

## Phonological Sketch

### 1. The Orthography

The 22 symbols in the practical Masbatenyo alphabet used in this dictionary are as follows:

A B D E G H I K L M N NG O P R S T U W Y, [-] and ['] (symbols for glottal stop) and [ˆ] which symbolizes stress or accent.

The symbol [ˆ] represents the concurrence of stress and glottal stop on the same syllable. Though stress or accent is symbolized in this dictionary, it is not marked in Masbatenyo texts or in the practical orthography.

#### 1.1. Vowels

The vowels are displayed in Table 1. Note that the vowels are placed in the Table according to where they are pronounced in the mouth.

**Table 1:** Vowels of Masbatenyo

|             | Front | Central      | Back |
|-------------|-------|--------------|------|
| <b>High</b> | i     |              | u    |
| <b>Mid</b>  | e     |              | o    |
| <b>Low</b>  |       | a            |      |
|             |       | ['] (Accent) |      |

The two vowels [e] and [o] are distinctive only in loan words from Spanish or English. Otherwise they are variants of /i/ and /u/ respectively.

#### 1.2. Consonants

The consonants are displayed in Table 2 according to how and where they are pronounced in the mouth.

**Table 2:** Consonants of Masbatenyo

|  | Bilabial | Alveolar | Palatal | Velar | Glottal |
|--|----------|----------|---------|-------|---------|
| <b>Stops:</b><br><b>voiceles</b><br><b>s</b> | p        | t        |         | k     | (-, `)  |
| <b>voiced</b>                                | b        | d        |         | g     |         |
| <b>Fricative</b><br><b>s</b>                 |          | s        |         |       | h       |
| <b>Nasals</b>                                | m        | n        |         | ng    |         |
| <b>Lateral</b>                               |          | l        |         |       |         |
| <b>Flapped</b>                               |          | r        |         |       |         |
| <b>Semivowel</b><br><b>s</b>                 | w        |          | y       |       |         |

In this dictionary, glottal stop, symbolized as (-) or (`) in Table 2, is not symbolized in word-initial position. That

gives some words the appearance of being vowel-initial, e.g. *unom* 'six', *abot* 'arrive', *itsa* 'throw'. The glottal appears when the words are affixed by a consonant-final prefix, e.g. *abot* 'arrive', *nag-abot* 'arrived'. It is symbolized by [-] when it is a member of a consonant cluster in the middle of words, and by a grave accent [`] on a vowel with a following glottal stop. In the practical orthography used for texts, neither word-initial nor word-final glottal stop is symbolized.

The digraph [ng] represents the velar nasal as in English words 'ring', 'sing', 'bring'. The [r] is flapped like the 'dd' in the English word 'ladder'.

## 2. Problems

### 2.1. Writing Loan Words

Nine consonants, C CH F J Ñ Q V X Z, do not occur in native words but are needed for the writing of proper noun loan words from Spanish and English which have not been fully assimilated into Masbatenyo, e.g. Javier, Quezon, Roxas.

Assimilated loan words are respelled using normal Masbatenyo letters. Thus the borrowed consonants listed in the left column of Table 3 are assigned the Masbatenyo equivalents listed on the right.

**Table 3:** Masbatenyo equivalents of borrowed consonants

| Borrowed letters                | Masbatenyo letters |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| c when followed by o,<br>u or a | k<br>s             |
| c when followed by i<br>or e    | ts<br>p            |
| ch                              | h                  |
| f                               | y or ly            |
| j (in Spanish)                  | ny                 |
| ll                              | k                  |
| ñ                               | b                  |
| q                               | ks                 |
| v                               | s                  |
| x                               |                    |
| z                               |                    |

Only three vowels occur in native Masbatenyo words. They are the high front vowel *i*, the low central vowel *a* and the high back vowel *u*. However, there is variation between *i* and *e* on one hand and between *o* and *u* on the other in the pronunciation of individual speakers.

### 2.2. Writing the Vowels *i* and *e*

The practical orthography or alphabet used in this dictionary uses only *i* for the high front vowel in native Masbatenyo words. However, both *i* and *e* are used as needed in borrowed words. If alternate pronunciations are common, the alternate form is listed with a cross reference to the main entry of the word.

Example: *preparar* [priparár]. v. prepare. See main entry: *preparar*.

### 2.3. Writing the Vowels *u* and *o*

To handle the variation between the sounds *u* and *o*, the practical orthography used here follows the spelling system of the national language, Filipino. Thus, *u* is written in non-final syllables and *o* in final syllables. The one exception to this rule is that the word for 'if' is spelled *kun*.

Example: *budbod* 'sprinkle'

### 2.4. Writing Vowel Clusters

There is a possibility of confusing the pronunciation of vowel clusters in Masbatenyo. This arises because glottal stop is not written in the practical orthography when it occurs between two vowels. Thus, for example, *ayo* 'request' + *-on*, Objective voice affix, becomes *ayuon*, with an unwritten glottal stop pronounced between the two vowels /-uo-/.

There are also vowel clusters which do not have a glottal stop between them. So, for example, *tao* 'person', *sia* 'it, he, she', *babai* 'female'. These types of vowel clusters typically have a high vowel as one member of the cluster. Therefore to avoid confusion in the pronunciation of these clusters, the semivowel counterpart of the high vowel involved is written between the two vowels. Thus, for example:

|              |            |               |
|--------------|------------|---------------|
| <i>tao</i>   | is written | <i>tawo</i>   |
| <i>sia</i>   | is written | <i>siya</i>   |
| <i>babai</i> | is written | <i>babayi</i> |

### 2.5. Contrastive Accent

There is a meaningful contrastive accent in Masbatenyo. Accent, or stress, is manifested as length on the vowel nucleus of open syllables, but in closed syllables, prominence usually consists of voice emphasis, or loudness. A pitch difference is not consistent. Accent is written as ['] before the vowel to be stressed in the following examples, but is not written in literature outside the dictionary. Compare the following pairs, for example:

|             |          |                |
|-------------|----------|----------------|
| <i>kita</i> | [k'ita`] | 'see'          |
| <i>kita</i> | [kit'a]  | 'we inclusive' |
| <i>ubos</i> | [´ubos]  | 'depleted'     |
| <i>ubos</i> | [ub'os]  | 'lower area'   |

### 2.6. New Consonant Clusters

In native words, there are few syllable-initial consonant clusters and no word-medial consonant clusters of more than two consonants. Most of the syllable-initial consonant clusters have been introduced into Masbatenyo by loan words from Spanish and English.

### 2.6.1. Syllable-initial Consonant Clusters

The syllable-initial consonant clusters are combinations which have various consonants as the first member but for the second member are restricted to either *l*, *r*, *w* or *y*.

Those having *l* as the second member are:

*pl, bl, kl, gl*

Those having *r* as the second member are:

*br, dr, gr, kr, tr*

Those clusters having *w* as the second member are:

*bw, gw, kw, pw, sw*

Those clusters having *y* as the second member are:

*by, py, dy, ty, my, sy.*

### 2.6.2. Medial Three-member Consonant Clusters

There are a few three-member consonant clusters which have been introduced by borrowed words.

|            |                 |                 |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <i>ntr</i> | <i>myintrs</i>  | 'while'         |
| <i>spl</i> | <i>esplikar</i> | 'explain'       |
| <i>nts</i> | <i>plantsa</i>  | 'press clothes' |

### 2.6.3. Affricates in Borrowed Words

Borrowed words containing affricates are usually reinterpreted using Masbatenyo phonemes.

The voiceless alveopalatal affricate *ch* is reinterpreted as the consonant cluster *ts*.

Example: *icha* (Sp.) 'throw' is written and pronounced *itsa*.

The voiced alveo-palatal affricate *j* is reinterpreted as the consonant cluster *dy*.

Example: *jeep* (Eng.) is pronounced and written *dyip*.

## 3. Morphophonemic Changes in Masbatenyo

Under certain conditions the joining of words or parts of words in Masbatenyo speech precipitates changes in the sounds at the borders where they meet. The types of changes are consonant addition, assimilation, loss of sounds, metathesis, accent shift, and combinations of these. Changes occur both within words and across word boundaries.

### 3.1. Consonant Addition

When vowel-final stems are suffixed with vowel-initial suffixes, an *h* is appended to the stem before the suffix is attached. Examples:

*asikaso* 'take care of someone' + *-a* = *asikasuha*

*intindi* 'understand' + *-an* = *intindihan*

### 3.2. Changes Due to Assimilation

The process of assimilation in Masbatenyo involves primarily the nasal phonemes.

### 3.2.1. Assimilation of Morphemes Ending with *ng*

Prefixes ending in *ng* assimilate to the point of articulation of the following stem-initial consonant. In the following examples the glottal stop is written as *q* to give it a visible symbol.

|                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>-ng + b-</i> → <i>-mb-</i> | <i>-ng + g-</i> → <i>-ngg-</i> |
| <i>-ng + d-</i> → <i>-nd-</i> | <i>-ng + q-</i> → <i>-ngq-</i> |
| <i>-ng + l-</i> → <i>-nl-</i> |                                |

Examples:

*nagpang + batuta* → *nagpambatuta* 'was clubbed'  
*pang + gasto* → *panggasto* 'expense'  
*nagapang + lambat* → *nagapanlambat* 'is netting for fish'

The examples show how the nasal *-ng* changes, but the consonants which cause assimilation are more numerous than just those in the examples: *-ng* assimilates to *-m* before any bilabial consonant (*p, b, m, w*), to *-n* before alveolar consonants (*t, d, s, n, l*), and remains *-ng* before velar and glottal consonants (*k, g, ng, h*).

However there are some word roots which do not participate in these changes. Examples:

*pangbanlaw* 'for rinsing'  
*pangtagbo* 'for dripping'  
*nanglainlain* 'various, different'  
*nangdadakop* 'are catching'

Across word boundaries there is assimilation in speech of the final nasals in the noun case marking particles *an, san,* and *sin,* and in the sequencing particles *man* and *naman*. However, this assimilation is not written in the practical orthography. Examples:

*am pagsasakay* is written *an pagsasakay* 'the riding'  
*sam mataba* is written *san mataba* 'of the fat ones'  
*madulom namang ngani* is written *madulom naman ngani*  
 '...then it was really dark...'

### 3.2.2. Assimilation with Consonant Loss

In some words there is a combination of assimilation and consonant loss. This happens in the following way. The final nasal consonant of the affix assimilates to the initial consonant of the stem, then the stem consonant is deleted. Examples:

*pang-* + *batyagon* → *pamatyagon* 'feelings'  
*nang-* + *buhay* → *namuhay* 'lived'  
*nang-* + *kuha* → *nanguha* 'got'  
*mang-* + *kita* → *mangita* 'to earn'  
*nang-* + *tukdo* → *nanukdo* 'taught'  
*mang-* + *siguro* → *maniguro* 'be sure'



When a word-final nasal assimilates to another nasal across word boundaries, the geminate cluster of nasals is reduced to only one. However, the original nasals are written. Examples:

*an manga maati* → *amanga maati* 'the dirty ones'  
*Hugason mo na la.* → *Hugasumon la.* 'Just wash (it).'

### 3.3. Changes Due to Loss

When a vowel cluster results from the deletion of a glottal stop, the cluster is usually reduced. Examples:

*...amo idto na maayo* → *amidto na maayo* '...that is that good...'

Certain words lose the vowel of the last syllable when suffixed but retain the word-final consonant. Examples:

*nalimot* + *-an* → *nalimtan* 'forgot'  
*nahangad* + *-an* → *nahangdan* 'looked up'

In a few words the loss of the vowel in the final syllable of the stem is coupled with metathesis of the two consonants thus brought together. Examples:

*na-* + *sulod* + *-an* → *nasudlan* 'was entered'  
*kapawà* + *-an* → *kapaw-an* 'light'  
*ir-* + *inom* + *-on* → *irimnon* 'a drink'  
*punò* + *-on* → *pun-on* 'to fill'

Following vowel-final words the particles *an*, *na*, and *sa* undergo a double change. The vowel is lost and the consonant is attached to the preceding word. Examples:

*Amo na la ini.* → *Amon la ini.* 'It's just this.'  
*Nakita na dayon.* → *Nakitan dayon.* 'It was immediately seen.'  
*Hugason mo na la.* → *Hugasumon la.* 'Just wash (it).'

*...nakakadi sa San Jacinto.* → *...nakakadis San Jacinto.*  
 '...were-able-to-come-here to San Jacinto.'

*Sin-o an malampaso?* → *Sin-on malampaso?* 'Who will scrub the floor?'

The particles *san* and *sin* are often contracted to the immediately preceding word if it ends in either a glottal or vowel. The glottal is first deleted and the first CV of the particles are also deleted, then the remaining *-n* is attached to the preceding word. Examples:

*...minsan wara sin kwarta.* → *...minsan waran kwarta.*  
 '...once without money.'  
*...karaon kami san pangalasdosi.* → *...karaon kamin pangalasdosi.* '...we-excl ate lunch.'  
*...damo sin tawo.* → *...damon tawo.* '...many people.'

Some vowel-final words which add an [h] when suffixed, lose the final vowel before the suffix is attached but retain the [h]. Examples:

*dara* 'carry' + *-on* → *darhon*  
*dara* 'carry' + *-a* → *darha*  
*nalaba* 'laundered' + *-an* → *nalabhan*

### 3.4. Devoicing

There is an optional devoicing of vowels when they follow voiceless consonants. The voice articulators are heard to move and the air stream is perceived to be affected, but the particular sounds devoiced are identified primarily by recognition of the lexical unit uttered. This devoicing is not written in the practical orthography since it is an optional feature, but in the following examples the devoiced vowels are written with capital letters. Examples:

...*sin madakop sa akon.* → ...*sin madakOp sa akon.*  
 '...the one who will catch me.'  
 ...*igwa sin higanti...* → ...*igwa sin hIganti...*  
 '...there was a giant...'  
*kaugalian...* → *kAugalian...* 'a habit...'

## Grammatical Sketch

### 1. Identification of Parts of Speech

Six parts of speech are identifiable in Masbatenyo. They are particles, pronouns, nouns, verbs, adverbs and adjectives. There are also affixes which cannot occur independently but attach to the stems to modify the meaning. A few affixes can occur independently when they modify phrases, but usually they occur attached to stems.

Particles, pronouns and adverbs are independent words. Nouns, adjectives and verbs are affixable roots which are distinguished from each other by contrastive meaning in similar affix environments and by differing potential affixation.

#### 1.1. Noun Identification

Nouns are distinguished from adjectives and verbs by patterns of affixation. When affixed with the *ka-...-an* combination, for example, noun roots become plural nouns which signify a group of the noun items. Examples:

|                            |                                    |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>bata</i> 'child'        | <i>kabataan</i> 'children'         |
| <i>lubi</i> 'coconut tree' | <i>kalubihan</i> 'coconut grove'   |
| <i>kugon</i> 'field grass' | <i>kakugunan</i> 'fields of grass' |
| <i>dagat</i> 'sea'         | <i>kadagatan</i> 'seas'            |

Adjective roots become derived nouns with this affix combination but do not have the meaning of plurality. Examples:

|                            |                                 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>dulom</i> 'dark'        | <i>kaduluman</i> 'darkness'     |
| <i>tuninong</i> 'peaceful' | <i>katuninungan</i> 'composure' |
| <i>damo</i> 'many'         | <i>kadamuan</i> 'a crowd'       |
| <i>raot</i> 'evil'         | <i>karautan</i> 'wickedness'    |

A verb root affixed with the *ka-...-an* affixes also results in a derived noun. Examples:

|                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>aram</i> 'to know facts'    | <i>kaaraman</i> 'knowledge'    |
| <i>isip</i> 'to think'         | <i>kaisipan</i> 'thought'      |
| <i>tuyo</i> 'to plan, propose' | <i>katuyuan</i> 'purpose'      |
| <i>tukdo</i> 'point, teach'    | <i>katukduan</i> 'instruction' |

### 1.2. Adjective Identification

Adjective roots contrast with noun and verb roots by having the potential to be marked for comparative degrees. In the following examples, some roots occur with the prefix *ma-* to express a descriptive state of being. The comparative degrees are marked as follows:

A. Positive degree: (unaffixed root or *ma-* + root):

|                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>dako</i> 'big'      | <i>usad</i> 'one'   |
| <i>malipay</i> 'happy' | <i>maayo</i> 'good' |

B. Comparative degree is marked by use of *mas* 'much, more' + adjective:

*mas grabi* 'much worse'    *mas maayo* 'much better'

C. Superlative degree is marked by the affix *pinaka-*:

*pinakataas* 'highest'    *pinakamaayo* 'best'

Example sentences with the root *ayo* 'good':

- 1a. **Maayo** an pakapraktis san tanan.  
The practice of everyone was **good**.
- b. **Mas maayo** na dili pagtahuban an napasos.  
It is **much better** not to-cover the burned-skin.
- c. An tubig an **pinakamaayo** na bulong sa kadamuan san mga sakit.  
Water-is the **best** medicine for most illnesses.

### 1.3. Verb Identification

Verbs are roots which do not undergo the noun or adjective affixation and do have the positive potential for verbal inflection. Examples:

|                       |                               |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>uyon</i> 'agree'   | <i>nagauyon</i> 'agrees'      |
| <i>sira</i> 'destroy' | <i>nagasira</i> 'destroys'    |
| <i>sakit</i> 'hurt'   | <i>nagasakit</i> 'feels hurt' |

Nouns are described in section 2, adjectives in section 3, adverbs in section 4, and verbs in 5. Pronouns are described with the noun phrases for which they substitute.

## 2. Nouns

Nouns usually occur as the head word of nominal phrases. Such phrases are introduced by case markers which show how the noun is grammatically related to the predicate. However, nouns can occur without introducing markers. In this way they indicate non-specific or indefinite referents.

### 2.1. Simple Nouns

Simple nouns are unaffixed roots. Examples of simple nouns in the following sentences are the words *trabaho* 'work', *uma* 'farm', *gatas* 'milk' and *karabaw* 'water buffalo'.

2. *Damo sinda sin **trabaho** sa **uma**.*  
They-had-lots of **work** on-the **farm**.
3. *Nakakuha sinda sin **gatas** san inda **karabaw**.*  
They were-able-to-get **milk** from their **water-buffalo**.

When simple nouns occur in a clause without a phrase introducer, they are non-personal non-specific nouns which represent an indefinite referent. Examples are the words *gurang* 'adult' and *bata* 'child' in the following sentence.

4. ***Gurang** man o **bata** kinahanglan gayod na maaram kun nano an hihimuon.*  
Whether **an adult** or **a child** they really need to know what to do.

### 2.2. Simple Noun Phrase.

The Simple Noun Phrase consists of an obligatory Head which can be almost any noun and a preceding optional Number which is a limited class of words represented by the word *manga* (*mga*). (In the following examples the phrase is in bold face in both the Masbatenyo and the English translation.) Examples:

5. ***Mga sakop** ini san akon trabaho.*  
These-are **components** of my work.  
In the following example, *kada* 'each' is the Number.
6. ***Kada isad** sa inda nauli na pakakuha san bahin ninda.*  
**Each one** of them went-home after-getting their share.

Vocatives are also Simple Noun Phrases, as seen in the following examples.

7. *Mapakain ka, **Migo**?*  
Where are you going, **Friend**?
8. *Niyan, **mga kaigmanghudan**, igwa sin bag-o na layi.*  
Now, **brothers**, there-is a new law.

### 2.3. The Marked Noun Phrases

A Marked Noun Phrase has two obligatory elements: an Introducer and a phrase Head. The Head of the non-personal phrase can be any noun, or an adjective or a verb functioning as a noun. The Head of a personal noun phrase is a name.

Noun Phrase Introducers appear in grammatical constructions with a double function: (1) they mark the phrases they introduce as substantives, and (2) they inform the hearer how the phrase they introduce is grammatically related to the rest of the clause, i.e., they function like case markers. The non-

Topic case markers and their substitutes translate into English with prepositional meaning.

Introducers have distinguishing forms for number (singular and plural) and for person (personal and non-personal). Non-personal introducers have, in addition, distinct forms for specific and non-specific referents for Nominative and Genitive noun phrases.

The phrase Head may be either a Simple Noun Phrase or a Dative Noun Phrase (for Nominative and Genitive phrases, see sections 2.3.1 and 2.3.2). There are both personal and non-personal pronouns which substitute for the whole of the Nominative and Genitive phrases, not just the Head. The situation is different for the Dative Noun Phrase. Note the construction for them in section 2.3.3.

### 2.3.1. The Nominative Noun Phrase

Nominative Noun Phrases (NomNP) function as the Topic of both verbal and non-verbal clauses and both the Topic and Predicate of nominal Identificational clauses.

The Introducers of the NomNP are given in the columns of Table 4.

**Table 4:** Introducers of the nominative NP

|                                   | <b>Singular</b> | <b>Plural</b> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <b>Personal</b>                   | <i>si</i>       | <i>sinda</i>  |
| <b>Non-personal, specific</b>     | <i>an</i>       | <i>an mga</i> |
| <b>Non-personal, non-specific</b> | ∅               | ∅ <i>mga</i>  |

The introducer of the personal Nominative Noun Phrase, usually not translatable into English, is *si*. The plural Introducer is *sinda*. The particle *an* is the Introducer of the common or non-personal specific NomNP and *an mga* is the plural form. The non-personal, non-specific singular is zero (∅) and the plural is ∅ *mga*. Examples:

9. *Sarawayon gayod ini si **Anghelito**.*  
This **Anghelito** really was-mischievous.
10. *Pagsabi ko sani, nagtararawa **sinda Itay**.*  
After I said this, **Itay-and-his-companions** laughed.
11. *"Anghelito" **an ngaran** san drama ninda.*  
**The name** of their drama was "Anghelito".
12. *Damo na **an mga tawo** na adto sa may plasa.*  
Many-were **the people** already there at-the plaza.
13. *Didi ka la sa sirong san saging kay ako **an sa ibabaw**.*  
You be here at the foot of the banana plant then I-will-be **the-one up-above**.
14. ***Ibon** an Maya.*  
The Maya is a **bird**.

15. **Mga ibon** an magkaraon san palay.  
**The birds** are the-ones-who ate the rice.

#### 2.3.1.1. Nominative Demonstrative Pronouns

There are non-personal demonstrative pronouns which substitute for the NomNP or which function as demonstrative adjectives and modify a different Head Noun. These pronouns are given in Table 5.

**Table 5:** Demonstrative pronouns of the nominative NP

|             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| <i>ini</i>  | 'this' (close)   |
| <i>ina</i>  | 'that' (near)    |
| <i>idto</i> | 'that' (distant) |

Examples:

16. **Ini** si Ricardo adto permi sa lungsod.  
**This** Ricardo is-there permanently in-the city.
17. Nano kay himuon ta **ina**?  
 Why will we-incl do **that**?

#### 2.3.1.2. Nominative Personal Pronouns

There are personal pronouns which substitute for the personal NomNP. The pronouns are given in Table 6.

**Table 6:** Personal pronouns of the nominative NP

| Singular                     | Plural   |
|------------------------------|--|
| <i>ako</i><br>me'            | <i>kami</i> 'we<br>(exclusive)'<br><i>kita</i> 'we<br>(inclusive)' |
| <i>ka, ikaw</i> 'you'        | <i>kamo</i> 'you'  |
| <i>siya</i><br>'it, she, he' | <i>sinda</i> 'they'  |

Examples:

18. Wara pa **ako** makaabot sana na Legaspi.  
**I** have-not yet been-able-to-reach that Legaspi.
19. Namahaw na ba **kamo**?  
 Have **you-pl** already breakfasted?

#### 2.3.2. Genitive Noun Phrase

The Genitive Noun Phrase (GenNP) has two elements, both obligatory: the Introducer and the Head.

The Introducer indicates that the phrase is a nominal phrase and that it is in an attributive relationship to a head. In relation to noun head words the GenNP identifies the possessor of the head. In relation to verb head words the GenNP indicates out-of-focus actors/agents or direct objects. When attributive to Adjectival head words the GenNP functions to limit the scope of the adjective.

This phrase also has personal vs. non-personal and specific vs. non-specific constructions. The Introducers of the Genitive Noun Phrase are given in Table 7.

**Table 7:** Introducers of the genitive NP

|                                   | <b>Singular</b> | <b>Plural</b>  |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| <b>Personal</b>                   | <i>ni</i>       | <i>ninda</i>   |
| <b>Non-personal, specific</b>     | <i>san</i>      | <i>san mga</i> |
| <b>Non-personal, non-specific</b> | <i>sin</i>      | <i>sin mga</i> |

The personal singular Genitive Noun Phrase Introducer is *ni*; the plural is *ninda*. The non-personal singular Introducers are *san*, which marks the referent as specific, and *sin*, which marks the referent of the phrase as non-specific. The plurals of the non-personal Introducers are *san mga* and *sin mga*. Examples:

20. *Si Juan isad-isad na bata ni Tia Maria.*  
Juan was an-only child **of Tia Maria**.
21. *Nag-uli kami sa balay ninda Edwin.*  
We-excl returned to-the house **of Edwin-and-his-family**.
22. *May dyutay na sadiri na nabilin san iya ama.*  
There-was a small property which was-left **by his father**.
23. *Amo ini an rason san usad san mga katarakin.*  
This is reasoning of one **of-the neighbours**.
24. *Nakabaton si Tia Maria sin surat hali kan Juan.*  
Tia Maria received **a letter** from Juan.
25. *Damo man gayod kami sin mga bisita.*  
We-excl really had-a-lot **of visitors**.
26. *Lumain an buot san may sakit san matilawan an lugaw.*  
The feelings **of-the-one-who had sickness** were-grieved when she-tasted the rice-gruel.

#### 2.3.2.1. The GenNP Demonstrative Pronouns

There are non-personal demonstrative pronouns which substitute for the GenNP. These pronouns are given in Table 8.

**Table 8:** Demonstrative pronouns of the genitive NP

| <b>Location</b>        | <b>Non-specific</b> | <b>Specific</b> |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 'of/by this' (close)   | <i>sini</i>         | <i>sani</i>     |
| 'of/by that' (near)    | <i>sina</i>         | <i>sana</i>     |
| 'of/by that' (distant) | <i>sidto</i>        | <i>sadto</i>    |

All of these pronouns can be pluralized by adding 'na mga' to them, thus, for example, *sani na mga...* These pronouns are always attributive to other Head words. Examples:

27. *Wara pa ako makaabot **sana** na Legaspi.*  
I have not yet been able to reach **that** Legaspi.
28. *Magtuna **sadto** si Anghelito na an nagin pinakamabuot na anghel sa Paraiso.*  
Beginning from-**that**-time Anghelito became the best-behaved angel in Paradise.
29. *San sigi na an arani **sadto'n mga** tawo,...*  
When the harvesting **by-those** people was in-full-swing,...
30. *"Niyang, Banoy, nano an aton himuon **sani na mga** maabot na adlaw?"*  
"Now Banoy, what are we-incl going-to-do **in-these** coming days?"

#### 2.3.2.2. The GenNP Personal Pronouns

There are personal pronouns which substitute for the personal GenNP. The pronouns are given in Table 9.



**Table 9:** Personal pronouns of the genitive NP

| Singular            |                | Plural          |                          |  |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| <i>ko/nakon</i>     | 'by me, my'    | <i>namon</i>    | 'by us, our (exclusive)' |  |
| <i>ta</i>           | 'by me, my'    | <i>naton/ta</i> | 'by us, our (inclusive)' |  |
| <i>mo/nimo</i>      | 'by you, your' | <i>niyo</i>     | 'by you, your'           |  |
| <i>niya</i><br>his' | 'by her, him,  | <i>ninda</i>    | 'by them, their'         |  |

These pronouns usually mark a possessor or an agent or some other attributive relation to a head word, but do not show a distinction between specific and non-specific. Examples:

31. *Kun igwa sin itlog ginabaligya man gihapon **ninda**.*  
If there-are eggs **they** are-selling them also.
32. *An tiya **ko** an akon maninay.*  
**My** aunt-is my godmother.
33. *Damo kami na urupod kaya kasurusadya **namon**.*  
We-excl had many companions so **we-excl** were-very-happy.

### 2.3.3. The Dative Noun Phrase

The Dative Noun Phrase (DatNP) also has two obligatory elements, the Intro-ducer and the Head, and personal and non-personal forms, but lacks the distinction between specific and non-specific referents.

This phrase shows the location where an action occurs or an item or direction to which or from which an action moves. It also indicates the indirect object of verbal clauses when that indirect object is not the focus of the verb.

The Introducers of the DatNP are given in the columns of Table 10.

**Table 10:** Introducers of the dative NP

|                     | Singular   | Plural        |
|---------------------|------------|---------------|
| <b>Personal</b>     | <i>kan</i> | <i>kanda</i>  |
| <b>Non-personal</b> | <i>sa</i>  | <i>sa mga</i> |

The Introducer of the personal singular DatNP is *kan*; the personal plural Introducer is *kanda*. The non-personal singular Introducer is *sa*; the plural form is *sa mga*. There is no distinction between specific and non-specific categories for the DatNP. Examples:

34. *Nakabaton si Tia Maria sin surat hali **kan Juan**.*  
Tia Maria received a letter from **Juan**.
35. *An suba adto harani lang **kanda Edwin**.*  
The river was-there just near **to-the-place-of-Edwin-and-his-family**.

36. *Makarigo lang kami sa suba.*  
We-excl will just be-able to-bathe **in-the river**.
37. *Nagpasalamat kami sa mga ginikanan ni Edwin.*  
We-excl extended-thanks **to-the parents** of Edwin.

Some speakers compound the personal and non-personal markers to form a complex marker, *sa kan* or *sa kanda* in some instances. This is a case of a personal DatNP functioning as the Head of a common DatNP. The complex markers seem to indicate that the referent is the beneficiary of the verb predicate action as the personal indirect object. Examples:

38. *Nagbatyag sinda sin pagkaluoy sa kan Amparing.*  
They felt compassion **for Amparing**.
39. *Ginsabi ninda sa kan Presidente Marcos an mga importante na problema.*  
They recited the important problems **for President Marcos**.

#### 2.3.3.1. Dative NP demonstrative Pronouns

There are non-personal demonstrative pronouns which substitute for the non-personal DatNP. The pronouns are given in Table 11.

**Table 11:** Demonstrative pronouns of the dative NP

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| <i>didi</i>  | 'at/to/on/in/by this, here'<br>(close)    |
| <i>dida</i>  | 'at/to/on/in/by that, there'<br>(near)    |
| <i>didto</i> | 'at/to/on/in/by that, there'<br>(distant) |

The Demonstrative pronouns indicate the general locaion and are usually paired with a *sa* NP which specifies the exact location. Examples:

40. *Pakahuman sini, nagpadayon ako pag-eskwela didi sa Masbate.*  
After finishing this, I continued studying **here** in Masbate.
41. *Didto sa Uson igwa sin duha na parapangisda.*  
**There** in Uson there-were two fishermen.

#### 2.3.3.2. Dative NP personal Pronouns

There are personal pronouns which substitute for the Head word in the personal DatNP. They do not substitute for the whole phrase. These pronouns replace the Head of a common DatNP to indicate a personal indirect object. The personal pronouns for the DatNP are given in Table 12.

**Table 12:** Personal pronouns of the dative NP

| Singular | Plural |
|----------|--------|
|----------|--------|

|                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <i>akon</i> 'to/at/in/on/by me'      | <i>amon</i> 'to/at/in/on/by us (excl)'<br><i>aton</i> 'to/at/in/on/by us (incl)' |
| <i>imo</i> 'to/at/in/on/by you'      | <i>iyo</i> 'to/at/in/on/by you'  |
| <i>iya</i> 'to/at/in/on/by him, her' | <i>inda</i> 'to/at/in/on/by them'  |

Examples:

42. *Maraot sa akon an luto kay ako ginakalintura.*  
The cooked-rice is-bad **for me** because I have-a-fever.
43. *Wara sin nakasumat sa iya kun hain si Pinang.*  
'No-one could-report **to her** where Pinang-was.
44. *Kinahanglan gayod niya, maskin usad na lang sa amon, na magduaw sa iya.*  
She really needs someone, even if only just one **of us-excl**, to visit her.

The pronouns of the DatNP may also stand alone in the immediate pre-verb position. In that position they mark an attributive relation to the verb as the agent of the action, or if attributive to a noun Head, as the Possessor.

45. *Basi sarala an akon masabi.*  
The-thing-that will-be-said **by me** might be-wrong.
46. *An bisita na magkadto sa kada balay inda pagapakaunon.*  
The visitor who goes to each house is-made-to-eat **by-them**.

#### 2.3.4. Summaries of the Noun Phrase Markers

A summary of the Noun Phrase Introducing is given in Table 13.

**Table 13:** Summary of the NP introducers

|   | Nominative   |                 | Genitive     |                | Dative       |               |
|---|--------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
|   | Singula<br>r | Plural          | Singula<br>r | Plural         | Singula<br>r | Plural        |
| <b>Persona<br/>l</b>                                  | <i>si</i>    | <i>sinda</i>    | <i>ni</i>    | <i>ninda</i>   | <i>kan</i>   | <i>kanda</i>  |
| <b>Non-<br/>persona<br/>l,<br/>specifi<br/>c</b>      | <i>an</i>    | <i>an mga</i>   | <i>san</i>   | <i>san mga</i> | <i>sa</i>    | <i>sa mga</i> |
| <b>Non-<br/>persona<br/>l, non-<br/>specifi<br/>c</b> | $\emptyset$  | $\emptyset$ mga | <i>sin</i>   | <i>sin mga</i> |              |               |

The sets of pronouns are summarized in the following two Tables. Table 14 displays the demonstrative pronouns and Table 15 displays the personal pronouns.

**Table 14:** Summary of the demonstrative pronouns

|                           | Nominative  | Genitive         |              | Dative       |
|---------------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                           |             | Non-<br>specific | Specific     |              |
| <b>this<br/>(close)</b>   | <i>ini</i>  | <i>sini</i>      | <i>sani</i>  | <i>didi</i>  |
| <b>that<br/>(near)</b>    | <i>ina</i>  | <i>sina</i>      | <i>sana</i>  | <i>dida</i>  |
| <b>that<br/>(distant)</b> | <i>idto</i> | <i>sidto</i>     | <i>sadto</i> | <i>didto</i> |

**Table 15:** Summary of the personal pronouns

|                  | Nominative                |  | Genitive                       |   | Dative       |  |
|------------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|--------------|--|
|                  | Singula<br>r              | Plural                                     | Singula<br>r                   | Plural  | Singula<br>r | Plural                                     |
| First<br>person  | <i>ako</i>                | <i>kami</i><br>excl<br><i>kita</i><br>incl | <i>ko, ta,</i><br><i>nakon</i> | <i>namon</i><br>excl<br><i>naton,</i><br><i>ta</i> incl | <i>akin</i>  | <i>amon</i><br>excl<br><i>aton</i><br>incl |
| Second<br>person | <i>ka,</i><br><i>ikaw</i> | <i>kamo</i>                                | <i>mo,</i><br><i>nimo</i>      | <i>niyo</i>   | <i>imo</i>   | <i>iyo</i>                                 |
| Third<br>person  | <i>siya</i>               | <i>sinda</i>                               | <i>niya</i>                    | <i>ninda</i>  | <i>iya</i>   | <i>inda</i>                                |

excl = exclusive, incl = inclusive

### 2.3.5. Pronoun shifts

The positions that pronouns have in a clause vary depending on the surrounding context.

### 2.3.5.1. *Shifting of Personal GenNP Pronouns.*

The personal pronouns of the GenNP usually immediately follow the word to which they are attributive. However, when the speaker desires to emphasize the pronoun referent he shifts it from the postposed position to the preposed position immediately before the word to which it is attributive and substitutes the personal DatNP pronouns for the GenNP pronouns as in the following examples.

47a. *Nag-arkila an tawo sin traysikul hali sa balay **ninda** pakadto sa merkado.*

The person hired a tricycle from **their** house to the market.

b. *Nag-arkila an tawo sin traysikul hali sa **inda** balay pakadto sa merkado.*

Sentence 47b. has the same meaning as 47a. but with a phrase emphasis on the pronoun 'their'. Sentences 48a. and b. have the same meaning, but 'my' is emphasized in b.

48a. *Pito an kamanghod **ko** na babayi kag wara sin lalaki.*

**My** sisters are-seven-in-number and there-are-not-any brothers.

b. *Pito an **akon** kamanghod na babayi kag wara sin lalaki.*

### 2.3.5.2. *Positioning of Monosyllabic Personal Pronouns*

Personal pronouns which are grammatically related to a verb normally follow that verb ahead of any full noun phrases which are also related to the verb. However, there is a group of lexical particles which occurs between a verb and its pronouns except when the pronoun is a monosyllable. Monosyllabic pronouns immediately follow the verb to which they relate.

In the following examples an illustrative sentence is given with a disyllabic pronoun in 49a and c, then the sentences are repeated in 49b and d with a monosyllabic pronoun.

49a. *Nagaadal pa **ako** sa Manila.*

**I-am** still studying in Manila.

b. *Nagaadal **ka** pa sa Manila.*

**You-are** still studying in Manila.

c. *Ginbiyaan na man la gihapon **namon** an karabaw.*

**We-excl** just now again left the water-buffalo.

d. *Ginbiyaan **ko** na man la gihapon an karabaw.*

**I** just now again left the water-buffalo.

The following illustrations show the priority of pronouns in sentence positions following a verb. The normal order of occurrence with full noun phrases is Verb + Agent NP + Object NP. In the following sentences the nouns are underlined and the pronouns in bold.

- 50a. *Usung-usong gihapon ni Itay an bata.*  
 (Verb - Agent - Object/Topic)  
The child was again shoulder-carried by Itay.
- b. *Usung-usong gihapon siya ni Itay.*  
 (Verb + Object/Topic + Agent)  
**He** was again shoulder-carried by Itay.
- 51a. *Inpalista gihapon ninda an bata sa Ovilla.*  
 (Verb + Agent + Object/Topic + Location)  
The child was again enrolled **by them** at Ovilla.
- b. *Inpalista gihapon siya ninda sa Ovilla.*  
 (Verb + Object/Topic + Agent + Location)  
**He** was again enrolled **by them** at Ovilla.

#### 2.3.5.3. *Shifting of Personal Pronouns*

The position of a pronoun in a clause is shifted from a post-verb position to a pre-verb position under certain conditions.

Pronouns normally immediately follow the verb as the second full word (excluding particles) of the main clause (excluding sentence margins). Note the position of the pronoun in the following examples.

- 52a. *Maaram sinda mag-arado san duta.*  
**They** know how to plow the ground.
- b. *Nagapadayon ako sa pagtrabaho sa Manila.*  
**I** am-continuing working in Manila.

When another word is given clausal-emphasis by being put first in the clause, then the pronoun is moved from the post-verb position to a pre-verb, post-emphasis position in order to maintain its position as the second full word of the clause.

Examples 52a and b above are repeated below, as 53a and b except that another word instead of the verb occurs in the first clause position which in turn causes the pronoun to be moved from the post-verb position to the pre-verb position.

- 53a. *Dili sinda maaram mag-arado san duta.*  
**They** do-not know how to plow the ground.
- b. *Adi ako nagapadayon sa pagtrabaho sa Manila.*  
**I** am-continuing working here in Manila.

#### 2.3.5.4. *Shifting of Second Singular Nominative Pronouns*

There is an alternation of the second singular personal pronouns *ka* and *ikaw*, which substitute for the NomNP. They are alternate forms of the same pronoun. In normal use *ka* occurs in the post-word position as a dependent clitic. *Ikaw* is the independent form of the pronoun which occurs in all other positions. Examples:

- 54a. *Amo ini an pamatyag kun makadto **ka** sa usad na lugar na wara mo pa makakadto.*  
This-is the feeling if **you** are about-to-go to a place which you have-not yet gone-to.
- b. *Amo ini an pamatyag kun **ikaw** makadto sa usad...*  
(Same meaning but the pronoun 'you' has been given phrase emphasis by using *ikaw* before the verb.)
- c. *Kanina, **ikaw** la an nagkinaon sadto na damu-damo na saging.*  
Earlier, only **you** were-the-one-who gobbled-up all those bananas.
- d. *Dyutay **ka** na tawo.*  
**You** are-a-small person.
- e. ***Ikaw** dyutay na tawo.*  
**You** are-a-small person.

#### 2.4. Interrogative Pronouns

The interrogative pronouns substitute for noun phrases as question words. Representative of the pronouns are: *sin-o* 'who', *san-o* 'when', *pan-o* 'how', *nano* 'what', *pira* 'how many', *hain* 'where'. Examples:

55. ***Sin-o** ka na nagdidikta sa akon?*  
**Who**-are you to-be-telling me what to do?
56. ***San-o** mo nawara?*  
**When** did you lose it?
57. ***Nano** an kolor sadto?*  
**What** color is it?
58. ***Pira** na pako an sa usad ka kilo?*  
**How-many** nails in one kilo?
59. ***Pan-uhon** naton an paggamit?*  
**How-do** we-incl use-it?
60. ***Pan-o** an pagkita sin naubusan sin tubig sa lawas?*  
**What-is** the appearance of-one dehydrated in body? (Lit. **How-does** one appear who is-emptied of water in-the body?)

#### 2.5. Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns are formed by combining the word *kun* 'if' with the interrogative pronouns. These are also set phrases as in the following examples. Examples:

61. *Kamo an magkita-kita **kun sin-o** an dapat naton upudan.*  
You-pl are the-ones to-see **whom** we-incl ought to-accompany.

62. *Dili kita sigurado **kun pan-o** an pagtabang san nasamadan.*  
We-incl are not sure **how** to-help an injured-person.
63. *Inhunga siya **kun nano** kay masyado siya sarawayon.*  
He was-asked **why** he was-so-much a mischievous-one.

### 2.6. The Locative Pronouns.

The Locative pronouns are deictic pronouns pointing to locations. There are three such pronouns: *adi* 'here', *ada* 'there nearby' and *adto* 'there distant'. They also undergo derivation to form verb stems. The pronouns and derived verbal stems are shown in Table 16.

**Table 16:** Locative pronouns

| Locative Pronouns         | Derived verb stems            |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>adi</i> 'here'         | <i>kadi</i> 'come here'       |
| <i>ada</i> 'there nearby' | <i>kada</i> 'go there nearby' |
| <i>adto</i> 'there far'   | <i>kadto</i> 'go there far'   |

These pronouns usually occur as predicate heads in non-verbal clauses. Examples:

64. ***Adi** an lapis mo.*  
**Here** is your pencil.
65. ***Ada** siya permi sa balkon namon.*  
He is always **there** on our porch.
66. ***Adto** permi sa lungsod si Ricardo.*  
Ricardo is always **there** in town.

The verbal stems derived from the Locative pronouns indicate movement towards the locational referent they represent. Of these stems, *kadi* and *kadto* can occur without affixation as predicate heads. Examples:

67. ***Kadi** kamo sa akon.*  
You-pl **come-here** to me.
68. *"**Kadto**, abrihi," an sabi ni Roman.*  
"**Go**, open it," Roman said.

However, all of these stems are normally inflected with voice affixes. Examples:

69. *Siguro **makadi** man gihapon idto sa iyo.*  
Probably that-one **will** still **come-here** to you-pl.
70. ***Nagkada** ako sa aton katakin na balay.*  
I **went-there-nearby** to our neighboring house.
71. ***Kumadto** siya sa pampang.*  
He **went-there-distant** to-the river-bank.



The derived verbal stems can undergo a further derivation with the affix *pa-* to become directional adverbs, thus: *pakadi* 'to here', *pakada* 'to there-nearby', *pakadto* 'to there-distant'. Examples:

72. *Nagbalhin an pamilya namon **pakadi** sa Masbate.*  
Our-excl family transferred **to-here** in Masbate.
73. *Ipaagay daw ini na tubi **pakada** sa kanal.*  
Please cause this water to-flow **there-nearby** to-the canal.
74. *Nag-upod an duha **pakadto** sa higad san baybay.*  
The two went-together **going-there-distant** to-the edge of-the beach.

### 2.7. The Indefinite Pronoun Phrase

The Indefinite Pronoun Phrase has two parts both of which are obligatory. The first is either *bisan* 'even, including', *maski* 'even though' or *kun* 'if'. The second is any member of the set of interrogative pronouns, such as *nano* 'what', *sin-o* 'who', *diin* 'where', and *sugad* 'like what'. The whole phrase functions as an indefinite pronoun. For example, *bisan sin-o* 'anyone,' *maski diin* 'wherever'. In lexicographic literature these are called 'set phrases' which means that they are a kind of idiom formed by juxtaposing two words with a resultant single meaning. Examples:

75. *Dili magtugot **bisan sin-o** man na magkarigo.*  
It is not permitted for **anyone** (whoever) to bathe.
76. *Malipay sinda **bisan sugad** la an inda kamutangan.*  
They are happy **whatever** (like whatever) their situation.
77. ***Maski diin** magkadto kilala siya kaayo.*  
She is-well-known **wherever** (even where) she goes.
78. ***Bisan nano** na klase na pagkaon an makuha san kada grupo inda ginbabahin sin pareho sa inda tanan.*  
**Whatever** kind of food each group got they were-sharing equally among them all.

### 2.8. The Universal Substitute

The Universal Substitute, *amo*, is a general pro-form. It can be used to replace any of the noun, verb or adjective phrases, or even whole clauses. As a result the translation into English varies widely.

Example of a noun phrase as an antecedent:

79. *An aluhipan **amo** an magmasid kun adlaw.*  
The centipede **he-is** the-one to-guard/watch during daytime.

80. *An primero na inkadto namon amo an usad sa pinakadako na tyindahan sa Manila.*

The first place we-excl went-to **it-was-to** one of the biggest stores in Manila.

Example of a verb phrase as antecedent:

81. *Ginasamukan niya an mga Propeta, amo man an mga Parakanta.*

The prophets were-being-disturbed by him, **likewise** also the Singers.

82. *Taudtaod, inataki naman, kag amo adto an iya ikinamatay.*

Later-on he was-heart-attacked again, and **that** is-what caused his death.

Example of a time phrase as an antecedent:

83. *Sani na pag-eskwela ko sa Manila amo man nagtuna an mga estudyante sa mga demonstrasyon.*

During-this studying of-mine in Manila, **that** was also when the student demonstrations began.

In another instance the antecedent of *amo* is a verbal clause. Example:

84. *Nasakit sa puso ni Tia Maria na magbulag sinda na duha pero iya gintiusan kay amo an bilin san iya asawa.*

Tia Maria's heart pained when they two parted but she endured-it because **that** was-the instruction-left by her husband.

In the preceding example, *amo* 'that' refers back to the parting of the mother and son.

*Amo* is sometimes used across sentence boundaries to refer back to an ante-cedent in a previous sentence. The following pair of sentences is an example of that. Two men are having a discussion. The *amo* in the second sentence refers back to the comment made by the man in the first sentence. Example:

85. *"Tama na na mag-eskwela siya," an sabi san prinsipal.*

"He is-old-enough to-study," said the principal.

86. *"Amo gani, Pare," an sabi ni Itay.*

"**That's** really-so, Pare," said Father.

In some instances *amo* refers forward to a referent. Example:

87. *An nahulog na na gurang amo ini ginsabi, "Anak ko, ako an imo iloy."*

The old-one who fell **it** was this-that was-said-by-her, "My child, I am your mother."

*Amo* in the previous sentence refers forward to what the mother said.

### 3. Adjectives

Adjectives are distinguished by their inflection for degrees of comparison (see section 1.2). Some roots are inherently abstract descriptives and others require a descriptive affix.

#### 3.1. Numerals and Colors

The roots for numerals and colors function as descriptives without affixation.

88. *Igwa ina sin **duha** na sangay.*

That one has **two** horns.

89. *Ginkita ko an tubi igwa na sin mga **puti** na bao.*

I saw that the water now had some **white** turtles.

#### 3.2. The *ma-* Adjectives

Roots affixed with *ma-* 'state of being' are the most common descriptives.

90. *Maghanda na kita kay taud-taod **madulom** na.*

Let us-incl prepare now because in-a-short-while **it-will-be-dark** already.

91. *Ini si Ramon, amo an **mahigos** sa tanan na lalaki sa baryo san Lucia.*

This Ramon was the **most-industrious** of all the men in-the barrio of Lucia.

#### 3.3. The *ha-* Adjectives

Certain abstract roots, mostly measurements, take the affix *ha-* to form a descriptive instead of *ma-*.

92. *Gyudan mo ina sa **harayo**.*

You lead that-one **far-away**.

93. ***Hataas** na palinas an nakita mo.*

**Steep** slopes are what you saw.

The affix *ha-* is replaced by *hi-* in some speakers' usage:

94. ***Hitaas** an kahulog.*

The fall was **from-high-up**.

95. *Dili na niya dadakop an alibangbang bag-o **himubo** la an lupad.*

She will not catch the butterfly even-though its flight was **low**.

#### 3.4. The *tal-* Adjectives

The affix *tal-* indicates a state which is a simulated meaning of the root.

96. *An kapakulan na iya binangga na turumba **talbinagyo**.*  
The wild banana plants which he crashed-into toppled-over  
**as-though-hit-by-a-typhoon**.

### 3.5. The -on Adjectives

The verbal suffix *-on* is used to derive adjectives from noun roots but in this construction does not undergo the verbal inflection for aspect. Examples:

97. *Mga **malangason** na bata sinda.*  
They are **inveterate-joker** children.
98. *Ginasamukan niya an mga **langitnon** na parakanta.*  
He is-disturbing the **heavenly** singers.
99. ***Sarawayon** gayod ini si Anghelito.*  
This Anghelito-person is really **mischievous**.

### 3.6. Pluralized Adjectives

The abstract descriptive roots can be pluralized by the infix *-g-* which is inserted following the first or second syllable of the word, as the speaker chooses. There does not seem to be any difference in meaning between the two positions of infixation.

100. *Tumangis sinda san **kadigyutayan** na kabataan...*  
They were crying for the **many-small** children...
101. *Maghawan ka san dinghot sa natad kay **hagtaas** na.*  
Clean out the grass from the yard because **it-is-high**  
already.

### 3.7. The Adjectival Phrase

The Adjectival Phrase consists of an optional Negative *dili* 'not' followed by an optional Modifier which may be any adverb from Class I (see section 4.0) or the words *mga* 'approximately' or *bali* 'very much', and an obligatory Head which may be any Descriptive. Examples:

102. ***Damo** an nakita namon na tagaMasbate didto sa Baleno.*  
We-excl saw **many** from-Masbate there in Baleno.
103. *Wara sin tawo na **dili malipay** sina na kaorason.*  
There isn't any person who **is-not happy** at that time.
104. ***Medyo maluya** pa an tuhod.*  
The knees-are still **a-bit weak**.
105. *May iba pa na **mas grabi** an problema kaysa imo.*  
There-is still another-one whose problem **is-much worse**  
than yours.

#### 4. Adverbs

Adverbs are defined here as words which modify verbs or adjectives. There are three classes of adverbs.

Class I Adverbs are the words which modify adjectives to indicate comparative degrees of intensity. The words are *mas* 'more' and *masyado* 'much more,' 'very much'. Examples:

106. **Mas** damo an amon mga boluntirz.  
Our-excl volunteers are-many **more**.

107. Palangga **masyado** ni Tia Rosa an anak niya na si Pinang.  
Aunt Rosa loves her child, Pinang, **very-much**.

Class II Adverbs are the negative words *dili* 'not,' 'no,' and *wara* 'there is none,' 'not.' Examples:

108. **Dili** na siya magapasaway.  
He will **not** be-mischievous.

109. **Wara** man ako masala.  
I also **did-not** make-any-mistakes.

Class III Adverbs indicate intensity of an action. This type occurs as a Genitive Noun Phrase attributive to a verb phrase to limit the action. The head word of the GenNP is a descriptive. Examples:

110. Nagsiyak siya **sin tudo**, "Hali dida."  
She shouted **loudly**, "Get-away from-there."

111. Gin-estemar kami **sin maayo** san mga ginikanan ni Edwin.  
We-excl were-treated **well** by-the parents of Edwin.

112. Nagkaon kami san amon panigab-i **sin temprano** pa.  
We-excl ate our supper while-it-was-still **early**.

#### 5. Verbs

The primary function of a verb is to report the action of a verbal clause. A minimal verbal clause can be viewed semantically as a miniature plot involving participants in an action. The features of the plot are represented by a Predicate which expresses the action with a verb and a Topic noun or noun phrase which highlights one of the participants. Additional participants, also represented by nouns, may be included in an extended clause.

The predicate verb determines the grammatical relation of the nouns in the clause to the predicate by specifying the correlation of grammatical and semantic functions for those nouns.

To report the action of a plot, verbs are inflected for Voice and Aspect.

There are six Voice affixes: four Action affixes and two Stative affixes. Each Voice affix highlights a participant in

the action as the Topic. The participants which may become the Topic of a clause are the following:

1. Ag - Agent - instigator of the action
2. Pat - Patient - the one affected by the action
3. Exp - Experiencer - the participant who experiences the action of the verb
4. Inst - Instrument - something used to accomplish the action
5. Acc - Accessory - the item associated in the action of an agent on an object
6. Goal - Goal - towards which an action moves
7. Sou - Source - from which an action comes
8. Ben - Beneficiary - the one who benefits from the action
9. Loc - Location - where the action happens
10. NIns- Non-instigative - the inanimate force causing the state indicated by the verb

In a verbal clause one would usually expect an agent to be present. However, there are verbs which do not permit the actor or agent participant. There are also verbal clauses which have agents but do not have Topic noun phrases.

Some of the Voice affixes also indicate the mode of the action, that is, how the speaker views the performance of the action.

### 5.1. Voice

The feature of Voice is marked by affixes in a verb and indicates the grammatical and semantic relations between the Topic noun and the predicate verb.

The four primary Voices of Masbatenyo verbs are shown in Table 17 with their individual orientation.

**Table 17:** Primary voices of Masbatenyo verbs

| <b>Verb Voice:</b> | <b>Orientation:</b> |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Subjective         | Agentive action     |
| Objective          | Transitive action   |
| Accessory          | Indirect action     |
| Referent           | Location of action  |

#### 5.1.1. The Primary Action Voice Affixes

Subjective Voice, marked by the *ag-* class of affixes (*ag-*, *-um-*, *ang-*, *aki-*), indicates that the Topic NP represents the actor or experiencer of a verbal action in contrast to the following three Voices.

Objective Voice, marked by the affixes *-on* and *-a*, indicates that the Topic NP represents the object or thing affected by a comprehensive or intense verb action.

Accessory Voice, marked by the prefixes *i-* and *iga-*, indicates that the Topic NP represents the person or thing used or moved in the verb action. If the Topic represents a person, it is the beneficiary of the action. If it represents a non-

person, it may be either the instrument used to accomplish the action or simply something involved in the action which does not change its intrinsic nature.

Referent Voice, marked by the suffixes *-an* and *-i*, indicates that the non-personal Topic NP represents the place towards which or from which the verb action occurs. If the Topic represents a person, the action is done for the benefit of that one as the beneficiary.

The overlap in distribution of the semantic functions is resolved by the lexical features of the verb roots which match the semantic with specific grammatical functions.

Thus the Voice affix in a verb shows which noun phrase is highlighted as the Topic of the verb action. There is a different Voice affix for each potential Topic. The participant which the verb selects as Topic is manifested by a noun phrase introduced by the marker *an* or one of its substitutes (see Table 4).

In a verbal clause one would usually expect an agent to be present. However, there are verbs which do not permit the actor or agent participant. There are also verbal clauses which have agents but do not have Topic noun phrases (see section 8.2).

Some of the Voice affixes also indicate the mode of the action, that is, how the speaker views the performance of the action.

#### **5.1.2. The Stative Voice Affixes**

There are two Stative Voice affixes. The prefix *aka-* indicates that the Topic NP represents the actor and that the actor has the ability to perform the action of the verb. The prefix *a-* indicates that the Topic NP represents the experiencer as in some resultant state of the action.

These Voice affixes are illustrated in 5.2 in conjunction with their co-occurrence with the Aspect affixes on a verb.

### **5.2. Aspect**

The verb in Masbatenyo is not marked for tense, that is, its action is not correlated with time. Instead, the verb is marked for Aspect to show the condition of the action: whether it has begun or not, and whether it is viewed as a process, or as in a static state.

For the purposes of this description, there are five Aspects but not all verbs can be inflected for all the Aspects. The five are: Neutral, Contemplated, Progressive, Completed and Obligatory.

#### **5.2.1. The Neutral Aspect**

Verbs marked for the Neutral Aspect are non-finite forms which indicate nothing about the state of the action, but do indicate the Voice of the action, that is, it highlights which participant will be the Topic of the sentence. In descriptions of some other Philippine languages this form has been variously labeled the base, neutral, or infinitive form.

The Neutral Aspect verb functions in several ways different from the rest of the aspects.

The Neutral Aspect verb is used with the negative *wara* to express a non-event. Examples:

113. *Wara man ako masala.*  
I did not **make-any-mistake**.
114. *Dugay na kami wara makakadto.*  
For-a-long-time we-excl have-not **been-able-to-go-there**.
115. *Wara na la ipilak sa kalayo an bao.*  
So after all the turtle just was-not **thrown** into the fire.

The Neutral Aspect verb is used as a verb complement. Examples:

116. *Ginasisip ko na magsagka sa amon uma sa San Ramon.*  
I am-thinking **to-go-up** to our-excl farm in San Ramon.
117. *Naila gayod ako magparatamod sa ubos.*  
I really liked **to-continually-look-down** to-the scene-below.

The Neutral Aspect verb is used following conjunctions like *agod* 'in order for' and *para* 'in order'. Examples:

118. *Nag-agi kami agod amon siya ipalista.*  
We-excl passed-by-here **in-order-for** us-excl **to-register** him.
119. *PagkaSabado, nagkadto naman kami sa eskwelahan para magkita san risling.*  
When-Saturday-arrived, we-excl went to-the school **in-order to-see** the wrestling-match.

The Neutral Aspect verb is used to express a command. Examples:

120. *Ihatag mo ini kan papa mo, ha?*  
**Let** this **be-given** by-you to your father, OK?
121. *Pakatapos niyo pagtilaw magsabi kamo kun puede makaon o kun dili.*  
After your-excl tasting-it **tell** us-excl if it can-be-eaten or not.

Some Masbatenyos also use the Neutral Aspect verbs for the Contemplated Aspect forms. Examples:

122. *Kaya himuon ko gihapon an ilustrasyon kag aton estudyaran.*  
So I **will-make** an illustration and **it-will-be-studied** by-us-incl.



123. *Kun nano man an imo **ampuan** na may pagtuod matuman gayod.*  
 Whatever you **will-pray-for** with faith it-will really be-fulfilled.

### 5.2.2. The Contemplated Aspect

An action not yet begun is marked by the Contemplated Aspect and is marked in two different ways. The prefix *m-* is used in Subjective Voice verbs.

124. ***Magahimo** siya sin sala.*  
 He **will-make** a mistake.
125. ***Mangayo** siya san inda mga maraot na bintana.*  
 He **will-fix** their broken windows.

In non-Subjective Voice verbs this Aspect is zero-marked, that is, there is no overt affix to indicate this Aspect.

126. ***Kuhaon** ko na ini na karabaw.*  
 I **will** now **Ø-take** this water-buffalo. (zero-marked)
127. ***Ipasukol** ina na duta.*  
 That land **Ø-will-be-surveyed**. (zero-marked)

### 5.2.3. The Completed Aspect

An action that is in the Completed Aspect is marked by one of three different ways.

Subjective Voice affixes have the prefix *n-* to show this Aspect, thus: *nag-*, *naka-*, *nang-*, *naki-*.

128. *Tanan na mga tawo **nag-urawa**.*  
 All the people **rejoiced**.
129. ***Nakaisip** an bao na amiguhon niya an amo.*  
 The turtle **planned** to befriend the monkey.
130. ***Nabutang** gayod ako san sako sa hagdan.*  
 I really **put** the sack on-the stairs.

In the other Voices, there are two affixes for Completed Aspect which seem to be used interchangeably, depending on the speaker. The prefix *gin-* is one and the infix *-in-* is the other.

131. *Nano kay **ginhimo** mo ina?*  
 Why **did** you **do** that?
132. ***Ginbutang** ni Pinang an bugas sa kuron.*  
 Pinang **put** the rice in a clay pot.

The affix *-in-* is infixed following the first consonant of the stem, but may be prefixed instead.

133. ***Tinuman** san ama an hingyo ni Angelito.*  
 The father **fulfilled** Angelito's request.

134. **Indara** an karabaw.  
The water-buffalo **was-taken**.

#### 5.2.4. The Progressive Aspect

The Progressive Aspect indicates that the action is viewed as in progress and is marked by the prefix *a-* following the Subjective Voice affixes *mag-* and *nag-*, *mang-* and *nang-*, and following *gin-* for the other Voices. Thus: *maga-*, *naga-*, *manga-*, *nanga-*, and *gina-*.

135. **Ginasamukan** niya an mga propeta nga **nagapangadyi**.  
He **was-disturbing** the prophets who **were-praying**.
136. **Ginapara** ninda an trak na **nagalabad**.  
They **were-stopping** the truck which **was-passing**.

In some speakers' speech this aspect is shown by reduplication of the first consonant and vowel of the stem and prefixed to the stem before other affixes are added.

137. **Namumutang** ini na lugar sa tuktok san bukid.  
This place **was-situated** at-the peak of-the mountain.
138. **Nakakawat** an duta.  
The land **is-being-taken**.
139. **Inaabot** pa ako sin hadlok kun akon **nadudumduman**.  
I still **am-overcome** by fear when I **remember-it**.
140. **Ginbabahin** ninda an pagkaon sin pareho sa inda tanan.  
They **were-sharing** the food equally among them all.

#### 5.2.5. The Obligatory Aspect

The Obligatory Aspect occurs with only two verb Voices, the Objective and the Referent, and only occurs as a substitute form for the Neutral Aspect form. That is, for example, *kaunon* 'to be eaten' becomes *kauna* 'let something be eaten'. An agent is obligatorily absent but all other participants may occur.

In the Objective Voice, the Obligatory suffix *-a* replaces the Voice affix *-on*. Examples:

141. **Himua** ini sin 3 na beses sa 1 ka adlaw.  
**Do** this three times a day.
142. **Maayo** pa na wara ko sinda **paghimua**.  
Better yet that I **had** never **insisted-on-making** them.

In the Referent Voice, the Obligatory suffix *-i* replaces the Voice affix *-an*. Examples:

143. **Tandai** kag **masdi**, ina namamatay.  
**Take-note** and **watch**, it is-dying.
144. **Saruki** man kami sin tulo ka lata.  
**Draw** three cans of-water-for us-excl.

### 5.3. Voice and Aspect Verb Paradigms

Voice and Aspect inflections are obligatory on verb stems, although Aspect is sometimes unmarked.

The Subjective Voice affixes *ag-*, *-um-*, *ang-* and *aki-* mark the agent as Topic of the clause but have contrastive modal meanings.

#### 5.3.1. *ag-* Verbs

The prefix *ag-* marks the action of the verb as a voluntary, reasoned and deliberate action or command for some speakers.

145. **Magabasa** kita sani sin maayo.

We-incl **will-read** this well.

146. **Nag-uli** na ako kag san iba na tawo.

I and the other person then **returned-home**.

For other speakers, *ag-* marks the action of the verb as casual or involuntary. This is usually used for acts of nature. Examples:

147. *May tubi na nagaagay hali sa ibabaw.*

There-is water which **flows** from above.

Table 18 shows the various forms of an *ag-* verb inflected for Aspect with the verb root *tuna* 'begin'.

**Table 18:** Aspect inflection of the *ag-* verbs

|                          |                 |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Infinitive</b>        | <i>magtuna</i>  | 'to begin'            |
| <b>Contemplate<br/>d</b> | <i>magatuna</i> | 'will/would<br>begin' |
| <b>Progressive</b>       | <i>nagatuna</i> | 'is/was<br>beginning' |
| <b>Completed</b>         | <i>nagtuna</i>  | 'began'               |

The infinitive form of these verbs is used for the command form. Example:

148. *Yana magtios ka!*

Now you **suffer!**

The infinitive form is also used as the verbal form following conjunctions. Examples:

149. *Wara kami sin hinimo kundi magsirong.*

There-was nothing we-excl could-do except **to-seek-shelter**.

When two verbs occur as a verb phrase, the second is an infinitive. Example:

150. *Dili ka maaram magsakat.*

You don't know-how **to-climb**.

151. *Gin-imbitaran kami na **mag-atender** san fiesta sa Baleno.*  
We-excl were-invited **to-attend** the fiesta at Baleno.

The infinitive form of these verbs is used as a neutral statement of an action in conjunction with negatives or in dependent clauses. For example, with *wara* 'not' it is used to indicate an action which is not happening.

152. ***Wara** na siya **maginhawa**.*  
She-is **not breathing** any-longer.
153. ***Wara magdugay** nakaabot gihapon kami didto.*  
**Not long-after** we-excl were-able-to-arrive there again.

In dependent clauses, the neutral infinitive form is used to express an action completed in past time.

154. *Busug-busog na kami san **magbalik** sa plasa.*  
We-excl were-very-satisfied when we-excl **returned** to the plaza.
155. *San **magprubar** ako mag-ampo wara man ako masala.*  
When I **tried** to-pray I in-turn did-not make-mistakes.

The infinitive is also used as part of a time phrase in a sentence margin. Example:

156. ***Magtuna sadto** si Jose an nagin pinakamabuot tanan.*  
**From that-time** Jose became the best-behaved of all. (Lit: **Beginning at-that-time** Jose was-the-one-who became best-behaved of all.)

Some speakers use the *a<sub>2</sub>-* affix (thus *na-*) instead of *ag-*. Example:

157. ***Nabutang** gayod ako san sako sa hagdan san umabot si Itay.*  
I really **put** the sack on the stairs when Father arrived.
158. ***Nalaba** pa la ako.*  
I **have** just **begun-to-laundry**.

#### 5.3.1.1. Affixes *mag<sub>1</sub>-* + *-in-*

There is an affix *-in-* infixed following the first consonant of the stem in combination with the verb prefix *mag-/nag-*. The affix reports the action as intense.

159. *Kanina ikaw la an **nagkinaon** sadto na damu-damo na saging.*  
A-little-while-ago you were-the-one-who just **gobbled-up** all those bananas.
160. ***Nagasinabi** ako sa akon magurang na malakaton ako.*  
I **was-seriously-telling** my elder brother that I would leave.

5.3.1.2. Affixes **mag<sub>1</sub>-...-an**

The verbal affix combination of *mag<sub>1</sub>-...-an* indicates reciprocal action between members of a plural subject. The prefix *mag-* controls focus.

161. "Kun naarman ko na **mag-uuritan** man la kami, wara na la ako makig-amigo sa iya," sabi ni Flor.  
 "If I had known that we-excl would just **anger-each-other**, I would not have made friends with her," Flor said.

162. **Mag-ayuhan** na kamo kay magmanghod man la kamo.  
**Be-good-to-each-other** because you also are siblings.

5.3.1.3. Affixes **mag<sub>1</sub>- + paka-**

The affix combination *magpaka-* and *nagpaka-* has a reflexive meaning. Some prevailing condition or inanimate cause compels the actor to perform an action or causes action to be done to him. Examples:

163. *Ubos kami kahulog sa tubig, tapos, **nagpakasakat** man gihapon kami sa lantsa.*  
 All of us-excl fell into the water, then because-of-that we-excl **had-to-climb** again into the launch.
164. **Nagpakamatay** si Kristo tungod san daku-dako na kamuot niya sa aton.  
 Christ **was-persuaded-to-die** for us-incl by his very great love for us-incl.

5.3.2. **-um-** Verbs

The Subjective Voice verbs inflected with *-um-* indicate neutral or casual action, or an involuntary sudden reaction of an animate actor.

165. *Kaya sinasabi ko lang na **umungod-ungod** siya pagkampanya.*  
 So I am just saying that he **strive-hard** when-campaigning.
166. **Lumakat** na kamo.  
 You-pl **go** now.
167. *Pakakita namon sina, kami na duha **lumukso** sa karabaw kag **dumalagan**.*  
 After we-excl saw that, we-excl two **abruptly-jumped** from the water-buffalo and **dashed-away**.  
 Casual action with *-um-*:

168. **Sumulod** sa isip niya na kadtuo niya si Juan sa Manila.  
**It-entered** her mind that she should go to Juan in Manila.

There is only one form of an *-um-* verb but it is used ambiguously for all the aspects as seen in Table 19 using verb root *lakat* 'walk'.

**Table 19:** Aspect inflection of the *-um-* verbs

|                    |                |           |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------|
| <b>Infinitive:</b> | <i>lumakat</i> | 'to walk' |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------|

|                          |                |                     |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| <b>Contemplated</b><br>: | <i>lumakat</i> | 'will<br>walk'      |
| <b>Progressive:</b>      | <i>lumakat</i> | 'is/was<br>walking' |
| <b>Completed:</b>        | <i>lumakat</i> | 'walked'            |

Both *-ag-* and *-um-* are used to express the normal acts of nature, but speakers usually have a preference.

Note *nagauran* 'is-raining' in the following example.

169. *Si Juan mauyatom magtrabaho sa uma maski nagauran.*

Juan was-diligent to-work on-the farm even-when **it-is-raining**.

In the following example *sumigpit* 'shrank' is a normal involuntary act of nature.

170. *Kabadli ko sani na bado kay sumigpit san akon pakalabhi.*

I am-disgusted with this shirt because it **unexpectedly-shrank** after I washed-it.

### 5.3.3. *ang-* Verbs

Action which is either habitual, repetitive or distributed over several objects is marked by the *ang-* affix in the verb. The Topic NP represents the actor. The inflection for aspect is shown in Table 20 using verb root *laba* 'laundry'.

**Table 20:** Aspect inflection of the *ang-* verbs

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>Infinitive:</b>   | <i>manglaba</i><br>'to laundry'              |
| <b>Contemplated:</b> | <i>manglaba/manglalaba</i> 'will<br>laundry' |
| <b>Progressive:</b>  | <i>nanglalaba</i><br>'is/was laundering'     |
| <b>Completed:</b>    | <i>nanglaba</i><br>'laundered'               |

There is variation in the way *ang-* combines with roots and other affixes. The *-ng* changes to a nasal consonant of the same point of articulation as the first consonant of the stem to which it is joined. Frequently, in addition, that first consonant is dropped. Examples:

*mang-* + *kagis* 'shave' = *mangkagis* 'shave several objects'  
*mang-* + *tukdo* 'teach' = *manukdo* 'teach several people'  
*mang-* + *urit* 'angry' = *mangurit* 'get very angry'  
*mang-* + *kita* 'see' = *mangita* 'see many things'  
*mang-* + *bakal* 'buy' = *mamakal* 'buy many things'

The affix *ang-* also occurs as a nonfocusing affix which enables its meaning to be utilized in conjunction with the other Voice affixes. The form of *ang-* for this purpose is *pang-*. For example, the combination of *ag-* plus *pang-* marks an action as Subjective Voice with Topic as actor (from *ag-*)

performing multiple action (from *pang-*). (Note: *pang-* undergoes the same changes as *ang-* when it is joined to stems.)

171. **Nagapamakal** kami sin mga manok.  
We-excl **are-habitually-buying** chickens.
172. **Nagpamuhay** ako sin manok kag baboy.  
I **raised** chickens and pigs.

#### 5.3.4. *aki-* Verbs

A different Subjective Voice affix, *aki-*, has two meanings but they are related. The aspect inflection of *aki-* verbs is given in Table 21 using verb root *sakay* 'ride'.

**Table 21:** Aspect inflection of *aki-* verbs

|                      |                               |                     |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Infinitive:</b>   | <i>makisakay</i>              | 'to do together'    |
| <b>Contemplated:</b> | <i>makisakay</i><br>together' | 'will/would do      |
| <b>Progressive:</b>  | <i>nakisakay</i><br>together' | 'is doing/was doing |
| <b>Completed:</b>    | <i>nakisakay</i>              | 'did together'      |

The first meaning is that of an action performed jointly by two or more actors.

173. **Nakisabwag** kami sa kabas-an ninda Mandib.  
We-excl **together-seeded** the rice-field of Mandib-and-his-family.
174. **Nakisakay** kami sa kotsi ni Mayor.  
We-excl **rode-together** in-the Mayor's car.

For some speakers *akig-* is used in place of *aki-*, and for other speakers the two are used interchangeably.

175. Wara na ako **makig-amigo** sa iya.  
I never **made-friends** with her.

The second meaning is that of an action in which an actor as Topic has a second party actually perform the action.

176. **Nakitahi** si Inay sa kanda Nito.  
Inay **had** Nito-and-his-companions **sew**.
177. **Nakigisi** sa akon san sako si Beloy.  
Beloy **had** me **tear** the sack.

The difference in functions seems to depend on the verb root being used.

#### 5.3.5. *-on* Verbs

The Objective Voice affix *-on* has three forms: *-on*, *-a*, and  $\emptyset$  (zero).

The affix *-on* indicates that the Topic is the direct object or receiver of the action. An *-on* verb is inflected as seen in Table 22 using verb root *kaon* 'eat'.

**Table 22:** Aspect inflection for *-on* verbs

|                      |                              |                          |
|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Infinitive:</b>   | <i>kaunon</i>                | 'to<br>be eating'        |
| <b>Contemplated:</b> | <i>kaunon</i>                | 'will be eaten'          |
| <b>Progressive:</b>  | <i>ginakaon/inakaon</i>      | 'is/was<br>being eaten'  |
| <b>Completed:</b>    | <i>ginkaon/kinaon/inkaon</i> | 'was eaten'              |
| <b>Obligatory:</b>   | <i>kauna</i>                 | 'let something be eaten' |

The following are examples of the *-on* verbs:

178. **Kaunon** *san miya an isda na prinito.*  
The fried fish **will-be-eaten** by-the cat.
179. *Dapat siya* **darahon** *dayon sa doktor.*  
He must **be-brought** immediately to-the doctor.

The Completed and Progressive Aspect forms of Objective Voice verbs do not have an overt voice marker but do have an Aspect marker.

180. **Ginkaon** *man idto niya piro maniwang man gihapon.*  
He **ate** those things but is-still thin.

An obligatory *-on* action is shown by replacing suffix *-on* with suffix *-a* on the verb, thus, *kaunon* 'to eat' becomes *kauna* 'eat!'. Examples:

181. *Esteban,* **daraha** *ini pakadto kanda Gomer.*  
Esteban, **take** this to Gomer-and-his-friends.
182. *Itay,* **hilata** *man an akon tiyan kay bali na sakit.*  
Father, **massage** my stomach because it is painful.
183. **Lipaya** *man niyo si Ramon kay permi lang mamunduan.*  
**Cheer-up** Ramon because he is just always sad.

### 5.3.6. *i-* Verbs

The Accessory Voice prefix *i-* allows three different participants to be represented (one at a time) by the Topic NP depending on the verb used and the particular context. The Aspect inflection of *i-* verbs is given in Table 23 using the root *sumat* 'report'.

**Table 23:** Aspect inflection of the *i-* verbs

|                      |                  |                            |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Infinitive:</b>   | <i>isumat</i>    | 'to report<br>something'   |
| <b>Contemplated:</b> | <i>isumat</i>    | 'will be<br>reported'      |
| <b>Progressive:</b>  | <i>ginasumat</i> | 'is/was being<br>reported' |



|                   |                 |                         |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Completed:</b> | <i>ginsumat</i> | 'was reported'          |
| <b>Potential:</b> | <i>igasumat</i> | 'intend to be reported' |

One function of the *i-* verbs is to report the way an agent handles an object, represented by a Topic NP, by, for example, either carrying it, moving it, planting it or talking about it. In this Voice the agent does not physically alter the structure of the object in contrast to what an Objective Voice action can do.

184. **Inbutang** ko idto sa sulod san aparador.

I **put** that inside the cupboard.

185. **Isumat** ta ikaw sa polis na kinuha mo an mga saging ninda Maria.

I **will-report** you to-the police, that you took the bananas of Maria-and-her-family.

A second function of *i-* has an agent use an instrument, represented by the Topic NP, to perform the action.

186. **Iutod** mo sa kahoy ini na sundang.

**Cut-down** the tree with this bolo.

187. **Iduso** mo an trak sa kotsi.

**Push** the car with the truck.

Again this function only occurs with certain verbs in specific situations.

The third function of the *i-* affix highlights the beneficiary as the Topic NP of the action when the referent of the Topic is a person.

188. Pedro, **ihuyot** man anay ako sani na bado.

Pedro, first **hold** this shirt **for** me.

189. Ransi, **ipuyo** daw ako sana na radyo.

Ransi, please **quiet** that radio **for** me.

Potential action is signaled in Accessory Voice by the prefix *iga-*. It translates into English as a future tense verb involving an accessory to the action as Topic.

190. **Igasumat** ka daw ni Amboy san imo mga hinimo.

You **will** probably **be-tattled-on** by Amboy about-the-things you have-done.

191. **Igasulod** mo ba ini na botilya sa basurahan?

**Will** this bottle **be-inserted** into-the trash-can by you?

### 5.3.7. *-an* Verbs

The Referent Voice affix *-an* also has more than one function, depending upon the verb with which it is used. The aspect inflection of *-an* verbs is given in Table 24 using the root *tuna* 'begin'.

**Table 24:** Aspect inflection of the *-an* verbs

|                      |                   |                           |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Infinitive:</b>   | <i>tunaan</i>     | 'to begin something'      |
| <b>Contemplated:</b> | <i>tunaan</i>     | 'something will be begun' |
| <b>Completed:</b>    | <i>gintunaan</i>  | 'something was begun'     |
| <b>Progressive:</b>  | <i>ginatunaan</i> | 'is/was being begun'      |
| <b>Obligatory:</b>   | <i>tunai</i>      | 'let something begin'     |

One function of *-an* highlights the direct object as the Topic NP of the clause.

192. *Inabangan* kami sin dako na miya pagpauli namon.  
We-excl **were-blocked** by a big cat on our-excl way home.
193. *Niyan, aton na tunaan an pagtrabaho kay aga pa.*  
Now, let us-incl **begin** the job because it-is-still early.
194. *Ginhawanan* ko an akon intanom na kamatis.  
My tomato plants **were-cleaned-of-weeds** by me.

A second function of *-an* highlights the indirect object as the Topic of the clause.

195. *Kadi na kay sabihan ta ikaw san nakita ko sa probinsiya.*  
Come here because I **will-tell** you what I saw in the province.
196. *Binutangan* niya sin Eyemo an mata ni Baldo.  
Some Eyemo-brand-drops **were-put-into** Baldo's eye by her.

A third function of *-an* is to highlight a person who is the beneficiary of the action as the Topic of the clause.

197. *Sarukan* man niyo kami sin tulo ka lata.  
**Draw-up** three tins-of-water **for** us-excl and **bring them to us-excl**.
198. *Himuan* ta na la siya sin kanaman kay kaluoy man.  
Let us-incl just **make** a toy **for** him because he is sad.

An obligatory Referent Voice action is marked by the suffix *-i* which replaces *-an*. The action is limited to imperative action so the actor of the action is not specified with these verb forms.

199. *Giyahi* kami kay dili namon aram an amon pakakadtuan.  
**Lead** us-excl, because we-excl do not know the place to-which we-excl will-go.
200. *Saruki* man kami sin tulo ka lata.  
**Draw for** us-excl three cans of water.

201. **Darahi** man si Luz sin dolsi.

**Take** some candy **to** luz.

### 5.3.8. aka- Verbs

The Stative Voice prefix *aka-* indicates that the actor is Topic and is capable of performing the action. Aspect is indicated by *m-*, Contemplated, or *n-*, Completed. The Aspect inflection of *aka-* verbs is given in Table 25.

**Table 25:** Aspect inflection of the *aka-* verbs

|                      |                 |                           |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Infinitive:</b>   | <i>makalaba</i> | 'can launder'             |
| <b>Contemplated:</b> | <i>makalaba</i> | 'will be able to launder' |
| <b>Progressive:</b>  | <i>nakalaba</i> | 'is/was able to launder'  |
| <b>Completed:</b>    | <i>nakalaba</i> | 'was able to launder'     |

Examples:

202. **Nakalaba** na ako.

I **was-able-to-finish-the-laundering**.

203. *Sin-o* an **makabati** sa inda?

Who **will-be-able-to-hear** them?

### 5.3.9. a<sub>1</sub>- Verbs

There are two *a-* prefixes but they are inflected exactly alike, with *m-* and *n-*.

Verbs marked by the *a<sub>1</sub>-* prefix are also Stative Voice verbs and indicate that the Topic is in the state or condition of the meaning specified by the verb. The Aspect inflection of the *a<sub>1</sub>-* verbs is given in Table 26.

**Table 26:** Aspect inflection of the *a<sub>1</sub>-* verbs

|                      |                |                     |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| <b>Infinitive:</b>   | <i>mahuman</i> | 'can be finished'   |
| <b>Contemplated:</b> | <i>mahuman</i> | 'will be finished'  |
| <b>Progressive:</b>  | <i>nahuman</i> | 'is being finished' |
| <b>Completed:</b>    | <i>nahuman</i> | 'is finished'       |

Examples from the roots *alo* 'shame' and *hadlok* 'afraid':

204. *Dili ako dapat* **maalo** o **mahadlok** na mag-ayo sa iya san akon mga kinahanglan.

I should not **be-ashamed** or **be-afraid** to-ask him for the things I need.

From the verb roots *lula* 'dizzy' and *dubok* 'rot':

205. **Malulula** na ako.

I **will-become-dizzy**.

206. **Madudubok** an iya isda.

His fish **will-become-rotten**.

When these verbs occur as the predicate head of a transitive clause they mark the verbal action as abilitative, i.e., that the non-focussed actor has the ability to perform the action on the patient which is Topic.

207. **Mabati** ta man an tinong san mga nagatarangdulan na dahon san kahoy.

The sound of the rustling leaves of the tree **will-be-able-to-be-heard** by-us-incl.

208. **Mahuman** ko la an reports namon sa opisina.

Our-excl reports can just **be-finished** by me at-the office.

209. **Makuha** untani niya an usad na dyutay na kahon.

Hopefully a small box **will-be-able-to-be-gotten** by him.

When *a<sub>1</sub>*- co-occurs with *-an* it indicates the state or condition of an experiencer or patient who is the Topic, as for example, *mauritan* 'be scolded' in the following example.

210. Ayaw pagsumat sa aton maestro, Petoy, kay **mauritan** ako.

Don't tell our-incl teacher, Petoy, because I **will-be-scolded**.

The *a<sub>2</sub>*- verbs have the same inflection pattern as the *a<sub>1</sub>*- verbs but are Subjective Voice verbs like the *ag*- verbs. Examples:

211. Dili siya **maaram** maglupad na pareho san iba na mga anghel.

He does not **know-how** to fly like the other angels.

212. **Mahanap** kita sin pagkaon.

We-incl **will-look-for** food.

213. **Masagka** gayod ako sa uma.

I really **will-go-up** to the farm.

#### 5.4. Verb Phrases

A verb phrase consists of a phrasal Head together with adverbial modifiers. As a predicate verb phrase this can be expanded to include the noun phrases in attributive relation to the Head.

##### The Simple Verb Phrase.

The Simple Verb Phrase consists of an obligatory verb Head, an optional Modifier manifested by an adverbial or modal particle and an optional Negative manifested by a small class of negatives, either *dili* 'not, no,' or *wara* 'there is none, not'.

The two negative words have different distributions: *dili* negates the inflected verb forms, *wara* is the negative

existential word which can stand alone as a predicate head word but is also used to negate verbal action.

The lists of the Negative words and Modal words are given below.

| Negative:                                 | Modal:  |
|---|---|
| <i>dili</i> 'not'                         | <i>dapat</i> 'must'                           |
| <i>wara</i> 'there is none'<br>necessary' | <i>kinahanglan</i> 'must, it is<br>necessary' |

Examples:

214. *Hahali* ako sa trabaho.  
I **will-be-removed** from (my) job.
215. *Wara makabaton* sin notisiya si Tia Maria.  
Tia Maria **did-not-receive** any notice/information.
216. *Dili* ka *masabi* na "wara".  
**Don't say** "there-isn't-any".
217. *Kinahanglan* naton *tiuson* hasta mawara an kulog.  
**It-is-necessary** for-us-incl **to-suffer** until the pain is gone.

In the following example, all three parts of this type of verb phrase are manifested.

218. *Dili* kamo *dapat maghambog*.  
You **must not boast**.

When a verb root without any affixation is used as the Head of a verb phrase, it represents a completed aspect inflection. In this case the Aspect is signaled by another verb in the clause or by a time word. The Voice of the verb root is determined from the remaining context, but it is usually either Objective Voice or the neutral Subjective Voice. These forms usually occur in the interior of a paragraph or conversation.

219. *Naarman niya na sinda uhaw* sa kamuot.  
He knew that they **thirsted** for lovingkindness.

In the previous example the actor *sinda* 'they' is marked as the subject, so we deduce that the bare verb root has a covert Subjective Voice focus.

220. *Ina nagapasabot na magpaaram ka na kay dara* na namon an karabaw.  
That means that you should-bid-them-goodbye because the water-buffalo **has-been-gotten** by-us-excl already.

The verb *dara* 'has-been-gotten' in the previous example has a non-Topic actor, 'by-us', and a Topic object, 'the water-buffalo', which marks it for a covert Objective Voice inflection.

## 6. Lexical Affixes

Lexical affixes modify the meanings of words in the major word classes: adjective, noun, verb.

### 6.1. Root Reduplication (R)

Words in all the major word classes undergo root reduplication.

When noun roots are reduplicated, the result is an attenuated meaning.

221. *An **badu-bado** san akon munyika maganda.*

The **miniature-dress** of my doll is-beautiful.

222. ***Balay-balay** an hilig ko na kanam.*

My favorite toy was **a-miniature-house**.

Adjective roots affixed with *ka-* plus R have intensified meaning. Note the absence of a Topic phrase.

223. ***Katiku-tiko** sani na inpahimo ko sa imo na pudlos.*

**How-very-crooked** is this whip which I had-you-make for me.

224. ***Kahawan-hawan** sani na uma.*

**How-very-clean** is this field.

Adjective roots affixed with *ma-* plus R also have intensified meaning.

225. ***Maayu-ayo** an pakadilihir ni Rolly san iya pagsurumaton.*

Rolly's delivery of his speech **was-very-good**.

226. ***Maluya-luya** gayod an tawo kun wara sin kaon.*

The person **will-get-very-weak** if he has no food.

With the non-Subjective Voice verb affixes R indicates intensified meaning.

227. ***Huyut-huyuti** la ini na papil, Rose.*

Just **hold-tightly-to** this paper, Rose.

228. ***Pakayamit-yamiti** ko sa imo, huhubaon mo naman liwat.*

After I **have-completely-dressed** you, you will-take-everything-off again.

229. ***Idara-dara** man anay ako sani na akon lapis, Mandio.*

**Carefully-carry** this pencil of mine for me for a moment, Mandio.

230. ***Dyut-dyuta** niyo an iyo pangabuhay kay masakit sana an paghanap.*

**Be-frugal** in your style-of-living because it-is hard to-earn it.

With the *mag-* Subjective Voice affixes, R seems to indicate an attenuated action.

231. **Nagaayu-ayo** la san radyo si Lito.  
Lito just **fixed** the radio **a little**.
232. **Magasaruk-sarok** na la ako.  
I **will** just **carry-a-little-water**.
233. *Kairo man ni Lily kay binayaan san iya katrato; ano pa*  
**nagaluha-luha** la pirme an iya mata.  
How sad Lily is since her boyfriend left her; what's more  
her eyes **are** always **a-bit-tearful**.
234. **Nagatiku-tiko** an tuhod ta kun kita nagalakat.  
Our knees **bend-slightly** when we-incl walk.
235. Para **nagasumat-sumat** ako sa iya iloy mahinungod sa iya  
amiga, naurit dayon.  
When I **was-casually-telling** her mother about her  
girlfriend she immediately got angry.

The unaffixed reduplicated verb root also has an attenuated meaning with some verbs and an intensified meaning with others.

236. *Ayaw sana pagtuod kay himu-himo la ina na mga istorya.*  
Don't believe that because those stories were just **made-up**.
237. **Aram-aram** gayod san tanan na siya mabalik sa aton.  
That he will-return to us-incl is-really **known-for-sure**  
by everyone.

### 6.2. The Affix *tika-*

The affix *tika-* marks an action as about to, or near to, or almost happening. It does not select either the Topic nor Aspect.

238. *San mauli na kami bagaan dili pa ako tikaupod pabalik.*  
When it was time for us-excl to return home it-was-as-  
though I **did** not yet **want-to-accompany** them back.
239. **Tikamatayon** siya.  
He **is-near-death**.
240. **Tikasabi** untani ako na mautang ako sin kwarta ugaling kay  
naaalo ako.  
I **almost-said** that I would-like to-borrow some money but  
I am ashamed.

### 6.3. The Affix *C-uru-*

The affix *C-uru-* has multiple functions. The C of *C-uru-* is a reduplication of the first consonant of the root.

One function is that it intensifies the meaning of the root.

241. **Maturutugnaw** *gali an sulod san refrihiretor.*  
The inside of-the refrigerator, surprisingly, **is-very-cold**.
242. **Nagturutaghoy** *siya kag tumindog.*  
He **whistled-hard** and suddenly-stood-up.
- A second meaning is the opposite of the previous. With a few roots the affix C-*uru-* indicates an attenuated action.
243. **Huruhiluta** *man anay an akon mga bitiis kay bali na kulog.*  
**Massage** my calves-of-the-leg **a-little** first because they are-very sore.
244. *Igwa sinda sin* **kurukalipay** *sa balay niyan sa hapon.*  
This afternoon they will-have a **little-celebration** at-the house.
- Affixed to time words C-*uru-* gives a distributive meaning of 'every'.
245. *Nagatrabaho siya para may makaon sa* **uruadlaw**.  
He is-working in-order-to have something-to-eat **every-day**.

#### 6.4. The Affix -rV-

The affix -rV- is an infix in which -V- represents the first vowel of the stem. The affix is inserted immediately following the first syllable of the stem, except on l-initial and y-initial stems; it is prefixed to them.

Affixed to verbs, -rV- indicates an action is performed by multiple actors or a multiple action by a single actor. It does not select Topic.

246. **Nanghuruyot** *kamo sa pisi.*  
You-pl **held-tightly** to-the rope.
247. **Inrilipay** *ninda Juan, Felipi, kag Pablo an tawo na nasunugan sin balay.*  
Juan, Felipi, and Pablo **cheered-up** the man whose house burned down.
248. **Ruluha** *an mata ni Manuel san suklaton ni Crispin.*  
Manuel's eye **watered/teared** when Crispin jabbed it.
249. *May* **isarabi** *ako sa imo.*  
I have-some-things **to-tell** you **about**.
250. **Rayamitan** *gali hasta si Pasyong, dili gali kay si Felipi lang.*  
It is not just Felipe surprisingly who **will-be-given-many-clothes**, but surprisingly Pasyong is-included.

When verbs affixed with -rV- are nominalized, the meaning is simply plural action.



251. *Nakita mo an iralaba sa sako?*

Did you see the **things-to-be-laundered** in-the sack?

When verbs are affixed with a double *-rV-* affix, the meaning is that absolutely every one in the party was involved in the action.

252. *Nagatararawa sinda.*

They **all-laughed**. (from *tawa* 'laugh')

Nominals may also occur with *-rV-* infix. The meaning is 'plural noun'.

253. *Wara lugod kami sin baligya na manok kundi an iba namon na katarakin basi igwa.*

We-excl really don't have any chickens to sell, but our-excl other **neighbors** might have. (*katarakin* from *katakin* 'neighbor')

### 6.5. The Affix *tag-*

The affix *tag-* and its variant *tig-* are derivational affixes which have slightly different effects on different parts of speech although in general they form nouns. But these nouns can also fill adjectival functions.

Affixed to verb stems, *tag-/tig-* form a nominal indicating the time of doing the activity of the verb. For example, *tigtapason san tubo* 'sugar cane harvesting time', *tigbayadan* 'time to pay rent' and *tig-anihan* 'harvesting time'. Examples:

254. *Abisuhi an mga nagaplite sa balay na tigbayadan yana.*

Advise the renters in-the house that **the-rent-is-due** today. Lit: Advise the renters in-the house that today is **rent-payment-time**.

255. *Dili si Juan tigsabi san iya mga nababatian.*

Juan is not one who **gossips/tells** what he hears.

Affixed to adjective stems, the *tag-/tig-* affix serves to limit the range of the adjective's application. For example, *tagdyis* (from *tag-* + *dyis* 'ten') 'ten each', *tigdyutay-dyutay* (from *tig-* + *dyutay-dyutay* 'very small') 'a little bit at a time', *tagdyutay* (from *tag-* + *dyutay* 'small') 'each small one' and *tigduha-duha* (from *tig-* + *duha-duha* 'only two') 'each one has two'. Examples:

256. *Nagbilang kami sin tigduha-duha.*

We-excl counted by **twos**.

257. *An iloy naghatag sin pagkaon sa tagdyutay na mga bata.*

The mother gave some food to **each-small** child.

Affixed to nouns *tag-/tig-* specifies one who is characterized by the meaning of the noun stem. For example, *tigduktor* (from *tig-* + *duktor* 'doctor') 'one who works like a doctor', *tagbalay* (from *tag-* + *balay* 'house') 'one who is of

the house, house occupant' and *tag-iya* (from *tag-* + *iya* 'his, hers') 'owner'. Examples:

258. An **tagbalay** ginhatangan siya sin aginaldo.

The **house-occupant** gave him a gift.

259. Malipay gayod an **tag-iya** sa oras na san tig-anihan.

The **owner** is really happy when the time for harvest comes.

Affixed to number quantifiers *tag-/tig-* indicate each item consists of the number specified. For example, *tig-irisad* (from *tig-* + *isad* 'one') 'each one has one' and *tigduha-duha* (from *tig-* + *duha-duha* 'only two') 'each one is two'. Examples:

260. Nagbilang kami sin **tigduha-duha**.

We-excl counted by **twos**.

261. Dili ngani an iba na **tigduruha** la an sungay, ako pa ini na damo.

I am indeed not as others whose horns are limited to **two-each**, I still have these many.

### 6.6. The *taga-* Adjectives

The affix *taga-* and its variant *tiga-* on a location noun refers to the people who are from that place. Examples:

262. Wara ako sin kaupod na **tagaMasbate**.

I don't have any companion who is **from-Masbate**.

263. An mga barong-barong sani na mga **tagabaryo** hagrayo sa kada usad.

The farm-houses of-these **people-from-the-barrio** are far from each other.

The occurrence of *taga-/tiga-* on a verb stem indicates one whose occupation is the activity represented by the verb. Examples:

264. An **tagaluto**...

The **one-who-cooks**...

265. Huna ko mas damo na **tigapatunga**, mas madali an pagsabat.

I thought that the more **mediators** the quicker the answer.

### 6.7. The Affix *mag<sub>2</sub>-*

There are two homophonous forms of *mag-*. The *mag<sub>1</sub>-* affix is used to indicate Contemplated Subjective Voice in verbs (see section 5.2.1). The *mag<sub>2</sub>-* affix does not mark Voice at all but is used to form nouns to indicate a plural referent. Examples:

*magbababoy* 'dealer in pigs' (from *baboy* 'pig')

*mag-ama* 'father and son' (from *ama* 'father')

### 6.8. Derivation

Word roots in Masbatenyo have inherent features of potential for derivation and inflection. That is to say that a

given root has as a part of its meaning a pattern of acceptable affixation. Not all the affixes can be used on every base. Specific inflection is discussed in connection with the various grammatical classes in the following sections. A discussion of derivation is given here.

The process of derivation in Masbatenyo is accomplished by the use of affixes although derivation is not the sole function of those affixes. For example, certain verbal inflectional affixes can be used to derive verbs from nouns. Conversely, other affixes appear to derive nouns from verbs. For example, the root *langas* 'joke' is inherently a noun. Example:

266. *Dili ko gusto an irog sana na **langas**.*

I do not like that kind of **joke**.

The same noun root becomes a derived verb by attaching a primary verbal affix. Example with *langas* + *-an* 'Referent Voice':

267. *Pilion mo an tawo na imo **langasan**.*

Select the person with whom you **will-joke**.

In a similar way the noun root *langas* becomes a derived adjective by attaching the affix *ma-*. Example:

268. *Si Pedro an **malangas** na tawo.*

Pedro is the **joking** person.

To take another example, the root *kaon* 'eat' is inherently a verb. Example:

269. ***Kaon** na!*

**Eat** now!

270. ***Magkaon** ka sin utan.*

**Eat** some vegetables.

So, when the suffix *-an<sub>2</sub>* 'Referent Voice' is attached to the verb root *kaon* the meaning is 'eat with', as in the following example.

271. ***Kaúnan** mo man kami didi.*

Please **eat-with** us-excl here.

When the suffix *-an<sub>3</sub>* is attached to the verb, the resultant word is a noun with the meaning 'dining-table or eating place', the place where the action occurs. Example:

272. *Nagaingkod siya sa may **kaunán** namon.*

He is-sitting at our-excl **dining-table**.

In the previous examples, the feature which distinguishes noun from verb is the placement of word stress since the suffixes are homophonous. However, word stress, though used to distinguish between homophonous forms here, is not predictable, so cannot be identified as the feature which derives anything.

### 6.8.1. The Affix *pag-*

The affix *pag-* derives gerundive-like nouns from verbs. Example:

273. *May **pagkaon** ako didi para sa duha.*  
I have **food** for two here. (Lit: I have **stuff-for-eating** here for two.)
274. *Nagpadayon ako san akon **pag-adal** didto sa Manila.*  
I continued my **studying** there in Manila.
275. *San **pagbalik** ko didi, ako nag-enrol sa Masbate Colleges.*  
On my **returning** here, I enrolled in-the Masbate Colleges.

### 6.8.2. The Affix *para-*

A verb root derived by *para-* 'repeated action' becomes a noun which refers to one who regularly does the action of the root. Example:

276. *Ginasamukan niya an mga langitnon na **parakanta**.*  
He was-disturbing the heavenly **singers**. (*parakanta* from *kanta* 'sing')
- tukdo* 'point, teach' → **paratukdo** 'teacher'
- pangagaw* 'grabbing' → **parapangagaw** 'grabber'
- pangisda* 'fishing' → **parapangisda** 'fisherman'

A noun root derived by *para-* becomes a derived noun which refers to one whose occupation is to regularly use the objects represented by the noun or to do the action in some way. Example:

277. *Nakaisip siya na **parabadil** idto na tawo.*  
He thought that that person was a **hunter**. (*parabadil* from *badil* 'gun')
278. *Usad pa gayod na akon nahahadlukan amo an **paraineksiyon**.*  
One other-thing which I was-fearing was the **injector/one-who-regularly-gives-injections**.

A verb stem derived by *para-* can be inflected by a Voice affix to refer to repeated or habitual action. Example:

279. *Nano an **ginaparasuruayan** niyo?*  
What is the-thing-that **is-constantly-being-argued-about** by you-pl?
280. ***Nagparahanap** sa iya si Renaldo.*  
Renaldo **searched-repeatedly** for her.

### 6.8.3. The Affix *paga-*

A verb root derived by *paga-* results in a noun indicating continuous action. Example:

281. *Nagsige ako san akon **pagaeskwela** sa Masbate High School.*  
 I continued my **studying** at Masbate High School.  
 (*pagaeskwela* from *eskwela* 'school')
- Verb stems derived by *paga-* can also be further derived by Voice affixes to form a verb. Examples:
282. *Kaya nagkadto kami sa lugar na diin **pagahimuon** an risul.*  
 So we-excl went to-the place where the wrestling **will-be-done**. (*pagahimuon* from *himo* 'do')

#### 6.8.4. The Affix *pang-*

A verb root derived by *pang-* 'multiple action' results in a noun specifying many actions or a habitual activity. Example:

283. *Nagpasumat-sumat sinda san mga **pangyayari**.*  
 They recounted-often the **various-events**. (*pangyayari* from *yari* 'happen')
284. *Nagakinahanglan siya sin kwarta na **panggasto**.*  
 He needs some **expense** money.
285. *Haros tanan na **pangyayari** sa buhay ko malipay.*  
 Almost all-the **events** in my life are-joyful.

When the *pang-* affix occurs on a noun root, it indicates the thing used habitually or performed many times on many objects. Example:

286. *Nagakinahanglan siya sin kwarta na **panggastos** sa pag-eskwela.*  
 He needs some **spending** money for schooling.

A stem derived by the *pang-* affix may be further inflected by a Voice affix. Then it indicates that the action of the verb is performed on many objects or with repeated action. Example:

287. *Dili la kuno kay karabaw niyan an **ginapangawat** kundi pati kuno duta.*  
 It-is-reported that it is not just water-buffalo now that are **regularly-being-stolen** but-also even land it-is-reported.

#### 6.8.5. The Affix *ka<sub>1</sub>-*

On a verb root the prefix *ka<sub>1</sub>-* forms a derived nominal which indicates a result of the action.

- kasabi* 'what-is-said' from *sabi* 'to say'  
*kautod* 'piece' from *utod* 'to cut'  
*kaalo* 'shame' from *alo* 'be ashamed'

On an adjective root the *ka<sub>1</sub>-* affix derives an abstract noun from the adjective.

288. *Hain an **kalinaw**?*  
 Where-is the **peacefulness**?

289. *Amo ini an ginasiyak ninda tungod san mga **kasakit**.*

This is what they were-shouting because of-the  
**pains/sufferings**.

On a verb root the affix combination *ka<sub>1</sub>-...-an* forms a derived nominal.

**kaharian** 'kingdom' from *hari* 'to rule'  
**kapagalan** 'suffering' from *pagal* 'strive'  
**kasal-an** 'sin' from *sala* 'transgress'

The affix *ka<sub>1</sub>-* also occurs on verb stems in combination with the other Voice affixes but almost always this results in derived nominals rather than verbal forms.

290. *An **kamatayon** san tawo dili maaraman.*

When the **death** of-a man cannot be-known. (*kamatayon* from the verb *matay* 'die')

291. *An **ikinamatay** sadto niya, sakit.*

The **cause-of** that one's **death** was-illness. (*ikinamatay* from the verb *matay* 'die')

#### 6.8.6. The Affix *ka<sub>2</sub>-*

On an adjective root the affix *ka<sub>2</sub>-* indicates an intensified adjective.

292. ***Katugnaw** san panahon kun aga baga'n dili ako mabangon.*

**It-is-so-cold** in-the morning time that-I-feel-like I  
don't want to-get up.

293. ***Kaayo** san imo kasabi!*

**How-good** is what you said!

On noun roots the *ka<sub>2</sub>-* affix forms derived adjectives.

294. ***Kahangin** gali didi sa iyo!*

**How-windy-it-is** here in your-place!

Similarly, *ka<sub>2</sub>-* combined with *maka-* or *C-uru-* on adjective stems makes an intensified adjective.

295. ***Kamakaurit** san mga sabat mo kan Itay.*

**How-angry** your answers made Father.

296. ***Kasurusigpit** sani na agihan.*

**How-very-narrow** this path is.

#### 6.8.7. The Affix *ka<sub>3</sub>-*

The prefix *ka<sub>3</sub>-* indicates a co-participant in the meaning of the stem to which it is attached. For example:

A. Attached to a noun root.

297. *Damo naman an amon nakita na mga **kaklase**.*

We-excl also in-turn saw many of our **classmates**.

B. Attached to a verb root.

298. *Wara ako sin kaupod na taga-Masbate.*

I have-no **companion** who is-from-Masbate. (Lit. I have-no **co-accompanyer** who is-from-Masbate.)

#### 6.8.8. The Affix Combination of *mag-* Plus *ma-*

The combination of *mag(a)<sub>1</sub>-/nag(a)<sub>1</sub>-* and *ma-* on an adjectival root is a means for deriving an intransitive verb from the *ma-* adjective.

299. *Nagamaluya ako pagkadto sa bukid kay kahuruharayo.*

I **get-weak** going to-the mountain because it-is-so far.

#### 6.8.9. The Affix *pa-*

Affix *pa-* is a derivational affix. When affixed to a transitive verb it requires the addition of another noun phrase to the clause. If the verb already has a full set of complements, the new one becomes the actor who is caused to perform. The original actor becomes the causer or indirect actor. Affix *pa-* combines with Voice affixes but it does not mark Voice itself.

Note: 300a is a normal verbal clause inflected with *-an*. B is a *pa-...-an* inflected verbal clause.

300a. *Sabihan ta si Clara san nakita ko sa probinsiya.*

I **will-tell** Clara what I saw in-the province.

b. *Pasabihan ta sa kan Jose si Clara san nakita ko sa probinsiya.*

I **will-have** Jose **tell** Clara what I saw in the province.

c. *Ginpahimo ko kan Tatay an usad na turutrak.*

I **had** Father **make** a toy truck.

If the verbal clause has less than a full complement of noun phrases, the extra phrase provided by the *pa-* affix functions as either the direct or indirect object. This is the normal result when *pa-* is added to an intransitive verb.

301. *Pinaluya ako sin kakarga sani na usad ka sako na bug-as.*

Carrying this one sack of rice **tired** me **out**.

The affix *pa-* also occurs alone on a root. On a verb root the affix derives a causative stem. Examples:

302. *Nagdiretso kami pauli sa balay ninda Edwin.*

We-excl **returned** directly to Edwin's house. (Lit. We-excl **were-caused-to-return** directly to Edwin's house.)

## 7. Particles

Most particles are uninflected roots of two kinds: lexical and grammatical. Lexical particles signal a variety of semantic content. Grammatical particles are words which signal grammatical functions.

### 7.1. Lexical Particles

On the basis of their semantic content the Lexical Particles may be loosely grouped into the following classes: Temporal, Modal, Limiting, Verbal and Inter-jections. These groups are illustrated below but no effort is made to exhaustively list all the members of the groups.

The Temporal Particles relate an incident to time or some state of completion. For example:

1. *anay* 'first, before'

303. *Nagsirong **anay** kami didto sadto na sirungan.*

We-excl **first** took-shelter there at-that shelter-place.

2. *pa* 'still, yet'

304. *Tungod kay baga'n ginapiraw **pa** ako, tumurog lugod gihapon ako.*

Because I was **still** as-though sleepy, I really slept again.

3. *na* 'already, then, now'

305. *Ada **na** si Sir ginatawag ako kun handa **na** ba.*

Sir was **already** there calling me as-to-whether I was **now** ready.

Modal Particles express the speaker's opinion about the truth value of a statement. For example:

4. *basi* 'might be, maybe, perhaps'

306. ***Basi** makita mo dayon an imo ginahanap.*

**Perhaps** what you are-looking-for you can-find quickly.

5. *daw* 'probably'

307. *Nagsabi an iba na makaharadlok **daw** pagsakay.*

The other-one said that riding (that) will **probably** be scary.

6. *kuntani* 'hopefully, would that'

308. *Gusto man **kuntani** niya mag-asinso.*

He also **hopefully** wants to-succeed.

7. *kuno* 'it is reported, it was said'

309. *Pag-abot ni Dr. K. nagsabi siya nga andyayna la **kuno**.*

When Dr. K. arrived he said that it-is-just angina, **it-was-reported**.

8. *lugod* 'probably, really, instead'



310. *Kaya sadto rilatob **lugod** kuno si Manay Diola.*  
So-then Manay Diola **really** was-whipped at-that-time, it-was-said.
9. *gali* 'surprisingly'
311. *Ako **gali** an nakakuha san primero lugar san amon pag-eskwela.*  
I **to-my-surprise** was-the-one-who had taken first place among our-excl pupils.
- The Limiting Particles limit the incident in some way. For example:
10. *lang* 'only, just (so)'. It also has the variant forms *lamang* and *la*.
312. *Dili **lang** kay trumpo kundi burak man...*  
Not **only** like a top but also like a flower...
313. *An iba na anak an tumangis na **lamang**.*  
The other child was-the-one-who **just** cried.
11. *manga* (written *mga*) 'approximately' with reference to time, size or number. It is also homophonous with the pluralizer *manga* (*mga*). The two are distinguished by context.
314. *San **mga** idad dyis anyos kuno ako, nag-upod kami san akon iloy pakadto sa Kapsay.*  
When I **was-about** ten years-old, we-excl including my mother went to Kapsay.
12. *mismo* 'self, same'. This particle is reflexive.
315. *Sina **mismo** na gab-i nagbaralyuhan kami san aginaldo.*  
On-that **same** night we-excl exchanged gifts.
13. *pati* 'even, also, including'
316. *Si Itay nagproblema, dili lang si Itay kundi **pati** si Inay.*  
Itay had-a-problem, not just Itay but-also **even** Inay.
14. *sugad* 'like that'
317. *Malipay sinda bisan **sugad** la an inda kamutangan.*  
They are-happy even-though their situation was only **like-that**.

Verbal Particles are so called because they act as uninflected verbs when occurring unaffixed. However, some may

also be inflected as full verbs with different meaning. For example:

1. *ambot* 'not know'
318. **Ambot** *kun hain si Fidel.*  
**I-don't-know** where Fidel is.
2. *nagpaambot* 'denied'
319. **Nagpaambot** *siya sa husgado san hungaon san huwes.*  
He **denied-it** in court when questioned by-the judge.
3. *igwa* 'there is'
320. **Igwa** *sin duha na sungay na lumutaw sa lawas ni Juan.*  
**There-were** two horns which suddenly-appeared on Juan's body.
4. *nagkaigwa* 'had'
321. **Nagkaigwa** *gayod kami sin maayo na biyahi.*  
We-excl really **had** a good trip.
5. *may* 'there is'
322. *Sa ubos sani na kweba may tubi na nagaagay hali sa ibabaw.*  
At-the botton of-this cave **there-is** water which flows from above.
6. *wara* 'there is not'
323. **Wara** *na sin nano pa man nga nangyari.*  
**There-was-not** anything else which happened.
7. *nawara* 'was-lost'
324. **Nawara** *an singsing na ginhatag san banog.*  
The ring which was-given by-the hawk **was-lost**.

Negative Particles are *dili* 'no, not', *wara* 'there is not', and *ayaw* 'do not'. The phrase *hasta na dili* is an idiom meaning 'unless'. *Wara* is illustrated above. The others are illustrated below.

1. *dili* 'no, not'
325. **Dili** *ka mahadlok sa akon.*  
Do **not** be-afraid of me.
2. *hasta na dili* 'unless'

326. *Dili gayod kami gintugutan na maglusad **hasta na dili** kami nagkaon.*

We-excl were not permitted to descend **unless** we-excl had-eaten.

3. *ayaw* 'do not'

This Imperative Command Particle is used to negate verbs. The particle requires an obligatory change in *mag-* verbs from a *mag-* prefix to a *pag-* prefix.

327. ***Ayaw** didi **paghadi-hadi** kay istranghiro ka lang didi.*

**Don't be-bullying-others** here because you are only a stranger here.

Interjection Particles add degrees of emphasis to statements. For example:

1. *abaa* 'oh yeah'

328. *"**Abaa,**" an sabi san may sakit. "Dumamo unta an imo mata."*

"**Oh yeah,**" said the sick-one. "May your eyes be plenty."

2. *abadaw* 'wow!'

329. ***Abadaw!** Nakita ta ikaw kaupod an imo tsik.*

**Wow!** I saw you with your chick (girl-friend).

## 7.2. Grammatical Particles

Grammatical particles are grouped here according to their functions. The particles which mark attribution and prepositions are described in section 7.2.1 as intra-phrase connectors. The particles which connect clauses within sentences internally are conjunctions and are described in 7.2.2. The discourse particles which indicate grammatical relations between sentences are discussed in 7.2.3.

### 7.2.1. Intra-phrase Connectors

Intra-phrase connectors are connectors within phrases used to mark the grammatical relation of attribution.

There are two particles which mark attribution: *na* indicates attribution between head words and *ka* indicates attribution between numbers and head words. In normal use, however, *na* is used by many speakers indiscriminately in both contexts. The use of *ka*, on the other hand, is strictly limited to mark the attribution between numbers and head words. These connectors are usually untranslatable. Examples:

330. *Nagbisita siya insigida sa **tubi na nagaagay.***

He immediately visited the **flowing stream/water.**

331. *Wara ako didi sa sulod sin **isad ka semana.***

I will not be here for **one week.**

332. *Ini na drama istorya sin isad na tinedyer.*

**This drama** is a story of **a teenager**.

When the connector *na* connects a dependent clause to a head word, the *na* can usually be translated into English with a relative pronoun, but it is sometimes untranslatable.

333. *An bisita na magkadto sa kada balay inda pagapakaunon.*

The visitor **who goes to each house** will-be-fed-well by them.

334. *Myintras na adi pa ako sa Masbate ako magatrabaho.*

While **I am still here in Masbate** I will-work.

There are alternate forms of the connector *na* which are *nga* and *-ng*.

335. *Ginasamukan niya an mga Propeta nga nagapangadyi.*

He was-disturbing the Prophets **who were-praying**.

336. *Nagbakal kami sin sinabaw na luto-ng Intsik.*

We-excl bought some rice-soup which **was-cooked Chinese-style**.

However, some speakers mix the connectors in normal speech. In the following example from a text, note the occurrence of both *na* and *nga* with the same meaning.

337. *Ini na drama istorya sin isad na tinedyer nga anghil na an ngaran Anghelito.*

This **drama** is a story of **a teenager angel whose** name is Anghelito.

Most prepositional functions in Masbatenyo are marked by the non-topic noun phrase introducers (the *san* class and the *sa* class) and their substitutes (see section 2.3.2ff). Examples:

338. *Kada usad sa inda nagsibot sa pagpreparar san inda regalo.*

Each one of them hurried **in** preparing of their gift.

339. *Sa ubos sani na kweba may tubi na nagaagay hali sa ibabaw.*

At-the bottom **of-this** cave there-was water that flows from above.

340. *Nakita san tanan an mga sulod.*

The contents were-seen **by** everyone.

A prepositional function may also be expressed by a an introducer phrase which consists of one of the non-Topic noun phrase introducers and a qualifier to give a more specific preposition. For example:

1. *hali sa 'from the, from'*

341. *May tubi na nagaagay **hali sa** ibabaw.*  
There-is water which flows **from** above.  
2. *pakadto sa 'to'*
342. *Pakan nagsakay kami sa taksi **pakadto** sa amon pagadayunan.*  
Then we-excl rode in-a taxi **to** our-excl temporary-  
housing.  
3. *sa sulod 'within'*
343. ***Sa sulod** sana na upat ka adlaw damo gayod an akon nakita.*  
**Within** those four days I really saw a lot of things.  
4. *kaupod sa or kaupod san 'with'*
344. ***Kaupod** siya san damo-damo na lalaki puros may huyot na barahe.*  
He was **with** many men all holding cards.

### 7.2.2. Conjunctions

The term Conjunctions here refers to those grammatical particles which connect clauses within a sentence or sentences to sentences. For example:

1. *ugaling 'however'*
345. *Damo gayod an mahihimo ta **ugaling** wara'n makadulag sa tanan na mga sakit.*  
There really is-much that we-incl will-be-able-to-do  
**however** no-one can escape all illnesses.  
2. *kag 'and'*
346. *Pito an kamanghod ko na babayi **kag** wara sin lalaki.*  
My sisters are-seven-in-number **and** there-are-not-any  
brothers.  
3. *pero 'but'*
347. *Ginagukdan niya an tawo **pero** wara madakop.*  
He chased the fellow **but** couldn't catch him. (Lit: The  
fellow was-chased by-him **but** was not able-to-be-  
caught.)  
4. *kundi 'but rather, but instead, but only'*
348. *Wara siya'n nahimuan sa paraiso **kundi** an magparasamok kag magparapasaway.*  
He had-nothing to-do in paradise **but-only** to-continually-  
disrupt and to-continually-disturb others.  
5. *basta 'so long as, even if, whenever'*

349. **Basta** nakakuha siya sin dyutay na isda inapilak na niya babalik sa dagat.  
**Whenever** he gets small fish he throws them back into the sea.  
 6. *maski/maskin* 'even, even though, even if'
350. **Maski** hagrayo an mga balay pero pirme sinda nagkakaorusad.  
**Even-though** the houses are-far-apart but they were always getting-together.  
 7. *bisan* 'even, even though, even if'
351. Malipay sinda **bisan** sugad la an inda kamutangan.  
 They are-happy **even-though** their situation was only like-that.  
 8. *pwera* 'except, besides, in addition to'
352. Ilahid mo an panlahid na asupre sa lawas **pwera** lang sa bayhon.  
 Wipe the sulphur ointment on-the body only **except** on-the face.
353. May ginalukadan siya kag **pwera** sana halapad pa an iya uma.  
 He has-a coconut-plantation and **besides** that in-addition his farm is-extensive.  
 9. *kay* 'because'
354. Pirme sinda nagkakaorusad **kay** igwa sinda sin lugar na gintitiripunan.  
 They were always getting-together **because** they had a gathering place.  
 10. *kun* 'if'
355. **Kun** nagtuga ka dayon tadi wara ka masakiti.  
**If** you had-told-the-truth immediately then you would-not be-hurt.  
 11. *tadi* 'then'
356. **Kun** nagtuga ka dayon **tadi** wara ka masakiti.  
 If you had-told-the-truth immediately **then** you would-not be-hurt.  
 12. *kaya* 'therefore, so'

357. *Sigi an padako san tunog, **kaya** an mga tawo nangruluwas sa inda mga balay.*

The increasing-loudness of-the sound continued, **so** the people went-out of their houses.

13. o 'or'

358. *Baga'n nagaduha-duha siya kun madalagan ba **o** dili.*

He was as-though uncertain whether to-run **or** not.

14. agod 'so that, so'

359. *Maturog na kita **agod** atab pa magbangon!*

Let us-incl go-to-sleep **so-that** we-excl may-awake early!

15. kaysa 'than'

360. *Mas nalilipay na ako didi sa simbahan **kaysa** magkadto sin mga party.*

I am-enjoying being-here in-the church much-more **than** going to parties.

### 7.2.3. Discourse Particles.

Sentences of a narrative can be loosely grouped together in paragraphs by the thread of a lexical theme. No overt markers are required for that kind of grouping. However there are a few particles in Masbatenyo which connect sentences overtly. These are discourse particles distinct from conjunctions.

The particle *ba* indicates the sentence of which it is a part is a question and grammatically relates it to the sentence which gives an answer. For example:

Question:

361. *Ramon, mga mataba **ba** an aton karabaw?*

Ramon, are-our-incl water-buffalo fairly healthy/fat?

Response:

362. *Oo, mataba pa.*

Yes, they-are-still healthy/fat.

The particle *man* indicates that the clause of which it is a part is additional information to the immediately preceding clause. Note the relationship between the conjoined clauses in examples 363a and b.

363a. *May nagkadto sa amon kagab-i na tawo na dili namon kilala,*

There-was a person who came to our-excl-place last-night whom we-excl did-not-know,

b. *pero maayo man an pakiestorya kan Tatay.*

but his-discussion with Father was good.

The particle *man* is best left untranslated in this sentence.

The particle *naman* indicates that the sentence of which it is a part is a logical sequence following from the previous sentence. Examples:

- 364a. *Kasadto wara ako sin kaupod na taga-Masbate.*  
At-that-time I had-no companion who was-from Masbate.
- b. *Pero sa pagkadugay damo naman ako sin nakaamigo.*  
But after-a-while I **then** had-many friends.

## 8. Clause Structure

There are two structural types of clauses in Masbatenyo. The most frequent type is a bi-polar construction consisting of a Predicate and a Topic (with optional modifying phrases for each).

### Predicate + Topic

The less-frequent clause type consists of only a Predicate (with optional modifying phrases).

### Predicate

There are both verbal and non-verbal clauses of each structural type. Clauses are distinguished by the predicate types.

### 8.1. Non-verbal Clauses

Non-verbal clauses are of four types: Descriptive, Equational and Existential are distinguished by having different predicate types. Identificational clauses have limited types of Topics.

#### 8.1.1. Descriptive Clauses

Descriptive clauses have a Predicate + Topic construction and are identified by the presence of an adjective as the head word of the predicate. Examples:

365. *Sarawayon gayod ini si Anghelito.*  
This Anghelito was really **mischievous**.
366. *Maribok-ribok siya maski diin magkadto.*  
He **was-very-noisy** wherever he went.

Some Descriptive clauses have only a Predicate with an out-of-focus subject and no Topic NP.

367. *Kahadlok ko mangadyi!*  
**How-fearful** am-I to-pray!
368. *Kaila ko la sa uma!*  
**How** I just **like-being** on-the farm!

#### 8.1.2. Equational Clauses

Equational clauses have a Topic + Predicate construction and are identified by the presence of a nominal phrase as the predicate Head. The clause consists of two nominal phrases



juxtaposed to each other; one is the Predicate and the other the Topic. Predicate is in bold face type in the examples. Examples:

369. *An tubig* **an pinakamaayo na bulong.**

Water-is **the best medicine.**

370. *An First Aid amo* **an simple na pag-agap.**

First Aid-is **the simple rescuing-of-someone.**

### 8.1.3. Existential Clauses

Existential clauses without a Topic express a condition of existence with an obligatory Predicate. Either of the words *may* or *igwa* 'there is' or *wara* 'there is none' function as the Head word of the Predicate.

371. **May** *makadaog pa sani?*

**Is-there-anything** that can-surpass this?

372. *May dyutay na hayop na* **igwa** *sin duha na sungay.*

There-is a small insect which-**has** two horns.

When there is a Predicate + Topic construction, the clause indicates possession of an indefinite object by the Topic referent.

373. **Wara** *ako sin kaupod na taga-Masbate.*

I **do-not-have** a companion who is-from-Masbate.

374. **May** *karabaw si Jose.*

Jose **has** a water-buffalo.

### 8.1.4. Identificational Clauses

In Identificational clauses the Predicate is a Simple Noun Phrase or a Nominative Noun Phrase introduced by the *an* phrase introducer or one of the NomNP substitutes. The Topic is a personal NomNP or one referring to a person. Predicate is in bold face type. Examples:

375. **Bata** *pa siya.*

He-is still a **child.**

376. **Ako** *si Virgilio Batsoy.*

**I-am** Virgilio Batsoy.

## 8.2. Verbal Clauses

A verbal clause can be viewed as a miniature plot with a surface structure of words related grammatically and an underlying semantic structure of participants involved in the plot. The participants are represented by the noun phrases of the clause and the action is represented by the Predicate verb. The participant roles are assigned grammatical functions by the verb. That is, an inflectional affix on the verb together with inherent features of the root signal which noun participant is the Topic of the clause and what roles the other noun phrases fill.

Most verbal clauses have a Topic noun phrase introduced by the Nominative Introducer *an* or a pronoun of the same class which substitutes for the whole phrase.

Examples of Predicate + Topic verbal clause are the following. The Predicate is in bold face type.

377. **Naarman niya** *an inda pagtios.*

Their suffering **is-known by-him.**

378. **Inbutang niya** *an iya dara sa natad.*

**He put-down in-the yard** the-things he was-carrying.

Examples of verbal clauses which have no Topic:

379. *Nagauran na.*

It-is-raining already.

380. *Ginsabi ni Anghelito na dili man gayod siya sarawayon.*

It-was-said by Anghelito that he was really not mischievous.

381. *Kamingaw ko na nga dugay na kami wara makakadto!*

How-saddened I-am now that we-excl have-not been-able-to-go-there for a-long-time now!

### 8.3. Predicate Verb Classes

There are fifteen root classes which manifest the Predicate verb. These are distinguished on the basis of their co-occurrence, or lack of it, with one or more of the primary Voice affixes: MAG- (*M-AG-/N-AG-*, UM-, M-AKA-/N-AKA-, M-ANG-/N-ANG-, M-AKI-/N-AKI-, M-A-/N-A-), -ON, -AN, I-. In many of the dictionary entries the variations in the correlation of the grammatical and semantic functions in the predicate complements are also noted.

The Voice affixes given in the entries are the ones which have been found to be used with the particular root, but it is possible that a given listing is incomplete because the analysis of verbs is still in progress.

In Declarative Clause Class I there is only one obligatory element, the Predicate. The head of the Predicate phrase is manifested by any member of Verb Stem Class I (VC1). No subject occurs in this clause type but peripheral complements of location and time may also occur. The verb in this class is usually inflected for Subjective Voice, but a few roots occur without any inflection at all.

Verb Stem Class I consists of only a few members, most of which represent acts of nature. Representative members of Verb Stem Class I are the following:

|                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>uran</i> 'rain'        | <i>bagyo</i> 'storm'      |
| <i>hangin</i> 'wind'      | <i>kidlat</i> 'lightning' |
| <i>kilat</i> 'lightning'  | <i>linti</i> 'lightning'  |
| <i>tun-og</i> 'dew falls' |                           |

Sentences which illustrate this verb stem class are given below.

382. *Taud-taod dumulom an mundo, humangin kag kumidlat. Umuran sin tudu-tudo.*

Shortly the world was-darkened, the **wind-blew** and **it-lightninged**. **It-rained** heavily.

383. *Niyan, myintras nagabiyaha sinda, nagbagyo.*

Now, while they were-journeying, **it-stormed**.

In Declarative Clause Class II there is only one obligatory predicate complement, the subject, which is correlated with the semantic role of experiencer, and is signaled to be Topic by the Subjective Voice of the verb. There are optional but peripheral complements to the predicate of location and time.

Predicates of this clause type are manifested by members of Verb Stem Class II (VC2). Many of the members of this stem class are descriptive adjectival-like roots inflected with either *mag-* or *ma-*. Representative members of Verb Stem Class II are given in the list below.

|                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>damo</i> 'multiply'        | <i>lumsi</i> 'become pale'    |
| <i>burak</i> 'bloom'          | <i>tugas</i> 'become hard'    |
| <i>butod</i> 'inflate, bulge' | <i>sigpit</i> 'become narrow' |
| <i>kulog</i> 'ache'           | <i>taba</i> 'become fat'      |
| <i>ngangol</i> 'become dull'  | <i>ulat</i> 'become scarred'  |

Sentences which illustrate this verb stem class are given below.

384. *Dili nagdugay nagdamo idto na tanom.*

In no-time-at-all that plant multiplied.

385. *Myintras nagadako an bata an tiyan san iloy nagabutod man paluwas.*

As the child grows-bigger the abdomen of-the mother bulges outward.

386. *Hadlok ako na kadaka magtaba kag magtugas an mga lawas pareho san amon mga anak.*

I'm afraid their bodies might get fat and muscular/hard like our-excl children.

In the Declarative Clause Class III there are three nuclear phrases: the predicate, subject and referent. The predicate is manifested by members of Verb Stem Class III (VC3) and are topicalized by either the Subjective or Referent Voices.

Subject is correlated with the semantic functions of actor and experiencer. It occurs as a genitive noun phrase when it is not Topic.

The Referent is correlated with the semantic function of location. It occurs as a dative noun phrase when it is not Topic of the clause. Referent is optional when it is not Topic.

When the predicate complements are Topic of the clause, they are marked by a nominative noun phrase.

Representative members of Verb Stem Class III are the following.

|                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>alupuop</i> 'fog over' | <i>agay</i> 'flow' |
|---------------------------|--------------------|

|                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>lupad</i> 'fly'   | <i>kubal</i> 'blister'    |
| <i>lupa</i> 'rot'    | <i>tun-og</i> 'dew falls' |
| <i>hubag</i> 'swell' | <i>harok</i> 'kiss'       |

Sentences which illustrate this verb stem class are given below.

387. *Basi maghubag kag maganana pa an samad.*  
The wound might swell and drain-pus in-addition.
388. *Usad na klasi san mga lamok an nagaistar sa tubig na dili nagaagay.*  
One kind of mosquito is that-one which dwells in water which is not flowing.
389. *Nagalupa na ina na prutas.*  
That fruit is-rotting already.

In Declarative Clause Class IV there is a predicate and three predicate complements: subject, object and referent but only subject and object can be topicalized. The predicate is manifested by members of Verb Stem Class IV (VC4) and may be inflected for either of two Voices: Subjective or Objective.

Subject is correlated with agent. The subject occurs as a genitive noun phrase when it is not Topic.

Object is correlated with goal and occurs as a genitive noun phrase when it is not Topic with one exception. When the object represents a person, then it occurs as a dative noun phrase. When the subject or object is the Topic of the clause, then it is marked by a nominative noun phrase.

An optional Referent complement occurs as a dative noun phrase and marks either location or purpose. It is never topicalized in this clause type.

Representative members of Verb Stem Class IV are given in the list below.

|                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>badli</i> 'dislike'  | <i>ag-ag</i> 'sift'      |
| <i>baha</i> 'flood'     | <i>hurab</i> 'graze'     |
| <i>ayat</i> 'challenge' | <i>awat</i> 'interfere'  |
| <i>amular</i> 'molest'  | <i>bulong</i> 'heal'     |
| <i>abir</i> 'attempt'   | <i>dasig</i> 'encourage' |

Sentences which illustrate this verb stem class are given below.

390. *Ginbabadli na an bata didto sa inda duta.*  
The boy was-dissatisfied being-there on their land.
391. *Ginaag-ag niya an arina.*  
The flour is-being-sifted by-her.
392. *Ginbaha na an amon balay sana na bagyo.*  
Our-excl house was-flooded already by-that typhoon.

In Declarative Clause Class V there is a predicate and three predicate complements: subject, object and referent. The predicate of this clause type is manifested by members of Verb

Stem Class V (VC5) and can be inflected by either of three Voices: the Subjective, the Objective or the Referent. When the complements are Topic of the clause, they are marked by a nominative noun phrase. When they are not Topic, they are marked by a genitive or dative noun phrase.

Subject is correlated with agent of the clause action. Object is correlated with goal of the action. Referent marks the location of the action and is marked by a dative noun phrase when it is not Topic of the clause.

Representative members of Verb Stem Class V are given in the list below.

|                           |                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>bunal</i> 'whip'       | <i>kab-ot</i> 'reach'          |
| <i>kagat</i> 'bite'       | <i>kagis</i> 'shave'           |
| <i>higot</i> 'tie'        | <i>husay</i> 'arrange, settle' |
| <i>kadto</i> 'go far off' | <i>kagod</i> 'grate'           |
| <i>ati</i> 'dirty'        | <i>abog</i> 'dust'             |

Sentences which illustrate this verb stem class are given below.

393. *Ako an magabunal sa imo.*

I am the-one-who will-whip you.

394. *Higutan naton sin maayo an alimango sa basket.*

We-incl will-tie the crab well in-the basket.

395. *Husayon niyo an iyo kaso sa husgado.*

Settle your-pl case in court. (Lit. Let your-pl case be-settled by-you-pl in court.)

In Declarative Clause Class VI there is a predicate verb and three predicate complements: the subject, the object and the accessory. The subject is correlated with the agent of the verb action, the object is correlated with the patient, and the accessory is correlated with the instrument or thing used in the performance of the action.

The predicate is manifested by Verb Stem Class VI (VC6) and the verb can be inflected by either the Subjective, Objective or Accessory Voice. When the complements are Topic of the clause, they are marked by a nominative noun phrase.

When not Topic of the clause, the predicate complements are marked by genitive noun phrases with the exception that if the accessory represents a person it is marked by a dative noun phrase.

Representative members of Verb Stem Class VI are given in the list below.

|                              |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>arado</i> 'plow'          | <i>pitad</i> 'step'      |
| <i>ahas</i> 'remove'         | <i>balhin</i> 'transfer' |
| <i>ataman</i> 'take care of' | <i>suay</i> 'argue'      |
| <i>sugal</i> 'gamble'        | <i>pisog</i> 'hatch'     |
| <i>sabat</i> 'answer'        | <i>dayaw</i> 'praise'    |

Sentences which illustrate this verb stem class are given below.

396. *An ama nagaarado sa kabas-an.*  
The father is-plowing in the rice-field.
397. *Puede nimo iarado ini na karabaw.*  
You can plow-with this water-buffalo.
398. *Nano an isabat ta sani?*  
What shall we-incl answer this-fellow?
399. *Dili mo ako suayon san akon gusto.*  
Do-not be-arguing-with me about-what I want.

Declarative Clause Class VII has a predicate manifested by Verb Stem Class VII (VC7) and three predicate complements: the subject, referent and accessory. Verb Stem Class VII can be inflected by any of the Subjective, Referent or Accessory voices. The subject is correlated with *agent* and is marked by a genitive noun phrase when not the Topic of the clause. The referent is correlated with the location or indirect object of the verb action and marked by a dative noun phrase when not the Topic. The accessory is correlated with the beneficiary or patient of the action and is marked by a genitive noun phrase. When the predicate complements are Topic of the clause, they are marked by a nominative noun phrase.

Representative members of Verb Stem Class VII are given below.

|                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| <i>hatag</i> 'give'   | <i>bantay</i> 'guard'  |
| <i>bayad</i> 'pay'    | <i>hawan</i> 'weed'    |
| <i>itsa</i> 'throw'   | <i>butang</i> 'put'    |
| <i>pili</i> 'choose'  | <i>simba</i> 'worship' |
| <i>banlaw</i> 'rinse' | <i>laba</i> 'launder'  |

Sentences which illustrate this verb stem class are given below.

400. *Lutuon kag dunuton ini bag-o ihatag sa bata.*  
Cook and mash this before giving-it to-the child.
401. *Ihawan daw ako niyo sani na parti didi san uma.*  
You-pl must cut-the-grass here in-this part of-the field for me.
402. *O, hain an imo pilion sana na duha, edyukated o ilitirate?*  
Now, which of those two will you choose, educated or illiterate?

Declarative Clause Class VIII consists of a predicate manifested by Verb Stem Class VIII (VC8) and four predicate complements: subject, object, referent and accessory. All of these can occur as the Topic of a clause. When they occur as Topic, they are marked by a nominative noun phrase. The verbs of these clauses have the potential to be inflected by any of the four Voices: Subjective, Objective, Referent or Accessory.

Subject represents the agent and is marked by a genitive noun phrase when it is not the Topic of a clause. Object

represents the patient or victim of the action and is marked by a genitive noun phrase when it is not Topic. Referent represents location, source, indirect object or beneficiary and is marked by a dative noun phrase when it is not Topic. The accessory represents the instrument or item used in the action or the beneficiary of the action and is marked by a genitive noun phrase when it is not Topic.

All four predicate complements seldom occur at the same time, although this is permissible. Object is optional in accessory Voice clauses of this type. The referent and accessory are optional in all clauses of this type when they are not Topic.

Representative members of Verb Stem Class VIII are given below.

|                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>dara</i> 'carry/bring' | <i>kuha</i> 'get/take' |
| <i>pahid</i> 'wipe'       | <i>sira</i> 'destroy'  |
| <i>bakal</i> 'buy'        | <i>gabot</i> 'pull'    |
| <i>agaw</i> 'snatch'      | <i>pukpok</i> 'pound'  |
| <i>pili</i> 'choose'      | <i>baton</i> 'receive' |

Sentences which illustrate the use of the verbs of Verb Stem Class VIII are given below.

403. *Darahon mo an kanding sa kadinghutan.*  
Take the goat to-the meadow. (Lit. Let the goat be-taken by-you to-the meadow.)
404. *Magpili kamo sin pinakamaisog sa iyo.*  
Choose the bravest among you-pl.
405. *Bakalan mo ako sin duha na sibubog.*  
Buy two mackerel for me.
406. *Ini na trapo an imo ipahid sana na basa.*  
This cloth is what you will-use-to-wipe that wetness.

Declarative Clause Class IX consists of a predicate manifested by Verb Stem Class IX (VC9) and two predicate complements: the subject and the accessory. These predicates are inflected only by Subjective and Accessory Voices respectively. When the subject and accessory complements are Topic of the clause, they are marked as nominative noun phrases. When they are not Topic, they are marked as genitive noun phrases.

Subject represents the agent of the action and Accessory represents either the patient or the beneficiary.

Representative members of Verb Stem Class IX are given below.

|                                 |                               |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>balod</i> 'make wavey'       | <i>basura</i> 'trash'         |
| <i>lublob</i> 'immerse'         | <i>hurom</i> 'soak'           |
| <i>tanom sa isip</i> 'remember' | <i>tuklang</i> 'push'         |
| <i>ulay</i> 'pole carry'        | <i>tabag</i> 'carry by teeth' |
| <i>singhot</i> 'inhale'         | <i>pugsa</i> 'crush'          |

Sentences which illustrate the use of the verbs of Verb Stem Class IX are given below.

407. *Ilublob ini sa malabinhod na tubig.*  
Let this be-immersed in warm water.
408. *Iulay anay ako sani na tubi pakadto sa balay.*  
First pole-carry this water to the house for me.
409. *Nag-ulay siya sin duha ka lata na tubi.*  
He pole-carried two water cans.
410. *Gintabag san ido an karne.*  
The dog carried the meat away-with-its-teeth.

Declarative Clause Class X consists of a predicate and two predicate complements. The predicate is manifested by any member of Verb Stem Class X (VC10) inflected for either Objective or Referent Voice and two predicate complements: an object correlated with the semantic role of patient and a referent correlated with the semantic role of goal. When these complements are Topic of the clause, they are manifested as a nominative noun phrase. When they are not Topic, they occur as genitive noun phrases.

Representative members of Verb Stem Class X are the following:

|                             |                                  |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>tibayon</i> 'strengthen' | <i>imbudo</i> 'funnel'           |
| <i>agbon</i> 'dust'         | <i>ngalas</i> 'surprise'         |
| <i>kimay</i> 'be maimed'    | <i>hamabaw</i> 'make shallow'    |
| <i>hataas</i> 'heighten'    | <i>hilo<sub>2</sub></i> 'poison' |
| <i>hilwas</i> 'pronounce'   | <i>katorse</i> 'become fourteen' |

Sentences which illustrate the use of the verbs of Verb Stem Class X are given below.

411. **Kimayon** ko an imo kamot sani na martilyo.  
Your hand **will-be-maimed** by-me with-this hammer.
412. **Tibayon** mo an imo sadiri.  
**Strengthen** yourself.
413. **Agbunan** mo sin dyutay.  
**Dust-it** a-bit with-ash.
414. **Imbuduhan** ko ini na sim.  
This galvanized-tin-roofing **will-be-made-into-a-funnel** by-me.

Declarative Clause Class XI consists of a predicate and three predicate complements: the object, the referent and the accessory. The predicate is manifested by any member of the Verb Stem Class XI (VC11) inflected by Objective, Referent or Accessory Voice. The object complement is correlated with the patient semantic role and is marked by a genitive noun phrase when it is not the Topic of the clause. The referent is correlated with the semantic role of beneficiary and is marked



by a dative noun phrase when not Topic. The accessory complement is correlated with the accessory semantic role and is marked by a genitive noun phrase when not Topic. When any of these are Topic, they are marked with a nominative noun phrase

All the members of Verb Stem Class XI are given below. Because of the few members of this class there is reason to suspect that perhaps the analysis is incomplete and that they might yet fit in other classes.

|                              |                         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>taason</i> 'increase'     | <i>balikutot</i> 'roll' |
| <i>asunto</i> 'file a brief' | <i>gitik</i> 'tickle'   |
| <i>tibay</i> 'strengthen'    |                         |

Sentences which illustrate the use of the verbs of Verb Stem Class XI are given below.

415. *Itaas an iya mga tiil, dili an ulo.*  
Raise his feet, not the head.
416. *Taason mo an imo pasinsya.*  
Increase your patience.
417. *Balikututan san pisi si Juan.*  
Roll-up the rope for Juan.
418. *Ginaasuntuhan niya ina na tawo.*  
He is-filing-a-court-case-against that person.

Declarative Clause Class XII consists of a predicate and two predicate complements: an object complement and an accessory. The predicate is manifested by Verb Stem Class XII (VC12) and inflected by either the Referent or Accessory Voice. The referent complement is correlated with the patient or goal semantic roles and is marked by a dative noun phrase when not the Topic. The accessory is correlated with the instrument semantic role and is marked by a genitive noun phrase when not Topic. When any of these are Topic, they are marked by a nominative noun phrase.

The only members of this class are given below. This also is a class which further analysis may show unnecessary.

|                                 |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>himasmas</i> 'revive'        | <i>tarong</i> 'mix in eggplant' |
| <i>tiaw</i> 'curse'             | <i>taga</i> 'give'              |
| <i>lugar</i> 'make opportunity' | <i>datog</i> 'weigh down'       |

Sentences which illustrate the use of the verbs of Verb Stem Class XII are given below.

419. *Himasmasan mo siya.*  
Revive her.
420. *Ihimasmas mo ini sa iya.*  
Use this to revive her.
421. *Tagaan mo sinda sin isda.*  
Give them a fish.

422. *Tarungan mo an linaga na karne.*  
 Mix-eggplant into the meat stew.

Declarative Clause Class XIII consists of a predicate and two predicate complements: the object and accessory. The predicate is manifested by Verb Stem Class XIII (VC13) and may be inflected by either the Objective or Accessory Voice. The object complement is correlated with the patient semantic role and is marked by a genitive noun phrase when it is not Topic. The accessory complement is correlated with the accessory semantic role and is marked by a genitive noun phrase when it is not Topic. When any of these are Topic, they are marked by a nominative noun phrase.

The only members of Verb Stem Class XIII are given below.

|                                 |                             |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>abat</i> 'scare'             | <i>abo</i> 'put ash on'     |
| <i>taludtod</i> 'hit the spine' | <i>siko</i> 'elbow someone' |
| <i>bulsa</i> 'pocket something' | <i>barang</i> 'curse'       |
| <i>luko</i> 'deceive'           |                             |

Sentences which illustrate the verbs of Verb Stem Class XIII are given below.

423. *Abaton ta an mga paraagi.*  
 Let us-incl scare the passers-by.
424. *Dili mo ibulsa an kwarta san gobyirno.*  
 Do not pocket the government's money.
425. *Dili mo lukuhon an imo mga ginikanan.*  
 Do not deceive your parents.
426. *Sikuhon mo si Cleofe sa bayhon.*  
 Elbow Cleofe in the face.

Verb Stem Class XIV (VC14) is a class of residue stems for which the data are incomplete and no specific class can be assigned on the basis of the information available in the texts. The verbs of this class are marked for whatever verb affixation is known from the texts. These are usually stems for which only a single verb form has been found, but for which it is suspected other forms exist.

Representative verbs of this class are given below.

|   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| <i>abaga</i> 'shoulder'                 | <i>aso</i> 'smoke'          |
| <i>baklaw</i> 'be made a bracelet'      | <i>bunglay</i> 'use a bolo' |
| <i>duso<sub>2</sub></i> 'be gas pained' | <i>suklat</i> 'be touched'  |

The following sentences illustrate verbs of Verb Stem Class XIV.

427. *Gin-abaga ko an tanan niya na gastos.*  
 All her expenses were-shouldered by-me.

428. *Butangan ko an akon bado sin alkampor agod dili kuratsahon.*  
I will-put mothballs in my clothing so-that they will not be-eaten-by-cockroaches.
429. *Ruluha an mata ni Manuel san suklaton ni Crispin.*  
Manuel's eye watered when Crispin accidentally-touched-it.

### Organization of the Dictionary

The fields of the main dictionary entries are organized in the following sequential order within each entry although many entries do not have all of the fields:

1. The lexical entry, i.e., a citation form, appears in the first position in the entry in bold face type.  
Example: **saba**
2. A homonym number is a subscript on the lexical entry.  
Example: **saba<sub>1</sub>**
3. Pronunciation is given in the second position in brackets: [ ]. The main concern here is to show where accent or stress falls in the word.  
Example: [sábà]
4. If the lexical entry is a borrowed word, it will be indicated in the third position by the word From: and an abbreviation for the language from which the word is borrowed.  
Example: **saba<sub>2</sub>** From: Ceb
5. In fourth position is an abbreviation in italics for the part of speech of the entry. In addition, verb class is also marked in brackets in this position.  
Example: **magsábà** v [c2].
6. If the entry has more than one sense meaning, the number for the first sense, 1), occurs in fifth position just before the gloss of the word. Succeeding sense numbers will occur immediately before each different sense.  
Example: **sabat**...1) answer. 2) sass.
7. The gloss appears in sixth position.  
Example: roadblock.
8. An expanded definition or comments may occur in seventh position immediately following the gloss.  
Example: **sabat**...1) answer, reply. Also means to do vocal activity together such as singing, praying, reciting perhaps in response to a leader.
9. If the scientific identification of the entry is known, it will appear in eighth position in

italics.

Example: **sab-a**...banana. *Musa sapientum* var. *compressa*.

10. If an example sentence is included it will be given in italic type in ninth position.  
Example: *Igwa kami sin tinanok na sab-a*.
11. The example sentence will be followed by the translation into English.  
Example: We-excl have a boiled *sab-a* banana.
12. If the translation of the example is free, a literal translation may follow.  
Example: Pour-soup-on your rice. Lit: Soup your rice.
13. Encyclopedic information is given next if it is required to elaborate on the definition of the entry.  
Example: A chupa is equivalent to one salmon can full, about a 12 oz. can.
14. If there are any restrictions on the use of the entry word, they will be given next.  
Example: **sin**...Marks the indefinite genitive common noun phrase to indicate attribution of the phrase to another noun or verb.
15. Any synonyms are given next following the abbreviation Syn: if they are synonymous to the whole entry. Otherwise they are given at the part of the entry where the meanings are synonymous.  
Example: Syn: *lubngan* 'burial place'
16. Any antonyms are given after synonyms.  
Example: Ant: *lusad* 'descend'
17. Minor entries will usually be brief and always have a cross reference to the main entry to which they are related. They may also be cross referenced to other words. It will be marked as Cf:.  
Example: CF: *bukya*, 'large jellyfish'.
18. A variant of the main entry is given last in the entry or with the appropriate subentry.  
Example: Variant: *sadi-sadi*.
19. The practical orthography or alphabet used in this dictionary uses only *i* for the high front vowel in native Masbatenyo words. However, both *i* and *e* are used as needed in borrowed words.
20. Subentries are either inflected forms, idiomatic expressions or derived forms of the main entry and, in general, follow the same organization as main entries.
21. Affixes are listed as main entries in the same alphabetical order whether they are prefixes, infixes or suffixes. Subentries of

affix entries are example words in which they occur.