

Grammar Notes

1. Parts of Speech

1.1 Nouns

Nouns are of three types: (1) simple, (2) derived, and (3) complex. (1) Simple nouns are affixed or affixable roots which are only inflected for diminutive aspect. e.g., *batu* "stone," *kura'* "horse," *bāy-bāy* "small house." (2) Derived nouns consist of a root and a derivative affix, e.g., *ka-datung* (nominalizer - to arrive) "arrival". (3) Complex nouns are nominalized transforms of verbs and as such have verbal inflection, e.g., *piyag-bunu'-an* "place where a battle was fought."

1.2 Relators

Relators signal the grammatical relationships between verbs and their associated nominal phrases, e.g., *sin* "non-topic actor," *in* "topic," *ha* "oblique."

<i>Biní</i>	(<i>sin</i>)	<i>tau</i>	(<i>in</i>)	<i>sapi'</i>	(<i>ha</i>)
buy	(non-topic act.)	man	(topic)	cow	(oblique)
<i>bagay</i>	<i>niya.</i>				
friend	his				

"The man bought the cow from his friend."

Relators also signal relationships such as possession, coordination and subordination.

possession: *sin*

<i>bāy</i>	(<i>sin</i>)	<i>tau</i>	<i>dayahan</i>
house	(poss.)	man	rich

"house of the rich man"

coordination: *iban*

<i>ista'</i>	(<i>iban</i>)	<i>sibuyas</i>
fish	(and)	onions

"fish and onions"

subordination: *bang*

(Bang) *dakula'* in *ista'*, *bihun* *ku*.
 (If) large topic fish, buy I

"If the fish are large, I'll buy them."

1.3 Adverbs

Adverbs are particles which are non-relational and are attributive to the construction in which they occur. They include such functions as:

time: *bakas* "previously;" *kaina* "a while ago"
 quotation: *kamu'* "quote"
 uncertainty: *baha'* "pray tell;" *kalu-kalu* "perhaps"
 surprise: *tuwi'* "oops"
 negation: *di'* "not"
 interrogation: *ka* "question"
 limitation: *na* "completive;" *pa* "incompletive;" *da* "only"
 obligation: *subay* "should"

1.4 Pronouns

Pronouns are words which have components of person, number, and proximity and substitute for noun phrases. They are either personal or non-personal (demonstrative). They divide into four classes according to their function on the clause and sentence level. The following charts display their relationship to the phrase sets (see section 2, *Phrase Types* below, p. 21) of the language.

Phrase Membership		Phrase ₁	Phrase ₂	Phrase ₃	Phrase ₄
Pron. Class		<kaw>	<mu>	<kaymu>	<ikaw>
Speaker:	sg.	aku	ku/ta	kāku'	aku
	pl.	kami	namu'	kāmu'	kami
Hearer:	sg.	kaw	mu	kaymu	ikaw
	pl.	kamu	niyu	kaniyu	kamu
Other:	sg.	siya	niya	kaniya	siya
	pl.	sila	nila	kanila	sila
Speaker-hearer:	sg.	kita	ta	kātu'	kita
	pl.	kitaniyu	taniyu	kātu'niyu	kitaniyu

Chart 2a Personal Pronouns of Tausug

Phrase Membership	Phrase ₁	Phrase ₂	Phrase ₃	Phrase ₄
Pron. Class	<kaw>	<mu>	<kaymu>	<ikaw>
near or touching speaker: this	in ini	sin ini	ha ini	ini
near to hearer: this	in yan	sin yan	ha yan	yan
away from speaker and hearer, but within sight: that	in yaun	sin yaun	ha yaun	yaun
far away from both (remote) that	in yadtu	sin yadtu	ha yadtu	yadtu

Chart 2b *Demonstrative Pronouns of Tausug*

The <kaw> class of pronouns functions in the same way as Phrase₁. The <mu> set functions like Phrase₂, <kaymu> like Phrase₃, and <ikaw> like Phrase₄.

1.5 Adjectives

Adjectives, like nouns, are affixed or affixable roots which are inflected only for diminutive aspect. They contrast with nouns, however, in that they occur in attributive slots. Adjectives are of two types: simple and derived. Simple adjectives are unaffixed roots which are only inflected for diminutive aspect. Examples are *dakula* '“large,”' *asibi* '“small,”' *dakula*-*dakula* '“somewhat large,”' *pula* “red,” and *baliskat* “inverted.”

Derived adjectives consist of the adjectival prefix *ma-* plus a root, e.g., *ma-dayaw* (phonetically *marayaw*) “good,” *ma-taud* “many,” *ma-bahu* “odorous,” and *ma-bagunbun* “dusty.”

1.6 Interjections

Interjections are exclamatory in nature. They consist of one or more words and usually occur at the first of the sentence periphery, e.g., *ā!* “oh,” *andu' kailu!* “sympathy,” *ay kaw naa!* “hey,” and *abā!* “wow.”

1.7 Verbs

1.7.1 Inflection

Verbs contrast with the other parts of speech in that they are obligatorily inflected for time-aspect, focus, and mode. Categories of time-aspect are: begun (b) or not begun (nb). Categories of focus are: originator (Of), object (Obf), accessory (Af), and referent (Rf) (see section 3, Focus, below, pp. 22-23). Categories of mode are: purposive, abilitative (“able to/happen to,”)

and imperative. The following is a paradigm of these obligatory affixes with the verb *duhal* “to hand over,” and, for object focus, *kaun* “to eat,” since *duhal* does not occur with object focus.

Focus		←----- Mode ----->		
		Purposive	Abilitative	Imperative
Of	Aspect nb	dumuhal/ magduhal	makaduhal	duhal kaw/kamu
	b	dimuhal/ nagduhal	nakaduhal	
Obf	nb	kaunun	makaun	kauna
	b	kiyaun	nakaun	
Af	nb	hiduhal	hikaduhal	duhalan
	b	diyuhal	kiyaruhal	
Rf	nb	duhalan	karuhalan	duhali
	b	diyuhalan	kiyaruhalan	

Chart 3 Obligatory Verbal Affixes of Tausug

Verbs are also optionally inflected for causative voice and for manner-aspect. The above chart with the causative affix added is as follows:

Focus		←----- Mode ----->		
		Purposive	Abilitative	Imperative
Of	Aspect nb	magparuhal	makaparuhal	pagparuhal kaw/kamu
	b	nagparuhal	nakaparuhal	
Obf	nb	pakaunun	mapakaun	pakauna
	b	piyakaun	napakaun	
Af	nb	hiparuhal	hikaparuhal	paruhalan
	b	piyaruhal	kiyaparuhal	
Rf	nb	paruhalan	kaparuhalan	paruhali
	b	piyaruhalan	kiyaparuhalan	

Chart 4 Causative and Obligatory Verbal Affixes of Tausug

Categories of manner-aspect are:

Simple (*mag-/nag-*), used with Originator focus only.

Punctiliar (*-um/-im-*), with Originator focus only. Note in the chart of obligatory affixes above that either Simple or Punctiliar is obligatory in Originator focus, Purposive mode. Punctiliar manner-aspect does not co-occur with any other affixes except Progressive and Diminutive.

Progressive, normally used with begun aspect, not with not-begun aspect. Formed by reduplicating the initial consonant and vowel of the stem, e.g., *nagduruhal siya* "he/she is/was in the process of handing over" and *kiyakaun niya* "he/she is/was in the process of eating (it)."

Diminutive, formed by reduplicating the entire stem, e.g., *kimaun-kaun sila* "they snacked" and *langug-langugun ta* "let's tease (them) a little."

Reciprocal, formed by reduplicating the entire stem, prefixing the first stem with *mag-*, and both infixing and suffixing the second stem with *i*, e.g., *magduhal-diyuhali sila* "they will hand things to each other."

Habituaive (Frequentative). The following is a chart of the obligatory affixes with Habituaive added. Note that there is no habituaive form focusing the object in Abilitative Mode:

Focus		← ----- Mode ----- →		
		Purposive	Abilitative	Imperative
Of	Aspect nb	magduhal	makapagduhal	pagduhal kaw/kamu
	b	nagduhal	nakapagduhal	
Obf	nb	pagkaunun		pagkauna
	b	piyagkaun		
Af	nb	hipagduhal	hikapagduhal	pagduhalan
	b	piyagduhal	kriyapagduhal	
Rf	nb	pagduhalan	kapagduhalan	pagduhali
	b	piyagduhalan	kiyapagduhalan	

Chart 5 Habituaive and Obligatory Verbal Affixes of Tausug

1.7.2 Stem Classes

Verb stems are classed according to the case relationships inherent in the verb stem and each class of verb stem has its own distinctive class meaning and pattern of affixation. About half the verb stems in this dictionary have tentative stem class identifications marked. Others are not marked since the analysis is not yet complete. For a full discussion of stem classes, see section 6, **Verb Stem Classes**, pp. 28-38.

2. Phrase Types

2.1 There are four phrase sets in Tausug, called phrase₁, phrase₂, phrase₃, and phrase₄. Each phrase set includes substantive phrases and pronouns. Substantive phrases are personal or non-personal. They may be further subdivided into simple and coordinate.

2.2 Substantive phrases are relator-axis phrases and differ from one another in the different relators and their different functions on the clause and sentence level. A formula for the simple phrase is as follows:

+ relator + axis
in any substantive with its modifiers

The formula for the coordinate phrase is as follows:

+ relator + head expression + connector + head expression
in any substantive with modifiers *iban* phrase₂/any substantive with modifiers

2.3 The members of the class of connectors marked *iban* in the formula above are: *kay* "connector of personal nouns," *iban* "and," *atawa* "or." The members of the class of relators marked *in* are on the chart below.

	Phrase ₁	Phrase ₂	Phrase ₃	Phrase ₄
Personal substantive phrase relator:				
sg.	hi	hi	kan/kanda	hi
pl.	hinda	hinda	kaynda	hinda
Non-personal substantive phrase relator:				
	in	sin	ha (location); pa (direction)	0

Chart 6 Tausug Relators Marked *in*

3. Focus

3.1 The term focus in Tausug refers to the special relationship between the topic noun phrase (phrase₁) of a clause (marked by *in*, *hi*, or *hinda*) and the clause predicate whereby that particular noun phrase is highlighted or focused. This relationship is indicated by verbal inflection. It has relevance not only at the clause and sentence level but seems to function at the paragraph level as well and perhaps at the discourse level; e.g., in the sentence,

Kiyaun sin iru' in ista'.
 "The fish was eaten by the dog.",

the relator *in* marks *ista'* "fish" as being in topic focus relationship to the predicate *kiyaun* "eaten." The non-topic agent relationship of phrase₂ *sin iru'* "by the dog" is marked by the relator *sin*.

3.2 Four focus constructions are differentiated: Originator (Of), Object (Obf), Referent (Rf) and Accessory (Af). The range of affixation in each instance is determined by the class membership of the verb stem with which the affix occurs.

3.2.1 Originator focus affixes (*mag-*, *-um-*, and others) indicate that the grammatical originator of the clause is the topic or item being focused in the clause. In the example

<i>Naglawag</i>	<i>siya</i>	<i>iban.</i>
Of=b=search	topic=orig=he	obj=companion

"He searched for a companion.",

the originator focus affix occurring with the verb "search" indicates that the originator *he* is the focused item or topic.

3.2.2 Object focus affixes (*-un* and others) indicate that the grammatical object of the clause is the item being focused.

<i>Lawagun</i>	<i>sin</i>	<i>sundalu</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>iban</i>
Obf=nb=search	orig-mkr	orig=soldier	topic	obj=companion

niya.
 poss=he

"The soldier will look for his companion."

The grammatical object "his companion" is the focused item or topic.

3.2.3 Referent affixes (*-an* and others) indicate that the grammatical referent of the clause is being focused.

Lawagan *ta* *kaw* *manuk.*
 Rf=nb=search orig=pron=I ref=you=sg obj=chicken

“I’ll look for a chicken for you.”

The grammatical referent “you” is the focused item or topic.

3.2.4 Similarly, accessory focus affixes (*hi-* and others) indicate that the grammatical accessory is the focused item or topic.

Hipanglawag *mu* *in* *palitaan.*
 Af=nb=search orig=you=sg topic acs=lamp

“Use the lamp for searching.”

Here the grammatical accessory “lamp” is the focused item or topic.

For an explanation of the semantic relationships of focus affixes see Section 6, **Verb Stem Classes**, below, pp. 28-38.

3.3 The relationship of the four grammatical constructions to phrase sets 1, 2, and 3 that expound them is illustrated in the following chart involving a change of state verb. It is important to remember that the constructions permitted and the relationship of the phrase sets to those constructions depend on the stem class membership of the verb involved.

Predicate	Originator	Object	Accessory	Referent
mag-CH 1	Phrase ₁	Phrase ₂	Phrase ₂	Phrase ₃
CH 1-un	Phrase ₂	Phrase ₁	Phrase ₂	Phrase ₃
hi-CH 1	Phrase ₂	Phrase ₂	Phrase ₁	Phrase ₃
CH 1-an	Phrase ₂	Phrase ₂	Phrase ₂	Phrase ₁

Chart 7 Relationship of Tausug Focus Constructions to Phrase Sets

3.4 Phrase set 4 (ph_4) functions as an emphatic, filling the predicate slot of a non-verbal classificational clause:

Ikaw *in* *bagay* *ku.*
 predicate=you=(ph_4) topic friend=(ph_1) poss=my=(ph_2)

“You are my friend.”

4. Clause Types

Below in chart form are presented the main types of Tausug clauses:

1. Non-Verbal			
1.1	Existential	+ Predicate <i>awn</i>	+ Complement phrase ₄
1.2	Descriptive	+ Predicate <i>maputi'</i>	+ Topic phrase ₁
1.3 Nominal			
1.3.1	Locative	+ Predicate phrase ₃	+ Topic phrase ₁
1.3.2	Classificational	+ Predicate phrase ₄	+ Topic phrase ₁
1.3.3	Interrogative	+ Predicate <i>mayta'</i>	+ Topic phrase ₁
2. Verbal			
2.1	Stative (Non-agentive)	+ Predicate <i>ma-</i> Verb stem	+ Topic phrase ₁
2.2	Active (Agentive)	+ Predicate Verb stem (focus inflected)	+ Topic phrase ₁

Chart 8 Tausug Clause Types

5. Morphophonemics

In word formation, when a final nasal consonant of an affix is followed by certain consonants, the phonetic form of the word changes.

5.1. The affixes *mang-*, *nang-*, and *pang-*

The rules for these affixes are as follows, with examples (parentheses signify an optional element, C means *m*, *n*, or *p*, and V vowel).

$$1. \text{ Cang-} + \begin{Bmatrix} b \\ p \end{Bmatrix} \longrightarrow \text{Cam-}$$

The final nasal assimilates to the point of articulation of the following stop and the stop is deleted:

<i>mang-</i>	+	<i>bunu'</i>	→	<i>mamunu'</i>	"to fight, kill"
<i>nang-</i>	+	<i>patay</i>	→	<i>namatay</i>	"killed"
<i>pang-</i>	+	<i>buwad</i>	→	<i>pamuwad</i>	"clothes to be dried"

$$2. \text{ Cang-} + \begin{Bmatrix} s \\ t \end{Bmatrix} \longrightarrow \text{Can-}$$

The final nasal assimilates to the point of articulation of the following consonant and that consonant is deleted:

<i>mang-</i>	+	<i>sanda'</i>	→	<i>mananda'</i>	"to pawn"
<i>nang-</i>	+	<i>tahi'</i>	→	<i>nanahi'</i>	"sewed"
<i>pang-</i>	+	<i>tangis</i>	→	<i>panangis</i>	"always crying"

$$3. \text{ Cang-} + k \longrightarrow \text{Cang-}$$

The *k*, the first phoneme of the stem, is deleted:

<i>mang-</i>	+	<i>kustaw</i>	→	<i>mangustaw</i>	"to embezzle"
<i>nang-</i>	+	<i>kahuy</i>	→	<i>nangahuy</i>	"gathered firewood"
<i>pang-</i>	+	<i>kugut</i>	→	<i>pangugut</i>	"prone to extort"

We use the term CV reduplication (CV rdp.) to mean the reduplication of the first consonant and the first vowel of the stem. When CV rdp. occurs with *mang-* or *nang-* (it does not apply to *pang-*), the above rules apply first. After they have applied, there is a new stem (call it stem₂) that begins with a nasal consonant. CV rdp. applies to stem₂. The following is the rule:

$$4. \text{ CV rdp.} + \begin{Bmatrix} ma \\ na \end{Bmatrix} + \text{stem}_2 \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} ma \\ na \end{Bmatrix} + \text{CV}_{\text{stem}_2} + \text{stem}_2$$

Examples are (new stem is boldfaced):

CV rdp.	+	mamunu'	→	mamumunu'	"murderer" (stem <i>bunu'</i>)
CV rdp.	+	manahi'	→	mananahi'	"tailor, seamstress" (stem <i>tahi'</i>)
CV rdp.	+	nangula	→	nangungula	"is bleaching" (stem <i>kula</i>)
CV rdp.	+	nanibit	→	naninibit	"is clutching" (stem <i>sibit</i>)

5.2 The affix *-um-*

This affix is infix after the first consonant of the stem. When the initial consonant is a bilabial stop, the first syllable of the infix stem is deleted. The rule for *-um-* is as follows:

$$5. \quad -um- + \begin{Bmatrix} b \\ p \end{Bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} b \\ p \end{Bmatrix}um \longrightarrow m$$

Examples:

<i>-um-</i>	+	<i>panaw</i>	→	<i>pumanaw</i>	→	<i>manaw</i>	“walk”
<i>-um-</i>	+	<i>buka'</i>	→	<i>bumuka'</i>	→	<i>muka'</i>	“crack open”
<i>-um-</i>	+	<i>pikit</i>	→	<i>pumikit</i>	→	<i>pikit</i>	“stick to”

CV reduplication does not co-occur with *-um-*.

5.3. The affix *-im-*

This affix is also infix after the first consonant of the stem. When that consonant is a bilabial stop, the *-im-* metathesizes and then the bilabial stop is deleted. The rules for *-im-* are as follows (*V* is any vowel):

$$6a. \quad -im- + \begin{Bmatrix} b \\ p \end{Bmatrix}V \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} b \\ p \end{Bmatrix}imV \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} b \\ p \end{Bmatrix}miV \text{ (metathesis)}$$

$$6b. \quad \begin{Bmatrix} b \\ p \end{Bmatrix}miV \longrightarrow miV \text{ (C}_1 \text{ deletion),}$$

Examples where *V* is a or u (In the orthography, a *y* is written next to the infix, but it is not written here nor in the examples under rule 7 below. See ORTHOGRAPHY above, section 6.3, p. 5):

<i>-im-</i>	+	<i>patay</i>	→	<i>pimatay</i>	→	<i>pmiatay</i>	(rule 6a)
				<i>pmiatay</i>	→	<i>miatay</i>	“died” (6b)
<i>-im-</i>	+	<i>buka'</i>	→	<i>bimuka'</i>	→	<i>bmiuka'</i>	(6a)
				<i>bmiuka'</i>	→	<i>miuka'</i>	“cracked open” (6b)

When *V* in rules 6a and 6b is *i*, the *i* of the infix and the *i* of the stem coalesce. The following is the additional rule:

$$6c. \quad mi\ddot{i} \longrightarrow m\ddot{i} \text{ (vowel coalescence)}$$

Examples where V is i:

<i>-im-</i> + <i>pikät</i>	—————	<i>pimikit</i>	—————>	<i>pmüikit</i> (rule 6a)
		<i>pmüikit</i>	—————>	<i>müikit</i> (6b)
		<i>müikit</i>	—————>	<i>müikät</i> “stuck” (6c)
<i>-im-</i> + <i>biluk</i>	—————>	<i>bimiluk</i>	—————>	<i>bmüiluk</i> (6a)
		<i>bmüiluk</i>	—————>	<i>müiluk</i> (6b)
		<i>müiluk</i>	—————>	<i>müiluk</i> “turned” (6c)

When CV reduplication occurs with *-im-*, the above rules apply first. After they have applied there is a new stem that begins with *m* and a new infix, *-i-*, immediately after the *m*. CV rdp. then reduplicates the *m* and the first vowel of the original stem (V_1). The new infix shifts position to immediately after the reduplicated *m*, i.e., still following the first consonant of the word. The following is the rule (the reduplicated syllable is in boldface and parentheses enclose segments that are not present in every stem. The rule begins with the output of rule 6, p. 26):

7a. $miV_1C_2(C_3)(V_2)(C_4)$ —————> $mV_1miV_1C_2(C_3)(V_2)(C_4)$ (CV rdp.)

7b. $mV_1miV_1C_2(C_3)(V_2)(C_4)$ —————> $miV_1mV_1C_2(C_3)(V_2)(C_4)$
(shift of affix *-i-*)

Examples where V_1 is *a* or *u*:

(Stem <i>buntul</i>)	<i>miuntul</i>	—————>	<i>mumiuntul</i> (rule 7a)
	<i>mumiuntul</i>	—————>	<i>miumuntul</i> “is becoming straight” (7b)
(Stem <i>bāk</i>)	<i>miäk</i>	—————>	<i>mamiäk</i> (7a)
	<i>mamiäk</i>	—————>	<i>miamäk</i> “is meeting” (7b)

The second example illustrates that when the first vowel of a stem is long, only the corresponding short vowel is reduplicated.

When V_1 in rules 7a and 7b is *i*, the *i* of the stem and the *i* of the infix coalesce. The following is the additional rule:

7c. $miimiC_2(C_3)(V_2)(C_4)$ —————> $mimiC_2(C_3)(V_2)(C_4)$ (vowel coalescence)

Examples where V_1 is *i*:

(Stem <i>bingkuk</i>)	<i>müingkuk</i>	—————>	<i>mimüingkuk</i> (rule 7a)
	<i>mimüingkuk</i>	—————>	<i>müimngkuk</i> (7b)
	<i>müimngkuk</i>	—————>	<i>müimngkuk</i> “is becoming crooked” (7c)
(Stem <i>piküt</i>)	<i>müiküt</i>	—————>	<i>mimüiküt</i> (7a)
	<i>mimüiküt</i>	—————>	<i>müimiküt</i> (7b)
	<i>müimiküt</i>	—————>	<i>müimiküt</i> “is sticking” (7c)

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