

Contrasting sets of affixes and pronouns play an important part in the structure of this dialect. An attempt has been made to list wordbases, primarily, but when a wordbase without affixes was not recognized by the informant, or occurred in very limited usage, the affixed form was listed. The following are commonly used affixes.

Wordbases with prefixes ma- or na- are to be regarded as verbs or adjectives analogous to English adjectives ending in -ed. Kan 'food'. Ma(kan)a. 'I eat food.' (parenthesis enclose the wordbase). Tafod 'stick with a straight top', ma(tafod) 'stick cut off straight at the top'. ma- and na- contrast in that ma- indicates a construction in which the focus is on the subject while na- indicates a construction in which the focus is on the object. Kik 'cry'. Ma(kik) nga. 'The child is crying.' Na(kik)an (ye)an. 'He is crying for his mother.'

The verbal infixes -am- and -an- occur, in general, with a different class of wordbases than ma- and na-, though there is some overlap. They do not occur as adjectival affixes. -am- occurs in constructions with subject focus and -an- in those with object focus. (T/am/fod)a. 'I cut the stick off straight' (diagonals set off the infix). (T/an/fod)u koyu ni. 'I cut this stick to a point.' In the second sentence the focus is on the object of the action.

ka- is a derivational prefix which serves to make specific nouns out of general wordbases. It usually occurs with the pronoun suffix -an. In some respects it corresponds to the '-ness' in English words such as 'goodness', etc. Kifu 'night', ka(kifu)han 'the darkness of the night'. Kini 'hot', ka(kini)an 'the hotness of it'. ka- sometimes occurs indicating an indirect object focus. (Balay)an ka(tau). 'He gave it to the man.'

ga- intensifies some particular aspect of the action expressed by the wordbase. Bulung 'medicine', ga(bulung) 'effectively medicine, or cured'. Tibo 'wound with a knife'. Ga(tibo)hu (kanu)u. 'I (foolishly) cut myself with a knife.'

HA- has a causative function. M(inum)A. 'I drink.'
H(inum)u. 'I make him drink.' HA(bulung)u. 'I make him
take the medicine.'

SA- indicates a reciprocal action. Halwa lA.
'They are playing.' SA(falwa) lA. 'They are playing
together.' M(iyón) tA. 'We will sit down.' S(iyón) tA.
'Ve will sit together.'

When the wordbase has an initial vowel, the vowel
of the prefix is dropped. Inum 'the drink', m(inum)
to drink'.

There are four sets of pronouns, occurring in
full or suffixed forms in combination with the des-
cribed affixes. Set 1 is used as subject of the con-
structions in which the focus is primarily on the one
performing the action, as in ma- or -am- constructions.

<u>-A</u>	1st singular	<u>ma</u>	1st plural excl.
		<u>ta</u>	1st plural incl.
<u>-i</u>	2nd singular	<u>ya</u>	2nd plural
<u>ø</u>	3rd singular	<u>la</u>	3rd plural

Set 2 is used as possessor or subject in con-
structions in which the focus is primarily on the ob-
ject of the action, as na- or -an- constructions.

<u>-u</u>	1st singular
<u>-Am</u>	2nd singular
<u>-An</u>	3rd singular

The plural forms are the same as those of Set 1.

Pronouns of Set 3 occur only as full forms, and
are used as subject utterance-final, indirect object,
or possessor in either subject-focus or object-focus
constructions.

<u>dou, do</u>	1st singular	<u>kum</u>	1st plural excl.
		<u>kut</u>	1st plural incl.
<u>kóm</u>	2nd singular	<u>kuy</u>	2nd plural
<u>kun, ø</u>	3rd singular	<u>kul</u>	3rd plural

Pronouns of Set 4 occur as full forms, also, and
are used as subject in pre-verb position, or as direct
object in second post-verb position, the pronoun suf-
fix occurring in first post-verb position.

<u>ou, o</u>	1st singular	<u>mi</u>	1st plural excl.
		<u>tu</u>	1st plural incl.
<u>uu, u</u>	2nd singular	<u>yu</u>	2nd plural
<u>ø</u>	3rd singular	<u>lu</u>	3rd plural

**TAGABILI
VOCABULARY**

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