# THE MORPHOLOGY OF SELECTED CEBUANO VERBS: A CASE ANALYSIS

by

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In loving memory of

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## SUMMARY

Case is a linguistic notion that describes the underlying or semantic relationships that exist between verbs and nouns or noun phrases. The existence of case is revealed in surface structure by the affixation of the verb and the determiner-markings of the accompanying nouns.

This study was undertaken to accomplish six things:

1. To determine the allowable cases that occur with each verb.

2. To categorise verbs according to the nature of their case environments.

3. To determine the non-case non-aspectual affixes that are allowed for each verb.

4. To develop a set of phrase structure rules that will show the derivational history of the verb in all possible types of affixation.

5. To formalise the transformations that map underlying or semantic structure onto surface verbal morphological structure.

6. To include a lexicon of verbs that will incorporate the results of 1-3.

The study was limited to a corpus composed of approximately 1,400 verbs selected from Wolff's Cebuano dictionary (1970). Only the verbs in the writer's speaking vocabulary were included. Each verb was tested for possible cases, after which a case frame was determined for each. The case frame indicates the obligatory and optional cases that may be allowed with the verb. Later, the specialisation affixes were also tried out for each verb.

Case grammar was the model used for analysis. Fillmore's 1968 and 1970 models were extended and modified to be able to handle the problems under consideration. One important deviation from Fillmore has to do

with the treatment of case. Fillmore assigns case in the Phrase Structure; this study considers it as features of verbs, that is, case belongs in the lexicon.

The study has shown that Cebuano verbal morphology is rule-goverened. It also has shown that semantics plays a significant part in dictating the final surface form of the verb. This means that verbal affixation is semantically motivated, that is, there is a corresponding semantic reason behind the verb's choice of affix.

The language features that have been found to affect verbal affix-ation are: case, aspect, and specialisation. Plurality also does, to a limited extent.

There are two kinds of specialisations that the study came up with: the Basic specialisation and the Secondary specialisation. Basic specialisation refers to the change in the affixation of the verb when the Agentive, the Neutral or the Motive case is marked +Topic. This rule accounts for the difference between

(1) **kanqun nakuq ang mangga**
    *'I'll eat the mango.'*

and

(2) **ilabay nakuq ang mangga**
    *'I'll throw away the mango.'*

where the topicalised (or the surface subjects) actants are both Neutral cases yet the verbs are affixed differently (i.e. -un and i-). The explanation is that the verbs affect the Neutral **mangga** differently in these two sentences; it is **Directly Affected** in (1) while it is the object transferred (**Portative**) in (2). The other Basic specialisations are **Casual** and **Volitional** which pertains only to the Agentive when it is chosen +Topic. **Casual** and **Volitional** account for the difference between mag- and mu-. **Directly Affected**, **Indirectly Affected** and **Portative** account for the difference in -un, -an, and i- when the topicalised actant is a Neutral or a Motive.

Secondary specialisation refers to the non-case non-aspectual means by which the meaning of the verb may be 'specialised' or made more specific. There are twelve secondary specialisations: Ability, Ability/ Involuntary, Intensive, Intensive Accidental Result, Moderative, Frequentative, Destructive Action, Habitual/Occupational, Transitory, Simultaneous Involuntary Reciprocal, Reciprocal and Simultaneous Involuntary Reciprocal/Reciprocal. Many of these secondary special-isations are realised as affixes; some involve reduplication and stress shifts.

The 1,400 verbs were found to be classifiable into four major verb types: the Agentive verbs, the Neutral verbs, the Experiential verbs, and the Meteorological verbs. Except for the last major type, there are several subtypes under each. Under the Agentive verbs are 18 subtypes, under Neutral are five subtypes, and under Experiential are also five subtypes. Except for two subtypes, all others were determined on the basis of the kind of obligatory cases that accompany the core case.

The study also came up with ten transformational rules that explain the derivation of a surface affix verb. Two significant related transformations were formulated to account for the similarities of sentences like (3) and (4).

(3) magpabalay sila sa sunud tuqig

(4) magpahimuq sila ug balay sa sunud tuqig

Both (3) and (4) mean

(5) *They will have a house built next year.*

Both also contain the abstract verb CAUSE (an abstract verb is defined as a verb that exists in the semantic consciousness of the speakers but which does not receive lexicalisation in the language). The difference lies in that (3) does not contain the higher verb himuq while (4) does. Before (4) can become (3) the following transformations have to take place:

> Unspecified Actant Deletion - this deletes the unspecified Agent of himuq *'make'*

> Case Copying - this copies balay under the V node (the node of himuq)

> Original Case Deletion - this deletes the original balay after it has been copied under the V node

> V Raising - this raises balay (which has been attached to the V node) to the right of CAUSE.

CAUSE is realised in surface structure as the affix pa-.

In the above example, the verb himuq has been replaced in surface structure by the accompanying actant balay. In this study, a verb like himuq is called a replaceable verb, i.e. it is a verb that allows itself to be replaced by one of its accompanying actants. A number of replaceable verbs exist in Cebuano. A number of abstract verbs have also been posited for this language.

This study has shown that morphology is not independent of syntax
and semantics.  Although it has not clearly given an answer to the
question regarding the place of morphology in the linguistic framework,
it has shown that wherever it is located, it must have access to
semantics and syntax.

## CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

## 1.0.  PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

In structural linguistics morphology has been established as a more
or less independent level.  This means that morphological analyses may
be carried out with very little concern for the relationship of morph-
ological units to syntax and their consequence in phonology, except in
the area called morphophonemics.  In the transformational-generative
framework, however, the place of morphology in the grammar still remains
one of the issues that has not been satisfactorily resolved.  Does
morphology constitute a subcomponent in the syntax?  Or does it exist
as a more or less independent component of a grammar?  Or does it
straddle the boundary of syntax and phonology?  These questions are
still bothering theroeticians in the transformational-generative
tradition.

As early as 1963, Koutsoudas presented a definition of the morpheme
which was different from most of the traditional definitions of the
term.  He defined the morpheme as "that unit of grammar the arrangement
of which is specified by syntax and the resulting sequences of which
are used to predict the physical form of utterances" (1963:169).  This
definition claims that a morphological analysis is not adequate if it
does not consider the extent to which syntax influences the structure
of the morphological data and to which phonology specifies their final
surface realisations.  Koutsoudas further explained his conception of
grammar in the following manner:

> Grammar ... is conceived of as containing two major parts -
> phonology and syntax.  The syntax is capable of generating,
> through rules, an infinite set of representation of sentences
> as strings of grammatical symbols; while the phonology takes
> each syntactic string and provides through a different set
> of rules, its pronunciation; the ... morphemes is that

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> element, then, which is already included in the syntactic
> string or which replaced some symbol in the string such as
> the syntactic category 'noun'. Once the entire syntactic
> string of symbols is replaced by morphemes, then a set of
> morphophonemic rules, which are part of the syntax, converts
> the string of morphemes into grammatical sequences of pho-
> nemes, which in turn are converted into pronounceable
> sequences by the phonological rules. (1963:169-70)

The above statement implies that the morphological analyst must know
both his syntax and his phonology before he embarks on the task of
morphological analysis. It is this requirement, it seems, that is
responsible for the paucity of morphological studies in the transform-
ational-generative orientation. Jacob Mey described the problem in the
following quotation:

> ... the reason that morphology is conspicuously absent in
> many generative studies is not just that people are reluctant
> to tackle the drudgery connected with morphological descrip-
> tions ...; rather, linguists are reluctant to toil without
> the motivations of either a syntactic carrot or a phonological
> stick .... (1972:949-50)

In the review from which the above quotation was taken, Mey argued
against an independent morphological component which Kiefer proposed in
his *Swedish Morphology* (1970). Kiefer gave a number of reasons for his
proposal. One is that "morphology ... is diverse from language to
language" (Mey 1972:949). Another is that "a (phonological) rule that
is no longer productive is said to be morphologized" (Mey 1972:949).
To the first argument Mey said:

> I fail to see that this in itself constitutes an argument for
> a separate morphological component. The least one can say
> is that it does not argue for the existence of a morphological
> component as such; at most one can argue that morphological
> rules are of a certain well-defined character, and therefore,
> may be grouped together in a particular language .... (1972:949)

To the second argument Mey asked: "Is 'lack of productivity' a criterion
for a new kind of rule, or may be just an expression of our inability
to handle the phenomena?" (1972:949).

One cannot remain a bystander in this interesting discussion on the
place of morphology in grammar. The study in this paper contributes
its share to the discussion by showing that, for the kind of problems
considered here, an adequate morphological analysis cannot be done
independent of semantics and syntax. In this study, semantics defined
the meaning associated with each morphological unit and syntax specified
the context in which the analysis was made. Had the study been extended
to cover phonology, it would have been shown that the phonological
component relied heavily on the syntactic features that the morpho-
logical surface structure strings carry for the operation of phonological
rules.

## 1.1. THE PROBLEM

### 1.1.1. *STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM*

This study accepts the assumption that the verb is central to the syntax and semantics of the Cebuano[1] predicational sentence. It aims to investigate exhaustively the morphology of Cebuano verbs using Case Grammar as the model of analysis. Although Case Grammar has attempted to handle equational sentences by positing the Essive case, these sentences are excluded in this analysis since their V nodes are lexically empty and therefore do not exhibit structures that are morphologically interesting.

Two types of verbal affixes are identified in this study: the case-related affixes and the extra-case affixes. Case-related affixes mark the verb for the particular actant that the speaker wishes to topicalise.[2] (Actants refer to nouns, noun phrases, sentences, prepositional phrases and adverbials that can enter into a case relationship with the verb.) Extra-case affixes include the aspectual affixes and the affixes that allow the verb to restrict or specialise its semantic range. These latter affixes are called specialisation affixes[3] in this study.

The following are the six specific tasks which this study has chosen to tackle.

**1) To determine the allowable cases that occur with each verb.**

Each verb is provided with a case frame, which is a formalised device to show how the actants that the grammar allows to occur with the verb may be related to it. The case frame specifies the kinds of cases, both the optional and the obligatory, that a verb may take. It does not, however, specify the maximum number of cases that can occur with a particular verb in any particular simplex. This is specified by the grammar. For example, in Cebuano, disregarding the Time, the Cause and the Locative, which generally have no co-occurrence restrictions with other cases when they are not chosen Topic, only four other cases at the most may be allowed in the same sentence at any time.

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[1] Cebuano is one of the major Philippine languages. It had, in 1969, as recorded in the 1969 census, 6,529,882 speakers, the biggest number recorded for any of the major languages. It is the language of the provinces of Cebu, Bohol, Negros Oriental, the western portions of the Leyte provinces, and of many provinces in the island of Mindanao.

[2] An actant that is topicalised is marked by ang/si in surface structure. This phenomenon is also reflected in the affixation of the verb. For example, if the actant fulfilling the role of Agent is topicalised, the verb will be affixed by mag-, mu- or maN-.

[3] These affixes are explained in detail in 3.11. and 3.12.

This restriction is probably dictated by the limitations on memory; i.e. the speaker and the listener cannot cope with remembering more than a few cases at any one time in an utterance.

2) **To categorise verbs according to the nature of their case environments.**

Verbs with the same case frame allow the same kind of cases to co-occur with them. This typology is done to find out how and in what ways verbs may be similar or different.

3) **To determine the extra-case non-aspectual affixes that are allowed for each verb.**

Each verb is specified as to the specialisation affixes that it can take. This study posits two kinds of specialisations - the Basic and the Secondary. The Basic specialisation specifies the type of action of the verb as it affects the Agent, the Neutral or the Motive case which the speaker chooses to topicalise. (These cases are defined in Chapter 2.) The secondary specialisation restricts further the meaning of the verb by showing whether the action or state is Reciprocal, Moderative, Frequentative, etc. (These specialisations are defined and illustrated in Chapter 3.)

4) **To develop a set of phrase structure rules that will show the derivational history of the verb in all possible types of affixation.**

Phrase structure rules are a finite set of rules that generate all the possible grammatical sentences of a language. In this study the phrase structure rules are extended so that they also generate the verbal affixes of Cebuano.

5) **To formalise the transformations that map underlying or semantic structures onto surface verbal morphological structures.**

The final affixed verb is the result of the operation of the phrase structure rules and, in many cases, of a number of transformational rules. This section of the study will present and discuss these transformations and the constraints which govern them. Included in this section also is the pluralisation transformation, which optionally attaches the affix maN- or paN- to the verb root or stem.

6) **To include a lexicon of verbs which will incorporate the results of 1-3.**

A lexicon of approximately 1,400 verbs constitutes the appendix to this study. Aside from giving the meaning or meanings of each verb, it gives the case frame of the verb and the Basic and Secondary Specialisations allowed for the same verb.

## 1.1.2. *LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY*

The analysis was applied to approximately 1,400 verb roots and stems.[1]
Although the initial decision was to include roots only, certain stems
had to be included.  These stems include entries like mangayuq *'ask for
something'*, where the root is kayuq and the affix is maN-.  The root
kayuq never appears as a free morpheme except in the reduplicated
kayuqkayuqan *'a person who always asks for something'*.  The prefix maN-
in mangayuq is semantically empty.  Obviously this is not the same maN-
as in mangahuy (maN- + kahuy) *'gather firewood'* where it means that the
object to which the action is directed is plural.  Nor is it the same
as maN- in manglampasu, manglaba, maninda where it indicates Habitual
or Occupational action.

There are words which Wolff (1972) considers verbs which are omitted
in this study.  Some of these words are asin *'season with salt'*, pala
*'move something with a shovel'*, and hingutu (hiN + kutu) *'delouse the
head'*.  These words are shown in this analysis as derived from under-
lying structures that contain true verbs butang *'put'*, balhin *'move'*,
and kuhaq *'get, remove'* respectively.  These underlying verbs are re-
placed in surface structure and one of the accompanying cases is
attached to the V node by means of the Case Copying Transformation.
In this analysis sentence (1) has (1') as underlying structure: (the
Modality constituent is left undeveloped).

(1)  asinan nakuq ang sabaw
     *'I will season the soup with salt.'*

(1')

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                    S
          ┌─────────┴─────────┐
      Modality          Proposition
          │           ┌────┬────┴────┐
          V         Agent  Neutral  Goal
          │           │      │       │
       butang        aku    asin    sabaw
```
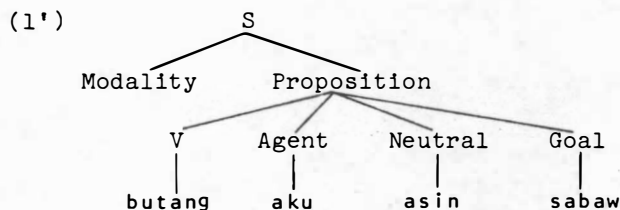
The underlying verb is deleted and the noun in the Neutral case is
transferred to the V node and assumes the surface characteristics of
the verb.

In this study, then, (1) and (2) are considered to come from the
same underlying structure.

(2)  butangan nakuq ug asin ang sabaw
     *'I will put salt in the soup.'*

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[1]This analysis excludes idiomatic uses.

A more detailed discussion on replaceable verbs is given in 2.6. of this study.

This study is largely confined to the idiolect of one person although other informants were consulted. This being the case, the verbal morphology accounted for in this study is limited only to the verbal morphology of the writer. Any speaker of the language who reads this study will not find this a serious limitation. An example of an affix not treated in this analysis is manag as in

(3) nanagtindug ang manga tawu
    *'The people are/were standing.'*

This affix indicates plural. However, probably since the plural transformation is optional in Cebuano, manag- is going out of use.

## 1.2. METHODOLOGY

The methodology had to undergo several testing and re-testing processes before it was found satisfactory. Finding very little help from the materials that were available then, the writer had to develop her own methodology. This slow process could have been avoided had she found out about Cook's work[1] on Case Grammar early enough.

The initial phase consisted of a pilot study which analysed a random sample of twenty verbs. This pilot study was designed to streamline the methodology and to gauge the kinds of problems that were anticipated in the analysis of the bigger corpus.

The 1,400 verbs comprising the data were culled from the verb entries in Wolff's A *Dictionary of Cebuano Visayan* (1972). Only the verbs in the writer's speaking vocabulary were included. Excluded also were loanwords which the writer feels have not yet been generally assimilated into Cebuano.

Some of the cases were determined *a priori*, such as the Agentive, the Instrumental, the Locative and the Neutral, on the basis of Fillmore (1968a). Others were posited as the analysis proceeded, such as the Associative, the Substitutive and the Source.

Each verb which passed the criteria set above was recorded on a card. Wolff's illustrative sentences (at least those which were acceptable to the writer) were copied. To these the writer added her own, being a native speaker of the language, to make sure that the verb had been tested for all the possible cases that could occur with it. Topicalisation possibilities of these cases were also tested.

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[1] The Cook articles (1970, 1971, 1972a, 1972b, 1973) came into the writer's possession only during the final stages of the analysis.

As shown by the lexicon that accompanies this study, the cases that accompany each verb are entered in the case frame.  Obligatory cases are left unenclosed, optional cases are enclosed in parentheses ( ), and mutually exclusive cases are enclosed in braces { }.  Cases that may or may not occur together are enclosed in angled brackets < >. The case frame itself is enclosed in square brackets [ ].

Hypotheses were set up to try to explain why certain cases are mutually exclusive, why the occurrence of some cases is dependent on the occurrence of others and why topicalisation of certain cases are blocked.  These hypotheses were either destroyed or substantiated as more and more verbs were analysed.

Two sources were responsible for the insights that developed the specialisation rule: Lopez (1949) and Schachter and Otanes' *Tagalog Reference Grammar* (1972).  All possible specialisation affixes were listed and the semantic differences between each kind were determined. In cases where one affix, e.g. -an, demonstrated two semantic differences, two specialisations were posited.  Later, each verb was tested with each of the specialisation.

## 1.3.  IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

At this point in theoretical linguistics one can no longer deny the fact that the verb is a very important constituent in the generation of a sentence.  Chafe (1970), for example, claims that the verb is central not only in syntax but also in semantics.  If one accepts this, then one will not fail to realise that a study of the structure of the verb, especially one that considers both its syntax and semantics, will contribute substantially toward the understanding of the nature of a language in particular and of languages in general.

The establishment of case in the semantic structure is indisputable, especially as it is revealed in the surface structures of Philippine languages, where, as Blake put it "the case - indicating function of the verb is developed to a very high degree" (1906).  It becomes necessary then for a grammar to be adequate, that it contains a device for handling case functions.  This is the reason why Case Grammar was chosen as the model for this study.

What makes this study different from other studies of similar kind,[1] is that it does not present a long list of fragmented affixes nor does it typologise verbs according to conjugation types; rather, it presents rules that show how surface affixes are derived from deep cases and

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[1]For example, Lopez 1949.

specialisations. Instead of being merely taxonomic, it tries to explain the process of generation of an affixed verb.

This study may also provide some insights for the teaching of languages. It shows that there are semantic motivations behind surface morphological affixes. It is expected that mastery of these affixes will be achieved better if their semantic motivations are understood and appreciated.

A teacher of Cebuano may find the lexicon in the appendix a helpful guide in the selection of verbs for teaching. Verbs with the same case frames (more accurately the same codes) may be taught together. Aside from learning the meaning of the verb (to which many sentence-formation activities in the classroom are limited) the students will know that a particular verb only admits particular actants with particular case rules. This will eliminate the time-wasting trial-and-error technique of sentence-formation.

## 1.4. REVIEW OF RELATED STUDIES

Two articles of Wolff are treated at length in this section since they are the most recent of those in Cebuano and because the corpus of this study comes from his dictionary. The works that are referred to are 'The Classification of Cebuano Verbs' (1970) and sections 6 (Inflection) and 7 (Classification of roots according to their system of Affixation) of the Introduction to his Cebuano dictionary (1972). These two actually discuss the same problem and are treated together in the discussion.

Wolff classifies verbs into Active and Passive. (He does not explain the basis for this classification.) The Active verbs are sub-classified into Action verbs, Stative verbs and Mutual verbs. These he codes as A, B, and C respectively. Passive verbs are sub-classified into Direct Passive verbs, Local Passive verbs and Instrumental-Conveyance Passive verbs. These are coded a, b, and c respectively. Wolff allows combinations of these classes.

Obviously, Wolff tried to incorporate some semantic distinctions into his classification. For example, he says of Action verbs:

> Verbs in this class are those which refer to conveyance or motion: put, go, throw, sell, give, pay, etc.; verbs which refer to speaking, thinking; ask, say, read, dream, write, etc.; verbs meaning do, make, form, bring, into a state: divide, break, cut, raise, score; .... (1970:81)

However, there are instances when his classification is not clear. Compare, for example, pula *'red'* and mala *'dry'* on page 81 and page 83 of 'The Classification of Cebuano Verbs'. Wolff classifies pula in

sentences (4) and (5) below as stative verbs and mala in (6) and (7) as Active-Stative verbs.

(4)   MIPULA dayun and iyang ulu ...
      *'His head turned red ...'*

(5)   walay lamiq kadtung mansanas NAGMULA lang
      *'Those apples are tasteless.  They're red but that's all.'*

(6)   daliq rang mumala ang hinayhay ug init
      *'The laundry will get dry quickly if the sun is out.'*

(7)   NAGMALA ang iyong baqbaq tungud sa kauhaw
      *'Her mouth was dry because of her thirst.'*

There seems to be no justifiable reason why pula should be considered Stative and why mala should be considered Active-Stative.  Chafe's grammar would classify pula and mala as state verbs.  They remain state verbs in (5) and (7) but they have become process verbs in (4) and (6) through derivation rules.

Another is Wolff's use of 'beneficiary'.  On page 86 he says, "the local Passive refers to a focus which is the place or beneficiary of the action, and the Instrumental-Conveyance Passive refers to a focus which is the instrument, the beneficiary, or the time of the action" (underscoring supplied).

The example he gave for the Local Passive in the beneficiary sense is (8) and for the Instrumental-Conveyance Passive also in the beneficiary sense, he gave (9).

(8)   palitan ku ang akung MANGHUD ug sapatus
      *'I will buy some shoes for my younger brother.'*

(9)   ipalit ra AKUG sapatus
      *'Please buy some shoes for me.'*

If manghud in (8) and aku (9) are beneficiaries why call one Local Passive and the other Instrumental-Conveyance Passive?  This kind of distinction is motivated by surface considerations.  (In the study presented here (8) is said to contain a beneficiary while (9) contains a substitutive.)

Wolff's entries in the dictionary are given a code to show a number of things, among them, the affixation class to which the verbs belong and the affixes that they do not occur with.  For example, hagbung with the meaning *'fail someone in school'* receives the code A; a 2. This means it is an Active verb which may also occur as a Direct Passive (i.e. the recipient of the action is the subject) and it lacks an Instrumental Passive (i.e. it does not take i-) "except in the

benefactive and temporal meanings".  To understand what he means by
this one has to look at meanings 3 and 4 of the dictionary entry i-.
Sentences (10) and (11) are Wolff's examples of the Instrumental Passive
in the benefactive and temporal meanings.

(10)  ikuhaq ra kug tubig
      *Please get me some water.'

(11)  hustu nang iqadtu
      *Now would be a good time to go.'

(In this study a sentence like (8) is considered as containing a
Substitutive, the case of the actant which refers to the human being
who does an act in place of (or to substitute for) another human being.
Sentence (9) contains an underlying Agent which got deleted in surface
structure.)

A code needs to be simple and accessible in order for it to be
useful.  Wolff's code doubtless summarises and systematises his data
but it is too complicated for the use of the ordinary student who
normally has no time to decipher an elaborate code.

The lexicon that accompanies this study presents the characteristics
of the verb in a more accessible manner.  It is not concerned with what
do not occur with the verbs.  It is only concerned with what cases and
specialisations may occur with the verbs.  The code is simple and
practical.

Lopez's 'Studies in Sugbuhanon Affixes' (1949) includes the affixes
of numerals, substantives, adjectives, verbals (the verb-derived
nominals), and those that he calls quasi-verbs.  His method is taxon-
omic.  He simply lists the affixes, gives their functions, i.e. the
meaning they add to the base, and gives sentences to illustrate their
use.

One of the latest of the studies on case is that one done as a
Master's thesis by Mildred Bayotas - A Case Classification of Hiligaynon
Verb Roots (1974).  The Bayotas study classified 200 verb roots
according to (a) their case frames, (b) the subjectivisation trans-
formation they take, and (c) what subject affixes are possible for
each verb.

The Bayotas study posits 11 cases: Agent, Object, Locative, Source,
Benefactive, Victim, Motive, Instrument, Accessory, and Complement.[1]
The study yields three verb classes, which Bayotas describes as follows:

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[1]Bayotas' Accessory is synonymous to this study's Reservational while Complement is
synonymous to Product.  It should be noted that these two studies were done at almost
the same time although the Bayotas study was completed first.

> Class A (Agent-Oriented) verb roots are characterized by the presence of the case Agent in the sentence. This implies that the verb roots classified under Class A express action which is instigated by the Agent. (p.43)
>
> Class B (Object-Oriented) verb roots require the accompaniment of at least the object which is always obligatory in the sentence. (p.88)
>
> Class C (Nounless) verb roots do not require the accompaniment of nouns in the sentence. They are what Chafe calls <u>ambient</u> verbs which "involve nothing but a predication". They cover the total environment not just something in it. They refer to 'natural phenomena' which involve the whole environment and not specific areas. (p.91)

In the present study Class A verbs are called Agentive verbs, Class B are Neutral verbs, and Class C are Meteorological verbs. There is one other type that this study posits - the Experiential verbs. Under each of these types are several subtypes, depending on the other obligatory cases (and in some instances, the optional cases) that can occur with the core case.

Since Cebuano and Hiligaynon are closely related languages, and since these two studies use the same basic model of analysis, there are understandably and predictably overlapping findings. However, since they pursue different objectives, there are findings in one that are not found in the other. Bayotas is mainly interested in the typology of verbs while the present study is more concerned with discovering the syntactic and semantic reasons that explain the surface affixation of the verb.

One study especially worth mentioning is Ballard 1971. Ballard starts with the assumption that a surface description of verbal affixes is at best only a partial description, that the semantic functions of affixes also need description. He claims that "the meaning of the verb is the combination of the meaning of the verb root plus the meaning added by the affixation" (Ballard 1971:184).

Ballard classifies 300 verb roots according to the affixes that each verb takes. He lists 12 classes with several subclasses within each class. Before he does this, however, he describes how each verbal affix of Inibaloi contributes to the meaning of the base. For example, he claims that the -an affix denotes 'patient-oriented action'; the i-affix denotes 'positioning one thing to another'; the -an 'location of another action'; the i-...-an 'recipient'; the en- 'point in time' and so on.

This study by Ballard is an attempt to provide an answer to the question: "What determines which affixes may occur with a certain root and with what meanings?" (p.184). He claims that this question is:

> Indeed ... the crucial question both for one analyzing the
> semantic structure and for one learning to speak it.  And it
> is also the key question in devising a scheme for producing
> actual, usable verbs and clauses from a given verb root,
> which is the ultimate test of adequacy for a system of
> classifying roots.  (p.185) (underscoring supplied)

The principle which Ballard follows is the principle of 'compati-
bility', which he explains in his manner: "a root will occur with those
affixes whose meaning is compatible with its own meaning" (p.185).  To
determine compatibility one has to examine the "array of meanings"
(p.203) of an affix and the "bundle of meanings" (p.203) of a verb
root.  Ballard explains this further in the following quote:

> When the meaning components of a verb root are such that the
> meaning of an affix is semantically possible, then theoret-
> ically an affixed verb can be formed.  To take a simple
> example ... nouns which are receptacles can be verbalized
> with i- (Positioning) to mean 'put something into the
> receptacle'.  (p.203)

Ballard analyses eight case-related verbal affixes: a) -en, i-, -an
and i-...-an, b) -on, man- and meki-, and c) pe-.  The first group
Ballard calls object topic affixes, the second are subject topic
affixes, and the third is a causative prefix functioning as a "trans-
itive counterpart of -on" (p.202).  The following summarises Ballard's
description of these affixes.

| Affix | Common Meaning |
| --- | --- |
| -en | patient-oriented action |
| i- | positioning one thing to another |
| -an | location of another action |
| i-...-an | recipient |
| man | reciprocal |
| man- | reflexive performance |
| -on | point in time action |
| meki- | associative |
| pe | causative |

It should be added here that Ballard allows 'sub-meanings' within the
common meaning.

Ballard next presents 12 major classes of the 300 verb roots (which
actually includes verbalisable nouns) that comprise his corpus.  Within
the 12 major classes are 53 subclasses.  The criterion supposedly
followed in this classification is: verb roots are classified as
belonging "to the same affixes with the same meaning" (p.204).  However,
at this point, it seems that Ballard has forgotten his principle of
compatibility.  One expects that his typology would also consider the

'meaning components' of the root. This however, is not rigorously applied. For example, he lists as belonging to the same subclass the following words:

a) abakaro    *'lawyer'*
b) akbot      *'back pack'*
c) anak       *'child'*
d) apag       *'meat'*
e) angwad     *'yeast plant'*
f) bagel      *'mushroom'*
g) basa       *'dampness'*
h) amo        *'tame animal'*
i) apil       *'different'*
j) bala       *'scorched'*
k) aleg       *'common cold'*
l) agang      *'hunger'*
m) adibegbeg  *'numbness'*
n) arasam     *'water in which rice is washed'*
o) akdo       *'stirring spoon'*
p) arasho     *'plough'*
q) balesbes   *'temporary fence'*
r) abat       *'level trail'*

(p.205)

Ballard realises that the verbalisations of the above words show three different results:

a) to f) are nouns gained in the act of gathering, g) to m) are states resulting from an implied action or from the presence of certain conditions, n) to p) are instruments used to carry out an action, and q) and r) are 'terrain transversed'. (p.205)

However, this awareness has not prevented him from putting these words together in the same subclass. Another example of this incon-sistency is found in his explanatory statement to class 8 G: "There is a considerable variety of meaning among the affixes as they occur with roots of this class: predictability of meaning of verb forms is low" (p.212) (underscoring supplied). In fact he includes in this subclass the verb root bayo *'pound'*. However, in another subclass he includes this same word but glosses it as *'pound rice'*.

To the writer, Ballard's intentions were admirable. However, since he allowed himself to be limited by his model, which obviously does not distinguish between underlying verbs and surface verb forms, these intentions were not carried out quite successfully. He considers as verb roots any verbalisable noun. This tendency obscures from his view the meaning components that he should be looking for among the affixes and the verb bases.

In effect, this writer considers Ballard's work a weak attempt at trying to account for the speaker's intuition concerning what verbal affixes can go with what verb bases. Although the work started out rather ambitiously, in the end it succumbed to just being a surface

typology.  The present study tries to go beyond the surface consider-
ations by postulating semantic reasons that explain verbal affixation.

  Ramos' (1974) *The Case System of Tagalog Verbs* is a successful
attempt to explain the case system of Tagalog verbs.  Essentially, it
tries to show why a particular verb takes on a particular case or
particular cases.  She does this by showing that the inherent semantic
features of the verb dictate the choice of cases (symbolised by noun
phrases) that can occur with that verb.  Ramos illustrates this briefly
with the verbs bili *'to buy'* and bigay *'to give'*.  The former "assumed
(1) an initiator and performer of the action ..., and (2) an object that
is affected by the action, i.e. is purchased, and transferred to the
agent (purchaser)" (1974:20).  This means that bili assumes a noun which
is both the agent and the recipient of the action and another noun which
is the object affected by (or transferred as a result of) the action.
Bigay, on the other hand, "assumes (1) an initiator of the action who
is not the goal or receiver, though that initiator is the source from
which the action emanates, (2) an object that is transported away from
the agent, and (3) a referent to whom the object is transported (a
directional goal of the action)" (1974:20).  The above phenomena may
be explained thus: the inherent semantic makeup of the verb roots
explains why bili choose A=G, SO, N and bigay A=SO, G, N.

  Ramos has shown convincingly that an analysis of the semantic
features of the verb is necessary to a fuller understanding of the
case system of a language.  Her analysis led her to discover that
certain verbal semantic features align themselves resulting in a fairly
reliable subcategorisation of verb roots.  Ramos shows this alignment
and gives the 15 classes of verb roots she discovered to result in this
alignment in a tree structure on page 148 of her book.

  The present study is obviously different from the Ramos study in a
number of respects.  First, this study simply describes the case frame
of the verb root; it does not seek to explain why or how the verb came
to possess such a case frame.  Second, it tries to account not only
for case-related verbal affixes (or case forms) but also the extra-case
or non-case affixes of the verb.  Third, the typology presented in this
study is based only on the analysis of the case-frames; the Ramos
typology is based on the analysis of the semantic feature matrix of
the verb.

  Essentially then, while the Ramos study "aimed toward an ultimate
explanation of the underlying case system and consequently of how this
linguistic knowledge can help in the subcategorization of Tagalog verbs"
(Ramos 1974:13), the present study is an attempt to explain how case
and other semantic notions determine the morphology of the Cebuano verb.

Although these two studies follow the same basic model, each has modified this model to be able to handle the problems that each has chosen to throw light on.  The Ramos study has chosen to formalise "the native Tagalog's intuition of verbal subcategorisation"; in the present study the typology is not a major concern, being simply an offshoot of the analysis.  The major problem that the present study sought to answer may be stated as: What semantic notions are responsible for the various surface morphological representations of the verb?

## THE MODEL

## 2.0. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Case[1] is a notion that describes the underlying or semantic relation-
ships that obtain between verbs and actants, most common of which are
noun phrases.  Fillmore (1968a) describes it as comprising

> ... a set of universal, presumably innate, concepts which
> identify certain types of judgments human beings are capable
> of making about the events that are going on around them,
> judgments about such matters as who did it, who it happened
> to, and what got changed.  (p.25)

Case then does not describe any surface relations such as those ex-
pressed by **subject** and **object** but the underlying functional relations
such as those expressed by **Agent, Beneficiary, Goal, Source,** etc. as
they are conceived in relation with the verb.

This section will give a brief account of Fillmore's 1968a model,
the model which gave rise to the interest in case among today's gram-
marians.  It will also explain how the model followed in this paper
has deviated from Fillmore's model and show what innovations have been
adopted.

## 2.1. FILLMORE 1968a

In 'The Case for Case' Fillmore proposes a grammatical model that
puts case as a category in the semantic or underlying structure of
language.  He claims that although some languages do not assign to case
overt markers, and those that do, do not use the same kind of overt
markers, the notion of case is present in all languages such that it

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[1]The terms voice and focus have also been used to account for verbal affixation in
the Philippine languages.  For a detailed discussion of the use of these terms in
linguistic literature, see Ramos 1974.

can be called a language universal. He argues that contrary to
Chomsky's claim the grammatical functions **subject** and **object** are ir-
relevant in the underlying structure. **Subject** and **object** are nothing
but surface neutralisations of the deep or semantic functions Agentive,
Objective, Instrument, etc. He substantiates this by showing that
although *John, door* and *key* in the following sentences can all appear
as grammatical subjects, there is really nothing else that they share
in terms of their semantic functions.

(1)   *JOHN opened the door with the key.*

(2)   *The DOOR opened.*

(3)   *The KEY opened the door.*

*Key* is as much an Instrument in (1) as it is in (3). *Door* in (1), (2)
and (3) refers to the object affected by the action *open*. Only *John*
is Agent in the three sentences. Sentences (1), (2) and (3) have (1'),
(2') and (3') respectively as underlying structure. Notice that (2')
and (3') are actually already incorporated in (1').

(1')



(2')



(3')
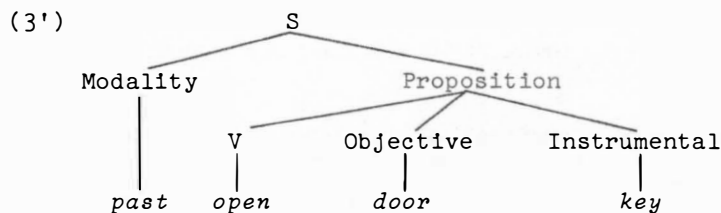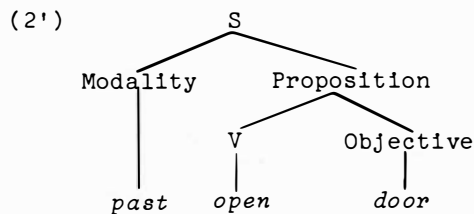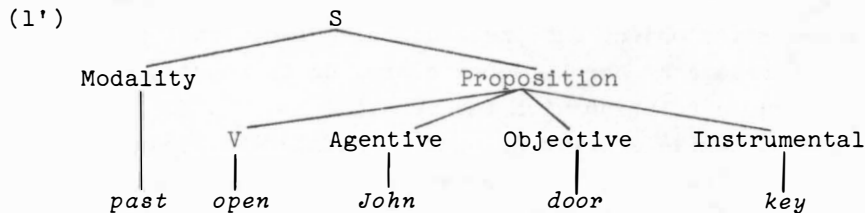


How *John* in (1), *door* in (2) and *key* in (3) become subject is explained
as the result of the application of the subject selection transformation,
which in English is marked in surface structure by the appearance before
the verb of the particular noun chosen as subject.

As shown by (1'), (2') and (3'), Fillmore conceives of the sentence in the underlying structure as made up of the constituents Modality and Proposition.  Proposition consists of the verb and an array of cases, each related to the verb in a particular way.  These cases are manifested as NPs.  The Modality constituent takes care of such categories as aspect, tense, mood, question, negation, etc., categories not accounted for in the Proposition.  Fillmore leaves open the possibilities of the Modality constituent.

In this article, Fillmore used six cases although he says additional ones will be needed.  These are: Agentive, Instrumental, Dative, Factitive, Locative and Objective.[1]

## 2.2.  FILLMORE 1970

In 'Improvements in Case Grammar 1970', Cook (1971) reports on the improvements of case grammar which Fillmore revealed during the Linguistic Institute at the Ohio State University in the summer of 1970. These improvements that are directly related to the problem and conventions used in this study are discussed below.

One major revision of the 1968 model is the elimination of the Modality constituent in the deep structure.  What remains is the verb and the series of cases.  "With the loss of the modality node (M) the features of negation, tense, mood and aspect are directly adjoined to the verb constituent" (Cook 1971:11).  What results is a configuration closely resembling Chafe's model.  The initial phrase structure rule is then written as

$$S \rightarrow V + C + ... + Cn$$
where C refers to any case.

Instead of six cases in 1968, 1970 now has ten, which Cook defines as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A | Agentive | instigator of the motion, animate |
| E | Experiencer | effected by the action, animate |
| I | Instrumental | force or object causing action or state |
| O | Objective | semantically most neutral case |
| S | Source | the origin or starting point |
| G | Goal | the object or end point |
| L | Locative | spatial orientation of the action |

---

[1] Except for the Dative and Factitive, which this paper does not use, these cases are defined in 2.5.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| T | Time | temporal orientation of the action | |
| C | Comitative | accompaniment role, animate | |
| B | Benefactive | benefactive role, animate | (Cook 1971:12) |

Fillmore has added three new notions to the grammar. These are the notions vacant roles, built-in roles and coreferential roles. These notions are reported in Cook 1971 and 1973.[1]

Cook (1973) regards vacant roles, built-in roles and coreferential roles as totally covert roles: i.e. they never appear in surface representations (p.63). Vacant roles "are absent from surface structure neither because of lexicalization (what this research explains as an instance of case copying, i.e., one of the cases replaces the verb) nor because of coreference with another role. They are simply vacant" (p.63). In the two articles where Cook discusses these new notions, he gives the following sentences that suggest vacant Experiencer roles. These are:

---

[1]Reservational is a term borrowed from Schacter and Otanes (1972). In the Bayotas study (1974), this case is referred to as Accessory (24). The Reservational case is distinct from the Instrumental case although they are marked by the same affix in surface structure. Instrumental is a tool which an Agent uses to carry out an act; Reservational is something the Agent wears or uses while performing an act. Notice the difference in semantic function of barung and gunting in the following sentences.

  (1) ipamayli ni Jose ang iyang bagqung barung
      'Jose will wear his new barong to the dance.'

  (2) iputul ni Jose ug pisiq ang gunting
      'Jose will cut the string (or rope) with the scissors.'

The real Instrumental can answer the question: What did X use to do Y? One can ask: What did Jose use to cut the string? But not: What did Jose use to dance?
  Another evidence for the existence of Reservational distinct from the Instrumental is the use of the preposition pinaqagi sa 'by means of'. Notice the difference between (3) and (4).

  (3) giputul niya ug pisiq ang gunting
      'He cut the string with the scissors.'

  ⇒ giputul niya ang pisiq pinaqagi sa gunting

  (4) giqiskuyla niya ang iyang bulingung sininaq
      'He went to school in his dirty clothes.'

  ⇒ *niqiskuyla siya pinaqagi sa iyang bulingung sininaq.

The above examples also seem to show that English also distinguishes these two cases as seen in the use of different prepositions. 'By means of' and 'with' are associated with the Instrumental case while 'in' and also 'with' are associated with the Reservational case. The following sentences illustrate this.

  (5) They destroyed the lock BY MEANS OF the hammer.

  (6) He broke the string WITH his teeth.

  (7) He went to the party IN his pajamas.

  (8) She went to the meeting WITH her new bag.

(4)  *John resembles Fred.*

(5)  *John seems pompous.*

Cook has shown that although *resemble* and *remind* differ in one
particular kind of case in their case array, they actually have similar
underlying structure and that is, they both need an Experiencer.  *Remind*
carries this case up to the surface; *resemble* does not.  Thus, although
(6) occurs, (7) does not.

(6)  *John reminds ME* (E) *of my late grandfather.*

(7)  **John resembles to me* (E) *my late grandfather.*

The surface structure of *resemble* does not include an Experiencer;
however, for someone to resemble another, there must be a perceiver of
that resemblance.

Note that the verb in (5) may be replaced with any of the following:
*sound, look, appear.*  Cook has not given other examples of verbs that
contain vacant roles.

Cook (1971) defines built-in roles as "roles that are implied by the
lexical content of  the verb itself.  Verbs like kiss, slap, kick have
a built-in Instrumental case, which is not in the surface structure
unless the Instrumental noun phrase is modified in some way" (p.14).
To this class of built-in verbs Cook includes what he terms as 'lexical-
ised' verbs, such as *bottle* and *bribe* in the following sentences.

(8)  *John BOTTLED the beer.  (= put it in bottles)*

(9)  *John BRIBED the official.  (= gave a bribe)*

Cook (1971) gives the following definition for coreferential roles.
These "are two distinct case notions which have the same semantic
referent" (p.14).  This means, for example, that an Agent may at the
same time be the Source as in *give, send* and *sell* or that an Agent may
also be the Goal as in *take, receive* and *buy*.  These verbs involve the
transfer of an object from one person to another.  The first group
entails an initiator of the action (Agent), who at the same time is
the Source of the object that gets transferred.  The second group
entails an initiator of the action (Agent), who is also the person to
whom the object gets transferred (Goal).

The present study has made use of two of the notions discussed
above: the built-in roles and the coreferential roles.  The writer
feels that although the difference between *remind* and *resemble* is
adequately explained as the presence of the Experiencer in the former
and its absence in the latter in surface structure, it still needs to
be shown that this is a crucial notion in Case Grammar.  If its

occurrence is limited to only very few verbs, the phenomenon attributed to it now may yet turn out to be something else later.  In other words, the writer feels there still need to be more empirical studies on the notion vacant roles.

This writer actually arrived at the notion of built-in roles independently.  In the course of the analysis it was found out that the Instrumental in such verbs as patid *'kick'* (other verbs are listed in 5.8.) does not allow the Instrumental to surface unless it is specified in the manner of (10):

(10)  gipatiran ku niya sa iyang walang tiqil
      *'He kicked me with his left foot.'*

(11) *gipatiran ku niya sa iyang tiqil
      *'He kicked me with his foot.'*

One will notice, however, that the Instrumental is a body-part of the Agent.  One does not, for example, say (12).

(12) *gipatiran ni Pedro ang masitira sa tiqil ni Maria.
      *'Pedro kicked the flower pot with Maria's foot.'*

It seems, then, that the Instrumental cases that are built-in cases must be body-parts of the Agent or one of the Agent's 'inalienable possessions'.  This kind of Instrumental behaves differently from the alienable Instrumental like that of (13) below.

(13)  gibunalan ku siya ug tukun
      *'I struck him with a pole.'*

(For more discussion on built-in Instrumentals cf. 5.8.)

This study also accepts coreferential roles.  This notion is referred to here as 'duality of roles'.  This means that one actant may fulfil a dual role, i.e. two roles may be reflected in one surface actant. The case frame of the verb indicates coreferentiality or duality of roles by the equality sign (=).  The built-in Instrumental described above is considered in this study as coreferential with the Partitive case (see 5.4. and 5.8.).

## 2.3.  THE MODEL ADOPTED

### 2.3.1.  *THE MODALITY CONSTITUENT RETAINED*

In spite of Fillmore's removal of the Modality constituent in 1970, this paper has chosen to use the 1968 initial rewrite rule for a number of reasons.  First, removing the constituents normally assigned to M results in the overloading of the V where case has already been assigned (this is discussed in the following section).  Second, a number

of segment transformations will be needed to linearise the constituents to accommodate them in surface structure. There may be a strong intuitive justification for the 1970 rewrite rule but for the purposes of morphological analysis, the writer finds the 1968 rewrite rule simpler and more elegant.

### 2.3.2. CASES AS FEATURES

While Fillmore assigns case as a category (i.e. it appears in the right hand of a rewrite rule) in the phrase structure of the grammar, this analysis considers case as a feature (i.e. it appears under the lexical item of which it is a feature) rather than a category for several reasons.

First, the writer agrees with Anderson (1971) and Starosta (1972) that an adequate grammar must have a device "which both marks case as a terminal category and indicates the case function of the noun phrase as a whole" (Starosta 1972:1101), so that the 'relational character' of case is captured not only in the semantic structure but also in the surface structure. Fillmore realises this need in 'Towards a Modern Theory of Case' (1969) where he copies as a feature the case category of the dominating node for the purpose of lexical insertion.

Second, handling case as feature allows one to mark an actant as fulfilling a dual case-role. This enables the linguist to make finer semantic distinctions within cases. For example, *Pedro* and *Maria* in (14) and (15) respectively would be distinguished from one another although they both fill the Agentive role.

(14)  *Pedro* (A=SO) *sold a carabao* (N) *to the merchant* (G).

(15)  *Maria* (A=C) *bought a pair of shoes* (N) *from the shoe store* (SO).

Case Grammar 1970, which handles case as a category, allows cases to be coreferential. It provides that the second coreferential case be deleted. However, unless this case has been previously copied onto the node of the first coreferential case, the deletion will effect a diminishing of the original meaning in the deep structure. And to copy a case would mean indicating it as feature under the first coreferential case node, a convention which would weaken the claim that case is a category in deep structure.

If one accepts that case is a feature and that coreferential deletion is obligatory when it is not necessary for reflexivisation he will be able to handle the problems posed in the preceding paragraph more efficiently. Phrase structure tree (14') shows how this handles the analysis of (14). (A is Agentive, SO is Source, O is Objective and G is Goal.)

(14')
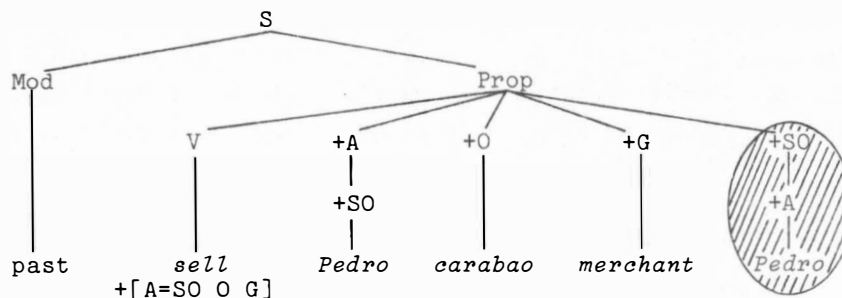


The deletion of the second actant with the features +A, +SO does not diminish the original meaning of the underlying structure.

Third, the **case-as-feature** theory enables one to devise a grammar that is both more simple and more efficient since now only one source for case is provided (i.e. the lexicon) where before it was in the phrase structure and also in the lexicon.

At least two linguists working within the case model assign case to the lexicon as features of lexical items. However, they differ as to which lexical class case is a feature of. Diller (1971), following Matthews (n.d.), puts it in the verb; Starosta (1972) assigns it to the noun. Starosta gives two reasons why he locates case in the noun:

> Inflection and agreement evidence indicates that if gender and number are features of nouns, then case should also be a noun feature. ... introspection suggests that it is not possible to utter a noun in or out of context without marking it as bearing some case-like relation to an unspoken predication. (Starosta 1972:1100)

At the first consideration, Starosta seems to be right. However, the writer believes that intuition affirms more strongly the theory that the verb rather than the noun is the source of case. Chafe (1970: 97) argues:

> ... the nature of the verb determines what the rest of the sentence will be like; in particular, it determines what nouns will accompany it, what the relation of these nouns to it will be, and how these nouns will be semantically specified. For example, suppose the verb is specified as an action, as we shall see is true of the verb in the man laughed. Such a verb dictates that it be accompanied by a noun, that the noun be related to it as agent, and that the noun be specified as animate, perhaps also human.

Can the same thing be said for *man*? That is, given *man*, can one definitely say whether it is Agent, Experiencer, Objective, Source or Goal? There are inherently action verbs; it is not obvious that there are inherently Agent nouns.

Another reason why the writer accepts **the case-as-feature-of-the-verb** theory is to allow more explanatory power to the case frame than it would

have otherwise. The case frame does not just define the case environment of the verb; it defines the selectional limits of the verb[1] in relation to the case-roles of the actants that occur with it.

## 2.4. CASE SPREAD CONVENTION

If case is considered a feature of the verb, how then can actants assume particular case roles? This problem is taken care of by the Case Spread Convention whose "function is to transfer case information (from the verb) to the actants in the tree formed by the PS rules" (Diller 1971:400).

## 2.5. THE CASES USED

This study found it necessary to posit 21 cases to define the different verb-actant relations identified in the analysis of the 1,400 verbs in the lexicon. These cases are defined and illustrated in this section.

**Agentive** (A), the case that designates the "object or being which carries out the action identified by the verb" (Diller 1971:400). This definition includes both volitional and non-volitional Agents.

> nagkaqun ang BATAQ ug dulsi
> *'The child is eating candy.'*
>
> gihigtan NIYA ug lastiku ang iyang buhuk
> *'She tied her hair with a rubber band.'*
>
> gipalid sa HANGIN ang papil
> *'The wind blew away the paper.'*

**Associative** (As), which expresses the animate being who joins or associates with another animate being in carrying out the action identified by the verb.

> nakigqinum SIYA sa mga bisita
> *'He joined the guests in drinking.'*
>
> ibayli ni Juan si TERESA
> *'Juan will dance with Teresa.'*
>
> muquban KU niya sa tyanggi
> *'I will accompany him to the market.'*

---

[1]Selectional rules as used in this paper are a little different from those used in Chomsky (1965), where these are limited to the contextual features of nouns (such as ±animate, ±human, etc.). In this analysis case assumes the functions of selectional rules (e.g. +Agentive, +Neutral, etc.). Some of the contextual features are inherent in the definition of the case (e.g. Benefactive is +Animate).

**Benefactive** (B), "the case of the animate being for whose benefit the action identified by the verb is carried out" (Diller 1971:179).

> palitan ku SIYA ug munyika sa iyang adlaw
> *'I will buy her a doll on her birthday.'*

> maglutuq aku ug biku para NIMU ugmaq
> *'I will cook biku for you tomorrow.'*

> salinan ku SIYA ug pagkaqun
> *'I will leave him some food.'*

**Cause** (C), which "provides the reason why the action or state identified by the verb has, is, or will occur" (Diller 1971:187).

> mitambuk siya sa BITAMINA
> *'He became stout because of the vitamins.'*

> nahubug aku sa TUBAQ
> *'I got drunk because of the tubaq.'*

**Experiential** (E), the case of the animate noun that is affected by the psychological state or condition expressed by the verb.

> nasukuq SIYA nakuq
> *'She is/was angry with me.'*

> gimingaw SIYA sa iyang manga anak
> *'She misses/missed her children.'*

**Goal** (G), the case of the actant "which indicates either (a) the object, being, or place toward which the action or state is directed, or (b) the actual recipient of the action indicated by the verb" (Diller 1971: 244).

> gihatag nila sa IRUQ ang panqus nga pagkaqun
> *'They gave the spoiled food to the dog.'*

> nidagan ang bataq ngadtu sa iyang NANAY
> *'The child ran to his mother.'*

> gisulatan niya ang iyang TRATU
> *'He wrote to his girlfriend.'*

**Instrumental** (I) "which marks the actant which expresses the object or being which is used as an instrument in carrying out the action or state identified by the verb" (Diller 1971:250).

> gibunalan niya sa LIPAK ang bataq
> *'He beat the child with the stick.'*

> giputul niya ug kahuy ang SUNDANG
> *'He cut wood with the bolo.'*

> gihadluk niya ang manga bataq sa ASWANG
> *'He frightened the children with a witch.'*
> (e.g. by means of witch stories)

**Locative** (L), "the case which identifies the location or spatial orientation of the state or action identified by the verb" (Fillmore 1968a: 25).

> naghilak siya sa KWARTU
> *'She is/was crying in the room.'*

> gipakatulgan niya sa bataq ang SUPA
> *'She made/allowed the child to sleep on the sofa.'*

> nananqaw sila ng sini sa TOWN
> *'They want to see a move at the Town theatre.'*

**Mensural** (ME), the case of the actant which expresses the "extent or amount of the activity identified in the verb" (Diller 1971:267).

> iquswag ug USA KA DUPA ang atup
> *'Raise the roof by a fathom.'*

> lakwun lang niya ang LIMA KA KILUMITRU ngadtu sa lungsud
> *'He will just walk the five kilometers to town.'*

> hangyuqun nakug PISU ang saging
> *'I will bargain the banana for one peso.'*

**Motive** (M), the case that expresses the motive for which an agent performs the action indicated by the verb.

> kanaqugun nakuq ang BULA
> *'I will go down for the ball (i.e. to get the ball).'*

> adtuqun ku si DOLORES sa bangku
> *'I will go to the bank to see Dolores.'*

> pamasiyuhan ta KA sa sunud simana
> *'I will come around to see you next week.'*

Motive is not to be confused with Neutral (Fillmore's Objective) although the verb receives the same surface affix when they are chosen Topic. The Neutral actant cannot occur in the slot para sa X. That is, (16) is grammatical but (17) is not. Only an actant fulfilling a Motive role can occur in the environment of para sa X in (16) and (17).

(16)   mukanaqug aku para sa bula
    *'I will go down for the ball.'*

(17) *mukaqun aku para sa saging
    **'I will eat for the banana.'*

Sentences (18) and (19), however, are both grammatical.

(18)   kanaqugun nakuq ang bula
    *'I will go down for the ball.'*

(19)   kanqun nakuq ang saging
    *'I will eat the banana.'*

**Neutral** (N), which indicates the object, being, or place "affected by the action or state identified by the verb" (Diller 1971:167).

> giqinum niya ang TAMBAL
> *'He took the medicine.'*

> namatay ang BABUY kay gihiluqan
> *'The pig died because it was poisoned.'*

**Norm** (NO), the case of the actant which expresses the object or being which is used as a standard or norm with which another being or object is compared.

> nakalapaw na sa SAGING ang lubi
> *'The coconut tree has grown taller than the banana tree.'*

> niliwat siya sa iyang INAHAN
> *'He took after his mother.'*

> parihuqun nakuq ang akung sininaq sa IMU
> *'I will make my dress like yours.'*

**Partitive** (PT), the case of the actant which expresses the body-part which is affected by the action or state identified by the verb.

> naglabad ang akung ULU
> *'My head aches.'*

> gisakitan aku ug TIYAN
> *'I have a stomach ache.'* (lit. *I feel pain in my stomach*)

> gisumbag niya si Pedro sa LIKUD
> *'He boxed Pedro in the back.'*

**Product** (PR), expresses the object that results from the action identified by the verb.

> lutuqun nakug BIKU ang pilit
> *'I will make biku out of the malagkit.'*

> himuqun nilang LUNGSUD ang baryu
> *'They will make the barrio into a town.'*

> maghimuq kug MUNYIKA aning tinabas
> *'I will make a doll out of these strips of cloth.'*

**Referential** (R), which designates the object, being or situation "which the action or state identified by the verb is expressed to be in relation or reference to" (Diller 1971:288).

> gikaqulqan niya ang PAGLAYAS SA IYANG ANAK
> *'She grieves over her son's leaving home.'*

> gitugqanan ku siya sa TINUQUD
> *'I told him the truth.'*

> nagkasabut na nila sa PRISYU
> *'They have already agreed about the price.'*

**Reservational**[1] (RV), the case of the actant which expresses the object reserved for use only in performing the action identified by the verb or in observing the event identified by the time actant.

> ipamayli ni Jose ang iyang bagqung BARUNG
> *'Jose will wear his new barong to the dance.'*

> ikaliguq niya ang iyang BIKINI
> *'She will swim (lit. take a bath) in her bikini.'*

> giqiskuyla lang niya ang iyang bulingung SININAQ
> *'He went to school in his dirty clothes.'*

**Source** (SO), which "expresses the object, being or place which is the origin of the action or state identified by the verb" (Diller 1971:309).

> mangayuq akug pinaskuhan sa akung MANINAY
> *'I will ask my godmother for a Christmas present.'*

> muqabut si Pedro gikan sa SYUDAD ugmaq
> *'Pedro will arrive from the city tomorrow.'*

> gikuhaqan niya ug ulud ang RUSIS
> *'She removed the worms from the roses.'*

---

[1]The writer has not seen these notions discussed in any of Fillmore's works that are available to her.

**Substitutive** (SU), "the case of the animate being in whose place the ACTOR (i.e., the actant in the Agentive case) performs the action identified in the verb" (Diller 1971:179). (The examples below are in the imperative because it is in imperative sentences that the Substitutive is most distinguishable.)

> idala KU sa libru dinhi
> *'Bring the book here for me.'*

> ibantay KU sa bataq ug kadyut
> *'Watch the child for a while for me.'*

> ibasa ra KU aning sulata
> *'Please read this letter for me.'*

The Substitutive and the Benefactive are indistinguishable when the Agentive is Topic. For example, in

(20)  nagpalit si Bert ug saging para kang Rosa
> *'Bert bought bananas for Rosa.'*

Rosa is either the person for whom the bananas were bought (Benefactive) or in whose stead they were bought (Substitutive). However, when Rosa is topic the meaning becomes disambiguated.

(21)  palitan ni Bert ug saging si Rosa
> *'Bert will buy banana for Rosa (i.e. he will spend his money but will give the bananas to Rosa).'*

(22)  ipalit ni Bert ug saging si Rosa
> *'Bert will buy bananas for Rosa (i.e. Rosa will give him money for the bananas).'*

**Time** (TM), the case of the actant which refers to the temporal orientation of the state or action expressed by the verb.

> sa SUNUD SIMANA siya muqabut
> *'He will arrive next week.'*

> matulug siyag ADLAW mutrabahu siyag GABIQI
> *'He sleeps during the day; he works at night.'*

> naghilak siya sa PAGQABUT KU
> *'She was crying when I arrived.'*

**Title** (T), "the case of the actant which refers to the name given to a person or to the office, or position that a person holds, held or is seeking" (Diller 1971:275).

> ginganlan siyag BAYUT sa iyang mga amigu
> *'His friends called him sissy.'*

mulansad siya PAGKAGUBIRNADUR
*'He will run for governor.'*

mubutu ku niya PAGKAPRISIDINTI
*'I will vote for him for president.'*

**Victim (V)**, the case of the actant which designates the being who suffers the consequences of the action identified in the verb.

namatyan SILA ug lima ka babuy
*'They lost five pigs.'*

nasunugan SILA niqadtung usang tuqig
*'They were victims of a fire the other year.'*

nakuqutan AKU sa Quiapo
*'I was a victim of a pickpocket in Quiapo.'*

## 2.6. INDIRECT ACTION[1] SENTENCES, ABSTRACT AND REPLACEABLE VERBS

### 2.6.1. *INDIRECT ACTION*

Indirect action sentences are treated in this analysis as containing two sentences, both with an Agentive actant. The higher sentence contains an abstract verb CAUSE, which becomes lexicalised as the prefix pa-, and the lower sentence contains a lexicalised verb to which pa- is attached in surface structure. In this analysis then (23) is conceived to have (23') as its underlying structure.

(23)  gipakaqun niya ang iruq ug karni
      *'He fed (i.e. caused to eat) the dog meat.'*

(23')
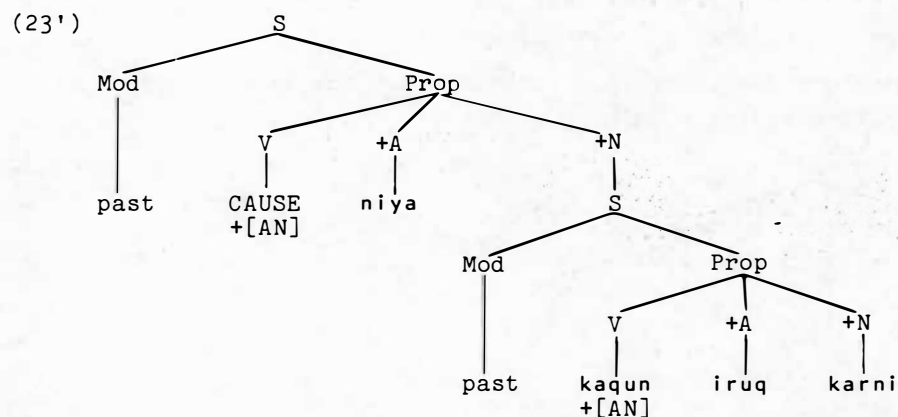


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[1] A term borrowed from Schacter and Otanes (1972).

## 2.6.2. ABSTRACT VERBS

Abstract verbs[1] are notions in the semantic consciousness of a native speaker which are not assigned lexical symbolisations in the language. There are four abstract verbs discovered in the course of the analysis. A bigger corpus might yield a few more.

'BEAR'    +[A PR]

    nangANAK na ang iyang asawa
    *'His wife has given birth (to a child).'*

    maMUNGA ang mangga ug daquban
    *'The mango tree will bear fruit if it is smudged.'*

    nanahun na ang tanum
    *'The plant has grown leaves.'*

'CONSIDER'    +[E N]

    gigwapahan siya sa babayi
    *'He considers/considered the woman beautiful.'*

    gilamiqan siya sa putu
    *'He considers/considered the putu delicious.'*

    gigamyan siya sa balay
    *'He considers/considered the house small.'*

'OFFER'    +[A N G] (G does not normally surface)

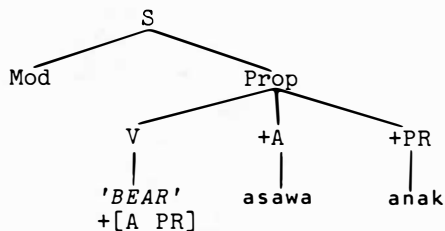    batanqung pariq ang nagmisa kagabiqi
    *'It was a young priest who offered mass last night.'*

    nagsirmun siyag taqas kaqayu
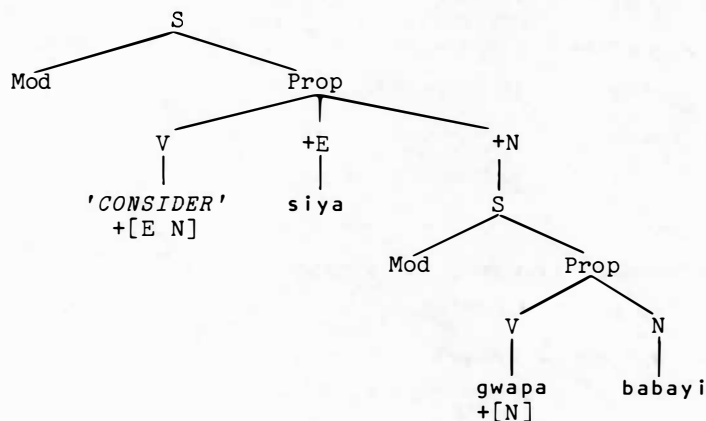    *'He gave (delivered) a very long sermon.'*

The following are the underlying structures of the first sentences illustrating the abstract verbs given above.
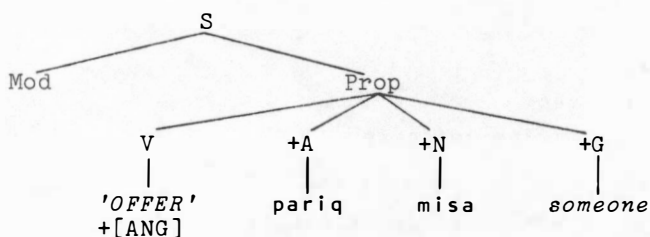
(24)

```
                    S
          _____/ _____
        Mod              Prop
                    ____/ |  \____
                   V     +A      +PR
                   |      |        |
                'BEAR'  asawa    anak
                +[A PR]
```

---

[1]See Lakoff 1968.

(25)

```
                    S
          ┌─────────┴─────────┐
         Mod               Prop
                   ┌─────────┼─────────┐
                   V        +E        +N
                   │         │         │
              'CONSIDER'    siya       S
               +[E N]              ┌────┴────┐
                                  Mod      Prop
                                        ┌───┴───┐
                                        V       N
                                        │       │
                                     gwapa    babayi
                                     +[N]
```

(26)

```
                    S
          ┌─────────┴─────────┐
         Mod               Prop
              ┌────────┬────┴────┬────────┐
              V       +A        +N       +G
              │        │         │        │
           'OFFER'   pariq     misa    someone
           +[ANG]
```

## 2.6.3.  REPLACEABLE VERBS

There are verbs in Cebuano which the language allows to be replaced in surface structure so that what comes out as the surface verb base is really one of the accompanying actants.  This actant assumes the surface characteristics of the verb including its affixation.  The following are the replaceable verbs discovered in the corpus.

ADTU *'go'*      [A G]

     diq ka malangit kay kriminal ka
     *'You will not go to heaven because you're a criminal.'*

     diq ku gustung maqimpyirnu
     *'I don't want to go to hell.'*

     nipa Dumaguete siya kagahapun
     *'He left for Dumaguete yesterday.'*

APLAY *'apply'*      [A N G]

     nagplurwaks ku kagahapun
     *'I applied floorwax (to the floor) yesterday.'*

     gipintalan niya ang lamisa
     *'He painted the table.'*

BUTANG *'put'*     [A N G]

      gikalamayan ku na ang imung kapi
      *'I already put sugar in your coffee.'*

      bitsini ang tinula
      *'Put vetsin in the tinola.'*

DULAQ *'play'*     [A PR]

      magBOWLING sila kada Sabado
      *'They go bowling every Saturday.'*

      nagBASKETBALL ang manga lalaki
      *'The men are/were playing basketball.'*

      magCHESS sila kada gabiqi
      *'They play chess every night.'*

GAMIT *'use'*     [A N I]

      guntingun nakuq ang papil
      *'I will cut the paper with scissors.'*

      kutsaraha ang kanqun
      *'Use the spoon for the rice (e.g. to eat it).'*

      gisanggut niya ang dalunggan sa iyang kaqaway
      *'He cut off the ears of his enemy with a curved blade.'*

HIMUQ *'make'*     [A PR (N)]

      magbalay sila sunud tuqig
      *'They will build a house next year.'*

      magsuman aku ugmaq
      *'I will make suman tomorrow.'*

      litsunun nila ang babuy
      *'They will make lechon out of the pig.'*

KUHAQ *'remove (or remove unwanted portions)'*     [A N SO]

      himbisan ni Carla ang isdaq
      *'Carla will remove the scales of the fish.'*

      gihingutuquan ku siya kagahapun
      *'I removed her lice yesterday.'*

MAHIMUQ *'become'*     [N]

      nagkalayaq na ang bulak
      *'The flowers are/were becoming withered.'*

      nitambuk pagqayu ang babuy
      *'The pig grew very fat.'*

nabuqang ang iyang asawa
*'His wife became crazy.'*

MANGAYUQ *'ask'*      [A N SO]

magpakitambag ka sa duktur
*'Ask the doctor for advice.'*

nagpakilimus ang bataq sa manga pasahiru
*'The child is/was begging for alms from the passengers.'*

nagpakitabang ang manga nasunugan
*'The fire victims are/were asking for help.'*

PUNUQ *'infested with, covered with'*      +[N I]

gilangaw ang isdaq
*'The fish is swarming with flies.'*

gikutu siya
*'She is infested with lice.'*

ginuka ang bata
*'The child is covered with sores.'*

SAKAY *'ride'*      [A I]

magqiruplanu siya ngadtu sa Cebu
*'He will take the plane to Cebu.'*

nagkarusa mi pagtugbung nganhi
*'We rode on a sled coming down here.'*

magbisiklita siya ngadtu sa iskuylahan
*'He rides a bicycle to school.'*

USAR *'wear'*      [A N]

gisapatus niya ang akuqa
*'He wore my shoes.'*

magsininaq kug taqas ugmaq
*'I'll wear a long dress tomorrow.'*

# THE PHRASE STRUCTURE RULES

## 3.0. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

This chapter gives the set of rules that is responsible for gener-
ating the verb in its different types of affixed states.  These rules
generate only the verbal affixes that are included in the writer's
dialect.

## 3.1.  S → Mod Prop

This initial rule rewrites a sentence as a Modality and a Preposi-
tion.  An embedded sentence (i.e. a lower S in the phrase structure
tree) may be generated from an actant that is either +N, +C, or +R, or
+I.

## 3.2.  Prop → V AC$_n$

Proposition is rewritten as a verb and an array of actants.  As
stated in 1.1.1. Cebuano allows only four cases, aside from the Cause,
Time and Locative, in any one sentence.  The occurrence of Cause, Time
and Locative are unrestricted when they occur as subordinate clauses
or time and locative adverbials.

Proposition is not developed further in this paper since the concern
here is primarily the morphological problem and since cases are to be
indicated as features of verbs.

## 3.3.  Mod → (Imp) (Neg) Affix

Modality is rewritten with Imperative and Negative as optional con-
stituents and with Affix as an obligatory constituent.  Imperative and
Negative both affect the morphology of the verb as is shown by the fact
that on the surface the verb is marked differently when the S is Imper-
ative and/or Negative.

### 3.3.1. *IMPERATIVE*

An imperative S contains an Agentive (the 'understood you') in the underlying structure. This 'understood' Agent does not surface in Cebuano, unlike in Tagalog. In Cebuano, only (1) is an imperative S, (2) is a declarative S.

(1)  ihatud si Eden sa iskuylahan
     *'Take Eden to school.'*

(2)  ihatud nimu si Eden sa iskuylahan
     *'You will take Eden to school.'*

The verb in imperative sentences takes one of three affixes:

   -a when the topicalised actant is N and the verb specialised as DA[1]

   -i when the topicalised actant is AS, SO, B, G, L or N when the verb is specialised as IAF

   i- when the topicalised actant is I, SU or N when the verb is specialised as P.

### 3.3.2. *NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE*

Verbs in negative imperative Ss have the following form:

$$\text{ayaw + Base +} \begin{Bmatrix} \text{i-} \\ \text{-a} \\ \text{-a} \end{Bmatrix}$$

The restrictions concerning the choice of affix are the same as those in non-negative imperative Ss discussed below.

(3)  ayaw ihatag sa bataq ang KUTSILYU  (N-Portative)
     *'Don't give the knife to the child.'*

(4)  away SIYAG (SU) ikuhaq ug tubig
     *'Don't get water for him.'*

(5)  ayawg idukduk sa lansang ang SUNDANG (I)
     *'Don't pound the nail with the bolo.'*

(6)  ayawg ibayli si ROSA (AS)
     *'Don't dance with Rosa.'*

(7)  ayawg hugasi ang iyang GIKANQAN (N-IAF)
     *'Don't wash the utensils he ate with.'*

---

[1]DA means Directly Affected, IAF means Indirectly Affected, and P means Portative. These terms are explained in full in 3.11.

(8)  ayawg hiwaqi ang CAKE (SO)
     *'Don't slice a portion of the cake.'*

(9)  ayawg hatagi ug kwarta ang BATAQ (C)
     *'Don't give the child money.'*

(10) ayawg lingkuri ang gubang SILYA (L)
     *'Don't sit on the old chair.'*

(11) ayawg imna ang akung PEPSI (N-DA)
     *'Don't drink my Pepsi.'*

### 3.3.3.  *NEGATIVE NON-IMPERATIVE*

Negative sentences take different negative markers depending on the aspect of the verb.  Cebuano has three negative markers:

    diliq, which goes with -Perfective verbs
    walaq, which goes with +Perfective verbs
    ayaw, which appears only in imperative Ss

When diliq or walaq appear in Ss where the Agentive actant is marked +Topic, the verb appears in the infinitive form.  This seems to suggest that whenever these two negative markers appear, either aspect moves from the verb to the negative marker or the verb loses its aspect.[1]

(12a) MUQADTU siya sa Manila ugmaq
      *'He will go/is going to Manila tomorrow.'*

(12b) NIQADTU siya sa Manila kagahapun
      *'He went to Manila yesterday.'*

(13a) diliq siya MUQADTU sa Manila ugmaq
      *'He won't go/isn't going to Manila tomorrow.'*

(13b) walaq siya MUQADTU sa Manila kagahapun
      *'He didn't go to Manila yesterday.'*

(13c) *walaq siya NIQADTU sa Manila kagahapun
      *'He didn't go to Manila yesterday.'*

The same phenomenon exists in the following situations:

(a) when the neutral actant is +Topic and when the verb is specialised as Portative

(b) when the Substitutive actant is +Topic

(c) when the Instrumental actant is +Topic

---

[1] This problem is discussed in Luzares 1972.

Observe the following sentences:

(14a) IBILIN nakuq ang LIBRU (N-Portative) kang Rebecca
      *'I will/am going to leave the book with Rebecca.'*

(14b) GIBILIN nakuq ang LIBRU (N-Portative) kang Rebecca
      *'I left the book with Rebecca.'*

(15a) diliq nakuq IBILIN ang LIBRU (N-Portative) kang Rebecca
      *'I will not/am not going to leave the book with Rebecca.'*

(15b) walaq nakuq IBILIN ang LIBRU (N-Portative) kang Rebecca
      *'I didn't leave the book with Rebecca.'*

(16a) IPALIT nakuq ug sapatus ang KWARTA (I)
      *'I will/am going to buy shoes with the money.'*

(16b) GIPALIT nakuq ug sapatus ang KWARTA (I)
      *'I bought shoes with the money.'*

(17a) diliq nakuq IPALIT ug sapatus ang KWARTA (I)
      *'I won't/am not going to buy shoes with the money.'*

(17b) walaq nakuq IPALIT ug sapatus ang KWARTA (I)
      *'I didn't buy shoes with the money.'*

(18a) IKUHAQ niya AKU (SU) ug tubig
      *'He will get water for me.'*

(18b) GIKUHAQ niya AKU (SU) ug tubig
      *'He got water for me.'*

(19a) diliq niya AKU (SU) IKUHAQ ug tubig
      *'He won't/is not going to get water for me.'*

(19b) walaq niya AKU (SU) IKUHAQ ug tubig
      *'He didn't get water for me.'*

The following table summarises the verbal affixes and the markers that occur in negative Ss when the topicalised actant is not an Agentive.

<div align="center">

*TABLE 1*

Verbal Affixes in Negative Non-Imperative Sentences
(only when Topic is not +A)

</div>

| Affix | Aspect | | Topic | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | +Perf (walaq) | −Perf (diliq) | +N +Mo DA | IAF | P | +E | +I | +SU | +B | +SO | +G | +L |
| i- | x | x | | | x | | | | | | | |
| | x | x | | | | | x | | | | | |
| | x | x | | | | | | x | | | | |
| -i | x | | | | | | | | | | | x |
| | x | | | | | | | | | | x | |
| | x | | | | | | | | | x | | |
| | x | | | | | | | | x | | | |
| | x | | | x | | | | | | | | |
| -a | x | | x | | | | | | | | | |
| | x | | | | | x | | | | | | |
| -un | | x | x | | | | | | | | | |
| | | x | | | | x | | | | | | |
| -an | | x | | | | | | | | | x | |
| | | x | | x | | | | | | | | |
| | | x | | | | | | | | x | | |
| | | x | | | | | | | | | | x |
| ma- | x | x | | | | x | | | | | | |

The following sentences illustrate -un, -a and -i, and -an (i- has been given illustrations above).

(20)  diliq ni Jose basahun ang LIBRU
      *'Jose won't/isn't going to read the book.'*

(21)  walaq ni Jose basaha ang LIBRU
      *'Jose didn't read the book.'*

(22)  diliq SIYA gutumun dayun
      *'He doesn't get hungry easily.'*

(23)  walaq SIYA gutuma kay daghan ang iyang gikaqun kaganina
      *'He isn't hungry because he ate a lot earlier.'*

(24)  walaq nila ugbuki ug balay ang ilang YUTAQ
      *'They didn't build a house on their land.'*

(25)  walaq niya agawi ug bula ang BATAQ
      *'He didn't take away the ball from the child.'*

(26)  walaq niya tapaki ang iyang karsunis
      *'He didn't patch his trousers.'*

(27)  walaq niya himuqi ug balaybalay ang BATAQ
      *'He didn't make the child a toy house.'*

(28)  walaq ni Ramon dadqi ug ilimnun si MARTA
      *'Ramon didn't bring Marta a drink.'*

(29)  diliq niya sulatan ug balak si ROSITA
      *'He won't/isn't going to write a poem for Rosita.'*

(30)  diliq ni Pedro ilisan ang iyang SININAQ
      *'Pedro won't/isn't going to change his clothes.'*

(31)  diliq pugasan ug maqis ang ilang UMA
      *'They won't/aren't going to plant corn in their farm.'*

(32)  diliq nakuq hatagan ug kwarta ang TIGULANG
      *'I won't/am not going to give the old man/woman money.'*

(33)  diliq siya mahadluk ug ilagaq
      *'She is not afraid of rats.'*

(34)  walaq siya mahadluk sa ilagaq
      *'She wasn't afraid of the rat(s).'*

## 3.4.  AFFIX → {$\begin{smallmatrix}\text{ASPECT}\\\text{TENSE}\end{smallmatrix}$} TOPIC (SPECIALISATION)

Affix has two obligatory constituents (Aspect or Tense and Topic) and one optional constituent (Specialisation).  Aspect is chosen by non-state verbs; state verbs choose Tense.  Tense indicates whether the state is past or present; Aspect indicates whether the action is completed or not, and if not, whether it has been begun or not.  While kaqun *'eat'* can be described as whether it is completed or not, begun or not, tambuk *'fat'* cannot.  It can only be described as whether the state is present or it is not.

Topic, as used in this paper, is a semantic construct which entails one or all of the following: emphasis (Zorc and Cruz 1968), definit-isation (Schachter and Otanes 1972:60), or -new information (Chafe 1970).[1]  It is different from **subject** in that while **subject** is a surface grammatical function, **topic** is a deep structure function.  In other words, the notion **topic** is whatever the answer may be to the

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[1]Chafe (1974) used 'given' for '-new'.

question: Why does the speaker choose to subjectivalise actant X instead of actant Y?  At the surface, topic is realised as the actant preceded by ang/si and is reflected in the verb by its affix.

This study accepts the assumption that transformations are meaning-preserving.  This means that all meanings are to be indicated in the deep structure and that transformations do not change the semantic make-up of the sentence.  The subjectivalisation transformation, for example, should merely attach the proper determiners to the proper actants and the proper verbal affix to the verb.

There are two sources of the topic information - the Topic node (this takes care of the proper surface marking of the verb) and the particular actant node chosen as topic (this takes care of the proper choice of determiners in surface structure). (Please refer to 3.14. for illustration.)

## 3.5.  ASPECT → ±PERFECTIVE

A Cebuano verb is either in the perfective or imperfective aspect. Verbs which have a +perfective aspect denote action or state that has been begun and completed while those which have a -perfective aspect denote action or state that either has been begun but not completed or has not been begun at all.

## 3.6.  +PERFECTIVE → ±RECENT

Verbs in the +recent come out in the surface as maqu pa + y (remnant of ang) + pag- + verb base.  This aspect has to be indicated because it has consequence in the detopicalisation transformation (cf. 3.9.).

## 3.7.  -PERFECTIVE → ±BEGUN

A verb with a -perfective aspect may either be begun or not begun.

The table that follows summarises the aspectual affixes of the Cebuano verb.

*TABLE 2*

Aspectual Affixes of Cebuano Verbs

| −Perfective | | +Perfective |
|---|---|---|
| Not Begun | +Begun | |
| ma- | nagka- | na- |
| mu- | nag(a)- | ni-/mi-/hing- |
| mag- | nag(a)- | nag- |
| -an | gi(na)-...-an | gi-...-an |
| -un | gi(na)- | gi- |
| i- | gi(na) | gi- |
| maN- | naN-/nagpaN- | naN- |

The following are sample sentences to illustrate these affixes:

(35a)  matulug ang bataq ug sayu
       *'The child sleeps early.'*

(35b)  nagkatulug pa ang bataq
       *'The child is/was still sleeping.'*

(35c)  natulug ku ug sayu kagabiqi
       *'I slept early last night.'*

(36a)  mukaqun ku ug paniqudtu
       *'I'll/am going to eat lunch.'*

(36b)  nagkaqun pa kug paniqudtu
       *'I'm/I was still eating lunch.'*

(36c)  nikaqun na kug paniqudtu
       *'I already ate lunch.'*

(37a)  maghulat ku ug.dyip sa iskina
       *'I'll wait for a jeepney at the corner.'*

(37b)  naghulat pa aku sa imung tubag
       *'I'm still waiting for your answer.'*

(37c)  naghulat ku nimu ug traynta minutus
       *'I waited for you for thirty minutes.'*

(38a)  lungqagun nakuq ang kamutu
       *'I will boil the camote.'*

(38b)  ginalungqag na niya ang kamuti
       *'She is already boiling the camote.'*

(38c)  gilungqag na ang kamuti
       *'The camote has already been boiled.'*

(39a)  tilapan niya ang iyang tudluq
       *'He will lick his finger.'*

(39b)  ginatilapan niya ang iyang tudluq
       *'He is licking his finger.'*

(39c)  gitilapan sa iruq ang hugaw
       *'The dog licked off the dirt.'*

(40a)  ihatag kini niya sa maqistra
       *'He will give this to the teacher.'*

(40b)  ginahatag niya sa bataq ang iyang dulsi
       *'He is giving his candy to the child.'*

(40c)  gihatag ni Pedro kang Perla ang libru
       *'Pedro gave the book to Perla.'*

(41a)  manglaba ka ugmaq
       *'You will wash clothes tomorrow.'*

(41b)  tuqa sa subaq si Petra nagpanglaba
       *'Petra is at the river washing clothes.'*

(41c)  nanglaba ku dinhi kagahapun
       *'I washed clothes here yesterday.'*

## 3.8.  TENSE → ±PAST

State verbs are ambiguous as to Tense in surface structure.  That
is, (42), (43) and (44) may be interpreted as +past or -past.  However,
there is no doubt that the speaker chooses one of these tenses when he
utters these sentences.

(42)   kagwapa sa babayi
       *'How beautiful the woman is/was!'*

(43)   maqistra si Soledad
       *'Soledad is/was a teacher.'*

(44)   tambuk ang babuy
       *'The pig is/was fat.'*

3.9.

$$\text{TOPIC} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} +A \\ +N \\ +G \\ +B \\ +SO \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{Bmatrix}$$

One of the actants accompanying the verb will be chosen + Topic in the underlying structure. This actant surfaces as the subject; that is, it is marked by the determiner ang or si. There are a number of instances when the surface sentence does not exhibit a subject. Two of these are when the sentence is exclamative or when the aspect is +recentive. When this happens the Detopicalisation Transformation operates so that sentences like the following are produced:

(45)  kalamiq sa imung adubu
      *'How delicious your adobo is/was!'*

(46)  maqu pay pagqabut sa manga bisita
      *'The visitors have just arrived.'*

The following sentences are ungrammatical because the Detopicalisation Transformation has not operated:

(47) *kalamiq ang imung adubu
      *'How delicious your adobo is/was!'*

(48) *maqu pay pagqabut ang manga bisita
      *'The visitors have just arrived.'*

The other instances when the surface sentence does not contain a surface subject may be explained as a result of a deletion transformation (cf. 5.4.).

The Cebuano surface sentence is characterised by the presence of one subject (i.e. one 'underlying topic') or by the absence of a subject. The latter case is explained as resulting either from the detopicalisation transformation or from the deletion of the actant which should have surfaced as the subject. One however, finds a few sentences that contain two subjects - one coming from the higher S and the other from the embedded S. These are illustrated by the following sentences.

(49)  gusta SIYANG patyun ang TULISAN
      *'He wants/wanted the robber killed.'*

(50)  gustu niyang patyun ang TULISAN
      *'He wants/wanted to kill the robber.'*

(51)  gustu SIYANG maliguq (SIYA)
      *'He likes to take a bath (i.e. it is his habit to take a bath).'*

(52)  gustu niyang maliguq (SIYA)
      *'He wants/wanted to take a bath (e.g. now/yesterday).'*

Obviously, (49) and (51), which both contain two underlying topics, are different from (50) and (52), which contain only one underlying topic. The underlying structures of these sentences are (53), (54), (55) and (56) respectively.

(53)

```
                       S
              _____/ _____
            Mod                Prop
             |          _____/ | _____
            Top        V       +E        +N
                       |        |          \
                    gustu     siya          S
                    [E N]     +Top    _____/ \_____
                                    Mod           Prop
                                     |      _____/ | _____
                                     V     +A              +N
                                     |      |               |
                                  patay  SOMEONE         tulisan
                                  [A N]                   +Top
```

(54)

```
                    S
           _____/ _____
         Mod                Prop
          |          _____/ | _____
          V         +E              +N
          |          |                \
       gustu       siya                S
       [E N]              _____/ _____
                       Mod                       Prop
                        |              _____/    |    _____
                       Top    V       +A                +N
                        |     |        |                 |
                       +N   patay    siya             tulisan
                            [A N]
```

(55)

```
                        S
              _____/ _____
            Mod                  Prop
             |          _____/   |   _____
            Top        V        +E          +N
                       |         |            \
                    gustu      siya           S
                    [E N]      +Top      ___/   \___
                                       Mod          Prop
                                        |        __/  |  \__
                                       Top      V    +A'     +N
                                        |       |    siya    siya
                                       +A     liguq  +Top
                                              [A N]
```

(56)

```
                      S
              _____/ _____
            Mod              Prop
                     ____/   |   \____
                    V      +E         +N
                    |       |           \
                 gustu    siya          S
                 [E N]               __/   \__
                                   Mod         Prop
                                    |       __/  |  \__
                                   Top     V    +A'    +N
                                    |      |    siya   siya
                                   +A    liguq
                                         [A N]
```
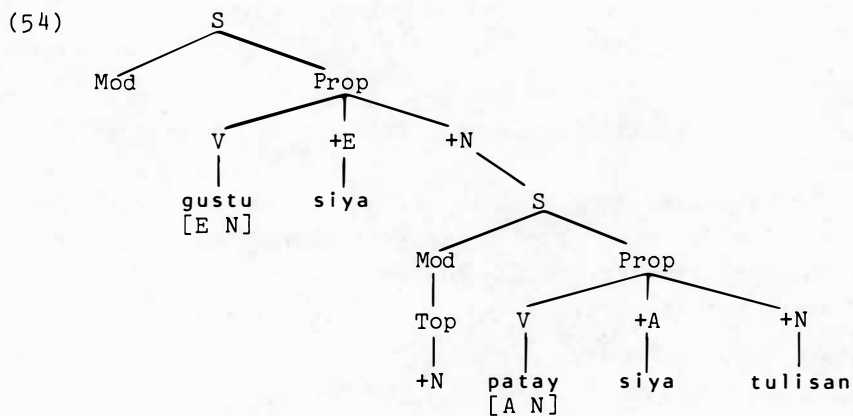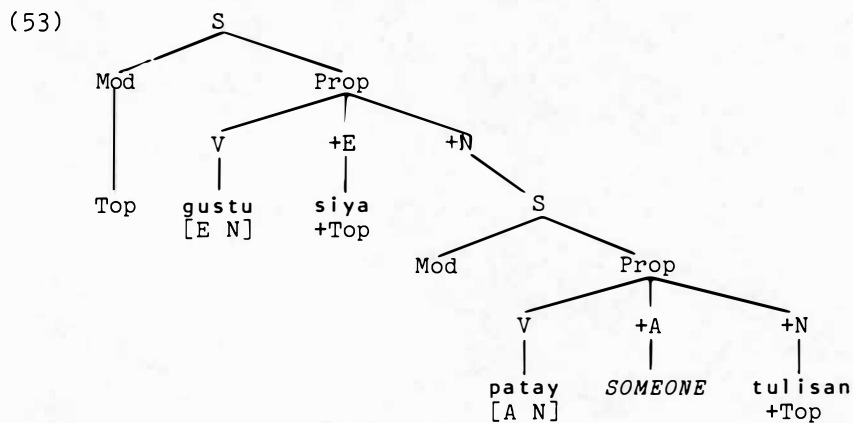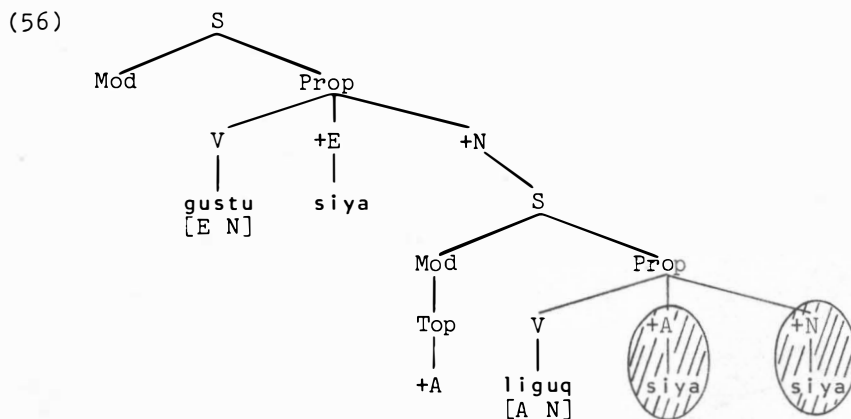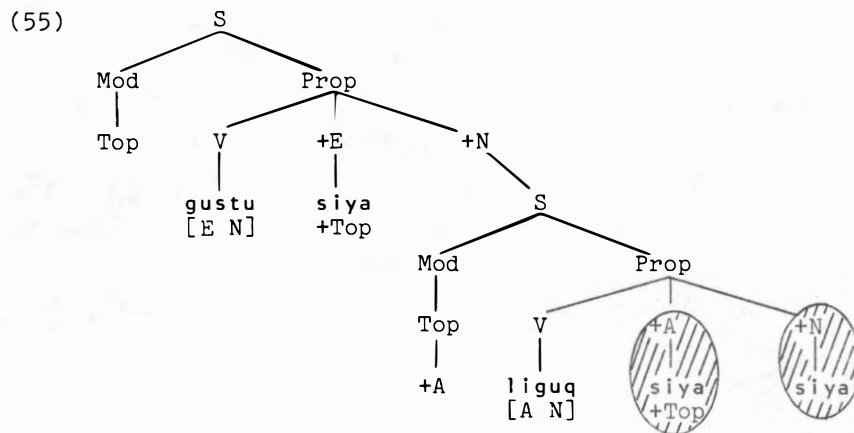
The shaded areas are later deleted by appropriate transformational
rules (cf. Chapter 5).

   On the basis of the preceding discussion, one can assume that Cebuano
allows two underlying topics to surface as subjects provided they do
not come from the same simplex.  This constraint does not allow the
generation of sentences like (57).

(57) *gikuhaq ang bataq ang bula
     'The child got the ball.'


3.10.  SPECIALISATION → {BASIC / SECONDARY}

   The meaning of the verb is specialised in two ways - by means of the
Basic Specialisation and/or by means of the Secondary Specialisation.
Basic specialisation is chosen to account for the change in the affix-
ation of the verb when the Agentive, the Neutral or the Motive case is
marked +Topic.

For example, mu-, ma-, mag- and maN- may be used to signal that the underlying topic (or the surface subject) is the Agentive actant. What the verb chooses from among these four affixes is explained by the Basic specialisation rule. In other words, the choice is semantically motivated. These affixes are therefore not freely substitutable.

The following table shows how the different case-related verbal affixes are distributed among the cases.

*TABLE 3*
Distribution of Case-Related Verbal Affixes

| Topicalised Actants \ Affixes | mu- | ma- | mag- | maN- | i- | -un | -an | ma ka- | ma -an | ma kiq- |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| +A | x | x | x | x | | | | | | x |
| +AS | | | | | x | | | | | |
| +B | | | | | | | x | | | |
| +C | | | | | | | | x | | |
| +E | | x | | | | x | | | | |
| +G | | | | | | | x | | | |
| +I | | | | | x | | | | | |
| +L | | | | | | | x | | | |
| +ME | | | | | | x | | | | |
| +MO | | | | | x | x | x | | | |
| +N | x | x | | | x | x | x | | | |
| +NO | | | | | | | x | | | |
| +PR | | | | | | x | | | | |
| +PT | | | | | x | | | | | |
| +R | | | | | x | | | | | |
| +RV | | | | | x | | | | | |
| +SO | | | | | | | x | | | |
| +SU | | | | | x | | | | | |
| +V | | | | | | | x | | x | |

The table shows that except for Experiential, the only topicalised actants that are signalled in the surface structure by more than one

affix are the Agentive, the Neutral and the Motive. The topicalised
Experiential actant takes ma- when it does not occur with an Agent;
otherwise it takes -un.

The secondary specialisation is not limited to the Agentive, the
Neutral or the Motive only, although some of them have co-occurrence
restrictions with certain cases.

3.11.

$$\text{BASIC} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{CASUAL (C)} \\ \text{VOLITIONAL (V)} \\ \text{INDIRECTLY AFFECTED (IAF)} \\ \text{DIRECTLY AFFECTED (DA)} \\ \text{PORTATIVE (P)} \end{cases}$$

Casual and volitional specialisations indicate the nature of the
action exercised by the actant in the Agentive case. Casual surfaces
as the prefix mu- and Volitional as mag-. In many instances this dis-
tinction seems to be justified more by syntactic rather than semantic
considerations. For example, (58) and (59) seem to be synonymous.

(58)  muqabli kug sardinas
        *'I'll open a can of sardines.'*

(59)  magqabli kug sardinas
        *'I'll open a can of sardines.'*

However, we find a sentence like (60) where the implied Agent is -human
(and therefore cannot exercise volition).

(60)  muqabli ang pultahan ug kusug ang hangin
        *'The door opens when the wind is strong.'*

The prefix mag- cannot be used in the same sentence.

(61) *magqabli ang pultahan ug kusug ang hangin
        *'The door opens when the wind is strong.'*

The writer made a list of human activities and found out that those
activities may be grouped into two classes; the exertive and the non-
exertive. The exertive activities are symbolised by the verb base and
the prefix mag- while the non-exertive are symbolised by the verb base
and mu-.

| Exertive | Non-exertive |
|---|---|
| lungqag *'cook rice'* | lakaw *'walk'* |
| lutuq *'cook'* | lingkud *'sit'* |
| adqad *'slice into fine pieces'* | tindug *'stand'* |
| hukad *'take food out of the utensil it was cooked in'* | luhud *'kneel'* |
| basiyo *'set the table'* | piyung *'close the eyes'* |
| | kaqun *'eat'* |

| Exertive | Non-exertive |
|---|---|
| tanum *'plant'* | hilak *'cry'* |
| limpiyu *'clean'* | lihuk *'move'* |
| laba *'wash clothes'* | higdaq *'lie down'* |
| hugas *'wash'* | bangun *'get up'* |
| hiwaq *'slice'* | suruy *'take a leisurely stroll'* |
| silhig *'sweep'* | sulti *'speak'* |
| lampasu *'scrub the floor'* | katawa *'laugh'* |

Ramos (1972) classifies these verbs as +centrifugal (exertive) and
-centrifugal (non-exertive). Llamzon (1973) calls them executive and
subitive respectively. Pittman (1966) lists several meaning-contrasts
between mu- and mag- like impulsive versus deliberate or volitional.

Mu-, the surface symbolisation of the underlying Casual special-
isation, is also used when the only case that occurs with the verb is
the Neutral. The writer made a count of all verbs in the accompanying
lexicon which choose mu- or mag- or which choose both mu- and mag-.
This investigation revealed that whenever the N is -human and -animate
the Casual rather than the Volitional specialisation is chosen. The
following verbs choose Casual rather than Volitional.

| | |
|---|---|
| agas | *'flow from an opening'* |
| alim | *'heal'* |
| alisngaw | *'evaporate, give off smell'* |
| andar | *'for something mechanical to run'* |
| angka | *'for something to get loose, give way'* |
| aslay | *'splash up, for grains to bounce up'* |
| awas | *'for liquid to boil, spill over the top of a container'* |
| bahaq | *'flood'* |
| banda | *'for something heavy to strike and bounce off'* |
| buhagay | *'pour forth in large quantities'* |
| buka | *'for the eyes to open'* |
| bukad | *'for grains or beans to expand and crack open when cooked'* |
| bukal | *'for something to boil'* |
| bukhad | *'for something to open up'* |
| buluqbuluq | *'bubble'* |
| burut | *'inflate, small'* |
| buswak | *'for a pod containing grain to open prior to the development of the grain'* |
| butu | *'burst'* |
| butud | *'for flesh to swell'* |

Another semantic difference between mu- and mag- is pointed out in the following sentences:

(62)  mubasa kug kumiks ug walaq nay laqing mabasa
      *'I read comics when there's nothing else to read.'*

(63)  magbasa kug kumiks ug walaq nay laqing mabasa
      *'I am going to/will read comics if there's nothing else to read.'*

(62) implies that the Agent does not usually read comics; when he does, it is not because of any serious reason but because there is no other material which he can read. (62) answers the question: Do you (usually) read comics? (63) answers the question: What are you going to read if there's nothing else to read (i.e., you've finished reading what you're supposed to read)?

It seems then that there is some semantic motivation behind the speaker's choice of mu- or mag-. However, since up to this point the distinction is not yet very clear (i.e. it is not rigidly applied in the language), **Casual** and **Volitional** are taken in this paper more as syntactic than as semantic labels. For example, what distinguishes ampuq *'pray'* from ampuq *'surrender'* is that the former arbitrarily chooses mag- while the latter chooses mu-. One cannot say that there is no volition involved in surrendering.

Directly Affected, Indirectly Affected and Portative indicate how the action affects the accompanying Neutral or Motive case, which is the actant chosen as underlying topic. The DA specialisation indicates that the N or MO is the object or being directly or totally affected by the action. The IAF specialisation indicates that the N or MO is only partially or indirectly affected by the action. A P specialisation indicates that the N or the MO is the object or being that gets transported as the result of the action expressed by the verb. To illustrate, compare the following sentences:

(64)  kanqun nakuq ang MANGGA  (N -Direct Affected)
      *'I will/am going to eat the mango.'*

(65)  hugasan nakuq ang mangga  (N -Indirect Affected)
      *'I will/am going to wash the mango.'*

(66)  ihatag nakuq nimu ang MANGGA  (N -Portative)
      *'I will/am going to give you the mango.'*

The DA, IAF and P specialisations present very few inconsistencies, unlike the C and V specialisations. Of the 820 verbs in the accompanying lexicon which take DA, IAF or P, only 42 presented problems. These verbs are enumerated in 6.2.

The following sentences illustrate the use of the above special-
isations:

(67) Casual

    a. muqadtu siya sa simbahan ugmaq
       *'She will go to church tomorrow.'*

    b. muhilak ang bataq ug biyaqan
       *'The child cries when it is left behind.'*

    c. muqinum kug tubig
       *'I will drink water.'*

(68) Volitional

    a. magtawag ku ug duktur
       *'I will call a doctor.'*

    b. magtuqun ka kada adlaw
       *'You study every day.'*

    c. magbantay ku sa tindahan ugmaq
       *'I will watch the store tomorrow.'*

(69) Directly Affected

    a. paqakun ka sa iruq ug muduqul ka
       *'The dog will bite you if you go near.'*

    b. gisiqun sa bataq ang libru
       *'The child will tear the book.'*

    c. dakpun sa pulis ang kawatan
       *'The police will catch the thief.'*

(70) Indirectly Affected

    a. higtan nila ang iruq maqadlaw
       *'They tie the dog during the day.'*

    b. gibuhiqan sa tawu ang langgam
       *'The man freed the bird.'*

    c. kuptan niya pagqadyu ang kwarta
       *'He will hold on to the money tightly.'*

(71) Portative

    a. ibaligyaq nila ang balay
       *'They will sell the house.'*

    b. ipadala niya sa America ang iyang anak
       *'He will send his child to America (the U.S.).'*

c. iqitsa ngari ang bula
    *'Throw the ball here.'*

3.12.

$$
\text{SECONDARY} \rightarrow
\begin{cases}
\text{ABILITY (A)} \\
\text{ABILITY/INVOLUNTARY (AI)} \\
\text{INTENSIVE (I)} \\
\text{INTENSIVE ACCIDENTAL RESULT (IAR)} \\
\text{MODERATIVE (M)} \\
\text{FREQUENTATIVE (F)} \\
\text{DESTRUCTIVE ACTION (DSA)} \\
\text{HABITUAL/OCCUPATIONAL (HO)} \\
\text{TRANSITORY (T)} \\
\text{SIMULTANEOUS INVOLUNTARY RECIPROCAL (SIR)} \\
\text{RECIPROCAL (R)}
\end{cases}
$$

### 3.12.1. *ABILITY*

This type of derived specialisation is realised on the surface as the prefix ika- (perfective gika-). It specialises verbs whose topic is either N, AS or I. It is often interchangeable with the Ability/ Involuntary ma- except in existential sentences whose topic is +I and in sentences whose topic is AS.

(72)  mahatag ku kini kaniya ugmaq
      *'I can give this to him tomorrow.'*

(73)  ikahatag ku kini kaniya ugmaq
      *'I can give this to him tomorrow.'*

(74)  *walaq/duna kuy mapalit sa bugas
      *'I have nothing/something with which to buy rice.'*

(75)  walaq/duna kuy ikapalit sa bugas
      *'I have nothing/something with which to buy rice.'*

(76)  walaq/duna akuy mapalit sa kwarta
      *'I cannot buy something with the money.'*

(77)  *nasakay ku siya kagahapun
      *'We were able to ride together yesterday.'*

(78)  gikasakay ku siya kagahapun
      *'We were able to ride together yesterday.'*

Without the element of Ability the sense in (66) will be expressed as (67).

(79)  nagkasakay mi kagahapun
      *'We rode together yesterday.'*

## 3.12.2. ABILITY/INVOLUNTARY

In Cebuano, Ability and Involuntary are ambiguous when the surface realisation is maka-, ma- or ma-...-an. The prefix maka- is used when the topic is an A, ma- when the topic is an N and the verb is specialised as **Directly Affected** and ma-...-an when the topic is an N and the verb is specialised as **Indirectly Affected**.

The following illustrates these uses of Ability/Involuntary:

(80) maka-

   a. nakasinggit siya sa kahikurat
      *'He shouted out of surprise.'*

   b. makakitaq kag daghang aswang didtu
      *'You will be able to see a lot of witches there.'*

(81) ma-

   a. walaq nakuq mabasa ang imung sulat
      *'I was not able to read your letter (i.e. either intentionally or unintentionally).'*

   b. nahuman ra gud ang trabahu
      *'At last the work is finished.'*

(82) ma-...-an

   a. napalitan na siya ug sininaq
      *'She has been bought a dress.'*

   b. nakuhaqan nag lima ka kilu ang bugas
      *'Five kilos has been taken out from the rice.'*

   c. nahatagan na siya nakuq ug pagkaqun
      *'I already gave him food.'*

   d. natubuqan na ug sagbut ang daruhan
      *'Weeds have grown on the field.'*

   e. natupngan na sa lubi ang saging
      *'The coconut tree has grown to the height of the banana tree.'*

   f. napatiran niya ang bula
      *'He kicked the ball.'*

## 3.12.3. INTENSIVE

Intensive does not surface as an affix. It is realised as the reduplication of the base plus a shift of stress to the ultima. The intensive specialisation indicates that the action is repeated over and over. Examples of verbs specialised as Intensive are given in the following sentences.

(83)   gisunudsunúd (< sunúd) siya sa iyang iruq
       *'His dog kept following him.'*

(84)   gihiwaqhiwáq (< híwaq) niya ang karni
       *'He sliced the meat finely (lit. sliced repeatedly).'*

(85)   gisulatsulatán (< sulát) niya ang bungbung
       *'He wrote all over the wall.'*

(86)   gisiqgisiqún (< gísiq) sa bata ang papil
       *'The child will tear the paper into fine pieces.'*

## 3.12.4.   *INTENSIVE ACCIDENTAL RESULT*

IAR is realised as the prefix magka- plus a reduplication of the base and a shift of stress to the ultima.  It only specialises verbs in whose case frame only an N is obligatory.  The following are illustrative sentences of verbs specialised in this manner.

(87)   nagkahulughulúg ang iyang dala
       *'The things he is carrying kept falling.'*

(88)   nagkahagbunghagbúng siya sa klasi
       *'He kept falling in his classes.'*

(89)   nagkagisiqgisíq ang manga kurtina
       *'The curtains were torn all over.'*

(90)   nagkadugmuqdugmúq kug agpas nimu
       *'I kept stumbling catching up with you.'*

## 3.12.5.   *MODERATIVE*

To show that an action is not carried out seriously the speaker specialises the verb with the Moderative specialisation.  It is expressed by the reduplicated base plus a penult stress if the base is disyllabic and by the prefix $C_1$(lu)u- if the base is polysyllabic.  (Subscript $_1$ refers to the first consonant of the base.)  A base of the structure $S_1 S_2 S_1 S_2$ (S means syllable) does not allow a Moderative specialisation.

The following sentences illustrate the Moderative specialisation:

(91)   gihiwaqhíwaq niya ang karni
       *'He sliced the meat playfully.'*

(92)   basabasáhun ku ang libru sa trak
       *'I'll try to read the book on the bus.'*

(93)   nagpulupadála siyang kwarta sa ila
       *'He sends money home once in a while.'*

(94) nagkantakánta siya sa banuy
     *'He sings in the bathroom.'*

### 3.12.6. FREQUENTATIVE

A Frequentative specialisation indicates that an action occurs frequently. It is expressed on the surface as mag-...-an. It occurs only with verbs whose topic is +A.

(95) magkantahan siya sa choir
     *'He frequently sings in the choir.'*

(96) maghatagan siya nakug kwarta
     *'He frequently gives me money.'*

(97) magqanhiqan siyag maDominggo
     *'He comes on Sundays.'*

The Frequentative does not allow the verb to take on aspect. Aspect has to be indicated by a time adverbial as in (98).

(98) magkantahan siya sa choir NIQADTU
     *'He used to sing in the choir.'*

### 3.12.7. DESTRUCTIVE ACTION

DSA indicates that the action expressed by the verb is destructive. In surface structure it is shown by the prefix maN-.

(99) mangaqun ug pisuq kining babuya
     *'This pig eats chicks.'*

(100) nanguhaq siya sa diliq iya
      *'He got what was not his.'*

(101) manglibak siya ug mutalikud ka
      *'She will speak against you if you turn your back.'*

(102) mamunal naq siya ug dunay magminalditu
      *'He beats anyone who makes foolishness.'*

### 3.12.8. HABITUAL/OCCUPATIONAL

The prefix maN- expresses habitual or occupational meaning as shown in the following sentences:

(103) manglampasu siya kada buntag
      *'He scrubs (the floor) every morning.'*

(104) mangutluq mi didtu sa bukid
      *'We will participate in the (rice) harvest in the mountain.'*

(105)   manghilamqus dayun siya inigmata niya
        *'He washes his face as soon as he wakes up.'*

### 3.12.9.   TRANSITORY

   T occurs with verbs which require only the N as the obligatory case.
It indicates that the state which is expressed by the verb is transitory.
It is realised in surface structure as maN-.

(106)   namula siya sa kapungut
        *'He turned red because of anger.'*

(107)   nangurug ang iyang tuhud
        *'His knees trembled.'*

(108)   manglagum ang imung mata ug waq kay tulug
        *'Your eyes will have dark rings if you don't sleep.'*

(109)   nanindug ang akung balhibu
        *'My hair stood on end.'*

### 3.12.10.   SIMULTANEOUS INVOLUNTARY RECIPROCAL

   This specialisation surfaces as magka- and occurs only when the verb
is mutual action, i.e. when it essentially means *'X and Y do Z to-
gether'*.  Some mutual action verbs have non-mutual counterparts, for
example away *'fight; quarrel'* and haluk *'kiss'*.  When the verb is used
in a non-mutual sense it does not take an SIR specialisation.  The
following sentences illustrate verbs in their mutual and non-mutual
senses.

(110)   nihalúk siya sa kamut (N) sa babayi
        *'He kissed the lady's hand.'*

(111)   nagháluk si Pedro ug si Maria (A=AS)
        *'Pedro and Maria kissed/are kissing each other.'*

(112)   awayun nakuq ang nanghilabut (N) sa akung butang
        *'I will fight whoever touched my things.'*

(113)   nagqaway sila (A=AS) sa ilang panulundun
        *'They fought/are fighting over their inheritance.'*

The following sentences illustrate the verb specialised as SIR.

(114)   nagkatagbuq si Boy ug ang iyang tatay sa paradahan
        *'Boy and his father met accidentally at the terminal.'*

(115)   nagkaqaway ang magtiqayun tungud sa tabiq
        *'The couple quarrelled (without their intending to) because of
        the gossip.'*

(116)   nagkatapad mi sa sinihan
        *'We happened to sit together in the movie.'*

SIR does not specialise mutual action verbs that have to be carried out by mutual consent, i.e. actions that could not be done involuntarily or accidentally by A=AS.  Observe for example the following sentences:

(117) *nagkaháluk si Pedro ug si Maria
        *'Pedro and Maria accidentally kissed each other.'*

(118)   nahalukán ni Pedro si Maria
        *'Pedro was able to kiss/kissed accidentally Maria.'*

(119) *nagkahálug ang magtiqayun
        *'The couple accidentally embraced each other.'*

(120)   nakahalúg sa asawa ang bana
        *'The wife involuntarily (spontaneously) embraced the husband.'*

### 3.12.11.  *RECIPROCAL*

Reciprocal specialises verbs whose case frame is either [A N] or [A G].  A Reciprocal specialisation enables an A to be also a G and vice versa and an A to be also an N and vice versa.  Reciprocal essentially means *'X does to Y what Y does to X'*.  The Reciprocal specialisation should not be confused with verbs that inherently allow certain actants to fulfil dual roles.  Reciprocal surfaces as the affix man... (in)...ay.

(121)   nagsinulatay si Esther ug si Gloria
        *'Esther and Gloria write/wrote/are writing to each other.'*

(122)   nagsumbagay ang duha ka kawatan
        *'The (two) thieves boxed/are boxing each other.'*

(123)   naghulamanay sila ug libru
        *'They borrow books from each other.'*

(124)   nagtinanqaway lang sila
        *'They simply looked at each other.'*

### 3.12.12.  *SIMULTANEOUS INVOLUNTARY RECIPROCAL-RECIPROCAL*

Verbs that take the Reciprocal specialisation may also take the involuntary or accidental meaning.  The SIR-R specialisation is marked in surface structure as magka-...(in)...-ay.  The following sentences show the verb in the SIR-R specialisation.

(125)   nagkatinanqaway sila sa pagsulud ni Nora

*'Their eyes accidentally met (lit. they looked at each other accidentally) when Nora entered.'*

(126)   nagkasumbagay ang magsuqun

*'The brothers boxed each other accidentally.'*

(127)   nagkalamanuhay ang magkuntra

*'The opponents/enemies shook hands unwillingly.'*

## 3.13.  OTHER AFFIXES

There are other affixes that are not generated by rules 3.1.-3.12. One of these is the plural marker maN-.  There are two reasons that explain this.  First, although it has a widespread distribution, pluralisation in the language is an optional rule.  Second, the writer considers the plural to be initially a feature of the noun and is only copied onto the V.  When the N is marked [+plural], the grammar takes one of two options: it may trigger off a **distributive segment** trans- formation to provide a node under which maN- may be inserted, or it may not do anything at all.  Restrictions concerning the distributive seg- ment transformation are discussed in Chapter 5.

Other affixes that the rule ignores are maha-/mahi- and hi-...-an. These affixes express sudden and/or non-volitional action.  However, these are excluded in this paper because these are not in the writer's dialect.  These are stylistic variants of maka-, ma- and ma-...-an. (See 3.12.2.)

## 3.14.  SENTENCE DERIVATION

The following phrase structure tree illustrates how the rules gen- erate a sentence.

(128)   mupalit si Puring kang Imelda ug kursunisun para kang Ben.

*'Puring will buy pants material for Ben from Imelda.'*
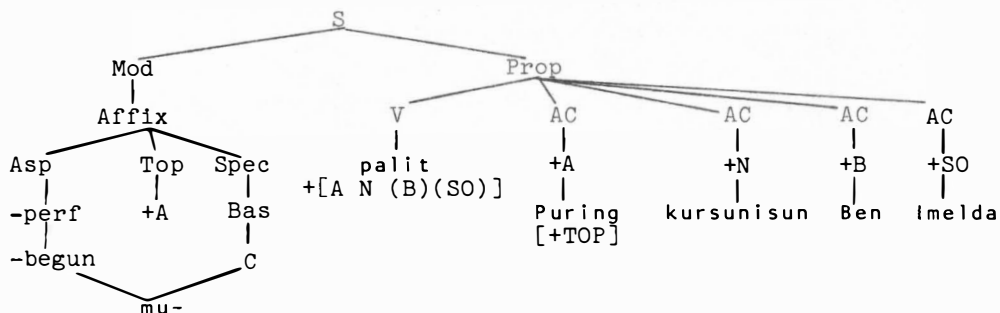
### TABLE 4
Summary of Aspectual, Topical and Specialisation
Meanings of Cebuano Verbal Affixes

| | Aspect | | | Specialisation | |
| -Perfective -Begun | -Perfective +Begun | +Perfective | Topic | Basic | Secondary |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ma- | nagka- | na- | +E | | |
| mag- | nag(a)- | nag- | +A | V | |
| mu- | nag(a)- | ni-/mi-/ hing- | +A +N | c | |
| -an | gina-...-an | gi-...-an | +MO +N +NO +SO +L | IA | |
| -un | gi(na)- | gi- | +E +ME +MO +N +PR | DA | |
| i- | gi(na)- | gi- | +AS +MO +N +PT +R +RV +SU | P | |
| maN- | naN-/nagpaN- | naN- | +A | | HO |
| maka- | | naka- | +C | | |
| ma-...-an | | na-...-an | +V | | |
| makig- | | nakig- | +A | | |
| ma- | | na- | +N +AS +I | | A |
| maka- | | naka- | +A | | AI |
| ma- | | na- | +N | | AI |
| ma-...-an | | na-...-an | +B +SO +G +L +NO +N | IA | AI |
| Base+R+sń+ affix | Base+R+sń+ affix | Base+R+sn+ affix | | | I |
| magka- | | nagka- | +N | | IAR |
| (Base+R+sń+ affix) | (Base+R+śn+ affix) | (Base+R+sn+ affix) | | | M |
| (Base+C$_1$(lu) u-+affix) | (Base+C$_1$(lu) u-+affix) | (Base+C$_1$(lu) u-+affix) | | | |

| -Perfective -Begun | -Perfective +Begun | +Perfective | Topic | Basic | Secondary |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| mag-...-an | | | +A | | F |
| maN- | | naN- | | | DSA |
| maN- | nagpaN- | naN- | | | T |
| magka- | | nagka- | +A=AS | | SIR |
| mag-...(in) ...-ay | naga-...(in) ...-ay | nag-...(in) ...-ay | | | R |
| magka-... (in)...-ay | | nagka-... (in)...-ay | | | SIR-R |

R = reduplication of Base

sń = stress is on ultima syllable

śn = stress is on penultimate syllable

$C_1$ = first consonant of Base

CHAPTER 4

# A SYNTACTIC-SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF CEBUANO VERBS

## 4.0. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

The term **syntactic-semantic** is not used to indicate a hybrid. As shown in 6.3. this study does not uphold a distinct boundary between semantics and syntax. Semantics defines processes of formation or wellformedness conditions. While it is not known where syntax exactly begins, it is generally accepted that this area exists, the most obvious evidence for it being the existence of the transformational subcomponent. In this paper, **syntactic-semantic** (or **semantic-syntactic**) is used to avoid the controversy between the views of the extreme semanticists and the extreme syntacticists.

The logical result of providing a case frame for each verb is a typology of verbs on the basis of the nature of these case frames. This chapter presents four major types of verbs, considering only the obligatory cases in the case frames. There may be instances in the surface structure where an obligatory case is omitted but it is implied. Each major type is in turn classified into subtypes. For each major type and subtype sample verbs and an exemplifying sentence are given.

## 4.1. AGENTIVE VERBS

Verbs of this type all require the Agentive case to be present. There are 18 subtypes of Agentive verbs.

## 4.1.1. [A]

In this subtype only the Agentive is the obligatory case. The following are some verbs that belong to this subtype:

```
bagulbul        'grumble'
bakhuq          'sob'
bungaqbungaq    'stammer'
daghung         'groan'
dugqab          'belch'
hapaq           'lie on one's stomach'
hilak           'cry'
hugyaw          'for a crowd to roar in laughter'
katawa          'laugh'
lakaw           'walk'
latagaw         'wander aimlessly'
puqasa          'fast'
pulaw           'stay up late or the whole night'
singgit         'shout'
sulti           'talk'
talaquk         'crow'
tikukaq         'retch'
```

mutalaquk ang sunuy ug kaqadlawun na
*'The rooster crows at dawn.'*

## 4.1.2. [A N]

This subtype requires both the Agentive and Neutral to be present.
The following verbs belong to this subtype:

```
abang     'rent'
asal      'roast'
basa      'read'
galam     'take care of, raise, rear'
galing    'mill, grind'
hakup     'scoop with the hand'
hiwaq     'slice'
hulat     'wait for something'
ihaw      'butcher'
kastigu   'punish'
kaqun     'eat'
laba      'wash clothes'
lapwa     'blanch, sterilise'
pangqus   'chew sugarcane'
pasa      'press clothes'
pasqan    'carry over the shoulders'
salaq     'strain, filter'
```

```
sipit    'carry under the arm'
tulun    'swallow'
tumar    'take medicine'
usap     'chew'
```

usapun niya pagqayu ang pagkaqun arun siya mahilisan dayun
*'He chews his food well so that it will be digested easily.'*

## 4.1.3. [A N G]

Verbs in this subtype choose three cases - the Agentive, the Neutral and the Goal.  Some verbs that belong here are the following:

```
dala    'take, bring some place'
dugang  'add something to something'
dusuq   'push'
halad   'give as an offering'
hatag   'give'
hatud   'take, bring some place'
ipun    'put something with something'
labay   'throw'
lalug   'feed slop to animals'
pasa    'pass on to someone'
punuq   'add something to something'
sagul   'mix something with something'
sapaw   'place something over something'
sawsaw  'dunk something into something'
tanyag  'offer something for someone's consideration'
tapqil  'teasingly match someone with someone else'
taqud   'attach something to something'
tumung  'aim something at something'
```

dadqun niya ang payung sa trabahu kay tingalig muqulan
*'He will bring his umbrella to work because it might rain.'*

## 4.1.4. [A G]

The two obligatory cases in this subtype are the Agentive and the Goal.  This is exemplified by the following verbs:

```
adtu    'go some place'
ampuq   'pray'
ampuq   'surrender'
duqul   'approach, come near'
hiwiq   'make a face at someone'
```

| hugup | *'for a crowd to draw near'* |
| intra | *'participate in a game, contest, etc.'* |
| kamay | *'wave at someone'* |
| kasabaq | *'scold someone'* |
| kayut | *'hold on to something'* |
| kidhat | *'wink at someone'* |
| laban | *'take sides with'* |
| lalin | *'emigrate, transfer residence to a far place'* |
| likuq | *'turn towards, change directions'* |
| lingiq | *'turn the head towards'* |
| maymay | *'advise, admonish someone'* |
| singka | *'speak harshly to someone'* |
| tanqaw | *'look toward'* |

muqadtu siya sa uspital ugmaq
*'He will go to the hospital tomorrow.'*

## 4.1.5.  [A SO]

The Agentive and the Source are the obligatory cases in this subtype. It includes verbs such as the following:

| absin | *'be absent, fail to attend class, work'* |
| arang | *'quit'* |
| biyaq | *'leave a place'* |
| gawas | *'go out'* |
| gikan | *'depart'* |
| gradwar | *'graduate'* |
| gulaq | *'go out'* |
| iskapu | *'escape'* |
| lagiw | *'run away'* |
| laqin | *'separate from'* |
| layas | *'leave a place to avoid something unpleasant'* |
| lingiw | *'look away'* |
| sibug | *'back down from something'* |
| talikud | *'turn one's back'* |

nibiyaq siya sa ilang lungsud pagkahuman sa gira
*'He left his home town after the war.'*

## 4.1.6.  [A N SO]

Verbs in this subtype require the Agentive, the Neutral and the Source to be present.  The following verbs are examples of this type:

| | |
|---|---|
| abug | *'chase, drive away'* |
| agaw | *'take something away from someone by force'* |
| bunglay | *'remove weeds'* |
| hakqad | *'take something solid from inside something'* |
| haqun | *'take things off the stove, fire'* |
| hawqas | *'remove something from a confined space'* |
| hinguq | *'pull a tooth'* |
| hulam | *'borrow something'* |
| hulbut | *'pull out something long from a place where it has been inserted'* |
| pangayuq | *'ask for something'* |

gihakqad niya ang manga sininaq (gikan) sa aparadur
*'He removed the clothes from the aparador.'*

## 4.1.7. [A AS]

Verbs of this subtype require an Agentive and an Associative to carry out the activity expressed by the verb. The following are sample verbs of this subtype:

| | |
|---|---|
| away | *'quarrel, fight with each other'* |
| banggaq | *'bump into each other with force'* |
| bayli | *'dance together'* |
| bulag | *'separate from one another'* |
| dulug | *'sleep together'* |
| dumug | *'wrestle against each other'* |
| haluk | *'kiss each other'* |
| halug | *'embrace each other'* |
| lumbaq | *'race against each other'* |
| sabut | *'make, come to an agreement'* |
| sulti | *'talk something over together'* |
| taban | *'elope'* |

nakigtaban si Norma kang Tonyo
*'Norma eloped with Tonyo.'*

## 4.1.8. [A L]

This subtype requires a Locative obligatorily to complete the action of the Agentive. Some of the verbs in this group are the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| abut | *'stay some place temporarily'* |
| agi | *'go by, pass through a place'* |
| alirung | *'gather around'* |
| batug | *'perch'* |

| | |
|---|---|
| hapit | *'drop by, drop in for a short while'* |
| landig | *'for boats or airplanes to land'* |
| hugpaq | *'for insects to alight'* |
| libut | *'go around a place'* |
| lubug | *'sit with the rump smack on the ground'* |
| pasilung | *'take shelter under'* |
| suhut | *'go through or pass through a place with tall trees or grasses'* |
| tikang | *'place a foot on a step, rung or any foothold'* |

nibatug sa sanga ang langgam
*'The bird alighted on the branch.'*

## 4.1.9. [A N L]

This subtype, like 4.1.8., requires an Agentive and a Locative. However, unlike 4.1.8., it also requires a Neutral.  Some of the verbs that belong to this type are:

| | |
|---|---|
| biyaq | *'leave something behind'* |
| butang | *'put down, in, on'* |
| hapin | *'lay something over something'* |
| hapit | *'pick up, bring something on one's way somewhere'* |
| patung | *'place something on top of something else'* |
| pugas | *'plant grains or seeds in a hole'* |
| sabud | *'sow seeds on a bed'* |
| sulud | *'put something inside something else'* |
| tisuk | *'plant seed in the ground'* |

gibutang niya sa lamisa ang iyang pitaka
*'He put his wallet on the table.'*

## 4.1.10. [A N I]

Many Agentive verbs allow the Instrumental optionally.  In this subtype, however, the Instrumental is an obligatory case along with the Agentive and the Neutral.  Sample verbs that belong in this category are the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| bangil | *'put something beneath or next to it to keep it from rolling, sliding, etc.'* |
| bulit | *'cover completely with something'* |
| bunuq | *'hit something with something'* |
| datqug | *'put something on something to weigh it down'* |
| hansak | *'thrust something long into something with force'* |
| hisuq | *'apply something to the hair to oil it'* |

| | |
|---|---|
| ilis | *'change, replace, exchange something with something'* |
| labay | *'hit something with something'* |
| lasti | *'carry, ride with someone on a bike, or other vehicle meant for one'* |

gibangil niya sa ligid ang dakung batu

*'He put the big stone in front of (or behind) the tires to keep the vehicle from rolling.'*

## 4.1.11.  [A V]

Verbs that belong to this subtype require an Agentive to carry out the action and a Victim to suffer the consequences of the action.  A few examples of verbs in this category are the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| abusar | *'to abuse someone'* |
| duda | *'suspect someone'* |
| hukhuk | *'get money or valuables from someone for nothing in return'* |
| insultu | *'insult'* |
| kawat | *'steal'* |
| limbung | *'cheat, deceive'* |
| pasangil (with obligatory R) | *'impute someone with a fault'* |
| tugqan | *'tell on someone'* |
| tulis | *'rob, steal with force and intimidation'* |
| tumuqtumuq | *'fabricate, make up a story'* |

nagduda mi niya

*'We suspect him (of doing something).'*

## 4.1.12.  [A T] AND [A N T]

These two frame features are classified in one subtype since they share two cases and since very few verbs may be included in this group:

| | |
|---|---|
| butu | *'vote into office'* |
| langsad | *'run for an elective office'* |
| numinar | *'nominate'* |
| pruklamar | *'proclaim'* |

gipruklamar siyang rayna kagabiqi

*'She was proclaimed queen last night.'*

## 4.1.13.  [A MO G]

Verbs in this category are normally intransitive verbs, i.e. they do not require the Neutral case.  In the course of the analysis it was

found that there are instances when these verbs accept what look like
the Neutral case. Upon closer examination however, one finds that the
actants fulfil a somewhat different function that can be described as
Motive. The following are some of the verbs that admit an Agentive,
a Motive and a Goal.

agi       *'pick up, bring something on one's way somewhere'*

angat     *'bring something up the hill, go up the hill to get*
          *something'*

balik     *'go back to where one came from to get something'*

kanaqug   *'climb down to get something, bring something down'*

labang    *'bring, get something from across'*

saka      *'climb to get something, bring something up'*

salum     *'dive to get something, bring something to the bottom*
          *of the sea, river, etc.'*

sakqun niya sa taqas ang iyang malita

*'He will go up the house to get his valise.'*

### 4.1.14. MEASURE VERBS

The verbs in this subtype require both the Agentive and the Measure
cases. There are three kinds of verbs in this subtype.

### 4.1.14.1. [A ME]

ihap      *'count'*

gastu     *'spend'*

kubra     *'get money coming to me'*

kulikta   *'collect'*

kwinta    *'compute'*

nakagastu silag duha ka libu sa pista

*'They were able to spend ₱2,000 for the fiesta.'*

### 4.1.14.2. [A ME SO]

singil    *'collect payment for a debt'*

sukut     *'collect payment for a debt'*

nakasingil siyag dyis pisus kang Berta

*'He was able to collect ten pesos from Berta.'*

### 4.1.14.3. [A N ME]

bili      *'give a price for something'*

hangyuq   *'haggle the price down'*

> tugut        *'sell something at a price lower than that quoted'*
>
> gihangyuq niyag pisu ang saging
> *'He bargained the bananas for one peso.'*

## 4.1.14.4. [A G ME]

> punuq       *'add a quantity to something'*
> suhul        *'pay someone a certain wage'*
>
> punqan nakug singku pisus ang imung balun
> *'I'll add ₱5 to your allowance.'*

## 4.1.15. [A G R], [A R], [A N R]

There are not too many verbs with the case frame [A G R], [A R] or [A N R] that is why it is practicable to group them in one category. Some verbs that belong to this subtype are the following:

> hangyuq    *'beseech someone to do something'*
> ingun       *'say, tell'*
> kunsulta    *'consult'*
> pangutana   *'ask'*
> panumpaq    *'swear'*
> pasalig     *'give assurance'*
> prangka     *'tell someone frankly'*
> saqad       *'promise'*
> suguq       *'order someone to do something'*
> sugut       *'agree to do something'*
> sumbung     *'report'*
> tudluq      *'give directions'*
> tugqan      *'reveal'*
> tugun       *'leave or send someone with instructions to do something'*
> ubsirbar    *'observe something'*
>
> pangutanqa siya ug kinsa siya
> *'Ask him who he is.'*
>
> diliq siya mutugqan sa tinuqud
> *'He won't tell the truth.'*
>
> suguqa siya pagtawag kang Lito
> *'Ask him to call Lito.'*

## 4.1.16.  [A AS N] AND [A AS R]

In this subtype are verbs that require: an Agentive and an Associative and either a Neutral or a Referential.  A few of the verbs that belong here are the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| salu | *'eat together from the same plate'* |
| dayung | *'for two or more people to accomplish something together most commonly carrying'* |
| lalis | *'argue with one another about something'* |
| sabut | *'come to an agreement over something'* |

nakigsalu si Linda kang Ben sa pansit

*'Linda ate pancit from the same plate with Ben.'*

nakigsabut siya sa iyang asawa mahitungud sa pagbaligyaq sa ilang balay

*'He talked to his wife about selling their house.'*

## 4.1.17.  [A B N]

In this subtype the Benefactive is an obligatory case.  Two of the verbs in this group are the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| libri | *'give someone free use of something by paying for him or not obliging him to pay'* |
| subra | *'set aside a bit of something for someone'* |

gilibri ku niya ug pliti

*'He paid for my fare.'*

## 4.1.18.  [A PR]

There are a good number of instances in Cebuano (and most probably the other Philippine languages also) where verbs in this subtype do not appear in surface structure and the Product case gets attached to the verbal affix.  This phenomenon is discussed in Chapter 2.

Some of the verbs in this subtype are the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| himuq | *'make, construct'* |
| lutuq | *'cook'* |
| tukud | *'build'* |

## 4.2.  NEUTRAL VERBS

Verbs in this second major type require the Neutral case as the nuclear case.  Other cases that may accompany it are peripheral.  There are a number of subtypes under the Neutral verbs type.

## 4.2.1. STRICTLY NEUTRAL - [N]

Only the Neutral case is obligatory in this subtype.  Some verbs which belong here are the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| aslay | *'splash up, for grains to bounce up'* |
| awas | *'for liquid to boil, spill over the container'* |
| balintung | *'fall from a standing position with force'* |
| buhagay | *'pour forth in large quantities'* |
| bukad | *'for grains or beans to expand and crack open when cooked'* |
| bukal | *'for something to boil'* |
| buluqbuluq | *'bubble'* |
| burut | *'inflate, swell'* |
| buswak | *'for the pod containing grain to open prior to the development of the grain'* |
| dagmaq | *'stumble and fall'* |
| disrasya | *'meet an accident'* |
| larag | *'for leaves or flowers to wither and fall'* |
| puling | *'have a foreign body in the eye'* |
| sanay | *'multiply, procreate'* |
| sangit | *'snag, catch'* |
| sidlak | *'sparkle'* |
| tibugul | *'be formed into lumps'* |
| tuskig | *'stiffen'* |
| ugdaw | *'burn down completely to ashes'* |
| ulahi | *'be late for something'* |

niburut ang iyang nawung
*'His face swelled.'*

## 4.2.2. PARTLY AGENTIVE - [(A) N]

The verbs in this subtype may occur with the Agentive.  This type of verb includes the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| badbad | *'untie, get untied'* |
| bagting | *'ring, make something ring'* |
| balda | *'maim, disable'* |
| baliq | *'break something long'* |
| banhaw | *'bring back to life'* |
| basaq | *'wet'* |
| bugtuq | *'for string, rope, etc. to break with a snap'* |
| buhiq | *'set free'* |
| buhiq | *'come to life, live'* |

| | |
|---|---|
| bunqug | *'bruise'* |
| katag | *'spread, scatter out'* |
| kunhud | *'reduce, diminish'* |
| lutas | *'wear'* |
| pasuq | *'injure by burning'* |
| pusaq | *'crush or squash something soft'* |
| puqu | *'exterminate all things of certain kind'* |
| samad | *'wound'* |
| sugud | *'start, begin something'* |
| sunug | *'burn something, be burned'* |
| tangkas | *'rip open a seam'* |

nabaliq ang iyang liqug
*'His neck broke.'*

## 4.2.3. [N L]

Aside from the Neutral, this subtype also requires an obligatory Locative. The following verbs belong to this type:

| | |
|---|---|
| abung | *'lie across a path'* |
| balabag | *'lie across a path'* |
| balidbid | *'trickle down in drops'* |
| banaw | *'for liquids to spread over an area'* |
| dagayday | *'flow in rivulets'* |
| dagsaq | *'washed ashore'* |
| daligdig | *'trickle slowly'* |
| dapat | *'for something to be in contact with something else'* |
| salay | *'for something that fell to be caught atop something'* |
| ungut | *'get stuck'* |

niqungut ang yawi sa yawihanan
*'The key stuck in the keyhole.'*

## 4.2.4. [N G]

This subtype requires a Goal in addition to the Neutral. This is exemplified by the following verbs:

| | |
|---|---|
| banda | *'for something heavy to strike and bounce off'* |
| dangat | *'for something to happen to someone'* |
| kaylap | *'for something that leaves some sort of effect to spread'* |
| lapus | *'penetrate, pierce through the opposite side'* |

sangkuq      *'reach a height or distance'*

nidangat ngadtu nila ang tabiq
*'The gossip reached them.'*

## 4.2.5. [N NO]

Very few verbs belong in this category. The obligatory cases are the Neutral and the Norm. The verbs in the accompanying lexicon which belong in this subtype are the following:

labaw        *'jut out higher or longer than something'*
lapaw        *'go above or beyond something'*
liwat        *'take after someone'*

niliwat sa inahan ang betaq
*'The child took after the mother.'*

## 4.3. EXPERIENTIAL VERBS

Experiential verbs take the Experiential case as a nuclear case. Other cases may occur but as peripheral cases. There are a few subtypes within this major verb type.

## 4.3.1. [E]

The only obligatory case in this subtype is the Experiential. The following verbs belong to this subtype:

gutum        *'be hungry'*
hilab        *'feel a sharp sensation on the pit of the stomach due to hunger'*
himutang     *'be in peace'*
kurat        *'be startled, frightened'*
kuyap        *'faint'*
kuyaw        *'feel scared, frightened'*
pula         *'blush'*
puypuy        *'for the muscles to become weak from fatigue or nervousness'*
saput        *'be in a bad mood'*
siluq        *'have hurt feelings'*

gigutum aku
*'I'm hungry.'*

## 4.3.2. [E N]

Aside from the Experiential this subtype also requires a Neutral. Verbs in this subtype include the following:

| angay | *'like something suitable to one's taste'* |
|---|---|
| ila | *'recognise'* |
| kamaqu | *'know how to do something'* |
| laway | *'feel very desirous of something'* |
| manamkum | *'develop a craving for something in early pregnancy'* |
| mingaw | *'feel homesick, miss someone'* |
| sina | *'be envious'* |

nasina ka sa iyang pagkagwapa
*'You are envious of her beauty.'*

### 4.3.3. [E G]

The Experiential may also occur with the Goal. Verbs of this sub-type are exemplified by the following:

| higugma | *'love'* |
|---|---|
| ibug | *'feel an attraction for something'* |
| pamatiq | *'hear'* |
| tanqaw | *'look'* |

nahigugma siya sa tigulang
*'She loves the old man.'*

### 4.3.4. [E R]

The Referential is the other obligatory case in this subtype. The verbs in this group include the following:

| basul | *'repent, regret having done something'* |
|---|---|
| dahum | *'hope, expect something'* |
| damgu | *'dream'* |
| hibulung | *'be surprised, bewildered'* |
| hinam | *'be eager, intensely desirous'* |
| hinumdum | *'remember'* |
| matikud | *'notice, be aware of'* |
| timaqan | *'remember, take note of something'* |
| tingala | *'be surprised, mystified'* |

nagbasul siya sa iyang pagkatapulan
*'He regretted his laziness.'*

### 4.3.5. [(A) E]

This group of Experiential verbs admit an optional Agentive. Some of these verbs are the following:

```
hadluk        'scare, frighten someone'
ingit         'disappoint someone'
lipay         'make someone happy'
```

gihadluk niya ang manga kawatan
*'He frightened the thieves.'*

## 4.4. METEOROLOGICAL VERBS

Meteorological verbs express conditions pertaining to weather and climate. These verbs do not demand obligatory cases but may allow the Locative or the Cause to occur. The following are meteorological verbs:

```
bagyu         'storm'
bahaq         'flood'
dagqum        'be overcast'
dalugdug      'thunder'
kidlat        'lightning'
linug         'earthquake'
litiq         'lightning'
lunup         'flood'
ulan          'rain'
```

nagbagyu sa Samar
*'There's a storm in Samar.'*

# TRANSFORMATIONS

## 5.0. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

The string that comes out after the operation of the phrase struc-
ture rules may not yet correspond to the surface grammatical form.  In
such a case, transformational rules should apply to delete, permute,
substitute or adjoin constituents.

The transformations discussed in this chapter are only some of those
needed in the derivation of the Cebuano sentence.  Since this paper
does not attempt to account for a complete Cebuano syntax, the trans-
formations presented here are only those that are directly concerned
with the derivation of the Cebuano affixed verb.

The transformational rules are expressed in statements rather than
in mathematical formulations for the sake of uniformity, i.e. while
some rules lend themselves to a mathematical formulation, others do
not.  The transformational rules in this paper are therefore given
discursively.

## 5.1. DETOPICALISATION

A Cebuano surface sentence almost always contains a subject which
reflects an underlying topic.  This is a general rule.  However, one
finds a few sentence types that do not exhibit subjects.  This phen-
omenon may be explained by one of the following possibilities.  First,
the actant that is marked as topic in the underlying structure was
deleted by a transformational rule.  Second, the constituent chosen as
underlying topic underwent a detopicalisation process.  Third, the
topicalisation rule did not apply.

In this paper the first and the second possibilities are taken as
plausible explanations.  The first possibility is discussed at length

in 5.4. therefore nothing more about it will be said in this section. The second possibility, rather than the third, is chosen to account for the absence of the surface subject in Exclamative sentences and in sentences whose verb takes on the +recent aspect. The reason for the preference of the second to the third is to allow the base rules to remain context-free.

There are two instances in Cebuano when a constituent undergoes detopicalisation. One is when the Modality constituent dominates the constituent Exclamative.[1] When this happens the sentence is called an exclamative sentence. In the analysis presented here exclamative sentences are limited to those whose verb nodes are filled by adjectives (i.e. state verbs) and which may or may not be accompanied by clitics such as ay or hisus, which are usually associated with exclamative sentences. In other words, sentences which are accompanied by these clitics but whose verb nodes are not filled by adjectives are considered declarative, not exclamative. In this analysis therefore, only (1) is Exclamative; (2) is not.

(1)  hilabihan kadakuq sa ilang balay
     *'How big their house is!'*

(2)  hisus nahulug ang bataq
     *'Jesus, the child fell!'*

The second instance of detopicalisation occurs when +recent is a constituent under Aspect.[2] The surface realisation of this type of aspect is maqu pa plus the nominalised form of the whole proposition.

(3)  maqu pay (pa + ang) pagqabut sa manga bisita
     *'The guests have just arrived.'*

(4) *maqu pay pagkahinug ang saging
     *'The bananas have just ripened.'*

---

[1]This phenomenon is also found in Tagalog. Note that the following sentences do not contain surface subjects.

(a) ang ganda nang babaqe
    *'How beautiful the woman is!'*

(b) ang init nang sabaw
    *'How hot the soup is!'*

[2]This is also found in Tagalog.

(a) kararating lang nang manga bataq
    *'The children have just arrived.'*

(b) kamamatay lang nang asawa niya
    *'His wife/Her husband has just died.'*

**T1 - Detopicalisation**

The actant marked +Topic becomes -Topic when the constituents Exclamative or +recent are found under Modality.

## 5.2. NOMINALISATION

This transformation follows the detopicalisation transformation. The following sentences show the result of this transformation.

(5a) gihatagan niya ANG BATAQ ug kwarta
  *'He gave the child money.'*

(5b) ang paghatag niya SA BATAQ ug kwarta
  *'His giving money to the child.'*

The underlying topicalised actant which underwent detopicalisation is accompanied by the surface marker sa/kang and never by ug. The former are +definite; the latter is -definite. Note the following sentences:

(6a) gihatag niya sa bataq ANG KWARTA
  *'He gave the money to the child.'*

(6b) ang paghatag niya sa bataq SA KWARTA
  *'His giving the money to the child.'*

(7a) gibunuq niya ug batu SI PILAR
  *'He threw the stone at Pilar.'*

(7b) ang pagbunuq niya ug batu KANG PILAR
  *'His throwing a stone at Pilar.'*

(8a) gibunuq niya ANG BATU kang Pilar
  *'He threw the stone at Pilar.'*

(8b) ang pagbunuq niya SA BATU kang Pilar
  *'His throwing the stone at Pilar.'*

(7b) is the correct nominalised form of (7a) and (8b) is the correct nominalised form of (8a).

**T2 - Nominalisation**

The propositional string becomes ang pag- plus the rest of the propositional string itself.

## 5.3. IDENTICAL TEMPORAL NODE DELETION

Temporal node refers to the Aspect and Tense nodes. When the sentence exhibits embedding, the higher and the lower Ss may choose different temporal nodes, i.e. the higher S may choose tense and the lower S may choose aspect, the higher S may choose aspect while the lower S

may choose tense, or both the higher and lower Ss may choose tense or aspect. When the latter two options happen, the second tense or aspect node, as the case may be, is deleted. The following sentences illustrate these four options.

tense-aspect

(a)   GUSTU kung MUHILAK
      -past       -completed
                  -begun
      *'I want to cry.'*          (see (12) for tree)

aspect-tense

(b)   NIQINGUN siya nga GWAPA ka
      +completed          -past
      *'He said that you are beautiful.'*

aspect-aspect

(c)   nagpahimuq siya ug balay para kang Ben (with underlying verb CAUSE)
      *'He had a house made for Ben.'*        (see (10) for tree)

tense-tense

(d)   GUSTU kug BUGNAW nga tubig
      -past      -past


The following sentence is shown to have the phrase structure tree of (10).

(9)   nagpahimuq siya ug balay para kang Ben
      *'He had a house made for Ben.'*

(10)
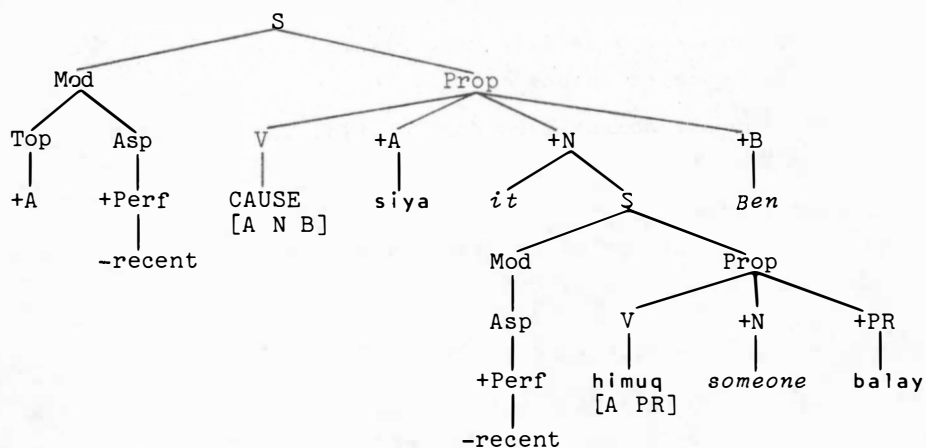


T3 - Identical Temporal Node Deletion

Delete the temporal node of the lower S when it is the same as the temporal node of the higher S.

## 5.4. IDENTICAL ACTANT DELETION

When two actants have the same referent, the second actant is either reflexivised or deleted.  Notice how the lower siya in (12) has been deleted as shown in (11).  ((12) is an abbreviated tree.)

(11)   gustu siyang muhilak
       *'She likes to cry.'*

(12)

```
                        S
               _____/  \
            Mod           Prop
             |         __/ |  \__
             V       +E      +N
             |        |       |  \___
          gustu      siya    it      S
          [E N]                    _/  \__
                                 Mod      Prop
                                  |      _/   \
                                  V     V      +A
                                  |     |       |
                                hilak  hilak   siya
                                        [A]
```
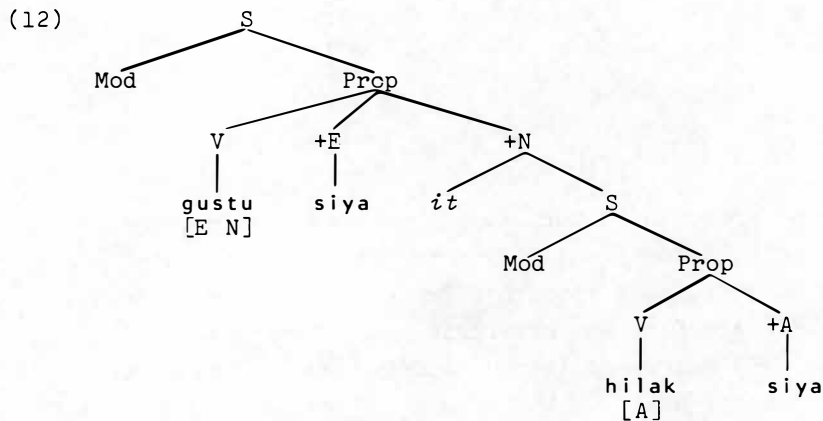
This rule also applies to actants that fulfil the same roles. Notice that the second occurrence of Fidel in (14) has been deleted as shown in (13).

(13)   gibaligyaq ni Fidel ang iyang karabaw kang Islao
       *'Fidel sold his carabao to Islao.'*

(14)

```
                        S
            _____/       _____
          Mod                        Prop
                          _____/  /  |  \  \_____
                         V     +A   +SO   +G    +N
                         |     +SO   +A    |     |
                       sell   Fidel Fidel Islao Karabaw
                      [A SO G N]
```
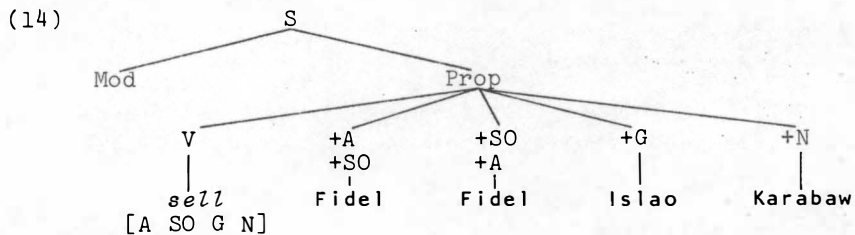
The following Cebuano sentences have the same underlying structure.

(15)   maqayung ihilak
       *'I feel like crying/want to cry.'*

(16)   gustu kung muhilak
       *'I feel like crying/want to cry.'*

These sentences share (17) as underlying structure.

(17)

```
                         S
              ┌──────────┴──────────┐
            Mod                    Prop
         ┌───┴───┐        ┌─────────┼─────────┐
         V      +E        │                  +N
         │       │       +E          ┌────────┴────────┐
      gustu     aku       it                          S
      [E N]                             ┌──────────────┴──────────┐
                                       Mod                       Prop
                                                          ┌────────┴────────┐
                                                          V                +A
                                                          │                 │
                                                        hilak              aku
                                                        [A]
```
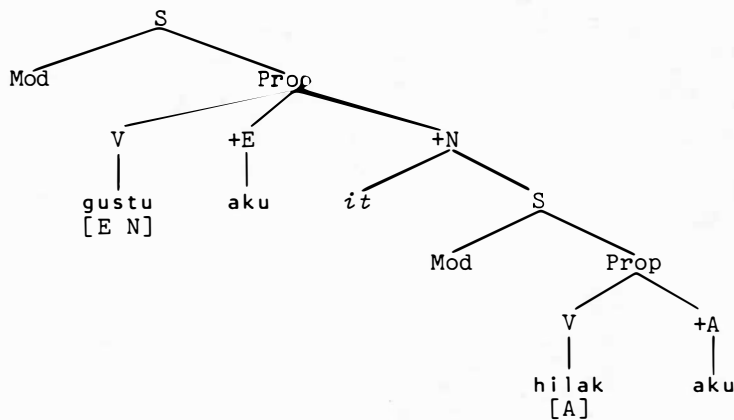
(16) is arrived at after the lower **aku** has been deleted by the Identical
Actant Deletion rule, being identical to the Experiental **aku** of the
higher S. (15) however, went through more transformations, and is,
therefore, more distant from the underlying structure than (16) is.
What happened in (15) may be explained as follows. In the second
lexical pass or lexical pick-up, the speaker chose **maqayu** in place of
**gustu**. This triggers off a transformational process which automatically
chooses **i-** as the prefix for the lower V. Later, the Experiential **aku**
is deleted by another rule.

    (15) and other sentences whose verb is **maqayu** must be interpreted
as referring to the speaker only and not to another person. That is,
(18) is anomalous when meant to refer to a person other than the speaker.

(18) *maqayung ihilak
      *'She feels like crying/wants to cry.'*

    It is also interesting to note that (15) does not allow other aspects
except –perfective, +begun. (19) and (20) are not grammatical sentences
in Cebuano.

(19) *maqayung ihilak kagahapun
      *'I felt like crying/wanted to cry yesterday.'*

(20) *maqayung ihilak ugmaq
      *'I will feel like crying/want to cry tomorrow.'*

To express (19) grammatically one says either (21) or (22).

(21)   kahilakun ku kagahapun
      *'I felt like crying/wanted to cry yesterday.'*

(22)   gustu kung muhilak kagahapun
      *'I felt like crying/wanted to cry yesterday.'*

There is no -perfective, -begun equivalent of (21).

(23) *kahilakun ku ugmaq
     *'I will feel like crying/want to cry tomorrow.'*

The dictionary will contain several entries maqayu. One of these means *'good'* as will be seen in (30). Another means *'to feel like doing something or to want to do something'*. It is in this latter meaning that maqayu is synonymous with gustu and never appears with a subject in surface structure.

(24) *maqayung ikaqun ANG MANGGA
     *'I want to eat mangoes/a mango.'*

(25)  maqayung ikaqun ug/sa mangga
     *'I want to eat mangoes/the mango.'*

(26) *maqayung iqinum ANG GATAS
     *'I want to drink milk.'*

(27)  maqayung iqinum ug/sa gatas
     *'I want to drink milk/the milk.'*

When the second actant is needed for reflexivisation, it is not deleted but is replaced by the reflexive NP ang iyang kaqugalinqun. Compare (28) and (29).

(28) *gidayig ni Perla$_1$ si Perla$_1$
     *'Perla$_1$ praised Perla$_2$.'*

(29)  gidayig ni Perla ang iyang kaqugalingun
     *'Perla praised herself.'*

**T4 - Identical Actant Deletion**
   Delete the second occurrence of two co-referential actants when it is not needed for reflexivisation.


## 5.5.  UNSPECIFIED ACTANT DELETION

Whenever the actant is unspecified (i.e. the speaker is not interested in the identity of the referent of the particular actant), this actant is deleted. In this paper the unspecified actant is symbolised as SOMEONE in the underlying trees.

(30)  nagpahimuq siya ug balay para kang Ben
     *'He had a house made for Ben.'*

(31)

```
                           S
            ┌──────────────┴──────────────────────┐
           Mod                                   Prop
                        ┌────────┬──────────┬──────────────────┐
                        B       +A          +N                +B
                        │        │           │                 │
                      CAUSE     siya        it        S        Ben
                      [A N B]                    ┌────┴──────┐
                                                Mod         Prop
                                                      ┌──────┼──────────┐
                                                      V     +A         +PR
                                                      │      │          │
                                                    himuq  SOMEONE    balay
                                                    [A PR]
```
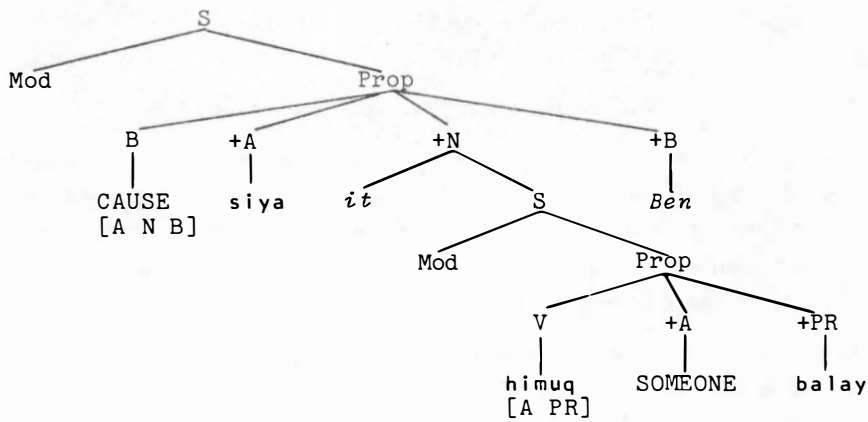
(32)  maqayung ipanglaba ang Tide
      *'Tide is good for washing clothes.'*

(33)

```
              S
      ┌───────┴────────┐
     Mod              Prop
               ┌───────┼─────────┐
               V      +N
               │       │
            maqayu    it          S
             [N]            ┌─────┴──────┐
                           Mod          Prop
                                 ┌────────┼────────┐
                                 V       +A        +I
                                 │        │         │
                               laba    SOMEONE    Tide
                               [A N I]
```
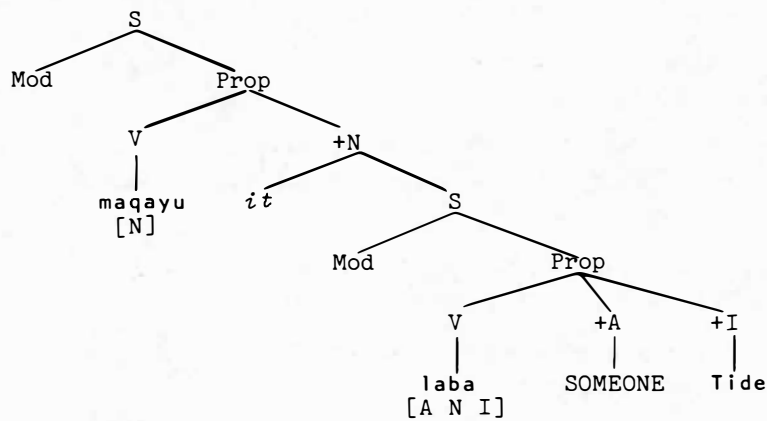
(34)  makamatay ang TB
      *'Tuberculosis kills/can cause death.'*

(35)

```
              S
      ┌───────┴────────┐
     Mod              Prop
               ┌───────┼─────────────┐
               V      +N             +C
               │       │              │
            CAUSE     it       S     TB
            [N C]        ┌─────┴──────┐
                        Mod          Prop
                              ┌────────┴────────┐
                              V               +N
                              │                │
                            matay            SOMEONE
                            [N]
```
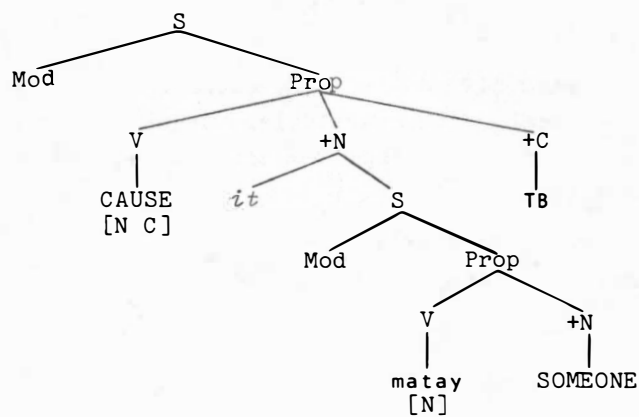
**T5 - Unspecified Actant Deletion**

    Delete the actant dominating the lexical item SOMEONE or SOMEWHERE.

## 5.6. CASE COPYING TRANSFORMATION

    The case copying transformation copies one of the cases onto the V node when the V node is filled by an abstract verb or by an underlying verb that allows itself to be replaced by an accompanying actant. Sentence (31) for example has the verb himuq *'to make'* in underlying structure. In other words, the underlying structure of (36) is also (31).

(36)   nagpabalay siya para kang Ben
      *'He had a house made for Ben.'*

This means that

(30)   nagpahimuq siya ug balay para kang Ben
      *'He had a house made for Ben.'*

and (36) are synonymous. The difference is that while (36) replaced the verb with the accompanying Product case, (30) did not. The following tree shows the result of the application of this transformation on (36).

(37)
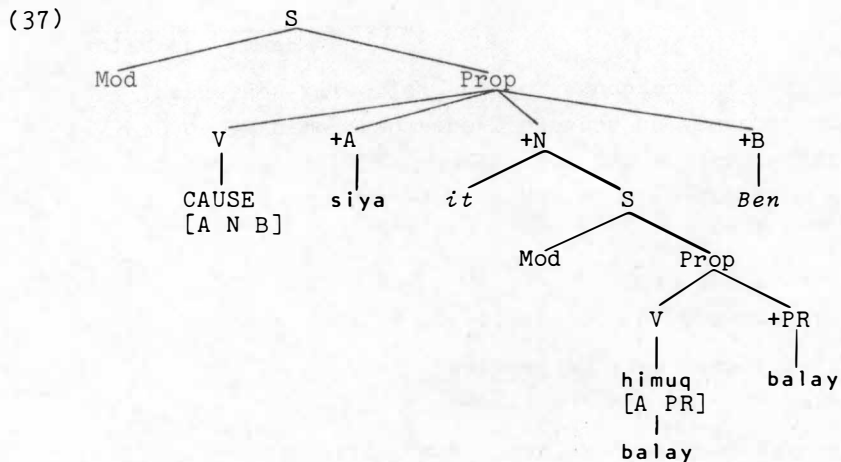


**T6 - Case Copying Transformation**

    Copy the lexical realisation of N, I, C, or PR onto the V node of the same S if the V is an abstract verb or a replaceable verb. (For a list of these verbs see 2.6.2. and 2.6.3.)

## 5.7.  ORIGINAL CASE DELETION

The original case is deleted after it has been copied onto the V unless the node which dominates it is an S.  This means that the original **balay** under the PR node in (36) above is deleted because that node does not dominate an S.  On the other hand, **balay** in (39) does not get deleted because the PR node dominates an S.

(38)   nagpabalay siya ug dakung balay para kang Ben
       *'He had a big house made for Ben.'*

(39)
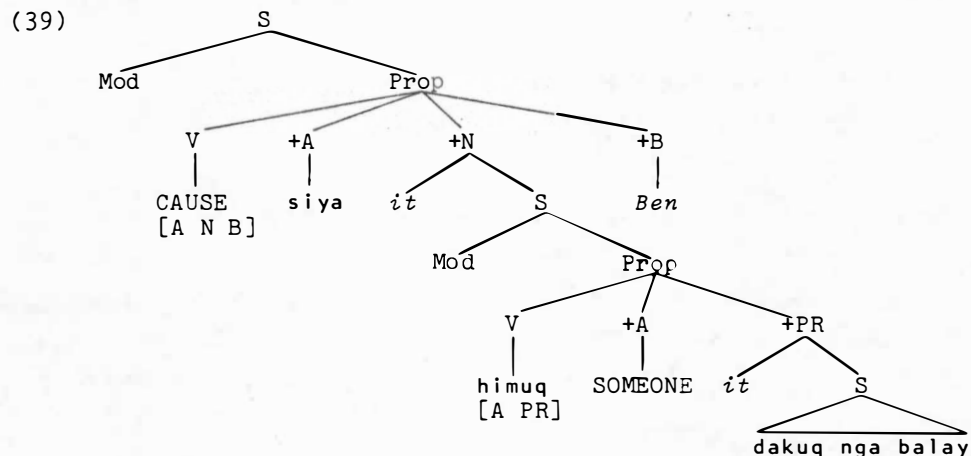


This transformation also accounts for the following sentences. (40) underwent the transformation because I does not dominate an S; (41) is ungrammatical because it did not undergo this transformation when it should; (42) does not undergo the transformation because its I dominates an S.

(40)   gigunting niya ang papil
       *'He cut the paper with scissors.'*

(41)   *gigunting niya ang papil sa gunting
       *'He cut the paper with the scissors.'*

(42)   gigunting niya ang papil sa habul nga gunting
       *'He cut the paper with dull scissors.'*

(43) and (44) below show the derivation of (42).

(43)

```
                    S
         Mod              Prop
          V      +A    +N        +I
          |      |     |         /\
        putul  siya  papil    it    S
        [A N I]                    /‾‾\
                              habul nga gunting
```

(44)

```
                    S
         Mod              Prop
          V      +A    +N        +I
          |      |     |         /\
        putul  siya  papil    it    S
        [A N I]                    /‾‾\
          |                   habul nga gunting
        gunting
```
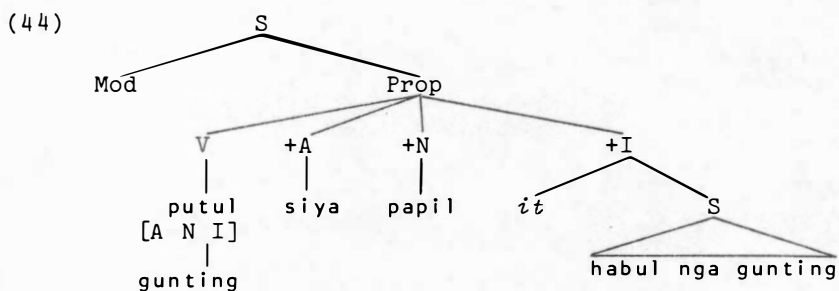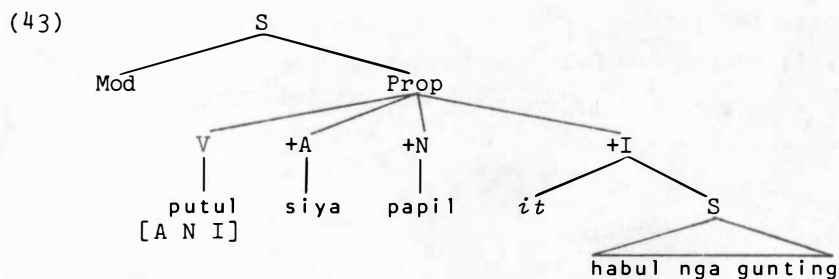
**T7 - Original Case Deletion**

Delete any of the nodes N, I, G or PR which has been copied onto the V node of the same S unless it dominates an S.

**5.8.  INSTRUMENTAL-PARTITIVE DELETION**

When an Instrumental actant is at the same time a body-part of the Agent and is normally associated with the accomplishment of the action expressed by the verb, it is deleted unless the node under which it comes dominates an S.  Some of the verbs that need the Instrumental-Partitive are the following.  Notice that these verbs are accompanied by what may be categorised as 'inalienable possessions' following Fillmore 1968a.

| | |
|---|---|
| dagpiq | *'slap lightly (with the palm of the hand)'* |
| haluk | *'kiss (with the lips)'* |
| kablit | *'touch someone with a curling finger'* |
| kidhat | *'wink (with the eyes)'* |
| kuhit | *'touch someone or something with a curling finger'* |
| kusiq | *'pinch (with the fingers)'* |
| lamanu | *'shake hands with someone'* |
| patid | *'kick (with the foot)'* |
| sagpaq | *'slap (with the palm of the hand)'* |
| simhut | *'smell (with the nose)'* |
| sumbag | *'box (with the fist)'* |
| tilap | *'lick (with the tongue)'* |

The trees following (45) show the derivation of (45) and the result of the Instrumental-Partitive Deletion Transformation.

(45)  gipatiran niya ang masitira
      *'He kicked the flower pot.'*

(46)

```
                        S
         _____
        Mod                      Prop
                        _____
         V            +A            +N            +I
         |            |             |            +PT
       patid         siya        masitira       tiqil
      [A N I=PT]
```

(47)

```
              S
      _____
     Mod           Prop
              _____
      V         +A            +N
      |         |             |
    patid      siya        masitira
   [A N I=PT]
```
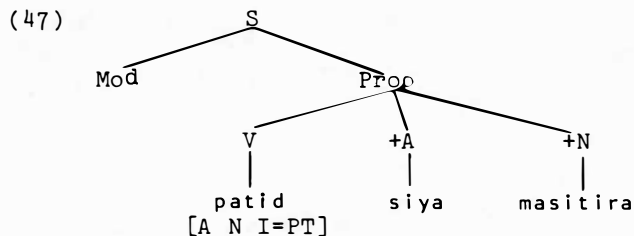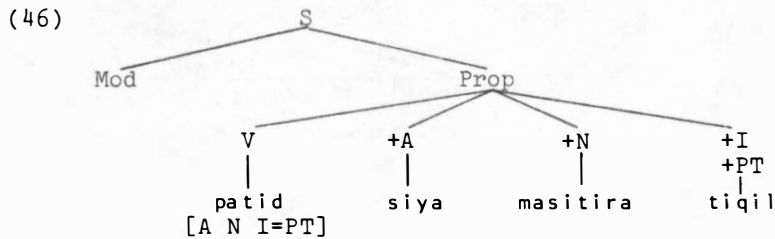
The Instrumental-Partitive Deletion Transformation does not apply on (48) because the I=PT node is an S.

(48)  gipatiran niya ang masitira sa iyang walang tiqil
      *'He kicked the flower pot with his left foot.'*

(49)

```
                        S
         _____
        Mod                      Prop
                   _____
         V            +A            +N            +I
         |            |             |            +PT
       patid         siya        masitira   it        S
      [A N I=PT]                              _____
                                            wala nga tiqil
```
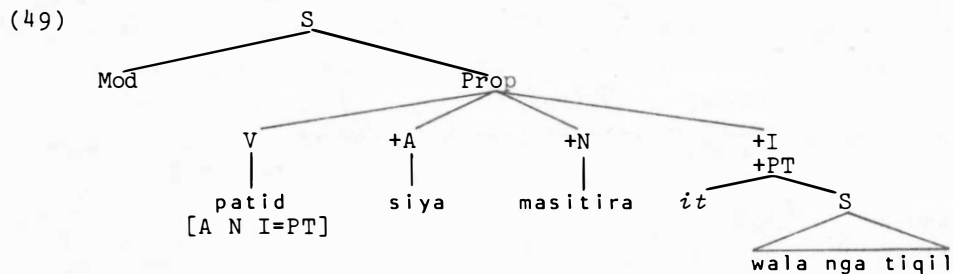
## T8 - Instrumental-Partitive Deletion

Delete the Instrumental actant when it is at the same time a body-part of the Agent and is a part of the lexical meaning of the verb, i.e. it is normally associated with the accomplishment of the action expressed by the verb, unless it dominates an S.

## 5.9.  V RAISING

The V in the embedded sentence is raised to the right of the V in the higher S when the verb in the higher S is CAUSE, TUGUT.  This

transformation consequently erases the lower S node and raises the lower actants to the higher S.  The application is illustrated by the derivation of (50) below.

(50)  gipahulam ku siya ug libru
      *'I lent him (allowed to borrow) a book.'*

(51)

```
                      S
            ┌─────────┴──────────┐
          Mod                  Prop
                      ┌────┬────┬────────────┐
                      V   +A   +G           +N
                      │    │    │    ┌────────┴──────┐
                   TUGUT  aku siya  it              S
                   [A G N]              ┌───────────┴────────┐
                                       Mod                 Prop
                                                ┌────┬─────┬────┬──────┐
                                                V   +A   +SO  +G     +N
                                                │    │     │    │      │
                                             hulam siya  aku siya  libru
                                             [A SO G N]
```
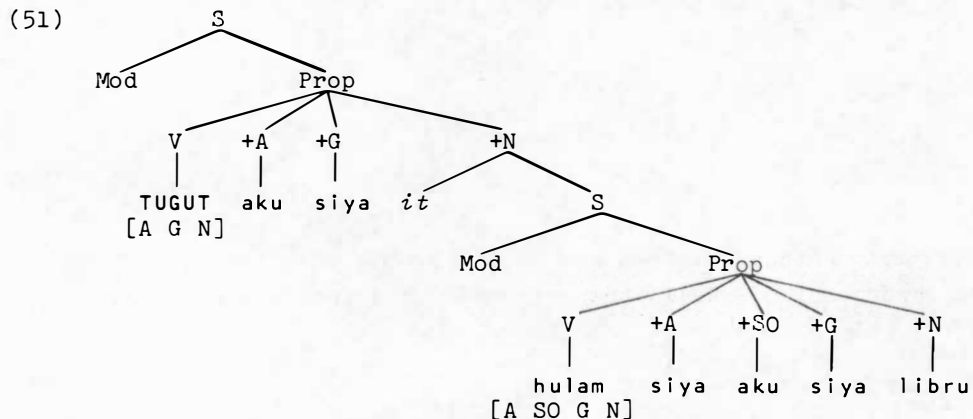
The Identical Actant Deletion applies on the lower S to delete the second occurrence of siya.  The resulting tree is:

(52)

```
                      S
            ┌─────────┴──────────┐
          Mod                  Prop
                      ┌────┬────┬────────────┐
                      V   +A   +G           +N
                      │    │    │    ┌────────┴──────┐
                   TUGUT  aku siya  it              S
                   [A G N]              ┌───────────┴────────┐
                                       Mod                 Prop
                                                ┌────┬─────┬──────┐
                                                V   +A   +SO    +N
                                                │    │     │      │
                                             hulam siya  aku   libru
                                             [A SO G N]
```
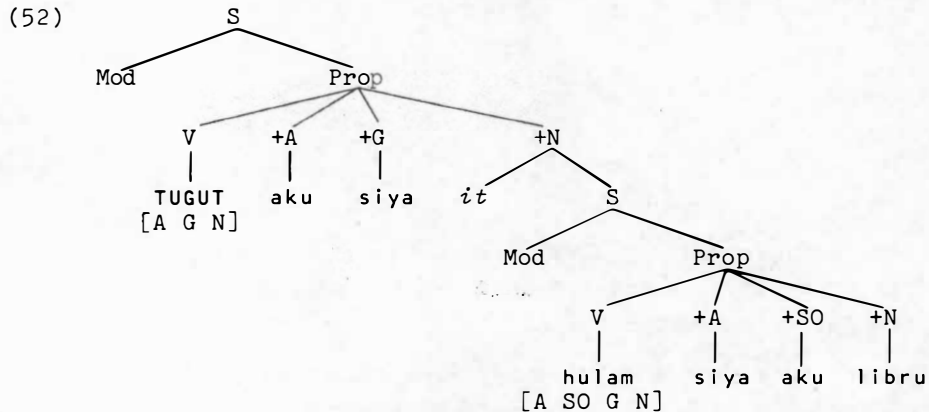
There remains two siya's in the sentence – one in the lower S and another one on the higher S.  The Identical Actant Deletion Transformation applies again to delete the second occurrence of siya, i.e. the siya in the lower S.  The resulting tree is (53) below.

(53)

```
                        S
              ┌─────────┴─────────┐
            Mod                  Prop
                      ┌─────┬──────┬──────────────┐
                      V    +A     +C             +N
                      │     │      │         ┌────┴────┐
                   TUGUT  aku   siya  it          S
                   [A G N]                  ┌─────┴─────┐
                                          Mod         Prop
                                                 ┌─────┬──────┐
                                                 V    +SO    +N
                                                 │     │      │
                                              hulam   aku  libru
                                              [A SO G N]
```
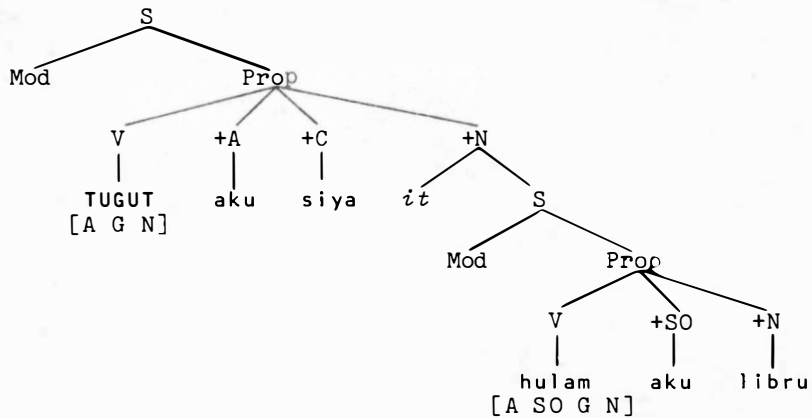
The Identical Actant Deletion has to apply once more to delete the
second occurrence of aku in the sentence.  The tree now becomes:

(54)

```
                        S
              ┌─────────┴─────────┐
            Mod                  Prop
                      ┌─────┬──────┬──────────────┐
                      V    +A     +G             +N
                      │     │      │         ┌────┴────┐
                   TUGUT  aku   siya  it          S
                   [A G N]                  ┌─────┴─────┐
                                          Mod         Prop
                                                 ┌─────┴──────┐
                                                 V           +N
                                                 │            │
                                              hulam         libru
                                              [A SO G N]
```
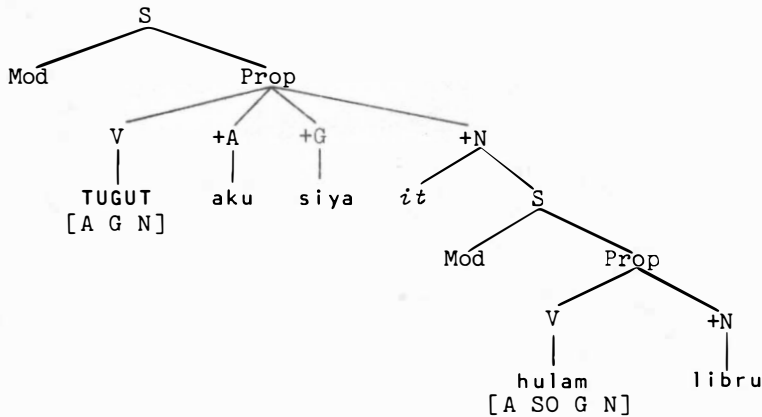
TUGUT does not come out in surface structure in order to arrive at
(50).  If it does, the V Raising Transformation will not operate as
shown by the following sentences:

(55)   gitugutan ku siya nga muhulam ug libru (kanakuq)
       'I allowed him to borrow a book (from me).'

(56)   nitugut aku nga muhulam siya ug libru (kanakuq)
       'I allowed him to borrow a book (from me).'

The application of the V Raising Transformation on (54) results in
(57).

(57)

```
                          S
              ┌───────────┴───────────┐
            Mod                      Prop
                          ┌──────┬────┬────────┐
                          V     +A   +G       +N
                        TUGUT
                       [A G N]
                          │
                   ┌──────┴──────┐
                  pa          hulam      aku   siya   libru
                            [A SO G N]
```
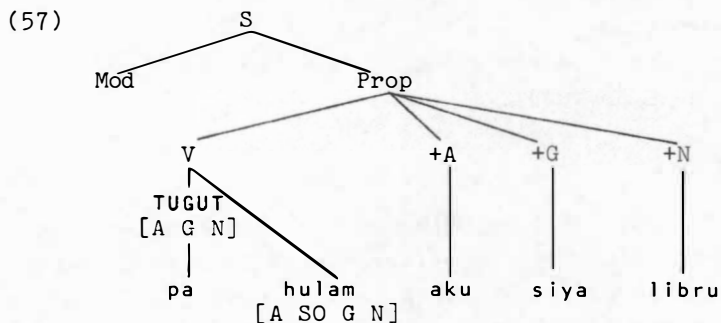
To give another illustration of the effect of the V Raising Trans-
formation, (36) and (37) are recalled here. (37) is the deep structure
of (36).

(36) nagpabalay siya ug dakung balay para kang Ben.
     *'He had a big house made for Ben.'*

(37)

```
                          S
              ┌───────────┴───────────┐
            Mod                      Prop
                    ┌──────┬─────┬──────────┐
                    V     +A    +N          +B
                  CAUSE  siya   it           S       Ben
                 [A N B]          │
                                  └──────S──────┐
                           ┌────────────┴────────────┐
                          Mod                       Prop
                                        ┌────────────┼────────────┐
                                        V           +A           +PR
                                      himuq      SOMEONE it        │
                                     [A PR]                        S
                                                             dakuq nga balay
```
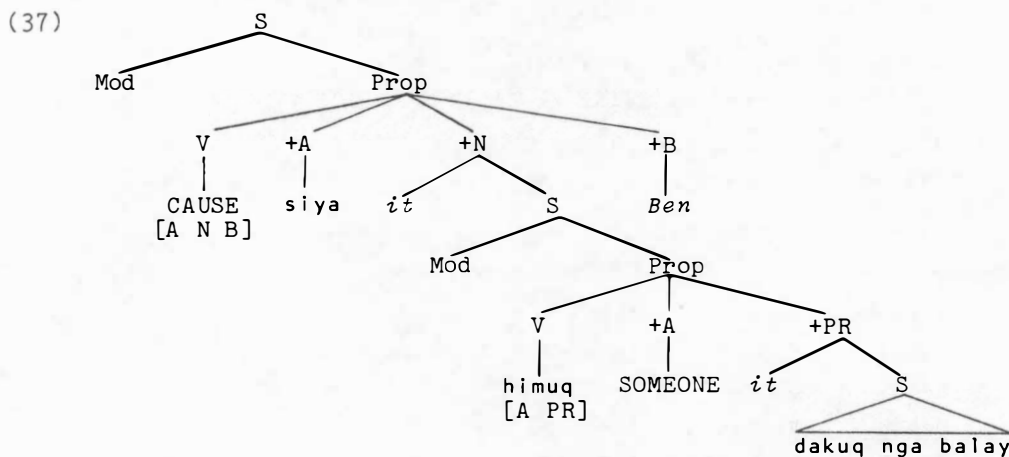
After all the necessary transformations have taken place, including
the V Raising Transformation, the resulting surface structure is (58).

(58)

```
                                       S
              ┌────────────────────────┴────────────────────────┐
            Mod                                                Prop
       ┌──────┴──────┐              ┌──────┬──────┬──────────────┬──────┐
      Asp           Top             V     +A      +B                   +PR
    +Perf           +A           CAUSE  himuq   siya  para kang  Ben     S
       │                            │                                    │
    -recent                        pa   balay                      dakuq nga
         └──────nag──────┘                                           balay
```
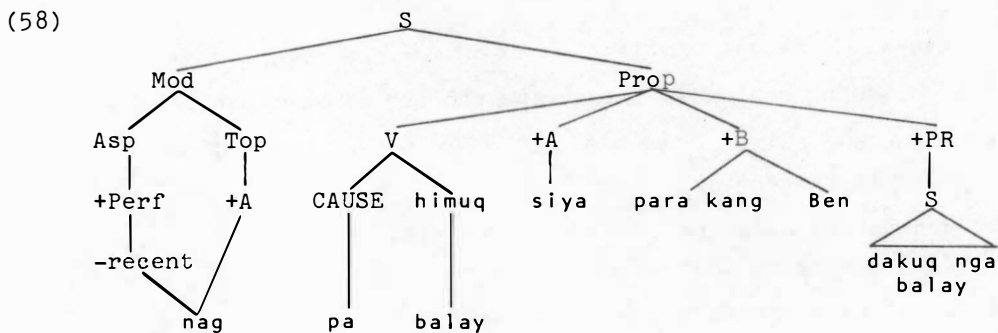
**T9 - V Raising Transformation**

Raise the V of the lower S to the right of the V of the higher S when the higher V is CAUSE or TUGUT.

## 5.10.  PLURAL COPYING

The working model followed in this paper assumes that the noun is the initial source of the plurality transformation.  This is indicated as the feature [+plural] under the noun.  A copying transformation copies this feature under the V so that when the V surfaces it is inflected with maN- in the case of non-state verbs or with -g- in the case of a small number of state verbs.  This transformation is optional for non-state verbs, obligatory for a small set of state verbs and un- necessary for the rest of the state verbs.  Note the following sentences:

(59)  mulakaw/manglakaw sila ugmaq
      *'They will leave tomorrow.'*

(60)  gagmay pa ang ilang manga bataq
      *'Their children are still small.'*

(61)  limpyu ang manga karsada sa Makati
      *'The streets in Makati are clean.'*

The small set of state verbs that obligatorily take the plural copying transformation are the following:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| dakuq | dagkuq | *'big'* |
| duqul | dugqul | *'near'* |
| gamay | gagmay | *'small'* |
| mabaw | magbaw | *'shallow'* |
| mubuq | mugbuq | *'short'* |
| lalum | laglum | *'deep'* |
| lapad | lagpad | *'wide'* |
| layuq | lagyuq | *'far'* |
| taqas | tagqas | *'tall'* |

The following sentences illustrate the use of some of these verbs:

(62a) daqug ang balay
      *'The house is big.'*

(62b) dagkuq ang manga balay niqanang kalyiha
      *'The houses on that street are big.'*

(63a) duqul sa simbahan ang amung balay
      *'Our house is near the church.'*

(63b) dugqul ang manga balay sa Manila
   *'The houses in Manila are close to each other.'*

(64a) lapad ang karsada
   *'The street is wide.'*

(64b) lagpad ug dahun ang kamuti
   *'The camote has wide leaves.'*

(65a) taqas ang sininaq sa babayi
   *'The woman's dress is long.'*

(65b) tagqas ang manga sininaq sa manga babayi karun
   *'Women's dresses nowadays are long.'*

The verb copies the [+plural] feature from the Agentive and the Neutral actants. Verbs that require only the Agentive (i.e. other actants may be present but the Neutral is absent) copy this feature from the Agentive. Verbs that require only the Neutral, like the state verbs enumerated above, copy the feature from the Neutral. When both the Agentive and the Neutral are present, the verb copies the feature from the Neutral. Other plural actants do not affect the verb in the same way. The following sentences illustrate this.

(66a)*mugbuq ang anak sa manga Reyes
   *'The child of the Reyeses are short.'*

(66b) mugbuq ang manga anak sa manga Reyes
   *'The children of the Reyeses are short.'*

(67a)*gipangaqun namuq ang usa ka saging
   *'We ate the (one) banana.'*

(67b) gipangaqun namuq ang (manga) saging sa lamisa
   *'We ate the bananas on the table.'*

(67c) gitabangan namuq kaqun ang usa ka buquk saging (tabang *'help'*)
   *'We all helped in eating the (one) banana.'*

T10 - Plural Copying Transformation
   Copy [+plural] feature of A onto the V node when the V has the case frame [A], and of N when the V has the case frame [N] or [A N].

## 5.11.  SOME PROBLEMS

In 5.4. a problem was brought up concerning the deletion of the Experiential actant in the underlying structure of the surface string of sentences like maqayung ihilak and other sentences of the same structure. At this point it is not yet clear to the writer why the deletion takes place.

Another problem concerning transformations in Cebuano has to do with the analysis of (68), whose underlying structure is presented in (69).

(68)  hustu nang iqadtu karun
      *'It is time to go.'*

(69)

```
                              S
                 ┌────────────┴────────────────┐
                Mod                            Prop
        ┌────────┼─────────┐        ┌───────────┼──────────┐
      Tense    Topic    Clitic      V          +N          +TM
        │        │         │        │      ┌────┴────┐       │
      -past     +N      +Perf     hustu  panahun     S     karun
                                  [N TM]          ┌───┼────────┐
                                               para  Mod      Prop
                                                │     │    ┌────┼────┐
                                               Asp   Top   V    +A    +G
                                                │     │    │    │     │
                                              -Perf  +A  adtu SOME-  SOME-
                                                │     │  [A G]  ONE  WHERE
                                              -Beg    │
                                                │     │
                                                └──mu─┘
```
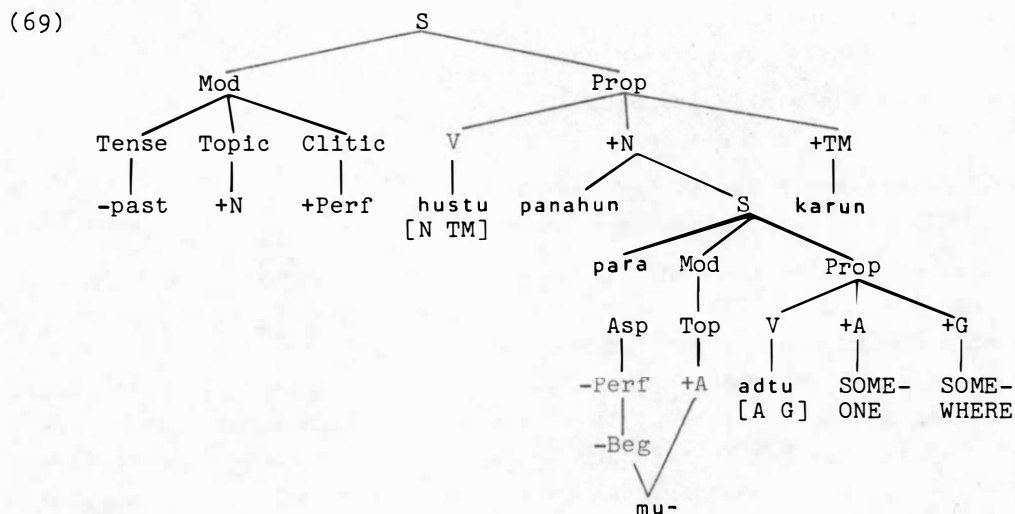
The underlying structure reads:

(70)  hustu na ang panahung para muqadtu si X sa Y
      lit: *'Right is the time for X to go to Y.'*

X and Y (or SOMEONE and SOMEWHERE) of the embedded S are deleted by the Unspecified Actant Deletion Transformation.  The presence of hustu (like maqayu) invalidates the choice of mu- and dictates the choice of i- instead as the prefix for the lower V.  This leaves one problem: How does panahun got deleted?  In other words, what conditions exist to motivate the deletion of panahun?

One possibility that may be offered as an explanation of this phenomenon is that since panahun *'time'* is implicitly contained in the meaning of hustu this implied panahun is responsible for the deletion of the explicit occurrence of panahun.  This means the panahun contained in hustu deleted the panahun under +N.

The two problems discussed in this section, i.e. the deletion of the Experiential in 5.4. and the deletion of panahun in (69), have to be accounted for more satisfactorily in a complete syntax of Cebuano. What are offered in this paper are just possible solutions inasmuch as these problems are more syntactic than morphological.

CONCLUSIONS

## 6.0. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

This chapter rounds up the discussion in the first five chapters. It summarises the significant findings of the study, discusses some problems met in the analysis, raises questions concerning the possible place of morphology in the overall framework of linguistic analysis and suggests an area for future research.

## 6.1. OVERVIEW

Except for Ballard (1971), other studies undertaken on the morphology of the verb in the Philippine languages have concentrated mainly on surface phenomena or on grammatical functions. Studies of this kind, however, leave a lot of things unexplained.

According to Ballard:

> To one ... who is working in the semantics of a Philippine language, it becomes readily apparent that a description of the grammatical function of verbal affixes is only a partial description. There is also a semantic function to verbal affixes that requires description if the total scope of verb morphology is to be seen. (1971:181)

This study sought to find the semantic reasons that dictate surface verbal affixation. One outstanding result of the study is the discovery that verbal affixation is rule-governed and that semantics defines the well-formedness of the surface verbal form.

Case Grammar was the model chosen for the analysis. A number of reasons motivated this choice. One was that: "Case Grammar allows the incorporation of a large number of semantic constructs which have syntactic relevance" (Diller 1971:106). This implies that while the model makes use of semantic notions, it does not rely solely on semantic

criteria to an extent that it becomes too abstract and loses sight of
syntactic realisations.  The other reason is an arbitrary one.  Its
phrase structure rules contain the constituent Modality, which could
be expanded to account more efficiently for surface verbal affixation.

This study adopts Fillmore's initial rewrite rule of 1968, i.e.
S → Mod Prop.  However, unlike Fillmore 1968a and 1970, it treats cases
as features of lexical items (specifically of the verb) rather than as
categories in the phrase structure.  This allowed the analyst to ex-
clude case in the phrase structure.  It is for this reason that the
phrase structure rules in the study include only one rule that expands
the Proposition constituent although it contains a number of rules that
expand the Modality constituent.  The lexicon, as conceived in this
model, must indicate for each verb its case frame.  This in effect
claims that the case frame "are properties of a formative [i.e. the
verb] that are essentially idiosyncratic" (Chomsky 1965:87).  The case
frame specifies the obligatory and the optional cases (the cases
indicating the functions of the accompanying actants) that the verb
allows to co-occur.

Chapter 2 lists and describes the 21 cases that have been found to
be necessary in the analysis of the approximately 1,400 verbs that
comprise the corpus of the study.  These cases determine the affix of
the verb when they participate in topicalisation.  Aside from case,
aspect and specialisation also affect the affixation of the verb.  All
cases may participate in topicalisation except when certain constraints
prevent it.

In this research, the so-called Causative case is explained as an
instance of the presence of a higher sentence containing the abstract
verb CAUSE, which got lexicalised in surface structure as the prefix
pa-.  Other abstract verbs and a number of replaceable verbs had to be
posited in order to explain instances where the surface verb either
does not reflect an underlying verb or it simply exhibits a remnant in
the form of an affix (e.g. hing- in hingutu (hiN + kutu) 'delouse').
The abstract and replaceable verbs posited in this study are enumerated
in Chapter 2.

Chapter 3 enumerates and discusses the rules that have been form-
alised to account for the derivation of a Cebuano affixed verb.  There
are twelve rules given, discussed and exemplified.

Chapter 4, which is a direct result of the analysis, presents a
syntactic-semantic classification of the verbs on the basis of their
case frames.  This typology was undertaken to find out what verbs share
syntactic-semantic characteristics and in what ways these verbs differ

from one another.  The typology yielded four major types and several subtypes under the first three major types, i.e. under Agentive verbs, Neutral verbs and Experiential verbs.

Chapter 5 discusses the transformations that have been found necessary in the generation of grammatical surface verb forms.  Some transformations are obligatory and others are not.  These transformations apply cyclically when the need for repeated application is called for. Some transformations apply only when another requisite transformation has already applied.

## 6.2.  PROBLEMS IN THE ANALYSIS

A number of problems were encountered in the analysis of the verbs that constitute the corpus.  Some of these have been discussed elsewhere and therefore will no longer be discussed in this section.  Two problems are presented here not only so that the reader may be made aware of them but also so that they can be taken as suggestions for future research.

### 6.2.1.  *PROBLEMS IN THE SPECIALISATION RULE*

The specialisation rule is not a fool-proof rule.  The following inconsistencies were discovered with regard to this rule when applied to some verbs.

A.  Verbs which belong to the same semantic domain and which affect the N or E in the same manner take different affixes.

| -un (DA) | | -an (IAF) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| kusiq | *'pinch'* | lambus | *'strike with something heavy'* |
| latigu | *'whip'* | bunal | *'strike with a club or whip'* |
| tahiq | *'sew'* | sursi | *'darn'* |
| dispuga | *'sew a hem'* | tapak | *'patch'* |
| sunug | *'burn'* | daqub | *'set on fire'* |
| plansa | (with underlying verb gamit)  *'iron, press clothes'* | pasa | *'press unlaundered clothes'* |
| tiwas | *'finish'* | tiwas | *'give the finishing blow'* |
| lutuq | *'cook'* | lapwa | *'blanch'* |
| | | lataq | *'boil until tender'* |
| gutum | *'be hungry'* | kuyaw | *'feel scared, frightened'* |
| | | kuyap | *'faint'* |
| halug | *'embrace, hug'* | haluk | *'kiss'* |

B. DA and IAF specialisation neutralised in the free alternation of -un and -an.

| | |
|---|---|
| abli | *'open'* |
| amuma | *'take care of someone'* |
| balik | *'return for something'* |
| bulit | *'cover completely with viscious material'* |
| buslut | *'make a hole'* |
| hinumdum | *'remember'* |
| kapun | *'castrate'* |
| lakad | *'step over something'* |
| masahi | *'massage'* |
| simhut | *'smell'* |
| sunud | *'follow'* |
| taguq | *'hide, put away'* |
| ukab | *'open'* |
| witik | *'strike something with a flicking motion'* |

C. DA, IAF and P neutralised in the free choice of -un, -an or i-.

| | |
|---|---|
| sira | *'close something, especially a window or door; cease to operate'* |

D. DA and P neutralised in the free alternation of -un and i-.

| | |
|---|---|
| andam | *'prepare something'* |
| anud | *'for something to be carried away by water current'* |
| balhin | *'move something'* |
| bilakaq | *'spread the legs while sitting'* |
| dayun | *'proceed to carry something out'* |
| takqun | *'close the mouth or purse the lips'* |
| tikungkung | *'curl up the legs'* |

However, the problem verbs enumerated above comprise only a small portion of the data - only 42 verbs out of the 820 verbs which take the DA, IAF or P specialisations. The writer believes that the problems involved in the analysis of these verbs are not too significant to influence the method or the results of the analysis. Ballard (1971) also met this same problem - some of the 300 verbs he worked on did not fit the classification scheme which he developed. However, the writer believes that there may exist other features that constrain these verbs to behave in the manner that they do.

The verbs listed above are marked (ID) in the accompanying lexicon to indicate that they present discrepancies in their morphology and their semantics.

## 6.2.2. *THE PROBLEM CONCERNING THE STATUS OF THE EXPERIENTIAL CASE*

The Experiential case was one of the cases posited last in the course
of the analysis.  The reason was that there did not seem to be any need
for it since its functions seemed to be handled very well by the Neutral
case.  However, instances were found where there would be two N's in
one sentence; in the Fillmorean doctrine no second occurrence of a
single case is allowed in the same simplex.  This doctrine prohibits
$AC_1$ and $AC_2$ from belonging to the same case.

(1)     nasukuq siya ($AC_1$) sa manga binatunan ($AC_2$)
        *'She is/was angry with the maids.'*

$AC_2$ is clearly N; therefore $AC_1$ could not be N also.  It could not be
Agent since it is different from $AC_3$ below.

(2)     gikasabqan niya ($AC_3$) ang manga binatunan ($AC_4$)
        *'She scolded the maids.'*

The verb in (2), kasabaq, is an action verb; it obligatorily requires
an Agent.  The verb in (1), sukuq, is a state verb; it does not require
an A.  If $AC_1$ is neither A nor N, it must be the case defined as
Experiential.

The Experiential case has been defined as the animate being that is
affected by a psychological state or condition.  Chafe defines it as
"one whose mental disposition or mental processes were affected" (Chafe
1970:145).  However, these definitions leave a lot of things unanswered.
Where does one draw the line between a psychological state and a non-
psychological one?  Or, what is a mental disposition or process and
what is a non-mental one?  The writer tried to devise a syntactic test
to isolate the Experiential case but even this does not leave all
problems out.  The test sentence was:  *'He experienced being ...'.*
This test eliminated such verbs as *'cry'* (whose motivation must be
psychological), *'shout'* and the other action verbs.  However, it
admitted such verbs as *'beautiful'* and *'sick'* as well as the verbs
*'happy'*, *'sad'* and *'frightened'* (the real experiential verbs).  For
the present, the writer is not yet satisfied with the way the Exper-
iential case has been handled, both in this paper and in other works.
This problem still needs to be pursued so that a more adequate analysis
of this case may be arrived at.

## 6.3.  THE PLACE OF MORPHOLOGY IN LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS

As has been said in Chapter 1, morphology is a legitimate level of
analysis in the structural linguistics tradition.  In transformational

grammar, however, the position of morphology has not been clearly
defined. The only instance, it seems, where Chomsky said anything that
has to do with morphology is in *Aspects of the Theory of Syntax*, where
he says:

> ... we can see immediately that separating the lexicon from
> the system of rewriting rules has quite a number of advantages.
> For one thing, many of the grammatical properties of formatives
> can now be directly specified in the lexicon, by association
> of syntactic features with lexical formatives, and thus need
> not be represented in the rewriting rules at all. In par-
> ticular, morphological properties of various kinds can be
> treated in this way - for example, membership of lexical items
> in derivational classes (declensional classes, strong or weak
> verbs, nominalizable adjectives, etc.). Since many such
> properties are entirely irrelevant to the functioning of the
> rules of the base, and are, furthermore, highly idiosyncratic,
> the grammar can be significantly simplified if they are ex-
> cluded from the rewriting rules and listed in lexical entries
> where they most naturally belong .... Any attempt to construct
> a careful grammar will quickly reveal that many formatives
> have unique or almost unique characteristics, so that simpli-
> fication of the grammar that can be affected in these ways
> will certainly be substantial. (Chomsky 1965:86-7)

This study agrees with Chomsky to the extent that it includes the
case environment of every verb in the lexical entry. Case frames, as
indicators of case environment, are clearly idiosyncratic properties
of verbs. However, the present writer has shown, as seen in the Phrase
Structure rules developed in this study, that the base can also generate
an affixed verb, just as it can generate a well-formed sentence. Simply
assigning or classifying verb roots or stems into affix classes or sets
in the lexicon will not contribute very much to the understanding of
the native speaker's competence. This might result in sacrificing
adequacy for simplicity. Lees puts the argument thus:

> There are many different reasons for engaging in technical
> linguistic research on natural language, but we view the
> following motivations as especially compelling. Only by
> studying the grammatical details of particular languages may
> we gain a deeper insight into the mechanisms underlying that
> most characteristically human type of behavior, man's ability
> to communicate by means of language. (Lees 1966:xvi)

This paper attempted to do just that - to give a 'deeper insight into
the mechanisms' which the native Cebuano speaker makes use of in the
production of sentences containing verbs in the different states of
affixation. The initial assumption held and which this study has
proven, was that there are semantic motivations underlying the affix-
ation of the verb.

The working model followed in this paper does not uphold the autonomy
of syntax. It maintains that syntax and semantics are not distinctly

bounded, i.e. there is no area where semantics ends and where syntax begins or vice-versa. It holds that the generation of a sentence starts in semantic structure and ends in a surface phonological representation. What exactly lies between these two levels are still matters of conjecture but whatever these are, these will include syntactic transformations, surface structures and underlying phonological representations.

Chafe makes the following statements concerning the area where the well-formedness of sentences are defined:

> The assertion made in this work [i.e. *Meaning and the Structure of Language*] is that the processes of formation must be located in the semantic area, that a well-formed semantic structure will lead naturally to well-formed surface and phonetic representations. To try to locate processes of formation in the area of phonetic structure would be an absurdity .... Structuralist linguistics attempted to locate them in the area of surface structure, and must be said to have failed. The next development was an attempt to locate them in a hypothetical syntactic deep structure, since it was felt necessary to avoid an outright commitment to semantics, but I believe that this attempt has proved a failure also and am suggesting that a commitment to semantic structure as the place where well-formedness is established is now unavoidable. The difference between the semanticist and the syntacticist positions, then, is this very difference as to where the well-formedness of linguistic utterances is determined – whether it is in semantic structure or in a fancied deep structure lying somewhere between semantic structure and surface structure. (Chafe 1970:65)

Linguists working with semantics-oriented models have rejected the notion of deep structure. In the concluding paragraph of 'The Case for Case', Fillmore says:

> If it is possible to discover a semantically justified universal syntactic theory along the lines I have been suggesting, if it is possible by rules (beginning, perhaps with those which assign sequential order to the underlying order-free representations) to make these 'semantic deep structures' into surface forms of sentences, then it is likely that the syntactic deep structure of the type that has been made familiar from the work of Chomsky and his students is going to go the way of the phoneme. It is an artificial intermediate level between the empirically discoverable 'semantic deep structure' and the observationally accessible surface structure, a level the properties of which have more to do with the methodological commitments of grammarians than with the nature of human languages.
> (Fillmore 1968a:88)

If syntax and semantics are not completely independent levels, is morphology one? What kind of rules are those that generate the verb in its different states of affixation? Are they semantic-syntactic or morphological?

If all well-formedness conditions are defined in semantic structure, it follows that the well-formedness of morphological units is also defined here.  This study proposes a revision of Koutsoudas' (1963) definition of the morpheme thus:

> a morpheme is that unit of grammar the meaning of which is defined by semantics, the arrangement of which is specified by syntax and the resulting sequences of which are used to predict the physical form of utterances.

This definition claims that well-formedness starts with semantics, and that syntax and semantics are interlinked.  It does not, however, say where morphology might be located in relation to syntax and semantics.

The following crude model is given here, for whatever it is worth, as an attempt to show graphically how these three levels of linguistic structure might be related.  This model is intended merely as a hypothetical arrangement based on the researcher's experience with the analysis.  Whether or not it has any theoretical validity remains to be seen.

Process of Formation                          Final Output

```
                        Syntax
Semantics                 |              Surface Phonetic
                          |              Representations
                      Morphology
```
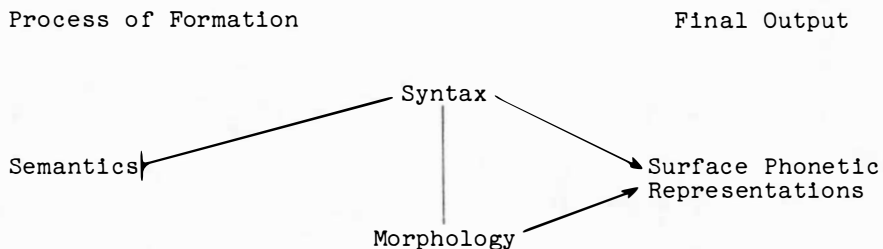
Notice that the only distinct boundaries are the beginning and the end: semantics, where the process of formation begins, and surface phonetic representations, where the final output is perceived.  Between these two are morphology and syntax, with morphology probably comprising a subcomponent within syntax.

The writer does not agree with Kiefer (cf. Mey 1972) that there should be an independent component for morphology apart from syntax. As this study has shown, verbal morphology can be adequately handled by the Modality constituent and therefore, there seems to be no immediate need for locating it outside of the syntactic component.

## 6.4.  AREA FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

One interesting finding of the study substantiated Lakoff's (1968) suggestion of underlying verbs which do not surface as in the verb *'use'* in

(3)  *He used a knife to slice the salami.*

which is synonymous with

(4)  *He sliced the salami with a knife.*

Cebuano, like the other Philippine languages, makes extensive use of
the Case Copying Transformation, which moves an accompanying actant
under the V node, thereby replacing the underlying verb.  The following
surface verbs are examples of this phenomenon:

| | |
|---|---|
| gunting | *'to cut with scissors'* |
| kutsara | *'to transport food by means of a spoon'* |
| tinidur | *'to transport food by means of a fork'* |
| pala | *'to move something with the use of a shovel'* |
| lipstick | *'to apply lipstick'* |
| pulbus | *'to apply powder'* |
| sabun | *'to use soap on, to clean something with soap'* |
| pansit | *'to make, cook pancit'* |
| bus | *'to ride in a bus'* |

Chafe (1970) ahs attempted to account for some verbs of this type
by means of derivational rules.  He defined derivational rules as rules
that "convert a lexical unit of one type into a lexical unit of another
(1970:123).  By means of a derivational rule an inherently state verb
like *'wide'* may become a derived process verb like *'widen'*.  By means
of another derivational rule an inherently process verb like *'break'*
may become a derived state verb like *'broken'*.  *'Wide'* becomes *'widen'*
after it acquires the derivational unit **inchoative**.  *'Break'* becomes
*'broken'* after it acquires the derivational unit **resultative**.  Chafe
defines a derivational unit as a new semantic unit added to a verb root.

Chafe discusses other derivational units, three of which will be
taken up shortly.  The **absolutive** and **relativiser** derivational units
are left out from this discussion because they are semantically complex.
The rest are outside the scope of this paper.  In the present study,
the inchoative derivational unit is handled by a higher verb BECOME.
Thus:

(5)  *The road widened.*

is analysed as

(6)

```
                    S
              _____|_____
            Mod           Prop
                      _____|_____
                     V           N
                     |           |
                     |           S
                     |       ____|____
                  BECOME    Mod      Prop
                                   ___|___
                                  V       N
                                  |       |
                                wide    road
```
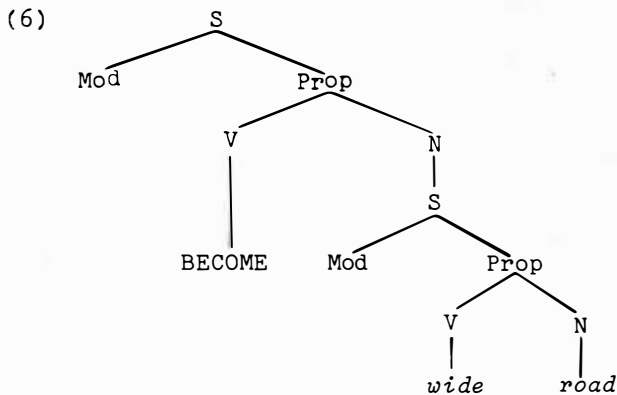
Chafe's resultative derivational unit is handled simply as an instance of the occurrence of the Ability/Involuntary specialisation (cf. 3.12.2.).

The **causative** derivation converts a process verb into an action-process verb, i.e. the verb does not need only the Patient but also the Agent.  A sentence, for example, like

(7)  *The dish broke*.

implies a causative agent who caused the action to happen to something (the dish).  This sentence may be paraphrased as

(8)  *Linda caused the dish to break*.

In this study, the absence of the Agent in surface structure is explained as the result of the operation of Unspecified Actant Deletion (cf. 5.5.).

Chafe's (1970) **deactivative** derivational unit converts an action-process verb into a process verb, i.e. the Agent is left out.  In

(9)  *The paper cuts easily*.

(10)  *The rock lifts easily*.

only the Patient cases have remained.  The present study handles this type of derivation as an example of the operation of the Unspecified Actant Deletion also (cf. 5.5.).

The **deprocessive** derivational unit converts an action-process verb into an action verb, i.e. the Patient (or Factitive) case is left out. This allows a sentence like (12) to occur.

(11)  *Roger laughed a hearty laugh*.

(12)  *Roger laughed*.

Although this study has not dealt with this problem directly, it would treat instances like (12) as an instance like

(13) *He shovelled the mud.*

where *'shovel'*, the Instrument, replaced the verb, or as an instance similar to

(14) *I kicked the ball (with my foot).*

where the inalienably possessed Instrument is deleted.

What Chafe has done is to explain the relationship between such verbs as *'wide-widen'* or *'break-broken'* as attributable to the presence of derivational units. This study looks at these instances and claims that there exist underlying verbs in higher sentences which got deleted before surface structure is reached. Although these two studies use different approaches, they both show that there are semantic explanations to account for the relationships of certain verbs or sentences.

A new study can be undertaken to investigate this phenomenon of abstract and replaceable verbs. This kind of study can seek to find answers to the following questions:

1) To what extent do Philippine languages make use of abstract and replaceable verbs?

2) Can rules be formulated to preduct the replacement of a verb by one of its accompanying actants?

3) Are there abstract verbs involved in equational sentences?

A Partial Lexicon of Cebuano Verbs

INTRODUCTION

   The partial lexicon that follows is an important offshoot of the
study.  It gives the following information for each verb entry:

(1) whether or not the verb follows the regular pattern of affixation
    or whether it displays some idiosyncratic character

(2) its code - This is based on the classification of the case frames;
    in some instances, optional cases are included.

(3) its most common meaning - The meanings were taken from Wolff's
    Cebuano dictionary (1972), paraphrased when necessary.

(4) its basic specialisation

(5) its secondary specialisation

On page 112 is the list of the specialisations and their corresponding
surface representations.

   Below is a summary of the classification given in Chapter 4.

| Verb Type | Case Frame | Code |
|-----------|-----------|------|
| Agentive | A | 1 |
| | A N | 1.2 |
| | A N G | 1.2.3 |
| | A G | 1.3 |
| | A SO | 1.4 |
| | A N SO | 1.2.4 |
| | A AS | 1.8 |
| | A L | 1.5 |
| | A N L | 1.2.5 |
| | A N I | 1.2.11 |
| | A V | 1.9 |
| | A T | 1.19 |
| | A N T | 1.2.19 |
| | A MO G | 1.3.17 |

| Verb Type | Case Frame | Code |
|---|---|---|
| Agentive-Measure | A ME | 1.17 |
| | A ME SO | 1.17.4 |
| | A N ME | 1.2.17 |
| | A G ME | 1.3.17 |
| Agentive-Referential | A G R | 1.3.7 |
| | A R | 1.7 |
| | A N R | 1.2.7 |
| Agentive-Associative | A AS N | 1.8.2 |
| | A AS R | 1.8.7 |
| | A B N | 1.10.2 |
| Agentive-Product | A PR | 1.13 |
| Neutral | N | 2 |
| | (A) N | 2(1) |
| | N L | 2.5 |
| | N G | 2.3 |
| | N NO | 2.16 |
| Experiential | E | 6 |
| | E N | 6.2 |
| | E R | 6.7 |
| | (A) E | 6(1) |
| Meteorological | (L) | (5) |

## ABBREVIATIONS AND CONVENTIONS USED

A.  ID means that there is a discrepancy between an affix of the word and the semantic interpretation of the same affix; thus, the verb shows an idiosyncratic nature.

B.  In the Case Frames

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | Agentive | NO | Norm |
| AS | Associative | PR | Product |
| B | Benefactive | PT | Partitive |
| C | Cause | R | Referential |
| E | Experiential | RV | Reservational |
| G | Goal | SO | Source |
| I | Instrumental | SU | Substitutive |
| L | Locative | TM | Time |
| ME | Mensural | T | Title |
| MO | Motive | V | Victim |
| N | Neutral | | |

X*    Case X may be deleted in surface structure

${X \atop Y}$    X and Y are mutually exclusive

(X)    X is optional

X    X is obligatory

```
X=Y     X is also Y and Y is also X
<XY>    X and Y are obligatory; X and Y may occur together or
        only X or only Y may occur
(XY)    X and Y are optional; however, when one occurs, the other
        should also occur
```

C.  In the Specifications

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C | Casual | HO | Habitual/Occupational |
| DA | Directly Affected | P | Portative |
| IAF | Indirectly Affected | V | Volitional |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | Ability | M | Moderative |
| AI | Ability/Involuntary | R | Reciprocal |
| DSA | Destructive Action | SIR | Simultaneous Involuntary Reciprocal |
| F | Frequentative | | |
| I | Intensive | T | Transitory |
| IAR | Intensive Accidental Result | | |

$\{^X_Y\}$     X and Y are optional

$^X_Y$       X and Y may occur together or only X or only Y may occur

$(^X_Y)$     X may occur alone; Y does not occur without X

$(^X_Y)$     X and Y appear together

D.  In the Code

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Agentive | 12 | Partitive |
| 2 | Neutral | 13 | Product |
| 3 | Goal | 14 | Motive |
| 4 | Source | 15 | Substitutive |
| 5 | Locative | 16 | Norm |
| 6 | Experiential | 17 | Measure |
| 7 | Referential | 18 | Reservational |
| 8 | Associative | 19 | Title |
| 9 | Victim | 20 | Cause |
| 10 | Benefactive | 21 | Time |
| 11 | Instrumental | | |

```
X.Y     X is obligatorily followed by Y
X,Y     X is optionally followed by Y
X:Y     Y does not occur without X
```

```
X/Y     Y alternates with X
(X)     X is optional
X=Y     X is also Y and Y is also X
```

The orthography used in the entries follow Wolff (1972).  The glottal stop is marked by `.  The glottal stop that separates a cluster of two vowels is left unmarked.  The primary stress is marked '.

Cause, Time and Locative, since their distribution is wide and unrestricted, will be excluded in the case frame unless they are obligatory.

E.  The surface representations for the rules in the following lexicon are as follows:

| Specialisation | Surface Representation |
|---|---|
| C | mu- |
| V | mag- |
| IAF | -an |
| DA | -un |
| P | i- |
| A | ika- |
| AI | maka-/A is + Top<br>ma/N is + Top, V is DA<br>ma-...-an/N is + Top, V is IAF |
| I | reduplicated base + stress shifted to the ultima |
| IAR | magka- + reduplicated base + stress shifted to the ultima |
| M | reduplicated base + penult stress<br>base + $C_1$(lu)u- |
| F | mag-...-an |
| DSA | maN- |
| HO | maN- |
| T | maN- |
| SIR | magka- |
| R | mag-...(in)...-ay |
| SIR-R | magka-...(in)...-ay |

ábang 1.2 *'rent'*
[A N (B) (SU) (I)]

Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} C \\ IAF \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} A \\ AI \\ F \\ M \\ HO \end{Bmatrix}$

abiábi 1.2 *'show hospitality to'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → AI

ábli 2 (1.11) *'open something, be open'* (ID)
[(A) N (B) (I) (SU)]

Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} C \\ DA \\ IAF \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ A \\ DSA \\ F \\ M \\ IAR \\ HO \end{Bmatrix}$

ábsin 1.4 *'absent, fail to attend work or class'*
[A SO]
Bas → C

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

ábud 1.2.3 *'throw grains to fowls'*
[A N G (SU)]

Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} P \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} A \\ AI \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

ábug 1.2.4 (3) *'chase, drive away'*
[A N (G) SO (SU)]
Bas → DA

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} A \\ DSA \\ F \\ M \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

ábung 1.2 (11) *'block the way'*
[(A) N (I) (SU)]

Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} IAF \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} A \\ AI \\ DSA \\ F \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

abusár 1.9/2
[A $\begin{Bmatrix} V \\ N \end{Bmatrix}$]

Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} C \\ IAF \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

abút 1.4.5 *'reach, arrive at a place'*
[A SO L]
Bas → C
Sec → AI

abút 1.2 *'catch someone doing something'*
[A N]
Sec → AI

abút 1.5 *'stay some place temporarily'*
[A L]
Bas → C

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

abút 1.2 *'reach out for something'*
[A N (SU) (B)]
Bas → DA

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

ád-ad 1.2 *'slice into thin pieces'*
[A N ($\begin{Bmatrix} SU \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$) (B)]

Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} A \\ AI \\ M \\ I \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

ádtu 1.3 (4) *'go, bring to place; go, get something'*
[A (MO) G (SU)]
Bas → C

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

adúrnu 1.2 *'decorate'*
[A N (I) (SU)]
Bas → IAF

$$Sec \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ A \\ F \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$$

**ágak** 1.2 *'lend support, guide someone'*
[A N (G) ($\begin{Bmatrix} SU \\ B \end{Bmatrix}$)]

Bas → DA
$$Sec \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$$

**agák-ak** 1. *'squeak'*
[A]
Bas → C
$$Sec \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$$

**ágas** 2.4 *'flow from an opening'*
[A SO (G)]
Bas → C
$$Sec \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$$

**ágaw** 1.2.4 *'take something away from someone by force'*
[A N SO (SU) (B)]
Bas → DA
$$Sec \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \\ F \\ M \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$$

**ágbay** 1.3 *'put one's arm around someone's shoulder'*
[A G (SU)]
Bas → C
$$Sec \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \\ F \\ M \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$$

**ágda** 1.2.3 *'invite'*
[A N G (SU)]
$$Bas \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$$
$$Sec \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \\ R \\ HO \end{Bmatrix}$$

**ági** 1.5 *'go by, through a place'*
[A L]
Bas → C

**Sec** $\rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**ági** 1.3.5 (8) *'pick up, bring something on one's way somewhere'*
[A MO L (SU) (B)]
$$Bas \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} C \\ DA \\ P \end{Bmatrix}$$
$$Sec \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$$

**agík-ik** 1. *'laugh but not openly'*
[A]
Bas → C
$$Sec \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$$

**agínud** 1.3 *'move slowly but steadily'*
[A G (SO)]
Bas → C
$$Sec \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$$

**ágpas** 1.2 *'go after someone'*
[A N (SU)]
$$Bas \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$$
$$Sec \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ DSA \\ M \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$$

**agúlù** 1. *'groan, moan'*
[A]
Bas → C
$$Sec \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$$

**águm** 6.2 *'undergo bitter or painful experience'*
[E N]
$$Sec \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$$

**agúntu** 1. *'grunt'*
[A]
Bas → C
$$Sec \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$$

**agwánta** 1.2 *'endure, put up with'*
[A N]
$$Bas \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} C \\ DA \end{Bmatrix}$$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

ákba 1.3 *'lean on the chest'*
  [A G]
  Bas → C
  Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

ákbù 1. *'lean on the lower arms'*
  [A]
  Bas → C
  Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

akup-akúp 1.2 *'monopoly'*
  [A N]
  Bas → DA
  Sec → DSA

akusár 1.2.7 *'accuse'*
  [A N R]
  Bas → DA
  Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ R \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

alam-álam 1.2 *'coax, mollify or assuage'*
  [A N ($\begin{Bmatrix} SU \\ B \end{Bmatrix}$) (I)]
  Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} C \\ IAF \end{Bmatrix}$
  Sec → AI

aláyun 1.2/10.7 *'do something as a favour'*
  [A N R]
      B
  Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} C \\ DA \end{Bmatrix}$
  Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \end{Bmatrix}$

alíg-ig 1.2 *'separate course and fine grain by shaking them on a tray'*
  [A N ($\begin{Bmatrix} SU \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$) ]
  Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$
  Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} A \\ AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

álim 2. *'heal'*
  [N]
  Bas → C
  Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ G \end{Bmatrix}$

alínggat 6.7/6.2 *'be aware, take notice of something'*
  [B ($\begin{Bmatrix} R \\ N \end{Bmatrix}$)]
  Sec → AI

alipasá 6. *'restless'*
  [E]
  Sec → V

alírung 1.5 *'gather around'*
  [A L]
  Bas → V
  Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

alísngaw 2 (3) *'evaporate, give off smell'*
  [N (G)]
  Bas → C
  Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ T \end{Bmatrix}$

álsa 1.2 *'lift'*
  [A N (SU)]
  Bas → DA
  Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ A \\ M \\ DSA \end{Bmatrix}$

alút 1.4 *'cut the hair'*
  [A SO ({SU})]
  Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} C \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$
  Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ A \\ M \\ R \\ F \\ HO \end{Bmatrix}$

ámbak 1.3.4 *'jump to a lower place'*
  [A (MO) (SU) G SO]
  Bas → C
  Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

ambílay 1.2 'carry something with a strap slung over the shoulder'
[A N (SU)]
Bas → {P V}
Sec → {AI F M}

ámbit 1.2/4 'get a share'
[A {N} (SU)]
Bas → {C DA}
Sec → {AI A M F HO}

ámgu 6.7 'be aware of'
[E R]
Sec → AI

amín 1.2 'kiss hand or take the hand to the forehead as a sign of respect'
[A G]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI F M}

ámping 1 (2.20) 'treat with care, be careful with'
[A (N) (SU)]
Bas → {IAF V}
Sec → {AI M F}

ámpù 1.3 'pray, worship'
[A G* ({R}) (SU)]
Bas → V
Sec → {AI M F}

ámpù 1 (3) 'surrender'
[A (G)]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI M}

amúma 1.2 'take care of, guide someone' (ID)
[A N (B) (SU)]
Bas → {IAF DA}

Sec → {AI M F R}

amung-ámung 1.9 'inflict malicious, needless harm'
[A V]
Bas → C
Sec → DSA

ánag 1.2 'broil crop to eat'
[A N (B) (SU)]
Bas → {DA V}
Sec → {AI A M F}

ándam 1.2 'prepare something' (ID)
[A N (B) (SU)]
Bas → {DA P V}
Sec → {AI M F}

andár 1. 'for something mechanical to run'
[A]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI M F}

ángat 1.3 'go up the hill'
[A G (RV)]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI F M}

ángat 1.14.3 'bring something up the hill'
[A MO G (SU)]
Bas → {P V}
Sec → F

ángat 1.14.3 'go up the hill to get something'
[A MO G (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI F}

ángay 6.2 'like something suitable to one's taste'

[E N]
Bas → C
Sec → AI

ángka 2. *'for something to get loose, give way'*
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI / M}

ángkab 1.2/1.4 *'take a big bite, bite'*
[A {N / SO} (B)]
Bas → {DA / C}
Sec → {AI / M / F / DSA / R}

ángkun 1-3.2 *'claim as one's own, get as one share or luck'*
[A G N]
Bas → {DA / C}
Sec → {AI / M / DSA}

angu-angú 2. *'be senile'*
[N]
Bas → DA

áni 1.2 *'harvest'*
[A N ({SU / I / RV})]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI / F / M / HO}

ántus 1 (2) *'endure, stand, suffer'*
[A (N)]
Bas → {DA / V / C}
Sec → {AI / M}

ánud 2 (1.3) *'for the current to carry something off'* (ID)
[(A) N (G)]
Bas → {DA / P}
Sec → {AI / M}

ápas 1.2.3 *'follow someone, fetch someone'*
[A N G ({SU / I})]
Bas → {DA / C}
Sec → {AI / F / DSA / M / R}

apíl 1.2.3 *'put something with something else'*
[A N G (SU)]
Bas → {C / P / V}
Sec → {AI / DSA / F / M}

apíl 1.3 *'join, participate in something'*
[A G]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI / M / F}

apláy 1.2 *'apply for a job'*
[A N (G)]
Bas → {C / IAF / V}
Sec → {AI / F / M}

ápung 1/2 *'keep watch, watch over something'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → {IAF / V}
Sec → {AI / F / M}

apurá 1 (2) *'hurry something up'*
[A (N)]
Bas → {P / V}
Sec → {AI / F / M / R}

árang 1.2.4 *'call off a game, quit'*
[A {N / SO}]

Bas → {DA, C}

Sec → {AI, M}

ariglár 1.2 'arrange, put in good order'
[A N (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI, M, F}

asál 1.2 'roast over hot coal'
[A N (L) (SU) (B)]
Bas → {DA, V}
Sec → {AI, F, M}

asláy 1 (4.3) 'splash up, for grains to bounce up'
[N (SO) (G)]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, M}

atíman 1.2 'give something the attention that it requires'
[A N (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI, F}

atúbang 1.3 'face towards'
[A G]
Sec → {DA, C, V}

áwas 2 (4.3) 'for liquid to boil, spill over the top of a container'
[N (SO) (G)]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, M, I}

áway 1.2/1.8 'quarrel, fight'
[A {N, AS} (R)]
Bas → {DA, V}
Sec → {DSA, M, AI, SIR}

áwit 1.13 (10) 'sing'
[A PR (B)]
Bas → {C, DA}
Sec → {AI, F, M, R}

-áyam paN- 1.2 'go hunting with a dog'
[A N (I) (B)]
Sec → {AI, F}

áyaw 1 (3) 'for a child to cry when not allowed to go with someone'
[A (G)]
Bas → C
Sec → M

áyu 1.2 'repair'
[A N ({SU, I}) (B)]
Bas → {DA, V, C}
Sec → {AI, M, F, RO}

bádbad 2/1.2 'untie, get untied'
[(A) N (SO) (SU) (I)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI, M, I, F, IAR}

bádlis 1.2 'draw a line'
[A N (I) (SU)]
Bas → IAF
Sec → {AI, M, I}

bádlung 1.2 'admonish'
[A N (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI, M, R}

bág-id 1.2.3 *'rub back and forth
against something'*
[A N G (SU)]

Bas → { C
         P }

Sec → { AI
         M
         F }

bágting 2 (1) *'ring, make some-
thing ring'*
[(A) N ({ I / V }) (SU)]

Bas → { DA
         C
         V }

Sec → { AI
         F
         M
         R }

bagúlbul 1 (3.7) *'grumble, complain
about a grievance'*
[A (R) (G)]

Bas → { V
         C }

Sec → { M
         F }

bahà 2/9/5 *'flood'*
[{ N / V / L }]

Bas → { C
         IAF }

Sec → { AI
         F
         M }

bahakhák 1. *'laugh boisterously'*
[A]
Bas → C
Sec → AI

báhin 1.2 *'divide, into share'*
[A N (ME) (B)]

Bas → { DA
         V }

Sec → { AI
         F
         M
         I
         IAR
         R
         HO }

bahúg 1.2.3 *'put liquid or fat
into the staple food'*
[A N G (SU) (B)]

Bas → { P
         V
         C }

Sec → { AI
         F
         M }

báid 1.2 *'rub something on some-
thing else'*
[A N (I) (SU) (B)]

Bas → { DA
         V }

Sec → { AI
         M
         F }

bakaáng 1. *'work with the legs
apart'*
[A]
Bas → V

bakák 1 (3.7) *'tell a lie'*
[A (G) (R)]

Sec → { AI
         DSA }

bakasiyún 1.5 (14) *'take, spend a
vacation'*
[A (MO) L]

Bas → { V
         P }

Sec → { AI
         F
         M }

bakhád 2 (1) *'untie, for something
tied to get undone'*
[(A) N (SU)]
Bas → DA

Sec → { AI
         M
         IAR }

bákhù 1 (3.7) *'sob'*
[A (R) (G)]
Bas → V

Sec → { AI
         M
         I }

báklay 1.3/1.2-5/1.17 *'go on foot'*
[A { N=L / G / ME } (SO)]
Bas → V

Sec → { AI
         F
         M }

báklid 1.2 *'pin someone's hand
behind his back'*
[A N (SU)]

Bas → { DA
         P }

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

**bákwir** 1.3 (2) *'evacuate'*
  [A (N) G]
  Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} P \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$
  Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

**bála** 1.2 *'carry something on the back'*
  [A N (SU) (SO) (G)]
  Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$
  Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**baláat** 1.2 *'tie something around something'*
  [A N ($\begin{Bmatrix} SU \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$) (B)]
  Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$
  Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \\ I \\ IAR \end{Bmatrix}$

**balábag** 1.2-5 (11) *'block someone's way'*
  [A N (I)]
  Bas → IAF
  Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \\ M \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

**balábag** 2.5 *'lie across a path'*
  [N L]
  Bas → C
  Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**bálak** 1.13 (10) *'recite verses'*
  [A PR (B) (C) (L)]
  Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ C \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$
  Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**baláka** 6.7 *'be concerned, worried'*
  [E R]
  Sec → G

**bálaw** 6.7 *'get tired of doing or eating something'*
  [E $\begin{Bmatrix} N \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$]
  Bas → IAC
  Sec → M

**bálda** 2.12 (1)/2 (1)/12 (1) *'disable, maim'*
  [(A) N PT (SU)]
  Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} IAF \\ IAC \end{Bmatrix}$
  Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ I \\ IAR \\ M \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

**bálhin** 1.3/2.3/1.23 *'move something; move, emigrate'*
  [A (N) (SU) (SO) G]
  Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} P \\ DA \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$
  Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ G \\ I \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**bálì** 2 (1, 12) *'break something long'*
  [(A) (SU) N (PT) (SO)]
  Bas → DA
  Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ IAR \end{Bmatrix}$

**balíbad** 1.2 *'refuse someone or something'*
  [A N (SU)]
  Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} IAF \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$
  Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \\ F \\ M \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

**balíbud** 1.2.3 (budbud) *'scatter grains, small solids over an area'*
  [A N G (SU)]
  Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} P \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$
  Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

balíbud 1.2.3 *'wind something around something'*
[A N G (SU)]
Bas → P
Sec → {AI, M, F, IAR}

balídbid 2.5 *'trickle down in drops'*
[N L]
Bas → C

balígyà 1.2.3 *'sell'*
[A N G (SU) (ME)]
Bas → {P, V, C}
Sec → {A, AI, DSA, F, IAR, R, HC}

bálik 1.14.3 *'return for some-thing'*
[A MO G (SU)]
Bas → {IAF, DA, C}
Sec → {A, AI, M, F}

bálik 1.3 *'return, return some-thing'*
[A (N) (SU) G]
Bas → {C, P}
Sec → {A, AI, F, M, R, SIR}

balíkas 1.2 *'curse'*
[A N]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI, DSA, M, R}

balíntung 2.3 *'fall from a standing position with force'*
[N G]

Bas → {DA, G}
Sec → {AI, M, IAR}

balískad 2 (1) *'turn inside out'*
[(A) (SU) N]
Bas → DA
Sec → AI

balítà 3/7(1) *'tell, receive news'*
[A=SC (SU) G R]
Bas → P
Sec → {AI, A, F, M, R}

balít-ad 2 (1) *'be, make wrong side up, out'*
[(A) (SU) N]
Bas → DA
Sec → AI

baliúg 1/2 *'wear something around the neck'*
[A N (G) (SU)]
Bas → {P, V}
Sec → {A, AI, M, F, I}

-balú hi- 6.7/6.2 *'know something, how to do something'*
[E {R/N}]
Sec → AI

balúkut 1/11(2) *'wrap up in a blanket, mat, etc.'*
[A N]
Bas → {IAF, V}
Sec → {AI, A, F, M}

bálus 1.2/1.3 *'repay, do to some-one what was done to oneself'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, A, R, F, M}

**bánaw** 2.5 *'for liquids to spread over an area'*
[N L]
Bas → { C
        V }
Sec → { AI
        F
        M }

**bánda** 2.3-4 *'for something heavy to strike and bounce off'*
[N G=SO]
Bas → C
Sec → { **AI**
        M
        I }

**bandílyo** 1.7/2 *'announce'*
[A {R / N} (G)]
Bas → P
Sec → { AI
        M }

**bangál** 1.2 *'shove something into the mouth'*
[A N]
Bas → P
Sec → { AI
        M
        F
        I }

**bánggà** 1.2/1.8 *'bump into something with force'*
[A {N / AS} (SU)]
Bas → { C
        IAF
        AI
        SIR
        IAR
        M
        R
        DSA }
Sec →

**bánggì** 2 (1:10,4) *'break something off with a snap'*
[(A) (SU) (B) N (SU)]
Bas → { DA
        C
        V }
Sec → { AI
        M
        I
        IAR
        F }

**bánggud** 1.2 *'shred, grate by rubbing against something'*
[A N (SU) (I) (B)]

Bas → { DA
        V }
Sec → { A
        AI
        F
        I
        IAR
        M }

**bánghag** 1.2 *'snap at something'*
[A G]
Sec → { AI
        DSA
        M
        I
        F }

**bángì** 1.8(7) *'be on bad terms with each other'*
[A AS (R)]
Sec → SIR

**bángil** 1.2.11 *'put something beneath or next to something to keep it from rolling, sliding, etc.'*
[A N I (SU)]
Bas → IAF
Sec → { A
        AI
        M
        F }

**bángun** 1. *'get up from a lying position'*
[A]
Bas → C
Sec → { AI
        M
        F }

**bánhaw** 2(1) *'bring back to life'*
[(A) N]
Bas → { DA
        IAC }
Sec → AI

**bánhig** 2(1) *'lie in wait to kill or maul'*
[(A) N]
Bas → IAF
Sec → { AI
        DSA
        M }

**bántal** 1.2 *'bundle something'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → { AI
        M
        I }

**bántay 1.2** *'watch something'*
[A N (B) (SU)]
Bas → {IAF / V}
Sec → {AI / M / I / F / R}

**banús 1.2(4)** *'take over, after something'*
[A N (SO)]
Bas → {DA / C}
Sec → {AI / F}

**bása 1.2/4** *'read'*
[A {N / SO} ({SU / I}) (G)]
Bas → {DA / C / V}
Sec → {AI / F / M / R / DSA}

**básul 1.2.7** *'blame someone to a fault'*
[A N R]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI / M / R}

**básul 6.7** *'repent, regret having done something'*
[E R]
Bas → V
Sec → M

**bátas 1.2** *'cut down bamboo poles'*
[A N {SU / I} (B)]
Bas → {DA / V / A}
Sec → {AI / F / M}

**-báti paN- 6.2** *'hear'*
[E N]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI / F}

**batíl 1.2** *'beat or whip eggs, cream, etc.'*
[A N (SU) (B)]
　　　(I)
Bas → {DA / V / A}
Sec → {AI / F / M / I}

**bátug 1.5** *'perch on something'*
[A L]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI / M / F}

**bátyag 6.2** *'notice, beware of something'*
[E N]
Sec → AI

**báyad 1.3** *'pay for something'*
[A G (ME) (SU)]
　　　(I)
Bas → {IAF / C / V}
Sec → {A / AI / F / M / R}

**báyli 1.8/1.2** *'to dance'*
[A {AS / N} {SU / RV}]
Bas → {C / P}
Sec → {AI / SIR / M / F / HO}

**biaybíay 1.2** *'despise someone, say something to humiliate someone'*
[A N]
Bas → DA
Sec → {DSA / F}

**biláká 1.12** *'sit, squat with legs crossed'*
[A PT*]
Bas → {P / DA / C / V}

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$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$$

**bílay** 1.2(1) *'hang a protective screen'*
[A N (B)]
$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} P \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$$
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$$

**bilí** 2.17(1.3) *'cost, quote a price to someone'*
[(A) (G) N ME]
Bas → C
Sec → F

**bílin** 2.5 (1:10) *'leave something behind'*
[(A) (SU) (B) N L]
$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} P \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$$
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} A \\ AI \\ F \\ M \\ IAR \end{Bmatrix}$$

**bíngat** 1.2 *'widen the angle of an opening'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → DA
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$$

**-bintáhà paN-** 1.9 *'take advantage at the expense of another'*
[A V]
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} DSA \\ AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$$

**birá** 1.2.3 *'pull, tag at something'*
[A N G (SU)]
Bas → DA
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ R \\ DSA \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$$

**bírig** 1.3 *'for a male fowl to perform the courtship dance with the female'*
[A G]
Bas → C

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ R \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$$

**bisíbis** 1.2.3 *'sprinkle water'*
[A N G (SU) (I)]
Bas → P
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$$

**bisíta** 1.2 *'visit someone'*
[A N $\begin{Bmatrix} RV \\ SU \end{Bmatrix}$]
$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} C \\ DA \end{Bmatrix}$$
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \\ R \\ HO \end{Bmatrix}$$

**bítas** 2/4 *'lacerate, rip'*
[(A) $\begin{Bmatrix} N \\ SO \end{Bmatrix}$ (I)]
Bas → DA
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ IAR \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$$

**bítay** 2(1) *'hang something up suspended, be suspended'*
[(A) (SU) N]
$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ C \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$$
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ F \\ DSA \end{Bmatrix}$$

**bítbit** 1.2 *'carry or hold something in the hand'*
[A N (SU)]
$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ C \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$$
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ F \\ DSA \end{Bmatrix}$$

**bíyà** 1.4 *'leave a place'*
[A SO]
Bas → C
Sec → AI

bíyà 1.2.5 'leave something
behind'
[A N L]
Bas → IAF

Sec → { AI
M
I
F=
R }

buák 2(1) 'break something, for
something to break'
[(A) SU (B) N]
Bas → { DA
V }

Sec → { AI
I
IAR
M
DSA
A }

bùbù 1.2.3 'pour something out,
into something'
[A N G (SU)]
Bas → P

Sec → { AI
M
R
DSA }

búdlut 2. 'bulge, protrude'
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → { AI
M }

búgaw 1.2.3/4 'drive something
away'
[A N {SO/G} (SU) (C)]
Bas → DA

Sec → { AI
M
F
I
R }

búgkus 1.2 'tie a piece of string
or something similar around
something long, usually to tie
it together with something else'
[A N ({SU/I}) (B)]
Bas → DA

Sec → { AI
M
I
F
R }

búgtù 2(1) 'for string, rope, wire,
etc., to break with a snap,
make a string, etc., snap'
[(A) (SU) N]
Bas → DA

Sec → { AI
I
M
IAR }

búgwak 1.2 'spit, blow something
out of the mouth'
[A N (G)]
Bas → P

Sec → { AI
M
I
R }

búgwal 1.2 'turn over the earth'
[A N ({SU/I})]
Bas → { DA
V
A }

Sec → { AI
M
I
F }

buhágay 2 (4.3) 'pour forth in
large quantities'
[N (SO) (G) (C) (L)]
Bas → C
Sec → { AI
M }

búhat 1.13.2 'make, construct'
[A PR N (B)]
Bas → { V
DA
AI }

Sec → { F
M
R }

buhí 2(1) 'set free, get free'
[(A) (SU) (B) N]
Bas → IAF

Sec → { AI
I
M
R
F }

buká 12(1) 'for the eyes to open,
cause them to do so'
[(A) PT]
Bas → { C
DA }
Sec → { AI
M }

bukád 2. *'for grains or beans to expand and crack open when cooked'*
[N]
Bas → C

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

bukál 2. *'for something to boil'*
[N]
Bas → C

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

búkhad 2(1) *'spread out, unfold something, for something to open up'*
[(A) (SU) N]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ IAR \end{Bmatrix}$

búklad 1.2 *'spread something out flat'*
[A N (SU) (B)]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} P \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

búklas 1.2 *'take the wash in'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ AI \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$

bulád 2(1) *'dry something in the sun'*
[(A) N (SU)]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} P \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

búlag 2.4 *'separate from, get separated'*
[(A) N SO (SU)]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ C \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ SIR \\ R \\ I \\ M \\ IAR \end{Bmatrix}$

bulahúg 2. *'step inadvertently into a hole'*
[N]
Sec → AI

-búlang paN- 1(11) *'attend a cock-fight and bet'*
[A (I)]
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

búlhut *'blow something out'*
[A N (G)]
Bas → P

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \\ M \\ F \\ I \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

bulíng 2(1) *'dirty something'*
[(A) N (I)]
Bas → IAF

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ I \\ M \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

búlit 2.11.(1) *'cover completely with something'*
[(A) N I (SU)]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} IAF \\ DA \\ AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} I \\ IAR \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

bulùbulù 2. *'bubble'*
[N]
Bas → C

búlung 1.2 *'search'*
[A N (SU) (B)]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \\ I \\ R \\ HO \end{Bmatrix}$

búnal 1.2 *'strike with a club or whip'* (ID)
[A N (I) (SU)]
Bas → IAF
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{DSA} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{R} \end{Bmatrix}$$

búndak 1.2 *'let something fall with a force'*
[A N (G) (SU)]
Bas → P
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{R} \\ \text{F} \\ \text{IAR} \end{Bmatrix}$$

bungàbungà 1. *'stammer'*
[A]
Bas → V

búngdul 1.2 *'poke at something stationary'*
[A N ($\{_{\text{I}}^{\text{SU}}\}$)]
Bas → DA
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{IAR} \end{Bmatrix}$$

búngkag 2(1) *'take something apart, break up a group'*
[(A) (SU) N]
Bas → DA
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{IAR} \\ \text{DSA} \end{Bmatrix}$$

búnglay 1.2.4 *'remove weeds by using a bolo square at the end'*
[A N SO ($\{_{\text{I}}^{\text{SU}}\}$)]

Bas → DA
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{F} \\ \text{HO} \end{Bmatrix}$$

búngug 6. *'be deafened, stunned'*
[E]
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{T} \\ \text{M} \end{Bmatrix}$$

búnlaw 1.2 *'rinse'*
[A N ($\{_{\text{I}}^{\text{SU}}\}$)]
$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{IAF} \\ \text{V} \end{Bmatrix}$$
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{A} \\ \text{AI} \\ \text{F} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{I} \end{Bmatrix}$$

bunù 1.2.11 *'hit something with something'*
[A N I (SU)]
$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{P} \\ \text{DA} \end{Bmatrix}$$
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{DSA} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{R} \\ \text{F} \end{Bmatrix}$$

bunù 1.2/1.8 *'kill with bladed weapon'*
[A $\{_{\text{AS}}^{\text{N}}\}$ (I)]
Bas → DA
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{DSA} \\ \text{R} \end{Bmatrix}$$

bún-ug 2(1) *'inflict bruises on someone, something'*
[(A) ($\{_{\text{I}}^{\text{SU}}\}$) N]
Bas → DA
$$\text{Der} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{M} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{DSA} \\ \text{IAR} \end{Bmatrix}$$

búnyag 1.2 *'baptise'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → IAF
Sec → AI

búru 1.2 *'salt something'*
[A N (I) (B)]
$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{DA} \\ \text{V} \\ \text{A} \end{Bmatrix}$$
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{F} \\ \text{M} \end{Bmatrix}$$

búrut 2. *'inflate, swell'*
[N]
Bas → C
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{I} \end{Bmatrix}$$

búsdik 2(1) 'break open something that is filled'
[(A) ({SU/I}) N]
Bas → IAF
Sec → {AI, M, F, I, IAR}

búslut 2(1) 'make a hotel'
[(A) ({SU/I}) N]
Bas → [IAF, DA]
Sec → {AI, M, F, I, IAR}

búswak 2. 'for the pod containing grain to open prior to the development of the grain'
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, M, T}

butálid 2. 'fell down flat'
[N]
Sec → AI

butáng 1.2.5 'put down, in, on'
[A N L (SU)]
Bas → {P, V}
Sec → {AI, M, F, R, I}

-bútang hiN- 6. 'be in peace'
[E]

búthù 1(3) 'appear from nowhere'
[A (G)]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, M, F, I}

bútu 1.2.19 'voted into office'
[A N T]
Bas → {C, IAF}

Sec → {AI, F, R}

butú 2. 'burst'
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, I}

butúd 12(6) 'suffer gas in the stomach'
[E PT]
Sec → C

bútuy 2. 'for flesh to swell'
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, M, I}

búut 2(1) 'confine in a narrow place so that no air can get in or out'
[(A) (SU) N]
Bas → {DA, V}
Sec → {AI, M, F, I}

buyág 1.2 'call one's attention to a fault'
[A N (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI, DSA, M, I}

búybuy 1.2 'count favours one has done to'
[A N (R) (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI, DSA, M, R, I, F}

búyud 6. 'be, become dizzy'
[E]
Sec → {M, G}

dábdab 1.2 *'set fire to something
with a torch'*
[A N ($\left\{{SU \atop I}\right\}$)]

Bas → IAF

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l} AI \\ M \\ I \\ A \end{array}\right\}$

dagáyday 2.5/3 *'flow in trickles
or rivulet'*
[N L]
   G
Bas → C

dághung 1. *'groan'*
[N]

Bas → C

Sec → $\left\{{M \atop F}\right\}$

dagínut 1.2 *'use sparingly'*
[A N (SU)]

Bas → $\left\{{DA \atop V}\right\}$

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l} AI \\ M \\ F \end{array}\right\}$

dágit 1.2 *'swoop down and seize
a prey'*
[A N]

Bas → DA

Der → $\left\{\begin{array}{l} AI \\ DSA \\ M \end{array}\right\}$

dágkut 1.2 *'light something'*
[A N (SU)]
   I

Bas → $\left\{{IAF \atop V}\right\}$

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l} AI \\ M \\ I \\ F \end{array}\right\}$

dágmà 2. *'stumble and fall'*
[N]

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l} AI \\ M \\ I \\ IAR \end{array}\right\}$

dágmal 1.2 *'maltreat'*
[A N]

Bas → $\left\{{IAF \atop C}\right\}$

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l} AI \\ M \\ I \end{array}\right\}$

dágpì 1.2 11-12 *'slap with the
palm of the hand'*
[A N I-PT (SU)]

Bas → DA

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l} AI \\ DSA \\ M \\ I \\ R \end{array}\right\}$

dágsà 2.5 *'wash ashore'*
[N L]

Bas → $\left\{{CP \atop P}\right\}$

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l} AI \\ M \\ F \end{array}\right\}$

dágsang 2 *'become abundant'*
[N]

Bas → C

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l} AI \\ M \\ I \end{array}\right\}$

dagúuk 2 *'make a roaring sound'*
[N]

Bas → C

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l} AI \\ M \\ I \\ F \end{array}\right\}$

dahán 2. *'for something bad to
persist, get worse'*
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → M

dahúm 6.7 (only in NEG and Q)
*'hope, expect something to
happen'*
[E R]
Bas → V

dákdak 2(1) *'fall or throw some-
thing down with force'*
[(A) N]
Bas → P

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l} AI \\ M \\ I \\ IAR \\ R \\ F \end{array}\right\}$

dakín-as 2. *'slip and fall'*
[N]
Sec → AI

dakúp 1.2 *'catch'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → { AI
DSA
M
R }

dalá 1.2.3 *'take, bring, carry'*
[A N (SU) (SO) G (B)]
Bas → { DA
V }
Sec → { AI
M
F
DSA }

dalágan 1.3 *'run'*
[A (MO) (SU) G]
Bas → { C
P }
Sec → { AI
M
I
F }

daláhig 1.2.3 *'implicate in a bad action'*
[A N G]
Bas → P
Sec → { AI
DSA
I
M }

dalì 1(2) *'hurry, hurry something up'*
[A (SU) (N)]
Bas → { V
DA }
Sec → { AI
M
I
F }

dalígdig 2.5 *'trickle slowly'*
[N L]
Bas → C

dám-ag 2.5 *'crash, bump into'*
[A N]
Bas → { IAF
C
AI
DSA
F }
Sec → { IAR
M
I
R }

damán 1. *'talk, walk in one's sleep'*
[A]
Bas → { DA
V }
Sec → F

dámgu 1.2/7 *'dream'*
[E R]
Bas → V
Sec → { AI
M
F }

dampuúg 2. *'pile up, turn a heap'*
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → { M
I }

dángat 2.3 *'for something to happen to someone'*
[N G]
Bas → C
Sec → AI

dangúp 1.3(14) *'go, turn to someone for help'*
[A (MO) G]
Bas → { C
P }
Sec → { AI
F }

dangúynguy 1(7) *'wail, cry with deep sorrow'*
[A (R)]
Bas → { C
V }
Sec → { AI
F }

daní 1.2 *'persuade, win over, convince'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → { AI
M }

dán-uk 1.2.3 *'dump something somewhere carelessly'*
[A N G (SU)]
Bas → P
Sec → { AI
M
I
F }

dápat 2.5 *'for something to be in contact with something else'*
[N L]

Bas → C

Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ F \\ M \\ I \end{matrix}\right\}$

**dáplus 2(4)** *'for something to slip'*
[N (SO)]
Bas → C

Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ IAR \\ F \end{matrix}\right\}$

**dápù 1.3** *'for animals to be attracted somewhere'*
[A G]
Bas → C

Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ F \\ M \\ I \end{matrix}\right\}$

**dásdas 1.3** *'advance to attack'*
[A G]
Bas → C

Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ M \\ I \end{matrix}\right\}$

**dásmag 1.2** *'bump into, crash into'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → C

Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ SIR \\ M \\ I \\ DSA \end{matrix}\right\}$

**dasúk 1.2.3** *'compress, shove in a place forcefully'*
[A (SU) N G]
Bas → P

Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ F \\ IAR \end{matrix}\right\}$

**dáta 1.3 (2)** *'pay off partially'*
[A (N) G($\left\{\begin{smallmatrix} ME \\ I \end{smallmatrix}\right\}$) (G)]
Bas → C

Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ F \\ M \\ R \end{matrix}\right\}$

**dát-ug 2.11(1)** *'put something to weigh it down'*
[(A) N I (SU)]
Bas → IAF

Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ F \\ DSA \end{matrix}\right\}$

**dáub 1.2** *'set something on fire in the open'*
[A N ($\left\{\begin{smallmatrix} SU \\ I \end{smallmatrix}\right\}$)]
Bas → IAF

Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ M \\ F \\ I \end{matrix}\right\}$

**dáub 1.2** *'smudge'* (ID)
[A N ($\left\{\begin{smallmatrix} SU \\ I \end{smallmatrix}\right\}$)]
Bas → $\left\{\begin{matrix} IAF \\ V \end{matrix}\right\}$

Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ M \\ F \\ I \end{matrix}\right\}$

**daúg 1=3.2/17.4** *'win'*
[A=G $\left\{\begin{smallmatrix} N \\ ME \end{smallmatrix}\right\}$ SO]
Bas → $\left\{\begin{matrix} DA \\ C \end{matrix}\right\}$

Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ F \end{matrix}\right\}$

**daúg 1.2** *'be able to carry, lift or move something heavy'*
[A N]
Sec → AI

**dáut 2(1)** *'destroy, make inoperative, harm'*
[(A) N]
Bas → DA

Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ DSA \\ M \\ I \\ IAR \end{matrix}\right\}$

**dáwat 1=3, 2.4** *'receive, accept'*
[A=G N SO (SU)]
Bas → $\left\{\begin{matrix} DA \\ C \end{matrix}\right\}$

Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ F \\ HO \end{matrix}\right\}$

**dáyig 1.2** *'admire, praise'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → { DA / C }
Sec → { AI / M / R / F }

**dayúgdug 1.3** *'go straight somewhere without paying any heed to one's surrounding'*
[A G]
Bas → C

**dáyun 1.3** *'go into house'*
[A G]
Bas → C
Sec → AI

**dáyun 1.2** *'proceed to carry out something'* (ID)
[A N]
Bas → { P / C / DA }

**dáyun 1.2/8** *'push through in marriage'*
[A N ]
    AS
Bas → DA
Sec → { SIR / AI }

**dáyun pa- 1.2** *'continue doing something'*
[A N]
Bas → { DA / F }
Sec → { AI / M }

**dáyung 1.8.2 (yayung)** *'for two or more people to accomplish something together, most commonly carrying'*
[A AS N]
Bas → IAF
Sec → { AI / F / M / I }

**digámu 1.2** *'prepare a meal'*
[A N (SU) (B)]
Bas → { DA / V }
Sec → { AI / F / M }

**dígwà 1.** *'retch, vomit a small amount'*
[A]
Bas → C
Sec → { AI / M / I }

**diktár 1.3** *'dictate, impose one's will on'*
[A G]
Bas → C
Sec → { AI / M / I / F / DSA / R }

**diláab 2/5/2.5** *'for fire to blaze'*
[N L]
Bas → { C / V }
Sec → AI

**díp-ig 1.3(2)** *'put something so that they are nearly touching'*
[A (N) (SU) G]
Bas → { C / P }
Sec → { AI / M / F / I / R }

**dirítsu 1.3(14)** *'proceed directly'*
[A (MO) (SU) G]
Bas → { C / P }
Sec → { AI / F }

**disgrásya 2.** *'meet with an accident'*
[N]
Sec → AI

**disiplína 1.2** *'discipline, punish'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → { DA / C }
Sec → { AI / F / M }

**diskárga 1.2/1.4** *'unload, take out of a vehicle'*
[A N (SO) (G) (SU)]
Bas → { DA / P }

Sec → {AI / F}

**diskúbri** 1.2/7 *'discover, find something'*
[A N {R}]

Bas → DA
Sec → AI

**dispugá** 1.2 *'sew a hem'*
[A N SU]
    I

Bas → {DA / V}

Sec → {AI / A / F / M}

**díyung** 12(1) *'close the eyes to a slit'*
[(A) PT]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI / M}

**dúaw** 1.2 *'pay a visit'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → {DA / C}

Sec → {AI / M / F / R}

**dúda** 1.7/1.9 *'doubt, suspect'*
[A {R / V}]

Bas → V
Sec → {AI / F / M}

**dúg-ab** 1. *'belch'*
[A]
Bas → C

Sec → {AI / M / I / F}

**dúgang** 1.2/17.3 *'add to something, increase in amount'*
[A {N / ME} G (SU)]
Bas → P

Sec → {A / AI / M / F}

**dúgang** 2. *'become worse'*
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → M

**dúghit** 1.2 *'poke at things high up to dislodge them'*
[A N {I / SU} (B)]

Bas → {DA / V}

Sec → {AI / M / I / IAR / F / DSA}

**dúgmak** 1.2 *'stab'*
[A N (I)]
Bas → DA

Sec → {AI / M / I / DSA}

**dúgmù** 2. *'fall forward with the knees hitting the ground first'*
[N]

Sec → {AI / IAR / M / I}

**dúgmuk** 2(1) *'crush into small pieces'*
[(A) {SU / I} N]

Bas → DA

Sec → {AI / M / I / IAR / F}

**dúgsak** 1.2 *'thrust something long at something with force'*
[A N {SU / I} ]

Bas → DA

Sec → {AI / M / I / IAR / R / DSA}

**dúguk** 1.3 *'go, be attracted to a specific thing, most often in great number'*
[A G]

Bas → C

Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ F \\ M \end{matrix}\right\}$

duhadúha 1(9/7) *'doubt, suspect,
hesitate'*
[A $\{^V_R\}$]

Bas → V

Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ F \end{matrix}\right\}$

dukà 1. *'nod the head because of
drowsiness'*
[A]

Bas → V

Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{matrix}\right\}$

dúkduk 1.2 *'pound something re-
peatedly'*
[A N $\{^{SU}_I\}$]

Bas → DA

Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ F \\ R \end{matrix}\right\}$

dukù *'bow the head'*
[A (PT)]

Bas → $\left\{\begin{matrix} C \\ P \end{matrix}\right\}$

Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{matrix}\right\}$

dukút 2.5 *'stick to an intense
degree'*
[N L]

Bas → C

Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{matrix}\right\}$

dukút 2.3 *'for fire to catch to
something'*
[N G (C)]

Bas → C

Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ M \end{matrix}\right\}$

dúlà 1.2(8) *'play'*
[A (AS) N]

Bas → $\left\{\begin{matrix} IAF \\ V \end{matrix}\right\}$

Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{matrix}\right\}$

dúl-ay 1(3) *'spit up, for a baby
to vomit up excess food taken in'*
[A (G)]

Bas → C

Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ F \end{matrix}\right\}$

dúlhug 1.3 *'go bring something
down from uphill'*
[A (NO) (SU) (B) (SO) G]

Bas → $\left\{\begin{matrix} C \\ P \end{matrix}\right\}$

Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{matrix}\right\}$

dúlug 1.2/1.8 *'sleep together'*
[A N $(\{^{SU}_{AS}\})$]

Bas → $\left\{\begin{matrix} P \\ C \end{matrix}\right\}$

Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ SIR \\ F \\ M \end{matrix}\right\}$

dúlut 1.2.3 *'serve food to visitor'*
[A N G (SU)]

Bas → $\left\{\begin{matrix} P \\ C \\ V \end{matrix}\right\}$

Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ M \\ F \\ R \end{matrix}\right\}$

dulút 2.3 *'cut or pierce deeply'*
[N G]

Bas → C

Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ M \end{matrix}\right\}$

-dúmdum hiN- 1.2/1.7 *'remember'*
(ID)
[E $\{^N_R\}$]

Bas → $\left\{\begin{matrix} DA \\ IAF \end{matrix}\right\}$

Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ F \end{matrix}\right\}$

dúmug 1.2/8 *'wrestle'*
[A $\{^{N\ (SU)}_{AS}\}$]

Bas → $\left\{\begin{matrix} DA \\ V \end{matrix}\right\}$

Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ SIR \\ DSA \end{matrix}\right\}$

dungáwe 1.3 *'direct one down-
  wards'*
  [A G]
  Bas → DA
  Sec → {AI, F, M}

dúnggu 1. *'for a boat to come to
  shore'*
  [A (L) (C)]
  Bas → C
  Sec → {AI, F, M}

dúnghay 2. *'for hair to be hanging
  down over something'*
  [N]
  Bas → C
  Sec → {M, F, I}

dungúg 1.2/7 *'hear'*
  [E {N, R}]
  Sec → {AI, SIR}

dúnut 2(1) *'wear something out'*
  [(A) N]
  Bas → DA
  Sec → {AI, IAR, M, I}

dupá 1.12 *'extend the arm side-
  ways'*
  [A PT]
  Bas → C
  Sec → {AI, F, M}

dúslit 1.2 *'set something ablaze,
  light something'*
  [A N {(SU), (I)}]
  Bas → AI
  Sec → {AI, M, F, I}

dusù 1.2.3 *'push'*
  [A N G (SU)]
  Bas → P
  Sec → {AI, M, I, R}

dúul 1.3 *'approach, come near'*
  [A N=G (SU)]
  Bas → DA
  Sec → {AI, M, F}

dúut 1.2.3 *'put, push on to some-
  thing'*
  [A N G]
  Bas → P
  Sec → {AI, M, I}

dúut 1. *'for fish to be in large
  schools, birds or insects to be
  in huge swarms'*
  [A]
  Bas → C

dúyan 1.2 *'rock someone, oneself
  in a hammock'*
  [A N (SU)]
  Bas → {DA, V, AI}
  Sec → {M, I}

dúyug 1.2.11 *'accompany someone on
  a musical instrument'*
  [A N I (SU)]
  Bas → V
  Sec → {AI, F, M}

gáid 1.2.3/11 *'tie something
  against something'*
  [A N {G (SU), I}]
  Bas → P
  Sec → {AI, M}

gakús 1.2.11=12 *'hug, embrace'*
  [A N (SU) I=PT]
  Bas → {DA, C}
  Sec → {AI, DSA, M, I, F, R}

gákus 1.8.11=12 *'hug, embrace each
  other'*
  [A AS I=PT]

galám 1.2 *'take care of, raise, rear'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI / M}

galíng 1.2 *'mill or grind something in a mill'*
[A N (SU) (I) (B)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI / M / F}

gálung 1.8 *'attach a rope through the ears or nose of an animal'*
[A N (I) (SU)]
Bas → IAF
Sec → {A / AI / M}

gamà 1.13.2 *'manufacture, make into'*
[A PR N* (SU) (B)]
Bas → {C / DA / V / AI / M / F / A / I / R}
Sec →

gámit 1.2 *'use'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → {DA / C}
Sec → {AI / M / DSA}

gamús 1.2 *'salt small fish'*
[A N {(SU) / (I)}]
Bas → {DA / V / AI / M / I / A / F}
Sec →

gánggang 1.2.5 *'put something over the coals to dry it or heat'*
[A N L (SU) (B)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI / M / I}

gansílyu 1.13.2 *'crochet'*
[A PR N ({SU / I})) (B)]
Bas → {DA / C / V}
Sec → {AI / M / F}

gápus 1.2 *'tie up to restrict motion'*
[A N ({SU / I})]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI / M / I / DSA / A / IAR}

gárà 2. *'do something all the more in response to an admonition or flattery'*
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → {M / I}

garás 2(1) *'scratch lightly, put a thin wound in the surface'*
[(A) N (I)]
Bas → IAF
Sec → {AI / I / M}

gástu 1.2/17 *'spend money, time, effort'*
[A {N / ME} (B) (SU)]
Bas → {DA / D}
Sec → {A / AI / M / I / IAR / F}

gawás 1.4(14,3) *'go bring out of an enclosure or area'*
[A (MO) SO (G)]
Bas → {C / P}
Sec → {AI / F / M / I}

-gayún hi- 1-3.2 *'get the change, time to do something'*  
[A N]  
Sec → AI

gíbang 2(1) *'nick a saw or blade'*  
[(A) N]  
Bas → DA  
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ I \\ M \\ IAR \end{Bmatrix}$

giháy 1.2 *'tear into strips'*  
[A N (SU) (I)]  
Bas → DA  
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ I \\ IAR \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

gíkan 1.4(3) *'depart'*  
[A SO (G)]  
Bas → C  
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

gílak 2. *'glitter, sparkle'*  
[N]  
Bas → C  
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

gímuk 1(2) *'make a slight movement'*  
[A (N) (SU)]  
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$  
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

gíngging 1.2/1.212/1.12 *'tweak the ears'*  
[A N PT (SU)]  
Bas → DA  
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

ginháwa 1. *'breathe'*  
[A]  
Bas → C  
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

gínting 1.2 *'cut the edge or border of something into deep scallops'*

[A N ($\{\begin{smallmatrix} SU \\ I \end{smallmatrix}\}$)]  
Bas → IAF  
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ I \\ IAR \\ A \end{Bmatrix}$

gíra 1.2/1.8 *'be at war, quarrel with'*  
[A $\{\begin{smallmatrix} N \\ AS \end{smallmatrix}\}$ (R)]  
Bas → DA  
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ R \\ M \\ DSA \end{Bmatrix}$

gisá 1.2 *'saute'*  
[A N ($\{\begin{smallmatrix} SU \\ I \end{smallmatrix}\}$) (B)]  
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$  
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \\ A \end{Bmatrix}$

gísì 2.4(1)/2.9(1) *'tear something, make a slight cut or laceration'*  
[(A) N $\{\begin{smallmatrix} SO \\ V \end{smallmatrix}\}$ (SU)]  
Bas → DA  
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ IAR \end{Bmatrix}$

gítik 1.2 *'tickle'*  
[A N (SU)]  
Bas → DA  
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

gíuk 1.2 *'remove grain from rice stalks with the feet'*  
[A N (SU) (B)]  
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$  
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ I \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

graduwár 1.4 *'graduate'*  
[A (T) SO*]  
Bas → C  
Sec → AI

gubà 2(1) *'destroy, wreck'*
[(A) ({$\begin{smallmatrix}SU\\I\end{smallmatrix}$}) N]

Bas → DA

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\A\\M\\I\\IAR\\DSA\end{array}\right\}$

gúbut 2(1) *'create trouble among several people'*
[(A) N]

Bas → DA

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\SIR\\IAR\\I\\M\\DSA\end{array}\right\}$

gubút 2(1) *'entangle, be tangled up'*
[(A) N]

Bas → DA

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\M\\I\\IAR\\DSA\end{array}\right\}$

-gúgma hi- 6.2 *'love someone'*
[E N]

Bas → DA

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}R\\AI\end{array}\right\}$

gukúd 1.3(12) *'run after, pursue, catch someone'*
[A (NO) (SU) G]

Bas → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}DA\\V\end{array}\right\}$

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\M\\F\\R\\I\\DSA\end{array}\right\}$

gulà 1.4 *'go out from'*
[A (MO) (SU) SO (G)]

Bas → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}C\\DA\end{array}\right\}$

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\M\\F\end{array}\right\}$

gúlgul 1.2 *'cut something using a back and forth motion'*

[A N ({$\begin{smallmatrix}SU\\I\end{smallmatrix}$})]

Bas → DA

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}A\\AI\\M\\I\end{array}\right\}$

-gulíyang ka- 2. *'to be in wild confusion'*
[N]

Bas → V

gulút 1.2 *'make an incision in something'*
[A N ({$\begin{smallmatrix}SU\\I\end{smallmatrix}$})]

Bas → IAF

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\M\\I\\IAR\end{array}\right\}$

gúm-us 2(1) *'wrinkle, crumple'*
[(A) N]

Bas → DA

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\M\\I\\IAR\end{array}\right\}$

gúrit 1.2/1.3 *'hold on to something, hold hands, touch something'*
[A {$\begin{smallmatrix}N\\G\end{smallmatrix}$} (SU)]

Bas → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}IAF\\C\\AI\\DSA\end{array}\right\}$

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}M\\SIR\\R\end{array}\right\}$

gúpuk 2(1) *'break into pieces'*
[(A) N]

Bas → DA

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\M\\I\\IAR\end{array}\right\}$

gusá 12/6 *'have a tight feeling in the stomach from something one ate'*
[{$\begin{smallmatrix}PT\\E\end{smallmatrix}$}]

Bas → C

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}F\\M\end{array}\right\}$

gústu 6.2 *'like, want'*
[E N]
Sec → AI

gútum 6. *'be hungry'*
[E]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI M}

guúl 6.7 *'be worroed and sad'*
[E R]
Sec → M

gúyud 1.2 *'draw, tow'*
[A N (SU) (B) SO* C*]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI M I F R}

hábwà 1.2.4 *'remove something from a place especially from a container, without tipping it'*
[A N SO ({SU I})]
Bas → DA
Sec → {A AI M I F}

hádlà 1.2/8 *'play with a child to make it laugh or divert it'*
[A {N (SU) AS}]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI M I R}

hádluk 6(1.7/11) *'scare, frighten someone'*
[(A) E {R I}]
Bas → {DA IS}
Sec → {AI M DSA I}

hagákhak 1. *'laugh boisterously'*
[A]

Bas → C
Sec → {AI F}

hág-as 1.4(2) *'remove water or something watery from a place'*
[A (N) SO ({SU I}) G]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI M I F}

hagáwhaw 1.3 *'speak in a low, hardly audible voice'*
[A G (R)]
Bas → C
Sec → {M F}

hágbung 2(1) *'drop, let something heavy fall with a crash or thud, for something heavy to do so'*
[(A) N (SO) (G)]
Bas → {P C}
Sec → {AI M I IAR}

hágbung 1.2 *'fail someone in school'*
[A N (SO)]
Bas → {DA C}
Sec → {AI IAR F}

hágdaw 1.2 *'glean the left-overs after corn or rice harvests'*
[A N (SU) (B)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI M I F HO}

hágit 1.2.3 *'challenge to a fight or contest'*
[A N G (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI DSA M R I}

hágpat 1.4(2) *'separate something useless from the good'*
[A (N) SO (SU) (B)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI M I F}

hágù 6(1) *'be exhausted, exhaust someone'*
[(A) E]
Sec → {M I IAR}

hágù 1.2 *'exert effort'*
[A N]
Bas → {V IAF}
Sec → {I M}

háguk 1. *'snore'*
[A]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI M I}

hagᴘlhul 1. *'sob and cry'*
[A]
Bas → C
Sec → {M F}

hák-ad 1.2.4 *'take something out from inside something'*
[A N SO* (SU) (G)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI M I IAR DSA F}

háklap 1.2.5 *'lay out, spread something on top of something'*
[A N L (SU)]
Bas → P
Sec → {A AI M I F}

hakúp 1.2 11=12 *'scoop up with one hand'*
[A N I=PT (B) (SU)]

Bas → {DA C}
Sec → {AI M I F}

hákut 1.2.3(4) *'carry or haul something in several trips'*
[A N (SU) G* ({SU I}) (B)]
Bas → {DA V A}
Sec → {AI F M}

hálad 1.2.3 *'offer, give something as a sacrifice'*
[A N G]
Bas → {P C V}
Sec → {AI F}

hálay 1.2 *'hang clothes on the line'*
[A N (L) (SU) (C)]
Bas → P
Sec → {AI M F}

hálhal 1. *'for animals to pant with their mouth open'*
[A]
Bas → G
Sec → M

hálin 2(17) *'for something to sell'*
[N (ME)]
Sec → AI

háling 1.2 *'build a fire'*
[A N* ({SU I}) (B)]
Bas → {DA V A}
Sec → {AI M F}

hálub 1.2 *'make leaves pliable by heating them'*
[A N ({SU I}) (B)]

Bas → {DA, V}
Sec → {AI, M, I}

**halúg 1.2.11=12** *'embrace, hug'*
[A N I=PT (SU)]
Bas → {DA, C}
Sec → {AI, M, I, F, DSA, R}

**hálug 1.8.11=12** *'embrace, hug each other'*
[A AS I=PT*]
Bas → V

**halúk 1.2.11=12** *'kiss'*
[A N I=PT*]
Bas → {IAF, C}
Sec → {AI, DSA, M, I, R, F}

**háluk 1.8.11=12** *'kiss each other'*
[A AS I PT*]

**halúmhum 1.2** *'put solid food into the mouth'*
[A N]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI, M, F, I}

**halúthut 1.2** *'eat first with a slurping sound'*
[A N]
Bas → DA
Sec → {M, F, I}

**hámpul 1.2=11.3** *'put leaves on something for medicinal purpose'*
[A N=I G (SU)]
Bas → P
Sec → {AI, M, I, F}

**hamúg 1.2** *'moisten by sprinkling'*
[A N ({SU, I})]
Bas → IAF
Sec → {AI, M, I, F}

**hánaw 2.** *'disappear, vanish'*
[N]
Bas → I
Sec → {AI, M}

**hándum 6.2** *'recall, think fondly something memorable'*
[E N]
Bas → {DA, V}
Sec → {F, M}

**hangád 1.4** *'look up, turn the head up'*
[A (PT) G*]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, M, F, DSA, I}

**hánggap 1.2** *'breathe in, inhale deeply'*
[A N]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI, M, I, F}

**hángtud 2.** *'stay, last long'*
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, M, F}

**hangúp 1.2/1.8** *'embrace or greet with a joy especially upon arriving'*
[A N]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI, M, I, R}

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háng up 1.8 *'embrace or greet each other with joy especially upon arrival'*
[A AS]
Bas → V

háng us 1. *'breathe heavily'*
[A]
Bas → C

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

háng yù 1.2.4 *'ask for something'*
[A N SO (SU)]
Bas, Sec

háng yù 1.2.7 *'beseech, plead for'*
[A G R (SU)]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

háng yù 1.2.16 *'haggle the price down'*
[A N ME]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \\ I \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

han íg 1.2.5 *'when something is put on top of something else, put something between the two things as a protection for the things on top or the thing on the bottom'*
[A N L (SU)]
Bas → P
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} A \\ AI \\ M \\ I \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

háns ak 1.2.11 *'thrust, drive something with force so that it penetrates, using a downward motion'*
[A N I]
Bas → IAF

hán tuk 1(2) *'hit the jackpot in a game'*
[A (N)]

Bas → DA
Sec → AI

ha pà 1. *'lie on one's stomach'*
[A]
Bas → C
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

hap áw 1.4(2) *'take the uppermost layer off something'*
[A (N) $(\{^{SU}_{I}\})$]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

háp ay 2(1) *'comb the hair flat; for a thick cluster of something long and standing to fall or be bent at its base'*
[(A) (SU) N]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} A \\ AI \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

hap ín 1.2.5 *'lay something over something'*
[A N L (SU)]
Bas → P
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} A \\ AI \\ M \\ I \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

hap ít 1.5 *'drop by, stop in for a short while'*
[A L]
Bas → C
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ I \\ M \\ DSA \end{Bmatrix}$

hap ít 1.2.5 *'pick up, bring something on one's way somewhere'*
[A N L (SU) (B)]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} C \\ DA \\ P \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

háplas 1.2.5 *'apply a liquid or viscous material with broad strokes'*
[A N L (SU)]
Bas → P
Sec → {HO, A, AI, F, M, R, I}

hápù 2. *'get fatigue'*
[N]
Sec → M

hapúhap 1.2 *'stroke gently back and forth with little pressure'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → {DA, IAF}
Sec → {AI, M}

hápyud 1.2 *'rub gently moving hands in one direction'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI, M, I, F}

harág 2(3) *'for something tall to be leaning to one side'*
[N (G)]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, M}

hátag 1.2.3 *'give'*
[A N G (SU)]
Bas → {P, C}
Sec → {A, AI, F, R, HO}

háun 1.2.4 *'take things off the stove, fire'*
[A N SO* (SU) (B)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI, M}

-háwà pa- 1.4 *'leave, move away from a place'*
[A SO]

Bas → C
Sec → AI

háwan 5=4(1:2) *'clean an area'*
[(A) (N) (SU) L=SO]
Bas → {DA, C}
Sec → {AI, M, I, F}

háw-as 1.2.4 *'remove things from a confined space without moving the container'*
[A N SO (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI, M, I, DSA}

háwid 1.2/1.3 *'hold rigidly in place, hold on to something'*
[A N (SU)]
 G
Bas → IAF
Sec → {AI, M, I, R, F, DSA, I}

hayáng 1/2/1.2 *'put something convex down, lie on one's back, fall on one's back'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → {DA, C}
Sec → {AI, M, F, I}

hayún 1.12 *'swing the arms in walking'*
[A PT*]
Bas → {P, V}
Sec → {AI, M, F}

hibálag 1.2 *'meet someone'*
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI, SIR, R}

hibálag 1.8 *'meet each other'*
  [A AS]
  Bas → V

hibúlung 6.7 *'be surprised, be-wildered'*
  [E R]

hígdà 1. *'lie down'*
  [A]
  Bas → C
  Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

hígup 1.2 *'sip, take in liquid by sucking it up with air'*
  [A N (SO)]
  Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$
  Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

higút 1.2 *'tie something, tie something to something'*
  [A N ($\begin{Bmatrix} SU \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$)]
  Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} IAF \\ P \\ A \end{Bmatrix}$
  Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

híkap 1.2 *'touch, feel something with the hand or fingers'*
  [A N (SU)]
  Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$
  Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

híkug 1=2 *'commit suicide'*
  [A=N]
  Bas → V

hílab 12/6 *'feel a sharp sensation in the pit of the stomach due to hunger'*
  [$\begin{Bmatrix} PT \\ E \end{Bmatrix}$]
  Bas → C
  Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} F \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

hílak 1(7) *'cry'*
  [A (R)]
  Bas → C
  Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

hilám-us 1.2 *'wash the face'*
  [A N SU]
  Bas → $\overset{I}{IAF}$
  Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} A \\ AI \\ F \\ M \\ R \\ HO \end{Bmatrix}$

hílut 1.2 *'massage, set dislocated joints by massage'*
  [A N (SU)]
  Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$
  Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} HO \\ AI \\ M \\ I \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

hímù 2.13(1) *'turn into, become'*
  [(A) N PR]
  Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$
  Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

hímù 1.2 *'do, perform'*
  [A N]
  Bas → DA
  Sec → AI

hímù 1.2(5) *'conduct or hold an activity'*
  [A N]
  Bas → DA
  Sec → AI

hinám 6.7 *'be eager, intensely desirous'*
  [E R]
  Bas → V
  Sec → I

hináw 1.2 *'wash the hands'*
  [A N (SU)]
  Bas → $\overset{I}{IAF}$

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix} \text{A} \\ \text{AI} \\ \text{F} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{HO} \end{matrix}\right\}$$

**híngù 1.2.4** *'pull a tooth'*
[A N SO (SU)]

$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \text{DA}$$

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{F} \\ \text{IAR} \\ \text{I} \end{matrix}\right\}$$

**hinúlsul 6.7** *'repent for sins'*
[E R]

$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \text{V}$$

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \end{matrix}\right\}$$

**hiphíp 1.2** *'bribe'*
[A N SU]

$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \text{IAF}$$

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{DSA} \\ \text{F} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{R} \end{matrix}\right\}$$

**hípus 1.2** *'gather something up and put it away'*
[A N (SU)]

$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \text{DA}$$

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{F} \\ \text{I} \end{matrix}\right\}$$

**hísgut 1.7(3)** *'mention, say something in passing'*
[A R (G) (SU)]

$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \text{C}$$

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{F} \\ \text{I} \end{matrix}\right\}$$

**hísù 1.2.11** *'apply an oily substance to the hair'*
[A N I* (SU)]

$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \text{IAF}$$

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix} \text{A} \\ \text{AI} \\ \text{F} \\ \text{R} \\ \text{HO} \end{matrix}\right\}$$

**híwà 1.2/4** *'cut into small pieces or slices'*
[A $\{^\text{N}_\text{SO}\}$ (I) ($\{^\text{B}_\text{SU}\}$)]

**Bas** $\rightarrow$ $\left\{\begin{matrix} \text{DA} \\ \text{V} \end{matrix}\right\}$

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix} \text{A} \\ \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{IAR} \\ \text{F} \end{matrix}\right\}$$

**híwì 1.2** *'make a face at someone'*
[A G]

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{DSA} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{R} \end{matrix}\right\}$$

**húbad 2(1)** *'undo something tied, untie'*
[(A) (SU) N]

$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \text{DA}$$

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{F} \\ \text{IAR} \end{matrix}\right\}$$

**hubás 2.** *'dry up'*
[N]

$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \text{C}$$

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{F} \end{matrix}\right\}$$

**húbù 1.2** *'take off something one wears'*
[A N* (SO) (SU)]

$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix} \text{DA} \\ \text{V} \end{matrix}\right\}$$

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{F} \\ \text{R} \\ \text{IAR} \\ \text{I} \end{matrix}\right\}$$

**húgas 1.** *'wash anything but clothes'*
[A N ($\{^\text{SU}_\text{I}\}$) (B)]

$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix} \text{IAF} \\ \text{V} \end{matrix}\right\}$$

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix} \text{A} \\ \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{F} \\ \text{R} \\ \text{HO} \end{matrix}\right\}$$

**húgnu 2(3)** *'for structures to collapse'*
[N (G)]

$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \end{matrix}\right\}$$

húgpà 1.5 *'for insects to alight'*
 [A L]
 Bas → C

 Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

húgpung 1.2 *'take long things in the two hands and bunch them together'*
 [A N (SU)]
 Bas → DA

 Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ I \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

húgup 1.3 *'go somewhere in a large group'*
 [A G]
 Bas → C

 Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

húgyaw 1. *'for a crowd to roar in laughter, excitement and the like'*
 [A]
 Bas → C

 Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} F \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

húkdung 1(12) *'rest one's chin or forehead on something usually in meditation or grief'*
 [A (PT)]
 Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} V \\ P \end{Bmatrix}$

 Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

húkhuk 1.9(2) *'get money or valuables from someone for nothing in return'*
 [A (N) V]
 Bas → DA

 Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \\ F \\ M \\ R \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

hulám 1.2.4 *'borrow something'*
 [A N SO (SU)]
 Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} C \\ DA \end{Bmatrix}$

 Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ F \\ R \\ DSA \\ HO \end{Bmatrix}$

hulát 1.2 *'wait, expect something to happen'*
 [A N (SU)]
 Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$

 Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \\ I \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

húlbà 2. *'for the bottom or a piece or something horizontal to give way'*
 [N]

 Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ IAR \end{Bmatrix}$

húlbut 1.2.4 *'pull out something long from a place it has been inserted'*
 [A N SO* (SU) (B)]
 Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$

 Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ IAR \\ F \\ DSA \end{Bmatrix}$

húlip 1.2 *'patch up'*
 [A N (I) (SU)]
 Bas → IAF

 Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

húlpà 2. *'for a surface to lower'*
 [N]
 Bas → C

 Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

húlug 2(1.3) *'drop, fall freely'*
 [(A) (SU) N (G)]
 Bas → P

 Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ IAR \end{Bmatrix}$

humán 2(1) *'finish doing something'*
 [(A)$_{(\{^{SU}_I\})}$N]

Bas → DA

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\M\\F\\IAR\end{array}\right\}$

hunàhúnà 1.7 *'think'*
 [E R]

Bas → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}DA\\V\end{array}\right\}$

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\F\end{array}\right\}$

hungáw 2. *'for air to leak out'*
 [N]

Bas → C

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\F\\M\end{array}\right\}$

húnghung 1.3(7) *'whisper into the ear'*
 [A G (R) (SU)]

Bas → C

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\M\\F\\R\end{array}\right\}$

hungít 1.2 *'put something into the mouth'*
 [A N (G) (SU)]

Bas → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}C\\P\end{array}\right\}$

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\M\\F\\I\\R\end{array}\right\}$

húnung 1(2/10) *'stop doing something, cease forward action'*
 [A$_{(\{^N_B\})}$]

Bas → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}C\\DA\end{array}\right\}$

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\M\\F\end{array}\right\}$

húp-ak 2. *'peel, flake off'*
 [N]

Bas → C

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}T\\M\\IAR\end{array}\right\}$

hupás 2. *'for something to lose its aroma, powers, flavour and the like by being left uncovered'*
 [N]

Bas → C

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\M\\I\end{array}\right\}$

hupáw paN- 6. *'sigh'* ·
 [E]

Sec → AI

hupù 1. *'crouch down to stay hidden'*
 [A]

Bas → C

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\M\\I\\F\end{array}\right\}$

hurús 2. *'for the wind to blow hard'*
 [N]

Bas → C

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}M\\F\end{array}\right\}$

hurút 12 (1,9) *'consume, use up all of something'*
 [(AV) N (SU)]

Bas → DA

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\M\end{array}\right\}$

husù 2.4(2) *'pull out something that is filled tightly into something; for something filled tightly into something to work loose'*
 [(A) N SO]

Bas → DA

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\M\\I\\IAR\end{array}\right\}$

huúng 1.2 *'get food that hasn't been served'*
 [A N]

Bas → DA

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}DSA\\AI\\I\\F\\M\end{array}\right\}$

huút 2.5 'wedge tight, jampacked, fill up a space entirely'
[N L]
Bas → C
Sec → {M I SIR}

huwád 1.2.3 'pour something off into a container or a place'
[A N G (SU)]
Bas → P
Sec → .{AI M I F IAR}

huwás 6=4.2 'be relieved'
[E=SO N]
Bas → C
Sec → M

húy-ab 1. 'yawn'
[A]
Sec → {T AI F M I}

húyup 1.3(2) 'blow, for the air to blow, blow something away'
[A (N) C*]
Bas → {C DA}
Sec → {AI M F I}

íban 1.4(17) 'reduce, take something away'
[A (ME) SO (SU)]
Sec → {AI DSA M I IAR}

íbug 6.2 'feel an attraction for something'
[E N]
Sec → {AI M}

ibút 1.2.4 'pull out something rooted, stuck into something'
[A N SO* (SU)]

Bas → DA
Sec → {AI M I IAR F DSA}

ígham 1(3) 'clear the throat'
[A (G)]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI M I* F}

-ígi pa- 6(2) 'for a person to feel bad because someone else is shown more affection than he is, especially by being given something which he did not receive'
[E (N)]
Sec → {M F DSA}

ígking 1. 'jerk'
[A]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI M I}

igù 1.2 'hit a mark'
[A N SU]
I
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI IAR}

ígut 2. 'creak'
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI I M}

iháp 1.2/17
[A {ME N} (SU) (B)]
Bas → {DA C V AI M R F I}
Sec →

íhaw 1.2 *'slaughter an animal for food'*
[A N ( {SU / I} ) (B)]

Bas → { DA / C / V / AI / M / R / F / I }

Sec →

íla̋ 6.2 *'recognise, know who a person is'*
[E N]

Sec → { AI / SIR / R }

ílis 1.2 *'change clothing'*
[A N* (G) (SU)]

Bas → { V / P }

Sec → { AI / M / F }

ílis 1.11.2 *'change, replace something'*
[A I N (SU) (B)]

Bas → { IAF / V }

ílug 1.2/4 *'take away from someone's possession'*
[A N SO* (SU)]

Bas → DA

Sec → { AI / DSA / F / M / R }

ínat 2(1) *'stretch'*
[(A) (SU) N]

Bas → { DA / C }

Sec → { AI / M / I / IAR }

ingít 6(1) *'disappoint someone by not giving him what he expected'*
[(A) E]

Bas → DA

Sec → { AI / I }

íngkit 1.2/1.4 *'bite off a small piece with the front teeth'*
[A N (B)]
   SO

Bas → DA

Sec → { AI / M / I / F }

ingún 1.3.7 *'say, tell'*
[A G* (SU) R]
Bas → C
Sec → AI

-ingún pa- 1.3(2) *'head for, direct towards'*
[A (N) G]

Bas → { P / C }

Sec → AI

ímit 2(1) *'heat something'*
[(A) (SU) (B) N]

Bas → { DA / C / V }

Sec → { AI / M / I / F }

insúltu 1.9 *'insult'*
[A V]

Sec → { AI / DSA / R / M }

íntra 1.3 *'participate in a game, contest and the like'*
[A G]

Bas → C

Sec → { AI / M / F / I }

inúm 1.2/1.8.2 *'drink, drink liquor, take medicine'*
[A (AS) N*]

Bas → { DA / C }

Sec → { AI / M / SIR / F }

ipít 2.5 *'wedge in between two things'*

[(A) N L]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI / M / IAR}

**ípun 1.3/1.8** *'live or stay with someone'*
[A {C / AS}]
Bas → {C / V}
Sec → {AI / SIR / DSA / M / F}

**ípun 1.2.3** *'put things together'*
[A N G (SU)]
Bas → P
Sec → {AI / SIR / M}

**irúg 1.3** *'move, cause something to do so'*
[A (N) (SU) {G* / ME}]
Bas → {P / C}
Sec → {AI / M / I / IAR}

**iskápu 1.4** *'escape'*
[A SO (G)]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI / F}

**iskúyla 1(18)** *'attend classes, study in a school'*
[A (RV)]
Bas → {C / P}
Sec → {AI / M / F}

**-ísug paN- 6(3)** *'be fuming mad'*
[E (G)]

**íwag 1.5** *'illuminate with a movable source of light'*
[A S (I) (SU)]
Bas → IAF
Sec → {AI / M}

**iwít 2(4)** *'come on last'*
[N (SO)]
Sec → {AI / T}

**iyágak 1.** *'cry out in pain'*
[A]
Bas → C
Sec → AI

**kábit 1.3** *'cling to, hang on to'*
[A G]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI / F / M}

**kabù 1.2** *'fetch water'*
[A N* SU (B)]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI / F / M}

**kabús 2.** *'for something to slip off from a place it has been put or tied'*
[N]
Bas → C

**káb-ut 1.2** *'reach for'*
[A N (SU) (B)]
Bas → {DA / C}
Sec → {AI / DSA / M / I}

**kadaíya 2.** *'be of varied kind'*
[N]
Bas → V

**kagís 1.2.4** *'scrape'*
[A N SO ({SU / I})]
Bas → DA
Sec → {A / AI / M / I / F}

**kagulíyang 2.** *'be in noisy confusion'*
[N]
Bas → V

**kágut** 2. *'make a gnashing, grinding sound'*
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → M

**káhig** 1.2 *'bring something to one or push away'*
[A N ({SU / I}) (SO) (G)]
Bas → DA
Sec → { AI / M / I }

**kákha** 1.2 *'scrape, scratch something loose'*
[A N]
Bas → DA
Sec → { AI / M / F / I / HO }

**káli** 1.2 *'gather roots by digging'*
[A N ({SU / I}) (B)]
Bas → DA
Sec → { A / AI / F / M / HO }

**kalís** 1.2/1.4 *'flatten off something that heaps up to measure them exactly'*
[A {N / SO} {SU / I}]
Bas → DA
Sec → { A / AI / M }

**kálut** 1.12 *'scratch an itch'*
[A PT ({SU / I})]
Bas → DA
Sec → { AI / F / R }

**kámang** 1(14.3) *'creep, crawl'*
[A (MO) (G)]
Bas → C
Sec → { AI / M }

**kamáy** 1.3 *'summon by a wave of the hand'*

[A G (SU)]
Bas → C
Sec → { AI / DSA / R / I / M }

**kampánya** 1(10.3) *'campaign'*
[A (B) (G) (SU)]
Bas → C
Sec → { AI / M / F / R / HO }

**kámras** 1.2 *'scratch with the nails or claws'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → { C / DA }
Sec → { AI / DSA / M / I / R }

**kanáas** 2. *'make a rustling, rushing sound'*
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → M

**kanáug** 1.3.4 *'climb, bring down, get off from vehicle'*
[A SO* {MO / RV} (SU) (B)]
Bas → { C / DA / P }
Sec → { AI / F / M }

**kánta** 1.13(10) *'sing'*
[A PR* (B) (SU)]
Bas → { DA / C }
Sec → { AI / M / I / F / R }

**kapakapá** 1.12 *'flap the wings or arms'*
[A PT]
Bas → C
Sec → AI

kapín 2.17 *'be in excess or extra'*
[N ME]
Bas → C

kapún 1.2 *'castrate or spay domestic animals'* (ID)
[A N ({$^{SU}_{I}$})]

Bas → {$^{DA}_{IAF}$}

Sec → {$^{A}_{AI}_{F}_{HO}$}

kápuy 12/6 *'be tired'*
[{$^{E}_{PT}$}]

Bas → {$^{IAF}_{DA}$}

Sec → {$^{AI}_{T}_{M}$}

kárga 1.2.3 *'load, put in a conveɲance'*
[A N G (SU)]

Bas → {$^{P}_{V}$}

Sec → {$^{AI}_{F}_{HO}$}

kárga 2.17 *'carry a capacity'*
[N ME]
Bas → C
Sec → {$^{AI}_{F}$}

karínyu 1.3 *'express affection physically or with words'*
[A G]
Bas → C
Sec → {$^{R}_{F}_{M}$}

kasábà 1.3 *'scold'*
[A G (SU)]
Sec → {$^{AI}_{DSA}_{M}$}

kasál 1.2 *'officiate marriage rites'*
[A N]
Bas → DA
Sec → AI

-kasál pa- 1.2/8 *'marry someone'*
[A {$^{N}_{AS}$}]

Bas → {$^{IAF}_{V}$}
Sec → {$^{AI}_{M}$}

kastígu 1.2 *'inflict punishment on someone, usually physically'*
[A N]

Bas → {$^{DA}_{C}$}

Sec → {$^{AI}_{DSA}_{F}_{M}_{I}$}

kátag 2(1) *'spread, scatter out'*
[(A) (SU) N (L)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {$^{AI}_{M}_{I}$}

katáwa 1.9/1.7 *'laugh'*
[A {$^{V}_{R}$}]
Bas → C
Sec → {$^{AI}_{M}$}

kátkat 1.2-5 *'climb something that stands perpendicular'*
[A (MO) (I) N=L]

Bas → {$^{C}_{DA}_{P}$}

Sec → {$^{AI}_{M}_{F}$}

káun 1.2 *'eat'*
[A N]

Bas → {$^{DA}_{C}$}

Sec → {$^{AI}_{M}_{DSA}_{I}_{F}$}

káwat 1.2.4/9 *'steal something'*
[A N {$^{SO}_{V}$}]

Bas → DA

Sec → {$^{AI}_{M}_{DSA}_{F}_{R}$}

káy-ag 2(1) *'disarrange something that we put in order, scatter something put together neatly'*
[(A) N]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ IAR \end{Bmatrix}$

káyap 2.3 *'for something that leaves some sort of effect to spread'*
[N G]
Bas → C
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

-káyu paN- 1.2.4 *'ask for something'*
[A N SO (SU) (B)]
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

kayút 1.2 *'hold or touch something'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → IAF
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ SIR \\ R \\ DSA \end{Bmatrix}$

kayút 1.3 *'hold on to something'*
[A G]
Bas → C
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ T \\ F \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

kiaykíay 1. *'sway the hips'*
[A]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} C \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$

kibù 1(2) *'move'*
[A (N)]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → AI

kídhat 1.3.11=12 *'wink, signal with the eyes'*
[A G I=PT*]
Bas → C

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ F \\ R \\ DSA \end{Bmatrix}$

kídlap 2. *'glitter, sparkle, flash'*
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

kídnap 1.2 *'kidnap, abduct'*
[A N]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \end{Bmatrix}$

kíha 1.2(1) *'file a case in court'*
[A N (R)]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} P \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

kílaw 1.2 *'eat something raw or unripe'*
[A N]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ C \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

kilís 1.2 *'wash cereals'*
[A N$_{(\{^{SU}_{I}\})}$]
Bas → IAF
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} A \\ AI \\ F \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

kinahánglan 6.2 *'need, require'*
[E N]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$

kínhas 1.2 *'gather seashells on tidal flats'*
[A N (B)]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ HO \end{Bmatrix}$

kinù 2(1) *'shake something, pro-
duce sloshing sound when shook'*
[(A) (SU) N]

Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

kírig 2. *'go into violent convul-
sions'*
[N]

Bas → C

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

kisikísi 1. *'wriggle around as if
to get free'*
[A]

Bas → C

Sec → I

kiskís 1.2/1.4 *'scrape'*
[A $\{\begin{smallmatrix} N \\ SO \end{smallmatrix}\}$ (SU)]

Bas → DA

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

kúbra 1.2/17 *'get money coming to
one, collect a debt'*
[A $\{\begin{smallmatrix} N \\ ME \end{smallmatrix}\}$ (SO) (SU)]

Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} D \\ C \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ DSA \end{Bmatrix}$

kúhà 1.2.4 *'get, take away'*
[A N $(\{\begin{smallmatrix} SU \\ I \end{smallmatrix}\})$ SO* (B)]

Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ V \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \\ F \\ M \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

kúhit 1.2.11=12 *'touch someone
with the fingers to attract his
attention'*
[A N I=PT* (SU)]

Bas → DA

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \\ F \\ R \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

kulíkta 1.2/17.4 *'collect'*
[A $\{\begin{smallmatrix} N \\ ME \end{smallmatrix}\}$ SO (SU)]

Bas → DA

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \\ F \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

kulismaút 1. *'grimace in disgust
or satisfaction'*
[A]

Bas → C

kúlkug 1.2 *'shove something slen-
der into an opening just about
big enough for it and work it
around'*
[A N $(\{\begin{smallmatrix} SU \\ I \end{smallmatrix}\})$]

Bas → DA

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

kúlù 2. *'shrink in length or width'*
[N]

Bas → C

Sec → M

kulúb 1/21.2 *'lie on one's belly,
be overturned'*
[AN (SU)]

Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

kulúpug 1.2 *'attack in the manner
of a mother hen attacking some-
thing'*
[A N]

Bas → I

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

kumbinár 1.2.3 *'combine things
that belong together or comple-
ment each other'*
[A N G]

Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ P \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → { A, AI, F }

**kumídya** 1.3(7) *'play a joke on, tease someone'*
[A (R) G]
Bas → { V, C }
Sec → { AI, DSA, F, R }

**kúmkum** 1.2 *'hold something in the hand with the palm closed'*
[A N (SU̇)]
Bas → { DA, V, C }
Sec → { AI, F, M, I }

**kumpisál** 1.2(3) *'go to confession'*
[A N (G)]
Bas → { F, C }
Sec → { AI, F }

**kúmpra** 1.2 *'buy something in quantity, go shopping'*
[AN ({SU / I}) (B)]
Bas → DA
Sec → { A, AI, F, HO }

**kúmut** 1.2 *'claw, squeeze something'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → { AI, DSA, F, I, M, R }

**kúnhud** 2(1,ME) *'reduce, diminish'*
[(A) (ME) N]
Bas → { C, IAF }
Sec → { F, I, M }

**kunínit** 1.2 *'for a large number of agents to do something to one thing'*
[A N]
Bas → { IAF, C }

**kunsúlta** 1.2.7 *'consult, see someone for consultation'*
[A N R]
Bas → DA
Sec → { AI, F }

**kunút** 2. *'wrinkle'*
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → { AI, T, M, F }

**kupás** 2. *'for something to lose aroma'*
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → M

**kupù** 1. *'lower the head, cower'*
[A (PT)]
Bas → { C, P }
Sec → { AI, M, F }

**kupús** 2. *'shrivel, shrink'*
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → { AI, M }

**kúpya** 1.2(4.10) *'copy, imitate'*
[A N* (SO) (B)]
Bas → DA
Sec → { AI, R, F, M, DSA }

**kurapkuráp** 2. *'for lights to flicker'*
[N]
Bas → C

**kurát** 2(1) *'be startled or frightened'*
[E (R)]

kúrnir 2(1) 'trap someone or something'
[(A) N]
Bas → DA
Sec → { AI, DSA, M }

kuruskurús 1.2 'make squiggly or cross marks on something'
[A N (SU)]
Bas → IAF
Sec → { AI, DSA }

kusì 1.2/4.11=12 'pinch, pinch off from'
[A {N / (ME) SO} I=PT* (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → { AI, DSA, R, M, I }

kúsmud 1(3) 'pout and frown in displeasure or disapproval'
[A (G)]
Bas → DA
Sec → { AI, DSA, R, M, I }

kusukusú 1.2 'crumple or rub something in the hands'
[A N (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → { AI, F, I }

-kutána paN- 1.3.7 'ask a question, inquire about'
[A G R (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → { AI, F, M, R }

kútaw 1.2 'stir two liquids or a liquid and a powder to mix them, stir up liquid'
[A N ({SU / I})]
Bas → { DA, V }

Sec → { AI, F, M, I }

kútkut 1.2 'dig something up'
[A N ({SU / I}) (B)]
Bas → DA
Sec → { AI, M, F, DSA, I }

kútlù 1.2 'harvest rice'
[A N {SU, I, RV} (B)]
Bas → DA
Sec → { AI, F, M, HO }

kúut 1.2.4/9 'thrust one's hand into a small place to fish out something or just feel it'
[A N {SO / V} (SU)]
Bas → { C, DA }
Sec → { AI, F, M, DSA, I }

kuyáp 2. 'faint'
[N]
Bas → IAF
Sec → AI

kúyug 1.8.3 'go together'
[A AS G*]
Bas → { C, V }
Sec → { SIR, M, F }

kwínta 1.2/17 'compute, sum up accounts'
[A {N / ME} ({G}) (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → { AI, DSA, M, F, I, R }

láag 1.5 *'ream about for one
special purpose just for diver-
sion'*
[A L]
Bas → C
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ I \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

labá 1.2 *'wash clothing'*
[A N (B) $\begin{Bmatrix} SU \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$]

Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} IAF \\ C \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \\ HO \end{Bmatrix}$

labád 12(6) *'get, have a headache'*
[(E) PT]
Bas → C
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

lában 1.3 *'take sides with'*
[A G]
Bas → C
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

labáng 1.14.3 *'bring something
across'*
[A MO G]
Bas → P
Sec → AI

labáng 1.3/2=5 *'cross something,
go across'*
[A $\begin{Bmatrix} G \\ N=L \end{Bmatrix}$ (C)]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

labáw 2.16 *'jut out higher or
longer than something'*
[N NO*]
Bas → C
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

lábay 1.2.11 *'hit something with
something'*
[A N I (SU)]

Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} A \\ AI \\ DS \\ M \\ F \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

labáy 1.5 *'go, pass by something'*
[A I*]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} IAF \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

lábay 1.2.3 *'throw away'*
[A N G (SU)]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} P \\ DA \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \\ F \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

lábhag 12(2) *'get welts, splotches
on the body'*
[(N) PT]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} IAF \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

lábni 1.2.4 *'snatch, grab with a
jerk'*
[A N SO (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

labúk 1.2 *'for a chicken to
attack'*
[A N]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} IAF \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \\ R \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

láb-uk 1.2 *'swallow one's saliva'*
[A N*]
Bas → P
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ T \\ I \\ F \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

lábut hi- 1.2 'touch, meddle with something or someone, cause trouble or bother'
[A N]
Bas → IAF
Sec → {AI / DSA}

lábyug 2(1) 'swing vigorously with a sweeping arc'
[(A) (SU) N]
Bas → {C / DA}
Sec → {AI / I / M}

lágà 1.2 'boil water with something in it: coffee, medicine, herbs, etc.'
[A N ({SU/I}) (B)]
Bas → {DA / V}
Sec → {AI / M / F / I}

lagás 1.2 'pursue, run after'
[A N (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI / DSA / R / M}

lágdà 1.2 'baste, make temporary stitches prior to sewing'
[A N ({SU/I})]
Bas → IAF
Sec → {AI / F / M / I}

lagíw 1.4 'run away, escape from'
[A (MO) SO*]
Bas → {P / C}
Sec → {AI / F / M}

lágput 2(3) 'be thrown to a distance'
[N (G)]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI / M}

lagubú 2. 'be thudding in a hollow way'
[N]
Bas → C

lagumú 2. 'make a crunching, grinding sound'
[N]
Bas → C

lágut 6(7) 'get irritated, angry'
[E (R)]
Bas → V

lagutù 2. 'make a dull, thick cracking sound'
[N]
Bas → C

laín 1.4 'separate oneself from a group'
[A (N) (SU) SO*]
Bas → {C / P}
Sec → {AI / F}

lákad 1.2 'step over something'
(ID)
[A N]
Bas → {DA / IAF / C}
Sec → {AI / F}

lákra 2. 'make an impression on a surface'
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI / M / F}

laktáw 1.2 'miss, skip over'
[A N]
Bas → {IAF / C}
Sec → {AI / F / M / I}

lála 1.13.2 'weave leaves, straw, plastic'
[A PR N* (SU) (B)]
Bas → {V / DA / C}
Sec → {AI / F / HO}

lalán 1.2 *'eat something without the thing it usually accompanies'*
[A N]

Bas → { DA, C, V }

Sec → { M, F }

lálin 1.3(2) *'emigrate, transfer one's residence to a far place'*
[A (N) G (SO)]

Bas → { P, C }

Sec → AI

lális 1.8.7 *'argue about the rightness of something'*
[A AS R]
Bas → V

Sec → { AI, SIR, F }

lálug 1.2.3 *'feed slop to animals'*
[A N G (SU) (B)]

Bas → { P, V }

Sec → { AI, F, M, HO }

lámba 2.3 *'slam something long and hard against something'*
[(A) N G]
Bas → P

Sec → { AI, M, I, DSA, IAR }

lámbus 1.2 *'strike with something heavy, usually in a downward motion'*
[A N (I) (SU)]
Bas → IAF

Sec → { A, AI, DSA, M, R }

lampásu 1.2 *'polish a floor by rubbing a half coconut husk or something similar over it'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → IAF

Sec → { A, AI, F, M, HO }

lámpus 2. *'succeed'*
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → M

lánay 2(1) *'melt, become soft'*
[(A) (SU) N]
Bas → DA

Sec → { AI, M, IAR }

lándig 1.5 *'for boats or aeroplanes to land'*
[A L]
Bas → C

Sec → { AI, F }

lángan 1/2/1.2 *'delay, waste time'*
[A N (SU)]

Bas → { DA, V }

Sec → { AI, DSA, F, M, I }

lángsad 1.19 *'run for an elective position or office'*
[A T]
Bas → C

Sec → { AI, M }

langúy 1(4.3)/2=5 *'swim'*
[A { (SO) (G) }_{N=L}]

Bas → { DA, C }

Sec → { AI, F, M }

lángyaw 1.3 *'travel abroad'*
[A G*]
Bas → C

Sec → { AI, F }

lanít 1.2 *'grab something usually with speed'*
[A N ({ SU, G })]

Bas → { DA, C }

Sec → { AI, DSA, F, M, R }

**lápas** 1.5 *'go past a certain place'*
[A L]
Bas → C
Sec → { AI, M }

**lápaw** 2.16 *'go above or beyond something'*
[N NO]
Bas → C
Sec → { AI, M }

**lapús** 2.3 *'penetrate, pierce through the opposite side'*
[N G]
Bas → C
Sec → { AI, M }

**lápwa** 1.2 *'put something into boiling water, to blanch, sterilise or prepare it for further cooking'* (ID)
[A N (SU) (I) (B)]
Bas → IAF
Sec → { AI, A, F, M, I }

**lárag** 2. *'for leaves or flowers to wither and fall off'*
[N]
Sec → { AI, M, IAR }

**lárga** 1.3(4) *'for a passenger vehicle to leave, leave for a distant place'*
[A G* (SO)]
Bas → C
Sec → AI

**larút** 2. *'lose one's hair'*
[N]
Sec → { AI, T }

**lásti** 1.2.11 *'carry, ride with someone on a bike, or other vehicle meant for one'*

[A N I* (SO) (G)]
Bas → { P, C, AI }
Sec → { F, M }

**latà** 2(1) *'boil food until tender; become rotten'* (ID)
[(A) (SU) (B) N]
Bas → { IAF, V }
Sec → { AI, F, M, IAR }

**latagáw** 1. *'wander aimlessly'*
[A]
Bas → V

**látay** 1.5 *'go over a suspended walkway'*
[A L]
Bas → C
Sec → { AI, M }

**lawáy** 6.2 *'drool, feel very desirous of something one cannot have'*
[E N]
Bas → V
Sec → { F, I, M }

**lawíg** 1.2 *'assure livestock'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → P
Sec → { AI, F, M }

**láyas** 1.4/9 *'leave a place or someone to avoid something unpleasant'*
[A {SO, V}]
Bas → C
Sec → { AI, F, M }

**layát** 1.4.3/1.2-5 *'jump to a place; up, down or over'*
[A {SO G, N L}]
Bas → C
Sec → { AI, F, M }

láylay 12 *'be tired'*
[PT]
Sec → {T / M}

láyug 1.2/8 *'grapple with some-one'*
[A {N / AS} (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI / DSA / SIR / M}

liáb 1.2 *'grab someone by the collar'*
[A N]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI / DSA / M / I}

liád 1. *'bend or throw one's body backward'*
[A]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI / M}

libák 1.2 *'backbite, say bad things about someone when his back is turned or when he cannot understand'*
[A N]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI / DSA / F / M / R}

libáng ka- *'defecate'*
[A N*]
Sec → {AI / F / M}

líbug 6/12 *'be confused'*
[{PT / E} (R)]
Bas → V
Sec → {AI / M}

líbut 1.2.5 *'bring something around a place'*
[A N L (SU)]
Bas → P

Sec → {AI / M / F}

líbut 1.5/2=5 *'go around a place'*
[A {L / N=L}]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI / M / I / F}

líbwas 1.2 *'put a new roof on a house'*
[A N ({SU / I})]
Bas → {IAF / V}
Sec → {AI / M / F}

lídgid 1.2 *'grate'*
[A N ({SU / I}) (B)]
Bas → {DA / V / A}
Sec → {AI / M / F}

lígid 1/2/1.2 *'roll, roll something'*
[A N (SU) (SO) (G)]
Bas → {C / DA}
Sec → {AI / M / I}

lígù 1.2 *'take a bath, bathe someone'*
[A N* ({SU / I})]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI / F / M / R}

lígwat 1.2 *'pry something off or open'*
[A N ({SU / I})]
Bas → IAF
Sec → {AI / M / F}

líhuk 1(2) *'move, cause something to move'*
[A (N) (SU)]
Bas → {C, DA}
Sec → {AI, M, I}

likáy 1.4(2) *'avoid something, someone's company'*
[A (N) SO]
Bas → {C, DA}
Sec → {AI, M, I}

likì 2. *'crack'*
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, T, M, I}

likù 1.3 *'turn, change directions'*
[A G*]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, I}

líkus 1.3 *'be coiled around something'*
[A G]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, M, F}

lìlì 1.2 *'peep'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → {DA, C}
Sec → {AI, DSA, M, F, I, R}

límbag 1. *'writhe, wriggle, especially from stomach pain'*
[A]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, M, I}

-limbáwut paN- 6/12/6.12 *'for hair to stand on end, get goose bumps'*
[<E PT>]

límbung 1.9 *'cheat, deceive'*
[A V]
Sec → {AI, DSA, M, F, I}

límpiya 1.2 *'polish shoes'*
[A N* ({SU, I})]
Bas → {IAF, V}
Sec → {AI, F, I, HO, M}

limúd 1.3/1.7 *'deny, conceal something upon being confronted'*
[A G]
   R
Bas → C
Sec → AI

limúgmug 1(11) *'rinse the mouth out'*
[A (I)]
Bas → V
Sec → {AI, F, HO}

límut 6(2) *'forget'*
[E (N)]
Bas → IA
Sec → AI

lingáw 6(1,11) *'entertain, amuse'*
[(A) (SU) E (I)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI, M, I}

línggà 2. *'for boats to roll'*
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, M, I}

língì 1.3 *'turn the head toward'*
[A G]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, M, I, F, R}

língkud 1.5 *'sit down'*
[A L]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, F, M}

lingù 1(3) *'shake one's head to say no or in hopelessness or resignation'*
[A (G)]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, I, M, F}

linù 1.2 *'slosh liquid around inside something'*
[A N ({$\begin{smallmatrix}SU\\I\end{smallmatrix}$})]
Bas → IAF
Sec → {AI, I, M, F}

lípay 6(1) *'be happy, glad, make someone happy, glad'*
[(A) E]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI, M}

lipudlípud 1.7(3) *'hide something by circumlocution or by covering up'*
[A (G) R]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, F}

lípung 6. *'become dizzy'*
[E]
Sec → M

lisá 12 *'sprain or dislocate a joint'*
[PT]
Sec → M

lísang 6(1:11) *'terrify, frighten severely'*
[(A) (I) E]

lísù 1(2) *'turn something to rotate on its axis'*
[A (N) ({$\begin{smallmatrix}SU\\I\end{smallmatrix}$})]
Bas → DA

Sec → {AI, M, I}

lít-ad 1. *'bend the body, writhe'*
[A]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, M, I, F}

liwát 2.16 *'take after someone'*
[N NO]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, M}

lubád 2(3) *'fade, for colours to run'*
[N (G)]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, M, IAR}

lúbag 1.2 *'twist something'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI, DSA, M, I, IAR}

lúbù 1.2 *'remove grains of corn from the cob'*
[A N (SU) (B)]
Bas → {DA, V}
Sec → {AI, F}

lubúg 1.5 *'for a person to sit with the rump smack on the ground or for an animal to sit or lie with its limbs flat on the ground'*
[A L]
Bas → C
Sec → {M, F, I}

lubúk 1.2 *'pound with a pestle'*
[A N ({SU}) I (B)]
Bas → {DA, V}
Sec → {AI, F, M, I}

lubún 2.5 *'sink into soft mud'*
[(A) N L*]

Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} P \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ IAR \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

lubúng 1.2 *'bury'*
[A* N]

Bas → P

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

lúgsung 1.3 *'go, bring downhill, to town, go downhill for something'*
[A ${\{(MO)\ (SU)\} \atop (RV)}$ G* (SO)]

Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} C \\ P \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

lúgud 1.2 *'rub the eyes'*
[A N]

Bas → DA

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

lúgud 1.2.4 *'rub the skin to remove dirt'*
[A N SO $(\{{SU \atop I}\})$]

Bas → DA

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ R \\ HO \end{Bmatrix}$

lúgus 1.2 *'rape'*
[A N]

Bas → DA

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \end{Bmatrix}$

luhúd 1. *'kneel'*
[A]

Bas → C

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

lukát 1.2.4 *'redeem something pawned or mortgaged'*
[A N SO* (ME) (SU)]

Bas → DA

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ A \end{Bmatrix}$

lúkdu 1.2 *'carry a load on the head'*
[A N (SU)]

Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

lúksu 1(4.3/2-5) *'jump'*
[A ${\{(SO)\ (G)\} \atop N=L}$]

Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} C \\ DA \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

lúkut 1.2 *'roll up, cause something to do so'*
[A N (SU)]

Bas → DA

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

lúmbà 1.8 *'race, have a race'*
[A AS (SO) (G)]

Bas → V

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ R \\ SIR \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

lúmlum 1.2 *'sit on eggs'*
[A N]

Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} IAF \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

lúng-ag 1.2 *'boil rice or any carbohydrates until the product is cooked and dry'*
[A N $(\{{SU \atop I}\})$ (B)]

Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} A \\ AI \\ F \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**lúnud 2.** *'for something to sink'*
[N]

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**lúnud 1.2.3** *'put something to gether with something'*
[A N G (SU)]
Bas → P
Der → AI

**lúnup (5)** *'flood'*
[(L)]

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

**lupád 1(4.3/2-5)** *'fly'*
[A $\{$(SO) (G)$\}$ (N=L)]
Bas → C

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

**lúp-ad 1.2** *'spit'*
[A N* (G)]
Bas → P

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \\ M \\ I \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

**lúpig 1.2** *'overpower, outclass'*
[A N]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**lúp-ug 1.** *'slump down to one's feet'*
[A]
Bas → C
Sec → AI

**lúsnù 2.** *'collapse'*
[N]

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**lusút 1/2.5** *'pass, go through'*
[$\{$A N$\}$ L]
Bas → C

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

**lutás 2(1)** *'wean'*
[(A) (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**lutáw 2.** *'float'*
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**lútù 1.2/1.13/1.2.13** *'cook'*
[A (PR N) ($\{$SU I$\}$) (B)]

Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} V \\ DA \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ A \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

**lúub 1.2** *'brood on eggs'*
[A N]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} IAF \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

**lúuk 1.2** *'strangle'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → DA

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \\ M \\ I \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

**luúm 1.2** *'repress, keep to oneself'*
[A N]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} C \\ P \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

**lúun 1.3/8** *'live together in the same house or room'*
[A $\{$G AS$\}$]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} C \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → { AI, DSA, M, F }

**luwás** 2.4(1) *'save'*
[(A) N SO*]
Bas → DA
Sec → AI

**mamà** 1.2 *'chew betel nut'*
[A N*]
Bas → { C, DA, V }
Sec → { AI, F, M, I }

**mandár** 1.3(7) *'command, give an order'*
[A (R) G]
Bas → C
Sec → { AI, DSA, F, M, I, R }

**mantinír** 1.2 *'make do with, content oneself with something less than the best'*
[A N]
Bas → { V, P }
Sec → { AI, F }

**mártsa** 1(4.3) *'march'*
[A (SO) (G)]
Bas → { V, C }
Sec → { AI, M, F }

**masáhi** 1.2 *'massage'* (ID)
[A N (SU)]
Bas → { DA, IAF }
Sec → { AI, M, F, R }

**matá** 1. *'wake up, be awake'*
[A]

Bas → C
Sec → { AI, F, M }

**matáy** 2. *'die'*
[N]
Sec → AI

**matikúd** 6.2/6.7 *'notice, become aware of something'*
[E N]
  R
Sec → AI

**-maú ka-** 6.2 *'know how to do something'*
[E N]
Sec → AI

**máymay** 1.3 *'advise, admonish someone'*
[A G (R) (SU)]
Bas → { C, V }
Sec → { AI, M, F, I }

**míngaw** *'feel homesick, miss someone'*
[E (N)]
Bas → DA
Sec → AI

**mínyù** 1.8 *'get married'*
[A AS*]
Bas → V
Sec → AI

**múdmud** 1.13.3 *'press or bury one's face hard against something'*
[A PT G (SU)]
Bas → P
Sec → { AI, M, I }

**múd-uk** 1(3) *'have a sour look on the face from being in a bad mood'*
[A (G)]
Bas → C
Sec → { M, I, F }

**múlta** 2(1.17) *'pay a fine, impose a fine'*
[(A) N (ME)]

Bas → {IAF, C}

Sec → {AI, M, F, R}

Bas → C

Sec → {AI, F, M}

**mulú 1(3.7)** *'complain about grievances or what one feels'*
[A (G) (R)]
Bas → V
Sec → {AI, F, M, I}

**páak 1.2** *'bite, sting'*
[A N]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI, DSA, R, M, I}

**mùmù 2.3(1)** *'bump the mouth against something'*
[(A) (SU) N G]
Bas → P
Sec → {AI, M, I, IAR}

**pághut 1(3)** *'bark'*
[A (G)]
Bas → {DA, C}
Sec → {AI, M, I, F, DSA}

**-muritsíng ká- 2.** *'be smeared all over'*
[N]
Bas → V

**páhak 2(1)/4(1)** *'make a gash, slash or gorge a piece out of something'*
[(A) {N, SO}]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI, M, I, IAR}

**ngangá 1(12)** *'open the mouth'*
[A (PT)]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, F, M}

**ngísi 1(3)** *'grin'*
[A (G)]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, F, M, I}

**páhid 1.4(2)** *'wipe slightly to remove something'*
[A (N) SO ({SU, I})]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI, M, I, F, DSA, HO}

**ngútngut 2.** *'pulsate with pain'*
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → I

**pahúlay 1(4)** *'rest, take a rest'*
[A (SO)]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, M, F}

**numinár 1.2.19** *'nominate'*
[A N T (SU)]
Bas → P
Sec → AI

**nusnús 1.2.3** *'rub something back and forth on something else with pressure'*
[A (PT)]

**paílub 6(2)** *'endure, be patient with'*
[E (N)]
Bas → V

Sec → {AI, M, F}

**país** 1.2 *'cook something by wrapping it in leaves and burying it in live coals'*
[A N ({SU / I})]

Bas → {IAF, V}

**pákas** 1.2 *'slice fish in two, lengthwise, to dry it'*
[A N ({SU / I}) (B)]

Bas → {DA, V}

Sec → {AI, M, F}

**pákpak** 1.2 *'peel off, shell'*
[A* N (SU) (B)]

Bas → {IAF, V}

Sec → AI

**páksì** 1.2.4 *'rip off something that is adhering firmly to something'*
[A N SO* (SU) (B)]

Bas → DA

Sec → {AI, M, I, DSA}

**páktul** 1.2/1.12/1.2.13 *'knock the head with something'*
[A N PT ({SU / I})]

Bas → IAF

Sec → {AI, DSA, M, I, IAR}

**pakúng** 1.12.3/1.2.3 *'bump a small part of the head against something'*
[A PT G] N

Bas → P

Sec → {AI, M, I}

**pákyaw** 1.2 *'hire for a whole job'*
[A N (M)]

Bas → DA

Sec → {AI, F, M, I, HO}

**pákyaw** 1.2 *'buy the whole lot'*
[A N (ME) (SU) (B)]

Bas → DA

Sec → {AI, F, M, I, HO}

**pálà** 1.2 *'erase'*
[A N ({I / SU}) (SO)]

Bas → DA

Sec → {A, AI, M, IAR}

**palánggà** 1.2 *'love and care for someone'*
[A N]

Bas → {DA, C}

Sec → {M, R}

**pálid** 1.2(3) *'for the wind to blow something away'*
[A N (G)]
Bas → DA
Sec → M

**palíng** 1.2 *'for something not rooted or fixed at the base to fall over to its side'*
[A N]

Bas → DA

Sec → {AI, M, I, IAR}

**palít** 1.2 *'buy'*
[A N ({SO / B}) ({ME / I}) (SU)]

Bas → {DA, C}

Sec → {AI, A, F, M, R, HO}

**pálpal** 1.2/1.12/1.2.12 *'hit some-one on the open palm'*
[A N $({\{^{SU}_{I}}})$]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

**pálung** 2(1.9) *'extinguish a fire, turn off a light'*
[(A) N (V) (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**palús** 2.4(1) *'cause something loosely tied or attached to slip off'*
[(A) (SU) N SO*]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**pálut** 2. *'for the skin to get chafed'*
[N]
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} T \\ M \\ IAR \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

**pamául** 12/6 *'for the muscle to be sore'*
[$\{^{PT}_{E}\}$]
Bas → IAF

**pamínaw** 1.3 *'listen, hear'*
[A G (SU)]
Bas → DA

**panamílit** 1.4 *'bid farewell'*
[A SO (SU)]
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

**pangádi** 1(19) *'pray'*
[A (T) (B)]
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**pángag** 2. *'lose teeth'*
[N]

**pangághu** 1. *'sigh'*
[A]
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**pangánduy** 1.2 *'crave, desire something very much'*
[A N]
Bas → BA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

**pángdul** 1. *'stub one's toe'*
[A]
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ IAR \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**pángkà** 2.5(1) *'bump against some-thing'*
[(A) N L]
Bas → P
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ SIR \\ IAR \\ M \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

**pángkù** 1.2 *'knot the hair'*
[A N* (SU)]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**páng-us** 1.2 *'chew sugarcane'*
[A N]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**pápha** 1.2/4 *'brush away dust or particles from a surface with the open palm'*
[A N SO $({\{^{SU}_{I}}})$]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ I \\ M \\ F \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

**pára** 1(10) *'for a vehicle to stop'*
[A (B)]
Bas → C

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$$Sec \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix}AI\\F\\M\end{matrix}\right\}$$

**paráyig 1.3** *'ask for affection by showing affection'*
[A G]
Bas → C
$$Sec \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix}AI\\F\\M\\R\end{matrix}\right\}$$

**pasá 1.2** *'press clothes which have not been laundered'*
[A N $_{(\{_I^{SU}\})}$]
Bas → IAF
$$Sec \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix}AI\\F\\M\\I\end{matrix}\right\}$$

**pása 1.2.3** *'pass something to some-one'*
[A N G (SU)]
Bas → P
$$Sec \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix}AI\\F\\I\\R\end{matrix}\right\}$$

**pás-an 1.** *'carry something over the shoulder'*
[A N (SU) (SO) (G)]
$$Bas \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix}DA\\V\end{matrix}\right\}$$
$$Sec \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix}AI\\F\\M\\I\end{matrix}\right\}$$

**pasangíl 1.9.7** *'impute someone with a fault'*
[A V R]
$$Sec \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix}AI\\DSA\\F\\M\\R\end{matrix}\right\}$$

**pasár 1.2** *'pass an exam'*
[A N]
Bas → DA
Sec → AI

**pasíyu 1.5(2)** *'take a leusurely walk, stroll, ride'*
[A (N) L]
$$Bas \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix}P\\C\end{matrix}\right\}$$

$$Sec \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix}AI\\F\\M\end{matrix}\right\}$$

**páspas 1.2.4** *'drive flies away with a fly whisk'*
[A N SO $_{(\{_I^{SU}\})}$]
Bas → DA
$$Sec \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix}AI\\F\\M\\I\end{matrix}\right\}$$

**páspas 1.4(2)** *'dust off something with a duster'*
[A (N) SO $\{_I^{SU}\}$]
Bas → DA
$$Sec \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix}AI\\F\\M\\I\\HO\end{matrix}\right\}$$

**pásù 2(1.11)** *'injure something by burning it or subjecting it to something that gives a similar effect'*
[(A) N (I)]
Bas → IAF
$$Sec \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix}AI\\IAR\end{matrix}\right\}$$

**pasúk 2.3(1)** *'stuff or place something in a small enclosed place'*
[(A) N G (SU)]
Bas → P
$$Sec \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix}AI\\I\\M\end{matrix}\right\}$$

**patád 1.3** *'bet, place a bet'*
[A G $_{(\{_I^{ME}\})}$ (SU)]
Bas → C
$$Sec \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix}A\\AI\\M\end{matrix}\right\}$$

**pátas 1.2** *'even up a score, debt, wrong'*
[A N]
Bas → DA
$$Sec \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix}I\\SIR\\M\end{matrix}\right\}$$

**patáy 1.2** *'kill, slay'*
[A N $_{(\{_I^{SU}\})}$]

Bas → {DA / C}

Sec → {AI / R}

**pátid 1.2.11=12 'kick'**
[A N I=PT* (SU)]
Bas → IAF
Sec → {AI / DSA / R / M / I}

**pátung 1(2)5 'place oneself or something on top of something else'**
[A (N) L (SU)]
Bas → {P / C}
Sec → {A / AI / DSA / M / I}

**páypay 1.3 'fan someone, oneself'**
[A G {SU / I}]
Sec → {AI / M / I / R}

**píang 2.12 'dislocate, sprain, fracture someone'**
[(A) N PT (I)]
Bas → IAF
Sec → {AI / DSA / I / IAR / M}

**pígà 1.2 'press, squeeze something'**
[A N (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI / M / I}

**píkas 1.2(10/8) 'split, cut something into halves'**
[A ({B / AS}) N ({SU / I})]
Bas → {DA / V}
Sec → {AI / I / M}

**píkpik 1.2.12/1.2/1.12 'pat, tap lightly on the body'**
[A N PT (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI / F / M / I}

**pikú 2(1)/4(1) 'for something pliant to bend into a position where it stays, cause it to do so'**
[(A) {N / SO} (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI / M / IAR / I}

**píldi 2.4(1.17) 'lose in a contest'**
[(A) N SO* (ME)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI / M / IAR}

**píli 1.2 'choose, pick a choice'**
[A N ({SO / B})]
Bas → {V / DA}
Sec → {AI / F / DSA / M / S}

**pilít 2.5 'stick'**
[N L]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI / F / M / I}

**pilù 1.3 'look down on, have a low regard for someone'**
[A G]
Sec → AI

**pilúk 1(12) 'blink the eyes'**
[A (PT)]
Bas → P
Sec → {AI / M / HO}

pinál 1. 'be labouring for breath in one's deathbed'
[A]
Bas → V

píng-it 1. 'grimace, usually in pain or suffering'
[A]
Bas → C
Sec → { AI, M, I, F }

píslit 1.2 'press something hard with the fingers'
[A N (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → { AI, M, I }

pitì 2. 'resound with slapping, crackling or popping sound'
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → { AI, M, I }

pitík 2. 'for the heart or pulse to beat'
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → { AI, M, I }

pítu 1(3) 'blow a whistle, usually as a signal'
[A (G)]
Bas → C
Sec → { AI, M, F, R }

píyung 1/12/1.12 'close the eyes'
[<A PT>]
Bas → { DA, C }
Sec → { AI, M, F }

prángka 1.3.7 'tell someone frankly'
[A G R]
Bas → C
Sec → { AI, M, F }

prínda 1.2(3) 'mortgage, pawn something'
[A N (G) (ME) (SU)]
Bas → P
Sec → { AI, M, F, DSA, IAR, I }

priparár 1.2 'prepare, get something ready'
[A N (SU) (B)]
Bas → { DA, V }
Sec → { AI, F }

prítu 1.2 'cook something in deep fat'
[A N (I) (SU) (B)]
Bas → { V, DA }
Sec → { AI, M, F }

pruklamár 1.2.19 'announce something officially'
[A N T]
Bas → P
Sec → AI

prumút 1.2.3/19 'promote to a higher position in a job or grade'
[A N {G/T}]
Bas → P
Sec → AI

puása 1. 'fast'
[A]
Bas → V
Sec → { AI, F, M }

púdpud 1.2 'wear down or decay at the ends or tips'
[A N]
Bas → DA
Sec → { M, I, IAR }

púdyut 1.2 'pick something up or pinch something'
[A N (SU) (B)]
Bas → DA

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{F} \end{Bmatrix}$$

**púgà** 1.2.4 *'squeeze to extract juice'*
[A N* SO (SU)]

$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{DA} \\ \text{V} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{F} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{I} \end{Bmatrix}$$

**pugás** 1.2.5 *'plant grains or seeds in a hole'*
[A N L (SU)]

$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{P} \\ \text{V} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{F} \\ \text{M} \end{Bmatrix}$$

**pugúng** 1.2 *'hold or keep in place, restrain the movement of'*
[A N {$_{\text{I}}^{\text{SU}}$}]

$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \text{IAF}$$

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{F} \\ \text{M} \end{Bmatrix}$$

**pugúng** 1.2 *'control someone, one-self'*
[A N]

$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{IAF} \\ \text{V} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \end{Bmatrix}$$

**púkaw** 1.2 *'wake someone up'*
[A N (SU)]

$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \text{DA}$$

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{DSA} \\ \text{F} \\ \text{M} \end{Bmatrix}$$

**pulá** 6. *'to blush'*
[E]
Sec → T

**púlaw** 1(10) *'stay up very late at night or the whole night through'*
[A (B)]

$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{C} \\ \text{V} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{F} \\ \text{M} \end{Bmatrix}$$

**púli** 1.2 *'take the place of'*
[A N (SU)]

$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{IAF} \\ \text{C} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{F} \\ \text{R} \\ \text{I} \end{Bmatrix}$$

**púling** 2. *'have a foreign body in the eye'*
[N]
Sec → AI

**púl-ung** 1.2 *'lop off'*
[A N ({$_{\text{I}}^{\text{SU}}$})]

$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \text{IAF}$$

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{F} \\ \text{I} \end{Bmatrix}$$

**-pulús pahiN-** 1.2 *'make use of, take advantage of'*
[A N]

$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \text{IAF}$$

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \end{Bmatrix}$$

**púnduk** 1(2) *'gather, assemble together in a group'*
[A (N) (SU)]

$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \text{DA}$$

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{F} \end{Bmatrix}$$

**púngkul** 2(1)/12(1) *'get amputated'*
[(A) {$_{\text{PT}}^{\text{N}}$}]

$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \text{IAF}$$
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \text{AI}$$

**pungús** 1.2 *'gather the hair and tie it in a knot'*
[A N* (SU)]

$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \text{DA}$$

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{F} \\ \text{M} \end{Bmatrix}$$

**pungút** 6(7/2) *'become angry, highly irritated'*
[E ({$_{\text{R}}^{\text{N}}$})]

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \text{M}$$

**punít** 1.2 *'pick up with the hands'*
[A N (SU) (SO)]

Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ C \\ AI' \\ F \\ M \\ DSA \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec →

**punù** 1.2.3/1.17.3 *'add something to'*
[A $\{_{ME}^{N}\}$ G (SU)]
Bas → P
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**punù** 2.5(1) *'fill up a container or space; be full of something, all covered with something'*
[(A) (SU) N L]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**puphu** 1.2 *'scoop up with the hands'*
[A N (SU) (B)]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

**pùpù** 1.2.4 *'pick fruit, leaves, flowers from a tree by breaking off the peduncle'*
[A N SO* (B) (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**púrmal** 1. *'behave properly'*
[A]
Bas → C
Sec → M

**pusà** 2(1) *'crush or squash something soft'*
[(A) N (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ I \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**púsdak** 1.2(3) *'let something fall with a crash either by clammering it down or just dropping it if it is heavy'*
[A N (G) (SU)]
Bas → P

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \\ M \\ I \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

**púsgay** 2. *'break into many pieces, shatter'*
[N]
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ IAR \end{Bmatrix}$

**pústa** 1.3 *'bet'*
[A G $(\{_{ME}^{I}\})$ (SU)]
Bas → C
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} A \\ AI \\ F \\ M \\ R \\ DSA \end{Bmatrix}$

**-pustúra paN-** 1(10) *'get all dressed up'*
[A (B)]
Sec → AI

**puták** 1. *'for chickens to keep squawking'*
[A]
Bas → C
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

**pútu** 2. *'bankrupt'*
[N]
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ IAR \end{Bmatrix}$

**putukputúk** 1. *'for the heart to throb'*
[A]
Bas → C

**putúl** 2/4 *'cut'*
[(A) $(\{_{I}^{SU}\})$ {(ME) SO} (B)]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} A \\ AI \\ M \\ I \\ IAR \end{Bmatrix}$

**putús** 1.2 *'wrap something'*
[A N (SU) (B) (I)]

Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \\ M \\ I \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

**putús** 2.11 *'be full of or covered with'*
[N]

**-putús paN-** 1.2 *'pack up for a journey'*
[A N* (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

**púu** 2(1) *'exterminate all things of a certain kind'*
[(A) N]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ IAR \end{Bmatrix}$

**púypuy** 6/12 or 6.12 *'for the muscle to become weak from fatigue or nervousness'*
[<E PT>]
Bas → C
Sec → T

**puyù** 1.5(8) *'live, reside, stay somewhere; live together with someone'*
[A (AS) L]
Bas → C
Sec → AI

**puyù** 1. *'become still, refrain from moving'*
[A]
Bas → C
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

**ribyú** 1.2 *'review'*
[A N]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

**riklámu** 1.7(3) *'complain'*
[A (G) R]
Bas → C
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**rikumindár** 1.2.3 *'recommend someone or something'*
[A N G (SU)]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} F \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**rimídiyu** 1. *'acquire something for one's needs'*
[A N (SO)]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} C \\ DA \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

**riprisintár** 1.2.5 *'represent'*
[A N L (SU)]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} IAF \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → AI

**sáad** 1.7(3) *'promise'*
[A (G) R (SU)]
Bas → C
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

**sáb-it** 2.5(1) *'hang something on something small, for something to get caught on something'*
[(A) (SU) N L]
Bas → P
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ IAR \end{Bmatrix}$

**sáblay** 2.5(1) *'put something that folds over something else'*
[(A) N L (SU)]
Bas → P
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

**sáblig** 1.2.3 *'throw or splash water'*
[A N G (SU)]
Bas → P
Sec → {AI M I DSA R F}

**sábud** 1.2.5 *'sow, sprinkle seed on beds'*
[A N L (SU)]
Bas → {V P}
Sec → {AI M F}

**sábud** 2.5(1) *'catch something against an obstruction'*
[(A) (SU) N L]
Bas → P
Sec → {AI M I IAR}

**sábut** 1.8.7 *'make, come to an agreement'*
[A AS R]
Bas → V
Sec → {AI SIR M}

**sabút** 6(3.7) *'understand'*
[E (G) (R)]
Sec → {AI R}

**ságà** 1.2 *'string things into groups, usually for sale'*
[A N (SU) (B)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI M I F}

**-ságad pa-** 1.2 *'let something be, neglect something'*
[A N]
Bas → {IAF V}
Sec → {AI M I F}

**sagáng** 1.2 *'fend off, ward off or block a thrust or blow'*
[A N ({SU I})]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI M}

**sághid** 1.3/1.2,3/2.3 *'brush, come into light contact'*
[A N G]
Bas → {P C}
Sec → {AI M I}

**ságpà** 1.2.11=12 *'slap, strike the face with the open palm'*
[A N I=PT* (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI DSA M I R}

**ságul** (1)2.3 *'mix something with something else'*
[(A) N G (SU)]
Bas → {P DA V}
Sec → {AI SIR M F IAR}

**sagúyud** 2. *'be trailing along with one and being pulled at an elevation and the other end being dragged'*
[N]
Bas → V

**saká** 1.14 *'climb to get something'*
[A MO G (SU) (B)]
Bas → DA
Sec → AI

**saká** 1.14 *'bring something up'*
[A MO G (SU)]
Bas → P
Sec → AI

**saká** 1.3/2=3 *'climb'*
[A {G N=G}]
Bas → C

Sec → {AI / F / M}

**sakáy** 1.11(2/8) *'put something, ride, get on a vehicle'*
[A {(N) (SU) / (AS)} I]

Bas → {C / P / V}

Sec → {SIR / F / M}

**sákup** 1.2 *'come upon someting doing something'*
[A N]
Sec → AI

**sálà** 1.2 *'strain, filter liquids'*
[A N ({SU / I})]

Bas → DA

Sec → {AI / M / I}

**saláag** 2.5 *'lose one's way'*
[N L]
Sec → AI

**sálay** 2.5 *'for something that fell to be caught; stop something not reaching the ground'*
[N L]
Sec → AI

**sálbar** 1.2.4 *'save from defeat, ruin or dishonor'*
[A N SO* (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → AI

**sálig** 1.3(2)/1.7 *'trust, rely'*
[A {(N) G}]
    R

Bas → {P / C}

Sec → AI

**-sálig pa-** 1.3.7 *'assure, give assurance'*
[A G R (SU)]
Bas → C

Sec → {AI / M / R}

**salimuáng** 2. *'be delirious, talk in a delirium'* (ID)
[N]
Bas → V

**sálu** 1.2(8) *'eat together with someone from the same plate'*
[A AS N]

Bas → {IAF / V}

Sec → F

**sálud** 1.2 *'catch something falling'*
[A N ({SU / I}) (B)]

Bas → {DA / V}

Sec → {AI / M / F}

**sálum** 1.3/5(10) *'dive, dive to get something'*
[A {(MO) (SU) (B) / (RV)}{G / L}]

Bas → {C / DA / AI}

Sec → {AI / M / F}

**sálup** 2. *'for the sun to set'*
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → AI

**sámad** 2(1.11) *'wound, hurt'*
[(A SU) N (I)]
Bas → IAF

Sec → {AI / I / M}

D      {DSA}

**sámkum** 2. *'be in the early stages of pregnancy'*
[N]
Bas → C

Sec → {AI / M}

**-sámkum paN-** 6.2 *'develop a craving or dislike in early pregnancy'*
[E N]

**sámpung** 1.2/12 *'cover or obstruct an opening or passage'*
[A {N / PT} (I) (SU)]

Bas → IAF

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{HO} \end{Bmatrix}$$

**sámuk 1.2** *'disturb, bother'*
[A N]
Bas → DA
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{F} \end{Bmatrix}$$

**samút 2.** *'become worse'*
[N]
Bas → C

**sánay 2.** *'multiply, procreate'*
[N]
Bas → C
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \end{Bmatrix}$$

**sándig 1.5(5)** *'lean against something to do so'*
[A (N) (SU) L]
$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{C} \\ \text{P} \end{Bmatrix}$$
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{F} \end{Bmatrix}$$

**sáng-at 1.2.5** *'put something up somewhere'*
[A N L (SU)]
Bas → P
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{F} \end{Bmatrix}$$

**sánggà 1.2** *'put something under something else'*
[A N ({SU I})]
Bas → DA
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{F} \end{Bmatrix}$$

**sánggì 1.2** *'harvest corn'*
[A N ({SU RV}) (B)]
Bas → DA
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{F} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{HO} \end{Bmatrix}$$

**-sánghid paN- 1.4(7)** *'ask permission'*

[A SO (R) (SU)]
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{F} \end{Bmatrix}$$

**sángit 2(5)** *'snag, catch'*
[N (L)]
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \end{Bmatrix}$$

**sángkù 2.3** *'reach, arrive at a place'*
[N G]
Bas → C
Sec → AI

**sánglag 1.2** *'roast something in a pan with little or no oil'*
[A N ({SU I}) (B)]
$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{DA} \\ \text{V} \end{Bmatrix}$$
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{F} \end{Bmatrix}$$

**sángpit 1.2.3** *'invite someone to partake in'*
[A N (SU) G]
Bas → DA
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{R} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{F} \\ \text{HO} \end{Bmatrix}$$

**sápaw 1.2.3** *'place something over something else'*
[A N G]
Bas → P
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{I} \end{Bmatrix}$$

**sápaw 1.2** *'wear two things one on top of the other'*
[A N]
$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{DA} \\ \text{V} \end{Bmatrix}$$
Sec → F

**sápsap 1.4(17)** *'trim down a piece of wood by chipping pieces off'*
[A (ME) SO ({SU I})]
Bas → V
$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AI} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{F} \end{Bmatrix}$$

sáput 6. *'be in a bad mood'*
[E]
Bas → DA
Sec → M

saráng 1.2 *'be up to doing something properly or adequately'*
[A N]
Sec → {AI / A}

sáwsaw 1.2.3 *'dunk something into something else'*
[A N G (SU)]
Bas → {P / C}
Sec → {AI / M / F}
I → I

sáyaw 1(13/8) *'dance'*
[A {PR (SU) / AS}]
Bas → {P / C / V}
Sec → {AI / F / M}

sáylu 1.5(2) *'pass by, pass someone by'*
[A (N) L]
Bas → {IAF / C}
Sec → {AI / F / M / I}

sayúp 1/2/1.2 *'be wrong, make a mistake'*
[A N]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI / C}

siák 2(1) *'split along the grain'*
[(A) ({SU / I}) N]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI / M / I / IAR}

siáw 2. *'get worse'*
[N]
Bas → C

síbir 1.2 *'wipe someone's face or any other part of the body with a moist cloth'*
[A N* ({SU / I})]
Bas → IAF
Sec → {A / AI / F / M / HO}

síbug 1.3 *'move back'*
[A (N) (SU) (SO) G*]
Bas → {C / F}
Sec → {AI / M / I}

síbug 1.4 *'back down from something'*
[A SO]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI / M / F}

sídlak 2. *'sparkle'*
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → {M / I / F}

sígi 1.2 *'continue or go on doing something'*
[A N]
Bas → {V / DA}

sígpat 1.3 *'get a glance stolen at one'*
[A G]
Sec → AI

síkad 1.12/2 *'kick'*
[A {PT / N} (SU)]
Bas → {C / IAF / AI / DSA}
Sec → {M / I / R}

síkup 1.2 *'catch fish or shellfish by running a net or hands along the bottom of the water'*

[A N ({SU/I}) (B)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI, M, F, HO}

**siláb 1.2** *'set fire to, put something burning close to something else'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → IAF
Sec → {AI, M, I, DSA}

**sílang 2.** *'for heavenly bodies to rise'*
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, F, M}

**siláub 2.** *'burst into flame, flare up and burn brightly'*
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → AI

**silù 6.** *'have hurt feeling'*
[E]

**-sílung pa- 1.5(2)** *'take shelter under'*
[A (N) (SU) L]
Bas → {IAF, C}
Sec → {AI, F, M}

**símba 1(18)** *'go to attend church services'*
[A (RV)]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, F, M}

**símba 1.2** *'worship, regard with adoration and respect'*
[A N]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI, M, F}

**símhut 1.2.11=12** *'smell, take a whiff'* (ID)
[A N I=PT* (SU)]
Bas → {DA, IAF}
Sec → {AI, M, I, R}

**sína 6.2** *'be envious'*
[E N]
Bas → IAF

**síndi 1.2** *'light something'*
[A N ({SU/I})]
Bas → IAF
Sec → {AI, F}

**sínggit 1(3)** *'shout, yell at someone'*
[A (G) (SU)]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, M, I, F, R}

**síngka 1.3** *'speak harshly to someone'*
[A G]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, F, M, I, R}

**singíl 1.2.4/1.17.4** *'collect payment for a debt'*
[A {N/ME} SO (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI, F, M, R}

**sipì 1.2** *'break into hands'*
[A N ({SU/I})]
Bas → DA
Sec → {A, AI, I}

síp ir 1.2 *'zip something up'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → IAF
Sec → { AI / M }

síp it 1.2 *'carry something between the arm and body'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → IAF
Sec → { AI / F / M }

síp yat 2. *'miss an aim'*
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → M

sirá 2(1) *'close something especially a window or door, close, cease to operate'* (ID)
[(A) (SU) N]
Bas → { P / DA / IAF / C }
Sec → { AI / F / HO }

sírbi 1.2.3 *'serve food'*
[A N G (SU)]
Bas → P
Sec → { AI / A / F / M }

sírbi 1.3 *'care, attend to'*
[A G]
Bas → C
Sec → { AI / F / M / R }

sírku 1.(3/5) *'fall headlong, tumble down into something'*
[A ({ G / L })]
Bas → C
Sec → { I / M }

sìsì 2/4(1) *'make an incision in something, rip something open with a long tear'*
[(A) { N / SO } SU]
Bas → DA

Sec → { AI / I / M }

sitsít 1.3 *'attract someone's attention by hissing in short bursts'*
[A G (SU)]
Sec → { AI / DSA / M / R }

súbak 1.2.3 *'add fish or meat to vegetables'*
[A N G (SU)]
Bas → P
Sec → { A / AI / F / M }

subáng 2. *'for heavenly bodies to rise'*
[N]
Bas → C

súbay 1.2 *'follow, go along a certain way'*
[A N]
Bas → { DA / C }
Sec → { AI / M / F }

súbra 1.2.10 *'set aside a bit for someone'*
[A N B (SU)]
Bas → P
Sec → { AI / F / M }

súbra 2(17) *'be more than a certain amount'*
[N (ME)]
Bas → C
Sec → AI

subú 1.2 *'douse water onto live embers'*
[A N { SU / I }]
Bas → IAF
Sec → { AI / I / M }

sugál 1(11) *'gamble'*
[A (I)]

Bas → C

Sec → {AI, DSA, I}

**súgat 1.2/8** *'meet, approach from opposite direction'*
[A {N (SU)}/AS]

Bas → DA

Sec → {SIR, F, M}

**súgba 1.2** *'broil over hot coal'*
[A N (SU) (L) (B)]

Bas → {P, V}

Sec → {A, AI, F, M}

**súgbu 1.3** *'dive or jump into the water'*
[A G]

Bas → C

Sec → {AI, M, I}

**sugílun 1.3(9,7)** *'tell, report'*
[A G (V) (R)]

Bas → {C, P}

Sec → {AI, DSA, F, M}

**súgkay 1.2** *'stir a mixture that contains some solid'*
[A N ({SU/I})]

Bas → DA

Sec → {A, AI, M, I}

**súgnud 1.3** *'use something as wood or fuel'*
[A (N=I) G (SU)]

Bas → P

Sec → {AI, F, M, I}

**súgù 1.2.7** *'order someone to do something'*

[A N R (SU)]

Bas → {DA, C}

Sec → {AI, DSA, M, F, R}

**súgud 2(1)** *'start, begin something'*
[(A) N (SU)]

Bas → {IAF, V}

Sec → {AI, M}

**sugút 1.2/1.7** *'agree to do something, acquiesce, accept as one's fiancee'*
[A {N/R}]

Bas → {DA, C}

Sec → {AI, M}

**súhul 1.2** *'hire for wages'*
[A N (SU) (B)]

Bas → C

Sec → {AI, F, M}

**súhul 1.3.17** *'pay a certain wage'*
[A G ME (SU)]

Bas → C

Sec → AI

**súhut 1.5** *'go into or pass through a place especially with tall trees or grasses'*
[A L]

Bas → C

Sec → {AI, M, I}

**súka 1.2(3)** *'vomit'*
[A N (G)]

Bas → {P, C}

Sec → {AI, F, M, I}

**súkad 1.2.4** *'take food out of a container or pot and set it on the table'*
[A N ({SU/I}) SO* (G) (B)]

Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ V \\ A \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**sukámud 2.** *'fall forward on the ground'*
[N]
Sec → AI

**súkmat 1.3.7** *'confront someone to ask him about something'*
[A G R (SU)]
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \\ M \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

**suksúk 1.2.5** *'go or put something into or in between'*
[A N* (SU)]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} C \\ P \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

**sukù 6(7)** *'get angry'*
[A $\{^R_G\}$]
Sec → M

**sukúd 1.2/1.4** *'measure, take measurement'*
[A $\{^N_{SO}\}$ ($\{^{SU}_I\}$)]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ A \\ M \\ I \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

**súkul 1.3** *'fight back against'*
[A G]
Bas → C
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

**sukút 1.2/17.3** *'collect payment'*
[A $\{^{N*}_{ME}\}$ SO (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \\ I \\ R \\ DSA \end{Bmatrix}$

**sulápid 1.2** *'braid, plait'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

**suláy 1.2** *'try doing something'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} IAF \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**súlay 1.2** *'brace, prop something standing to prevent it from collapsing'*
[A N ($\{^{SU}_I\}$)]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} A \\ AI \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

**súlti 1(3/8.7)** *'tell, speak; talk something over together'*
[A $\{^G_{AS}\}$ (R) (SU)]
Bas → C
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} A \\ AI \\ SIR \\ R \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**súl-ub 1.2** *'put on, wear'*
[A N ($\{^{SU}_G\}$)]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} P \\ V \\ AI \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} A \\ F \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

**sulúd 1.3/9** *'go in, into'*
[A G (V)]
Bas → C
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**sulúd 1.2.3** *'put something inside something else'*
[A N G (SU)]
Bas → P
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} A \\ AI \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

**sulugsúlug** 1.2 *'tease, harass some-one by irritating action or re-marks, or by poking fun at him'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI / DSA}

**súlung** 1.2 *'attack'*
[A N (I)]
Bas → {DA / C}
Sec → {AI / M / I / F}

**súma** 1.2 *'total up'*
[A N (SU) (G)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI / F / M / R}

**súmbag** 1.2.11=12 *'box someone'*
[A N I=PT (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI / DSA / M / I / R}

**súmbung** 1.37(9) *'tell on someone, report'*
[A (V) G R]
Bas → {P / C}
Sec → {AI / DSA / M / F / I / R}

**-súmpà paN-** 1.5 *'swear, make an oath to do something'*
[A R]

**súmpay** 1.2/17.3 *'join things to-gether'*
[A {ME G / N} (SU)]
Bas → {P / DA / AI / A}
Sec → {M / I / F}

**súmpù** 2(1) *'put an end to some-thing'*
[(A) (SU) N]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI / M}

**súmpum** 1.2(3) *'eat something with drinks'*
[A (AS) N (G)]
Bas → P
Sec → {AI / F / M / I}

**súm-uk** 1.3 *'go into a mass of something'*
[A G]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI / M / I}

**súngkab** 1.2 *'get at food by breaking open the place where it is kept'*
[A N]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI / DSA / M / I}

**súngkip** 1.2 *'patch a thatch roof'*
[A N ({SU / I})]
Bas → IAF
Sec → {AI / M / I / F}

**súngsung** 1.2=11.3 *'stop up or stuff something into a tube or mouth of a bottle'*
[A N=I G (SU)]
Bas → P
Sec → {A / AI / M / I}

**sunúd** 1.2 *'follow, go behind someone'* (ID)
[A N (SU) (G) (SU)]
Bas → {DA / IAF / C}

Sec → ⎧AI⎫
⎨M, I, F, SIR, R⎬

**súnug** 2(1.9) *'burn something up, be burnt up'*
[({A/V}) ({SU/I}) N]
Bas → DA
Sec → ⎧AI, M, I, IAR⎫

**súpak** 1.2 *'go against, oppose'*
[A N]
Bas → {DA, C}

**súpsup** 1.2 *'suck, take in by sucking'*
[A N]
Bas → {DA, C}
Sec → {AI, M, I, F}

**suríndir** 1.3(2) *'surrender'*
[A (N) G]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, M}

**súrsi** 1.2 *'darn, mend by darning'*
[A N ({SU/I}) (B)]
Bas → IAF
Sec → {A, AI, M, I, F, HO}

**súruy** 1.5/2=5 *'go about, stroll, take someone for a stroll'*
[A (N) (SU) L]
N=L
Bas → {P, C, DA}
Sec → {AI, M, F}

**súsi** 1.2 *'look into, investigate'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → {DA, C}
Sec → {AI, M, F, I}

**suspítsu** 1.9/1.7 *'suspect, regard something in a certain way without proof'*
[A {R/V}]
Bas → V
Sec → IAF

**súsu** 1.4 *'suckle'*
[A SO]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, M, F}

**tában** 1.2/1.8 *'elope'*
[A {N/AS}]
Bas → {P, V}
Sec → M

**tábang** 1.3 *'help, give a hand'*
[A G ({SU/I})]
Bas → C
Sec → {A, AI, M, R, F}

**tábas** 1.2 *'cut through something flat, usually for a garment'*
[A N ({SU/I}) (B)]
Bas → {DA, V}
Sec → {A, AI, M, I, IAR}

**tabì** 1.3/8.7 *'gossip, spread secrets'*
[A {G/AS} R]
Bas → C
Sec → DSA

**tabúk 1.3/1.2=5** *'cross over, bring something across to the opposite side'*
[A {(MO) (SU) G}]
      N=L
Bas → {DA
        C
        AI
Sec → {M
        I
        F

**tábyug 1.2** *'swing something suspended'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI
        M
        I
        F

**tádtad 1.2** *'chop into bits'*
[A N ({SU}) (B)]
        I
Bas → {DA
        V
        A
Sec → {AI
        M
        I
        F

**tagád 1.2** *'give attention to mind'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → {DA
        C
Sec → {AI
        M
        I
        R

**tágak 2(3)** *'for something to fall straight down'*
[A (G)]
Sec → AI

**tagám 1.** *'refrain from repeating an act as a result of an unpleasant experience previously undergone'*
[A]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI
        M

**tág-an 1.7/1.2** *'guess'*
[A {R}]
    {N (SU)}
Bas → {DA
        C

Sec → {AI
        M
        R

**tagána 1.2** *'set aside for future use'*
[A N (SU) (B)]
Bas → {P
        V
Sec → {AI
        M
        F

**tagáwtaw 1.** *'nag and scold in a long rambling way'*
[A]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI
        M
        F

**tágbaw 6.** *'satisfy to the point of satiety'*
[E]
Sec → {AI
        M
        I

**tágù 1(2,10)** *'hide, keep away from view, put away in a safe place'*
[A (N) (B)]
Bas → {DA
        IAF
        C
Sec → {AI
        M
        I
        F

**táhig 1.2** *'sew'*
[A N ({SU}) B]
       I
Bas → {DA
        C
        V
Sec → {AI
        A
        M
        F
        HO

**táhud 1.2** *'respect'*
[A N]
Bas → {DA
        C
Sec → {M
        R

takiang 1. *'walk limpingly'*
[A]
Bas → V
Sec → {M / I}

takilid 1.3/2.3 *'tilt, turn over on the side'*
[{A/N} G]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI / M / F}

takilpu 2. *'for one's foot to slip on its side, ankles to give way'*
[N]
Sec → AI

takin 1.2 *'strap around the waist'*
[A N]
Bas → {P / V}
Sec → {F / M}

takingking 1(4,3) *'hop on one leg'*
[A (SO) (G)]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI / M / F}

taklub 1.2 *'cover something over with something enclosing it'*
[A N ({SU/I})]
Bas → IAF
Sec → {A / AI / M / F}

takud 2(3) *'infect with disease'*
[N (G)]
Bas → C
Sec → AI

tak-um 12(1) *'close the mouth or lips'*
[(A) PT]
Bas → {P / DA}
Sec → {AI / M / F}

takus 1.2 *'measure with a measuring vessel'*

[A N ({I/SU}) (B)]
Bas → {DA / V / A}
Sec → {AI / M / F}

talauk 1. *'crow'*
[A]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI / M / F / HO}

tálay 1(2) *'fall, put in line'*
[A (N) (SU)]
Bas → {C / P}
Sec → {AI / M}

talídhay 1. *'laugh in a loud, high pitched way'*
[A]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI / M / F}

talikúd 1.4 *'turn one's back'*
[A SO*]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI / M / R / F}

támay 1.2 *'despise, look down on, usually with derision'*
[A N]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI / M / R / F}

támbag 1.3.7 *'advise'*
[A G R (SU)
Bas → C
Sec → {A / AI / F / M / I / HO}

támbal 1.2 *'treat an illness, wound'*
[A N]

Bas → IAF

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}A\\AI\\M\\I\\R\\HO\end{array}\right\}$

**támbug** 2.3(1) *'throw something heavy or bulky into something deep'*
[(A) N G (SU)]
Bas → P
Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\M\end{array}\right\}$

**támbung** 1.3 *'attend a gathering'*
[A G (SU)]
Bas → C
Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\F\end{array}\right\}$

**tán-aw** 6.2/6.3 *'see, look at'*
[E $\{{}^N_G\}$ (SU)]
Bas → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}DA\\C\\AI\\M\\F\\I\\R\end{array}\right\}$

Sec →

**tándug** 2(1) *'touch something lightly to disturb it'*
[(A) N]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\M\\I\\IAR\end{array}\right\}$

**tangà** 1. *'stay put when one is supposed to do something at hand'*
[A]
Bas → V
Sec → M

**tángday** 1.2 *'rest one's leg on something'*
[A N]
Bas → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}C\\IAF\end{array}\right\}$
Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\DSA\\M\\F\\R\end{array}\right\}$

**tángdù** 1(3) *'nod the head as a sign of consent, approval'*

[A (G)]
Bas → C
Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\F\\M\\I\\R\end{array}\right\}$

**tángdù** 1.2 *'accept a proposal'*
[A N*]
Bas → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}C\\DA\end{array}\right\}$
Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\M\end{array}\right\}$

**tánggung** 1.2 *'to raise an animal in an enclosure (to keep it from roaming about to forage for itself) in preparation for slaughtering'*
[A N]
Bas → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}DA\\V\end{array}\right\}$
Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\M\\I\\F\end{array}\right\}$

**tángkas** 2(1) *'rip open a seam'*
[(A) N]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\IAR\end{array}\right\}$

**tángtang** 2.4(1) *'take off, remove something fastened'*
[(A) N SO* ($\{{}^{SU}_I\}$)]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\M\\C\\I\end{array}\right\}$

**tángyag** 1.2.3 *'offer something for someone's consideration'*
[A N G (SU)]
Bas → P
Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\M\\I\\F\\R\end{array}\right\}$

**tápad** 1.3 *'stay beside someone'*
[A G]
Bas → C
Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\SIR\\F\\M\end{array}\right\}$

tápad 1.2.3 *'put something beside'*
  [A N G (SU)]

Bas → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}P\\DA\end{array}\right\}$

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\M\\I\end{array}\right\}$

tápak 1.2 *'patch'*
  [A N ($\left\{\begin{array}{l}SU\\I\end{array}\right\}$)]

Bas → IAF

Sec → $\left[\begin{array}{l}A\\AI\\M\\I\\F\\IAR\\HO\end{array}\right]$

tapás 1.2 *'cut sugarcane and clean it of its leaves'*
  [A N ($\left\{\begin{array}{l}SU\\I\end{array}\right\}$) (B)]

Bas → DA

Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}A\\AI\\M\\HO\end{array}\right\}$

táp-il 1.2.3 *'teasingly match someone with someone'*
  [A N G]
Bas → P
Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}M\\DSA\end{array}\right\}$

tápuk 1(2) *'make a pile of something scattered for people to gather'*
  [A (N) (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\SIR\\M\\F\end{array}\right\}$

tápus 2(1) *'put an end to, finish'*
  [(A) ($\left\{\begin{array}{l}T\\SU\end{array}\right\}$) N]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\M\end{array}\right\}$

taput 2.5 *'stick, be firmly attached to something'*
  [N L]
Bas → C
Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\M\\F\end{array}\right\}$

tárung 2. *'be reformed, behave well'*
  [N]
Bas → C
Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\M\end{array}\right\}$

tástas 2(1) *'undo stitches'*
  [(A) ($\left\{\begin{array}{l}SU\\I\end{array}\right\}$)]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\M\\I\end{array}\right\}$

táud 1.2.3 *'attach something to something'*
  [A N G (SU)]
Bas → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}P\\V\end{array}\right\}$
Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\M\\F\\R\end{array}\right\}$

tawág 1.2(19) *'call, call on'*
  [A N ($\left\{\begin{array}{l}I\\SU\end{array}\right\}$)]
Bas → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}DA\\C\end{array}\right\}$
Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\F\\M\\DSA\\R\end{array}\right\}$

tibuláag 1. *'go in various directions'*
  [A (AS)]
Bas → C
Sec → P

tígum 1(2) *'assemble, gather'*
  [A $\left\{\begin{array}{l}(N)\ (SU)\\(AS)\end{array}\right\}$]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\SIR\\F\\M\end{array}\right\}$

tihúl 1(13/3) *'whistle'*
  [A $\left\{\begin{array}{l}PR\\G\end{array}\right\}$]
Bas → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}DA\\C\end{array}\right\}$
Sec → $\left\{\begin{array}{l}AI\\DSA\\M\\F\\R\end{array}\right\}$

tikáng 1.5 *'place a foot on a stop,
ring or any foothold'*
[A L]
Bas → C
Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ F \\ M \end{matrix}\right\}$

tikángkang 1(3) *'lie or lean on
one's back and spread the legs'*
[A]
Bas → C
Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{matrix}\right\}$

tikawtikáw 1. *'move about doing
something in a diserted place'*
[A]
Bas → V

tikáy-ang *'fall on the back, over-
turn something with belly up'*
[(A) N]
Bas → $\left\{\begin{matrix} P \\ DA \\ C \end{matrix}\right\}$

tíkdul 1.2 *'rap, knock lightly'*
[A N (SU) (I)]
Bas → IAF
Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ M \\ I \end{matrix}\right\}$

tikukà 1. *'retch'*
[A]
Bas → C
Sec → M

tikúngkung 1(12) *'curl up the
legs'* (ID)
[A (PT)]
Bas → $\left\{\begin{matrix} DA \\ P \\ C \end{matrix}\right\}$
Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} M \\ F \end{matrix}\right\}$

tílap 1.2.11=12 *'lick'*
[A N I=PT*]
Bas → $\left\{\begin{matrix} IAF \\ C \\ AI \\ M \\ I \\ F \\ DSA \\ R \end{matrix}\right\}$
Sec →

tiláw 1.2 *'taste'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → $\left\{\begin{matrix} IAF \\ C \end{matrix}\right\}$
Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ F \end{matrix}\right\}$

timáan 6.2/6.7 *'remember, take
note'*
[E $\{^N_R\}$]
Bas → IAF
Sec → AI

tímbang 1.2 *'weigh something'*
[A N (SU) (I) (B)]
Bas → $\left\{\begin{matrix} DA \\ V \end{matrix}\right\}$
Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ M \\ F \\ I \end{matrix}\right\}$

tímpla 1.2 *'prepare things in
which something is mixed or
added'*
[A N ($\{^{SU}_I\}$) (B)]
Bas → $\left\{\begin{matrix} DA \\ V \end{matrix}\right\}$
Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{matrix}\right\}$

tímpla 1.2.3 *'add something so as
to season, flavour'*
[A N G (SU)]
Bas → P
Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{matrix}\right\}$

tínda 1.2 *'sell something which
is displayed'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → P
Sec → $\left\{\begin{matrix} AI \\ M \\ F \\ HO \end{matrix}\right\}$

tíndak 1.2/12 *'push, kick with
the sole of the foot; stamp the
feet'*
[A $\{^N_{PT}$ (SU)$\}$]
Bas → IAF

Sec → {AI, M, I, DSA, R}

**tíndug 1.** *'stand'*
[A]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, M, F, I}

**tíndug 1(3)** *'produce a sound'*
[A (G)]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, M, R, F}

**tingà 2.** *'be in the throws of death'*
[N]
Bas → V

**tíngal 1.2(14)** *'force something into someone's mouth'*
[A (MO) N (SU)]
Bas → {Γ, DA}
Sec → {AI, M}

**tingála 6.7** *'be surprised, mystified at something unexpected'*
[E R]

**tingúhà 1.2** *'aim for, seek to possess'*
[A N]
Bas → {DA, V}

**tíntal 2(1)** *'tempt, entice'*
[(A) (SU) N]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI, DSA, M, G, I}

**tisár 1.** *'sit or stand straight'*
[A]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI, M, F}

**tísting 1.2** *'try something, test'*
[A N $(\{^{SU}_{I}\})$]
Bas → IAF
Sec → {AI, M, I, F}

**tisúk 1.2.5** *'plant seed into the ground'*
[A N L (SU)]
Bas → {P, V}
Sec → {AI, M, G}

**tiwás 2(1)** *'finish, complete'*
[(A) $(\{^{SU}_{I}\})$ N]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI, M, IAR}

**tiwás 1.2** *'give a finishing blow, kill in the end; conclude a conflict by fighting it out to death'* (ID)
[A N $(\{^{SU}_{I}\})$]
Bas → {IAF, V}
Sec → {AI, R}

**trabáhu 1(2)** *'work, go to work, work on something'*
[A (N) (SU)]
Bas → {C, DA}
Sec → {AI, F, M}

**trángka 1.2/1.9** *'bolt a doorway, shutter'*
[A $\{^{N}_{V}\}$ $(\{^{SU}_{I}\})$]
Bas → {IAF, HO, A}
Sec → {AI, DSA, M, F}

**trápu 1.2.4** *'wipe'*
[A N* $(\{^{SU}_{I}\})$]

Bas → IAF

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} A \\ AI \\ F \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

**tuáng 2.** *'for rain to stop'*
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → M

**tubág 1.2.7 or 1.3.7** *'answer'*
[A $<\{{}^N_G\}$ R$_>$ (SU)]

Bas → $\begin{bmatrix} DA \\ C \\ AI \\ F \\ M \\ I \\ R \end{bmatrix}$

Sec →

**túbù 2(17)** *'grow, become larger'*
[N (ME)]
Bas → C

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

**tubúd 2.4** *'flow in a steady stream'*
[N SO*]
Bas → C

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

**tubúd 2.** *'for a boat or container to leak'*
[N]
Bas → C

**túdlù 1.3** *'point at'*
[A G]
Bas → C

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

**túdlù 1.2.7** *'teach'*
[A N R (SU)]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} IAF \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \\ I \\ R \\ HO \end{Bmatrix}$

**túdlù 1.3.7** *'give direction'*
[A G R (SU)]
Sec → AI

**túdlù 1.3** *'point at, out'*
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} C \\ P \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

**túg-an 1.3.9/7** *'reveal, report something revealing'*
[A $\{{}^V_R\}$ G (SU)]

Bas → C

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \\ M \\ I \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

**túgbung 1.3** *'go bring to town or coastal area from the mountains'*
[A (M) $(\{{}^{SU}_{RV}\})$ B G* (SO)]

Bas → C

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

**túgpa 1.2/1.5** *'for something that flies to land, jump from a high place'*
[A $\{{}^G_L\}$]

Bas → C

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**túgpù 1.2.3** *'toss something up in the air'*
[A N G (SU)]
Bas → P

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

**túgsuk 1.2** *'strike something pointed into something'*
[A N SU]
Bas → DA

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

**túgun 1.2.3** *'leave or send someone with instruction to do something'*

[A N* R (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → { AI / F / M / R }

túgut 1.2.7 *'permit, allow'*
[A N R]
Bas → { IAF / C }
Sec → { AI / M / F }

túgut 1.2.17 *'sell something at a price lower than that quoted'*
[A (G) N ME]
Bas → { P / C }
Sec → { AI / M }

túgway 1.2 *'pasture an animal by lengthening or untying the tether'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → { P / V }
Sec → { AI / M / F }

tuhák 1.2 *'peck at'*
[A N]
Bas → DA
Sec → { AI / DSA / M / I / R }

túhug 1.2 *'pierce through with a string, stake or something else'*
[A N ({ SU / I }) (B)]
Bas → { DA / V / A }
Sec → { AI / M / I / F }

tukúb 1.2 *'for a beast of prey to devour'*
[A N]
Bas → { DA / C }
Sec → { AI / DSA }

túkud 1.2 *'brace, prop'*
[A N ({ SU / I })]
Bas → IAF
Sec → { A / AI / M }

túkud 1.13 *'build'*
[A PR (SU) (B)]
Bas → { DA / V }
Sec → { A / AI }

túla 1.2 *'stew fish or chicken'*
[A N (SU) (B)]
Bas → { DA / V }
Sec → { AI / M / F }

túlis 1.2/1.9 *'rob, steal with force and intimidation'*
[A { N / V }]
Bas → DA
Sec → { AI / DSA }

tultul 1.3 *'find one's way some-where'*
[A G]
Bas → AI

túlù 2(4,3) *'drip'*
[N (SO) (G)]
Bas → C
Sec → { AI / M / I }

tulúd 1.2 *'push'*
[A N (SU) (SO) (G)]
Bas → P
Sec → { AI / DSA / M / R }

túlug 1. *'go to sleep'*
[A]
Sec → AI

tulúm 1.2 *'swallow'*
[A N]
Bas → { DA / C }
Sec → { AI / M / I }

túman 2(1) 'for something to be
fulfilled, realised'
[N]
Sec → AI

túman 1.2 'obey'
[A N]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

tumár 1.2 'medicine'
[A N]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

túmba 2(1) 'for something upright
to fall over, cause it to do so'
[(A) (SU) N (G)]
Bas → DA

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ IAR \end{Bmatrix}$

túmbay 1.2 'reproach someone while
mentioning the benefits given
him'
[A N]
Bas → DA

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \\ M \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

tumúng 1.2.3 'aim nothing at some-
thing'
[A N G (SU)]
Bas → P
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

tumùtumù 1.9/1.7 'fabricate, make
up a story'
[A $\begin{Bmatrix} V \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$]
Bas → V
Sec → DSA

túnaw 2(1) 'melt, dissolve'
[(A) N (SU) (B)]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ IAR \end{Bmatrix}$

tungá 1. 'come out from under
water'
[A]
Bas → C

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

túngà 1.2 'divide, share into
halves'
[A (AS) N (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

tungáb 1.2 'put the mouth to the
edge of the vessel, as in
drinking'
[A N* (SO)]

Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

túngas 1.3(14) 'go up a mountain,
uphill'
[A (MO) (SU) G (RV)]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

túnghà 1. 'appear, show up for a
date'
[A]
Bas → C

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

túnglu 1.2 'curse bringing evil
effect'
[A N]
Bas → DA

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ DSA \end{Bmatrix}$

túnul 1.2.3 'convey something to
someone by hand'
[A N G (I) (SU)]
Bas → P

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} A \\ AI \\ M \\ F \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

turúk 2. 'sprout, grow from the surface'
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI / M}

túsdik 1.2 'prick a pustule'
[A N ({SU} / I)]
Bas → IAF
Sec → {AI / M / I}

tusík 1.2 'peck at'
[A N]
Bas → DA
Sec → {AI / DSA / R / M / I}

túskig 2. stiffen'
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI / M / G / IAR}

túsluk 1.2 'prick or poke something by driving something into it'
[A N (SU) (I)]
Bas → DA
Sec → {A / AI / DSA / M / I / R}

túsnub 1.2.3 'dip, dunk or sop in liquid'
[A N G (SU)]
Bas → P
Sec → {AI / F / M / I}

tústus 1.2 'roll up a tobacco leaf'
[A N (SU) (B)]
Bas → {DA / V}
Sec → {AI / M / F}

tútuk 1.3(12) 'stare'
[A (PT) G]
Bas → C
Sec → {AI / F / R}

túu 6.2/6.7 'believe, heed'
[E {N / R}]
Bas → {C / IAF}
Sec → {AI / M / F}

tuún 1.2 'study, learn something'
[A N (SO)]
Bas → {IAF / V / C}
Sec → {AI / F / M}

tuwád 1/2 or 1.2 'be in a position with the rump stuck out and the body downward; for something horizontal to be lower at the tail end; overturn something bottoms up'
[A N (SU)]
Bas → {DA / C}
Sec → {AI / F / M}

túya 2(1) 'sway, move in a rocking chair-like motion'
[(A) N]
Bas → {DA / C}
Sec → {AI / M / I}

túyhad 1(12) 'straighten up the body'
[A (PT)]
Bas → {P / C}
Sec → {AI / M / I}

túy-ud 2(1) 'straighten something out, be straight'
[(A) (SU) N]
Bas → {DA / C}

túyuk 1/2 *'spin, turn around'*
  [ { A / N } ]
  Bas → C
  Sec → { AI / M }

tyábaw 1. *'cry out in pain, grief'*
  [A (C)]
  Bas → C
  Sec → { AI / M / F }

ubán 1.2.3/1.8.3 *'go with, accompany someone'*
  [A { AS (L) / N (SU) } G]
  Bas → { IAF / C / A }
  Sec → { AI / SIR / M }

ubán 1.2.3 *'bring someone along'*
  [A N G]
  Bas → P
  Sec → { AI / M / F }

ubsirbár 1.2/1.7 *'make an observation, keep an eye on, notice'*
  [A { N / R } (SU)]
  Bas → IAF
  Sec → { AI / F / R }

ubù 1. *'lie down on the stomach'*
  [A]
  Bas → C
  Sec → { AI / M / F }

ubú 1. *'cough'*
  [A]
  Bas → C
  Sec → { AI / M / I }

úbug 1.2-5/1.14 *'wade or walk through water'*
  [A MO (SU)]
       (RV)N=L

Bas → { C / DA / AI }
Sec → { F / M }

ubús 2. *'decrease'*
  [N]
  Bas → C
  Sec → { AI / M }

úgbuk 1.2 *'plant or stick something upright or erect; construct, build a structure'*
  [A N (SU) (B)]
  Bas → { P / V }
  Sec → { AI / F / M }

úgdaw 2. *'burn down completely to ashes'*
  [N]
  Sec → { AI / M }

úg-ug 2(1) *'be jarring, shake, cause to move up and down or back and forth'*
  [(A) (SU) N]
  Bas → { C / DA / AI }
  Sec → { M / I }

úgum 1.2 *'hold or keep something in the mouth'*
  [A N]
  Bas → { DA / V }
  Sec → { AI / M / F }

uhá 1. *'for a newborn child to cry'*
  [A]
  Bas → C
  Sec → { AI / I }

uháw 6. *'be thirsty'*
  [E]
  Bas → DA
  Sec → M

ukáb 2(1) *'open with an upward or lifting motion'* (ID)
[(A) ({$\begin{Bmatrix} SU \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$}) (B) N]

Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ IAF \\ V \\ A \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \\ M \\ I \\ IAR \end{Bmatrix}$

ukádyang 1.2 *'turn things upside down to search'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \end{Bmatrix}$

ukál 2(1) *'peel off, detach something from a surface to which it is firmly attached'*
[(A) (SU) N]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ IAR \end{Bmatrix}$

úkay 2(1) *'stir or agitate something'*
[(A) ({$\begin{Bmatrix} SU \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$}) N]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

úki 1.2 *'give one's approval'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → IAF
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

ukít 1.2 *'peel things off with the front teeth'*
[A N]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

ulahí 2. *'be late for something'*
[N]
Sec → AI

uláng 1.2/11.2/1.11/2 *'separate, keep apart'*
[A I N (SU)]

Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

úlbu 2. *'flare up, burst forth or out as in a fire or explosion'*
[N]
Bas → C

úli 1.2.3 *'return something to someone'*
[A N G (SU)]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} C \\ IAF \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

úlì 1.8 *'be reconciled after having quarrelled'*
[A AS]
Sec → SIR

úlì 1.2 *'buy something which the owner did not originally buy for resale'*
[A N (ME) (SU) (B)]
Bas → IAF
Sec → AI

úlì 6=3(2) *'regain consciousness'*
[E=G (N)]
Sec → AI

úlì 6=4(2) *'be relieved of anxiety or emotional distress'*
[E=SO (N)]
Sec → AI

-úlì pa- 1.3 *'go home, bring someone home, go home for something'*
[A {(MO) (SU)} G*]
$\qquad\qquad\quad$ SO
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ P \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

-ulitáwu paN- 1.2 *'court a girl'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → IAF
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

ulug-úlug 1.2 *'flatter someone to make him feel good or to get something out of him'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} IAF \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \end{Bmatrix}$

**umíntu 2(1)** *'become greater in degree of number, cause something to do so'*
[(A) N]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} IAF \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**úmul 1.2** *'roll something into a ball'*
[A N (SU) (B)]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

**úm-um 1.2** *'put something partly or wholly into the mouth or between the lips'*
[A N]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

**úndang 2(1)** *'stop doing something, come to a stop'*
[(A) N]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

**úndir 1.2** *'order something'*
[A N (ME) (SU) (B) (SO)]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} C \\ DA \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**úngad 1.2** *'dig out with the snout'*
[A N]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

**ungáw 2.5** *'be in the brink of death'*
[N L]
Bas → V

**úngut 2.5** *'get stuck and not be able to move forward'*
[N L]
Bas → C
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

**úntul 2.** *'bounce'*
[N]
Bas → C
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

**únung 1.8/2** *'stick to someone loyally, through thick and thin'*
[A $\begin{Bmatrix} AS \\ N \end{Bmatrix}$]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} C \\ IAF \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → R

**usáb 1.2** *'modify, redo'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ IAR \\ HO \end{Bmatrix}$

**usáb 2.** *'for something to change'*
[N]
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

**úsap 1.2** *'chew'*
[A N]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

**usár 1.2** *'use, wear something'*
[A N (SU)]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \\ I \\ DSA \end{Bmatrix}$

**úsik 2(1)** *'waste'*
[(A) N]
Bas → IAF
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ IAR \\ I \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

úswag 1.2 *'raise, move something to a higher position'*
[A N (G) (ME) (B)]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} P \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

útang 1.2.4 *'get a loan'*
[A N* SO* (B)]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \end{Bmatrix}$

utáw 1.2 *'iron, press'*
[A N ($\begin{Bmatrix} SU \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$) (B)]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \\ I \\ HO \end{Bmatrix}$

utúng 1. *'hold one's breath, bear down'*
[A]
Bas → C
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

úyug 2(1) *'shake back and forth in any direction with quick motion'*
[(A) (SU) N]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

úyun 1.2 *'agree, go along with something'*
[A N]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} C \\ IAF \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

wágwag 2(1) *'spill something out of a container'*
[(A) (SU) N]
Bas → P
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

wáhing 2(1) *'move something to the side without lifting it entirely'*
[(A) (SU) N (G)]
Bas → P
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

wákli 1.2 *'push, brush something away'*
[A N (G)]
Bas → P
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ DSA \end{Bmatrix}$

wálà 1.2/9.2 *'lose something, be lost'*
[$\begin{Bmatrix} A \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$ N]
Bas → DA
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

warawará 1.2/12 *'wave the hands or something held in the hands back and forth'*
[A $\begin{Bmatrix} PT \\ N \ (SU) \end{Bmatrix}$ (G)]
Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} P \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$
Sec → AI

wáswas 1.2 *'rinse soap and dirt with clean water in doing the laundry'*
[A N (SU) (I)]
Bas → IAF
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

wílga 1(3) *'go on strike'*
[A (G)]
Bas → C
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

wilík 1.2(3) *'remove something from oneself with a motion of rapid shaking'*
[A N* (G)]
Bas → P
Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ DSA \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

witík 1.2 'strike something with
a flick' (ID)
[A N (SU) (I)]

Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} DA \\ IAF \\ AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} DSA \\ R \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

yabú 2(1) 'pour liquids or grains
off, spill them over from a
receptacle'
[(A) (SU) N (G) (C)]

Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} P \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ I \\ M \\ IAR \end{Bmatrix}$

yabyáb 1.2 'shake something to
remove foreign matter clinging
to it'
[A N (SU)]

Bas → P

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

yagàyagà 1.2 'ridicule, make fun
of someone'
[A N]
Bas → DA
Sec → AI

yágyag 1.2 'divulge secrets'
[A N $(\{{}^{G}_{L}\})$]

Bas → P

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$

yakà 1. 'sit with the buttocks and
legs flat on a surface'
[A]
Bas → C

yám-id 1(3) 'sneer, twist the lips
in contempt, disapproval'
[A (G)]

Bas → C

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \\ M \\ I \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

yampúngad 1.5 'hang around a place
idly where one shouldn't be'
[A L]

Bas → V

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} M \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

yámyam 1(2) 'utter, articulate
words not for the purpose of
communicating'
[A (N)]

Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} P \\ C \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$

yánghag 1(3) 'raise the head to
look'
[A (G)]

Bas → C

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

yangù 1(3) 'nod as a sign, especi-
ally of assent'
[A (G)]

Bas → C

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ F \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

yátak 1.2 'step on something
forcefully'
[A N $(\{{}^{SU}_{I=PT}\})$]

Bas → IAF

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ DSA \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$

yaúb 1(2) 'turn something over on
its belly, turn over on the belly'
[A (N) (SU)]

Bas → $\begin{Bmatrix} C \\ P \end{Bmatrix}$

Sec → $\begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$

yáwyaw 1(3,7) 'talking at length
in complaints or scolding'
[A (G) (R)]
Bas → C

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$$

**yáyung** 1.2 *'carry something to-gether'*
[A N]

$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} IAF \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ F \\ M \end{Bmatrix}$$

**yúbit** 1.9/1.2 *'look down on, with despite, mockery'*
$$[A \; \{^V_N\}]$$

$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow IAF$$

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ DSA \end{Bmatrix}$$

**yúpyup** 1.2 *'draw in smoke, air into the mouth'*
[A N]

$$\text{Bas} \rightarrow DA$$

$$\text{Sec} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} AI \\ M \\ I \end{Bmatrix}$$

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