

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. RECONSTRUCTION AND THE COMPARATIVE METHOD

(Note potential circularity involved in 1.1 and 1.2, also in 2.2)

1.1. Phonology.

PPH	*p	*t	*k	*q	[[*ʔ]]
	*b	*d	*j		[[*g]]
	*m	*n	[[*ŋ]]	*ŋ	
	*w	*l	*y	[[*r]]	*R
		*s			*h
	*f		*u		
		*ə			
		*a			

Suprasegmentals: vowel length on penult *:

- 1.2. Lexicon. PPH *mata [māta] 'eye', *di:laq 'tongue', *la:fa 'coconut oil', *qaba:Rah- 'shoulder', *ba:lu 'widow', *da:RaQ 'blood', *da:lan 'path, trail', *hi:lut 'massage', *i:kuR 'tall', *ku:tuh- 'louse', *ŋi:pan 'tooth', *tu:buq 'to grow, sprout', *anak 'child', *apuh- 'grandparent', *qasin 'salt', *basaq 'wet', *lu:həq 'tear (from crying)', *danua 'water'...
Note: *ba:Rah- 'glowing embers' / *baRaQ 'lungs'

- 1.3. Grammar = Morphology and Syntax. Pronouns, e.g., *aku 'I', *ikaw 'thou', *siya 'he/she', *kami 'we (excl)', *kita 'we (incl)', *kanu 'ye', *sida 'they'; formatives *si-, *da-. Deictics, e.g., *ni (nearest), *tu (not far), *ti (far); formatives *i-, *a-. Case markers; affixes (prefixes *ma-, *na-, *hi-, *maR-, infixes *-um-, *-in-, suffixes *-an, *-a, *-i, circumfixes *ka--an, *-in--an); voice or focus relationships of noun phrase to verb. Syntax, e.g., negatives (*baken predicative, *hadi preverbal) or interrogatives (*si?anuh- 'who?', *?anuh- 'what?', di?anuh- 'where?') clause initial.

EXAMPLES OF SOME RECONSTRUCTIONS (PPH) AND SPURIOUS RECONSTRUCTIONS.

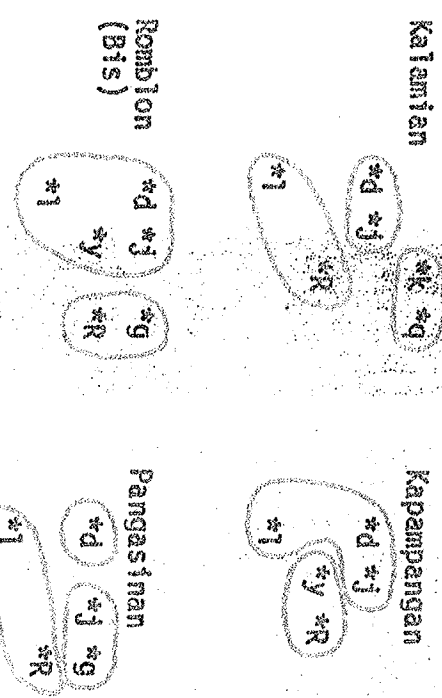
R.D. Zorc 11.75 (1a)

	'eye'	'tongue'	'new'	'parrots'	'putt/drag'
Iragao	mãta	di:1a	bãiu	mãni	gu:yud
Ilokano	mãta	di:1a	bãru	mãni	gu:yud
Ithayaten	mata?	ri:1a?	va?yu?	manit?	-
Kapampangan	mãta	di:1a?	ba:yu	mãni?	gu:yud
Hawubo	mãta	di:1a?	ba:yu	(mãni?)	gu:yud
Kalamian	mata?	di:1a?	ba:yu	manit?	gu:yud
Tagalog	mãta	di:1a?	ba:yo	mãni?	gu:yod
PROTO-PHL.	*mãta	*di:1a?	*ba:yu	XXXX	XXXX [F+Ru:yud]???
Note:	Malay mta	Malay 1dah	Malay baru	Spanish maní	Sangli ruder

PPH CONSONANTS (rearranged)

*p	*t	*k	*q	[ʔ]
*b	*d	*j	[g]	
*w	*y	*R		
*s	[r]			
*m	*n	[m]	*ŋ	

E.g.: Kalamian



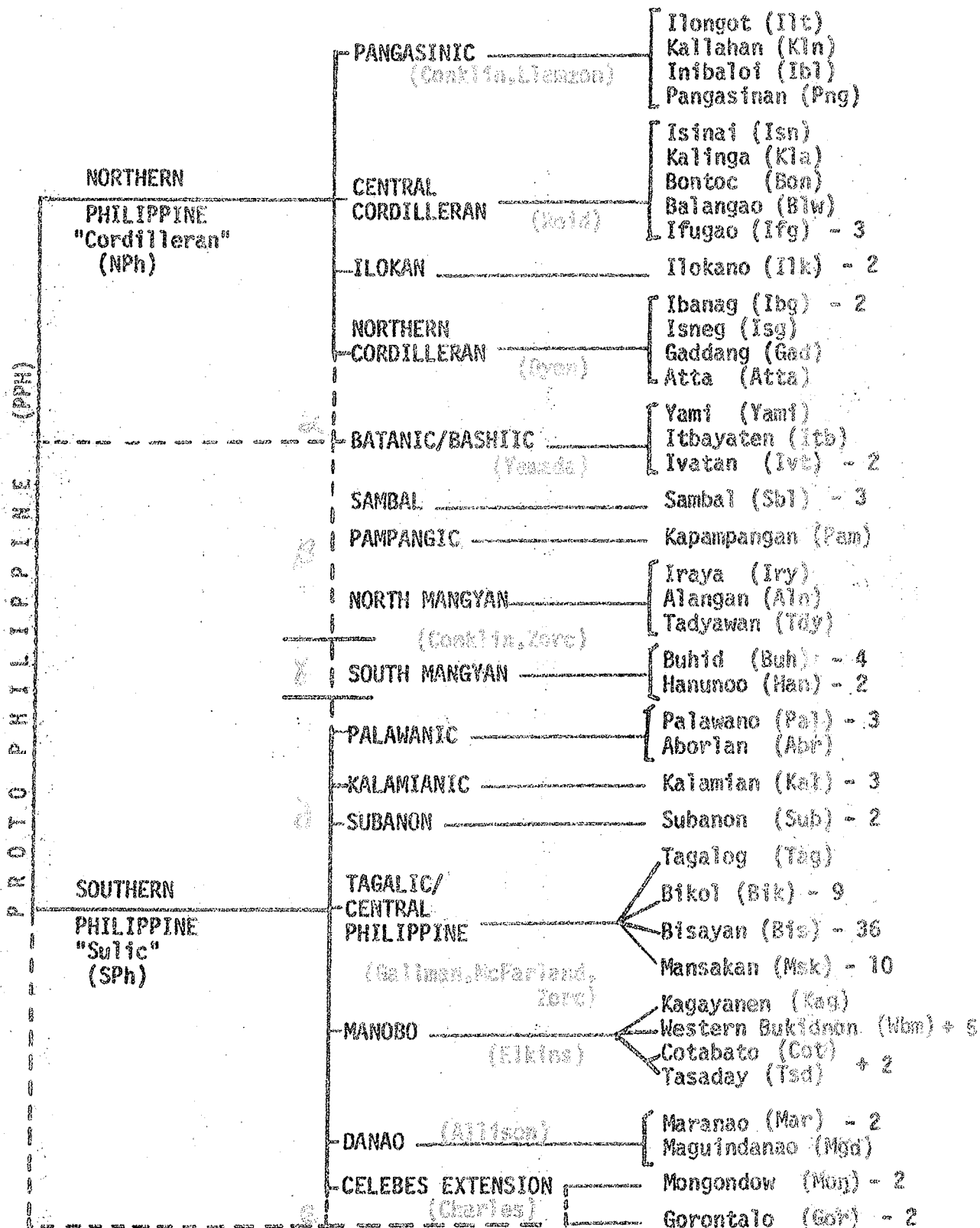
2. SUBGROUPING

(Quantitative vs qualitative methods.)

- 2.1. Judgment by inspection.
- 2.2. Discovery of exclusively shared (non-accidental) innovations.
 1. In phonology (generally proving to be least sound in Ph).
Note accent, treatment of *q, *R, *j, *ə, *l.
Complex phonological innovations, e.g., metathesis of certain clusters (PPH *lC > Bisayan *Cl); assimilation of *ə to *u or *i; etc.
 2. In lexicon (quality vs quantity) [Wolff's review of Liamzon]
 3. In functors, morphology, or grammar.
- 2.3. Lexicostatistics (vs glottochronology).
- 2.4. Functor Analysis (Zorc), Morphemic Differentiae Analysis (McFarland).
Selection of functors most likely to be different or actually known to differ, or total paradigmatic comparison of all sets (pronouns, deictics, negatives, verb inflection, case-marking particles, discourse particles, numerals, locatives, temporals, etc.).

3. PREHISTORY

- 3.1. Use of other criteria from other fields, e.g., archaeology and artifacts, geography, culture and traditions, etc.
- 3.2. The case of Kagayanen: a Manobo or a Bisayan language?
[Quality of innovations; reduction of list and etymological analysis.]
- 3.3. The [bisayaq] of Borneo and of the Philippines; sharing of retentions (e.g., PAN *maCa 'eye', *qa(l)jaw 'day', *?inum 'drink', PHS *bəRas 'milled rice', *pajəy 'unhusked rice, rice plant', etc.).
- 3.4. Gubat dialect on the Bicol Peninsula; is it Bicol?, Peripheral Bisayan?, or Warayan? [comparison of functor vs lexicostatistical scores plus exclusively-shared innovations]
- 3.5. Comparison of results of various methods; implications of discrepancies in prehistorical terms.
- 3.6. Wörte und Sachen technique. Proto Philippine speakers apparently had:
RICE AGRICULTURE: *bəRas 'milled rice', *pa:jay 'unhusked rice', hamay 'rice', *daRa:mi 'rice stalk', qumah 'ricefield', a:sud 'to pound rice in mortar (two people in succession), labək 'to pound rice', *haqlu 'pestle', *ləsun 'mortar'...
WEAVING: *quləs 'blanket', habel 'to weave', *ball:ja 'shuttle'...
SEWING: *tahiɔ 'to sew' (*da:qit doublet), *da:Rum 'needle', *bənaŋ 'thread'...
HOUSES: *balay 'house', *hali:Rl 'pillar', *qatap 'roof', *pa:wəd 'thatch roofing', *haRdan 'ladder, staircase'...
TOOLS AND UTENSILS: *ku:dan 'cooking pot', *bajaq 'earthen jar', *wa:say 'axe, adze', *dapuR 'stove, hearth'...



<u>Relatable to Manobo</u>		<u>Expected Bs</u>
'belly'	gəttək	*tiyan
'blood'	lanəssa	*duguq
'body'	la:wa	*la:was
'earth'	basak	*lugtaq, *lu:paq
'eat'	ka:qan	*ka:qan
'fingernail'	su:Lu	*kuku, *kulu
'I'	qa	*qaku
'knee'	bu:qul	*tu:(h)ud
'man'	ma:ma	*(la)la:ki
'night'	ki:lən	*gabiqi, *dələm
'person'	qittaw	*ta:wu
'sand'	pantad	*baras, *bu(h)a:qin
'skin'	langit	*pa:nit
'sleep'	tunu:ga	*tu:rug
'that'	sanyaq	*qinaq, *qiyan, *yaqun, *dan
'thou'	ka:un	*qikaw
'water'	wa:ig	*tu:big

<u>Relatable to Bisayan</u>		<u>Expected Mb</u>
'all'	tanan	*la:nun, *tibeq, *qəlin
'arrive'	qabut	*quma, *dunguk
'hear'	ka-ma:tiq	*dinəg, *paliman
'fat'	tambək	*lambuq

	<u>South Bis.</u>	<u>Expected Mb</u>	<u>Expected WBS</u>
'bone'	bəkkəg	*tulqan	*tulqan
'cold'	tignaw	*gənnaw	*ramig
'give'	qa:tag	*bəggay	*taqu
'not (so)'	di:liq	*kənnaq	*bəkken

	<u>West Bis.</u>	<u>Expected Mb</u>	<u>Expected SBS</u>
'good'	miyad	*(qu)piya	*dayaw
'heart'	tagipusu:qun	*pusun	*kasinqa:sin
'know'	na:man	*taqu, *sabut	*hibaru, *qi:qat
'say'	qambal	*ka:gi	*laqun
'sit'	punquq	*pinuqu	*qinqud, *liqkud

Note: 58 forms give no information beyond the fact that Kagayanen is, like both the Bisayan and Manobo families, a Southern Philippine/Austronesian language; 12 forms appear to be innovations in form or meaning within Kagayanen itself.

COMPARISON OF LEXICOSTATISTICAL SCORES (on left) WITH THOSE DERIVED FROM THE FUNCTOR COMPARISON (on right).
(13 Bisayan dialects)

WEST BISAYAN	
Kuyonon	
86/80 -6	Semirara
85/76 -9	94/89 Bulalakaw -5
86/69 -17	91/78 -13
80/66 -14	87/81 -6
82/68 -14	86/77 -11
80/59 -21	85/66 -19
73/55 -18	76/68 -8
	88/77 -11
	86/73 -13
	78/72 -6
	87/69 -18
	80/75 -5
	91/81 -10
	83/76 -7
	87/89 Kinaray-a +2
	79/67 -12
	86/61 -25
	79/76 -3
	83/64 -19
	Aklanon

CENTRAL BISAYAN	
Romblon	
84/78 -6	Hiligaynon
80/82 +2	86/81 -5
72/70 -2	71/67 -4
66/58 -8	88/86 Sorsogon -2
65/56 -9	66/64 -2
75/65 -10	78/76 -2
	83/82 Gubat -1
	66/58 -8
	72/71 -1
	70/70 0
	73/82 N-Samar +9
	81/64 -17
	83/73 -10
	76/68 -8
	73/66 -7
	82/80 Maray -2