

A BRIEF REVIEW OF SOME CEBUANO DICTIONARIES

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This paper reviews briefly, some lexical works produced during the three periods of Philippine linguistics: the Spanish Period (1521 to 1899); the American Regime (1900 to 1950); the Contemporary Period (1951 to the present): Encarnacion (1885); Rafferty (1928); Hermosisima (1966), Wolff (1972) and Trostdal (1990); and Guerrero, et.al. (1970). Five of these works are bilingual dictionaries with Cebuano lexical items as main entries-- Encarnacion, Rafferty, Hermosisima, Wolff, and Trostdal; Guerrero, et.al. on the other hand, is a four language dictionary using English as object language and Filipino, Cebuano, and Hiligaynon as languages of description. This paper will look into the format of these dictionaries, as well as their degree of adequacy, simplicity, and economy as these may determine their usefulness to their target users --and, in effect the attainment of their objectives.

I. Juan Felix Encarnacion; O.R.S.A. 1885. *Diccionario Bisaya-Español*, 3a ed. (Aumentada con mas de tres mil voces por Jose Sanchez y la cooperacion de varios padres Recoletos). Manila: Tipografia de Amigos del Pais. 2 and 349 pp.

Juan Felix Encarnacion; O.R.S.A. compiled *Diccionario Bisaya-Español* and *Diccionario Español-Bisaya* in 1851 and 1852 respectively (Manila: Impr. de los Amigos del Pais). In 1866, his *Diccionario Bisaya-Español y Español-Bisaya*, 2a ed. was published in two volumes (Manila: Imp. de M. Sanchez). The third edition of his 2-volume lexical work, *Diccionario Bisaya-Español (Vol.1)* and *Diccionario Español-Bisaya (Vol.2)* came out in 1885 (Manila: Tipog. de Amigos del Pais).

The main entries of *Diccionario Bisaya-Español* (1885) are generally in Cebuano, although lexical items from the islands of Romblon, Sibuyan, Panay, Leyte, Samar, Bohol, Negros (all in the Visayas), and Mindanao are also included. The entries are grouped alphabetically under two-letter headwords. For example, AB, AL, AM, etc. (The Cebuano alphabet used by the Spanish friars was composed of the consonants [b, c, d, g, h, j, l, m, n, ,p, q, r, s, t, u, v, y,] and the vowels [a, e, i, o, u]).

The format of this dictionary is simple. The Visayan entry in capital letters followed by a period (.); the Spanish gloss and/or description of the entry; sentences in Visayan illustrating the entry's usage; Spanish translation of the sentences. There are also instances when, instead of the Spanish gloss or description, a Visayan synonym or two is given.

For example, the entry "ALOCO" is glossed "V. *Talidhay*;" and the entry "ALOG-OG is defined as "V. *Calos*. V. *Sag-ob*"

Still, there are cases where the Visayan synonyms are indicated after the Spanish gloss and/or description and the illustrative sentences and their respective Spanish translations, as seen in this entry:

"ALINGASA. Calor sofocante, bochorno. *Incomodar con griterias y ruidos, ó con súplicas pesadas é impertinentes, y con juegos y chanzas. *V. *Alindaga*, *Alindanga* y *Alingaot*."

Main entries are basically root words. However, the following are also treated as main entries: reduplicated roots-- e.g., "ama," "ama-ama" (these two lexical items have different senses); variants of the roots --where instead of the Spanish gloss, a Visayan term is given as cross-reference; derivations - "ambacanan" is entered as main entry immediately following "ambac"; and expressions. Entries are not classified according to their lexical categories --i.e.. noun. verb. adiection. etc. (An earlier compilation by

Mateo Sanchez; S.J, (1711) also adopts the same format: (1) the main entries in Cebuano or Waray; (2) Spanish gloss or explanation; (3) illustrative sentences in Cebuano and Waray; (4) Spanish translations of the Visayan sentences.)

This compilation was for the Spanish friars who came to the Philippines to Christianize the natives during the 1800s. They wanted to learn the native tongue of the people they would minister to in order to be more effective in spreading their religious doctrines.

The dictionary is easy to use: descriptions are more or less accurate, concise, adequate and easy to understand; the presentation is simple, clear, and economical; illustrative sentences enhance the understanding of the learner, especially because of the contextual treatment in the translation. In addition, collocation is more or less apparent in these sentences. For serious learners of Cebuano who speak the Spanish language, this dictionary can be beneficial. Although, it must be noted that some of the entries here may be archaic already, or have changed into simpler forms. This can be a handicap for those who are learning the contemporary Cebuano. For this reason, this dictionary is not recommended for modern day Cebuano learners.

However, this dictionary can be a very good tool for historical linguists interested in the evolution of some lexical items or the extinction of others in the Cebuano lexicon. Furthermore, it affords anthropological linguists a glimpse into the attitude of the friars toward the natives as reflected in the lexical entries. The value of this work in the contemporary period may be seen in the data it can furnish present-day scholars in Cebuano or, even, in Philippine linguistics.

II. Rafferty, Patrick; S.J. 1928. *Visayan-English Dictionary*. Cagayan, Misamis Oriental. 112 pp.

The dictionaries compiled during the Spanish period were mostly bilingual, either Cebuano/Bisaya-Español or Español-Cebuano/Bisaya. It must be noted that almost all, if not all, of the compilers were Spanish friars. The American Regime paved the way for trilingual or even four-language dictionary with English as its common element. Of course, the bilingual English-Cebuano/Visaya and Cebuano/Visaya-English still dominated the lexicographic works of this period. One of the compilers during this period was a Jesuit priest, Patrick Rafferty who came up with a dictionary in 1928 which he later enlarged and published in 1940 (*Enlargement of Bisayan-English Dictionary*. Manila: n.p.).

Rafferty (1928) may be considered representative of a genre of dictionaries produced during this period, which includes Cuenco (1920 and 1927), Gullas (1937) among others. The sources of Rafferty (1928) are the *Diccionario Bisaya-Español* by Encarnacion (1866) and the *English-Visayan Dictionary* of Jose Maria Cuenco (Cebu, 1920). This dictionary has been intended for the use of English-speaking missionaries in Mindanao.

It adopts a simple columnar format. On the left column are the Cebuano entries; beside the entry classified as verb or verbal is a "v." --lexical categories of non-verb entries are not indicated. On the other hand, verb derived from non-verbal entries are indicated by "v." before its English gloss on the right column.

Generally, root words are entered as main entries. Although some derivations and more common expressions are also treated as main entries, most of them are entered as run-on entries below the root word from which their forms are derived. Examples of main entries which are phrasal are: "*angang sa hagdán* (stair step); *anak nga babaye* (daughter); *babayeng hamtong* (lady), *babayeng kaslonon* (bride); *balay nga abtanan* (lodging house); *balus nga makadaut* (vengeance), *hulog sa inferno*" (damn), etc.

Under the main entry "*batasan*" (character, conduct, way, behavior, custom, habit; v: accustom, behave) are the run-on entries "*may batasan, walay batasan, dautang batasan.*" And other the main entry "bati" (feel, perceive, etc.) v. is the run-on entry "pagpamati" (listen). The stem [ka-/ma- + rootword] dominates the letters K and M section of the dictionary. The author explains: "Many meanings have been given of words using the prefixes KA and MA, and the beginner will be pleased with this superabundance." (p.4).

This compilation is a plain word list where the Cebuano entry is given an English gloss. This can be useful in acquiring the more common lexicon in the language, but it can also mislead the learner who does not have a good grasp of the Cebuano grammar. For instance, entries tagged as verb do not come with the proper affixation information. The root "*lumlum*" v. is glossed as "brood or hatch." Unless the learner knows that in order for this root to become a verb, it needs the verbal affixes *nag-* or *-an* > *naglumlum* or *lumluman*, he will be confused and in the end may become frustrated. The author himself has this to say: "Many prefixes are used in Visayan. A small Dictionary must confine itself mainly to giving the words according to the letters in the roots."(p. 4).

It must be pointed out that this wordlist suffers from inappropriate or erroneous English gloss or description. For example, the entry "*samut*" v. is given the gloss "augment" instead of the more appropriate "aggravate" or "worsen"; another entry "*saguyod*" (drag) is erroneously glossed as "creep". These two entries are not isolated cases. Another error is evident in the form of the entry itself. The entries "*kasalop sa adlaw*" (sunset) and "*kasuki*" (disobedience, rebellion) should have been "*pagsalop ...*" and "*pagsuki*" respectively.

In addition, some entries are obviously missing as shown by some derivations written as run-on entries to unrelated main entries. Example, the main entry "*hatudkawat*" (telegram) has under it "*pagpapahawa*" (oust, etc.) as run-on entry. The root of "*pagpapahawa*" is "*hawa*" which is obviously a missing entry between "*hatudkawat*" and the next main entry "*hawak*." Another example are the run-on entries under "*hulat*" (v. wait, expect), "*pagpahulay*" (rest) and "*pahulayan*" (resting place) which are derivations from the stem "*pahulay*." Perhaps, the compiler identified the root here as "*hulay*" and must have intended to enter it as main entry between "*hulat*" and "*hulga*." A number of cases similar to these are noted in the compilation.

This wordlist is not the ideal lexical compilation for the learners of Cebuano. Although its presentation is very simple and economical, it does not give the learner the adequate and appropriate basic information necessary to getting a grasp of the language. Besides, the errors mentioned above may mislead and confuse the learners of the Cebuano language.

Of course, it must be considered that this compilation must have helped its target users --the English-speaking missionaries in Mindanao. In the backdrop of the era when this was produced, the value of this compilation must not be underestimated.

III. Wolff, John U. 1972. A Dictionary of Cebuano Visaya. Ithaca, New York: Southeast Asia Program, Cornell University and Linguistic Society of the Philippines. 2 volumes: Vol 1, xx and 537 pp.; Vol 2, 537a to 1141 pp; Addenda 1141 to 1163; Bibliography, 1164.

An exhaustive and scholarly Cebuano dictionary produced in the Contemporary Period is that of John Wolff's (1972). Compiled to serve as a reference volume for Cebuano speakers and a learning tool for Cebuano language learners, it attempts to describe Cebuano morphology. It has a total entry of 25,000 plus 700 in its addenda sourced from 400 issues of Cebuano publications and taped oral sources.

Roots are listed as main entries, and where the root is not clear, the term is listed with cross reference to the root. Roots are classified into several parts of speech based on some morphological and syntactic criteria. Roots occurring unaffixed as nouns conveying an action is classified as verb: adjectival roots are

differentiated from noun roots by the prefix ka- in the intensive inflection ka- + adjective! [Kanindot niana!, How pretty!]

Also treated as main entries are affixes, competing or variant forms, derivations, acronyms (e.g., ar-utisi ~ROTC; ayudi ~IUD; biaypi ~VIP; inbiay ~NBI; ingk ~INC. *Iglesia ni Cristo*; yusapi ~USAFFE), frequently used and idiomatic expressions, name of common flora and fauna, euphemisms, slang [*bardut* ~prostitute], abbreviation [Dr., Dra.], letters in the alphabet, and a number of borrowed words from the English language which are freely used by the Cebuanos at the time of the compilation until today [e.g., *nutbuk, nyutral, padyama, isnatsir, ismagling, ismayling, islindir, ispansbat, madyurit, madyik, syiding*, etc.]

Entries classified as "verb" are categorized as active and passive. Active verbs are in turn classified into A, B, and C. Class A conjugation includes the verbs of motion which are further subcategorized according to the set of verbal affixes they do not co-occur with: A1, mo-; A2, mag-; A3, maka-; A13 occurs only with mag-, etc. Class B conjugation includes the stative verbs. They are subclassified, to wit: B1 lacks mo-; B2 lacks -mag; B3 occurs with maka- with the meaning "becoming-so-and so"; B3 (1) occurs with maka- in its two meanings --"become-so-and-so" and "cause to become so and so"; B4 lacks ma-; B5 lacks maka-; and B6 lacks magka-. Mutual action verbs belong to Class C which are subdivided into C1, C2, and C3 which lacks the mag-, magka-, and makig- affixes respectively.

Passive verbs are likewise classified as a, b, and c depending on the affixes they do not co-occur in relation to the complement of the verb focused. For example,; Subclass a1 verbs lack local passive; a2 verbs lack instrumental passive, except when they convey benefactive and temporal meanings; a12 verbs lack both the local and the instrumental passive; a3 have only potential passive; a4 take the -on, the focus being the patient or that which is affected by the action. Class b verbs take local passive affix, the focus being the recipient of the action. Subclass b1 verbs take the suffix -an, the focus of which is the place or recipient of the action; b2 take local passive affix hi-an for accidental recipient of the action; etc. Class c verbs are subcategorized into: c1 which take the affixes -un and i, where direct and instrumental passives are synonymous; c2 take the affix -an, local and instrumental passive are synonymous; c3 verbs occur only with the potential passive ika-/gika-; c4 verbs take prefix ig-/igka- optionally for future instrumental form; c5 verbs take the i- and ika- affixes to convey an instrumental focus which brought about the state of the agent; and c6 verbs which do not take local passive affixes.

The format of presentation follows this order: the main entry, root or stem; the lexical category --where the entry is a verb, further classification is shown in brackets; the meaning in English, numbered according to the senses of the lexical item and each illustrated by sentences in Cebuano which are translated to English; verbal, nominal and adjectival derivations. Annotations such as slang, euphemism, coarse, humorous, Biblical, literary, metaphorical, colloquial are also indicated. Derivations whose meanings are extension of the meaning of the main entry are listed as run-on entries.

An example is lifted from the dictionary to illustrate the above description:

abanti a 1 forward, ahead. *Abanti ka rang milingkud*, You took a seat too far to the front. 2 ahead in score. v 1a [A2;c] move forward. *Muabanti kag diyutay, matambog ka sa bangag*, If you move forward any more, you will fall into the hole. *Iabanti nang imong awtog diyutay*, Move your car forward a bit. 1b [A;a] be ahead, have more points in a game. *Naabantihan mu namug diyep puntus*, We were 10 points ahead of you. 2 [A2; a12] keep up with something. *Di ku makaabanti sa galastuhan sa iskuylahan*, I cannot keep up with the school payments. 3 [A2; a12] endure work. *Di ko makaabanti pagdaru kay dautun ku*, I can't keep up with the plowing because I'm sickly. 4a [A] ask part payment in advance, especially in salary. 4b [c] give someone a cash advance on his salary or other payment. n 1 front wheel(s). *Nahiyus ang abanti sa mutur*, The front tire of the motorcycle is flat. 2 forward gear. 3 front seat in a car. *atras* -see ATRAS.

The main entry is classifeid as an adjective root. A first verbal derivation is categorized as [A2;c] meaning it does not occur with the mag- set of affixes and it occurs with the i- in the local passive. The second verb [A;a] indicates a verb of motion and a potential passive affix; [A2;a12] indicates that the root does not take the mag- affix, neither the affixes for local passive nor instrumental passive. The noun derivation is also given three definitions. And the antonym, *atras* is given last.

The main entries are basically and generally roots. Sample sentences are very appropriate and simple to understand. Grammatical information, however, is too detailed and exhaustive to the point of being too technical for the ordinary user to fathom. As a matter of fact, an ordinary student with no linguistic background would find it quite a task reading the Introduction where the grammar, especially morphology and syntax, of Cebuano is described. It might take him/her quite sometime to fully grasp the Cebuano grammar as presented. But reading and understanding the Introduction is a must for users of this dictionary, otherwise he/she will find the verbal entries difficult to grasp.

This dictionary presents the grammatical and semantic relations, as well as the collocations of the lexical items very clearly and systematically. This scholarly work is a boon to linguists, especially those who intend to study Cebuano. The formulas devised by Wolff are efficient once the student gets to master them over a period of time. Needless to say that non-linguists must read the Introduction several times in the course of their using the dictionary, especially in the area of verbal subcategorization. Maybe if the verbal subcategorization were modified or simplified to, say, five or six categories only, and redundancy rule were applied to the senses of each affix, and maybe if they were presented in a way that is much easier to grasp, this reference work would become more economical and more user friendly to the non-linguist.

Another aspect of this dictionary which is worth mentioning is its exhaustiveness, not only in the number of entries but also in its treatment of the meaning system in the Cebuano world. This comprehensive compilation of the lexical items in Cebuano expands its definitions to include the different shades of meaning, thus covering a wider ethnographic spectrum. Wolff has encapsulized the local color and the way of life of the Cebuanos in this inventory of lexical items which indeed mirror a culture at this point in time. He captures not only the lifestyle of the elite, but the also the street lingo, the language of business and industry, the taboos and euphemisms, etc.

Furthermore, the Cebuanos are afforded the proper locale as even their environment is described through, among other things, the flora and fauna and the existing institutions and structures which surround them. Even the tendency of Cebuanos to borrow easily from the English language at this point in time is reflected. Wolff listed quite a sizable number of English loan words as main entries in the dictionary. This is indicative of the pervasive tendency of the Cebuanos to borrow words from English and treat those as their own. This tendency is also reflected, to a lesser degree in an earlier dictionary, *Hermosisima*, 1966].

Thus, this dictionary is not only useful to linguists, especially the scholars of Cebuano and other Philippine languages, but also to those who are interested in the Cebuano culture. As Wolff himself said in the Introduction, he has no intention of prescribing the correct form of Cebuano, rather he is more interested in describing the language used by the speech community at that point in time. He has succeeded in this area. Moreover, he has provided future scholars in linguistics and anthropology a rich source of data. This is the priceless contribution of Wolff to Cebuano linguistics and culture, in particular and to Philippine linguistics, in general.

IV Hermosisima, Tomas V. and Pedro S. Lopez, Jr. 1966. *Dictionary Bisayan-English-Tagalog: Standardized Spelling*. Manila: Pedro S. Ayuda. viii + 648 pp.

This user-friendly dictionary uses Cebuano as its object language and English and Tagalog as its metalanguage. Both Tagalog and English are taught in all schools, so a Cebuano learner can easily find the equivalent of words in the vernacular in the languages he/she is studying. Moreover, Cebuano synonyms are given for almost all of the main entries. Conversely, a Tagalog or a foreigner learning Cebuano will find this dictionary very useful.

The format is arranged: the Cebuano main entry; the Cebuano definition or synonym; the lexical category of the term; the English gloss; the Tagalog equivalent; Cebuano derivations with their lexical categories and English and Tagalog gloss. There are cases when the main entry is followed by any of the following: lexical category, alternate forms, variants, or, etymology.

The following are treated as main entries: roots, stems (-pakabuhi, -pakamao, -pakusgan), prefixes, derivations (*among-among* comes after the entry root "among"), variants (*aydan*, var. of *ayran*), common expressions [e.g., all of these are treated as main entries -- *igo-igo₁*, *igo-igo₂*, *igo lamang*, *igo na*, *igo pa*], idiomatic expressions (*awas ug palad*, *mobiya sa bugno*, *makapuling sa mata*), and some English loanwords (*teknik*, *teknikal*, *tinis*, *badigard*, *blakboting*, *blakmarket*, *krosing*, *blap*, *kawkus*, etc).

Albeit its conciseness, this is somewhat an adequate and easy to use compilation of the Cebuano lexicon. For a beginner in Cebuano, this will be most helpful. However, it could have been more economical. For example, instead of entering all derivations as main entries, defining the root and the productive stem-forming affix will be sufficient. Expressions, like the example given above, need not be treated as main entries, but rather as run-on entries. They differ from lexemes with more than one sense, where it is useful to enter said lexemes as many times as the senses they carry. Notwithstanding economy, this dictionary is highly recommended to both learners and native speakers of Cebuano.

(Note: In this dictionary, Hermosisima proposed to standardize the usage of the vowels "u" and "o". He said, "The vowel *u* should generally be used in the beginning and middle syllables while the vowel *o* should be used in the last syllable of the word base."

Since both vowels are not differentiated in the actual speech of the native speaker, then the phoneme /u/ is given two phonetic representations --[*u* and *o*].)

V. Guerrero, Amparo T., Nazario D. Bas, and Reynaldo de Dios. 1970. *English-Filipino-Visayan (Ilongo-Cebuano) vocabulary*. Manila: Manalili Bookseller. 422 and 20 pages.

This compilation contains about 25,000 entries, 16,000 of which are Cebuano lexical items. Although this is intended as a learning tool for learners and users of the language, this is published primarily to help in the evolution and propagation of the Philippine national language. The Constitution provides for the enrichment of the national language through the study of the existing lexicon of the major languages of the Philippines for the purpose of incorporating them into the national lexical inventory. Pilipino, Ilongo and Cebuano are three of the major languages of the Philippines.

The main entries in English are followed by the lexical category --n., v., adj., adv., prep., conj., pron.-- or by annotation, such as *colloq* in a few cases. Where the term falls under two lexical categories, both are written one after the other immediately after the entry. Example, *ashore*, adv., adj. Following the lexical categories are the Pilipino, the *Hiligaynon*, and finally the Cebuano gloss.

Entries are categorized according to their English lexical classification. Take note of the entry "calm, adj. -payapain; patahanin; pahupain; adj. payapa-- *matawhay* -- pagpuypoy adj. bugnaw"

Note that the first three glosses in Pilipino are more like verbs and "pagpuypoy" in Cebuano is more like a nominalized form.

Take a look at the entries labeled "verb"

communicate v. -ikalat; ibalita; isulat; makipag-ugnay --*pahibaloan* -- pagbalita, pagsibya, pagpahibalo
educate, v. - turuan; paaralan (?); sanayin - *magtuon*; *pagtudlo* - pagtudlo; pag-edukar

The basis for selecting the verbal affixes is not defined. The Pilipino gloss is predominantly in the passive voice. Of course, *makipag-ugnayan* is in the active voice, but what about the more common active verbal formation, do they apply here? Besides, in Cebuano, pag- + Verb root > Noun or Imperative form. Example:

1. Maayo ang iyang pagtudlo. > Her/His (manner of) teaching is good.
Good the her/his teaching
2. Pagtudlo aron makakwarta ka > (You) Teach so that you can earn money.

Probably, a brief introduction explaining verbal affixes would clarify this question and simplify the choices of preferred affixes. Economy demands the exclusion of productive affixes and of predictable derivational affixes in the entries, so it is necessary that they be explained in the introduction.

This work is wanting in the linguistic treatment of the lexical items --some forms are problematic and somewhat inconsistent with some rules of derivation, especially in Cebuano. But then, the purpose of this vocabulary is to provide a listing of lexical items from the three Philippine languages to "help propagate the national language and also the major dialects (sic)." Toward this end, this vocabulary listing has indeed contributed its fair share. The list is practical, current, economical, and user friendly.

4. Trosdal Mimi B. 1990. *Cebuano-English Dictionary*. Cebu City: J. Clavano Printers. xlvii and 493 pp.

This is a compilation of Cebuano lexical items used in Cebu City since 1941 to 1990. Its objective is to help foreign students of the Cebuano language in their acquisition of the lexicon and also to develop in the native speakers of Cebuano an awareness of the special feature of their native tongue. Called a formal-functional dictionary, this looks at the phonemic-phonetic venue as the formal aspect of the entry, and its construction position in grammatical structures of the Cebuano system as its functional aspect. All lexical items are classified as parts of speech depending on the position they take in the construction rules of the Cebuano language.

Main entries in Cebuano are basically roots and are free morphemes. Derivations from the root are entered as run-on entries. There are lexemes which are entered twice, as noun, then as verb --see abaga below. The general format is as follows: main entry; the lexical category of the entry; English definition in quotation marks; the etymology, if there is one; derivations in parenthesis, followed by their English definitions. Sometimes sample sentences are given.

A sample entry is given below:

abaga --/n/ : "shoulder" (*isigkaabaga*) "both shoulders" (*abaga-abaga*) "shoulder pad; simulated shoulder; something shoulder-like" /adj/: (*abagahun*) "broad-shouldered" (*taga-abaga*) "shoulder high" /V1 nf/: (*mahaabaga*) "be . . . on the shoulder" Ex. *Nahaabaga siya pagkaigo*, happened be on shoulder he hit, "He was hit on the shoulder."

abaga --/v/ "shoulder a burden; assume the responsibility of; tackle"> /der/: (*abagahay*) "shoulder together" (*abagahan*) "shoulder habitually" /V1 nf/: (*muabaga*) "shoulder" (*mag-abaga*) "shoulder" (*mangabaga*) "shoulder several" (*makaabaga*) "can shoulder"> /V2 un nf/: (*abagahun*) "be shouldered" /n/: (*abagahun*) "burden, load" (*tig-abaga*) "who usually shoulders" (*pangabaga*) "assistant"

abang -- /v/ : "pay rent" /der/ : (*abang-abang*) "rent in disparaging sense" (*abangan*) "rent regularly" (*hiabangan*) "be rented unintentionally" /V1 nf/ : (*muabang*) "rent" (*mag-abang*) "renting" (*mangabang*) "rent several" (*makig-abang*) "together want to rent" (*makaabang*) "can rent" /iV2 nf/ : (*iabang*) "be rented for" ; /V2 an nf/: (*abangan*) "be rented"; /n/ : (*abangan; abang*) "rent" (*tig-abang*) "who usually rents" (*mangangabang*) "who rents" (*inabangan*) "manner of renting" (*ig-aabang*) "that which is used for paying"; /adj/ : (*hingabang*) "likes to rent" (*pakiabang*) "likes to receive rent" (*palaabang*) "likes to rent"

It is worthwhile to note the following: the sense of the main entry "abaga" is basically the same and it would have been more economical if the entry for verb were made a run-on entry as derivation; the repetition of verbal affixes in the two entries classified as verb could have been avoided had the usage of these productive and predictable affixes been explained in the grammar notes of the Introduction or entered as main entry and defined accordingly. It is also noted that Trosdal adopted only three vowels, /a, i, u/, in her orthography.

Although we can consider this presentation as user friendly since it lists practically all the frequently used formations derived from the root and also because of its short English definitions, we miss other helpful tools which are equally important to the thorough learning or internalizing of a language like the sample sentences, or the synonyms and antonyms, or cross references and variant forms.

This volume is handy for students to use and the listing of formations makes it even easier for them since they don't have to memorize the meanings of affixes and constant exposure to the forms will eventually make them adept in their usage. But if we decide to be economical and cut out the derivations with predictable formations, what will be left of this dictionary? A wordlist of Cebuano entries with their corresponding English gloss. And this may be inadequate for the learner of the nineties.

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