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Sullivan's *Maguindanaon Dictionary* includes several introductory sections which are important to the dictionary and valuable for those interested in Philippine languages. For example, Eric Fleischman of the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) wrote a section (1980) on 'Magindanaon Verbal Inflection.' This is an excellent contribution. The verb system in Maguindanaon is complicated, not only in the number of affixes possible, but in the morphophonemics involved. Fleischman's article is clear, carefully done, and very useful in understanding the grammar of the language.

Fleischman gives details for the affixes in Maguindanaon that mark Aspect, Mode, and Focus (Voice). Aspects include completed, incompletely, and contemplated. Modes are general, ablative, causative, distributive, habitual, reciprocal, "playing at," and ablative-causative. The voices are subjective, objective, referential, and instrumental. These categories closely parallel those in Maranao and are characteristic of the Danao languages (Maguindanaon, Maranao, and Ilanon, as well as Iranun of North Borneo).

Ronald Moe, also of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, gives a nontechnical explanation of 'How to find Verb Roots' in the dictionary. He lists, in alphabetical order, some 225 prefixes and combinations of prefixes but does not indicate the meanings. He also explains some of the possible alternations that change the appearance of the root. Subtracting these prefixes will lead to the root, provided a couple of other factors are kept in mind.

The other factors involved are that Maguindanaon (as other Philippine languages) has infixes and suffixes besides the prefixes. Moe says there are seven possible suffixes and five infixes. He concludes his short guide with these words:

One caution needs to be added. Many verbs can be analyzed in more than one way. For someone who is not familiar with Maguindanaon the root is often not obvious. It takes trial and error and a lot of practice to find roots easily.

This reviewer adds from experience that it is likely that the researcher will always face difficulty with the Maguindanaon complex verbal system.
Other introductory sections include 'An alternative classification of Maguindanaon conjugation' by Fr. Clemente Wein, SVD; a listing of male and female Maguindanaon names (well over 1,400); and brief explanations of abbreviations, the orthography (by Fleischman), numbers, fractions, measurements, months of the year, hours of prayer, colors, and pronouns.

The dictionary proper contains over 6,000 Maguindanaon entries with an English index of over 9,000 glosses. The preface to the work indicates that it is based on the 1893 Maguindanao-Spanish, Spanish-Maguindanao dictionary by Fr. Jacinto Juanmarti, S.J. Sullivan names some 14 Maguindanaon researchers and four Maguindanaon reviewers—all speakers of the language—who provided valuable assistance to the project. So the work has the valuable assistance of several speakers of the language.

Maguindanaon entries are arranged in dictionary format (but not in columns) and reproduced on 8 1/2" x 11" pages. Entries include, where pertinent, such things as dialect variant form, root, part of speech, stem class, English gloss, an example sentence, and other necessary information. No one entry includes all of these items. For example on a page of some 30 entries, only two of them have illustrative sentences. However, sufficient information is given to make the user aware of the general meanings involved.

The compiler hopes that the dictionary will serve "as a means of building bridges of understanding between the Maguindanaon people and their neighbors." I am sure the material can do this. Unquestionably, it is a valuable reference material for linguists and anthropologists working with Philippine languages, and for students of this particular language.

In addition, the dictionary, with its introductory material, is especially useful for those interested in the Danao languages, referring to Maguindanaon, Maranao, Ilanon of the Illana Bay area, an enclave in Cotabato Province, Philippines, and the Iranun of Sabah in North Borneo. This reviewer has recently become interested in the Iranun of North Borneo, and has found that language, though closely related to Maguindanaon, even more closely related to Maranao. While this is clearly true of the lexicons of Maranao and Iranun of Sabah, utilization of the grammatical sketch by Fleischman found in the Maguindanaon dictionary leads to the possible conclusion that the verbal inflection in the Iranun of Sabah may parallel more closely that of the Maguindanaon than it does the Maranao.

At any rate, the Maguindanaon Dictionary is an important tool for research, and its compiler is to be thanked sincerely for the diligence, care, and effort he invested in this work.