A MARANAO DICTIONARY

Edited by

Howard P. McKaughan
Batua Al-Macaraya

Contents

Preface

This revision of *A Maranao Dictionary* has been undertaken to take advantage of current computer technology. The 1967 edition, published by the University of Hawaii Press, was formatted on the IBM 7040 and 1401 computers. The result was a large volume typeset in uppercase characters. Since that edition has long been out of print, we set about to produce the dictionary in a more acceptable form with software available from the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL).

The revision includes basically a reformatting in a more acceptable dictionary style. This has been done with the help of staff from the Summer Institute of Linguistics. Barbara Altork of that institute typeset the dictionary. Her assistance and that of the many others of the SIL is greatly appreciated.

Engracia Macaraya has been of immeasurable assistance in the preparation of this revision. Barbara McKaughan has also helped with proof reading and general compilation. Charlotte Barnhart keyboarded the entire dictionary, utilizing the coding system required for the typesetting. Many others have helped with the mechanics. Batua Al-Macaraya and the undersigned gratefully acknowledge this assistance, apart from which the revision would not have been completed.

The University of Hawaii Press has given permission to publish the revision in the Philippines, a task undertaken by the De La Salle University Press and the Summer Institute of Linguistics. The assistance of the personnel in both institutions is also gratefully acknowledged.

This revision includes first the formatting mentioned above. In addition we have updated the spelling of the Maranao words, included designations for the parts of speech, and specified the source for most derivations. We have also listed many of the derivations under their sources. Another feature of the revision is the additional information contained in the index. In this respect, we have added the glosses for Maranao entries each time the entry occurs. This allows the user to compare Maranao words that overlap semantically, though it results in redundancy.

The Introduction gives a grammar sketch, and indicates other devices to make the material as useful as possible.

As in the first edition, we acknowledge the preliminary nature of this work. We have not expanded the entries, nor have we augmented the glosses originally given. We believe that giving the prototypical meanings of Maranao words is useful, and that the information in the index will help not only the nonspeaker of Maranao, but also the Maranao desiring to increase their knowledge of English.

It is our hope that additional research by others will someday produce a monolingual dictionary, fully expanded, covering not only more of the richness of the language, but also fuller indications of the meanings. We hope that this revision will prove as useful to others as it has been for us to compile it.

Howard P. McKaughan

Abbreviations

adj.	adjective
adv.	adverb
conj.	conjunction
derv.	derivation
det.	determiner
excl.	exclamation
lig.	ligature
n.	noun
part.	participle
pro.	pronoun
v.	verb

Introduction

1. General

Part I of this work contains over 18,500 Maranao entries glossed generally by two to four English words or phrases. The goal has been to give the prototypical meaning of the Maranao rather than to give the full semantic range of a word. These Maranao entries are either base words or derivations.

Most entries that are derivations indicate the root from which they are derived. The selection of derivations has been difficult since word formation is very productive in Maranao. Basically, though not always, a derivation has been selected if its meaning cannot be predicted from the base form. An attempt has been made to avoid entries which are base words amplified by inflection. Further research is needed on derivation in Maranao. As an aid to the user, we have cross referenced derivations by indicating them under their roots. However, the user should turn to the basic entry of derivations for the full gloss thereof. We have also separated homophonous forms with subscript numerals, without any particular order as to primacy of use.

Over 3,000 Maranao words have been illustrated by Maranao sentences freely translated into English. The sentences are intended primarily to give the reader examples of Maranao syntax rather than a careful selection of semantic values. Words chosen for illustration are from multiple entries of Maranao words glossed by single English words or phrases as noted in Part II of the dictionary. Time and space have not permitted us to illustrate all such multiple entries, but enough have been given to afford the reader a sampling of Maranao sentence types as well as to distinguish some meanings otherwise obscure.

Over 700 popular Maranao plant names have been identified with their scientific equivalents. Lt. Col. Demetrio Mendoza, then Chief Botanist of the National Museum of the Philippines was responsible for identifications, which he made for the most part on a field trip with the first author in the summer of 1964. Dr. George Gillet of the University of Hawaii checked the scientific entries for accuracy. The efforts of these men have been appreciated. We had hoped to do a similar study of the names of animal life of Lanao del Sur, but have been unable to do more than make a few identifications, using certain manuscripts available to us.

Because the Maranao entries are stems without inflectional affixes, the user will not find in the dictionary every form he/she encounters in the language. Upon inspection of a form, the user must first locate the root much as is the case for classical languages such as Greek or Latin. For example, *pepaengolog* comes from *olog* 'fall'; *kaepakitabasan* comes from *tabas* 'cut'; *pepaenapo'on* comes from *dapo'* 'alight'. We have included in this introduction a sketch of the grammar of Maranao, to aid the user in identifying base forms.

Key English words and phrases have been cited as glosses for the Maranao. The glosses are separated by semi-colons and appear in alphabetical order in Part II of the dictionary. The English indexed items are single words or phrases followed by the Maranao entry found in the main body of the dictionary. The Maranao entry after an English indexed item is then followed by its full gloss whether a single word or phrase, or multiple words and/or phrases. Every Maranao entry which has been glossed by the particular English indexed item appears after that English entry with its full gloss. This leads to redundancy in the English index. However, we believe the added information in one place will be valuable for users, whether Maranao speakers wanting to add to or improve their English vocabulary or English speakers wanting as much information as possible in one place about Maranao word meanings.

It should be noted, however, that in this research we have worked from Maranao to English, and not from English to Maranao. More extended definitions of the Maranao must be given eventually to augment the usefulness of the dictionary. The authors, even with this revision, consider the work to be more a glossary than a dictionary—an initial step to future monolingual Maranao dictionaries. We hope there will continue to be expansions, changes, improvements, and other works that will replace this edition.

The major differences in this revision from the first edition, published in 1967, are as follows: a more acceptable format due to the computer technology available now, but not in 1967; a spelling change due to Maranao preferences; inclusion of parts of speech; inclusion of the principle voice affixes that occur with verbs; the citation of the base forms of derivations and their cross referencing under the root; and more information in the English to Maranao index.

2. Phonological Survey

The following symbols have been used for the Maranao alphabet: /a/, /b/, /d/, /ae/, /e/, /g/, /h/, /i/, /k/, /i̜/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /ng/, /o/, /p/, /r/, /s/, /t/, /w/, /y/. Most of the consonants are pronounced with their usual phonetic value. The /ʔ/ indicates the glottal stop (indicated with a /q/ in the first edition of this dictionary), /ng/ the velar nasal as in *sing*, and /r/ a flap, as is the /t/ in *later*.

The vowel sounds, on the other hand, are not to be equated with English pronunciations. The letter /a/ is usually pronounced as the /a/ of *father (tabas* 'cut'), though it may sometimes be heard by the American a bit higher and thus as the /a/ of *sofa*. The letter /i/ is usually pronounced as the /i/ of *machine* (*lima* 'five'), though in some positions (antepenultimate, or even penultimate syllables) it varies almost to the /e/ of *met* (*lamisa'an* 'table'). The /o/ varies between the /ui/ of *suit*, the /oo/ of *soot*, and the /oa/ of *boat* (*dato* 'chief', *solotan* 'sultan'). The pronunciation is often the high back sound [u], especially in ultimate position, but the variation to the American ear is striking.

The digraph /ae/ in Maranao represents the Philippine *pepet* vowel for which the American has no equivalent. It is technically a central high vowel and is pronounced with the tongue in a fairly high position with considerable tension. It resembles the /u/ in *just* in the common rapid pronunciation [jıst]. The /e/ in Maranao is central like the *schwa* (/a/ in *sofa*), but it is mid tense, or perhaps high lax, a bit lower than the *pepet* and not as tense. Examples of contrasts in Maranao include: *baegi* 'fate', *begi 'give'*, *bagi* 'divide', *begay* 'gift', *bagay* 'peer', *besaeg* 'cheer', *baeseg* 'poke', *baego* 'new', *bago* 'body', *begok* 'non-barking dog'. Unfortunately, the *pepet* and the *schwa* were not distinguished in the first edition of the dictionary. We used the letter /e/ for both.

The /w/ and /y/ in Maranao are non-syllabic varieties of the /o/ and /i/ respectively. In the first edition of the dictionary, we wrote these sounds with the /o/ and /i/, but later, after an orthography conference and more experience with Maranao readers and writers, opted for indicating the non-syllabic sounds with the semi-vowels. The user will note that the semi-vowels occur in general non-adjacent to a consonant (*aya* 'this'). A more technical statement may be found in McKaughan's *The Inflection and Syntax of Maranao Verbs* (1958).

3. Parts of Speech

Parts of speech may be defined morphologically, syntactically or semantically. For example, morphologically defined parts of speech are determined by co-occurrence with or without affixes. Maranao has three parts of speech defined in this way: particles, which are short words that never occur with any affixes; pronouns, which are a closed list of forms to indicate person, number, and certain grammatical relations; and full stems, which occur with or without affixes. This last group forms the bulk of Maranao words.

However, for dictionary purposes, morphological criteria are not sufficient. We use a combination of morphological, syntactic and semantic criteria to define parts of speech for this revision. Maranao has the following parts of speech: Pronouns, Nouns, Adjectives, Adverbs, Conjunctions, Exclamations, Determiners, Ligatures, Particles, and Verbs. In this revision, we have indicated the most prominent parts of speech for each entry, but users should be aware of the fact that the Maranao has a great deal of flexibility in this respect. The same word base often may function as a noun in one context, a verb in another and an adjective in another. For example, almost any noun can occur in the frame, _____ *sekaniyan*. 'He is a _____.' *Gordiya sekaniyan.* 'He is a guard.' The noun, *gordiya* 'guard, watchman', functions here as a syntactic verb. Adjective-like words also may function as syntactic verbs, and are often translated as

English predicate adjectives. For example, *datar* means 'like', 'equal', 'same as', and is used in the following sentence: *So wata' na datar o ama' iyan.* 'The child is like his father.' In this case *datar* again is a syntactic verb. However, we do not believe the semantics needed in a dictionary can be captured by designating entries relative only to their syntactic (or morphological) uses. Semantics must play an important part in the designations of parts of speech for the dictionary. Here, our primary aim is to give the user a semantic feel for the Maranao entry rather than the grammatical categories of words. So designations of parts of speech in the dictionary are meant as aids to the usual lexical meanings of the words rather than hard and fast grammatical categories. We turn now to a brief characterization of the different parts of speech.

3.1 Pronouns

Pronouns (pro.) may replace noun phrases which are introduced by the determiners (*so, o, sa, ko* and others; see Section 7.12). There are four sets of pronouns in Maranao.

Set I	Set II	Set III	Set IV	
ako	aken	*raken*	*saken*	'I'
ka	ngka/ka	*reka*	*seka*	'thou, you'
sekaniyan	niyan/iyan	*rekaniyan*	*sekaniyan*	'he, she, it'
kami	mi/ami	*rekami*	*sekami*	'we-not-you'
tano	tano	*rektano*	*sektano*	'we-all'
ta	ta	*rekta*	*sekta*	'we-two'
kano	niyo/iyo	*rekano*	*sekano*	'you'
siran	ran/iran	*kiran*	*siran*	'they'

In Set II, the first of two forms occurs after a word ending with a vowel, and the second after a word ending with a consonant, except *ran/iran*, where the first follows a word ending in /i/ or /y/, and the second follows all other words.

The glosses indicate the differences in person and number. (See McKaughan, "Semantic Components of Pronoun Systems.") Sets I, II, and III mark case-like grammatical relations which are also indicated elsewhere by the determiners (Section 7.12). Set IV indicates emphasis as well as the same case marked by Set I.

3.2 Particles

Particles, or words which are not inflected with affixes, may be divided into several parts of speech according to their meanings and their functions. We designate the following by their traditional names.

3.21 Adverbs (adv.) add to the meaning of phrases, or introduce certain clauses. Examples include *anda* 'where', *peman* 'again', *imanto* 'now', *den* [emphasis], *di'* 'no'. Sentence illustrations are *Anda ka gomegenek.* 'Where are you staying.' *Ay arga' o maregas imanto.* 'What is the price of rice now.'

3.22 Conjunctions (conj.) coordinate words, phrases or clauses. Examples include *a go* 'and', *ka* 'because' as seen in *Boyanga ngka so apir ka a go* (conj.) *boyanga ngka mambo'* (adv.) *a lima ngka.* (open you det fan your and open you also lig. hand your) 'Open you fan, and open your hand also.' *Di'* (adv.) *ngka tayongi so ngirong o koda' ka* (conj.) *ababan ka niyan.* (not you hold det nose det horse, because bite you she/he) 'Do not hold the nose of the horse, because she will bite you.'

3.23 Exclamations (excl.) either may stand alone, or as parts of phrases in order to add some sort of emphasis. Examples are *adaday* 'ouch', and *ataga* 'excuse me'.

3.24 Determiners (det.) mark grammatical relations in sentences and usually introduce noun phrases. Examples are *so*, basically the subject marker, and *o* the actor (when not the subject) or the source marker. (See sentence illustrations in 3.22 above for examples.)

3.25 Ligatures (lig.) link words or phrases. For example, *a* links appositives, and *na* links subject and predicate when the subject occurs first: *bengis a taw* 'clumsy person'.

3.26 Particles (part.) are all other words which cannot be inflected not specified above. The interrogative marker *ba* is the primary example: *Ba da' a arga' reka o kangginawa'i.* (question-marker negative lig. value to-you det friendship) 'Is friendship of no value to you?'

3.3 Nouns

Word bases (roots) may function as nouns (n.). Even when inflected, they function substantivally when preceded by the determiners. That is, phrases introduced by determiners are substantival. For example, *so sipa'* is 'the ball'; and *so mama* 'the man'. The roots *sipa'* and *mama*, 'ball' and 'man' respectively, seem to be nouns in their very semantic value. On the other hand, *tabas* is the root for 'to cut', seemingly a verb. Preceded by a determiner like *so*, the phrase *so tabas* becomes 'a cut', or 'a cutting instrument'. The verb *tomabas* (*tabas* with the infix *-om-*) in the phrase *so tomabas* becomes 'one who cuts'. In dictionary entries, we have designated roots like *sipa'* and *mama* nouns, and those like *tabas*, verbs. At times, in the body of the dictionary, we have designated a word as an adjective and a verb (adj/v.) or a noun and a verb (n/v.) to save space.

3.4 Adjectives

We have designated semantically descriptive words in this revision as adjectives (adj.). We include words meaning things like 'small, big, agile, disabled, shy, crooked, lazy, clumsy,' and the like. Often such words are syntactically verbs in Maranao and occur as predicate adjectives in English. Example: *Baraba' so manga lima niyan.* (clumsy determiner plural-marker hand his) 'His hands are clumsy.' In this sentence, *baraba'* describes or characterizes 'his hands' and occurs in a syntactic verbal position (unaffixed). We have chosen to designate *baraba'* an adjective in the dictionary for semantic reasons.

Adjectives often stand in apposition with a noun. Note the phrase *so bengis a taw*. The words *bengis* and *taw* are joined by the ligature *a* and are in apposition. *Taw* is a noun meaning 'person'. We have chosen to designate *bengis* an adjective, meaning 'irritable, quarrelsome'. The phrase means 'an irritable or quarrelsome person'.

Some examples of the semantic differences when the same Maranao word is used as a noun, adjective or verb follow.

	Noun	Adjective	Verb
barowang	ape, bear	primitive	behave like an ape or bear
baego	something new	new	renew, increase energy
benar	truth	true	affirm, confirm
bensi'	something cracked	cracked	to burst
bengel	deaf person	deaf	be deaf
beter	something straight	straight	stretch
balilid	hill	hilly	roll down a hill
barasipat	Psychologist	sensitive, observant	to discern

3.5 Verbs

Verbs (v.) are inflected and occur as the grammatical center of sentences in Maranao. For example *tomabas* occurs as the verbal center in *Tomabas ako sa dinis.* (cut I det cloth) 'I'll cut cloth.' Semantically, verbs predicate, and we have designated entries in the dictionary as verbs which express actions or states of being, and which can be inflected with the verbal affixes.

The following summary of verb inflection is meant to assist the user of the dictionary in finding complex forms, since we are not currently in a position to give an analytical lexicon of all forms which may occur.

4. Verb Inflection

The inflection of verbs is complicated by the number of categories marked and by certain conditional changes in the appearance (spelling) of the inflected forms (the morphophonemics). Categories include the indicative and obligatory modes; the general, aptative, distributive, causative, and aptative-causative aspects; the neutral, past, immediate future, and present progressive tenses; and the active, objective, referential, and instrumental voices.

4.1 Voices

Voice affixes mark the grammatical relationship between the main verb of the sentence and the phrase introduced by the determiner *so* (or a pronoun that will substitute for the *so*-phrase).

4.11 The **active** voice affix in the verb indicates that the *so*-phrase is the actor. (Parentheses within Maranao words enclose items under discussion; following a Maranao illustration, a word-for-word translation is given in parentheses with spaces to indicate the same word divisions as in the illustration, and hyphens connecting translations for a single word.) Illustration: *T(om)abas so mama sa dinis* (cut det man det coth) 'The man will cut cloth.' Note that the *so*-phrase is the actor of the action expressed in the word *tomabas*, which is *tabas* plus the infix *-om-*. We call *-om-* the active voice marker.

4.12 The **objective** voice for Maranao is marked by the suffix *-en*. Thus *Tabas(en) o baebay so mama* (cut-it det woman det man) 'The woman will cut the man;' or 'The man is the one whom the woman will cut;' or 'The man will be cut by the woman.' In this sentence the *so*-phrase is the direct recipient of the action—the direct object of the verb.

4.13 A third grammatical relation between the verb and a *so*-phrase, the **referential** voice, is indicated by the suffix *-an* : *Tabas(an) o baebay so mama* (cut-for det woman det man) 'The woman will cut it for the man;' or 'The man is the one for whom the woman will cut it.' Here the action is performed on behalf of the one designated by the determiner *so*. The *so*-phrase stands in an indirect relation to the verb. It may indirectly receive the action, be the location of the action, or be the associate or beneficiary of the action.

4.14 The fourth voice, **instrumental**, is indicated by the prefix *i-*: *(I)tabas o baebay sa dinis so gelat* (cut-with det woman det cloth det knife) 'It is with the knife that the woman will cut cloth;' or 'The woman will cut cloth with the knife.' With this voice the *so*-phrase (or its substitute) is again indirectly involved in the action, here either as the cause of it or the instrument used to bring it about.

We have avoided thus far characterizing the function of the *so*-phrase. Our position at this point is that the *so*-phrase is the **subject** of the sentence. In earlier works we designated this phrase as the *topic*, but we no longer hold this point of view. Arguments for and against the designation of the function of the *so*-phrase are reserved for other avenues. We should perhaps emphasize again here that the primary purpose of this grammatical sketch is to stress the inflectional forms rather than give a complete description of the Maranao syntax. We want to assist the user of the dictionary in locating complex Maranao words.

Most verbs in Maranao may occur with any of the four voices outlined above. Some verbs, however, are restricted to fewer than the four. When such cases have been observed, we indicate which of the four voices are possible by placing the characeristic voice affixes after the part of speech designation (*-om-* or *m-* for active, *-en* for objective, *-an* for referential and *i-* for instrumental). For example, **lala'**₁ 'to whip or beat' is limited to three of the four voices and is cited in the body of the dictionary as follows: **lala'**₁ *v.* *-om-*, *-an*, *i-* beat; whip. If no affixes occur after a verb, it is assumed that it may occur with any of the four voices. The user is warned, however, that not all verbs assumed to occur

with any of the four voices have been tested in frames to ascertain whether or not all four are possible. A few verbs do not permit any of the four voice affix forms. These are cited with **none** in bold face type following the part of speech designation (e.g., **aden** v. **none** there is).

4.2 Mode

The **obligatory** mode is marked in combination with the referential and objective voices. That is, the obligatory suffixes, -a and -i indicate both voice and obligation. The sentences *Tabas(a) o baebay so dinis* (must-cut-it det woman det cloth) 'The cloth is the thing the woman must cut' and *Tabas(i) o baebay sa dinis so lamisajan* (must-cut-on det woman det cloth det table) 'It is on the table that the woman must cut cloth' illustrate the obligatory mode with objective and referential voices respectively. The obligatory mode also occurs with the active and instrumental voices, but with these voices it is very limited.

The **indicative** mode is marked by the absence of an obligatory mode marker (see Section 5.23). When absent, the action is non-obligatory—i.e., indicative: *Tomabas ako sa dinis* (cut I det cloth) 'I'll cut cloth.'

4.3 Aspect

Aspect as used for Maranao refers to the kind of action found in the verb. Any of the aspects may be indicated along with the various voices.

4.31 A prefix *ka*- indicates that someone has the ability or the aptitude to act or that the action is possible. This aspect is called the **aptative**. Thus *(Ka)tabasen o baebay so dinis* (ObNAp-can-cut-it *o*-det woman *so*-det cloth) 'The cloth is what the woman can cut.' Warning: this prefix is homophonous with a derivational prefix *ka*-, and thus can be confusing when trying to identify forms. For the most part, the derivational form is used with derived nouns; while the aptative prefix occurs only in a verbal construction. See the introduction to Section 5 for abbreviations for voices, tenses, aspects, and modes.

4.32 An action may occur "distributed" over time, among several people or things, or in several ways. For example, *(Pan)abasan o baebay so dato sa dinis* (RND-cut-for *o*-det woman *so*-det chief *sa*-det cloth) 'It was for the chief that the woman cut up the cloth' or 'The woman cut the cloth for the chief many times or into several pieces.' The prefix *pang*- (with variations in form) marks this aspect, and is called the **distributive** marker. We will discuss the possible variations in form later (5.34).

Additional emphasis for the distributive may be obtained by a combination of the infix *-am-* and the prefix *pang-*: *(P-am-an)abasan o baebay so dato* (RND$_2$-cut-into-many-pieces *o*-det woman *so*-det chief) 'The woman will cut the cloth for the chief into tiny (many) pieces' or she will 'cut and cut it', or she 'really cut it many times for the chief.'

4.33 The causative aspect is indicated by either the prefix *paka*-, or the prefix *paki*- and signifies that someone permits or causes an action to take place. This aspect needs further study, since Robert Ward, a colleague working with the Maranao, indicates (correspondence and discussion) that the causative may be a system cutting across the paradigms as we present them in this sketch. We have suggested a system in which modes, aspects, and tenses all occur with the various voices. We have observed, however, that the causative and aptative may occur together, so the causative may not actually be an aspect, but another separate category altogether.

The prefix *paka*- occurs only with the objective voice, indicating that the *so*-phrase is the one caused to act: *(Paka)tabasen o mama so wata' sa karatas* (ObNC$_2$-cause/permit-cut-it *o*-det man *so*-det child *sa*-det paper) 'The child is the one whom the man will cause/permit to cut paper' or 'The man will allow the child to cut paper.'

The causative prefix *paki-* may occur with any of the voices including the objective, and when it occurs in this form, it indicates that the person caused to act is not the *so*-phrase. Note the following example: *(Paki)tabasen o mama ko wataj so karatas* (ObNC-cause-to-cut-it *o*-det man det *ko*-child *so*-det paper) 'The paper is what the man will have the child cut' or 'The man will have the paper cut by the child.'

4.34 As indicated above, the aptative and causative may occur together. When they do, they signify either a very polite or indirect way of requesting or describing an action, or they imply that it is possible to get someone to do something. The following sentence illustrates: *(Ka)(paki)tabasan o baebay so dinis rekaniyan* (RNAp-C-able-to-cause-to-cut-from *o*-det woman *so*-det cloth *ko*-him) 'It is possible for the woman to get him to have some cloth cut' or 'It is from the cloth that the woman can get him to have it cut.' We refer to this aspect as the **aptative-causative**.

4.35 It is possible to indicate a general action without specifying an aspect. In other words, an aspect is optional. If there is no aspect marker with the verb, then it is non-aptative, non-distributive, non-causative, non-aptative-causative; a **general** aspect, as it were: *Tabasen o baebay so dinis.* 'The woman cuts (or will cut) cloth.'

4.4 Tense

There are four tenses in Maranao, past, immediate future, present progressive, and what we call neutral.

4.41 An action that has been completed is indicated by the infix *-iy-* which precedes the first vowel in the stem. A stem is either a root or an affixed root which acts as a base for further affixation. The past tense form does not occur with the obligatroy mode, but does occur with all voices and aspects. An example is *T(iy)abasan o mama* (RPG-cut-it det man [where the subject is covert]) 'The man cut (past) something for someone.'

4.42 The **immediate future** tense is marked by a replacive *ae*, indicating that an action will happen in the immediate future and that that action is certain. This morpheme is called a replacive since it usually takes the place of some phoneme of the word or affix with which it occurs. For example, the word *tabas* has /a/ replaced in *T(ae)basen o mama.* 'The man will cut it (the man is going to cut it right away and for sure).

4.43 The **present progressive** tense is indicated by a combination of the prefix *pe-* and the immediate future. It indicates that an action is going on at the time one is speaking. Thus we have, *(Pe)t(ae)basen o mama.* 'The man is cutting it.'

4.44 When tense markers are omitted, the verb is neutral as to time; it is not past, will not happen immediately, and is not going on right now. It is then translated as a general future or general present: *Tabasen o mama so karatas.* 'The man will cut paper' or 'The man cuts paper.' This neutrality as to tense contrasts with the immediate future in that the action is not sure to happen right away.

5. Verb Paradigms

5.0 Introduction

We use paradigms to display the major features of affixation in the Maranao verb system. We believe such paradigms will be the most useful way to assist a user of the dictionary locate complex verb forms. The following abbreviations are essential in presenting the paradigms.

Voice

R - referential	Ob - objective
Ins - instrumental	Ac - active

Aspect

G - general	Ap - aptative
D - distributive	C - causative with *paki-*
D_2 - emphatic distributive	C_2 - causative with *paka-*
Ap-C - aptative-causative	

Tense

N - neutral	P - past
IF - immediate future	PP - present progressive

Mode

O - Obligatory
Ind - Indicative

The indicative mode, general aspect, and neutral tense are all left unmarked by any affixes, but we indicate their occurrence with the appropriate abbreviations.

5.1 Voice Paradigms

All verbs must be marked for voice. Studies in Maguindanao, a closely related language, indicate that there may be a neutral voice marked by the prefix *ka-*, homophonous with the aptative marker *ka-* (Lee 1964). As noted earlier, we have analyzed the Maguindanao neutral voice marker as a derivational affix, in Maranao, deriving nouns. Frequently the derived forms with *ka-* occur in dependent clauses, and are translated in English as participles. In these instances, it may be possible that Maranao is exhibiting a neutral voice without marking a grammatical relation to noun phrases in the same larger construction. However, we prefer at this writing an analysis indicating that this prefix is derivational. It should be noted that almost any base form in Maranao may occur with the derivational *ka-* prefix, which yields an "ing" form in English translation. We have included a number of the derivations with *ka-* in the dictionary, especially where meanings are not predictable from the stem: e.g., *dakel* 'many, plenty'; *kadakel* 'amount of, number of, measure of.'

5.11 Referential voice. In the following paradigms, we use the root *tabas* 'cut' whenever possible. The morpheme in question, in this case the referential voice, appears in parentheses:

	G	Ap
N	*tabas(an)*	*katabas(an)*
P	*tiyabas(an)*	*kiyatabas(an)*
IF	*taebas(an)*	*kaetabas(an)*
PP	*petaebas(an)*	*pekaetabas(an)*

	D	D_2
N	*panabas(an)*	*pamanabas(an)*
P	*piyanabas(an)*	*piyamanabas(an)*
IF	*paenabas(an)*	*paemanabas(an)*
PP	*pepaenabas(an)*	*pepaemanabas(an)*

	Ap-C	C
N	*pakitabas(an)*	*kapakitabas(an)*
P	*piyakitabas(an)*	*kiyapakitabas(an)*
IF	*paekitabas(an)*	*kaepakitabas(an)*
PP	*pepaekitabas(an)*	*pekaepakitabas(an)*

5.12 Objective voice. The objective voice suffix *-en* zeroes out (indicated by #) whenever the past tense or the aptative aspect occurs.

	G	Ap
N	*tabas(en)*	*matabas(#)*
P	*tiyabas(#)*	*miyatabas(#)*
IF	*taebas(en)*	*kaetabas(#)*
PP	*petaebas(en)*	*pekaetabas(#)*

	D	D$_2$
N	*panabas(en)*	*pamanabas(en)*
P	*piyanabas(#)*	*piyamanabas(#)*
IF	*paenabas(en)*	*paemanabas(en)*
PP	*pepaenabas(en)*	*pepaemanabas(en)*

	C	C$_2$	Ap-C
N	*pakatabas(en)*	*pakitabas(en)*	*mapakatabas(#)*
P	*piyakatabas(#)*	*piyakitabas(#)*	*miyapakatabas(#)*
IF	*paekatabas(en)*	*paekitabas(en)*	*mapaekatabas(#)*
PP	*pepaekatabas(en)*	*pepaekitabas(en)*	

5.13 Instrumental voice. The instrumental voice marker precedes all other markers except the aptative aspect marker *(ka-/ma-)*, which it follows. The instrumental prefix *i-* has not been recorded with the immediate future or present progressive tenses of the emphatic distributive, with the present progressive of the aptative-causative, nor with any forms with the causative aspect.

	G	Ap		D
N	*(i)tabas*	*m(i)tabas*	*(i)panabas*	
P	*(i)nitabas*	*m(i)nitabas*	*(i)nipanabas*	
IF	*(i)taebas*	*k#(i)tabas*	*(i)paenabas*	
PP	*(i)petaebas*	*pek#(i)tabas*	*(i)pepaenabas*	

	D$_2$	Ap-C
N	*(i)pamanabas*	*k(i)pakitabas*
P	*(i)nipamanabas*	*m(i)nipakitabas*
IF		*k#(i)paekitabas*

Note: We give the morphophonemic changes (variations in the spelling of forms) when the particular paradigm with such a morpheme is cited. For example, for differences in the past tense morpheme (*-iy-*), see Section 5.4.

5.14 Active voice. The active voice marker has a number of allomorphs (different spellings for particular environments). The speaker of English is here reminded of the many different ways of forming the plural (*boy-boys, box-boxes, foot-feet, child-children,* etc.). The distribution of the different forms of the active voice morpheme is rather complicated, but systematic. Except for *-om-*, the active forms occur first in any sequence before the word base. The following forms occur: (1) *ma-,* (2) *m-,* (3) *-om-,* (4) # (zero, or no form).

(1) Except with full stems having initial letters /b/, /d/, or /g/, *ma-* occurs with aspect markers either if past tense or if no tense marker occurs.

	Ap	D	D_2
N	*(ma)katabas*	*(ma)nabas*	*(m-am-a)nabas*
P	*(m-iy-a)katabas*	*(m-iy-a)nabas*	*(m-iy-am-a)nabas*

	C	Ap-C
N	*(ma)kitabas*	*(ma)#pakitabas*
P	*(m-iy-a)kitabas*	*(m-iy-a)#pakitabas*

See Section 5.34 (2) for the distributive forms with the active voice where /n/ replaces /t/ of *tabas,* and Section 5.31 for the shape of the causative. Hyphens within the parentheses indicate that an affix or affixes are included in the morpheme in question: e.g., in the past emphatic distributive, the *ma-* for the active voice has infixed in it *-iy-* for the past and *-am-* for the emphatic distributive (plus the distributive following the active voice prefix).

(2) The form *m-* occurs under the following conditions if the aspect markers are absent:

(a) with stems having initial vowels, except with the present progressive *pe-*: *(m)olog* (AcNG), *(m)iyolog* (AcPG), *(m)agolog* (AcIFG, see 5.42(3)) from *olog* 'fall';

(b) with stems having initial /p/ or /b/, except with the immediate future tense and the present progressive (see (4) below). The *m-* with these stems replaces the initial consonant: *(m)otol* (AcNG), *(m)iyotol* (AcPG) from *potol* 'break'; *(m)adas* (AcNG), *(m)iyadas* (AcGP) from *badas* 'whip';

(c) with stems having initial /r/, /l/, /m/, or /n/ before a vowel (/m/ and /n/ can occur before homorganic consonants) with the immediate future marker: *(m)aeropet* (AcIFG) from *ropet* 'break'.

The form *m-* also occurs when both the distributive marker and the past tense marker are present in stems with initial /g/, or sequences of /mb/, /nd/ or /ngg/: *(m)inggakot* (AcPD), *(m)inggagakot* (AcPD₂) from *gakot* 'tie'; (m)inditar (AcPD), *(m)indiditar* (AcPD₂) from *nditar* 'clothe'.

(3) The form *-om-* occurs after the initial stem consonant when aspect markers are absent with stems having initial /t/, /s/, /k/, /d/, /g/, /r/, /l/, or /n/ if past tense or unmarked neutral tense also occur. Examples follow.

	sowa 'do'	*kalot* 'dig'	*gakot* 'tie'	*nayaw* 'wait'
AcNG	*s(om)owa*	*k(om)alot*	*g(om)akot*	*n(om)ayaw*
AcPG	*s(om)iyowa*	*k(om)iyalot*	*g(om)iyakot*	*n(om)iyayaw*

(4) A zero form *(#)* occurs elsewhere: for example, it occurs with the present progressive, with the immediate future, except as in (2) above, and with neutral tense forms with the distributive aspect if these forms have initial /g/, /mb/, /nd/, or /ngg/. Examples follow.

	G	Ap	D
IF	*(#)taebas*	*(#)paekatabas*	*(#)paenabas*
PP	*(#)petaebas*	*(#)pepaekatabas*	*(#)pepaenabas*

	D$_2$	C	Ap-C
IF	*(#)paemanabas*	*(#)paekitabas*	*(#)mapaekitabas*
PP	*(#)pepaemanabas*	*(#)pepaekitabas*	

	D	D$_2$	
N	*(#)nggakot*	*(#)nggagakot*	from *gakot* 'tie'
N	*(#)nditar*	*(#)ndiditar*	from *nditar* 'clothe'

5.2 Voice/Mode Paradigms

The suffixes *-i* and *-a* indicate both voice and mode, and are mutually exclusive with those above that indicate voice.

5.21 Referential/Obligatory: *-i*.

	G	Ap	D
N	*tabas(i)*	*katabas(i)*	*panabas(i)*
IF	*taebas(i)*	*kaetabas(i)*	*paenabas(i)*
PP	*petaebas(i)*	*pekaetabas(i)*	*pepaenabas(i)*

	D$_2$	C	Ap-C
N	*pamanabas(i)*	*pakitabas(i)*	*kapakitabas(i)*
IF	*paemanabas(i)*	*paekitabas(i)*	*kaepakitabas(i)*
PP	*pepaemanabas(i)*	*pepaekitabas(i)*	*pekaepakitabas(i)*

5.22 Objective/Obligatory: *-a*.

	G	Ap	D
N	*tabas(a)*	*katabas(a)*	*panabas(a)*
IF	*taebas(a)*	*kaetabas(a)*	*paenabas(a)*
PP	*petaebas(a)*	*pekaetabas(a)*	*pepaenabas(a)*

	D$_2$	C	C$_2$
N	*pamanabas(a)*	*pakatabas(a)*	*pakitabas(a)*
IF	*paemanabas(a)*	*paekatabas(a)*	*paekitabas(a)*
PP	*pepaemanabas(a)*	*pepaekatabas(a)*	*pepaekitabas(a)*

5.23 The active voice with the obligatory mode is indicated not only by the absence of the suffixes *-i* and *-a*, but also by the absence of any voice marker. Verb forms that indicate contrast occur only with the neutral tense. Since the active voice has a zero form with the immediate future or present progressive tenses (*(#)taebas, (#)petaebas*), it is homphonous with the active/obligatory form without

the active (obligatory) marker *(taebas, petaebas)*. With the past tense the objective voice *-en* is zero *(tiyabas(#))*, so it is homophonous with the active/obligatory *(tiyabas)*. Thus a sentence like *Taebas sekaniyan* is ambiguous. It may be the active immediate future 'He will cut right away' or the active/obligatory immediate future, 'He has to cut right away.' The active/obligatory forms have not been observed with the aptative or the aptative-causative aspects. The following are examples of verb forms which distinctively indicate active voice and obligatory mode.

	G	D	D_2	C
N	*tabas*	*panabas*	*pamanabas*	*pakitabas*

5.24 The obligatory mode has been observed with the instrumental voice only with the neutral tense in the general aspect. In this instance, the form is *-en* as in *Tabas(en) ka so gepes ko dinis.* (cut you det-*so* knife det-*ko* cloth) 'Cut the cloth with the knife.'

5.25 It should be noted that the **indicative** mode, indicated by the absence of the obligatory/voice markers, always retains a voice marker. The following paradigms illustrate verb forms marking active voice and indicative mode.

	G	Ap	D
N	*tomabas*	*makatabas*	*manabas*
P	*tomiyabas*	*miyakatabas*	*miyanabas*
IF	*#taebas*	*#paekatabas*	*#paenabas*
PP	*#petaebas*	*#pepaekatabas*	*#pepaenabas*

	D_2	C	Ap-C
N	*mamanabas*	*makitabas*	*ma#pakitabas*
P	*miyamanabas*	*miyakitabas*	*miya#pakitabas*
IF	*#paemanabas*	*#paekitabas*	*#mapaekitabas*
PP	*#pepaemanabas*	*#pepaekitabas*	

Note that in the immediate future and present progressive forms, the # is the form of the active voice marker (see 5.14(4)). The # in the neutral and past tense forms of the aptative-causative are the form of the aptative marker in these conditions (see 5.33).

5.3 Aspect Paradigms

5.31 Causative action is marked by two prefixes, *paka-* which occurs only with the objective voice, and *paki-* which occurs with any of the voices including the objective (see 4.33). These prefixes usually occur before the full stem. Alternates of the prefixes occur as *p...ka-* and *p...ki-* with the immediate future and the present progressive (because the *ae* replaces the /a/); just *ka-* and *ki-* with the active voice alternant *ma-*; and the full forms *paka-* and *paki-* in all other places. The following paradigms illustrate.

	Referential C	Objective C
N	*(paki)tabasan*	*(paki)tabasen*
P	*(p-iy-aki)tabasan*	*(p-iy-aki)tabas#*
IF	*(p-ae-ki)tabasan*	*(p-ae-ki)tabasen*
PP	*pe(p-ae-ki)tabasan*	*pe(p-ae-ki)tabasen*
O	*(paki)tabasi*	*(paki)tabasa*
OIF	*(p-ae-ki)tabasi*	*(p-ae-ki)tabasa*

	Objective C_2	Active C
N	*(paka)tabasen*	*ma(ki)tabas*
P	*(p-iy-aka)tabas#*	*miya(ki)tabas*
IF	*(p-ae-ka)tabasen*	*#(p-ae-ki)tabas*
PP	*pe(p-ae-ka)tabasen*	*#pe(p-ae-ki)tabas*
O	*(paka)tabasa*	*(paki)tabas*
OIF	*(p-ae-ka)tabasa*	*(p-ae-ki)tabas*

5.32 The **aptative** marker precedes the immediate future tense marker if the forms are *ae* or #, and/or the instrumental voice marker. Otherwise, *ka-* precedes the full stem. This marker takes the shape *k-* if the IF tense is *ae* or #; *ma-* with the objective voice where *k-* does not occur; *m-* with the instrumental voice where *k-* does not occur; and *ka-* elsewhere.

	Referential Ap	Objective Ap
N	*(ka)tabasan*	*(ma)tabas#*
P	*(k-iy-a)tabasan*	*(m-iy-a)tabas#*
IF	*(k)aetabasan*	*(k)aetabas#*
PP	*pe(k)aetabasan*	*pe(k)aetabas#*
O	*(ka)tabasi*	*(ka)tabasa*
OIF	*(k)aetabasi*	*(k)aetabasa*
OPP	*pe(k)aetabasi*	*pe(k)aetabasa*

	Instrumental Ap	Active Ap
N	*(m)itabas*	*ma(ka)tabas*
P	*(m)initabas*	*miya(ka)tabas*
IF	*(k)#itabas*	*#pae(ka)tabas*
PP	*pe(k)#itabas*	*#pepae(ka)tabas*

5.33 The alternants for the **aptative-causative** aspect are similar to those listed in 5.31 and 5.32 with some differences noted in the following paradigms. Omissions indicate that the forms have not been recorded.

	Referential Ap-C	Objective Ap-C
N	*(ka)(paki)tabasan*	*(ma)(paka)tabas#*
P	*(k-iy-a)(paki)tabasan*	*(m-iy-a)(paka)tabas#*
IF	*(k)ae(paki)tabasan*	*(ma)(p-ae-ka)tabas#*
PP	*pe(k)ae(paki)tabasan*	
O	*(ka)(paki)tabasi*	
OIF	*(k)ae(paki)tabasi*	
OPP	*pe(k)ae(paki)tabasi*	

	Instrumental Ap-C	Active Ap-C
N	*(k)i(paki)tabas*	*ma(#)(paki)tabas*
P	*(m)ini(paki)tabas*	*miya(#)(paki)tabas*
IF	*(k)#i(p-ae-ki)tabas*	*#(ma)(p-ae-ki)tabas*

5.34 The **distributive** marker has a complex set of alternants conditioned sometimes by the following sounds, and sometimes by the presence of certain other affixes. We may describe some of the shapes by writing *paN-*, the *N* representing a nasal sound (/m, n, ng/) at the point of articulation of the initial consonant of the stem, which is in turn replaced. In general, this marker has the following forms: (1) *pang-/pan-/pam-*; (2) *p...ng-/p...n-/p...m-*; (3) *#-/p-/e-/pe-*. The first two groups generally occur with word bases having initial vowels, or with initial consonants /p/, /t/, /s/, /k/, /b/, or /d/, the second occurring with the immediate future *ae* and prefix *pe-* of the present progressive. The third group occurs generally with stems having initial /r/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /g/, /mb/, /nd/, or /ngg/. Paradigms to illustrate these details follow.

(1) With initial vowels.

olog 'fall'

	Referential D	Objective D
N	*(pang)ologan*	*(pang)ologen*
P	*(p-iy-ang)ologan*	*(p-iy-ang)olog#*
IF	*(p-ae-ng)ologan*	*(p-ae-ng)ologen*
PP	*pe(p-ae-ng)ologan*	*pe(pae-ng)ologen*
O	*(pang)ologi*	*(pang)ologa*
OIF	*(p-ae-ng)ologi*	*(p-ae-ng)ologa*
OPP	*pe(p-ae-ng)ologi*	*pe(p-ae-ng)ologa*

	Instrumental D	Active D
N	*i(pang)olog*	*ma(ng)olog*
P	*ini(pang)olog*	*miya(ng)olog*
IF	*i(p-ae-ng)olog*	*#(p-ae-ng)olog*
PP	*ipe(p-ae-ng)olog*	*#pe(p-ae-ng)olog*
O		*(pang)olog*

(2) With initial /p/, /t/, /s/, /k/, /b/, or /d/, but not /e/ as the first vowel: (a) *p...N-* occurs with the immediate future: *(p-ae-m)otol* from *potol* 'break', *(p-ae-n)abas* from *tabas* 'cut'; (b) *N-* occurs with the active voice alternant *ma-*: *ma(m)otol* from *potol*, *ma(n)abas* from *tabas*; and (c) *paN-* occurs elsewhere: *(pam)otolan* from *potol*, *(pan)abasan* from *tabas*. The following paradigms are typical.

tabas 'cut'

	Referential D	Objective D
N	*(pan)abasan*	*(pan)abasen*
P	*(p-iy-an)abasan*	*(p-iy-an)abas#*
IF	*(p-ae-n)abasan*	*(p-ae-n)abasen*

PP	*pe(p-ae-n)abasan*	*pe(p-ae-n)abasen*
O	*(pan)abasi*	*(pan)abasa*
OIF	*(p-ae-n)abasi*	*(p-ae-n)abasa*
OPP	*pe(p-ae-n)abasi*	*pe(p-ae-n)abasa*

	Instrumental	Active
	D	D
N	*i(pan)abas*	*ma(n)abas*
P	*ini(pan)abas*	*miya(n)abas*
IF	*i(p-ae-n)abas*	*#(p-ae-n)abas*
PP	*ipe(p-ae-n)abas*	*#pe(p-ae-n)abas*
O		*(pan)abas*
OIF		*(p-ae-n)abas*
OPP		*pe(p-ae-n)abas*

(3) With initial /r/, /l/, /m/, /n/, and stems with /ae/ as the first vowel such as *taero'* 'speak', *kaela'* 'laugh': (a) a zero shape occurs if both the past tense and the *ma-* form of the active occur; (b) *e-* occurs in forms without these morphemes if the active also occurs; (c) *p-* occurs if both past tense and either the referential or objective voice also occur, or wherever the immediate future tense marker occurs; and (d) *pe-* occurs elsewhere. The following paradigms illustrate these alternants and their distribution.

ropet 'break'

	Referential	Objective	
	D		D
N	*pe)ropetan*		*(pe)ropeten*
P	*(p)iropetan*		*(p)iropet#*
IF	*(p)aeropetan*		*(p)aeropeten*
PP	*pe(p)aeropetan*		*pe(p)aeropeten*
OIF	*(p)aeropeti*	*(p)aeropeta*	

	Instrumental		Active
	D		D
N	*i(pe)ropet*	*m(e)ropet*	
P	*ini(pe)ropet*		*mi(#)ropet*
IF	*i(p)aeropet*		*#(p)aeropet*
PP	*pe(p)aeropet*		*#pe(p)aeropet*

taero' 'say'

	Referential	Objective
	D	D
N	*(pe)taero'an*	*(pe)taero'on**
P	*(p)itaero'an*	*(p)etaero'#*
IF	*(p)aetaero'an*	*(p)aetaero'on*
PP	*pe(p)aetaero'an*	*pe(p)aetaero'on*
OIF	*(pe)taero'i*	*(pe)taero'a*

*Note: Objective *-en* becomes *-on* following the /o/ of the stem *taero'*.

	Instrumental D	Active D
N	*i(pe)taero'*	*m(e)taero'*
P	*i(p)aetaero'*	*mi(#)taero'*
IF	*ini(pe)taero'*	*#(p)aetaero'*
PP	*ipe(p)aetaero'*	*#pe(p)aetaero'*

(4) With initial /mb/, /nd/, or /ngg/ the distributive has shapes similar to those in (3) above, except that with the neutral tense #– occurs, as it does also with the instrumental past. The following examples illustrate.

nditar 'clothe'

	RD	ObD
N	*(#)nditaran*	*(#)nditaren*
P	*(p)inditaran*	*(p)inditar#*
IF	*(p)aenditaran*	*(p)aenditaren*
PP	*pe(p)aenditaran*	*pe(p)aenditaren*

	InsD	AcD
N	*i(#)nditar*	*(#)nditar*
P	*ini(#)nditar mi(#)nditar*	
IF	*i(p)aenditar*	*(p)aendiar*
PP	*ipe(p)aenditar*	*pe(p)aenditar*

(5) With initial /g/, we have the following.

gakot 'tie'

	RD	ObD
N	*(ng)gakotan*	*(ng)gakoten*
P	*(p-i-ng)gakotan*	*(p-i-ng)gakot#*
IF	*(p-ae-ng)gakotan*	*(p-ae-ng)gakoten*
PP	*pe(p-ae-ng)gakotan*	*pe(p-ae-ng)gakoten*

	InsD	AcD
N	*i(ng)gakot*	*#(ng)gakot*
P	*ini(ng)gakot*	*mi(ng)gakot*
IF	*i(p-ae-ng)gakot*	*#(p-ae-ng)gakot*
PP	*ipe(p-ae-ng)gakot*	*#pe(p-ae-ng)gakot*

Note the contrast between this paradigm and the one following, which has initial /d/.

dapo' 'alight'

	RD	ObD
N	*(pan)apo'an*	*(pan)apo'on*
P	*(p-iy-an)apo'an*	*(p-iy-an)apo'#*
IF	*(p-ae-n)apo'an*	*(p-ae-n)apo'on*
PP	*pe(p-ae-n)apo'an*	*pe(p-ae-n)apo'on*

	InsD	AcD
N	*i(pan)apo'*	*#(pan)apo'*
P	*ini(pan)apo'*	*#(p-iy-an)apo'*
IF	*i(p-ae-n)apo'*	*#(p-ae-n)apo'*
PP	*ipe(p-ae-n)apo'*	*#pe(p-ae-n)apo'*

5.35 The emphatic distributive marker *-am-* occurs either as an infix included in the distributive marker *paN-*, or as a reduplicative preceding the stem. The reduplicative occurs with stems having initial /d/, /g/, /r/, /l/, /n/, /mb/, /nd/, or /ngg/. The reduplication consists of the first vowel and preceding consonant of the stem. The forms *-m-* or *-am-* occur with other words, the first with the immediate future marker and the second elsewhere. The following are illustrative.

	AcD$_2$	AcD$_2$	AcD$_2$
	olog 'fall'	*ropet* 'break'	*nditar* 'clothe'
N	*m(am)angolog*	*me(ro)ropet*	*n(di)ditar*
P	*miy(am)angolog*	*mi(ro)ropet*	*min(di)ditar*
IF	*pae(m)angolog*	*pae(ro)ropet*	*paen(di)ditar*
PP	*pepae(m)angolog*	*pepae(ro)ropet*	*pepaen(di)ditar*
O	*p(am)angolog*		

5.36 The general aspect is illustrated by the following paradigms, showing the absence of other aspect markers.

	R	Ob	Ins	Ac
N	*tabasan*	*tabasen*	*itabas*	*tomabas*
P	*tiyabasan*	*tiyabas#*	*initabas*	*tomiyabas*
IF	*taebasan*	*taebasen*	*itaebas*	*#taebas*
PP	*petaebasan*	*petaebasen*	*ipetaebas*	*#petaebes*
O	*tabasi*	*tabasa*	*tabasen*	*tabas*
OIF	*taebasi*	*taebasa*		*taebas*
OPP	*petaebasi*	*petaebasa*		*petaebas*

5.4 Tense Markers

5.41 The **past** tense usually occurs preceding the first vowel of the stem (a form with or without affixes to which another affix may be added): *t(iy)abasan* 'cut-on/from', *(in)olog* 'fell'. If *-om-*, active, or *i-*, instrumental, occur, then the past tense marker follows: *tom(iy)abas*, *i(ni)tabas*. The allomorph (variant) of the past tense is *-in-* or *-ni-* when contiguous to /i/: *(in)ilai* 'saw', *pom(in)ikir* 'thought' from *pikir* 'think', *i(ni)tabas* 'cut-with'. If the past tense occurs next to /e/, that vowel is replaced: *deke'* + *-om-* + *-iy-* gives *domike'* (not **domieke'*) 'requested'. If the past tense marker occurs before a consonant, the allomorph is *-i-*: *p(i)ropetan* 'broke-from' (RPD). The form *-iy-* occurs elsewhere: *t(iy)abas* (ObPG).

5.42 Alternants for the **immediate future** tense follow.

(1) The most prominent allomorph (variant) of the immediate future is *ae*. This form replaces the vowel of the aspect markers with the following qualifications. When aptative *ka-* precedes causative *paki-*, in the referential voice, the *ae* replaces the vowel of the aptative marker, but elsewhere (except when *ka-* occurs with the active voice where it is not altered—see (2) below) it replaces the vowel of the causative marker: *k(ae)pakitabasan* (RIFAp-C), but *map(ae)katabas#* (ObIFAp-C). Where aspect is not marked, *ae* either replaces the first vowel of the word base if that is the phoneme /a/, or is infixed after the first consonant if the vowel is not /a/ provided that the initial consonant is one of the following: /p/, /t/, /k/, /b/, /d/, /g/, /s/, or /m/: *#t(ae)bas* from *tabas* 'cut' (AcIFG); *p(ae)otol* from *potol* 'break, cut' (AcIFG). In stems having /r/, /l/, or /n/ initials, *ae* replaces the vowel of the active marker when it occurs: *m(ae)ropet* from *ropet* 'break, shatter' (AcIFG).

(2) The immediate future takes the form *pae-* when the aptative *ka-* occurs with the active voice: *#(pae)katabas* (AcIFC).

(3) *pag-* occurs with stems having an initial vowel if the form does not include aspect markers. This alternant of the immediate future tense also has variations: (a) *ag-* if active *ma-* is present: *m(ag)olog, m(ag)ilay;* (b) *g-* if present progressive *pe-* occurs: *pe(g)olog, pe(g)ologan;* (c) *pag-* elsewhere: *(pag)ologan.*

(4) A zero shape of the immediate future tense occurs when it precedes the instrumental voice; i.e., whenever the aptative also occurs (see 5.13): *k(#)itabas* from *ka-* + *ae* + *i-* + *tabas* (InsIFAp—or in the order of the affixes ApIFIns).

5.43 The **present progressive** prefix *pe-* precedes the *ae* of the immediate future and also the aspect markers. The only markers that may precede *pe-* are the instrumental *i-* and the active voice in its zero form. The following verbs illustrate: *(pe)taebasen* 'cut-it' (ObPPG), *(pe)kaetabas#* 'cut-it' (ObPPAp), *i(pe)paenabas* 'cut-with' from *tabas* (InsPPD).

5.44 A verb form is neutral as to tense if no tense markers occur. Examples from the referential paradigm are as follows: *katabasan* (RNAp), *panabasan* (RND), *pakitabasan* (RNC), *kapaki-tabasan* (RNAp-C), *tabasan* (RNG)
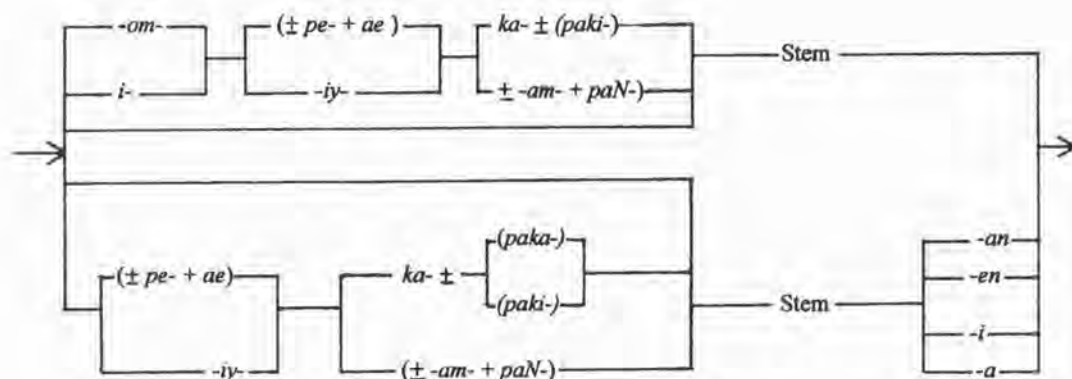
6. Summary of Verb Inflection

The following diagrams represent the various categories of inflection and their relative order from left to right.

6.1 Categories
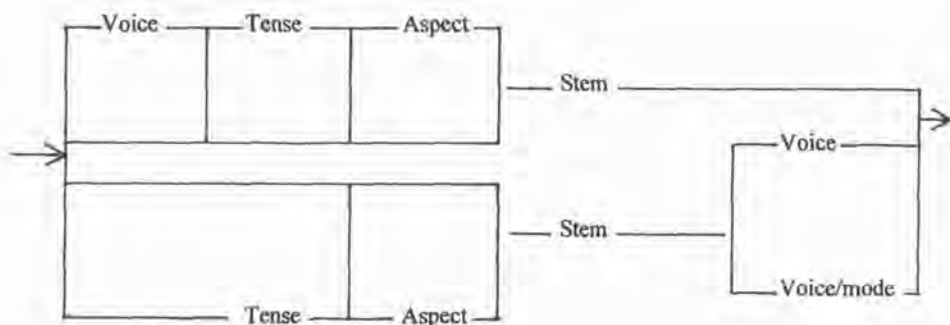
6.2 Order of Inflectional Affixes

In reading the diagram from left to right, the user may follow any line, moving up or down at intersecting lines, or continuing in a straight line, but following the indications given with the + or ± signs. The first of these signs indicates that the following affix is obligatory if chosen, and the latter is optional. There are certain limitations: (1) past tense -iy- does not occur with obligatory markers, (2) aptative ka- with immediate future and present progressive markers, if they occur, precedes the instrumental voice marker i-, and (3) causative with ka- occurs only with the objective voice. Not every form that can be derived from the diagrams has actually appeared in the data from which this analysis has been done. Otherwise, the fact that some forms do not appear is probably fortuitous.

6.3 Inflectional Paradigms Summarized

The affixes used in the inflectional paradigms may be summarized as follows, the dots indicating where the stem occurs.

(1) Referential

	G	Ap	D
N	...an	ka...an	paN...an
P	.iy..an	kiya...an	piyaN...an
IF	.ae..an	kae...an	paeN...an
PP	pe.ae..an	pekae...an	pepaeN...an
O	...i	ka...i	paN...i
OIF	.ae..i	kae...i	paeN...i
OPP	pe.ae..i	pekae...i	pepaeN...i

	D_2	C	Ap-C
N	pamaN...an	paki...an	kapaki...an
P	piyamaN...an	piyaki...an	kiyapaki...an
IF	paemaN...an	paeki...an	kaepaki...an

PP	pepaemaN...an	pepaeki...an	pekaepaki...an
O	pamaN...i	paki...i	kapaki...i
OIF	paemaN...i	paeki...i	kaepaki...i
OPP	pepaemaN...i	pepaeki...i	pekaepaki...i

(2) Objective

	G	Ap	D	D_2
N	...en	ma...#	paN...en	pamaN...en
P	.iy..#	miya...#	piyaN...#	piyamaN...#
IF	.ae..en	kae...#	paeN...en	paemaN...en
PP	pe.ae..en	pekae...#	pepaeN...en	pepaemaN...en
O	...a	ka...a	paN...a	pamaN...a
OIF	.ae..a	kae...a	paeN...a	paemaN...a
OPP	pe.ae..a	pekae...a	pepaeN...a	pepaemaN...a

	C	C_2	Ap-C
N	paki...en	paka...en	mapaka...#
P	piyaki...#	piyaka...#	miyapaka...#
IF	paeki...en	paeka...en	mapaeka...#
PP	pepaeki...en	pepaeka...en	
O	paki...a	paka...a	
OIF	paeki...a	paeka...a	
OPP	pepaeki...a	pepaeki...a	

(3) Instrumental

	G	Ap	D
N	i...	mi...	ipaN...
P	ini...	mini...	inipaN...
IF	i.ae..	k#i...	ipaeN...
PP	ipe.ae..	pek#i...	ipepaeN...
O	...en		

	D_2	Ap-C
N	ipamaN...	kipaki...
P	inipamaN...	minipaki...
IF		k#ipaeki...

(4) Active

	G	Ap	D
N	.om..	maka...	maN...
P	.omiy..	miyaka...	miyaN...
IF	#.ae..	paeka...	#paeN...

	D_2	C	Ap-C
N	*mamaN...*	*ma#ki...*	*ma#paki...*
P	*miyamaN...*	*miya#ki...*	*miya#paki...*
IF	*#paemaN...*	*#paeki...*	*#mapaeki...*
PP	*pepaemaN...*	*#pepaeki...*	
O	*pamaN...*	*paki...*	

7. Summary of Major Constructions

The parts of speech discussed in Section 3 of this introduction stand in various grammatical relations to each other in the Maranao sentence. The most predominant sentence type is the verbal predication, a sentence containing as its grammatical center a verb usually followed (though not obligatorily) by one or more attributives manifested by noun phrases or their substitutes. The relations between noun phrases and between noun phrases and verbs are indicated by particles (or the forms of the pronouns). A short discussion of such phrases is important to an understanding of Maranao syntax.

7.1 Phrases

7.11 With adverbs. Adverbs such as *kagia* 'when', *o* 'if', and *anday* 'as soon as' introduce phrases tied to the following phrase or clause by the ligature *na*. The phrases introduced by the adverbs are subordinate to the major construction: *O giya'i kandagang na ba ka den gegenek* 'If this is business, then you indeed had better stop right away.'

7.12 With determiners. The determiners *so, o, sa,* and *ko,* and their counterparts *si, i,* and *ki,* which mark personal or proper names and titles, introduce substantive or noun phrases. The different determiners mark various grammatical relations between nouns or noun phrases, and between verbs and noun phrases.

(1) It has been noted that voice markers in the verbs indicate the relation obtaining between the verb and the *so*-phrase. The determiner *so,* in turn, indicates that the phrase introduced by this determiner is the subject of the sentence—the phrase that stands in the primary relation to the verb, whether actor, goal, beneficiary, or instrument in the action. Note the following examples: *Tomabas so baebay sa dinis* 'The woman is the one who will cut cloth'; *Tabasen so baebay so dinis* 'The cloth is the thing the woman will cut'; *Tabasan o baebay so dato sa dinis* 'The chief is the one for whom the woman will cut cloth'; and *Itabas o baebay so gelat* 'The knife is what the woman will use to cut it.' The determiner *si* marks the same relation as *so,* but indicates that the following word is a name or title: *Tabasen si Batua* 'Batua will cut it.'

These determiners may also introduce a phrase in a position of special emphasis before the verb (in the process of topicalization, McKaughan 1970, 1973). For example: *So baebay na tabasen iyan so dinis* 'The cloth is what will be cut by the very woman.' The pronoun *iyan* (from Set II) following the verb has the same referent as *so baebay* and is placed before the verb and marked by *so,* and tied to the rest of the sentence by the ligature *na.*

Again, *so* may mark amplification: *Tabasen o baebay ago so mama sa karatas* 'The paper will be the thing cut by the woman and the man.' A *so*-phrase always follows the conjunction *a go* 'and'. Thus the grammatical relation of subject, special emphasis or amplification is marked by *so,* a relation we may refer to as primary.
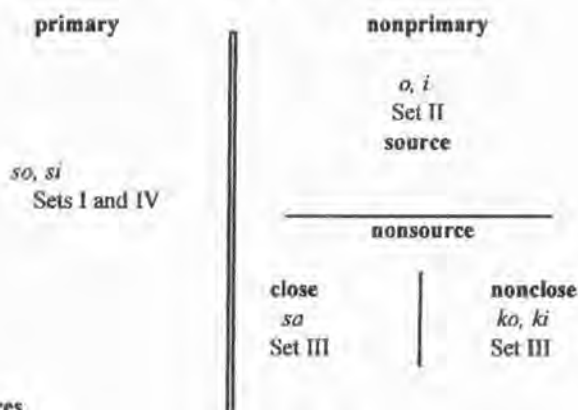
(2) Determiners *o* and *i* indicate that the phrases introduced by them are in a source relation to either a verb (as actor) or to another noun phrase (as possessor). The source of an action may be illustrated by the sentence *Tabasen o baebay* 'The woman will cut it.' When an *o*-phrase is related to another noun phrase, it signifies possession (source): *so sapi; o dato* 'the cow of the chief; or 'the chief's cow'.

(3) The determiner *sa* does not have a personalizer counterpart. It marks a relation either between noun phrases (*so solotan sa Mandaya* 'the Mandayan Sultan' or 'the Sultan of Mandaya') or between noun phrases and a verb (*Tomabas so baebay sa dinis* 'The woman cut cloth). In the latter case, *sa* marks the object of the verb. When the object of a verb is also the subject (the *so*-phrase), then *sa* may indicate the location or instrument of the action if it is indefinite: *Linimod o mama so karabaw sa torogan ko kowit* (ObPG-gathered-it *o*-det man *so*-det carabao *sa*-det palace *ko*-det stick) 'The man gathered the carabao to a palace with the stick.' Thus *sa* marks a close relation of intimate association, or the indefinite goal of an action.

(4) Determiner *ko* (and the personal *ki*) indicates a grammatical relation between noun phrases, or between noun phrases and a verb as do the other determiners under discussion. In this case the relation is not as close as that marked by *sa*. *Ko* marks indirect object with verbs (see sentence above where *ko kowit* is the indirect object), and location or the like between noun phrases: *so ator ko balintad* 'the stone in the valley'.

The relations marked by the determiners , and also marked by the pronoun sets, may be diagrammed as follows (McKaughan 1958, 1962, 1973):

Relations Marked by Particles

primary	nonprimary
	o, i
	Set II
	source
so, si	
Sets 1 and IV	
	nonsource

close	nonclose
sa	*ko, ki*
Set III	Set III

7.2 Sentences

There are a number of sentence types in Maranao. Examples are the single word or phrase without a verb, such as those with exclamations: *Di'* 'No', *So wata'* 'It is a child;' and the equational sentence in which two items are equated, again without a verb: *So wata' na mama* 'The child is a boy.' On the other hand, verbal predications must contain a verb with or without attributives (noun phrases or the like). There are four predication types, determined by the voice of the verb and the sequences of attributives governed by the verb. Word order is not fixed. Usually the verb stands first and is followed by the actor, and then the other attributives. The four types of verbal predication include active, objective, referential and instrumental.

7.21 The **active** sentences require a verb with active voice to indicate that the action originates with the *so*-phrase: *Tomabas so mama* 'The man will cut.' Up to three substantive phrases may also occur with the verb: *Tomabas (so baebay) (sa dinis) (ko gelat)* 'The woman will cut cloth with the knife. The verb may also occur alone: *Tomabas* 'Someone will cut.'

7.22 Objective predications require a verb with the objective voice marker, indicating that the action is directed toward the *so*-phrase: *Tabasen so dinis* 'He cut the cloth.' The following noun phrases are possible (remembering that the proper pronoun can substitute for any of them): *o*-phrase as actor, *so*-phrase as subject (the object in this kind of sentence), *ko*-phrase as definite or *sa*-phrase as indefinite instrument or indirect object: *Tabasen o baebay so dinis ko gelat* 'The cloth is what the woman cut with the knife' or 'The woman cut the cloth with the knife'; *Tabasen o baebay so dinis sa gelat* 'The woman cut the cloth with a knife.' Another example is: *Sombali'in iran ko lama' so karabaw* (ObNG-butcher-it *o*-they *ko*-det lawn *so*-det carabao) 'They will butcher the carabao on the lawn.'

7.23 The referential predication requires the referential voice in the verb which indicates that the *so*-phrase is associated in the action as beneficiary, location, or indirect recipient of the action. The possible phrases, though again the verb may stand alone, are *o*-phrase as actor, *sa*-phrase as object, *so*-phrase as subject and referent, and, if the causative occurs, a *ko*-phrase as referent. An example is *Paekilana'an o raga sa pamada so bok iyan ko ina' iyan* (RIFC-put-on-oil *o*-det girl *sa*-det pomade *so*-det hair *o*-her *ko*-det mother *o*-her) 'The girl will have her mother oil her hair with pomade' or 'It is on her hair that the girl will have her mother put the pomade.'

7.24 The instrumental predications require the instrumental voice with the central verb, indicating that the subject is indirectly involved in the action, either as the cause of it or the instrument used to effect it: *Initagalen iyan so gorok sa kilid o mama* (InstPG-pierce-with *o*-he *so*-det dagger *sa*-det side *o*-det man) 'He pierced the man's side with the dagger.'

The predicative types and possible sequences of attributives may be summarized as follows.

Type	Actor	Object	Referent	Instrument
Active	*so*-phrase/ subject	sa-phrase	*ko*-phrase	
Objective	*o*-phrase	*so*-phrase/ subject	ko-phrase	*ko*-phrase
Referential	*o*-phrase	*sa*-phrase	*so*-phrase/ subject	*ko*-phrase
Instrumental	*o*-phrase	sa or *ko*- phrase	ko or *sa*- phrase	*so*-phrase/ subject

8. Conclusion

No summary is complete, and in this case it should be noted that (1) we have placed the emphasis on the verb paradigms, and (2) the analysis of Maranao is still in progress. Even our verb paradigms may be lacking.

We hope that this beginning effort for Maranao will lead to more extensive lexical work, including the phonology, grammar, and semantics.

Bibliography

1. Unpublished Material

Laubach, Frank C. 1933. *English-Maranaw dictionary.* Dansalan City, Philippines.

———. ed. 1934, 1935. *Lanao Progress.* Dansalan City, Philippines.

———. 1948. *English-Maranao dictionary.* Edited by David L. Hamm and Hadji Pambaya Bayabao. Marawi City, Philippines.

Link, Francis L. 1923. *Sulu-English vocabulary.* I. Jolo, Sulu, Philippines.

Macaraya, Batua A. n.d. *Darangen and baiok of the Maranao people.* Marawi City, Philippines.

———. n.d. *English Maranao dictionary.* Marawi City, Philippines.

Macaraya, Batua A. with David and Mazie Hamm. 1959. *Maranao alipalipan.* Marawi City, Philippines.

Macaraya, Batua A. and Howard P. McKaughan. 1957. *Maranao texts.* Marawi City, Philippines.

Maglangit, Federico R. 1954. *The English pronunciation problems of the native speaker of Maranao.* Master's thesis, Cornell University.

Mindanao State University Institute of Research for Filipino Culture. 1964. (1) "Tentative classifications of Museum artifacts which are obtainable in the Lanao region and the surrounding culture areas in Mindanao and Sulu." (2) "Classified list of Mindanao State University Museum and Folk Arts Center Collections." Marawi City, Philippines.

Manga osiat ko miamakabangon sa walai a manga babai ago so katagikora ko moriataw. n.d. Lanao Press: Marawi City, Philippines.

Peace Corps teaching aids. n.d. *Maranao.* mimeographed. vol. I, II.

Wood, C.E. and J.C. Wood. 1963. *Monograph of the fishes of Lake Lanao.* mimeographed.

2. Books and Articles

Dalla Torre de, C.G. and H. Harms. 1900-1907. *Genera Siphonogamarum.* Leipzig.

Elliot, Charles Winslow. 1913. *A vocabulary and phrase book of the Lanao Moro dialect.* Manila: Bureau of Printing.

Hamm, David L., Batua Al-Macaraya and Hadji Pambaya Bayabao. 1952. *The Dansalan Junior College Maranao-English dictionary.* Dansalan City, Philippines: Madrasa Press.

Index Kewensis Plantarum Phanerogamarum. 1893-1955. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 2 vols., 12 suppl.

Juanmarti, Jacinto. 1892a. *Diccionario Moro-Maguindanao-Espanol.* Manila: Tipografia "Amigos del Pais."

———. 1892b. *Gramatica de la lengua de Maguindanao.* Manila: Tipografia "Amigos del Pais."

Lee, Ernest W. 1964. "Non-focus verbs in Maguindanao." *Oceanic Linguistics* 3: 49-54.

List of Philippine flowering plants collected and preserved in the Philippine National Herbarium. 1959. Manila: Division of Botany Staff, National Museum.

Macaraya, Batua Al, Hadji Pambaya Bayabao and David Hamm, trans. 1951. *Injil Mark.* Dansalan City: Madrasa Press.

Macaraya, Batua A. and Engracia Macaraya. 1991. *Maranao words and phrases.* Iligan City: Mindanao State University Research Center.

McKaughan, Howard P. 1958. *The inflection and syntax of Maranao verbs.* Manila: Bureau of Printing.

———. 1959. "Semantic components of pronoun systems: Maranao." *Word* 15: 101-102.

———. 1962. "Overt relation markers in Maranao." *Language* 38: 47-51.

———. 1970. "Topicalization in Maranao—an addendum." *Pacific Linguistic Studies in honour of Arthur Capell,* edited by S.A. Wurm and D.C. Laycock. Canberra: The Australian National University.

———. 1973. "Subject versus topic." *Parangal kay Cecilio Lopez, Essays in honor of Professor Cecilio Lopez on his seventy-fifth birthday,* edited by Andrew B. Gonzalez, FSC.s *Philippine Journal of Linguistics.* Special Monograph Series No. 4. Quezon City: Linguistic Society of the Philippines.

McKaughan, Howard P. and Batua A. Macaraya. 1965. "Maranao plant names." *Oceanic Linguistics* 4(1-2): 48-112.

———. 1967. *A Maranao Dictionary.* Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.