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| Language | Ayta Abellen | [Common] |
| abp | [ISO] |

**Symbols:**

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| **Phonemes** | **Orthographic symbols** |
| /p/ | p |
| /b/ | b |
| /t/ | t |
| /d/ | d |
| /k/ | k |
| /g/ | g |
| // | - |
| /h/ | h |
| /m/ | m |
| /n/ | n |
| // | ng |
| /l/ | l |
| /w/ | w |
| /y/ | y |
| /i/ | i |
| /a/ | a |
| /a/ | ā |
| // | e |
| /o/ | o |

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Additionally, the following symbols are used in loan words and names: *s*,*r*, c (for [*k*]), and *j*.

***Lengthened vowels***

Lengthened a in words like /*da:n*/ ‘way’ and *:* ‘head’ are written with the ā and ō symbols. The ā symbol is also used to show grammatical differences as in *manggawa* ‘to clear’ vs. *mānggawa* ‘the person clearing’.

***Pronouns, the linker****a****and the adverb****na*

All pronouns are written separately from adjacent words since two-syllable pronouns carry stress and are thereby considered as separate phonological words. The only problem with that is that the first person singular pronoun *ako* `I' (used as topic) is always one phonological unit with the preceding word, i.e., there is no initial glottal stop in *ako* (the initial glottal stop is only inserted in isolation). Likewise the linker *a* should be written separately from the following word to avoid words like *aaanak* `LK+PL+child'. Attaching this linker to the preceding word could be considered as this is done with other linkers. For example, where the adverb *na* is realized using the LK *-y*, the linker is attached to the preceding word. At normal speech speed, the linker *a* is phonetically attached to the preceding word by omitting the glottal stop, whereas the glottal stop of the linker *a* is maintained following a word ending in a vowal. But even after a consonant the LK *a* is pronounced with a glottal stop when the speaker "has to think" before continuing speaking. Because unlike in Tagalog, the enclitic adverb na forms always a phonological unit with the preceding word and is connected to it by a linker it should not be written as a separate word but as one word with it except when the linker *a* is used (for the same reason mentioned above concerning the linker *a*).

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| **proposed** | **alternatives** | **gloss** |
| *akoyna* | *ako yna* or *akoy na* | I now |
| *malyadiyna* | *malyadi na* | It is ready now |
| *maamot ana* | *maamota na* | It's already hot |
| *kaganaan a* | *kaganaana* | all, LK |
| *kangko a* | *kangkoa* | mine, LK |
| *peteg a* | *petega* | true+LK |
| *mo a* | *moa* | your, LK |
| *yain a* | *yaina* | that, LK |

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**Spelling Rules:**

1. Stress is phonemic but will not be written.
2. No dash is used to separate 2 consecutive a. Ex. *aanak*, *kapagtakaan*
3. A dash is used after *an-* prefix when preceding a vowel. Also *in-* prefix preceding vowel (This prevents reading of *i-nadal*).
4. The word glossed as ‘head’ is spelled *ō*.
5. Reduplicated roots have a dash separating the reduplication.
6. *Tawo* is the pronoun ‘we(incl)’ whereas *tao* is person.
7. *Bih-il, leng-en, loh-ok, lag-eh, kalok-an, lod-an, tim-en, pakal-em, bol-ihan* to show a glottal that would otherwise not be read properly.
8. *Awok* and *awod* are spelled with a *w* separating the *ao* vowel clusters.
9. When the prefix ends in *ng* or *g* and collides with a root that begins with a vowel, a hyphen is added to help with parsing (ex. *nag-adal*).
10. No dash is used when the *–an* suffix is added to a root that ends with a vowel.
11. When there are 3 consecutive vowels of the same kind (*iii*), then 2 hyphens are used to aid reading (ex. *ampaki-i-ingalo*).

Source: Nitsch Phonological Statement (1998), Stone spelling rules (2010).