HANDWRITTEN NOTES

laundry – Northern Tagbanwa

múyaŋ ʔápun maŋáyaw tuŋ durúŋan

~~be~~ dumálən nu yaŋ mabubúliŋ aŋ áβəl

báklu sabúnáy yu

báklu bənlawán nu

~~tap~~ báklu? pəyán da

báklu? ipakáldaw toŋ sakbáyan

koŋ láŋu ra àmənnú ra

i uliʔk ku toŋ bálay

yaka plansaán nu
'also'

ipabtaŋ tuŋ aparádur #

matil — itchy
tinik — thorn
tagbak — to smell, have an odor
úwab — to yawn
iklab — to belch, burp
kiti-kití? — to tickle
tinakaanao ra. — I am bored.
sádya? — happy
=múlmul — to gargle
=bíyid — to stretch
=dáyim — to sigh

R/pronouns (same as A/pro)

ton — oyin ~ yí?in
nóyo
?ánya
yámin
yátin
numyo
níra

káro? — to husk a coconut

kon mayíta íta — if we see each other

dapat an manáya — You must go.

mamanan na ta· maópya? — Eat well.

dórug tárim — very sharp

may kwarta áo ~ yu?
ʔa
tánya
~~ámi~~
~~yu~~ ~ íta
yamu
tanírа

anday kwarta (a)o
mu
na
~~mi~~ → yaməN
~~tá~~
~~yamu~~ → mí
níra

alanjay (ka) ta tinapay. Buy bread for me.

ytklay (ka) tqʃwáiʃ. Get water for me.

bayaráy ra ilím ta kwárta. Please pay me in cash only.

pagpaN--- áliʔ 'a digger of roots'
amik 'a weaver of mats'
talagapanawin 'a wanderer, roam-about'
biyinganin 'vagabond, nomad'
-am-- pamagbulakbul ≈ blackball <together>
um--an tumilayaʔan ≈ be lying side up in a group
kanunuksuʔ 'tempter' (tuksuʔ)

laundry story

Northern Tagbanwa

Statives:

Get some!

na---	< past >
ma---	< future - remote >
aya---	< present >
maya---	< immediate future >
naya---	< recent past >

ayasuβok aw ra	<pres>
nasuβok	<past>
masuβuk ka	<fut>

aya ələr aw	<pres>
minlər aw	<past>
naələr aw	"
ma ələr aw	<fut>

nasiruk da yay balay	<past acc.>
masiruk	<fut. acc.>

cigarette story

~~nang~~ nayanayfw ton tindan nanalan ao

ta sigarilyo. pagkatapus ~~sindi~~ sinindian no.

pagkatapus sinipsip ~~po~~ yan taßúk. pagkatapus

~~pinal Bab~~ pinalwa~~o~~. pa+lua? ~~pe~~ makalilim ma+kali? = ilim nealy

~~ma~~ an napupúd, sinuksuk ko ton ~~o~~ ?ayo?.
insert, stick in

pagkatapus ipinlik ko.
pilik

<very>
bilag ka- C1V1 ---
to separate, divorce (RVI) - fighters

Stress

ían
bflág
mangár+n
takún

baláy
talagáy <x>
tanán
ilém
ináy

g of nag- > nay- but not *g- of roots!
morpheme final follows mph. rules, but NOT morpheme initial.

whirlwind	buawi?			
measles	sikdat	~	tipgas	
know	askə?		maskə aw	
understand	< intindi >		ramasməs	(get implication)
walk	panaw			
hike	sablay	(over mountains)		

Northern Tagbanwa

Morphophonemics

t > k / V→ø tímid → na-kmír-an 'find too sweet'

d > r / V_V danik → aranik

b > β / V_V

g > ɣ / V_V

tibas
tiβa? to complete harvest
tuba?

p t k ʔ

b d g

β ɾ (flap) ɣ

m n ŋ

w l y
s

u i

t
a

Ruch. 1964. ~~X~~ ~~X~~ The phonological + morphophonemic systems of Cal. Tag. Master Thesis Cornell

Phonotactics

No geminate clusters w/: p t k b d g m n ŋ l s y w

No	pb	bp	gŋ	ly	yp	ym	wb	wn	pm	bk	dg	
	pŋ	bg	mŋ	iw	yb	yw	wd	ws	tm	bg	dn	
	tŋ	bm	yŋ	əw	yd	wp	wg	wy	tn	bs	ds	
	nŋ	dg	wŋ	uw	yg	wk	wm	pk	ts	dp	mt	
				əi	əU	ng	ŋm	nk	ms	mn	mk	

Morpheme classes: bases, affixes, clitics

bases: regular, deictic, particle

affixes: 7 prefix classes, 1 suffix class, 4 infixes

clitics: 4 proclitic classes, 8 enclitic classes

aspect: completive, incompletive, abstractive, marginal

voices: subjective, objective, referential, implicative, aptative

modes: causative, purposive, distributive, reflexive, reciprocal, rapid, nonconformative, particular, obligatory, collective, successive

-4	-3	-2	-1	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	+1	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8
PROCLITICS				PREFIXES							SUFFIXES	ENCLITICS							

m-	-am-	ʔag-		-ag-		pa-	ka-		-si-		-in-		-an						
n-	-an$_1$-			-an$_2$-		pag-		-ki	ʔiŋ		-um-		-an						
p-				ʔi-							-V$_1$r-		-ay						
				-a-		paŋ-					-C$_1$V$_1$-								

predicative marker

subordinate marker

Northern Tagbanwa — some intelligibility with Agutaynon and with Kalamian. Same reflexes as those two, with minor lexical and grammatical differences.

Negatives:	verbal	indi?	(tense in affix, not negatives)
	existential	anda?	
	nominal	bitág	

Markers:	Tm	yan	ti	na
	Am	yan	ni	na
	Om	ta	—	
	Rm	ton	tonni~tuni	tonna

Stress not phonemic: CV́CCVC automatic

DIST	Verbal system	AF	IF	OF	RF
pan-	present	pag-	ayi---	ag---in	ag---an
nan-	past	nag-	(i)-in--	-in--	-in--an
man-	future	mag-	i---	---in	---an
		-um-			
	ability	mapag---	ma---	ma---/aya--	ma---an
	perfective	napag---	na---	na---	na---an
	expected	aya---	ayi---		

Obligatory or obliging: { --- ay }
"please let me..."

ay-i- pa-+k+l IF "about to send off"

HANDWRITTEN NOTES

Kalamian(is) - Tagbanwa (Palawan)

1. basa-ün ta yaŋ t-iraŋ-banwa
   read Imp/OF we Tm lg- Tagbanwa

2. luka yaŋ kulu. The head is wounded
3. luuk yaŋ ʔakaʔ. Older sibling is crying
4. luka yaŋ kabala. The Forearm is wounded
5. ʔi-ʔulik yaŋ linu. Return the winnowing basket.
6. nani ʔanaʔ na. This is his/her child.
7. manabuʔ {maN- tabuʔ} ti nini. Nini is fetching water.
8. ma-kinit yaŋ kabu The ashes are hot.
9. pan-lübük yaŋ ʔanaʔ na. Her child is pounding (away).
10. pag-lutuk ta ʔanün ti nini. Nene is cooking the rice.
11. primiruŋ libru first volume
12. yadwa-ŋ libru second volume
13. yaklu-ŋ libru third volume
14. pa-lutuk-un yaŋ punti Ripen (?) the bananas
15. ʔüyüp-ün ta palüt yaŋ punti The bananas will be blown by the wind.
16. balay yaŋ ʔanaʔ na. The house is his child's.
17. pag-bilaʔ ta ian Fishing for fish
18. pag-pa-layag yaŋ ʔanaʔ na His child is going sailing.
19. ma-buliŋ yaŋ piŋgan The dishes are dirty.
20. ʔuŋkuy, mag-pa-layag ʔita Friend, let's go sailing.
21. ma-maŋan ta babuy Eat(ing) pork.
22. lima-ŋ ʔanaʔ na his five children
23. pag-ʔimud ti nini Nene is laughing
24. Anda-y taklüb na (?) It has no cover.

25. mag-digu? yan ?aka? na His elder will bathe.

26. masků? kan man-lübük yan ?aka? na.
His elder knows how to pound

27. panuut {paN- + suut} yan tatay na.
His father is {entering the cave}.

28. sin-aküp yan balay na. His house was included.

29. pamurak {paN- + burak} da yan punti.
The bananas are already budding.

30. pa-mag-karun tun ka-punti?-an
Sit down in the banana patch.

31. Pag-?ubra yan ?aka? na tun Coron.
His elder works in Coron.

32. Panabu? tun bawan. {paN- + tabu?}
Fetch water at the brook.

33. panuut yan bayaw na. His brother-in-law is entering the cave.

34. manabu? a ta wai. You are fetching the water.

tear	luuk	
jump, leap	lukbu	
hurry	kali-kali	
fishhook	bila	
pound ~~[illegible]~~	lübük	
get water	tabu?	*tabu[?]
friend	?ungkuy	
mountain freshet	bawag	
also	ka	
already	da	
member, including	saküp	* sakep
put on; be enclosed	suut	* suhut
you	yawa	
	baya	
ours [exclusive]	yamün	
	yüün	
ice	yilu	
	ayu	
	yuu	
	buyu	
	gabuk	
	buga	
milk	gatas	
	gütüy	
	güyük	
	gürut	
	gilük	

liŋgu

gu gulukun

buŋa

ŋani

paŋürül

pisŋi

ŋilit

baŋi

maŋian

laŋu

tinaŋuni

kanimaŋu

ʔalüŋüt

kapuŋul

ʔalaŋ

bütüŋ

giŋgiŋ

matuŋ

paŋayag

kakŋan

ʔüŋüd

bükŋün

ŋisŋis

buluŋ

ʔuluŋ

sukma

kuma

field

lagi

gimay

dugu

digu

guyud

layug

gaygay

gütüy

puypuy

kapayat

basküy

ʔayüp

nuyu

dayun

ʔagad

sagüp

sagid

sugud

bülag

sülüg

sandig

tugtug

maliwag

hundred gatus

güsyü

lagüm

ʔayüg

mülüd

müpüt

mükül

mi

mimud

ʔamu

mu

mula

kumag

ʔamük

mukmuk

tagam

dümdüm

ʔayumum

gakmüt

düküm

kalamintik

timug

namuʔ

dakulu

dawa

düpüt

düüp

dikül

diput

duru

duyan

duuk
damdam
duldul
gawad
kawüd
ʔalawid
bukud
dayaw
tüŋüd
düŋül
dii
duun
ʔaradu
sakan
sabaŋ
süraʔ
süküd
~~sülüg~~
süray
sikad
sipa
silag
sikasu
bugsu
laksu
tuksu
sambüŋ

ʔisüg
dasun
tastas
taküs
maamis
buslay
sapyat
sükül
pisü
ʔisip
sinti
kuskus
sungsung
rangga
nira
rügüs
ʔari
kapari
taru
karu
kiru
barutu
ʔürüm
risgu
kurut
buray
luray

ʔ boat

ʔürüp
kürüŋ
kuriŋ
karuŋ
karus
rutus
ʔawa
dawa
tiwüyüŋ
bawi
siwüd
lawüt
lutaw
tigway
wala

OTHER MATERIALS

Edward Ruch. 1968. "Sentence Structure of Kalamian Tagbanwa" SIL, Unpublished Manuscript from Longacre seminar.

001. aniŋ ŋaw, duduy, paŋan namu. muya masuBuk kamu. taa, ay wa nandawat atiiŋ nanay na ta wai yaŋ niuy. 'I said, Lads, eat. You might get hungry in a little while. Now, why did that mother of his request the coconut water?'

002. taa, numanyan, yaŋ ana na pinaaŋay na duun ðuŋ yeen. 'Well, then, his child, he sent him there to me.'

003. Taa, ta yeen, nantaluk kaw ra tuŋ duluŋ yaŋ balaŋay. Well, as for me, I hid in the prow of the boat.

004. Numanyan, maganiŋ tuŋ ni Alprid, Alprid, yaŋ siuŋguŋ dakulu, eklan mu tani. 'Then he said to Alfred, "Alfred, the large bamboo container, bring it here."'

005. Simanyan, tiniradur si ni Nanu. 'Then Nanu speared it again.'

006. Numaan, buay-Buay ta gesye, yaŋ apuy aŋ atia kumindeŋ da duun. 'Then, in a little while, that fire stood up over there.'

007. Paŋawaŋ ŋa ilem tuŋ mamula aŋ pagpataBu ta wai para indi a tigbaken aŋ masyadu. Dispuis yaŋ wai ta, palimasan mu tuŋ na Misiuŋ ni Tabaka para matinlu yaŋ waiŋ pirmi. 'You just recruit the children to fetch water so that you won't get so tired out. What's more, our water, have both Nemesio and Tobacco bail it so that it will always be in fine shape.'

008. Magpakuma a ŋani, karkuladuen mu yaŋ kuma aŋ magkargaan ta saŋ bakid. Dispuis impisaan duun tuŋ dalan, isampet asan tuŋ mabatuBatuen. 'When you have a swidden made, estimate it for a capacity of one sack of seed. What's more, start there on the trail and take it right up to the stony place.'

009. Piru inay kuŋ sumaraŋ ŋamu si purki yaŋ ubra asan malbat. Dispuis yaŋ pagpakled asan yaŋ madasig kag mapinarurusun tuŋ masigkatau na. 'But I don't know if you can handle it because the work there is heavy. And besides the one who enters it is the one who is quick and easy-going with his fellow-man.

010. Yuu manigepet yaŋ mula. Dispuis maski magpasusu yuu.

'I was the one to care for the child. Besides even when it came to nursing him, I was the one.'

011. Aniŋen mu, Ti bayaw mu agaeyak ilem aŋ magtinir tuŋ Dalusan

nateteŋed aŋ yaŋ aran yaŋ papilis numyu. Kapurisu, tanya agataha.

Dispuis tanya may maŋa ana na tuŋ dumaŋ baBay. Yaŋ maŋa ana na+ŋ

atiaŋ durua indi na ka madiadu purki tia dugu na. "Say to him:

'Your brother-in-law is reluctant to reside in Dalusan because the title is in your name. So he hesitates. Besides that, he has children from another wife. Those two children of his he is not about to put in jeopardy (they could not inherit the land after their father's death) because they are his own blood."

012. Piru yaŋ kasaŋkapan na nabutwan, yaŋ tinaŋuni na yay

iŋkelan. Purisu ya takaway. "But its accessories were left, its

body that's what was taken. So it had to be stolen (and not set adrift carelessly).

013. Qay muya mabagar yaŋ kinaldaw wu. Purisu akday ta anen nu

muyaŋ baaw. 'My day-wage might be lessened. So please bring me

my rice in a little while at breakfast time.'

014. Piŋgesan ni pupuutan pinikdit na yaŋ ŋaŋa na. Purisu ti

kalaykalay puntu indi naimu taaŋ ŋaŋa na. 'Jack-fish grasped him

and pinched his snout. So that's why they Kalaykalay-fish just about doesn't have any snout here.'

015. Tuŋ kaluuy ta Dios numanyan midyu maayen-ayen da ka. Ugariŋ

ilen, tataŋ pagsaŋkel da ilem, ya ra ilem tii. 'Due to God's mercy

now it appears to also be somewhat better. However, there is one thing that hinders, that is what I mentioned before.

016. Anda ray bali, masin indi ra nakumplitu. Ugariŋ kuŋ tinu

si ay makaruŋ tuŋ puistu, maŋa putul lu, ya si ay magkakumplitu taa.

'Never mind, even if it didn't get finished. However, whoever wins the election (sits on the position), my brothers, that will be the one to complete the job.'

017. Taq, teleŋan mu yaŋ kaluku ni bukaya. 'See, I told you so--look at the foolishness of Crocodile."

018. Maniŋ ŋaw tuŋ ni Urniŋ, ala, beltay. "I said to Urning, 'Come on, paddle".'

019. Ala sigi, suntukun mu ra. Yuuy bala. 'Go ahead and box him, I'll be responsible.'

020. Abaa, duru ag bukli. "Go on, you're a big liar."

021. Abaa, magbuŋkarat ti Naniŋ, maganiŋ, "Abaa tia tatay!" 'Of all things, when Naning lurched over, she said, "Good grief, father, what's going on!'

022. Numanyan, abaw, indi rin tugt+an ni Dunya Maria. "Abaw, Lepek Uruŋ Keleŋ-keleŋen, magpasuildu a pa ka eŋed?" 'Then, imagine, Dunya Maria almost was not going to allow it. "Flat-nosed Curly-head, you don't mean that you still intend to go to work anyway?'

023. Piru yaŋ bakes taa abaw anday payarien naŋ luak. 'But the monkeys here, wow, they don't allow any plants to exist.'

024. Abaw ya ilem ŋasikdapay yaŋ kantila, yaŋ kantila ya ra agasugi-sugiŋ maglalampud tuŋ balay na. "Imagine, she had only to be glanced at by the Spaniard, and there was the Spaniard descending the steps of his house in a bent-over fashion."

025. Adius, yaŋ mepet aŋ atia saŋ puntu mapatay ta suBuk. Well, said to say, that old woman was on the point of dying of hunger.

026. Abee, anday maita mu, pulus teeb. 'All you could see was ocean!'

027. Nandawal-dawal. Abee, durug lapad aŋ banwa. 'He took a look around. Wow, it was a very spacious place.'

028. Tapus nuŋaynaŋ timpranu nagtuaŋ ŋaw ka yaŋ lata. 'You don't appreciate the fact that a little while ago this morning I also carried by suspension the can (of water).'

029. Tapus aŋ maganiŋ 'Indi matakuŋ magbeles.' He said "Oh the ungratefulness! He doesn't know how to reciprocate!

030. Ee, pinuŋaw waw. 'Oh I got so sad.'

031. Ee, siniruk da. 'Oh, he already was burned up now.'

032. Aruuy, tinektek da pala. 'Ay yay yay, they're already rusted!'

033. Aruuy, mabugsu taniraŋ magkasawa, maŋa ya maglimbuay.
'Oee, when those two spouses fell, they hugged each other.'

034. Adey. 'Ouch!'

035. Meyak kaw ay. 'I was so embarrassed, I'll tell you.'

036. Ay wa magkasalanan naw ay? 'How is it that I would be blameworthy, for crying out loud?'

037. Eey. Eey. Eey, mapuaw wa ra. 'Hey, hey, hey, wake up now.'

038. Abee atia wa. Uay nandepa-repa. "Wow, there they are. Look how their arms are stretched out (in sleep)."

039. Belek eey, indi mu ianiŋ aŋ uman. "Watch out, don't say it again!

040. Agaaniŋ tuŋ yeen, "Duduy, dumanay ka." 'He said to me: "Lad, please accompany me."

041. Unu ray agataŋitan mu? Yaŋ tauŋ naa, belag yawa agpagisip yawa agpagtaŋit. 'What are you crying about? This person, rather than think, you cry.'

042. Yaŋ atiiŋ pagkaBut yamen duun tuŋ Ulasi, maganiŋ tuŋ yeen, "Andu, yaŋ atiiŋ kawa may yaŋ lambat may yaŋ atiaŋ kanastru italuk mu" maniŋ. 'At that time when we arrived there at Ulasi, he said to me: "Andu, those urns, and the fish-net, and those fish-baskets, hid them."'

043. Naniŋ teBa', yuu ra ilem magbitbit. 'This liquor here by me, I'll just be the one to hand-carry it.'

044. TumuBal, "Yaŋ layag," meaniŋ, "yay panuntan ta." 'He answered: "The sail," he said, "that's what we'll follow behind."

045. Tuŋ yeen na ra manaŋed. 'Believe you me.'
believe

046. Purki yaŋ baBuy, yaŋ linawa na pariu tuŋ yaten...
'Because the pig, its life-force, is the same as ours...'

047. Ta yami indi ami ra. 'For our part, we won't!!'

048. Tani ra ilem padapatay yaŋ buluŋ yamen. Ay ta yamen may maŋa buluŋ ka aŋ para tuŋ luka. 'It is only necessary that he be treated with our medicine. For our part there is medicine for wounds.

049. Ta nuyu yaway tuŋ aktu. Ta yeen tani aw tuŋ buku mu. 'For your part, you are the one performing the act. For my part, I'll be right here behind your back.

050. Kuŋ kisira yaŋ iskuilaan ta magsiin ilem, kuŋ ya ra ilem, yaŋ maŋa balay taa tuŋ baryu ubra yamen aŋ sadili. 'If it could only be that our school-house would be a pre-fab, if only that would happen, the houses here in the barrio would be by our own personal labor.

051. Taa, balikan, yay tuBal na, "Indi aw" maganiŋ, "mulik. Taa ka" maganiŋ, "Ti Dunya Maria. Magated yaŋ baaw wu. Aniŋen mu yaŋ Kantila." --
"So, when they returned for him, this was his answer: "I'll not," he said, "return. Here" he said "is where Dunya Maria is coming. She will deliver my breakfast. Inform the Spaniard."

052. Dapat demdemen mi yaŋ ubligasyun aŋ pagapegsan miŋ pinirmaan mi sinumpaan mi tuŋ paganiŋen ustisia tuŋ munisipiu ta. Yay agilaygay yu tuŋ numyu, maŋa binata. "You must remember the obligation which you hold, which you have signed and sworn to before those who are known as justices at our municipal seat. That is what I am advising you, young people."

053. Maganiŋ, "Tiuŋ, kuŋ maimu, elatay." Taa, indi, inlatan?
He said, "Tiung, if possible, please wait (for me)." Well, he did wait for him, didn't he?

054. Indi mu iugtul. Masalapu yaŋ ari ta. 'Don't tell on her. Our younger sibling might get punished.

055. Muya magkasuBuk kamu. 'You might get hungry in a while.'

056. Matapus sami ta paŋalaŋ, indi, duun nami si. 'When we were finished purchasing, there we were again, weren't we?'

057. Ee. Taa, indi binutwanan mu si ti manuŋ mu duun tuŋ Manila? Anda si aruman na? 'Well, so you left your elder brother again there in Manila, didn't you? Now he doesn't have any companion, does he?

058. Naa, Flora, magsaay yaw si tuŋ Uibis, aa? 'Now, Flora, I'M going to sail again on Thursday, O.K?'

059. Melek kita qay andamal pulaw wita kaŋ lagi. 'Let's go to sleep for tomorrow evening we will stay awake right from the start.'

060. Paŋayaqŋ, dayun nami ra tuŋ Masaya. 'At daybreak, we proceeded to Masaya Reef.'

061. Pira paŋ kaldaw nagbagat tami ra yaŋ mepet aŋ atii. 'After a few days, that old man and I met each other.'

062. Andamal aŋ timpranu deepen mu. 'Tomorrow morning catch (him).'

063. KaBut yamen tuŋ Dikel, napakled dami ra. 'After we reached Neck, we entered (the bay).'

064. Pagpaadalem mu, pagkagaŋ ŋaw tuŋ batu. 'After I went down (into the cave), I laid spread-eagle upon the rock.'

065. Indi paigmen nu ta teBa'aŋ maŋay duun tuŋ Balakbak. Agad aŋ maŋay duun, pagustuan nu ilem yaŋ linawa na ka, tapus aŋ indi mataku+ŋ magbeles. 'Don't I let him drunk tuba whenever he goes to Balakbak? Heedless of the fact that whenever he goes there I let him drink as much as he wants, and then (he turns around and) doesn't know how to reciprocate properly.'

066. May nagaatrasaduan na. 'Something has detained him.'

067. Taa, sikaren yamen yaŋ baBuy aŋ atia asta naduwali ami tuŋ duwali yaŋ Puyaw. 'We chased that pig until we got over on the other side of Puyaw.'

068. MaluBus su atiiŋ beyed yamen aŋ atii, maŋay yaw tuŋ kasawa na, pakdulan naw anya saŋ gantaŋ. 'When that rice of ours was all gone, I went to his wife and was given some by her, all of one ganta.'

069. Tamaŋŋtamaŋ panuŋul lami tuŋ sablayan tuŋ Disiŋŋaliŋŋpagbagat

tami tuŋ kateŋateŋaan ta dalan ni tatay na. 'Just as we were ascending the mountain trail near Disinali, her father and I met at the middle of the road.'

070. Mintras naaw wa tuŋ buku u, yaŋ may kagaeman tuŋ nuyu yuu.

'As long as you are here on my back, the one who has power over you is me.'

071. Indi ita masiguru yaŋ kabetaŋ ta taa tuŋ kaliButan mintras bui ita pa, papatauen nita pa yaŋ Dios aŋ nagpayari tuŋ yaten. 'We can't be sure of our situation here in the world, as long as we are still alive, God who caused us to come into being allows us to still be persons.'

072. Kada mampaeled atiaŋ duma, pagbalik ŋani asan tuŋ balay aŋ pinatayan na magtagam ta tariŋkul... 'Every time those other kinds of spirits of the dead scare others, after returning there to the house where he died, he tries to beat on things to make noise.'

073. Purisu gay ana a yeen aŋ asta kumpurmi. 'So you'll indeed be my child forever.'

074. Purisu maski tanya magpaŋita ta aruman nuŋ lalii kumu ustu yaŋ paayag gu simpri baski tuŋ adalem da ta tanek gay madipara aw pa ka eŋed anya, mademdem maw ka anya kumu anday agabuatan nu tuŋ anya. 'So even if she may marry another man, since my permission is right; it follows of course that although I may be under the ground, she will still look for me, regardless, she will remember me since I never did anything wrong to her.'

075. Taa, yaŋ tau tanya gay nateteŋed ka man aŋ tata kaŋ tauŋ malinuuyun tuŋ tauŋ agakurian... 'So, the man, on account of the fact that he really was one who was merciful to a person who experiences difficulty...

076. Timanyan, maita yaŋ nanaksak, dirisyu na siŋ linambay. 'Then, when the one who had stabbed saw him, he motioned to him directly to come over.

077. Basin tuŋ adalem mita ra ta tanek, dakele ra yaŋ manlastima, dakele yaŋ maŋanugun tuŋ yaten, kumu ita mupiaŋ tau. 'Although we may be underneath the ground, many will grieve, many will feel sad for us sincd we are good people.' (p. 25 Ex. 1.)

OTHER MATERIALS

Ruch. 1959. "The Phonemes of Calamian Tagbanwa" SIL. Unpubl. manuscr.

bala' 'responsibility'
kukbaŋ 'seed (of fruit'
pabtaŋ 'be placed'
kirib 'cogon grass'
baBay 'woman'
'uBu' 'to smell'
liBayliBay 'plunger of bellows'
'ukub 'fingernail'
sumgab 'to crash'
bitayBitay 'climb a rope'
'abaGat 'west wind'
lebat 'heaviness'
sabun 'soap'
malbat 'heavy'
kabauŋ 'coffin'
grabi' prostrate
trabaGo' 'work'
selbe' 'bruise'
tebas 'harvest'
kaBala' 'arm'
taBaŋ 'help'
'aBay 'walk side by side'
saBed 'be attacked by evil spirits'
'iBeg 'jealousy'
'awa' 'small of the back'
tawag 'call'
taBu' 'draw water'
palwad (dried coconut leaf'
buBun 'spring'
buwat 'is that true?'
bawaŋ 'river'
wakwak (sea worm)
bakbak 'tear in pieces'
larab 'advancing edge of a grass fire'
saraw 'to singe'
bai' grandmother
kilab 'raise the eyebrows'
kilaw bright
goy 'call'
begsak 'stumble'
belag 'separate'
buGal 'pride'
'ipalGod 'to put in a hole'
salawGad (sickness caused by breaking a taboo)
'eet 'to mend a net'
paGeet (he) is mending
liwag 'difficult'
kaliwaGan 'difficulty'
'alut 'to strip rattan'
Giplad 'to be blown'
Gipabitala' 'cause to speak'
bagul 'halved coconut husk'
sugal 'to gamble'
baliskad 'to turn over' (baliskaran)
panaŋed 'to obey' (panaŋera)
lampod 'to go down) (lamporaw 'I get down')
'eŋed 'anyway' ('eŋerenmu 'do it anyway')
kereŋ 'to stand' (kekdeŋ)

Ruch. 1959: 2.

'adi' 'to rule'
'ari' (younger sibling)
tuduŋ 'hat'
'uruŋ 'nose'
reGes 'to force'
deeg 'to win'
ruŋan 'open place along beach'
duma' 'another'
masabor 'delicious'
~~xxxxx~~
buray/buday 'blind'
'arado/'araro' (root plant)

tepad 'next to/neighbor'
tukaw 'former, ahead, before'
belak 'to split'
maduŋ 'pregnant'
tumba' 'fall over'
nanak 'pus'
nani' here (towards speaker)
'atii' that (far)
ŋarekŋek 'to purr'
'aleŋet 'near'
'alaŋ 'to buy'
susu' 'breast'
say 'to ride'
'imbis (fish scale)
'isi' 'tooth'
luGaw 'mushy rice'
balyaw 'sea weed'
baw 'breakfast'
'inei 'aunt'
amei 'uncle'
maka'lem 'sour'
makaklem 'sour'
ta'bul 'to broadcast seed'
takbul " "
madiklem 'dim'
madi'lem "
seaŋ 'jaw'
gesye' 'small'
'uab 'yawn'
luak 'plant'
piak 'small chicken'
supyak 'to chip off'
bay 'basket'
baskey 'to sneeze'
piun 'to sew nipa'
'abyuŋ 'to pull down'
piet narrow
balyed 'look over shoulder'
maŋayawra 'I will go now'
mabwi 'will live'
batalyus 'to misspronounce'
liutliut 'to squat on the ground'
tiki' 'gecko (lizard)'
'eyak 'shame'
'aske' to know (how)
bied to stretch the body

'uŋkuy	'friend'
'uman	'again'
numaan	'now'
taaka	'here, also'
takaa	'here (unseen)
'anen	'cooked rice'
puŋawenaw	'I am sad'
malamig	'cold'

yang ana ni tinambak, ti kulasitu, yay nagpakayen tung banwang naa.
Tm child Am <name> Tm <name> 3pro/TP past- improve Rm place Deic 1

yang balitang tukaw, yang banwang naa--kamuri--tulisan.
Tm news =link before Tm place = link Deic 1

Ti Tinambakang naa, takliban tanya ta balangay, pamgtawag tung rumana,
Tm <name> Deic-1 pass =RF T/pro 3 Om boat call Rm companion=his

"Kakeeneng, tania tung yeen." Lumukbu', nanipa tung ni tinambak.
<name> come here Rm A/pro-1s AF= jump Rm Am <name>

Mapagpatawag yang tananang tau'. Naitanira yang balangay,
= call Tm all =link person see =they Tm boat

inimataynira yang tau tung balangay. Kumus nadistrusura yang tau'
killed = they Tm person Rm boat Since OF= destroyed Tm person

yang karga diniskarga taa tung tananang manga tau'. Kumu ti Kulasitu
Tm cargo OF= unloaded Doc-1 Rm all =link <pl.> person Since Tm <name>

may isipnang kayenan, insunsis, ti Kulasitu binwatna tung inisipana.
Em idea=his=link good Tm <name> OF=did=he Rm OF=thought=he

Kumu naisipda ti Kulasitu yang kayenan tung banwa, may balangay
since OF=thought= Tm <name> Tm good Rm place Em boat

nagpundu tung Dimalarung. Ti Kulasitu nagkapay tung balangay,
AF= stop Rm <place> Tm <name> AF - swim Rm boat

pagaita yang manga Agutaynun, yang gustunira, patayenira ti Kulasitu.
=see Tm/Am <pl> Agutaynon Tm desire = they kill =they Tm <name>

Maaning ti Kulasitu, indyaw patayenmi, pasayayaw tung balangaymi.
=say Tm <name> don't- I OF=kill = you <course>=ride=BF=I Rm boat =your

eyep+en ta palet yaŋ punti 'The banana is blown by the wind.'

kinarus ta uti ti Karul 'Carol was scratched by a cat.'

inawaŋ ni Sirapina ti Barbun. 'Barbun was invited by Sirapina.'

ipakdul mu yaŋ punti tuŋ ni Karul. 'Give the banana to Carol.'

simanian tiniradur si ni Nanu. 'Then (it) was speared again by Nanu.'

balay ta lamlam 'house of a bird'

pumaŋga na apuŋ kaklem 'mangoes belonging to Grandpa Sour and company'

na Anisita yay nagtukaw 'Anisita and friends, they went ahead'

ti Anisita yay nagtukaw 'Anisita, she went ahead'

pagkeresen ami na apu 'I and those of grandfather's group are talking'

maŋay duun yaŋ maŋa tau' 'The people will go there.'

kinarus ta uti yaŋ babay 'The girl was scratched by a cat.'
kinarus yaŋ uti yaŋ babay 'The girl was scratched by the cat.'

kinalawan ta kiru yaŋ uti ta anen+na. 'The cat had its rice snatched away by a dog.'
kinalawan yaŋ kiru yaŋ uti ta anen+na. 'The cat had its rice snatched away by the dog.'
kinalawan yaŋ kiru yaŋ uti yaŋ anen+na. 'The cat had the rice snatched away by the dog.'

kinarus ta uti ti Karul. 'Carol was scrathced by a cat.'
ti Karul kinarus ta uti. 'Carol was the one scratbbed by a cat.'

naŋkel da ta geed yaŋ tau' tuŋ balay. 'The person fetched a bolo from the house.'
naŋkel da yaŋ tau yaŋ geed tuŋ balay. 'The person went to get the bolo from the house.'

linuyuk ni ~~Karul~~ Karul yaŋ uti. 'The cat was poked by Carol.'

ti Karul linuyuk+na yaŋ uti. 'Carol was the one by whom the cat was poked.'

agaita yaŋ babalyan yaŋ lebeŋ. 'The buried one can be seen by the shaman.'

yaŋ babalyan agaita+na yaŋ lebeŋ. 'The shaman is the one by whom the buried one can be seen.'

Ruch. 1964. The Phonological and Morphophonemic Systems of Calamian Tagbanwa. Cornell University. Master's Thesis.

pintuq 'guess'
kiruq 'dog'
niniq 'little girl'
balii 'child's spouse's parents'
pinliq 'rope'
qaskean 'know how to do'
teeb 'ocean'
lekeb 'to lie prostrate'
tulduk 'finger'
karuŋ 'sit'
kuluq 'head'
duru 'much'
baktaen 'devour'
paekel 'order'
saad 'mock battle'
talay 'bud'

qitalig 'entrust to'
yaŋitalig 'that which is entrusted'
qayuq 'tree'
maŋaayuq 'trees'
qayunira 'their tree'
maŋaayunira 'their trees'

dururin 'almost a great deal'
balayra 'a house already'
telebdin 'almost swamped'
telebda 'swamped already'
balayBalay 'makeshift shelter'
buatbuat 'to tinker'
mabalay 'will be able to reside'
mabuat 'will be able to make'
tiriBan 'look over the shoulder at'
tiriBaw 'I look over the shoulder at'
tiribda 'look over the shoulder at already'
qaGalampud 'about able to go down'
qagdayun 'about to go ahead'

qaŋaiita 'let's go'
qaŋayen 'go see about'
maiian 'and fish'
maypaliq 'and string ray'
mayuu 'and I'
qayyuu 'since it is me'
maskiami 'even we'
parayami 'so that we'
midyualuq 'looks like eight'
maŋawaluq 'about/approx. eight'
bayauu 'my brother-in-law'
bayawmu 'thy brother-in-law'

pa+belag--pablag 'to make separate'
pa+lutaw--paltaw 'to make float'
pa+qekel--paekel 'to cause to obtain'
paŋ+pesek--pamsek 'to crush'
paŋ+belak--pamlak 'to split'

paŋ+ketel--paŋtel 'to become strong'
paŋ+tudul--pandul 'to give'
p+in+elad--pinlad 'blown away'
p+in+esek--pinsek 'smashed'
q+in+ekel--qinekel 'obtained'
l+um+upuk--lumpuk 'will explode'
k+R_1+etel--kektel 'particularly strong'
t+in+eŋaq--tineŋaq 'halved'

liŋeb+an--liŋban 'to slip from sight'
nunut+an--nuntan 'to accompany (someone)'
qeped+an--qepdan 'to diminish (something)'
pa+qekel+an--paeklan 'to cause to obtain (for someone)'
pa+beles+ay--pablesay 'allow me to borrow (it)'
paŋ+qekel+an--paŋkelan 'place for continuous obtaining'
b+in+eles+an--binlesan 'borrowed from'

pa+seled--pakled 'to enter'
pa+tunul--paknul 'to make loud'
pa+tudul--pakdul 'to make give'
pa+teŋaq--pakŋaq 'to center'
pa+seked--pasked 'to cause to be fastened'
pa+tukaw--patkaw 'to cause to precede'

pa+tuBud--pakbud 'to make free-flowing'
qiBel+en--qiblen 'to crave (something)'
pa+dereŋ--pakdeŋ 'cause to stand upright'
kereŋ+an--kedŋan 'stand upon'
pa+peGes--papges 'cause to grasp'
piGel+an--piglan 'to become hoarse'
ma+luBus--malBus 'able to be consumed'
pa+luGud--palGud 'to have inserted'
l+in+epas--limpas 'lowered'
l+in+eBek--limbek 'pounded'
t+in+udul--tindul 'given'
p+in+elad--pinlad 'blown away'
t+in+ukaw--tiŋkaw 'preceded'
l+in+uGud--liŋgud 'inserted'
l+um/in+epak -- lumimpak 'burst'
l+um/in+utaw -- lumintaw 'floated'

m-	-am-	qag-	-ag-	pa-	ka-	-si-	-in--	---en
n-	-aŋ$_1$-		-aŋ$_2$-	pag-	-ki-	qiŋ-	-um--	---an
p-			qi	paŋ-			-CV--	---ay
			-a-				-Vr--	

paŋ+paray -- pamaray
paŋ+balay -- pamalay
paŋ+kinit -- paŋinit
paŋ+$t_y$alay -- panalay
paŋ+$s_y$uut -- panuut
paŋ+matiq -- pamatiq
paŋ+nunut -- panunut
paŋ+ŋiaw -- paŋiaw
paŋ+walwal - pamwalwal
paŋ+delep -- pandelep
paŋ+reGes -- panreGes

paŋ+leBek -- panleBek
paŋ+taluk -- pantaluk
qiŋ+sapuen - qinsapuen
paŋ+gimary - paŋgimay

makumaq 'able to make a swidden'
pagtakwal 'is climbing up'
pamagbuat 'collective cooking'
bereles 'successively spell one another'
qaGalutuk 'about able to become ripe'
paGalut 'he is stripping rattan'
paGaningen 'that is to say'

qi+telen -- qiklen 'swallow (it)'
pa+ki+kesen -- pakiksen 'cause reciprocal conversation'
pa+ketel+an -- paktelan 'allow something to be strengthened'
l+um+upuk -- lumpuk 'will explode'
p+in+elad -- pinlad 'blown away'
l+R$_1$+uBug -- lulBug 'to specifically lie on the back'

beles+an -- belsan 'borrow from someone'
beteŋ+en -- bekŋen 'yank (it)'
kirib+an -- kiriBan 'place of cogon grass'
talig+an -- taliGan 'trust (someone)'

-4 proclitics:
teŋed-
qay-
purki-
piru-
para-

-3 proclitics:
quGud-
may-
kuŋ-
qasta-
qu-
maski-
basta-
kumu-

-2 proclitics:
ta-
yaŋ-
tuŋ-

-1 proclitics:
ti-
ni-
na-
maŋa-
midyu-

yaŋ-paray -- yamparay
tuŋ-barutuq -- tumbarutuq
tuŋ-waiq -- tumwaiq
yaŋ-tanan -- yantanan
tuŋ-dalusan -- tundalusan
tuŋ-reGes -- tunreGes
yaŋ-lansaq -- yanlansaq
yaŋ-saGaq -- yansaGaq
tuŋ-yeen -- tunyeen
tuŋ-kapuŋul -- tuŋkapuŋul
yaŋ-gimay -- yaŋgimay
yaŋ-qeled -- yaŋeled
yaŋ-mepet -- yamepet
tuŋ-nuyu -- tunuyu
tuŋ-ŋaŋaq -- tuŋaŋaq

teŋeddeeg 'because he wins'
quGudsaay 'so that (he) embarks'
mayyuu 'and I'

maski+telen 'even if (he) swallows'
kumu+luBug 'since (he) reclines'
ta+ketel 'of strength'

+1 Enclitics
$-_1$aw
$-_1$a
$-_1$ita
$-_1$ami
$-_1$amu
$-_1$u
$-_1$ta
$-_2$mu
$-_2$na
$-_2$mi

+2 Enclitic
$-_2$da

+3 Enclitic
$-_1$pa

+4 Enclitic
$-_1$ka

+5 Enclitic
$-_1$si

+6 Enclitics
$-_2$din
$-_2$man

+7 Enclitics
$-_1$kanay
$-_2$ŋaniq

+8 Enclitics
$-_1$ilem
$-_1$eŋed

talay-da -- talayra 'bud already'
kalaw-da -- kalawra 'snatch away already'
duru-din -- dururin 'There would have been many.'
kuluq-din -- kulurin 'head almost'

laum-mu -- laumu 'thy idea'
qaran-na -- qarana 'his name'
taBaŋ-ŋaniq - taBaŋaniq 'Help then'

beles+amu -- belesamu 'you borrow'
betaŋ+ilem -- beteŋilem 'just yank'
peGes+u -- peGesu 'my grasp'

peGes+aŋ+laGiq -- peGesanlaGiq 'to clutch immediately'
teleb+aŋ+laGiq -- telebanlaGiq 'to be overloaded immediately'
duru+aŋ+gimay -- duruŋgimay 'many barrel skirts'
duru+aŋ+tauq -- duruntauq 'many people'
duru+aŋ+binlay -- durumbinlay 'many rafts'

yaŋ beles ay laksuq 'The borrower is the one who runs'
yaŋ teleb ay malemes 'The one who is overloaded will be drowned'

tinu-pa+yqaran-mu -- tinupayaranmu 'What is thy name?'
yuu-y+tinintiq -- yuuytinintiq 'I am his lieutenant'

qal+CV+eŋet -- qaleleŋet 'especially close'
t+CV+alyud -- tatalyud 'to specifically turn around'
d+CV+alit -- daralit 'especially poisonous'
g+CV+esyeq -- geGesyeq 'especially small'

m+patay -- matay 'will die naturally'
m+beles -- meles 'will borrow naturally'
m+qekel -- mekel 'will obtain as a matter of course'
s+em+elem -- semlem 'will dive'
s+um/in+elem -- suminlem 'did dive'
k+um+aBut -- kumaBut 'will arrive'

qeyep+R_2 -- qeyepeyep 'to blow gently'

balay+R_2 -- balayBalay 'makeshift shelter'
bayaq+R_2 -- bayaBayaq 'neglect'
danuy+R_2 -- danuyranuy (type of fish)
dumaq+R_2 -- dumarumaq 'to be unstable'
danaw+R_2 -- danawranaw 'moderately expansive'
getey+R_2 -- geteyGetey 'somewhat small'
guluq+R_2 -- guluGuluq 'mild uproar'

qaleŋet+R_2 -- qaleŋetleŋet 'fairly close'
qalawid+R_2 -- qalawidlawid 'fairly far'

tuŋul+en -- tungulun 'will be ascended'
pintuq+en -- pintuen 'will be guessed'
qaŋay+en -- qaŋayen '(someone) will be approached'

nagkaBut - 'did arrive'
magkaBut 'will arrive'
naŋaBut 'were arriving'
maŋaBut 'will be arriving'
nakaBut 'were able to arrive'
makaBut 'will be able to arrive'

qikinaBut - 'xxx reached (with something)'
kuminaBut 'did arrive'
kinaButan 'arrived at'
kinaBut 'reached'

mamagsaay 'will sail together in a group'
namamaŋan 'were collectively eating'
paŋasuBuk 'are collectively able to be hungry'

m+in+beles -- xxxx minles 'did exchange'
p+in+ag-reGes -- pinagreGes 'forcibly persuaded'
q+in+iŋ-patay -- qinimatay 'unexpectedly killed'
qi+p(in)a-qaŋay -- qipinaaŋay 'caused to go'
q+in+aniŋ -- qinaniŋ 'spoken to'

qikinaBut	'reached with (something)'	)kaBut(
qilinansaŋ	'nailed'	)lansaŋ(
tinakwal	'climbed'	)takwal(
tinaraBaŋan	'placed in a position of being helped	)taBaŋ(
paralaksuq	'to cause successive running'	)laksuq(
magkarabuntuk	'will initiate and be the recipient of a successive coming apart'	)buntuk(

darakuluq 'successively large'
qirinemen 'beverage'
bereblag 'to take part in a unitized successive separation')belag(
lumalayag 'one who specifically and naturally uses a sail''foreigner'
tinukdulan 'specified gift used for betrothal')tudul(+in+R_1+-an

maggamit (He) will use (something)
pagŋaŋaq (He) is talking too much.

tirib+amu -- tiriBamu 'You look over your shoulders'
qeled+aw -- qeleraw 'I'm afraid'
silig+ami -- siliGami 'We are sleeping'

HANDWRITTEN NOTES

Kal. Tagbanwa

*	tumba	'fall'	
*	batak	'pull up'	
	pugul	'base'	(see Iraya / Alangan)
	laksu	'run'	
	dulun	'prow'	
	sablay+an	'mountain trail'	
	gahəm	'power'	
	hiLamus	'to wash face'	
	kanugun	'waste / shame / sorrow'	

OTHER MATERIALS

Angelina Aguilar
Rosalina Guinaban

TRANSLATION: (A Shirt - written by Diego Friginal)

Tagbanwa

May bistida ang naliliagan nu kapurisu nagubraw ugud maeklan nu. Piru kung alangen nu rin, naalang da pala ta duma. Kapurisu nagsagyap paw ta duma. Yang kulay na pula pati abwat yang kawala na. Kapurisu naliliagan nu. Naitaw ka ta pariu nang klasi.

Tinguian

Awad ta issa nga bado wa nasengak ket nagostowak nga onay. Gapo ta magostowak nga onay napanonot ko wa magtrabaho sannon magmet ko sidiye. Ngem kandi inak intenen tay awad ta kowartaken naid meten gapo ta nagmet ta sabaliyen. Ngem pinadas ko sit nagtonton ta pada na ket nakatontonak ngattoo ket immet ko. Sit kolor na nalabaga ken ando sit ima na. Ket nabalo wa onay ta nakasengak ta kasdiay met laeng nga klase. Ket siya towe sit kapintasan nga badok.

Angelina Aguilar

Assignment: Choose an audience: picture in your mind someone at home and tell them about something here at Nasuli in such a way that they will be able to picture it even if they didn't see it yet.

Topic: A picnic

Tagbanwa

Nanay nag sulat taw tung nuyu purki may ibalitaw tung nuyu ang durug tinlu. Atii ang Sabadu ra ay nag piknik kami na Amey. Peru durug lawid yang inangay yamen ang atii, ay lampas na yang Malaybalay ta darakulu. Yang aran na Impaletaw, intrada tung Abril yang pag angay yamen duun. Irami na Carol ang nag piknik duun, ay ti Carol minangay ka tani tung yamen tung Nasuli. Kapirusu ay duru ami agsadya. Ta numan nag saay yami ra, kumawut tami duun pisan yang wai ang atiya durug katitinlu ang telegan ay adalem pagustu ang pakpa yang mga tao. Pisan pag pasak-pasak yang mga bunsaran na ay kulit da. Kapirusu durug sadya ang telengan yang mga binit na ay pulus batu piru tiya panay mabawaked kag matitinlu ang pisan. Kapirusu tiya nalelyagan nung pisan ay sipurki anda asan tung yaten. Durug katitinlu yang mga ayu tani sari-sari ang klasi. Yaka yang mga tao tani ay pulus mayen yang mgaisip nira, durung tangay yu kapirusu indi yaw ra pungawen. Ta yaray lem tiya yang mabalitaw tung nuyu.

Tagalog

Inay, ako ay lumiliham sa iyo dahil mayroon akong magandang balita. Noong Sabado, kami ay nagpiknik sa malayo, doon sa lampas pa sa Malaybalay. Ang lugal na ito ay tinatawag na Impalutao, at unang araw nang Abril nang kami ay pumunta doon. Kasama namin si Carol na nagpiknik dahil dito din siya sa Nasuli. Masaya kaming talaga dahil sa marami kami. Pagdating namin doon ay naku ang tubig sa busay ay pagkagandaganda sa lahat. Ito ay malalim at ang agos ay malakas. Kung tingnan namin ay puti ang tubig. Kaya gusto ko ito ay wala tayo nito diyan. Kahit ang mga kahoy ay iba kaysa sa atin. Lalo na ang mga tao dito na lahat ay may mabubuting ugali. At saka marami akong kaibigan dito at hindi ako nalulungkot. Hangang dito na lang ang aking maibabalita sa iyo.

English (A picnic - by Angelina Aguilar)

Mother, I am writing to you because I have good news for you. Last Saturday, we had a picnic to a distant place, farther than Malaybalay. The place is called Impalutao and it was the first day of April when we went there. Carol came with us because she is also here in Nasuli. We had lots of fun because there were many of us. When we got there oh! the waterfalls was the most beautiful ever. It was deep and the current was strong. When we look at it the water is white. I like it because we don't have this back home. Even the trees here are so different from what we have there. The people especially, they are all good. And I have a lot of friends here and I am not lonely. This is all I can write you for now.

Angelina Aguilar

Assignment: To expand an idea by means of imagery
Topic: It rained hard

Tagbanwa

Yang pagpanaw wu tung karsada ay gesye aw pinlad. Tenged durug ketel yang palet. Sipurki anunsiu kang lagi.

Tagalog

Noong ako'y lumalakad sa kalsada ay kamuntik akong nilipad nang malakas na hangin. Malakas masyado ang ulan at hangin dahil may bagyo pala. Ang mga bahay na iba ay bumagsak.

English

While I was walking down the street I was almost blown away by a strong gust of wind. It was a strong wind and rain because there was a storm. Some houses were destroyed.

Angelina Aguilar

Assignment: To expand an idea by means of imagery
Topic: The vehicle is full

Tagbanwa

Yang pagsaay yamen tung lansa ay masadya ami purki ay durung tau. Getek ang pisan. May pagkereng, may pagkarung. Piru kinawutan nami ta palet ang maktel. Dayun naming napnukan. Purki gesye yang lansa. Purki belag da kang baklu.

Tagalog

Noong kami ay sumakay sa lansa ay masaya kami dahil sa maraming pasahero. Talagang nagsisiksikan ang mga tao. Ang iba ay nakatayo, ang iba ay naka-kalong. Pero inabot nang malakas na hangin ang lansa. Ang lansa ay nalunod dahil sa maliit ito at saka hindi pa bago.

English

We were so happy when we rode on the boat because there were many passengers. The people were really crowding. Some were standing, others were seated on other people's laps. But the boat was overtaken by a strong wind. The boat sunk because it was small and not even new.

Angelina Aguilar

Assignment: To expand an idea by means of imagery
Topic: A dress

Tagbanwa

Naitaw ta lambung tung tindaan. Durug tinlu ang pisan. Naliliagan nung alangen purki anday kawala na. Piru yang kulay na ay aparti-aparti. Ang telengan mu paglinang-linang. May pula may lagem may duma pa. Tamang pisan tung yeen. Piru maal purisu indi nadayun nung inalang purki yang kuartaw ay kulang da. Kapurisu minulik kaw ra ilem tung balay. Piru tung isip pu ay impurtanting alangen nu.

Tagalog

May nakita akong damit sa tindahan na magandang-maganda at nagustuhan kong talaga dahil walang manggas. Subalit ang kulay ay iba iba; kung tingnan mo ay makintab pero tamang-tama sa akin. Subalit ang mahal masyado. Hindi ko nabili sapagkat kulang ang pera ko. Kaya ako'y umuwi na lang sa aming bahay.

English

I saw a very beautiful dress in a store and I really liked it because it was sleeveless. It was of different colors; when you looked at it it was shiny but it fit me perfectly. It was really expensive. I was not able to buy it because I didn't have enough money. I just went back home.

OTHER MATERIALS

Language: Calamian Tagbanwa
Informant: Rodolfo Aguilar
Investigator: Ed Ruch

(ka-)

kaap *qəpah 'husk of rice, to winnow rice'

kaat 'light, lamp'

kabəbaga' 'swelling on the body'

kabkab *qabqab 'to grow wider and deeper e.g. festering wound'

kabidbid 'to walk together with arms around each other'

kabit <*kabit 'to be linked or connected to'

kablay *qaRbay 'to carry something by suspending it from the shoulder diagonally'

kabli' <Sp cable 'cable'

kabra' 'to wrench loose'

kabə 'then, next'

kabəla' *qabaRah 'upper arm'

kabəlakngaanen 'type of spirit who dwells halfway between heaven and earth' derived from tenga 'half'

kabang 'depression in rock where rain collects'

kabatwen 'stone-fish'

kabed 'rudder'

kabed' 'to put one's arms around some one'

kabeles 'name given by new husband to deceased husband of the woman he has married'

kabid 'the two end points of some thing, e.g. beach'

kabig <*kabig 'to consider or treat some one in a certain way'

kabin 'to have a weapon on one's person'

kabu' *qabuh 'ashes'

kabung 'mold'

kabut *qabut 'to arrive'

kabuyaw *kabuRaw 'a lime-like citrus tree'

kaka' 'come loose

kakay *qaqay 'foot'

kakbu' 'scream'

kaklem *qalsəm 'sour'

kada <Sp cada 'each'
Kadlay 'Type of grain'

kadung *qajuŋ 'pointed nose'

kadyes <*kadyəs 'cow peas'

kagang 'fresh water crab'

kagkag 'to strike at with claws'

kagang 'to spreadeagle one's way between two adjacent rock faces in a cave'

kaig <*kahiR 'to roughly push aside with back hand motion'

kail <*kahíl 'orange tree and its fruit'

kaging 'extremely dry'

kaisan 'sometimes'

kala' <*kara 'kind of turtle'

kalabus 'jail'

kalabasa' 'squash'

Kalag <*kalág 'soul'

kalamagu' 'string used to spin tops, starter rope'

kalamay 'arms of the octopus'

kalamkam 'to feel ticklish'

kalamintik 'grasshopper'

kalamraganen 'morning star, evening star'

kalangkalang 'to act unthinkingly ~~be unaware of what's going on~~ upon being wakened from deep sleep'

kalanguyung 'megapode'

kalarang 'thorn'

kalasiaw < *karasyaw 'deer'

kalat < *kalat 'rattan rope; rust'

kalaw *qáRaw 'to snatch away'

kalaykalay ~~'fish type'~~

kalaylay ~~'banana type'~~

kalbit < *kalbit 'to touch on the shoulder to draw attention'

kalbu < Sp calvo 'bald'

kaldaw 'sun, day'

kaleg 'to be startled'

kalep 'smelling of urine'

kali 'quickly'

kalibangbang *qalipangbang 'butterfly'

kalima *qalímah 'hand'

kalimangu *qalimangu ~~'crab type'~~

kalimasagan *qalimasag ~~'crab type'~~

kalimbuas 'to suffer supernatural sanction'

kalinay 'to go slowly'

kalintug 'to reverberate'

kalingking < *kalingking 'little finger'

kaliparas 'dizzy'

kalipasangan 'to deliberately hurry'

kalipesed n. 'the navel cord that adheres temporarily to the navel after the cord is cut'
v. 'treat navel cord with medicine'

kaliput 'to be encrusted over with rock'

kaliputung 'firewood glowing at one end, used for light at night or to light another fire'

kaliraw-raw 'fuzzy, indistinct appearance'

kalis 'to level off ganta measure'

kaliskis 'unusual ability in some activity, the sign of such ability'

kalit 'take a moment to do some thing'

kalit 'wavy-bladed sword used by Muslims'

kaliweswes 'to rotate foot in the sea to slow down drift of the boat while fishing'

kalmada < Sp calmar 'calm sea'

kalmut < *kalmut 'to grab the flesh of another with tips of the fingers and pull it as a prelude to a fight'

kalput 'semen'

kalu *qah(ə)lu 'pestle'

kaluay *q<al>uhay 'rice panicle'

kalukalu 'to heat up leftover rice'

kalug *qalug 'ditch'

kalugti 'red-colored camote'

kalumata 'very fragnant perfume'

kalumbayed 'welt raised on skin after whipping'

kaluntani 'dirt ingested by worms and then later deposited in small circular piles on top of the ground'

kalung-kalung 'woven circlet of rattan'

kalupkup 'splints used to strengthen a broken bone'
'to marcott a branch of a fruit-tree'

kalut 'the breeze that immediately precedes a rain'

kaluyang 'freshwater shrimp'

kalyaw 'to call upon spirit of the dead to curse some one, or for aid'

kalyek 'to move'

- kalyu 'the long way around, roundabout, esp. in speech'

- kama' 'to scratch an itch'; 'bed'

kamaalan 'a person's worth, something worthy of others esteem, delicious food, highest price fish, the main day of a festival'

kamandung 'clitoris'

kamarun 'shrimp'

- kamaruti' 'boat's cabin'

- kamata' 'to care for, watch over'

kamantud 'hornbill'

- kambabalu' [fish] type

kambing < *kamdiŋ 'goat'

kambung 'when shaman suspends his paraphernalia above sick to effect healing'

kamkam < *+kam+ 'get hold of, lay hands on to use'

kametek 'pink eye'

kamey 'ink of the octopus'

kameyeng 'isolated, separated, cut off from'

kamian 'northeast prevailing wind'

kamiklug 'testacles'

kaministiran 'n. that which is needed to satisfy or gratify one's desires' (from ministir)

kamped 'for each one of a group to be included in the distribution of some thing'

kampi' 'twin, to take sides with'

kampus 'to run out of something; for supply of something to be exhausted, to come to the end of something'

kamtangan 'content of something, meaning, what is involved in some action; the sense in which something is meant' from betang 'to place'

- kamu' 'stale smell'

- kamudla' 'medicinal plant'

- kamuga' 'pinkeye'

kamuling 'hardened secretion of eye after sleeping that needs to be washed out'

- kamumula' 'black snake said to spit its poison' (from bula 'spit out')

kamumutwan 'one who has a reputation for leaving his wife' (from butway 'leave')

kamurus 'type of rice'

kananaban 'one who has a reputation of stealing the wives of others' (from taban 'take away')

kanay < *qánay 'for awhile, please'

kankan 'to cave in'

kandas 'liver'

kandirisingan 'little finger'

kaneeman 'kindness, generosity, goodness of heart' (from neem 'mind')

kanibung *qaníbuŋ 'type of hard palm used for bows' 'in olden times'

kaninaw *qaninaw 'to see something indistinctly but partially recognizable'

kaningal 'upper part of the stem of the rice plant which has no leaves and which is cut in harvesting'

kanit *qanit 'to remove hide'

kanitu' *qanitu 'supernatural power belonging to familiar spirits, evil spirits, and shamans by virture of their relationship to spirits'

kanteng 'the brown crust of rice formed in the bottom of the cooking pot'

kantiladu' 'narrow coral reef attached to cliff which is never completely bare at low water'

kantud 'to sit'

kantuli' 'the colored rinse of new clothes just washed, to have colors run onto other clothing'

kanubli' 'descendant, successor' (from subli 'to succeed in time')

kanu-kanu' 'to sweet talk a person into following your will'

kanug 'eagle'

kanugun<*kanugun 'too bad; to feel sense of loss over'

kanumpit 'clitoris' (from sumpit)

kanunumpit 'a seductive woman'

kanup *qanup 'to hunt wild pig useing dogs'

kanuping ~~'type of~~ [fish]

kanus *qanus 'soot'

kanyamu' 'rope made from hemp or abaca'

kanwang 'crawl'

kangkang 'howling cry of a dog when he's flushed a wild pig'

kangit *qaŋhit 'good/bad body odor'

kapakapa' 'for one's life to be in jeopardy, to struggle to save one's own life'

kapagkapag 'tousled hair, uncombed'

kapas 'to be entirely devoid of'

kapasidad 'the all around capacity, ability of a person esp. for leadership' (Sp)

kapatawaran 'forgiveness, possibility of forgiveness' (from tawad)

kapatung 'mound or ball of earth where termites live'

kapayud 'a condition where sickness has weakened a person that he has to shuffle along slowly'

kapawkapaw 'to swim on top of water'

kapaykapay 'to swim on top of water'

kapkap 'swim underwater'
'to supernaturally affect the welfare of another adversely, especially done by ancestors who are peeved with the living'

kapel 'dark red clots of blood'

kapiing 'to carry s.t. on the hip'

kapin 'how much more'

kapit 'corn ear attached to stalk'

kapit 'to carry child on the hip'

kapital 'full of content ' adj.
'< Sp capital 'capital for business' n.

kapulit 'to adhere or stick to'

kapungul 'trunk, stem, beginning'

kapus < *kapus 'youngest child in family'

kaputput ~~'type of~~ [fish]

kapuul ~~'type of~~ [fish]

kapwa' 'to dig out, or plow out, something buried in ground- or an ant digging out rice seeds newly planted'

kapwas 'to be blown out to sea by wind'

kapyat 'for foot to grasp onto something'

karabaw 'water-buffalo'

karakulan 'the main part of a house excluding porch or extensions' (from dakulu 'big')

karagay 'frying pan'

karamal < *damaR 'to work at night by the light of some thing'

karaskas 'gravelly beach'

karawat [crab]

karem 'dark spot on skin from birth which does not grow in size'

kareres 'wrinkled, withered'

karga' < Sp carga 'to load'

kargu' 'to be in charge of what belongs to another'

karinyu' 'to be cordial so other person will not be inclined to stay angry with you'

karip 'to peel off the skin from a fruit with a knife' 'to scrape off the skin of'

karira' Sp 'race, ~~career~~' 'Course in school'

karirig 'to be slanted at a rakish angle'

→karit 'curved harvesting tool'

karitun Sp 'wheel, tire'

karni' Sp 'meat, flesh'

karsa' 'to reduce size of cloth by cutting off some'

→karu' 'ladle'

karung 'to sit down'

karus 'to scratch deeply with claws or fingernails'

karut 'enemy'

kasalanan < Tg ~~'result of the act, i.e. punishment'~~ 'sin, fault, punishment'

kasawa' *qasáwaq 'spouse'

kaskas 'to deflect or turn away, reject'

kasku' 'hull of a boat'

kasi' 'very good in obtaining his desires, i.e. successful but connotes short life'

kasilyas < Sp 'toilet'

kasin 'salt'

kasisya' 'armpit'

kasta' 'to breed an animal'

kasti-gu' 'to punish or discipline'

kasu' < Sp 'legal suit'

~~kasual~~ ~~'to pry by means of a lever'~~

kasuy < Sp 'cashew nut'

kaswal 'to pry up with a heavy stick'

katababen 'black, flying insect that stings'

katad 'flatten out, smooth out flat'

~~katamaan~~ '~~agreement, n. reach an agreement v.~~' (from tama')

katamtaman 'just right, exact fit, balanced'

katang 'grip between the teeth'

kataw 'well-known, already discovered, already utilized by man'

~~katebteban~~ '~~ever since the very beginning~~'

katel 'the stiff part of a coconut leaf in the middle'

katep *qatép 'roof, nipa'

kateteng 'stunted, arrested, incomplete growth'

katigayunan 'favorable reaction or attitude toward the desire of another person'

katil < *katiR 'outrigger that rides in water'

katin 'squat'

katiti' 'hornet, wasp'

katu' 'to search for something seen or located but subsequently left; to return to/for something previously left behind'

katungdalem 'when the heavenly bodies can be only dimly seen through the cloud cover'

katuglayunan 'force of an argument, its compelling logic, the proper conclusion to be drawn from an argument' (from tuglayun)

katuldan 'mud-dauber'

katutukatutu' 'to be adjacent to each other'

katutuun 'for teeth to be partially decayed'

kaun 'dike; crate'

kaunuunuan 'something to do with another, personal relationship'

katumbal 'hot pepper'
< *katumbar

kawa' 'large cooking urn'
<*kawa

kawal 'material which ~~something~~ sometimes encases the body of a child at birth'

kawalen 'person who cannot be hurt by arms'

kawawa' < Tg(?) 'to feel sorry for'

kawat 'since'

kawayan <*kawayan '~~type of~~ bamboo'

kawed rudder'

kawet '~~type of~~ tridacna shell'

kawewe' '~~type of~~ shell ~~which adheres to rock, but curls up for protection when pryed loose~~'

kawin-kawin 'to be armed with; to wear in a scabbard'
(kabin-kabin)

kawitan 'rooster'

kaya' < Tg(?) 'can, able'

kayab 'to fan something'

kayam *qayam 'to play, relax'

~~Kayuyumut~~ ~~kayamumut~~ '~~toes' 'suckers of octopus~~'

kayangag 'kind of bird'

kayas 'to scrape off'

kayaw 'bark of dog'

kayemeg 'to tuck extremities close to the body, with backbone straight; e.g. like a cat

kayeskes 'scabies'

kayet 'hidden speech term used by elders to refer to the vagina of a pre-pubescent girl who is not hiding her private parts'

kayeteng 'teat, tip of tail'
< qayatəŋ v. to fondle the teats

kayumad 'young hair louse'

kayumut, 'suction cup on feet of lizards or on tentacles of octopus', 'toes'
Kayuyumut

kayungkung 'bent over with age' 'to have knees tucked under body'

(ke-)

kebal 'lump of something' 'to split off from'

kebes 'to remove one object from resting its weight upon another by sliding it off one end'

kedked 'that which is used for tieing'; v. to tie up'

kedeg < *kədəg 'move'

keeb 'to be in bent over position'

keen 'to stay permanently'

keet 'to tighten something'

keetkeet 'to become tangled'

keged-keged 'item toward which enthusiasm is projected'

keged 'do something enthusiastically with drive; vigorously pursue a course of action'

keget < *kăRat 'bite'

kelad < *qəlad 'leaf, sheet of paper'

kelag 'to be startled'

kelas 'easily frightened, skittish'

kelba' kəlba 'to be apprehensive'

kelekele' 'hearty type of laugh'

keleng-keleng 'slow-growth'

keleng-kelengen 'curly-hair'

kelmet 'do something half-heartedly'

kemkem < *kəmkəm 'fist; to hold in one's fist' 'to be under the power of'

kemel 'to be congealed together or closely packed together'

kemelkemel 'stick together'

kemeskemes 'hair plastered to head after getting wet'

kenay 'sand'

kendal 'to yell'

kendat-kendat 'for a girl to flirt'

keneng 'aggressive'

kenep 'perfect row of teeth or kernals on an ear'

kenet-kenet 'pleat'

kepa' < *qəpah 'rice bran'
KePad-KePad 'flaky, layered -

kepes < *kəpəs 'deflated'

kere' 'epilepsy, shrunken cloth

kerekere' 'wrinkled up, curly hair, bent wire, clothing'

keregteng 'curly-headed'

kereng 'to stand up', speak on behalf of'

~~kerengkereng~~ 'take sides in ~~land~~ a dispute, speak on behalf of someone else'

kerep 'fade from sight, e.g. sun to set'

keseg 'lateral line on side of fish'

kesegkeseg 'retarded development, stunted growth'

kesen 'to converse with others'

kesyab 'to suddenly scatter in all directions'

keta-keta 'to go easy on someone or something when the full treatment is possible'

ketab 'gnawing fear and uncertainty'

ketang 'to fall over'

l.c. ~~kxkxk~~ Ketat 'to be ajar , slightly opened'

ketay 'to extend a line into the distance'

ketket < *kətkət 'gnaw'

keteb 'exclamation used when mildly frustrated'

keteg 'to block or bar the way'

keteg-keteg 'feeling shaky inside because of fear'

ketel 'strength'

keyeng 'to shake head horizontally'

keyengkeyeng 'to shake head horizontally to indicate surprise or negation; to tilt from side to side'

(ki-)

kiaw < *qíhaw 'to roast on the coals'

kiaykiay 'type of a shell'

kibali' ~~[illegible]~~ 'IT means that...'

kibaw 'type of a clam'

kibut 'to be surprised, startled'

kikilayen 'forehead'

kikiru' ~~'type of~~ [fish]

kiklep 'dark'

kiklug *qitluɣ 'egg'

kiknel 'to twitch, move slightly'

kidel 'for an egg to develop bloody streaks in the albumen, first signs of fetus but still edible'

kiig *kahiɣ (?) 'to gently push aside with back hand motion'

~~kiis~~ ~~'kiss'~~

kilab 'blink of an eye'

kilabkilab 'to blink the eye'

kilam-kilam 'to eat a lot of something quickly; to single-mindedly search for something'

kilas 'unbalanced, tippy'

kilaw *qilaw 'intense brightness'

~~kxkxkx~~

kilkig 'file'

kilid 'stinger of a bee, wasp, which is left behind; for something embedded in flesh or body to be moved or out of line so as to cause pain'

kililing 'the sound of a bell ringing'

kiling ~~'type of~~ [bamboo]

kilu' 'that used to wipe the anus clean, crooked, unit of measure, 1 kilogram'

kilukilu' ~~'type of~~ [fish]

kimi' 'the beveled part of a blade which gets honed'

kimikimi' 'to move around' 'motion of an unborn fetus in the womb'

kimpur 'greedy, gluttonous'

kimun < *qimun 'to manifest sexual jealousy'

kinagman, Kinadman 'magical power'

Kinagas
kinampu' 'ancestor'

kinatakwalan 'the cash part of the bride-price' (from takwal)

Kinatalaanaan 'Part of bride Price given to girl's mother' (from talaanen 'mother')

kindat < *kindat 'to raise the eyelids in order to acknowledge another'

kinit < *qinit 'heat'

kintab < *kintab 'shiny'

kinu' 'coconut almost mature, water can just barely be heard sloshing inside'

kinut < *qinut 'to conserve resources of one kind or another'; 'stunted growth'

kipil < *qipil 'hardwood tree used for houseposts'

kipit < *qipit 'to carry under the arm'; 'to be wedged between two things'

kiray 'to wink with one eye, as at a girl'

kirepen *qŭDipən 'slave'

kirepen ta bayawak 'kingfisher'

kirib 'cogon grass'

kirip 'to fade from sight'

kiru' < *qiDu? 'dog'

kirus 'area just below the breastbone'

kiskis 'lower portion of cliff in contact with earth or sea'; 'to remove s.t. small adhering to s.t. else'

kisira 'if only'

kismud-kismud 'to feel happy, encouraged'

kiswalkiswal 'to move arms and legs around in random fashion'

kitikiti' 'to tickle someone'

kiup 'large manta ray'

kiwag 'to be crooked, out of line'

ku- (ku-)
Kuam, < *guham 'Thrush (mouth rash)'

kuari' 'as if, like'

kuarta' < Sp 'money'

kuartu' < Sp 'room'

kuat 'remove'

kuaw < *guhaw 'to feel thirsty'

kuay < *guhay 'rice panicle'

kuay < *gu~~a~~way '~~a type of~~ rattan'

kubransa' 'to secure a large quantity of something'

kubali' 'just as if'

kuban < *guban 'gray-hair'

kubi' < *gubih 'ubi'

kubud < *gubud 'tender, edible shoot of coconut tree'; 'inner core of banana trunk'

kubul 'burn up completely'

kubung 'to be piled up or healped high'

kukbang 'seed, pit'

kuklun *guslun 'blanket'

kukulunan < *gulun 'pillow' (from kulun)

kudkud < *kudkud 'to shred'

kudlap 'lightning'

kidlat < *kidlat 'lightning'

kudung <*qudun 'pointed nose'

kugita' <*kuRita 'octopus'

kuinta' 'like, as if it were'

kuintu' 'to tell stories'

kulabu' 'to be heavily dusted on; to be filmy, hazy, greyish color'

kulalay 'long-term, prolonged, extended'

kulanlan 'flying ~~ant~~ ant'

kulang <*kulaŋ 'lacking'

kulap 'deep redness of something'

kulasyun 'to become scarce, to experience scarcity of food '; 'to fast'

kulay kulay 'color'

kulbu' 'sets fire to objects in order to destroy them, ~~e.g. arson~~'

kulkul 'cough'

kulintas Sp 'necklace'

kulit 'white'

kultit ~~'type of fish'~~ 'to harvest second growth of millet'

kultu' 'outdoor religious service or in a house'

kulu' <*quluh 'head'

kulud <*quləj 'worm'

kulun <*qulun 'to lay the head upon'

kulur <Sp color 'color'

kulung kuluŋ 'enclosed, imprisoned'

kulyap 'shingles disease'

kulyapet 'serious speech defect where most everything is mispronounced'

kuma' <*qumáh 'swidden'

kumang 'hermit crab; to be emptied of contents'

kumba' 'lungs'

kumbatel 'raised bump on skin due to insect bite'

kumbinasiun 'to secretly team up to defeat another'

kumbini' 'taboo, restriction'

kumbinyu' 'persuade, influence'

kumbira' 'wedding, celebration'

kumpanya' Sp 'group'

kumpurmi' Sp 'as many as'

kumu Sp 'since'

kumus 'since'

kumun 'situation where many are opposed to one by coming at it from all sides'

kumusta' Sp 'to greet, to shake hands with'

kumuy 'to be contaminated by having been smeared with blood or fat'

kunayung 'one place adjacent to another'; 'where a trail ends'

kundiman 'large red kerchief'

kundisiun Sp 'conditions of an agreement'

→kunlalaknit 'small fruit bat'

kunsiu' Sp 'advice'

kunsur/kunsul 'millionaire'

kuntintu' Sp 'satisfied with'

kunu-kunu' 'do something without sufficient forethought or preparation'

kunul 'trails used by wild animals, esp. wild pigs'; 'stem of betel pepper vine'

kung < *kuŋ 'if, when'

kungal quŋal 'sad cry of a dog left behind'

kungkista' 'discover location of edible birds within a cave'

kupa' qupa 'hen'

kupas kupas 'to loose luster, become faded'

kupit 'pincer'

kupitinsia' Sp 'competes with, compares with'

kurabu' 'gray color'

kural Spk 'fence'

kuralun 'braided nylon rope'

kuran < *quDan 'rain'

kurap 'for eyes to become temporarily dim'

kurbut 'to start off in a burst of speed'

kuri' 'difficulty'

kuring *qujiŋ 'charcoal'

kuriput < *kuriput 'person with socially unacceptable qualities'

kurisem 'scowling countenance revealing anger'

kurit 'to draw a straight line with something that leaves a surface mark as against an indentation'

kursu' Sp 'dysentary and vomiting'

kursunada' Sp 'strong desire for something, takes his fancy'

kurta' 'clotting of blood' ' jackknife'

kurugnun 'type of tridacna shell'

kurup 'heavenly body goes out of sight beyond horizon or behind obstruction'

kurus/krus 'to cross the finger, to show absolute no answer or absolute yes'

kurut 'type of edible root which is poisonous if not treated'

kurutkurut ~~'type of~~ [snake]'

kuskus < *kuskus 'to scrub'

kuspad 'ridden with lice'

kusyam ~~(type of~~ [rice]'

kuta' skt koṭṭa 'cotta, fort'

kutkut 'suck'

kutin *qutin 'penis'

kutitya' 'harvest' 'season for gathering or harvesting'

kutu' 'taboo, restriction'

kutun 'pile up several layers of something'

kutung 'rice bird, sparrow'

kutut < *qətut 'to break wind'

kuut < *quhut 'sheaf to which rice grains are attached before threshing; ~~for~~ for fishline or rope to become all tangled up'

kuyapkuyap 'to oscillate in the breeze'

kuyapes uyapəs 'withered, wrinkled'

kuyas 'to become sallow-faced, white faced; to be immature in appearance'

kuyut < *qəyut 'to have sexual intercourse'

-k-

abaka' < * abaká 'abaca'

abka' 'greedy, selfish'

abakla' 'to be surprised'

aka' < *kaka? 'elder sibling'

akad < * akad 'to dig a hole'

akam 'to clear the throat to draw the attention of another or to announce one's presence'

akas 'quickly used up'

akbay 'to drape over something'

akbu' 'extremely high'

akdes 'spicy'

akes 'belt'

akid 'to ladle out onto a plate'

akig < * akig 'jealousy'

akis 'to cheer on contestants'

akla' Sp 'anchor' (rare)

akles 'to pull towards one with both hands; schemes'

akmaw 'to vigorously sift up sliced kurut in a sack with one's hands to hasten dissipation of poison into the ocean'

aku' 'expert climber, sure-footed'

akun 'to remove from container by pulling it out'

akutakut ~~'type of~~ [ant]

akuyakuy 'to gently and continously stir'

akwat *hakwat 'to carry away'

akyup 'to close up tight, to be enveloped within'

agkul 'loose fitting'

alikabuk< 'dust'

alikasu' 'glowing ash carried by wind'

alikdan 'low threshold for pain'

alikubang 'the inedible part of something edible, e.g. eggshell, corncob, '

angkal 'burning sensation in stomach'

angkapan 'scabbard'

angkas < angkas 'to ride double on'; to depend upon for help'

angkat 'to gently massage upward'

angken an( )kən 'nephew, niece'

apiki' Sp 'to be too close together'

arkila' Sp 'to rent'

arikdi' 'to feel a longing for S.T. and to say "ari aning"'

~~ari aning~~ ~~'to feel deprived of something or someone; to feel deep emotion about; potentially taboo to do this'~~

arikundal< 'type of banana'

aruku' 'to sit with knees up close to chest and hunch over due to cold'

asikasu' 'to take care of something'

aske', atke' 'to know how; to know'

~~atke~~ ~~'to know, to know how to'~~

baka' Sp 'to bleach'; 'cow'

bakad 'to dig up with a pick'

bakas 'to be joint-owners of something'

bakasiun Sp 'vacation time'

bakay 'to walk along the beach'

baked< 'strong'

bakes< 'monkey'

baklet 'to alternate between'

baklu'< *baqRuh 'new'

bakulud< 'a hill with flat surface surrounded on three sides by valleys' plateau

bakta' 'to gorge oneself upon'

baktal 'death wake'

bakukang< 'tropical ulcer'

~~bakulu~~ bakuku'< *baququ 'tortoise'

bakunawa'< 'type of spider that lives in a hole in the ground'

bakurung 'woven circlet of rattan'

bakyaw 'sterile, infertile'

balakad 'to roll over and over on the ground'

balakyang 'to alternate between'

balanaken ~~'type of~~ [snake]

balangka' 'to split open'

balasikwanen 'slim'

balikid< 'to look behind'

balintukbalintuk 'to successively stand up and fall down in trying to escape'

baliskad< 'reversed'

baliskeg 'collar bone'

balitektek 'to ask lots of questions of'

balukbuk ~~'type of~~ [fish]

banikasan 'good health'

baniskal 'rice cooked so that little or no water is left'

bangkal 'mature, hard, e.g. bamboo'

bangkas< 'variegated in color'

bangkaw< 'spear'

bangkil< 'projecting tooth of male wild pig'

bangkuat 'slightly curved near the ends'

barangkas 'horseshoe crab'

barku' Sp 'ship'

baskey 'to sneeze'

baskin< 'even if'

batikal 'to richochet'

bayuktut< 'to curl up the body'

bekad 'cotton, kapok'

bekas 'to put tension on the spear of a pig-trap or of a spear gun so that its ready to be released'

beklad< 'to spread out flat'

beklas 'to remove camote vines from an area by rolling them up into a ball preparatory to digging up the roots'

bekras 'to yank hard so as to tear off'

begkes< 'to bind together'

belkang<*bǎRqaŋ 'molar tooth'

bengka' 'to grasp along edge or lip preparatory to moving object or turning it over'

bikling 'to carry suspended from the hand'

bikulug ~~'type of~~ [rattan]

bingkil 'branch of bamboo cut short and left attached'

bingkit 'lieing side by side in close proximity', close relationship'

bitukun < *bituqan 'star' alternates with dumakel

bukaʼ < bukad 'to elicit a conditioned response from another, e.g. when hunting dog barks at first sight of wild pig and pig responds to challenge' opening, widened place'

bukag 'corn cob'

bukagkagan 'completely open to the sky with no cover or shade'

bukal < 'to boil'

bukangkang < 'for a flower to open up'

bukatud 'hill'

bukawas 'open-sided, open-ended'

bukay 'white-colored animal'

bukayaʼ < *buqaya 'crocodile'

bukid < 'mountain'

bukliʼ 'to tell a lie'

buklug 'backbone'

buklus ~~(type of~~ [basket]

bukngil 'sprout just poking through the soil'

bukuʼ < 'back'

bukul < 'raised bump on body caused by being struck'

buktut < 'hunch backed, bent over'

bukud < 'bent over; 3:00 p.m.'

bukut < 'to be enclosed within something'

bukyat 'generous'

bulagtak 'to be dispersed or broken down into smaller units'

bulalakaw < 'shooting star'

buntuk 'to part or break, of a rope'

bungkad 'for something dormant to become active'

bungkaras 'to rise up suddenly'

bungkiat 'to show sudden opposition to'

burkiat 'to peel off wrapper from; to open eyes wide; to peel back covering to inspect corn'

buskad < 'to open up'

buskul 'to bulge'

buyakyakan 'generous'

kabeg < kabag ~~'type of~~ [bat]

karem < qarém 'dark spot on skin from birth which does not grow in size'

dakat 'to be reached by the eye or mind'

dakeleʼ < 'many'

daktal < *daqtaR 'flooring'

dakuʼ 'eldest uncle or aunt'

dakuluʼ < 'large' big

daguuk 'deeply resonating sound'

duluk 'to gather remaining debries into piles for burning after firing a swidden'

dapuk 'to clap one's hands'

dekal 'to burn, a flame'

dekem 'to chew'

diabaniku' 'type of spear gun with a barb'

dikan 'cause of something, where it started'

dikel < *líqəR 'neck'

diklat 'first light at dawn on eastern horizon'

diklem 'murky'

dipiktu' Sp 'the cause of trouble, defeat'

diskapa' 'to swim safely to shore'

diskuida' 'to have an accident'

dumakel 'star'

dungkus 'type of tridacna shell'

duruklan 'throat, esophagus'

ekeb/ukub 'fingernail, toenail, claws'

ekelekel 'belongings'

eket 'going at full tilt, e.g. work, fighting, harvesting'

ekgang 'to experience extreme thirst'

ekmeng 'to keep quiet'

engke-engke' 'to speak or read haltingly'

gakmet 'rags used to wipe up feces of baby' (Piece of cloth tied around baby's waist to keep air from entering navel)

galmuk 'grunting of pigs'

ginikanan< 'parent'

gugulukun 'eyebrow'

ikas 'to remove a cover or block so that object is free(ears, mask)

ukas 'to remove a cover; to emerge from period of mourning'

ikaw <*hikaw 'selfish'

ikbaw 'to scream and holler ~~for sheer delight while playing~~' whether from delight or fear in order to draw attention of others'

ikit 'to place extremely close together'

iklab<*-iRqab 'belch'

iksir 'to enforce an ordinance'

ikuy, ukuy< ikuR 'tail'

igkit 'to place close together so no space between, e.g. fence'

impaki' Sp 'to take inventory of one's stock; also to pack belongings away'

ingkasu Sp 'but the problem is..."

ik iskala' 'for a ship to dock'

iskandalu' Sp 'to commit an anti-social act'

iskantadu' Sp 'to have magical abilities, to be enchanted'

iskantu' Sp 'to be enchanted'

iskuila' Sp 'student, pupil'

istukada' 'to engage in a fencing duel'

isturungka' Sp 'to disassemble'

laka' < 'few'

lakad-lakad 'rolling back and forth while lying down'

lakan <*Raqan 'lightness of weight'

lakawlakaw 'dusk just before the darkness of evening'

lakay 'for different varieties of rice seeds to be mixed together'

lakbang< 'wide'

lakdang< 'to take a big step over some thing to avoid it'

lakday 'to lay down in an extended manner'

lakeplakep 'eyelid'

lakgad 'type of skin disease occurring in folds of the skin'

lakitlakit 'non-coral rock that protrudes from the ocean, has ritual use'

laknitlaknit 'to progressively reduce something by small chunks until consumed, e.g. fish-bait'

laksa' < 'myriad of'

laksawan 'water texture of certain squashes'

laksu' < 'to run'

laktang 'to hop over something to avoid it.

laktaw < 'to by-pass someone on the trail'

lakted < 'to transfer'

lakub 'half a coconut shell; to cover over with a half-shell'

lakun < *qalun 'wave'

lakyub 'to breed, to mate with'

lamku' 'to underestimate the difficulty or prowess'

langka' < 'jackfruit'

langkag 'to long for something'

langkapan 'bamboo flooring that is tied together so it can easily be rolled up and transported'

langke' 'affectionate name for baby girl'

laskaw 'root'

lekat 'to return'

lekeb < *kələb 'to lie face down'

leken < 'to reduce size of body by hunching down & rolling up into a ball'

lekge' 'to improperly cook rice due to low fire resulting in mushiness'

lelemkan 'soft area between ribs and pelvis'

leskag 'to swell up in size'

likarem 'dusk'

likas 'to avoid trouble'

likaw 'to coil rope'

likay 'to avoid'

likdulikdu' 'to zig-zag'

liked 'to tread upon'

likeglikeg 'wavy edge of something, e.g. blade'

likes < *liqəs < *lisəhaq 'lice-eggs; circumference of something'

liket 'to cook in such a way as to be very brittle and crunchy'

likid < 'to be rolled up as in a ball'

likin 'to roll up into a circular shape'

likting-likting 'to jump high'

likyad 'to turn one's ankle so that it is sprained'

lakgas 'to get exasperated with'

liskad 'to get free of'

luka' < 'wound'

lukad 'dig up by the roots'

lukay 'long bamboo torch'

lukbu' 'to jump'

luki' 'for a snake to coil up in preparation to strike'

lukngis 'to raise the nose slightly to show impatience'

luksa' 'mourn for the dead'

luktun 'to increase by adding more weight to what is already being carried'

lukut 'to live in the same house with others for awhile for some purpose'

lukutlukut 'orchid'

lugmuk< 'mud'

makan 'stage of growth just before ripening sets in e.g. papaya, bananas'; 'generic term for paddy rice'

makinilya' Sp 'typewriter'

malagket< 'glutinous rice'

mangkuk< 'bowl'

marka' Sp 'brand on an animal; brand-name on goods; to make a mark upon'

maski 'even if, although'

muku' ~~'type of~~ [banana']

nakaa 'demonstrative, near, out of ~~sight~~' sight'

paka' < *paqa 'thigh'

pakang 'to swing down at a 90 degree angle with an instrument in order to land a hard blow upon'

pakatu' 'return to known place' cf. kaTu

pakay 'to give birth for the first time'

pakbung 'to be like something else in some way'

pakbung

pakdul 'to give'

paki'< 'to step in such a way that one's balance is endangered, i.e. feet directly in line or crossed'

pakil 'to sideswipe so as to force change of position of one sideswipped'

pakit < *paqit 'bitter'

pakitad 'to recede gradually'

pakli' 'exchange'

pakultad 'to sponsor or start a project'

pakultang 'type of fishing technique in which bait carried to bottom by rock which when detached allows bait to be carried by the current near bottom'

paigkat 'tide begins to recede from high water mark'

painunuku' 'to advise'

palamingku' ~~'type of~~ [ant']

palasipikadu' Sp 'counterfeit or contraband item'

panambukun 'to swell up, e.g. sting'

pangaku'< 'promise'

pangked 'birth - cord'

pangki-pangki' 'noise made by movement or speech'

papakiten/ papakditen 'gall bladder'

parakul< 'axe'

parukpukan 'squirrel'

parangka' Sp 'to speak frankly to'

paskin 'sign'

pasikutsikut 'interminable complexity'

patikang 'to manage something well'

patukud 'cuttle fish'

payukan < *pawikan 'turtle'

– peknga' 'speak nasally'

pelekdey ~~'type of~~ [fish]

pesken (< *pəsqən?) 'pubic area'

– pika' 'birth-mark'

pikas 'dark blotches on the skin which spread'

pikatpikat 'to blink the eyes'

pikdit 'to squeeze with all the fingers to see if soft or ripe'

– pikiti' 'to get someone in a position where he can no longer make a move'

piklat 'hole in floor caused by broken flooring'

piknut 'to pinch the nostril shut'

pikay 'parrot'

– pikwa' 'for a container to be shrunken or altered from its original shape'

pingkaw 'for fingers or hand to be rigid and so useless'

pingkay 'to walk with a limp permanently'

pipigken 'eyelashes'

piskanpiskan 'absolutely clear'

– puaki' 'odd-numbered'

pukis 'to be cut in two'

puklit 'to pull down covering so as to expose e.g., corn husk, foreskin of penis'

– puklu' 'to remove one's upper clothing'

puklut 'to let something drop through aperture; to escape from the grasp of'

puknaan 'early-maturing variety'

– puksa' 'to be completely eliminated or destroyed'

– puku' < *pugu 'serious type of sickness'

pungkul 'to be shortened by cutting off'

pupusukun < *pusuq 'heart'

– purki sp 'because'

– rika' 'split, crack'

rungkal 'loosely packed'

saka' 'to copy or follow'

sakan < *saqan 'to carry on shoulder'

sakang < 'crotch; the measurement of pants from the crotch to the hem'

sakar 'to have the ability to handle a task'

sk sakat 'to enter into a crowd or into a forest so as to be lost from view'

sakbat 'knife'

sakbay 'to drape something over so that it stays put'

sakdal 'to boast of one's prowess often to the detriment of others'

sakdang 'to hang up on a hook or peg'

sakdip 'to slice the length of something with a sharp instrument'

– sake' 'to be breathing fast and shallowly'

sakep 'subject, to be struck by something'

saket 'measurement' (Cal. Phon. of takes)

saklang 'to reach out a long distance with the leg to negotiate a difficult place'

saklat 'bail out all the water from a well or a boat'

saklaw 'to head off something, to block'

saklet 'to be carrying a sheathed bolo'

saklut 'to excavate or remove dirt or water from a hole'

sakmal 'to clamp down on with the jaws so as to tear off part of an object or to twist it'

sakmit 'to grasp with the claws while on the wing'

sakmu' 'for two things or people to meet in the middle, or to agree with each other'

saksak < *sak+sak 'to stab'

sakta' 'guess, estimate' (alt. pron. of taksa)

saktar 'to make an invidious comparison'

saku' Sp 'sack'

sakul ~~'type of fish'~~

sakun ~~'type of fish'~~

sakuru' Sp 'to aid the bereaved'

sakuy 'to mention something in passing'

sagket 'to tie to' (alt. pron. of tagkes)

sageke' 'to be so weighted down that shoulders are hunched up to suppert the head'

sagukmu' 'to bring the ends of a fish-net together to completely enclose the fish'

sampuk< 'to meet head-on, as of chickens in cock fight'

suntuk< 'to hit with the fist'

sangka' 'to file down the biting edge of the teeth until all are the same height'

sangkad 'to plumb the depths of something'

sangkap< 'to be outfitted or equipped with'

sangkay 'to make head of another hit something hard'

sangkel 'to be hindered'

sangkit/ santik< 'strike two things together with a glancing blow'

saramangka' 'cat's cradle'

saruk< 'to dip water'

seka' 'to be up against a threatening situation with no options'

sekag 'for hair or feathers to stand out stiffly'

sekeb< 'to measure the exact volume of something by a unit measure'

seked ' to secure by tieing'

seket 'at full strength'

sikad 'to chase, seek after'

sikat< 'showing off'

sikdap 'to catch a glimpse of'

sikdet [hawk]

sikgel 'to be fed up with'

siki' 'to diverge from rest of group'

sikiten ~~'type of fish'~~

siklad 'shaman in the prime of his power'

siklat< 'a type of fence made by placing small bamboos close together'

sikrita'sp 'to secretly gather damaging information'

sikup 'to sneak up on someone unnoticed'

simpaku' 'type of small round fruit used for necklaces'

subrikama' 'python'

subuk 'hunger'

suka'< 'vomit'

sukab 'to find out if something was really said by going to the one who said it'

sukat< To measure'

sukdip 'to insert something thin between two tight-fitting surfaces'

sukli'< 'to change money; to arrive after another person has left'

suklub 'to completely cover over ~~from~~ the top of s.t.'

sukma' 'to ask a question, to ask for in marriage'

suknit 'to prick ~~xxxxx~~ the skin with sharp instrument'

suksuk < *suksuk 'to insert between two objects close together'

suku' 'to surrender'

sukul < 'to measure something'

sukun *suqun 'to carry something on top of one's head'

sukut < 'to dun for payment of debt'

sugkay 'to harrow a ricefield'

~~Sulsuk~~

sungka'< 'shell-game'

sungkud 'to use stick as an aid to walking'

sungkul 'hump on the back of an animal'

sungkut 'to be wrapped up so as to be completely hidden'

surkat 'short cut'

tabkaw 'to interrupt'

tabuyukun 'bladder'

taka'< takáø 'to be fed up with'

takaa 'locative demonstrative, near, out of sight'

takas< 'land as distinct from sea; to escape from capture'

takab 'greedy, gluttonous'

takaw < *tákaw 'to steal'

takbul +buR 'broadcast seed'

takdel<*takdəR 'stamp foot on floor or ground'

taked< 'attach by affixing to another object'; 'to be completely stymied'

takel 'to breath out noisily ~~with~~ ~~noise~~ upon exertion'

taken 'attach by affixing to another object'

takep< 'cover'

takes< 'measure'

taki'< *taqi 'to defecate; feces'

takinis '~~type of~~ [vine]'

takleb< 'cover

taklib 'to pass by'

takling 'to be careful of'

takluy 'to stop by for'

takmed 'to keep the lips shut'

takras 'to suddenly bolt for safety'

taksa' 'to predict future, guess'; 'to discover what another is thinking' by provoking response

taktak< 'to become detached and to fall'

taku'<*taquh 'knowledge, cleverness'

takun<*taqun 'year'

takwal 'to climb up, scale'

takyud 'to jerk suddenly forward'

takyul/takwil 'G-string'

takyup 'to close, envelope within'

tagkes 'to secure by lashing together'

tagkup 'hide behind tree'

talakinep< *taRaqinəp 'to dream'

talangked 'what my luck brings me'

talkem 'to keep the lips shut'

talipaka' <*tali+paka? 'frog'

tamkem<*tamkan 'hankering for certain foods by pregnant woman'

tampak 'to sink down deep in'

tamuska' 'to take unfair advantage of'

tangkal< 'pen or cage'

tangkeb< 'completely covered'

tangked 'to definitely agree to do something'

tapuk 'fine dust'

tarampakan< 'sole of the foot'

tarka' 'to lay claim to something ahead of time'

taripekdelen 'short and stout of body'

taruktuk< 'clucking of hen to call her chicks'

tekme' 'to saturate with liquid by dipping'

tegka' 'extent of'

tika' 'to have into view'

tikangkang< 'to be lying on the ground with all four legs sticking straight up'

tiki'<*təki? 'gecko lizard'

tikig 'type of snake'

tiklud< 'squat down with one hand balancing weight on the ground'

tiknguk 'buzz of conversation in uninterested audience'

tikmi' 'taste a little bit of a beverage'

tikungkung 'to bend down on one knee'

tinukdulan 'monthly gift to fiancee' (from tukul 'give')

tingkal 'to be exposed to light'

tingku'< 'for head to strike something hard inadvertently'

tingkuy< 'nape of the neck'

tukang< 'bamboo with branches cut short for stepping on, used for negotiating a cave'

tukas 'to prop open'

tukaw 'to go ahead, previously'

tukbul 'stomach-ache caused by unripe fruit'

tuklaraw 'to ~~stand on tiptoe and with~~ neck ~~extended~~ to get a better view'

tukmal 'to lose interest in a certain food'

tuku' < 'prop to hold window open'

tukud < *tuqəd 'stump; support for flooring of a house; to initiate something'

tukug ~~'type of~~ sting ray'

tukyad 'to interfere with what someone is doing in a playfull manner'

tukyap 'to be flipped over by wind'

tugkay 'fine comb used to get rid of lice'

tuluk 'for a rooster to crow'

tungkuy 'bent over sitting position with head resting on something'

tutubukan 'summit, extreme top of'

ukab 'to become detached from'

ukad 'food that expands in volume while being ~~xxxxxx~~ cooked'

ukban 'orange tree and its fruit'

uki 'to be agreed upon'

uksibar 'observe'

ukum 'to hold water in one's mouth'

ukupar Sp 'occupy'

ugkal 'loose, ajar' (cf. agkul)

ulandakay 'for a monkey to move along the tree tops'

ungkuy 'friend'

wakay 'grape-like fruits of a certain vine; to reveal the evil deeds of someone in order to shame him'

waki' 'to strike someone behind you with a back-handed motion of forearm and fist'

yaked 'hock, back of knee'

yaken *i+ákən 'mine' (alternate of yeen, emphatic possessive set)

yaku *i+akú 'I' (alternate of yuu, emphatic set)

yakudyakud 'jumping up and down of baby being held under armpits'

(-ak)

agak 'hard breathing'

ambak 'to pile up on top of something' cf. tambak

asak < *hasaq 'to hone on whetstone'

awak 'structural part of roof parallel to ridge pole'

'to have a miscarriage'

ayakayak 'for light to show through holes in the roof'

baak < baʔak 'bark of skin of bamboo used for tying'

bakbak < bakbak 'to tear or rip apart'

balanak < ~~'type of~~ fish'

bangkak 'to take a big bite out of'

batak < 'haul up something by rope'

bayawak < 'tree lizard'

begsak < 'to fall heavily to the ground'

belak < *bəlaq 'to split open'

belnak 'sickness caused by breaking taboo'

bengak 'to pry open'

biklak 'piece of split bamboo'

bulaklak < 'flower'

bulagtak 'to be spread around'

bulyak 'for a liquid to bubble'

bunak < 'to wash clothes'
burak < 'fruit'
ketak < 'clucking of hen when startled or after laying egg'

kukak < 'sound made by frog'

dapak 'to slap with fingers together'

dilak < *dílaq 'tongue'

egakegak 'to expand in size'

elak 'to be marooned'

eyak < hayaq 'shame'

gaak 'V-shaped indentation in outer edge of reef'

gakgak < 'crow'

galuak 'to scream'

isiak < 'to cry out'

istak 'to stay put, to store up'

itak < *hítaq 'groin'

lagbak 'to reach the limits of growth'

lagpak < 'to loose in a contest, to speak harshly to someone'

lagamak 'cracking sound of tree falling or of sustained gun-fire'

lampak 'to knock or beat with a stick, e.g. fruit on a tree, to fall heavily to ground so that whole body is in contact with ground.

lamtak 'perfectly smooth surface of sea or lake'

lapyak 'to sit cross-legged'

lawak 'sensation of fear of height'

lawak < *lawaq 'spider'

lepak < *Rəbáq(?) 'to burst, split open; to shout'

leyak 'to expand in size'

libak < 'to speak ill of a person in his absence'

luak < *luʷak 'plant'

lugak 'slack, loose', cf. ugkal, agkul

luntak/lumtak 'to cause oneself to abort a fetus'

lupakpak 'to sit with the legs underneath the body'

mamak < *mamaq 'chew betel quid'

nanak < *nanaq 'pus'
nipak < *nipaq 'nipa'
panak < *panaq 'to shoot spear gun or bow and arrow'

pakpak < *pak+pak 'wing of a fowl or of an airplane'; 'individual feather'

papak < +pak 'slap with the hand'

pasak < *pəsaq 'to insert a wedge to cause splitting or to seal up crack'
cf: pəsək

pasakpasak 'waterfall'

patak 'to become detached and fall to the ground'

piak < 'baby chick'

pisak 'to wedge something in to tighten it up a crack'

puak 'esophagus'

pulak 'one-tenth of a ganta' 'small can used for measuring portions of rice'
Pulakan

pulalak 'air bubbles in water'

puswak < 'for plug to suddenly blow out and release pressure'

rusdak 'to be rotted away'; esp. flesh

sabak < 'lap, to hold on lap'

saksak < *sak+sak 'to stab'

salak < *salaq 'sin, fault'

sibak 'gluttonous'

sibak 'bite of a fish'

sigaak 'to blaze up'

sirak < 'sun's sending out rays of light'

sirak 'to delouse'

tabak 'stinger of the sting-ray'

tagbak 'to be saturated with'

talangkak 'to laugh scornfully at'

tatak 'to hack off branches of trees felled in swidden to aid drying process'

telak 'to plant seed in holes made by dibble-stick'

tenak < *tənaq 'split up as to share'

tigbak 'to be seriously hurt'

tilak < 'to lick'

tindak 'location directly across from'; 'to cross over directly'

tulak < 'push away from'

tuldak 'descend'

tambak < 'to pile up on top of something'

tumbak 'to jab at with a pole'

tumpalak 'to disagree openly'

udak 'completely consume'

ulak < *luʷáq 'to spit out mucous'

upak < 'remove bark or skin'

utak < *hutək 'brain'

wasak 'spread out, disperse'

wakwak ~~'type of~~ [worm]

(-ek)

abek 'to discourage someone from doing something'

akdek 'to know'

alekalek 'gurgling, gagging sound in throat, esp. of sick child requiring certain type of sacrifice'

amek 'sleeping mat'

anek 'sound sleep'

aranek 'low'

danek 'to descend'

banek 'to criticize'

basek ~~'type of~~ [tridacna shell]

bayek < *bayəʔək 'mumps'

beek 'to be drifted away'

belek [tridacna shell]

beledyek ~~'type of~~ [palm-tree]

berekberek 'to be confused'

beyek < *bəRək 'baby pigs'

bintek 'rice grains ~~crushed~~ broken in hulling process'

~~danek 'descend'~~

dasek 'to wedge something tightly to stuff'

dekdek 'to stare hard at'

elek 'to sleep'

elnek 'to tuck one's head in between one's shoulders or for tortoise or turtle to pull inside its shell'

getek < 'over crowded'

ibekibek 'to make a movement'

ignek 'to tuck one's head between one's shouldrs for protection'

lagemek 'crunchy sound'

laperek 'specks of dirt'

lapnek 'foam, froth'

latek 'staghorn coral'

lebek < 'to pound rice, to be destroyed'

leek < *luʔak 'cove' → bay

lemek 'soft, tender'

lepek 'low with regard to some point'

letek 'speck in the eye; omen'

mekmek 'to make no response when one is due'

neknek < 'sand flea'

pangkek 'for tide to come up to maximum depth'

payek 'sap'

pelek 'to throw away'

perek 'for a flow to cease'

pesek <*pəsáq 'to be broken into pieces, e.g. glass'

sablek 'to crave fish'

santek 'sun sets behind mountain, horizon'

santeksantek 'type of snake'

sinek 'to be disgusted with'

sepek 'highest point of high tide'

tagek < *gatəq 'blood, sap'

tagnek 'to tie the hair in a knot'

talek 'to dance (traditional)'

talektek < 'house lizard'
talengkek 'to laugh in jest'

tambek < 'fat'

tampek 'to cover over with'

tanek <* tanəq 'ground, earth'

tarektek 'close together in succession'

tebek 'to penetrate with sharp point'

tektek < 'rust'; 'to chop up finely; a kind of biting fly'; gaze Penetratingly at'

tedek 'deeply penetrating'

tenek < 'thorn'

temek 'crushed'

tepek 'close'

tiblek 'the line where the deep of the ocean meets the wall of a reef, the drop-off'

ulagek <*hulagək 'to snore'

yabekyabek 'slim'

yantekyantek 'to be bounced around or jolted)

yenggek-yenggek 'to loosen by working back and forth'

yesek yesek 'tender twig'

(-ik)

abtik < 'alert, fast' [fish]

alikalik 'lateral and pectoral fins of fish'

arikik 'mildew'

balatik < 'pig trap; constellation of Orion'

barik < *baDiq 'to break, snap in two'

balik < 'return'

biik 'to turn over something heavy'

binik < *bənhiq 'seed'

bitik < 'tick'

buragsik 'diarrhea'

dalik < *dalíq 'short and sweet'

daliik 'to move ever so slowly'

diik 'to extend almost to the ground due to weight; for turtle to crawl up on the beach to lay eggs'

giik < *g-ihəq 'to urinate'

ilikilik 'high-pitched call of certain birds'

lapik 'break of corn from stalks'

lagsik 'to spray out upon'

lasik 'to tear'

latik < 'the hardened substance left in frying pan after processing coconut milk for coconut oil'

pilik < *píliq 'to choose'

pilikpilik 'were-bird used by witch'

pitik < 'chalkline used for sawing straight line'; 'when muscle suddenly contracts'

pitik-pitik 'to pluck strings of an instrument'

pisik 'to pick up'

purasik 'to squirt or spray'

putik < 'gooey mud'

siksik < 'type of rattan'

taliktik < 'to eavesdrop or spy on'

tiktik < 'spy'

tiik < *tahiq 'to sew'

tilik 'sea-urchin, (edible)'

tirik 'a drop'

tuldik 'praying mantis'

tumatik 'spear-gun'

ulik < *uliq 'return'

(-uk)

abuyuk 'lake'

aluk 'to suck out viscrea'

baruk 'type of tree whose bark is used for caulking'

batuk 'to oppose, fight against'

bukbuk < *buq-buq 'to pour out or dump out a liquid'

bugsuk 'sharpened stake, drop of rain'

buluk < *búluq ~~'species of~~ 'bamboo'

bunuk < *bunuq 'for wild pig to slash open assilant with tusk'

bungkuk 'node on bamboo'

butuk < *butuq 'scrotum, as a whole, including testicles'

dagumuk 'for a group of people to rush toward someone'

daluk 'greedy, gluttonous'

duuk 'to reach inside enclosed place with hand to remove something'

gukguk 'owl'

ingaluk 'to request'

lagupuk 'slapping sound made by water'

lamtuk 'pluck off'

landuk 'metal'

latuk 'edible seaweed, like small green grapes'

lauk-lauk 'penetrates right through; see through something'

limpasuk 'depressions in mud-bottom of tidal flats, caused by aation of tide and waves'

lubuk < 'rotten'

lupuk < 'to explode'

luuk, luek <*luhəq 'tears'

lutuk < *lutuq 'ripe, to cook'

luyuk 'to jab with finger or stick; to incite'

mangaluk 'witch who sucks out viscera' (from aluk)

mukmuk 'bamboo borer'

parukpuk 'sound of something falling heavily'

piluk <{*piluq *piluk 'bent'

pukpuk < 'to flop around on the ground; drive nails; to shout in anger at another; to pull out feather of chicken'

punuk *panúq 'full'

puntukpuntuk 'spotted'

pusuk *pusuq 'banana bud before opening up and developing'

putukputukan 'summit, very top of'

puyuk 'to bore a hole in something'

sampuluk < *púluq 'ten'

saruk 'to dip water'

sigalpuk 'to make a splashing noise'

siruk 'burn'

sulsuk < 'for pointed object to enter the eye'

suntuk < 'to hit with fist'

supuk 'to spout up; to ~~account for~~ eliminate all members of a group'

tabuk < *tabuk 'smoke'

talingkuk 'mudskipper'

taluk < *taRuq 'hide'

taluktuk 'pimple'

talukluk 'gray heron'

tambuk/tabak < 'to traverse a channel between the two islands'

tapuk 'to store away secretly'

taripukpuk 'to cluster around'

tayuk 'to insert rope, string through aperture'

tigsuk 'to surface dive head first, straight down'

tuktuk < 'bird's beak', 'to peck', 'to knock on'

tukuk 'to duck one's head'

tularuk 'mast'

tulduk < *tulduq 'finger; to teach' (to point at)

tulpuk 'to dip briefly in water'

tumbuk < *tumbuk 'period, point'

tumpuk < *tumpuk 'to be piled up

turuk < *tuDuq 'to drip'

tuyuktuyuk 'pointed'

~~xjax~~ ukay < *hukay (?)	'to stir gently with ladle'
ukuk	'cockroach'
ulik < *uliq	'to return home, to return to normal'
umpuk	'to pile up' cf. Tumpuk
uruk	'young leaves'
urukuruk	~~'type of~~ [snake]
utuk	'to pick off or pluck something attached to something else'
< *hutak	'brain'
yukyuk	'corner, or confined space'
yusuk-yusuk	'to rub one's eye with the knuckles in order to relieve an irritation'
~~kalag~~	~~'the immaterial part of a person that lives on after death, but has no real function during one's life'~~

PROTO-AUSTRONESIAN WORKSHEET

PROTO-AUSTRONESIAN WORKSHEET FOR Northern Tagbanwa
(name of language)

LOCATION Phil. Kuron - Banwan Daán
(country) (island/province/state)

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(name) (address)

INFORMANT Rodolfo Aguilar native speaker Tagbanwa
c/o Bonifacio Sosa, Coron, Palawan second language Tagalog

AGE 20 SEX M other languages Kuyonon
English

OCCUPATION student

This is a worksheet or test list for helping research forms for proto-Austronesian. It consists of some 500 English items to be translated into the target language. The gloss should be put to the right of the English; any discernible cognates (other than the gloss) to the left of the reconstructions, along with their meaning. The bias of the organizer of this list has been towards the Hesperonesian group of languages, particularly of the Philippines, and hence the researcher should consider many of the reconstructions in that light. In effect, several layers of reconstructions are represented: proto-Austronesian, proto-Malayo-Polynesian, proto-Philippine and even proto-Tagalic, with no indications as to which are which. Hence the reconstructions are meant only as a guide and the researcher is appropriately cautioned.

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N.B. At the end of the English list is a check-list of reconstructions in alphabetical order. On the last page is a list of all proto-phonemes. Please enter the reflex of your test language for each respective form: initial medial and final consonants under 1, 2, 3 respectively; and vowels in the first, second and third syllable respectively.

*babaw *atas	001	ABOVE HIGH	toŋ abuát
*pulut *rapet	002	ADHESIVE GLUE STICKY	pa-d+p+t
	003	AFTERNOON	ápun
	004	ALL	tanán
*antiN	005	AMULET CHARM	ántiŋ-2
	006	ANIMAL	k=ay+p=an
*landas-an	007	ANVIL	landasan
*irek- *kili-kili	008	ARMPIT	kili-2
*abu *tapu	009	ASHES DUST	kábo? alikáβuk
*baNun	010	AWAKE(N)	baŋun
*balakaN	011	BACK	búko?
*zaqat	012	BAD EVIL	laín
*[]anta	013	BAD-TASTING	tábaŋ
*pa[]un	014	BAIT	pa:n
*be[n]tuN *buluQ *qauR	015	(BAMBOO)	kawayan ~búluk
*pisaN *punti *sagiN	016	(BANANA)	púnti? arikundal butolan muko? balayaŋ sába? buŋúlan
*DiRus	017	BATHE	díγo?
*pa-tiyuk-an	018	BEE	pitíwan
*mula[] *puna[]	019	BEGIN ORIGINATE	<impisa>
*ti[]an	020	BELLY STOMACH	tían
*babaq	021	BELOW BENEATH UNDER	aran+k
*besar *Raya[] *[d]akel	022	BIG LARGE	dakúlo?
*manuk	023	BIRD FOWL ANIMAL	lámlam
*lahiR	024	BIRTH BORN	pinaŋána?
*kaRaC	025	BITE	k+γít
*paQiC	026	BITTER	pakít
*qitem	027	BLACK	layúm
*bulaR *bileR	028	BLIND EYE DISEASE	buray
*buta[]	029	BLIND	buta
*DaRaQ *ZuRuq	030	BLOOD	dúγo? taγ+k 'sap'
*Seyup	031	BLOW	+yíp
*sumpit	032	BLOWGUN SPURT	torumpitó?

*awaN *balutu *[b,w]aNka[q]	033	BOAT CANOE	baróto?
*badan *hawak *lawas	034	BODY WAIST ENDURE	tinaŋóni? ma buáy
*Caq[u]laN	035	BONE	dúli
*piNgan *-le[N]kuN	036	BOWL CUP	lísap
*qu[n]tek	037	BRAIN	utaʔ
*ba-Rani	038	BRAVE HERO	ma-ʔístg
*naNka	039	BREADFRUIT	láŋka?
*susu	040	BREAST MILK	soso? gatas
*ñawa	041	BREATHE	linaáwa?
*silaw	042	BRIGHT GLARING	kilaáw
*buNkus *beRkes	043	BUNDLE WRAP UP	putus btgkts
*suRaq *sunu[R]	044	BURN SET ON FIRE SINGE	sirok (on)
*lebeN	045	BURY/DIG	l+bíŋ
*bunuq	046	BUTCHER STAB	tayad
*bu[r/l]iq	047	BUTTOCKS	buli? ~ pálti?
*beli[] *b[a,e]kal	048	BUY PROVISIONS	álaŋ
*bati[]is	049	CALF OF LEG	bisít
*ka-rabaw	050	CARABAO	karabáw
*baba *ha[n]teD *zaza	051	CARRY BRING ALONG PEDDLE	+kíl atíd
*-suqun *t[o]s[o]qun	052	CARRY--ON HEAD	sukún
*pes[o]qan	053	CARRY--ON SHOULDERS	sakán
*sape[] *dakep	054	CATCH IN HANDS CAPTURE	d+:p ak+p
*uba[h] *baliw *iba[h] *zadi[]	055	CHANGE - dumá? EXCHANGE - pákli? TRANSFORM BECOME	nayíŋ-
*buRew	056	CHASE AWAY	to Buy
*mamaq	057	CHEW	mamák ~ usap(+n)
*b-ujiN *baRaH	058	CHARCOAL LIVE COALS	kúriŋ báta?
*manuk *qayam	059	CHICKEN DOMESTICATED	manú?
*[]anak	060	CHILD	mula? ~ ána?
*liNaw	061	CLEAR CALM	ma-lídyaw
*bazu	062	CLOTHING DRESS/SHIRT	lámbuŋ taruwál

*ñiyuR	063	COCONUT	niɔy
*baker	064	COOK ROAST	lútuk ~ búwat
*lu[n]tuq		READY RIPE	lútuk
*tu[R]enaw	065	COLD	-lamig
*seje[d]	066	COMB	salyaŋ ~ túlud
*dateN	067	COME	káβot
*suRuq	068	COMMAND REQUEST	túβul
*baNkay	069	CORPSE	napátay
*bilaN	070	COUNT CONSIDER	bílaŋ
*takep *takub *bukut	071	COVER UP	takíp búkut
*buqaya	072	CROCODILE	bukaya?
*taNis	073	CRY/WEEP	taŋít
*qaRus *qañud	074	CURRENT FLOW	bitík
*puTul	075	CUT SEVER	gitit pukís
	076	DANCE	talik
*DeDeSem	077	DARK	kiklip
*kusem	078	DARK-COLORED	layúm
*qajaw	079	DAY/SUN	káldaw
*beNel	080	DEAF	biŋíl
*qutaN	081	DEBT GRATITUDE	útaŋ
*qawes	082	DEDUCT TAKE AWAY	buín (an)
*D-idi	083	(DEICTIC-- FIRST PERSON)	na?a ~ taβ=
*D-ini	084	(DEICTIC-- DUAL PERSONS)	nani?
*D-itu	085	(DEICTIC-- SECOND PERSON)	ati?a ~ atía
*D-ana	086	(DEICTIC-- THIRD PERSON)	ati?i ~ dó?on
*namnam	087	DELICIOUS SUCCULENT	nánam
*Rebaq	088	DESTROY	gúβa?
*maCey	089	DIE	patáy
	090	DIRTY	bulíŋ
*tawaD	091	DISCOUNT FORGIVE BARGAIN	pa-táwad
*piNgan	092	DISH	píŋgan
*Wasu	093	DOG	kíro?
*qayam	094	DOMESTICATED DOG; CHICKEN TAME ANIMAL	mánso
*taRinep *Xipi	095	DREAM	talakínip

*punay	096	DOVE--WILD	malapati?
*[]inum	097	DRINK	inim
*tulu[q]	098	DRIP	túruk
*pera	099	DRUNK REDDISH	bu?ó?
*maja	100	DRY	mára?
*balur	101	DRY OUT--FOOD	daiŋ
	102	DULL NOT SHARP	máβul
*[R]abquk	103	DUST	alikáβuk
*taliNa[]	104	EAR	taliŋa
*tanaq *tuba *[b,D]u[R]taq *tuna[q]	105	EARTH GROUND DIRT	tanik
*lin[D]ur	106	EARTHQUAKE	líntg
*tuli	107	EARWAX	túli?-túli?
*ka7en	108	EAT	páŋan
*tuNa	109	EEL	arasíli?
*qi-CeluR	110	EGG	ki?log
*walu	111	EIGHT	walu
*siku	112	ELBOW	siku
*-asuk *surud	113	ENTER WITHDRAW INTO	sílid

*salaq	114	ERROR SIN	(porch támbi?) salak sala?
*luwas	115	EXIT COME OUT	ɬúa?
*mahal	116	EXPENSIVE DEAR	ma?ál
*babaw	~~117~~	EXTERIOR OUTSIDE	
*pade[m,N]	118	EXTINGUISH QUENCH	paríŋ (in)
*sebu		FADE	
*maCa	119	EYE	máta?
*zatuq *labuq *huluR	120	FALL DROP PAY OUT	búgso?
*Za[]uq	121	FAR DISTANT	alawíd
*qumaH	122	FARM FIELD	kumá?
*gemuk *tabe[q,k]	123	FAT GREASE	tambik
*ama	124	FATHER	tátay
*Depa	125	FATHOM	dípa?
*takut	126	FEAR	ílid
*bulu	127	FEATHER HAIR--BODY	baláyβo?
*Caqi	128	FECES EXCREMENT	táki?

papám

*pa-ka7en	129	FEED	pamáŋan ~ búʔug
*be-beHi[]	130	FEMALE WOMAN	baβáy
*kuraN	131	FEW LACKING INSUFFICIENT	kúlaŋ
*[]away	132	FIGHT	bátuk
*darizi	133	FINGER/TOE POINT	túldok
*tuZuq	134	FINISH (OFF)	tapus (on)
*putus		SEAL	
*xapuy	135	FIRE	apúy
*qi-ka7en	136	FISH	ián
*qi-seDaq		SIDE DISH	
*paRi	137	FISH--RAY	páliʔ
*balanak	138	(FISH)	balanák
*taÑiRi	139	(FISH)	taŋíŋiʔ
*bali[d/D]a	140	~~(FISH)~~ SHARK	lambúʔan
*lima	141	FIVE	lima
*ñala	142	FLAME	dabdab
*k-e[n]tut	143	FLATULENCE	kutit
*[l]etaw	144	FLOAT	~~natuu~~ lutáw
*baSaq	145	FLOOD	báʔaʔ
*[q]iluR	~~146~~	FLOW CURRENT	pag=bítik
*buNa	147	FLOWER	buláklak
*bu[D/z]ak			
*laNaw	148	FLY (INSECT)	paláŋat
*layeR	149	FLY (VERB) HOVER	láyug
*bujaq	150	FOAM BUBBLE BOIL	búraʔ
*e[m]bun	151	FOG MIST CLOUD	ambun paŋanud ~ díkl~~t~~m
*seDaq	152	FOOD (WITH RICE) SIDE DISH	galtm stráʔ
*kaki	153	FOOT/LEG	kakáy
*[d/D]aqeiX	154	FOREHEAD/FACE	kikiláyin
*xe[m]pat	155	FOUR	ípat
*qa[n]Dep	156	FRONT	talóŋaʔ
*buwaq	157	FRUIT	burak
*buliR	158	FRUIT--EAR	búlig
*penuq	159	FULL	punúk
	160	(FUTURE--PROXIMATE) IN A LITTLE WHILE LATER ON (TODAY)	móyaʔ~~g~~...
*qapejuS[u]	161	GALL/BILE	ápdoʔ
*anitu	162	GHOST SPIRIT	<murto> kalág inadúru■a

*leyqa[]	163	GINGER	lúya?
*kasi *beRey	164	GIVE	pákdol
*silaw	~~165~~	GLITTER SHINE	
*lak[a,e]w *panaw	166	GO/LEAVE	mananiŋ ~ anay ~ pánaw
*kambiN	167	GOAT	kámbiŋ
*emas *bulawan	168	GOLD YELLOW	buláwan
	169	GOOD	mayáyin maopya? 'good at' matinlo? 'fine; nice' 'beautiful'
*butiR	170	GRAIN WART	~~k~~ pasí? kaluŋgo?
*ha[a,i]men	171	GRASS	ilamúnin
*hizaw	172	GREEN RAW	ílaw
*hitaq	173	GROIN CROTCH	ítak
*tu[m]buq	174	GROW	túbu?
*bulu	175	HAIR--BODY	balaiβo?
*sabut	176	HAIR--FIBROUS	búlβul > sabut
*quban	177	HAIR--GRAY	kuβán
*buSek	178	HAIR--HEAD	bú a?
*taNan *kama[] *lima	179	HAND FIVE	kalíma?
*-ani	180	HARVEST	ayíg
*i[]a	181	HE/SHE	tánia
*qulu[]	182	HEAD	kólo?
*pañDuN	183	HEADPIECE	pándun
*DeNeR	184	HEAR	dinír
*pusuq	185	HEART KERNEL	pupusúkon
*beRqat	186	HEAVY	malbat ~ líbat
*tuluN	187	HELP ASSIST	táβan
*sed[q]u[q]	188	HICCOUGH SOB SIGH	sídlu?
*buNsud	189	HILL MOUND	púnsud
*-ña	190	HIS/HERS	-na
*NisNis	191	HISS SNICKER	nísnis
*pukul	192	HIT STRIKE	súntok
*kepkep *kupkup	193	HOLD TAKE EMBRACE	kípkip pigs=an kaβin ~ kabday píyis (from back)
*bitbit	194	HOLD--IN FINGERS	bitbit
*suNay	195	HORN--ANIMAL	súnay
*Rumaq *balay	196	HOUSE CONSTRUCTION	baláy
*pija	197	HOW-MANY/MUCH?	pirápa

*Ratus	198	HUNDRED	saŋ gatús
*lapaR	199	HUNGRY	súβuk
*gutem *panaq	200	HUNT BOW/ARROW	panak
*xaku	201	I	ao ~ ¡o?
*biras	202	(IN-LAW)	bíras
*hipaR	203	IN-LAW-- SISTER	ipág bayáw
*tuNaw	204	(INSECT-- TINY, BITING)	tuŋáw
*tiyuk	205	INSERT PENETRATE	tiβíg
*[]iyut	206	INTERCOURSE (CURSE WORD)	kuyút
*dalem	207	INTERIOR INSIDE PSYCHE	adalím
*tinaqi	208	INTESTINES/GUTS	(tákki?) ~ bitúa?
*pulaw	209	ISLAND	púlo?
*hisaN	210	JAW	sílaŋ
*[]a[z][a]y	211	JOINT	ulán
*buku		NODE WRIST/ANKLE	
*qutan	212	JUNGLE WOODS	kayoán
*paCey	213	KILL	patay
		KISS	ára?

ináyad (child)
punyaŋan (parent)
balí? (co-parent)

*tu[]ud	214	KNEE	tú?ud
*pisaw	215	KNIFE	kórta?
*taqu *sa[z]@D	216	KNOW--FACTS	náskan
	217	KNOW--PERSON	ilála?
*haReZan	218	LADDER STAIRCASE	áldan
*Danaw	219	LAKE POND	lalagúna?
*ba-Danaw		PUDDLE	balánaw
*-uDiSi	220	LATE BEHIND (TIME)	úri?
*Cawa	221	LAUGH(TER)	imúd
*la[m]pis	222	LAYER THIN SLAB	tambak
*paQpaQ *Dahun *buluN	223	LEAF MEDICATE	da?ún gámut ~ bulún
*aku[q]	224	LEARN BE RESPONSIBLE	áku?
*lintaq	225	LEECH	sípsip
*-wiRi	226	LEFTSIDE	wála?
*paqa[]	227	LEG/FOOT STALK STEM	páka?
*surat	228	LETTER	súlat
*hi-ZeRaq	229	LIE DOWN RECLINE	lubúg

*kilat	230	LIGHTNING	kídlat
	231	LIKE	<gústo?>
*[]ibeR		DESIRE	
*qapuR	232	LIME	ápug
*bibiR	233	LIPS	biβíl
*bi[]aR	234	LIVE ALIVE LET LOOSE	buí?
*qaCey	235	LIVER	kándas
*baha[g]	236	LOINCLOTH	takiúl
*p-añjaN	237	LONG	abuát
*kuCu[] *CumaS	238	LOUSE	útu? ~ tumá?
	239	LOVE	gigma?
*Da-DaRa	240	MAIDEN VIRGIN	daréla?
*buhat *gawa[]	241	MAKE/DO	búat
*la-laki	242	MALE MAN	lali?
*teNeR	243	MANGROVE	tiŋíl
	244	MANY	dakél[illegible]?
*De	245	(MARKER--DATIVE)	
*t[e,i]	246	(MARKER--DEFINITE)	yan
*ke	247	(MARKER--GOAL)	ta
*sa	248	(MARKER--PLACE)	ton

*[]aN	249	(MARKER-- NOMINAL PHRASE)	yan
*si	250	(MARKER-- PERSONAL NAME)	~~si~~ ni
	251	MEAT FLESH	ísi?
*bahuR *kahuR	252	MINGLE MIX UP	sampúra?
*baRqaN	253	MOLAR--TOOTH	bilkan
*u[w]aN	254	MONEY	<kwarta>
*bulan	255	MOON	búlan
	256	MORNING	<timprano?>
*lesuN	257	MORTAR	lusúŋ
*ñamuk	258	MOSQUITO	námu?
*lumut *limut	259	MOSS ALGAE	lúmut
*ina *in[d]eq	260	MOTHER	ína? ~ nánay
*nahik *sakay	261	MOUNT RIDE UP(WARDS)	tákwal sa?áy
*bukid *bulud	262	MOUNTAIN HILL	bukíd
*ba[q]baq	263	MOUTH	ŋáŋa?
*kuSkuS	264	NAIL--FINGER/TOE CLAW; HOOF	(ikúb) okuib
*-ajan	265	NAME	áran

*saNay	266	NAMESAKE	tokayo?
*pusej	267	NAVEL	pɨstd
*hampir *[l]apit	268	NEAR	alunɨ́t
*liqeR	269	NECK	dikɨ́l
*buken	270	(NEGATIVE) NOT SO	bɨlág
*-[d]i-	271	(NEGATIVE) DON'T	índi?
*baqeRu[h] *baRu[-]	272	NEW RECENTLY	báklo?
*Rabi[]i	273	NIGHT	labi?i
*siywa *siwya	274	NINE	šiám
*nipaq	275	NIPA	katɨ́p
*liseSaq	276	NIT	likɨ́s
*qijuN	277	NOSE	óroŋ
*ban[i]hed	278	NUMB CRAMP(ED)	binɨ́d
*beRsay	279	OAR/PADDLE	bɨ́ltay
*k-uRita	280	OCTOPUS	tukbikɨ́n
*tuqaS	281	OLD <	mɨpɨt 'person' layí?2 'thing'
*[i,e]sa	282	ONE	sása?
*bawaN	283	ONION GARLIC	sibúyas

*buka[]	284	OPEN UNCOVERED DISCLOSED	búka?
*beNkaR	285	OPEN--APART (AS FLOWER)	~~bu?kag~~ bɨ́kag
*iba	286	OTHER DIFFERENT	dúma?
*la[]in			
*katiR	287	OUTRIGGER	katíl
*tiRum	288	OYSTER BLACK INK	(sígum)
*peDiq *Nilu[]	289	PAIN(FUL) HURT(ING)	ákbik
*palaj	290	PALM--OF HAND	pálad
*[a]hanaw	291	(PALM TREE)	anáw
*kasi	292	(PARTICLE-- EXCUSE) GIVE	
*aDa[]	293	(PARTICLE-- EXISTENTIAL) THERE (IS) HAVE	may
*waDa[] *[]aRDa[]		NOTHING PROLIFIC	ánda?
*pa	294	(PARTICLE-- INCOMPLETIVE) STILL; YET; MORE	pa? da?
*bayaD	295	PAY	bayad (bayarán)
*butuq	296	PENIS	kútin
	297	(PERFECTIVE--RECENT) A WHILE AGO	nonayna

*Cau	298	PERSON HUMAN	taʔaw ~ tao
*[]uraN		CHILD	
*qaSelu	299	PESTLE	kaʔalu?
*[d/D]aSak	300	PHLEGM	aluβáŋ ~ lawáy
*babuy	301	PIG	baβuy
*ha-DiRi	302	PILLAR--OF HOUSE STAND	arili?
*banu[w]a	303	(PLACE)--LAND COUNTRY, VILLAGE	banwaʔ
*tanem	304	PLANT	luwák
	305	PLAY	káyam
*tuZuq	306	POINT (TO/OUT) TEACH	
*ku[D]en	307	POT--COOKING	kurún
*pa-	308	(PREFIX-- CAUSATIVE) FEED	pa---
*qi-	309	PREFIX-- INSTRUMENTAL	i---
*paN-	310	PREFIX-- INSTRUMENTAL	paN---
*k[a/e]-	311	PREFIX-- STATIVE/NOMINAL	ka---
*b[a/e]-	312	PREFIX--NOMINAL	
*peRes	313	PRESS OUT WRING	pťyaʔ

	314	PROUD	búyal
*begar		STUBBORN	
	315	PULL	bitíŋ (+n)
*nanaq	316	PUS	nanák
	317	PUSH (i)	tulúd
*taRuq	318	PUT AWAY HIDE	taluk
*kunu[n]	319	(QUOTATIVE) RUMOR	ʔúnoʔ
*kasaw	320	RAFTER	kásyaw
*quZaN	321	RAIN	kurán
*b-al-aNaw *b[a]luntu	322	RAINBOW	bulúntun
*quway	323	RATTAN	kuway
*siNaR	324	RAY--SUN	
*baca	325	READ	basa (+in)
*-iRaq *pera	326	RED DRUNK	ma-pulá?
*suRuq	~~327~~	REQUEST COMMAND	~~búbut~~ man-dáwat
*[]uli[q]	328	RETURN	ulík
*tabuli	329	REVERSE TURN OVER	baliskad
*Rusuk	330	RIB--BONE	usúk
*h[e,i]may	331	RICE--COOKED	ánin

*betiq	332	RICE--POPPED	butíktik
*beRas	333	RICE--MILLED	bɨyɨ́d
*pajey	334	RICE--SEEDLINGS	paray
*biNka *puTu	335	RICE CAKE	bibíŋkaʔ pútuʔ
*bubuN	336	RIDGE OF ROOF	buβúŋan
*tuqu	337	RIGHT CORRECT ON TARGET	támaʔ
*-wanaN	338	RIGHTSIDE	túʔoʔ
*Rabut	339	RIP LOOSE	laβut (on)
*suNay	340	RIVER	súbaʔ
*Zalan	341	ROAD/WALK	dálan
*seRaq	342	ROAST	kiaw
*qatep	343	ROOF--THATCH	katɨ́p
*-akaD	344	ROOT (OUT) DIG OUT	láskaw ~ ʔúlat 'large root' 'small root'
*tali	345	ROPE TWINE	~~pilli~~ pínliʔ
	346	ROTTEN	lubúk
*lekuN *like[D]	347	ROUND CIRCLE	bilóg
	348	RUB	ikáp
*layaR	349	SAIL--OF BOAT	layág
*asin	350	SALT	kasín
*pasiR *p[a,i]nta[d]	351	SAND	kɨnáy
*besuR *sawa	352	SATISFIED FULL	biál
*bicara	353	SAY/SPEAK	bitálaʔ
*tabuR *sabu[D,R]	354	SCATTER SPREAD	taβul takbul
*guntiN	355	SCISSORS	guntiŋ
*kiskis	356	SCRAPE	kískis
*garis	357	SCRATCH	kámaʔ
*-iyak	358	SCREAM/YELL	silág
*lawuD	359	SEA	~~[illegible]~~ tɨ:b ~~[illegible]~~ tuɨb
*kiTa[7]	360	SEE	ítaʔ
*beñhiq	361	SEED	bínik
*piliq	362	SELECT	pilík
*pa-saliw	363	SELL	pálaŋ
*pitu	364	SEVEN	pitu
*zaqit	365	SEW	tiːk
*heyaq	366	SHAME SHY FACE	ɨyak
*tazem	367	SHARP	tarɨ́m
	368	SHEATH(E) SHIELD	ságaŋ=(an)

*baRa	369	SHOULDER	palda?
*quDaN	370	SHRIMP	úraŋ ~ kalúyaŋ
	371	SIBLING (YOUNGER/OLDER BROTHER/SISTER)	manaŋ ~ manoŋ ári?
*sakit	372	SICK(NESS)	sí?it
*pihak	373	SIDE	duáli?
*pirak	374	SILVER	salápi?
*salaq	~~375~~	SIN ERROR	talak
	376	SING	<kanta?>
*puNkuR	377	SIT REAR END	karóŋ
*7enem	378	SIX	ɨnɨm
*kulit	379	SKIN	?ulít
*laNit	380	SKY HEAVEN	laŋit
*tiDuR *tuDuR	381	SLEEP	ilík
	382	SMALL SHORT	gɨšɨ? ~ gɨsyɨ?
*[]intuk		TINY	
*behew	383	SMELL	síŋot
*bahuq		ODOR	buyo?
*h[a,e]Rum		FRAGRANCE	banlo?
*pañDay	384	SMITH SKILLED	pánday
*asu	385	SMOKE	taβúk
	386	SMOOTH	ma-pino
*sawa	387	(SNAKE)	íraw
*tapak	388	SOLE/FOOTPRINT	likíd *ligɛ(dj) (Mo ligɔd)
*bujiN *[]aRiw	389	SOOTY	kánús
*asem	390	SOUR	ma-kaklɨm
	391	SPEAR	baŋkaw
*baNkas	392	SPECKLED--FOWL	
	393	SPEND THE NIGHT	
*peDes	394	SPICY/HOT	márat
*la[b,w]a[]	395	SPIDER(WEB)	lawák
*[d/D]aSak *ludaSaq *tupa *[d]ula[]	396	SPIT(TLE)	láway (an)
*wasay	397	SPLIT AXE - CHOP IN TWO	šiák parakol
*-sawa	398	SPOUSE	kasáwa?
	399	SQUEEZE	kímkɨm
*DiRi *se-n-DiRi	400	STAND (UP) ONESELF	kɨrín
*bituqen	401	STAR	dumákɨl
*batu[]	402	STONE	bátu

*baRyu	403	STORM	bályu?
*dapuR	404	STOVE/KITCHEN	lanín
	405	STRAIGHT DIRECT	tadlin
*tepat		FRANK	
*azar	406	STUDY TEACH	aral
*sepsep *SiRup	407	SUCK	sipsip
*-i	408	(SUFFIX-- LOCATIVE)	ø
*-an	409	(SUFFIX-- NOMINAL/STATIVE)	-an
*-en	410	(SUFFIX-- PASSIVE) FOOD	-in
*tebuSu	411	SUGAR CANE	túßo?
*qajaw	412	SUN	káldaw
*DaRat	413	SURFACE SEA PLAIN	pátag
*manis *tamqis *namnam	414	SWEET	amís
*laNuy	415	SWIM	(stlim) kápay
*duyan	416	SWING/ROCK	dúyan
*[]ikuR *[]ipus	417	TAIL	íkuy

But cf. reflex of *delep 'dive' meaning 'swim' in your notes.

*anu[w]aN	418	TAMARAW WATER BUFFALO	
	419	TARO	
*tuZuq	420	TEACH POINT OUT	
*-puluq	421	TEN	sam púluk
*anay	422	TERMITE WHITE ANT	~~ánay~~ ándap
*lasu[R/g]	423	TESTICLES	butúk
*siDa	424	THEY	taníra
*kapal *besar	425	THICK BROAD WIDE	damíl
*paqa	426	THIGH/LEG	paka?
*nipis *ni[w]aN	427	THIN SKINNY NARROW	nipis niwan pít
*[]aman *Dem-an	428	THINK REMEMBER	isip ~ dimdim
	429	THIRSTY	kánal ~ kuaw
*ribu	430	THOUSAND	~~lßo~~?
*telu[h]	431	THREE	tuló?
	432	THROW	támpil

*petiR	433	THUNDER	dayúbdub
	~~434~~	TIE	láy+t
	435	TODAY NOW	númán
*deNan	436	TOGETHER WITH SIMULTANEOUS	dinán
	437	TOMORROW	andamál
*dilaq	438	TONGUE LICK	dílak
*-ipen	439	TOOTH	ísi?
*suluq	440	TORCH	(istupa?)~ lukay
	441	TRANSFER MOVE	láktid
*kaSiw	442	TREE/WOOD	?ayu?
*puqun	443	TREE--TRUNK BASIS	kapúnul
*puna[]		ORIGIN	
*taRum	444	TREE--INDIGO	
*bak[h]aw	445	(TREE)	
*pahuq	446	(TREE/FRUIT)	pú?ok
*balik	447	TURN--AROUND TURN BACK	balik
*DewSa	448	TWO	dúrwa
*piluq	449	TWIST BRAID	pirit dándan
	450	UGLY	sayúd
*payuN	451	UMBRELLA	payun
*[]iSeq	452	URINE	gi:k
*puki	453	VAGINA	tirín
*7uRaC	454	VEIN SINEW	ulat
*-aR-	455	(VERBAL-- ACTIVE INFIX)	mag---
*ma-	456	(VERBAL-- ACTIVE PREFIX)	ma---
*[]u[n]tu	457	(VERTICAL) UP/DOWN	kirín
*[]utaq	458	VOMIT	súka?
*hawak	459	WAIST	áwa?
*hulat	460	WAIT EXPECT	tlát
*diNdiN	461	WALL	líblib
*[]ibeR	462	WANT DESIRE	nalílyag
*pasuq	463	WARM HOT	~~ma~~ malaβáb (water) ma-kinít
*Sinaw	464	WASH	bunak
*huRas		RINSE OFF	~~bigo~~ uwas (an)
*baseq *basuq	465	WASH UP (WET)	tálpo?
*wa[]iR	466	WATER	wái?
*Danum		LIQUID	
*tubiR		STILL WATER	

*kami	467	WE (EXCLUSIVE)	yami
*kita	468	WE (INCLUSIVE)	ita
*kaya	469	WEALTH RICH	maŋgarán
*tenu7un *habel	470	WEAVE BLANKET	áβ+| clothing > tála? amúk
*apa *anu	471	WHAT?	unopa
	472	WHEN?	sanopa
	473	WHERE?	aria ~ aypa
*NesNes	474	WHINE WHIMPER	ŋisŋis
*putiq	475	WHITE	kúlit
	476	WHO?	tinopa
	477	WHOSE?	ninopa
	478	WHY?	ayβa?
*balu	479	WIDOW(ER)	balu
*haNin	480	WIND/AIR	pálit
*habaRat	481	WIND--NORTHWEST	abáyat
*timuR	482	WIND--RAIN	kámian
*salatan	483	WIND--SOUTH	dáplak salátan
*pakpak	484	WING	pakpak
*ñiRu	485	WINNOWING BASKET	línu?
	486	WIPE OFF	< trapo? >
*[l]alam	487	WISE SMART	< présko? >
*bukbuk	488	WOOD-BORER	bukbuk
*ulej	489	WORM--EARTH	kulúd
	490	WORM--STOMACH	lúgay
*peRaq	~~491~~	WRING/TWIST	
*surat	~~492~~	WRITE	
*qubi	493	YAM	kúβi?
*taqun *panahun *daquR	494	YEAR SEASON/CYCLE	takún
*tapay	495	YEAST	tapay
	496	YELLOW	korudláwin
*[h]e[h]e	497	YES	i?ín
	498	YESTERDAY	noŋápon
*kamu	499	YOU--PLURAL	yámu
*-kaw *iXu[]	500	YOU--SINGULAR YOUNG	yawa? ~ ?a múla?

pu
pantanin

PROTO-PHILIPPINE WORKSHEET

PROTO-PHILIPPINE WORKSHEET For Northern Tagbanwa

Basic Interrogatives:

01. What? tino ápa? unopa na?a?

02. Who? tinopa y aran mo.

03. Whose? ninopa ta?a Whose is this?

04. where? arí(ya) pa pánin? ay pa manánin? where is he going?

05. when (past)? sanapa kabot?

06. when)future)? sanopa tanya kabot? kumabot?

07. why? ayba?

08. how (manner)? yappayarin payobra. ari?

09. how (degree)? yappayarin kalawíd

10. how much? pirapa na?a?

11. how many? piramopa tun pamílyami? (?amo) piraamo pa ang magporótol

12. to what degree?

13. in what rank? yaway ikapirápa (pampira-pa) ton pamílyami.

14. how much apiece? tagpirápa.

15. do what? payunopápa? unopa-y aya?óbra mo?

16. isn't that so? bitág ba?

BASIC DEICTICS

17. this one (near me) 1. nani?

18. this one (near us) 2. na?a

19. that one (near you) 3. ati?a

20. that one (far away) 4. ati?i

5. naka?a (out of sight /obviative)

1. tani? (implies motion)
2. ta?a
3. asán
4. do?on
5. taka?a

± motion
± D, ±1, ±3
± visible

21. I am here. taßao ~~ao~~. 2. tawa?ao
22. We are here. taß íta taw ita
23. You are there. (atía wa.)
24. They are there (yonder). dó?on tanira.

BASIC GRAMMAR:

25. Don't go! inya manánin.
26. I do not go. indyao mayánay káldaw-2.
27. I did not go. indyao mayánay
28. I will not go. ~~inya~~ indiaw manánin.
29. I am young. mula o pa?.
30. I am not young. bilayanáo ra múla?
31. He is rich. mangárün tánya.
32. He is not rich. bilán tánya mangarün.
33. This man is not a farmer, he is a fisherman. yan ta?aw an na?a bilayan talagkumá?; tanya manginían.
34. We have food. may pamánan namí.
35. We don't have any food. anday pamánan yamín.
36. He has money. may kwarta tánya.
37. He has no money. anday kwarta na.
38. They have a house. may balay tanira
39. They don't have a house. anday balay nira.
40. This is a beautiful house. na?a matínlong balay.
41. That is a very rich man. tánya talagán mangarün an táo?.

stress?
manginian
minginian
minagian

FOCUS PATTERNS: ayaalaŋ

b+y+d ma?álaŋ tuŋ palenki?

42. Rice can be bought in the market.

b+y+d indi ma?álaŋ numán.

43. Rice cannot be bought now.

nonapon yaŋ b+y+d indi na?alaŋ.

44. Rice could not be bought yesterday.

na?a yaŋ mulaŋ mamáŋan yaŋ ián.

45. This is the child that will eat the fish.

na?a yaŋ ián aŋ ~~paraan~~ paŋáŋin yaŋ múla?.

46. This is the fish which the child will eat.

na?a yaŋ korta ipaŋgir+t yaŋ múla? yaŋ ián.

47. This is the knife with which the child will cut the fish.

na?a yaŋ kwarto aŋ paklíran yaŋ múla?.

48. This is the room which the child will enter.

na?a yaŋ saŋa aŋ pinaŋapűnán yaŋ lámlam

49. This is the branch on which the bird landed.

na?a yaŋ tinapay aŋ pinaŋapunán yaŋ paláŋat

50. This is the bread on which the fly landed.

na?a yaŋ paláŋat aŋ naŋapún toŋ tinapáy.

51. This is the fly which landed on the bread.

yaŋ lalí? maŋaníŋ toŋ bakáyan.

52. The man will go to the beach/ seashore.

nakaßot ~~kam~~ amí tan takón.

53. We arrived last year.

maŋay amí toŋ lunes.

54. We will go on Monday.

maŋay tánya toŋ s+l+d tuloŋ kálduw.

55. He will leave within three days.

nakaßot tánya yaŋ merkolés.

56. He came last Wednesday.

makaßót tánya magdasón aŋ bérnes.

57. He will come next Friday.

magdíyo wa móyaŋ ápon.

58. You (sing.) can go swimming this afternoon.

indiamo napag diyo? noŋaynaŋ tempráno.

59. You (pl.) could not go swimming this morning.

índi? tan~~k~~ra pamáŋan toŋ ápun ásta álas séte

60. They don't eat supper until seven p. m.

yaŋ karabáw pagtúßug toŋ lúgmuk.

61. The carabao is wallowing in the mudhole.

yaŋ karabáw pinatay noŋapún.

62. The carabao was killed yesterday.

yaŋ karabaw ipálaŋ andamál.

63. The carabao will be sold tomorrow.

na?a yaŋ kwartaŋ ipaŋalaŋ nira yaŋ karabáw.

64. This is the money they will use to buy the carabao.

na?a yan kuBi? an ipakli yo ton ián mu.

65.✓ This is the yam I will exchange for your fish.

yan kwartan na?a ipanálan ta tinápáy.

66. Buy the bread with this money.

ipakli? yan mana ián an na?a ton maná kuBí?

67. Trade this fish for some yams.

na?a yan ián an alantin yan darála?

68. This is the fish which the maiden will buy.

na?a yan ian an ipá:lan yan darála?

69. This is the fish which the maiden will sell.

na?a yan pingan an uwásan yan darála?

70. This is the plate which the maiden will wash.

na?a yan lugár an limbuyan yan presidente.

71. This is the place where the president lied down.

na?a yan múlan alanán yan lalí? ta tinapáy.

72. This is the child ~~for~~ from whom the man will buy bread.

na?a yan múlan panalanán ta tinapay yan lalí?

72 This is the maiden ~~from~~ for whom the man will buy bread.

na?a yan mulan pa?alantin yan lalí? ta ?ián.

74. This is the child whom the man will have buy fish.

indi pa?alantin yan bisita? ta tinapay; yaway ilím.

75. Do not have the visitor buy bread: you buy it.

indi alantin yan tinapay; alántin bityíd ilím.

76. Do not buy bread, buy rice.

indi ipákdul yan kwarta?; pamayan ilím.

77. Do not give money, give food.

indi bayaran yan títin; bayarán kánay yan bityíd.

78. Do not pay for the ring, pay for the rice first.

indyao imuran; taniray ilím imurán mu.

79. Do not laugh at me, laugh at them.

indi bunakan no yan taruwal asta andamál.

80. I will not wash these trousers until tomorrow.

indi ipa:lan go yan ián; panánin no ilím.

81. I will not sell this fish, I will eat it instead.

indìao napagsimba? yan língo?.

82. I did not go to church last Sunday.

indi pa? ipinaldol-lo yan regálo?.
KD

83. I did not give this gift to her yet.

indi pa? pinayan no yan púnti?.

84. I did not eat the banana.

indi inalan go yan ?ián; bityid ilím yan inalan go.

85. I did not buy that fish, I bought rice instead.

yan inarán no bilág ti Maria; ti Lili ilím.

86. I did not kiss Maria, but I kissed Lily.

indi pa binunakan no yan taruwál; pero binunakan no yan lámbun.

87. I didn't wash those pants yet, but I washed this shirt.

indi? na abrian o yan bintána?; yan porta? na?abrián no.

88. I did not open the window but I opened the door.

PRONOUN FORMS:

89. I am running. yu?o paglákso?. aq.
90. Thou art running. yawa? wa
91. He/she is running. tanya (tanya) ∅
92. We (exclusive) are running. yami ámi
93. We (inclusive) are running. íta? itá?
94. You (pl.) are running. yamu [redacted]amu
95. They are running. tanira tanira
96. The others are running (but we are not). yan duma
97. Everybody is running. tanán
98. This house is . . . mine. yan balay yu?tin.
99. thine. nuyo.
100. his, hers. anya
101. ours (excl.) yamtin
102. ours (incl.) yatin.
103. yours (pl.) numyo.
104. theirs nira

105. He was called by me. guuy tanya ginuyan
106. You were seen by him. yawa? nay i tana ao.
107. This was made by you (sing.). na?a binuat mo.
108. The children of my uncle are rich. yan anák yan amuy yo maygartin.

no ✓
mo ✓
na ✓
nami ✓
ta ✓
mi ✓
nira ✓

MARKERS

RUS
-in-
-ki-
-l-

109. This was brought by the maiden. na?a ingkilan yan daráta?.
110. This was brought by Juan. na?a ingkilan ni Huan.
111. Peter was shot by Paul. ti Pedro pinusíl ni Paul.
112. Give the money to Maria. ipakdol yan kwarta tay ni Maria.
113. Give the gift to the girl. " " " tay daráta?.

...tay na Maria
taníra na Pedro pinusíl na Paul.

114. DISCOURSE PARTICLES:

114. (question) =pa ___ ba? Did he really go the Manila? (kaya')

115. (excuse) (ka) But I was sick then. (kasi)

116. (patience) kanáy Wait first. (muna)

117. (quotative) ?úno? They say you are rich. (daw, kuno)

118. (durative) tapus ?a (ra) ~ da Are you finished now? (na)

119. (sustaining) anda? (pa?) I am not finished yet. (pa)

<prepositive>

120. (consequence) ~~fayi?~~ dáyon When he comes, then we'll go. (dayon)

121. (immediate) láyi? Do you need this right away? (agad)

122. (limiting) ilím Just a little is left. (lamang)

123. (reflexive) mismo I myself will do it. (mismo)

124. (estimate) alus It is just about ready. (halos)

125. (emphatic) talagáŋ... She is very, very beautiful. (talaga)

126. (discovery) pálá? Oh my goodness, it's done. (pala)

din/rin <frustrative>

127. (affirmative) (i?) ŋáni? Yes, I know already. (nga', ngani')

(thus, then)

128. (ignorance) ináy I do not know. (aywan, ambot, tao)

129. (permissive) pwede May I borrow this? (maari', pwede)

130. (possibility) múya? mabugso? a You might fall. (yata')

gisó?

131. (optative) ilim kisira? ~ rin I would like a little money only. (sana)

132. (answer) ka Good afternoon. (man, din, naman)

133. (qualifying) medyo? He is somewhat rich. (tila, medyo, matsa)

gisyi? aw ilim napatay.

I just about died.

napatay aw ra rin.

Alehandro Lungsod

NUMERALS AND ENUMERATIVES (*ka enumerative marker, *batu, etc.)

134. one baby — sambílog ay gísyi?

135. one flower — sambílog ay ~~(babay)~~ tálay

136. one house(hold) — sambílog ay bálay

137. two children — dúrwa? yay mulán

138. three people — túluŋa táo

139. four bananas — ŋpat ay bílog am púnti?

140. five sheets of paper — límaŋ kílad am pápel

141. six shirts — ŋnim ŋa lámbúŋ=an

142. seven cigarettes — pítum bílog ay sigarílyo?

143. eight stones — wálu ŋ bílog am báto?

144. nine eggs — síyam am bílog ay kiŋlog

145. These three black cats were drowned. — ná?a ay túluŋ ?ayípan ay láyim nalmis.

146. Those six fat men killed the carabao. — atí?i ay ŋnim ŋa lala?ían ay matatámbik nagpatáy ta karábaw.

COMPARISONS WITH ADJECTIVES.

147. My food is better than the maid's. — masabór ay pamayán no turubulún no ~~ton~~ maya ~~kalibotan~~

148. He is the richest king in the world. — ati?ay pinakamaŋgarin ay ádi? táto ŋ ŋ

149. I am taller/shorter than you. — io mas ?ábwat ton nóyo?. arantk

150. I am the fatest one in our family. — yo?o ?ay pinakatámbik ton maya potol yamin

---

N. B. possible irrealis verb slots:

1. imperative (negative/positive)
2. past or perfective negatives
3. aorist or adverbial/interrogative constructions.

VERBAL RELATIONS

151. (MUTUAL) They talked to each other. pag= nag=kirísin taníra

152. They shoot at each other. nagpinusíl-ay taníra

153. We will write to each other. mag sinulátay yíta.

154. (RELATION) father and son may'áma? taníra

155. They are mother and child. may'ína? tanira

156. We are first cousins. magpinsan íta ta mínsa? núyo

157. (RECIPROCAL) I want to talk to you. doroŋ kalilyag ?ay magpakígkísin toŋ

158. He wants to see/meet with us. dóroŋ kalilyag naŋ pakìgbáyas toŋ yátin

159. (ABILITATIVE/CAUSATIVE) makes one thirsty kanalinaw ra makakokuiwaw ~ makakakánal

160. soperific/makes one sleepy makapopóyat

161. makes you hungry makàsusúβok

162. makes us tired makapipílay

163. (INTENSIVE) They ate and ate at the party last night. namagpaŋan nagpáŋan aŋ nagpáŋan taníra tan laβí?.

164. We walked and walked all day. páŋaw ra ítim aŋ páŋaw yámi toŋ noŋapún

GENERAL PHRASES AND GREETINGS.

165. Good morning/noon/ day, afternoon, evening.

166. Where are you going? ari?a pa pániŋ aŋ banway.

167. Where have you been? ari?a pa liit

168. I'll just go ahead (of you). mag tákaw ao ra toŋ núyo

169. Thank you... You're welcome. mopíyaŋ salámat toŋ núyo ... anda kay dipirénsia toŋ núyo.

170. How old are you now? pira raŋ tákun

171. (SPECIAL POSSESSION). This is my eye.../carabao.../house.../amulet.

na?a yaŋ baláy o

ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY ITEMS.

172. accustomed/used to ʔánad
173. anger/angry sílag
174. answer/reply tuβal *tubaR
175. anus bùyoBúyoʔ
176. areca nut búŋaʔ
177. ask/question sukmaʔ
178. betel leaf búyoʔ
179. boil (water) búkál
180. borrow/lend bílis
181. breakfast báʔaw
182. butterfly kalibáŋbaŋ
183. call kindalan
184. ceiling kisáme
185. chest/bust díbdib
186. coconut shell--half/ladle bilakin~banútaw
187. companion aróman
188. cough kúlkul
189. crow/blackbird gakgak
190. deer karásyaw
191. difficult/har malíβag ~ máklas
192. dirty laundry ma búliŋ (yaŋ) aβil
193. door porta
194. east(pag muran) mururán
195. easy ma aplis
196. eggplant táruŋ
197. fall/drop búgsoʔ
198. fast/quick <apóradoʔ> dásig
199. fence kóral
200. [flavor of unripe banana] ʔaplid
201. floor dáktal
202. forget nalipátan
203. frog talipákaʔ
204. husk of rice kípaʔ
205. if/when(ever) koŋ
206. itch(y) maʔ dátil
207. joke/funny < intrémis >
208. kick sipaʔ
209. lame/crippled páyud
210. last night tan láβiʔ
211. last week tátaŋ líŋgoʔ
212. lie/deceive búkliʔ
213. lie--on back tiyáyaʔ
214. lie--on side titílid
215. lie--on stomach lík+b
216. lightweight malákan *Ragan
217. lonely pinúŋaw
218. lose/misplace naʔaplík
219. lungs kúmbaʔ
220. massage ʔilot
221. masturbate =sálsal
222. mat ʔámik
223. monkey bákis
224. must/should dápat
225. nape of neck tíŋkoy
226. need kaministiran
227. needle tíŋway
228. next to (each other) mag=dálan
229. noon kuríŋ kaldaw
230. peanuts mániʔ
231. pillow kukuluñan
232. pound rice lißik
233. put feet over láŋday → tukilan
234. raft bínlay
235. rat/mouse láput ~ ʔámbiʔ
236. remove-bones (fish) talabtab=an yaŋ tinítk
237. remove-feathers imulbul=an
238. remove-lice (hair) sirak=in yaŋ ʔutoʔ
239. remove-tartar (teeth) nakuat=an da ta tiŋálm
240. repeat ulit=in mu
241. ring títiŋ
242. same/similar <pareho>
243. sand kinay
244. scab (ʔamig ʔámig) kulámig
245. scar ʔúlat
246. scratch (itch) kámaʔ
247. shade/shadow landuŋ ~ úloŋ
248. show/demonstrate pa ʔitaʔ
249. slave ø
250. sleep together with =dálan
251. soup::stew sáβaw ≠ lútaw
252. span (8 in.) dáŋaw
253. spring::well tutubdan ~ búbon
254. steal takaw=an
255. steel/iron landok
256. strong maktil
257. swallow tílin
258. sweat ʔúlas
259. thorn tínik

260. summit/peak pùtukputúk an yan búkid
261. throat (alayaw) - Adam's apple duruklan
262. toothless ʔúmit
263. turbid/murky madiklim
264. turtle payokan ~ bakóko?
265. wait (for) ʔílat
266. walk/hike ma-panáw ra yan ánaʔ mo
267. water jar tapáyan
268. waterfall pasakpásak
269. wave (ocean) lákun (* galun)
270. weak malulúway
271. west kasálpan
272. what-you-may-call-it kúwan
273. which (one)? ariʔa pa ton duruwa an atíʔa...
274. win/defeat ~~ii~~ nandig (win) perde (lose)
275. window bintánaʔ
276. ~~wine~~ ~~rice~~ túβaʔ
277. winnow pakáβap
278. whisper ʔálas

HANDWRITTEN NOTES

NC +++ 11 $\frac{56^{+3}_{-1}}{100}$ $\frac{87^{+3}_{-1}}{150}$ $\frac{151^{+8}_{-7}}{250}$

N. Tagbanwa - Batak (Pal.)

001	059	107	(151)+	191	241
004	060	108	152	192	242
005	062	109	153	194	243
006	063	110	(154)	195	(244)
007.	064	111	155	196	249
009+	065	112	158	197	250+
010	066	113	159	198	251
014	070	114	161	199	253
015	072	118	162	200	255
016++	073	119	163	201	
017	076	121	(166)	202	
018	079	122	167	203+	
024	080	125	168	204	
026	081	128	169	(206)	
031	082	130	171	207	
033	084	131	174	209	
037	086	133	177	213	
038	085	134	178	KISS	
039	087	135	179	214	
041	088	137	(181)	217	
043	089	138	182	218	
045	091	139	183	223+	
047	092	140	184	228	
048	095	141	185	232	
050	096	143	186	233	
051-	097	144	187	237	
054	098	147	188	238+	
057	104	149	(189)	239	
058	106	150	190	240	

N. Tagbanwa - Agutaynon

$\frac{340 \pm 16}{500}$

473
(474)
475
476
477
479
481
482+
483+
(484)
485
488
489
490
494
497
498
499
500

.680 ①
5.00 | 3.40
300
40

.712 ②
5.00 | 3.56
.652 ③
5.00 | 326

.889 ①
.434 | .386.000
3472
3880
3472
4080
3906
174

986 ③
.434 | .428000
3906
3740
3472
2680
2604

.783
.434 | .340.000
3038
3620
3472
1480
1302

186
145
19
340

$\frac{73^{+5}_{-3}}{100}$ $\frac{111^{+5}_{-4}}{150}$ $\frac{182^{+10}_{-5}}{250}$

N. Tagbanua – Agutaynon

003	045	082	119	157
004	047	083	121	158
005	049	084	122	159
006	050	085	123	161
009	051+	086	124	162
010	052	087	125	163
011	053	089	126	164
015+	054	090	127	166
016++	056	091	128	167
017	(057)	093	130	168
(018)	058+	095	131	172
020	059	096	133	169
023	060	097	134	173
024	(061)	098	135	177
026	062	100	136	178
027	063	101	137	179
028	064	102	138	180
030	065	104	139	(181)
031	067	105	141	182
034	068	106	143	183
035	070	107	144	185
036	072	108	145	186
037	073	109	148	187
038	075	(110)	149	188
039	077	111	151	190
041	078	112	152	191
042	079	113	153	194
043	080	115	155	195
044	081	116	156	196

197+	241	284	327	373	427+
198	242	287	328	374	428+
200	247	(289)	330	377	430
201	248	290	331	378	431
202‡‡	249	293+	332	379	436
204	250+	294	334	380	437
(205)	251	295	335	383	438
206	253	296	336	384	439
208	255	297	337	389	442
209	257	298	338	390	447
212	258	299	340	391	448
213	259	300	341	394	450
214	260	301	343	397	451
(216)	261	302	345	398	(452)
217	(262)	303	(346)	400	453
218	263	304	347	402	(454)
219-	265	305	(349)	(403)	455
220	267	(307)	350	404	456
221	268	308	351	(406)	458
223	(269)	309	353	407	459
224	270	310	354	409	460
226	271	311	355	410	461
228	(272)	313	360	411	463
229	273	315	361	413	464
232	274	316	362	414	466
233	276	318	364	416	467
234	277	319	366	(417)	468
235	278	320	367	421	469
237	279	321	370	422	470
238	281+	323	371	(424)	471
239	282	325	372	425	472

SWADESH LIST

Agutaynon SWADESH 200 WORD LIST N. Tagbanwa

1. + 004	51. + 144	101. + 277	151. + 428
2. + 006	52. − 147	102. + 281	152. + 431
3. + 009	53. + 149	103. + 281	153. − 432
4. + 011	54. + 153	104. + 282	154. ? 434
5. − 012	55. + 155	105. + 286	155. + 438
6. + 017	56. + 159	106. + 298	156. + 439
7. + 020	57. + 164	107. + 315	157. + 442
8. − 022	58. − 169	108. − 317	158. − 443
9. + 023	59. + 178	109. + 321	159. + 447
10. − 025	60. + 179	110. − 326	160. + 448
11. + 027	61. + 181	111. + 338	161. + 458
12. + 030	62. + 182	112. + 340	162. + walk
13. + 031	63. − 184	113. + 341	163. + 463
14. + 035	64. + 185	114. − 344	164. − 464
15. + 041	65. − 193	115. + 347	165. + 465
16. + 044	66. + 197	116. + 350	166. + 466
17. + 045	67. + 201	117. + 351	167. + 467
18. + 060	68. − 207	118. + 353	168. + 468
19. + 064	69. + 208	119. − 357	169. + 471
20. + 065	70. + 213	120. − 359	170. + 472
21. + 067	71. + 214	121. + 360	171. + 472
22. + 070	72. − 216	122. + 361	172. + 473
23. + 073	73. + 217	123. + 364	173. + 476
24. + 075	74. + 221	124. − 365	174. + 475
25. + 083	75. + 223	125. + 367	175. − 480
26. + 084	76. + 226	126. ? 371	176 (+) 484
27. + 085	77. + 229	127. + 377	177 (−) 486
28. + 086	78. + 234	128. + 379	178. + 398
29. + 089	79. + 235	129. + 378	179. + 489
30. + 090	80. + 237	130. + 380	180. + 490
31. + 093	81. + 238	131. − 381	181. + 494
32. + 097	82. + 276	132. − 382	182. − 496
33. + 100	83. + 242	133. − 383	183. + 499
34. − 103	84. − 244	134. − 385	184. + 500
35. + 104	85. + 248	135. ? 396	185. − 040
36. + 105	86. + 251	136. − 397	186. + 195
37. + 108	87. + 255	137. ? 399	187. + 196
38. + 110	88. + 260	138. + 400	188. + 186
39. + 111	89. + 262	139. − 401	189. + 366
40. + 119	90. + 263	140. + 402	190. − 055
41. − 120	91. + 265	141. − 405	191. + 051
42. + 121	92. + 268	142. + 407	192. + 095
43. + 123	93. + 269	143. + 412	193. + 128
44. + 124	94. + 270	144. − 415	194. + 080
45. + 126	95. + 271	145. + 417	195. + 034
46. + 127	96. + 293	146. + 421	196. + 034
47. + 130	97 (+) 271	147. + 424	197. + 037
48. + 135	98. + 272	148. + 425	198. − 021
49. + 136	99. + 273	149. + 427	199. + 373
50. + 141	100. + 274	150. + 427	200. − 001
			201. − 264
			202. + 016
			203. + 028
			204. + 068.
			205. + 107

45
43
36
39
2 | 163 = 81.5%

470
434 | 204 000
1736
3040
3038
20

OTHER MATERIALS

ROLE COMBINATIONS AND VERB STEM CLASSES IN KALAMIAN TAGBANWA [1]

Edward Rubin
Summer Institute of Linguistics

0. Introduction
1. Stem Classes Based on Affixation Potential
2. Stem Classes Based on Participant Roles
3. Stem Classes in Detail
4. Meanings of Affixes
5. Methodology
6. Multiple Role Combinations
7. Conclusion

0. Introduction

In Philippine languages the diversity of behavior among verb stems calls for classification. Attempts have been made to classify them by affixation potential (Wolff, 1970), affix meaning (Ballard, 1972), clause structure (Reid, 1966), and participant roles encoded by the non-predicate tagmemes (Barnard and Forster, 1968; Hattick, 1971).

It seems that none of these criteria alone yields a satisfactory generative classification. Yet a combining of all of them in a systematic way is a massive research project. What follows is a description of a first step in this direction for the

Kalamian Tagbanwa language.

First the method of classifying according to affixation potential is discussed briefly. Then the method of arriving at classes based on a correlation of role combinations (arguments) and affix is explained, and the classes discovered are presented. Finally, some of the methods and problems of the second classification are discussed.

1. Stem Classes Based on Affixation Potential.

Sixty action[2] verbs were classified according to their co-occurrence possibilities with the following six affixes: ag-, al-,[3] -um-, -in, -an, i-. The first three signal subject focus, -an signals object focus, -an referent focus, and i- accessory focus. This operation yielded eleven classes, as listed below.

CLASS A1 stems take: ag-, al-, -um-, -an, -an, and i-.

lakəu?	'run'
ulik	'return, fix'
deep	'catch, apprehend'
səsəp	'catch with the hands'
bitbit	'carry by the fingers'
ali?	'dig up'

liwey	'clear off'
upek	'remove bark of'
kenit	'remove skin of'
ke-et	'bite'
tlasun	'weed'
teiwel	'climb up'
di-u?	'bathe'
geret	'cut, slice'
laglag	'butcher'
seyak	'split up wood'
sarab	'singe'
peled	'cut down'
putis	'cut in two'
berik	'break'
kelew	'snatch away'

CLASS A2 stems take: ag-, al-, -um-, -an, i-.

tuluk	'duck, bow head down'
taluk	'hide'
luak	'plant'
lannasu?	'scrub with water'
bunak	'wash clothes'
uaag	'wash (dishes, hands)'
damus	'wash face'

bukbuk	'dump out, pour out'

CLASS B1 stems take: ag-, al-, -en, -an, i-.

wasak	'spread out'
panpan	'eat'
ganut	'dig up camote by rolling up leaves'
pasak	'smash'

CLASS B2 stems take: ag-, al-, -an, i-.

palak	'throw away'
pakdul	'give'
wislik	'shake off'
tagtag	'distribute'

CLASS C1 stems take: ag-, -um-, -en, -an, i-.

layug	'fly'
angay	'go'

CLASS C2 stems take: ag-, -um-, -en, i-.

kerung	'sit'
kereng	'stand'
luêug	'lie down'
bayuktut	'curl up'
layas	'run off'

tulud 'push'

CLASS D1 stems take: al-, -um-, -on, -an, i-.

tungul 'ascend'

danok 'descend'

pisik 'pick up'

dawat 'reach for, hand to'

pancik 'spear'

karus 'scratch'

alang 'buy'

sawad 'redeem'

CLASS D2 stems take: al-, -um-, -an, i-.

bulat 'spit out'

CLASS F1 stems take: an-, -on, -an, i-.

pangan 'to feed a person'

CLASS F1 stems take: al-, -an, -an, i-.

ayap 'harvest rice'

inem 'drink'

dulang 'fetch'

CLASS F2 stems take: an-, -an, i-.

atad 'take, deliver'

kanan buug 'feed animals'

2. Stem Classes Based on Participant Roles

The verbs were also classified according to participant roles. For this classification only the affixes -en, -an, and i- were utilized (for reasons discussed later on p. 15.). For the most part, only those roles which could be mapped onto a surface topic tagmeme were utilized. Following are the roles used in this study, along with their abbreviations and definitions:[4]

A = Agent, the animate participant who performs the action denoted by the verb.

P = Patient, the participant, whether animate or inanimate, which is affected or changed by the action.

G-P = Goal-Patient, same as Patient, except that it is simultaneously the participant toward which the Agent moves.

L = Location, the place within which the action takes place.

G = Goal, the participant or place which is the target or destination towards which the action is directed.

S = Source, the participant or place away from which the action moves. Often it is the original location of the Patient.

G-S = Goal-Source, same as Source, except that it is simultaneously the participant toward which the Agent moves in carrying out the action.

B = Beneficiary, the participant for whose benefit the action is performed.

I = Instrument, the inanimate entity utilized in some way by the Agent to accomplish the action.

Q = Quantity, the inanimate entity that is gathered into a measurable state. Lexically, it is normally the same entity as the Patient, but it is encoded in a different surface tagmeme.

C = Concomitant, the entity (animate or inanimate) which the Agent involves or implicates in his performing the action; it accompanies the Agent during the action but in a passive or inert manner.

A-S = Agent-Source, the participant who not only performs the action, but who is also the original location of the Patient.

X-POSR = Possessor, a role which is most often encoded on the phrase level, and which specifies that the role X has an obligatory possessor.

Other conventions utilized are:

V = An action encoded by a verb stem plus affix(es).

X_t = indicates that the preceding role X is encoded in a topicalized tagmeme.

= indicates a mutually exclusive relationship between affix-role correlations. Certain verbs in a class take one such correlation, while other verbs take the other correlation, but no verbs take both. If there is no notation with the verb, it is to be understood that it takes the first of the two correlations.

Two other roles were investigated: Stimulus-Reason (S-R) and Time (T). As far as can be determined, they can occur with any verb. For this reason they were not used in setting up role combinations nor in the classification. Both are topicalized with i- and encoded in the Accessory tagmeme.

Stimulus-Reason is the entity to which the Agent responds by performing the action of the verb. Another way of looking at this role is to say that it expresses the motivation or reason for the action. It appears to be similar to Beneficiary. However, the latter is usually animate, while Stimulus-Reason has to do with emotions or perceptions.

Illustrations:[5]

2.1 <u>yang linawa na</u> yay idinawat na tung yaan ta anan.

S-R_t:breath his that requested he from me rice

'His hunger, that is what made him request food from me.'

2.2 ilimbug u <u>yang siit yang kulu u</u>.

laid-down I S-R_t:pain of head my

'My headache is what made me lie down.'

Stimulus-Reason may also occur unfocussed in a subject focus clause. However, phonologically there is a slight pause (symbolised by a comma) preceding the tagmeme, which is always encoded by a <u>yang</u> phrase.

2.3 nagtulaw na tung yanan ang minulik, <u>yang kanupungawan na</u>.

preceded now to us-ex. returned S-R:homesickness his

'He returned home ahead of us due to his homesickness.'

Time is the period during which or the moment at which the action of the verb is carried out. The affix combinations <u>i-pag-</u> and <u>i-pal-</u> are typically used to signal that the role of Time is in focus.

Illustrations:

[redacted]

2.4 s<u>in</u>amanak na ta ian <u>yang alas seis ang timprenu</u>.

spear he fish T_t: six morning

'He speare fish at six o'clock in the morning.'

2.5 s<u>in</u>engpanew ta lain ang tau <u>yang penabi u</u>.

walk bad person T_t:pain-signal my

'When I get a pain signal is the time when a bad person is coming.'

(A certain pain in the body is said to predict a future event.)

Time may also be encoded in an unfocussed tagmeme in a clause other than an accessory focus clause. It can either be encoded by a <u>ta</u> phrase (indefinite) or a <u>tung</u> phrase (definite).

2.6 purki agataka<u>w</u> <u>ta labii</u> yang ukban.

because get-stolen T:night oranges

'Because the oranges get stolen at night.'

2.7 yay pagpaiwaniwan <u>tung labiig kaldaw</u>.

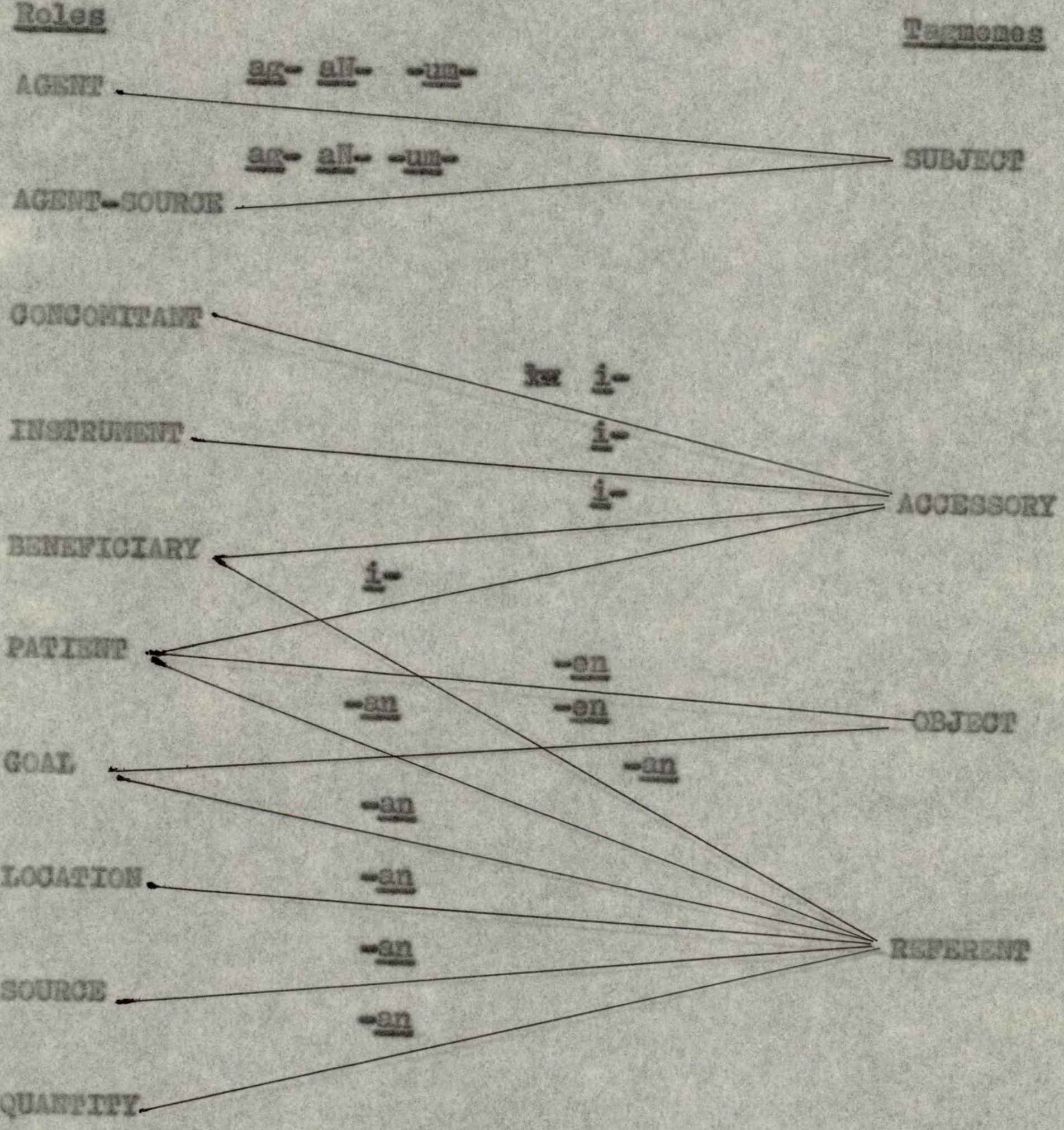
that cares-for T:night-and-day

'She is the one who cares for (me) night and day.'

The encoding of each role as one or more surface structure tagnemes is shown in Table 1. Roles are shown on the left, topicalized tagnemes on the right, and the relevant verbal affix on the line joining each role and tagneme.

TABLE 1

PARTICIPANT ROLES AND THEIR CLAUSE LEVEL TAGMEMIC ENCODINGS



A total of 32 role combinations were posited for these verbs. Of these 27 were utilized in the classification, the other 5 being too infrequent to be useful. When correlated with the three affixes chosen above, 38 correlations of affix and role combination were found to be useful. Each of these were given equal weighting in the classification. ~~The usefulness of a correlation was based upon frequency~~ of occurrence. However, there were also certain correlations having low frequency of occurrence which proved useful in uniting certain verbs into a class when otherwise they might have been unclassified.

The 38 correlations of affix with role combination are displayed in Table 2. The order of the roles in any given combination is arbitrary and does not represent the linear ordering of their encoding tagmenes. The symbolization is to be read as follows: /APS$_{\nu}$/-<u>en</u> represents a clause whose predicate is affixed by -<u>en</u> and which may express the roles of Agent, Patient, and Source, the latter being topicalized.

TABLE 2

ROLE COMBINATIONS WITH COOCCURRING AFFIX

-<u>on</u>	-<u>en</u>	<u>i</u>-
AP_t	AL_t	ALC_t
AP_t-POSR	AL_t-POSR	ALI_t
AG_t	AG_t	AGC_t
AP_tL	APL_t	
AP_tS	APS_t	
AP_tG	APG_t	
AP_tI	AP_tI	API_t
	APB_t	AG-PB_t
	AR_tC	AHC_t
	AS_t	ASC_t
	ASB_t	$AG\text{-}SB_t$
		ASI_t
	AQ_t	
	AP_t	
	AP_tL	
	A-SGL_t	
		A-SP_tL
A-SPG_t	A-SPG_t	A-SP_tG
	A-SPB_t	$A\text{-}SG\text{-}PB_t$
	A-SPS_t	

3. Stem Classes in Detail

Each stem class is defined by which of these 38 correlations the members of the class share. Because most verb stems exhibit several role combinations, those which are placed in the same class may and often do differ from one another because of certain role combinations not shared. As a consequence of multiple role combinations, 17 out of the 60 verb stems belong simultaneously to two or more classes each. This fact is noted by cross-reference at the end of the entries below. Also there is noted immediately following each stem its membership in a class based on affix potential (§1).

For instance,

Class 1:

<u>taluk</u> (A2) 'hide' (cf. class 15) is to be read:
"in the role combination classification <u>taluk</u> not only belongs to class 1 but also to class 15; in the affixation potential classification <u>taluk</u> 'hide' belongs to class A2."

3.1 Class 1 Stem Classes

Class 1.1: /A-SPG$_t$/-<u>an</u>, /A-SPG$_t$/-<u>an</u>, /A-SPG$_t$/-<u>an</u>, /A-SP$_t$G/<u>i</u>-, /A-SPB$_t$/-<u>an</u>, /A-SG-PB$_t$/<u>i</u>-

tarteg	(B2)	'distribute'
taluk	(A2)	'hide' (Cf. Class 15)
bulbulk	(A2)	'dump out'

Class 1.2: All the above except /A-SPR_t/-an.

luuk	(A2)	'plant'
tulud	(C2)	'push'

Class 1.3: All except /A-SPR_t/-an and /A-SG-PR_t/i-l

pelek	(B2)	'throw away' (Cf. Class 15)
ulik	(B2)	'return something' (Cf. Classes 6,11)
paidul	(B2)	'give'
ated	(F2)	'deliver'
buug	(F2)	'feed an animal' (Cf. Class 16)
bula?	(D2)	'spit out'
wislik	(B2)	'shake off'
papaan	(E1)	'feed a person' /A-SPG_t/-an (Cf. Class 16)

Class 1.4: /A-SP_tG/i- only.

dawat	(D1)	'extend to' (Cf. Class 2)
wasak	(B2 E1)	'spread out' (Cf. Class 3)

Illustrations, Class 1:

3.1.1 /A-SPG_t/-an

aidan	mu	ti paulu	ta anen na.
V:deliver	A-S:you	G_t:Paulo	P:rice his

'Deliver to Paulo his rice.'

3.1.2 /A-SP_tG/i-

isted	mu	tung ni paulu	yang anan na.
V:deliver	A-S:you	G:to Paulo	P_t: rice his

'Deliver his rice to Paulo.'

3.1.3 /A-SPG_t/-an

pasaanan	mu	kanay	ti amay mu	ta botong.
V:feed	A-S:you please		G_t:uncle your	P:young-coconut

'Please feed your uncle some young coconut.'

3.1.4 /A-SPB_t/-an

tinaluhan	su	anya	yang geer u.
V:hid	B_t:for-me	A-S:he	P:bolo my

'He hid my bolo for me.' (Cf. § 3.15.2)

3.1.5 /A-SG-PB_t/i-

itinaktak	su	ra	ni wan	ta sabur u.
V:distributed	B_t:for-me	now	A-S:John	G-P:seedling-my

'John went over to the seedlings and distributed them to me.'

3.2 Class 2 Stem Classes

Class 2.1 /AP_tS/-an, /APS$_t$/-an, /AQ$_t$/-an, /APB$_t$/-an,
/AG-PB$_t$/i- , /API$_t$/i-

pisik	(D1)	'pick up'
ali?	(A1)	'dig up'
ganut	(B1)	'harvest camote'

<u>unak</u>	(A1)	'remove bark'	(Cf. Class 9)
<u>geyak</u>	(A1)	'split up(wood)'	(Cf. Class 3)
<u>nelad</u>	(A1)	'cut down'	(Cf. Class 3)
<u>putin</u>	(A1)	'cut in two'	
<u>panak</u>	(D1)	'to spear'	

Class 2.2: All except /AC_t/-<u>an</u>

<u>kanit</u> (A1) 'remove skin, hide' (Cf. Class 9)

Class 2.3: /AP_t-POSE/-<u>an</u> or /AP_t/-<u>an</u> instead of /AP_tS/-<u>an</u>; /AS_tI/-<u>an</u> instead of /APS_t/-<u>an</u>; all the rest are the same.

<u>sarab</u>	(A1)	'singe'
<u>kalaw</u>	(A1)	'snatch away'

Class 2.4: shares only /AP_tS/-<u>an</u>, /APS_t/-<u>an</u>, /AG-PB_t/<u>i</u>-

<u>dawat</u> (D1) 'request' (Cf. Class 1)

Class 2.5: shares only /AP_tS/-<u>an</u>, /APS_t/-<u>an</u>

<u>dulung</u> (P1) 'fetch' (Cf. Class 3)

Illustrations Class 2:

3.2.1 /AP_tS/-<u>an</u>

<u>pine-ali</u>	<u>ni nuley</u>	<u>yang kaperi</u>	<u>tung kaluakan ta.</u>
V:dug-up	A:Nuley	P_t:kaperi-root	S:from garden our

'Nuley dug up the kaperi from our garden.'

3.2.2 /APS$_t$/-<u>an</u>

<u>pinangalian</u> <u>ni nulay</u> <u>yang kaluakan ta ta kapari</u>.

V:dug-up A:Nulay S$_t$:garden our P:kapari-root

'Nulay dug up some kapari from our garden.'

3.2.3 /AQ$_t$/-<u>an</u>

<u>inalian</u> <u>ni nulay</u> <u>yang kaparing atie</u>.

V:dug-up A:Nulay Q$_t$:kapari-root that

'Nulay dug up that much kapari.'

3.2.4 /APB$_t$/-<u>an</u>

<u>inalian</u> <u>aw</u> <u>ni nulay</u> <u>ta kapari</u>.

V:dug-up B$_t$:for-me A:Nulay P:kapari-root

'Nulay dug up some kapari for me.'

3.2.5 /AG-PB$_t$/<u>i</u>-

<u>inali</u> <u>aw</u> <u>ni nulay</u> <u>ta kapari</u>.

V:dug-up B$_t$:for-me A:Nulay P:kapari-root

'Nulay went out and dug up some kapari for me.'

3.2.6 /API$_t$/<u>i</u>-

<u>ipinangali</u> <u>ni nulay</u> <u>ta kapari</u> <u>yang suksan u</u>.

V:dug-up A:Nulay P:kapari-root I$_t$:digging-tool my

'Nulay dug up some kapari with my digging tool.'

3.2.7 /AP_t-PCSR/-<u>en</u>

<u>sinarab</u> <u>na</u> <u>yang bulkul</u> na

V:singed A:he P_t:feathers -PCSR: its

'He singed its feathers.'

3.2.8 /AP_t/-<u>en</u>

<u>sinarab</u> <u>na</u> <u>yang paray.</u>

V:singed A:he P_t:unhusked-rice

'He singed the rice.'

3.2.9 /AS_tI/-<u>en</u>

<u>sinarsaken</u> <u>na</u> <u>yang bakuy</u> <u>ta lukay.</u>

V:singed A:he S_t:pig I:torch

'He singed off the pig with a torch.'

3.3 Class 3 stem Classes

Class 3.1: /AP_tI/-<u>en</u>, /APT_t/-<u>en</u>, /AQ_t/-<u>en</u>, /APB_t/-<u>en</u>, /AG-PB_t/<u>i</u>-, /APT_t/<u>i</u>-

<u>ayar</u> (F1) 'harvest rice'

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

<u>gerot</u> (A1) 'cut up (vebotables)'

<u>lerlar</u> (A1) 'cut (meat)'

<u>pelad</u> (A1) 'cut down'

<u>pesek</u> (B1) 'smash'

[illegible]

3.3 Class 3 Stem Classes

Class 3.1: /AP_tL/-<u>en</u>, /APL_t/-<u>an</u>, /AQ_t/-<u>an</u>, /APB_t/-<u>an</u>, /AG-PB_t/<u>i</u>-, /API_t/<u>i</u>-

<u>aver</u>	(F1)	'harvest rice'	
<u>geret</u>	(A1)	'cut up (vegetables)'	
<u>laglag</u>	(A1)	'cut (meat)'	
<u>pelad</u>	(A1)	'cut down'	(Cf. Class 2)
<u>pesek</u>	(B1)	'smash'	

Class 3.2: lacks /AQ_t/-<u>an</u>

<u>wasak</u>	(B1)	'spread out'	(Cf. Class 1)

Class 3.3: lacks /APL_t/-<u>an</u>

<u>sayak</u>	(A1)	'split up wood'	(Cf. Class 2)
<u>barik</u>	(A1)	'snap'	[redacted]

Class 3.4: lacks /AP_tL/-<u>en</u> and /AG_t/-<u>en</u>

<u>bitbit</u> (A1) 'carry by fingers'

Class 3.5: shares only /AFL_t/-<u>en</u>

<u>dulung</u> (P1) 'fetch' (Cf. Class 2)

Illustrations, Class 3:

3.3.1 /AP_tL/-<u>en</u>

<u>ingyer</u>	<u>na</u>	<u>yang wagwag</u>	<u>tung tareneman eng atii</u>.	
V:harvested	A:he	P_t:wagwag(rice)	L:in paddy	that

'He harvested the <u>wagwag</u> variety of rice in that paddy over there.'

3.3.2 /AFL_t/-<u>en</u>

<u>pinanggyegan</u>	<u>na</u>	<u>ta wagwag</u>	<u>yang tareneman eng atii</u>.	
V:harvested	A:he	P:wagwag(rice)	L_t:paddy	that

'He harvested the <u>wagwag</u> variety of rice in that paddy over there.'

3.3.3 /AQ$_t$/-<u>an</u>

<u>inayes-an</u> <u>na</u> <u>yang duruang sakung paray.</u>

V:harvested A:he Q_t: two sack rice

'He harvested the amount of two sacks of rice.'

3.3.4 /APB$_t$/-<u>an</u>

<u>inayes-an</u> <u>na</u> <u>ti nanay na</u> <u>ta ebas.</u>

V:harvested A:he B_t:mother his P:immature-rice

'He harvested some immature rice for his mother.'

3.3.5 /AG-B_t/<u>i-</u>

<u>inayes-</u> <u>am</u> <u>anye</u> <u>ta ebas.</u>

V:harvested B_t:for-me A:he P:immature-rice

'He went out and harvested some immature rice for me.'

3.3.6 /API_t/<u>i-</u>

<u>ipinanganayes-</u> <u>na</u> <u>ta paray</u> <u>yang kanayes- u.</u>

V:harvested A:he P:rice I_t:harvesting-instrument my

'He harvested some rice with my harvesting instrument.'

3.4 Class 4 Stems

Class 4: /AL_o/-<u>an</u>, /ALC_t/<u>i-</u>

<u>karung</u> (C2) 'sit down'
<u>kerong</u> (C2) 'stood up'

lubug	(C2)	'lie down'	
bayuktut	(C2)	'curl up'	
takwal	(A1)	'climb up'	(Cf. Class 5)
diɔu?	(A1)	'bathe'	(Cf. Class 10)

Illustrations, Class 4:

3.4.1 /AI$_t$/-an

tinakwalan	na	yung balegan.	
V:climbed-up	A:he	L$_t$:vine	

'He climbed up on the v ine.'

3.4.2 /ALC$_t$/i-

itinakwal	am	ni paulu	tung ayu?.	
V:climbed-up	C$_t$:with-me	A:Paulo	L:	tree

'Paulo climbed up into the tree with me(on his back,drunk)!'

3.5 Class 5 Stem Classes

Class 5.1: /AP$_t$G/-an, /AG$_t$/-an, /AL$_t$/-an, /APB$_t$/-an,
/AB$_t$C/-an, /ABC$_t$/i-, /AG-PB$_t$/i-

tungul	(D1)	'ascend'
danak	(D1)	'descend'

Class 5.2: shares all of the above except /AG$_t$/-an and /APB$_t$/-an.

<u>takwal</u> (A1) 'climb up' (Cf. Class 4)

Class 5.3: shares only /AB_tC/ -<u>an</u>, /ABC_t/<u>i</u>- , and /AG_t/-<u>en</u>

<u>laksu?</u> (A1) 'run' (Cf. Class 6)

Illustrations, Class 5:

3.5.1 /AP_tG/-<u>en</u>

<u>tungulun</u> <u>mu</u> kanay <u>yang saleng tung ni tatay mu.</u>

V:ascend A:you please P_t:pitch G: father your

'Please ascend(the mountain to get) the pitch at your father's.'

3.5.2 /$A^u{}_t$/-<u>en</u>

<u>tungulun</u> <u>mu</u> <u>yang bukid yang dibulalu?</u>

V:ascend A:you G_t:mountain of Dibulalu

'Climb up Dibulalu Mountain.' (punctiliar action, i.e., agent climbs just for the sake of climbing and then comes down again.)

3.5.3 /AL_t/-<u>an</u>

<u>tinungulan</u> <u>ni tinuy</u> <u>yang bukid yang dibulalu?.</u>

'Tinuy climbed Dibulalu Mountain.' (durative action, i.e., agent stayed on the mountain a while.)

3.5.4 /APB$_t$/-<u>en</u>

<u>tinungulan</u> <u>aw</u> <u>ni tinuy</u> <u>ta salang.</u>

V:ascended B_t:for-me A:Tinuy P:pitch

'Tinuy went up (the mountain to get) the pitch for me.'

3.5.5 /AB$_t$C/-<u>en</u>

<u>tungulan</u> <u>mu</u> <u>ti tatay mung asaya</u> <u>ta kalabasa?</u>

V:ascend A:you B_t:father your small C:squash

'Take up some squash for your Little Father (uncle).'

3.5.6 /ABC$_t$/<u>i</u>-

<u>itinungul</u> <u>na</u> <u>yang kalabasa</u> <u>tung ni tatay nang asaya?</u>

V:ascended A:he C_t:squash B:father his small

'He took up some squash for his Little Father (uncle).'

3.5.7 /AG-FB$_t$/<u>i</u>-

<u>itinungul</u> <u>aw</u> <u>ni tinuy</u> <u>ta kasuy</u>

V:ascended B_t:for-me A:Tinuy P:cashew-nuts

'Tinuy went up (to get) some cashew nuts for me.'

3.6 Class 6 Stem Classes

Class 6.1 /AG$_t$/-<u>en</u> /AG$_t$/-<u>an</u>, /AB$_t$/-<u>an</u>, AGC$_t$/<u>i</u>-, /ABC$_t$/<u>i</u>-

<u>laksu?</u>	(A1)	'run' [redacted]	(Cf. Class 5)
<u>layug</u>	(C1)	'fly' /AG$_t$/-<u>en</u>	
<u>layas</u>	(C2)	'run away' /AG$_t$/-<u>en</u>	

Class 6.2: /AG_t/-<u>en</u> only

<u>ulik</u> (B2) 'return to' (Cf. Class 1, 11)

Illustrations, Class 6:

3.6.1 /AG_t/-<u>en</u>

<u>linakan</u> <u>na</u> <u>yang kasawa na.</u>

V:ran A:she G_t: spouse her

'She ran towards her husband.'

3.6.2 /AG_t/-<u>en</u>

<u>pinanlayasan</u> <u>ni tampulanu</u> <u>yang mindanao.</u>

V:ran-away A:Tampulanu G_t: Mindanao

'Tampulanu ran away to Mindanao.'

3.6.3 /AG_t/-<u>en</u>

<u>linayasan</u> <u>ni tampulanu</u> <u>yang mga putul na.</u>

V:ran-away A:Tampulanu G_t: plural siblings his

'Tampulanu ran away from his siblings.'

3.6.4 /AG_t/-<u>en</u>

<u>pinanlaksuan</u> <u>na</u> <u>yang kasawa na.</u>

V:ran-awfron A:she G_t: spouse her

'She ran from her husband.'

3.6.5 /AGO$_t$/i-

<u>ilinelegu</u>	<u>na</u>	<u>yang kusawa na</u>	<u>tung balay.</u>
V:ran	A:he	C$_t$: spouse his	G: house

'He ran with his wife over to the house (to get her out of danger.)'

3.6.6 /AGO$_t$/i-

<u>ilinayug</u>	<u>yang kanug</u>	<u>yang ana na</u>	<u>tung bayay.</u>
V:flew	A:eagle	C$_t$: child its	S:from nest

'The eagle flew with its child from the nest.'

3.7 Class 7 stems

Class 7: /AP$_t$L/-<u>an</u> ~ /AP$_t$/ -<u>an</u>, /AG-PB$_t$/<u>i</u>-, /API$_t$/<u>i</u>-

<u>lamesu?</u>	(A2)	'scrub with water' /AP$_t$/-<u>an</u>
<u>bunak</u>	(A2)	'wash clothes'
<u>uwas</u>	(A2)	'wash dishes'

Illustrations, Class 7:

3.7.1 /AP$_t$L/-<u>an</u>

<u>inuwasan</u>	<u>ni angi</u>	<u>yang mga pinguan</u>	<u>tung palanggana?.</u>
V:washed	A:Angi	P$_t$:plural dishes	L: in basin

'Angi washed the dishes in the basin.'

3.7.2 /AG-PB$_t$/i-

inu-an aw anya yang pinggan ang atin.

V:washed B$_t$:for me A:she G-P dish that

'She went and washed that dish for me.'

3.7.3 /API$_t$/i-

ipinanghu-an ni angi yang waing nalabab tung mga pinggan.

~~ipinanghu-an ni angi yang waing nalabab tung mga pinggan.~~

V:washed A:Angi I$_t$:water lukewarm P:plural dish

'Angi washed the dishes with lukewarm water.'

3.7.4 /AP$_t$/-an

pinaglampaguan na yang balay.

V:scrubbed-with-water A:he P$_t$:house

'He scrubbed the whole house with water.'

3.8 Class 8 Stems

Class 8: /AP$_t$1/-en./APS$_t$/-an. [redacted] /AG-PB$_t$/i-

pangan	(B1)	'eat'
inem	(P1)	'drink'

Illustrations, Class 8:

3.8.1 /AP$_t$L/-<u>en</u>

<u>inimen na yang teba tung baley ang atii.</u>

V:drank A:he P$_t$:tuba L:in house that

'He drank the tuba in that house over there.'

3.8.2 /APS$_t$/-<u>en</u>

<u>pinen<u>inoman</u> na yang ungut ang dalulu ta teba?</u>

V:drank A:he S$_t$:coconut-shell big P:tuba

'He drank tuba from the large coconut shell.'

3.8.3 /AG-PB$_t$/<u>i</u>-

<u>i<u>ninom</u> na yang tian na ta teba?</u>

V:drank A:he B$_t$:stomach his GP:tuba

'He drank some tuba for his stomach's sake.'

3.9 Class 9 Stems

Class 9: /AP$_t$-POSR/-<u>en</u>, /ASB$_t$/-<u>en</u>, /AG-SB$_t$/<u>i</u>-, /ASI$_t$/<u>i</u>-

<u>unak</u> (A1) 'remove bark' (Cf. Class 2)

<u>kanit</u> (A1) 'remove skin or hide' (Cf. Class 2)

Illustrations for Class 9:

3.9.1 /AP$_t$-POSR/-<u>en</u>

<u>inunak na yang ulit yang ayu?</u>.

V:removed A:he P$_t$:bark-POSR:tree

'He removed the bark of the tree.'

3.9.2 /ʌSB$_t$/-<u>an</u>

<u>inupakan aw anya yang mga ayung atia.</u>

V:removed B_t:for-me A:he S:plural trees those

'He removed(the bark) from those trees for me.'

3.9.3 /AG-ʃB$_t$/i-

<u>inupak aw anya yang mga ayung atia.</u>

V:removed B_t:for-me A:he G-S:plural trees those

'He went and removed the bark from those trees for me.'

3.9.4 /ʌSI$_t$/i-

<u>ipine-upak na yang pisi u tung mga ayung atia.</u>

V:removed A:he I_t:bolo my S:plural trees those

'He removed the bark from those trees with my bolo.'

3.10 Class 10 Stems

Class 10: /AP$_t$/-<u>an</u> ~ /AP$_t$L/-<u>an</u>, /APL$_t$/-<u>an</u>, /APL$_t$/i-, /AL$_t$/-<u>an</u>

<u>di-ut</u>	(A1)	'bathe'	/AP$_t$L/-<u>an</u>, (Cf. Class 4)
<u>damus</u>	(A2)	'wash face'	[illegible]

Illustrations for Class 10:

3.10.1 /AP_t/-<u>en</u>

<u>dinemugem</u> <u>ay</u> <u>ni marki.</u>

V:wash-face P_t:I A:Mark

'Mark washed my face.'

3.10.2 /AL_t/-<u>en</u>

<u>pinendamugem</u> <u>na</u> <u>yang ungut ang dekulu?</u>

V:washed-face A:he L_t:coconut-shell large

'He washed his face in the large coconut shell.'

3.10.3 /AP_tL/-<u>en</u>

<u>dinieu</u> <u>na</u> <u>yang ana na</u> <u>tung bawang.</u>

V:bathed A:he P_t:child her L:in river

'She bathed her child in the river.'

3.10.4 /APL_t/-<u>en</u>

<u>pinagdieuan</u> <u>na</u> <u>yang bawang ang atia</u> <u>tung ana na.</u>

V:bathed A:she L_t:river that P:child her

'She bathed her child in that river over there.'

3.10.5 /API_t/<u>i</u>-

<u>ipinandieu</u> <u>na</u> <u>yang waing malebeb</u> <u>tung ana na.</u>

V:bathed A:she I_t: water lukewarm P:child her

'She used the lukewarm water to bathe her child.'

3.11 Class 11 ~~Nouns~~ Stem Classes

Class 11.1: /AP$_t$/-<u>en</u> ~ /AP$_t$L/-<u>en</u> , /AP$_t$/-<u>en</u> ~ /APL$_t$/-<u>en</u> ,
/API$_t$/<u>i</u>- , /AG-PR$_t$/<u>i</u>-

<u>deep</u> (A1) 'catch, apprehend' /AP$_t$L/-<u>en</u>/<u>an</u> , /APL$_t$/-<u>en</u>

<u>sa-en</u> (A1) 'catch with hands'

Class 11.2: /AP$_t$/-<u>en</u> only

~~hhhk~~ ~~reddex~~
<u>hhhk</u> (B2) 'repair' (Cf. Classes 1, 6)

Illustrations for Class 11:

3.11.1 /AP$_t$/-<u>en</u>

<u>ginaen na yang bula?</u>.
V:caught A:he P$_t$:ball
'He caught the ball.'

3.11.2 /AP$_t$L/-<u>en</u>

<u>pinandeen na yang mga bakas ang atis tung buketud ang atii</u>.
V:caught A:he P$_t$:plural monkey those L:hillock ~~there~~ that
'He caught those monkeys on that hillock over there.'

3.11.3 /AP$_t$/-<u>en</u>

<u>ginaenan na yang bula?</u>.
V:caught A:he P$_t$:ball
'He ~~caught~~ caught the ball.'

3.11.4 /APL$_t$/-an

pinagdeapan na ta bakes yang bukatud ang atii.
V:caught A:he F:monkey L$_t$:hillock that
'He caught the monkey on that hillock.'

3.11.5 /API$_t$/i-

~~xXiAIMP-apXMXXXyangXkaliXnangXwalaXtungXbulaXX~~

isinap na yang kalima nang wala tung bula?.
V:caught A:he I$_t$: hand his left P: ball
'He caught the ball with his left hand.'

3.11.6 /AG-PB$_t$/ i-

ipinandeep na yang mga putul na ta bakes.
V:caught A:he B$_t$:plural sibling his G-P:monkey
'He went out and caught monkeys for his siblings.'

3.12 Class 12 Stems

Class 12: /AP_t-POSR/-<u>en</u>, /AL_t-POSR/-<u>an</u>, /API_t/<u>i</u>-,
/ALI_t/<u>i</u>- , /AP_tL/-<u>en</u>

<u>karus</u>	(D1)	'scratch'
<u>ke-et</u>	(A1)	'bite'

Illustrations for Class 12:

3.12.1 /AP_tL/-<u>en</u>

<u>kine-et</u>	<u>ni dulu</u>	<u>yang mula u</u>	<u>tung kakay na</u>.
V:bit	A:Dulu	P_t:child my	L:foot his

'Dulu (a dog) bit my child on his foot.'

3.12.2 /AP_t-POSR/-<u>en</u>

<u>kine-et</u>	<u>ni dulu</u>	<u>yang kakay yang mula u</u>.
V:bit	A:Dulu	P_t:foot-POSR:child my

'Dulu bit the foot of my child.'

3.12.3 /AL_t-POSR/-<u>an</u>

<u>kine-etan</u>	<u>ni dulu</u>	<u>yang kakay yang mula u</u>.
V:bit	A:Dulu	L_t:foot-POSR:child my

'Dulu bit my child's foot.'

[illegible]

3.12.4 /API$_t$/i-

~~ipinangset~~

ipinangeset na yang belkang na tung tubu?.

molar

V:bit A:he I_t: ~~mmmm~~ his P: sugarcane

'He used his molars to bite the sugarcane.'

3.12.5 /ALI$_t$/i-

ipinangarus na yang ukub nang abwat tung kabala u.

V:scratched A:he I_t:fingernail his long L: arm my

'He scratched my arm with his long fingernail.'

3.13 Class 13 stems

Class 13: /AP$_t$S/-<u>an</u>, /AS$_t$/-<u>an</u>, /ASB$_t$/-<u>an</u> ~ /AG-SB$_t$/<u>i</u>-
/ASI$_t$/<u>i</u>-

<u>liway</u>	(A1)	'clear off'	/AG-SB$_t$/<u>i</u>-
<u>ilamun</u>	((1)	'weed'	[redacted]

Illustrations for Class 13:

3.13.1 /AP$_t$S/-<u>an</u>

<u>liniway</u>	<u>na</u>	<u>yang linget</u>	<u>tung dalan</u>.
V:cleared	A:he	P$_t$:weeds	S:from path

'He cleared the weeds from the path.'

3.13.2 /AS$_t$/-<u>an</u>

<u>liniwayan</u>	<u>na</u>	<u>yang dalan</u>.
V:cleared	A:he	S$_t$:path

'He cleared the path.'

3.13.3 /ASB$_t$/-<u>an</u>

<u>inilamunan</u>	<u>ami</u> ka	<u>nira</u>	<u>yang balay yamon</u>.	
V:weeded	B$_t$:for-us too	A:they	S:house our	

'They also weeded around our house for us.'

3.13.4 /AG-SB$_t$/<u>i</u>-

<u>iliniway</u>	<u>aw</u>	<u>ni tampulanu</u>	<u>yang dalan</u>.
V:cleared	B$_t$:for-me	A:Tampulanu	S:path

'Tampulanu went off and cleared the path for me.'

3.13.5 /ASI$_t$/i-

ipinagliway na yang goer u tung dalan.
V:cleared A:he I_t:bolo my S: path
'He cleared the path with my bolo.'

3.14 Class 14 Stems

CLASS 14: /AP$_t$S/-<u>on</u>, /APS$_t$/-<u>on</u>, /AP$_t$I/-<u>on</u> ~ /AP$_t$I/-<u>on</u>, /API$_t$/i-

<u>alang</u>	(D1)	'buy, purchase'	/AP$_t$I/-<u>on</u>
<u>rawad</u>	(D1)	'redeem'	/AP$_t$I/-<u>on</u>

Illustrations, Class 14:

3.14.1 /AP$_t$S/-<u>on</u>

alangon na yang bila na tung tindaan.
V:purchase A:he P_t:fish hooks his S:from store
'He will purchase his fish hooks from the store.'

3.14.2 /APS$_t$/-<u>an</u>

pinanggawaran na yang sastri yang tarual na.
V:redeemed A:he S_t:tailor P:pants his
'He redeemed his pants from the tailor.'

3.14.3 /AP$_t$I/-<u>on</u>

alangon u ilem ta bainti yang obol ang atin.
V:will-buy A:I only I:twenty P_t:clothing that
'I'll just purchase that piece of clothing for twenty pesos'

3.14.4 /AP$_t$I/-<u>en</u>

<u>gawaren</u> <u>na</u> <u>yung tarual na</u> <u>ta kuatru.</u>

V:redeem A:he P$_t$:pants his I:four

'He'll redeem his pants for four pesos.' (cp. § 3.14.5)

3.14.5 /AP$_t$S/-<u>en</u>

<u>gawaren</u> <u>na</u> <u>yang tarual na</u> <u>tung sastri.</u>

V:redeem A:he P$_t$:pants his S:from tailor

'He will redeem his pants from the tailor.' (cp. § 3.14.4)

3.14.6 /API$_t$/<u>i</u>-

<u>ipinangtawad</u> <u>na</u> <u>yang kuatru pisus</u> <u>tung tarual na.</u>

V:redeemed A:he I$_t$:four pesos P:pants his

'He redeemed his pants with the four pesos.'

3.15 Class 15 Stems

CLASS 15: /A-SPS$_t$/-<u>en</u>

<u>taluk</u> (A2) 'hide' (Cf. Class 1)

<u>pelek</u> (B2) 'throw out' (Cf. Class 1)

Illustrations, Class 15:

3.15.1 /A-SPS$_t$/-<u>en</u>

<u>pinlekan</u> <u>ti tampulanu</u> <u>ni kasawa na</u> <u>ta bila.</u>

V:threw-out S$_t$:Tampulanu A-S:spouse his P:fish hooks

'Tampulanu had his fish hooks thrown away by his wife.'

3.15.2 /A-SPS$_t$/-<u>an</u>

<u>tinaluk-an</u> <u>aw</u> <u>anya</u> <u>yang kood na.</u>

V:hid S_t:I A-S:he P:bolo his

'He hid his bolo from me.' [redacted] (CP. § 3.1.4)

3.16 Class 16 Stems

CLASS 16: /A-SGL$_v$/-<u>an</u>

<u>buug</u> (E2) 'feed an animal' (Cf. Class 1)

<u>papaan</u> (E1) 'feed a person' (Cf. Class 1)

Illustrations for Class 16:

3.16.1 /A-SGL$_v$/-<u>an</u>

<u>pinag-buu-an</u> <u>na</u> <u>yang pasungan</u> <u>tung mga manu u.</u>

V:fed A-S:he L_t:trough G:plural chicken my

'The trough was where he fed my chickens.'

3.16.2 /A-SGL$_v$/-<u>an</u>

<u>pinag-papaan-an</u> <u>na</u> <u>yang linu</u> <u>tung aka u.</u>

V:fed A-S:he L_t:winnow-tray G:elder-sibling my

'The winnowing tray was the place where he fed my elder sibling.'

There were two verbs that seemed difficult to classify. Their affix-role correlations are given below with illustrations.

tukuk (A2) 'duck, bow head down': /APG$_t$/ paN- -an,
/AP$_t$G/i-paN-, /APS$_t$/-an, /AP$_t$S/i-

1. /APG$_t$/paN- -an

pinanukukan na yang ayu yang kulu na.
V:bowed-down A:he G$_t$:tree P:head his
'He laid his head down upon the tree(branch).'

2. /AP$_t$G/i-paN-

ipinanukuk na yang kulu na tung ayu?
V:bowed-down A:he P$_t$:head his G:tree
'He laid his head down upon the tree(branch).'

3. /APS$_t$/-an

tinukukan na yang ayu yang kulu na.
V:duck A:he S$_t$:tree P:head his
'He ducked his head away from the tree(branch).'

4. /AP$_t$S/i-

itinukuk na yang kulu na tung ayu?
V:ducked A:he P$_t$:head his S:tree
'He ducked his head away from the tree(branch).'

angay (C1) 'Go': /AG-P_t/-an, /APG$_t$/-an, /AG$_t$/-an, /AGC$_t$/i-

1. /AG-P_t/-an

angayen mu unu yang adi?.

V:go A:you he-says G-P_t king

'The king says you are to go to him.' (Implies that the Agent will do something when he gets there, i.e. obey the king's command.)

2. /AG$_t$/-an

angayan mu ra yang adi?.

V:go A:you now G_t: king

'You are to go to the King now.' (Nothing is implied about any other action.)

3. /APG$_t$/-an

angayan u ti rikardu yang geer u.

V:go A:I G_t:Ricardo P: bolo my

'I'll go to Ricardo (and get) my bolo.' (Implies that the bolo may or may not be ready.)

4. /AGC$_t$/i-

iangay u taang tabaku tung ni ungkuy.

V:go A:I G_t:here tobacco G: friend

'I'll go to (my) friend with this tobacco here.'

4~

4. Meanings of Affixes.

During the research, the detailed investigation of hundreds of clauses brought to light many new facets of the meanings of various affixes.

4.1 i-: This affix signals that the Agent moves away from his original position in order to carry out the action of the verb. In a real-life situation the existing relationship between the Agent and the Patient is the determining factor, as can be seen in 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 below.

4.1.1 igoretgy kanay ta kalamunding.
cut-up(you-for-me) please kalamansi
'Please go and cut up some kalamansi for me.'

The situation reflected in this utterance is that the Patient (the kalamansi fruit) is at some distance away from the Agent (the hearer, understood). So, in order to carry out the action of the verb (cutting up), the Agent must leave his original position and go x to where the kalamansi are.

4.1.2 goretgy kanay ta kalamunding.
cut-up(you-for-me) please kalamansi
'Please cut up some kalamansi for me.'

The situation reflected in this utterance is that the Patient is within easy reach of the Agent and it will not be necessary for him to move from his original position in order to carry out the action of the verb. Note also that the -gy suffix in both instances signals obligative mode which is used when making a polite request. In 4.1.2, -gy may be said to have replaced the -gn suffix, which would be used in a statement describing the same situation.[6]

4.2 In subject focus clauses the affix combination ag- + -pag- signals the intense distribution of the action of the verb over multiple Patients and sometimes directed to multiple Goals.

4.2.1 yay nagtagtag yang sabud tung kaun.
that distributed seedlings rice-paddy
'That is the person who distributed the seedlings in the rice paddy.'

4.2.2 yay nagpanagtag yang sabud tung kaun.
that distributed seedlings rice-paddy
'That is the person who distributed the seedlings in all the rice paddies.'

4.2.3 nangalang aw ra ta abel.
bought I now clothing
'I bought some clothing.'

4.2.4 nagpangalang da ta abel.
bought now clothing
'He went around buying clothing.'

4.3 In subject focus clauses ag- contrasts with al- in the following ways:

ag- = thorough-going, intense, long-term, durative action; also in certain contexts, it implies that all possible Patients actually receive the action.

al- = diffuse, rather short-term punctiliar action; in certain contexts, it implies the selection of one or a few Patients from out of a group of many.

4.3.1 nagtakwal ti duduy ta niuy.
climbed-up laddie coconuts
'Laddie climbed up and got coconuts (implies several).'

4.3.2 ngnakwal ti duduy ta niuy
climbed-up laddie coconut
'Laddie climbed up and got a coconut (implies a few).'

4.3.3 ti tampulanu yay ngglampasu yang pasungan.
Tampulanu that scrubbed feed-trough
'Tampulanu was the one who thoroughly scrubbed the feed-trough.'

4.3.4 ti tampulanu yay nanlampasu yang pasungan.
Tampulanu that scrubbed feed-trough
'Tampulanu was the one who scrubbed the feed trough a bit.'

Also in non-subject focus clauses, there is some evidence that n-ag- contrasts with n-al- in the same way.

4.3.5 pinagberik na yang kakay yang karabaw.
broke he feet of carabao
'He broke all the feet of the carabao.'

4.3.6 pinamarik na yang kakay yang karabaw.
broke he foot of carabao
'He broke the carabao's foot.'

4.3.7 pinagpelaran na yang bakayan.
felled he the beach
'The beach was where he felled the trees (thorough job).'

4.3.8 pinamelaran na yang bakayan.
felled he beach
'The beach was where he felled trees (a few).'

Clearly, more analysis needs to be done on the meanings of ag- and al-. Verbs should be run through the following grids with careful attention to meaning differences:

Subject focus clauses: ag- vs. al- vs. ag- p-al-
Object focus clauses: p-ag--an vs. p-al--an vs. -an
Referent focus clauses: p-ag--an vs. p-al--an vs. -an
Associate focus clauses: i-p-ag- vs. i-p-al- vs. i-

4.4 Also, with certain verbs, the presence or absence of al- signals the occurrence of certain participant

roles.

4.4.1 With certain verbs this affixation signals the occurrence of Goal.

4.4.1.1 nanukuk ti tampulanu yang kulu na tung ayu?.
bowed Tampulanu head his G:tree
'Tampulanu bowed his head down upon the tree(branch).'

4.4.1.2 pinanukuan na yang ayu yang kulu na.
bowed he G;tree head his
'He bowed his head down upon the bree (branch).'
(Cp. §4.4.3.1)

4.4.2 With other verbs this same affixation signals the occurrence of Source.

4.4.2.1 nanlakau yang bebay tung ni kasawa na.
ran woman S:spouse her
'The woman ran away from her husband.'

4.4.2.2 pinanlayugan yang kanug yang bayay na.
flew eagle S:nest its
'The eagle flew away from its nest.'
(Cp. §4.4.4.1)

4.4.2.3 pingegetan na yang tebaku u.
bit he S:tobacco my
'He bit some off from my plug of tobacco.'
(Cp. §4.4.5.1)

4.4.3 With certain verbs the absence of all- signals the occurrence of Source.

4.4.3.1 tinukuk<u>an</u> na yang ayu yang kulu na.
ducked he S:tree head his
'He ducked his head away from the tree(branch).'
(Cp. §4.4.1.2)

4.4.4 With certain verbs the absence of this affix signals the occurrence of Goal.

4.4.4.1 linayu<u>an</u> aw yang kutung
flew G:me rice-bird
'The rice bird flew over to me.' (Cp. §4.4.2.2)

4.4.5 With other verbs the absence of this affix signals the occurrence of Location.

4.4.5.1 kinegetan na yang kakay yang mula u.
bit he L:foot of child my
'He bit the foot of my child.' (Cp. §4.4.2.3)

4.5 The infix -um-, in addition to signaling subject focus also has the following meanings: unplanned, unintentional, unexpected, casual action. It can be a spur-of-the-moment action, mere happenstance, something short-lived, lackadaisical, or a mere token type of action.

4.5.1 ti tampulanu yay sumingep yang bula?.
Tampulanu that caught ball
'Tampulanu was the one who caught the ball.'
(He hadn't really planned to, but he somehow hated to see it hit the ground without being caught.)

4.5.2 minisik taang amon u.
picked-up this rice my
'He picked up some of my rice in his hand.'
(He was walking by, hungry, and on the spur of the moment, he found himself scooping up a handful of cooked rice from my pile.)

4.5.3 minitbit ti tampulanu ta seng bilug ang niuy.
carry-by-finger Tampulanu one unit coconut
'Tampulanu carried one coconut by his fingers.'
(He just happened to come by and pick one up.)

4.5.4 yay tukaw ang minali ti tampulanu.
that first dug-up Tampulanu
'Tampulanu was the first one to dig up (the ground).' (He dug the first few shovelfuls for his child's grave.)

5. Methodology

When one has a large number of stem features available to examine, how can one know ahead of time which will be the most useful ones for purposes of classification? Following is an outline of the steps taken during the research, which may suggest some answers to that question.

(1) From the experience of other students of Philippine languages it is apparent that rare affixes and affixes whose occurrence and meaning are highly predictable are of little value as classificatory criteria. On these latter grounds most investigators have given only minimal weight to the behavior of the causative prefix pa-.

(2) As a start for the present study, the three subject focus affixes ag-, al-, and -um- were chosen, since this is where most classifiers seem to start and

also because the differences in their meanings were poorly understood. In addition, the object focus suffix -*an*, referent focus suffix -*an*, and accessory focus prefix *i*- were chosen because almost all investigators have looked at these also and have found much complexity in both surface and deep structure.

(3) The first classification was made on the basis of which of these six affixes could occur with a given stem. Affixes *i*- and -*an* were found to occur with all stems, and hence the classification was really based on the other four.

(4) When the second classification was made on the basis of the roles expressible in clauses, only -*an*, -*an*, and *i*- were used. The subject focus affixes were not used on the grounds that in many Philippine languages subject focus clauses tend to have one tagmeme fewer than other clauses, and this would presumably limit what they could show us about role structures.

(5) This choice seemed to be a good one, since comparing these three focuses quickly showed up new role structures never recognized before by the investigator. This, in turn, stimulated further

eliciting of situations to see if the newly discovered roles and structures also occurred with other verbs. Often there was considerable difficulty in identifying certain roles. There seemed to be several instances of fuzz between pairs of roles, such as the following: Goal vs. Patient, Goal vs. Beneficiary, Patient vs. Concomitant, and Goal vs. Location. In coping with the problem of role identification, it was found that the tentative definition started with required some refining. For instance, it wasn't until Goal was defined as the target toward which the action is directed that it could be clearly distinguished from Patient and Location. Also, by trial and error, the investigator began to learn how to pick up and evaluate clues given by the language helper. The hints given that Concomitant, even though animate, was an inert and passive participant during the action helped to contrast it with Patient. This does not mean that all ambiguities were removed. For instance, distinguishing Goal from Beneficiary remains problematic in some cases. Transforming clauses between the three focuses also helped to identify roles, since only certain roles could be encoded as the topic in a given focus clause.

(6) Next, the verbs were inspected for the combinations of roles and affixes which they could take. Then the stems were grouped like with like. Next, each major class was posited on the basis of as many affix-role correlations as possible. Where a verb was found to share some (even one) but not all affix-role correlations with the stems of one of these classes, it was added to the class as a sub-class of it. Also, in order for more verbs to be included in a class than would otherwise be possible, a mutually exclusive relationship has been sometimes posited between two affix-role correlations. That is, certain verbs in the class take one such correlation while other verbs take the other correlation, but no verbs take both. Often the only difference is the affix correlated with the role combination.

(7) It was eventually seen that the classes of verb stems were distinguished by a large number of role combinations. It was difficult to find a consistent way of reducing this complexity to a small set of diagnostic features for distinguishing all sixteen stem classes.

6. Multiple Role Combinations

Aside from methodological considerations, the

research paid dividends along other lines as well. During elicitation sessions with my language helper I was constantly impressed with what might be called the elasticity of the verb stems. It is this quality which allows the native speaker to use verb stems in new situations as needed. Such situations may elicit a particular role which perhaps had never before occurred with that particular stem in that speaker's ~~his~~ idiolect. I got the impression that if we were to elicit more and more situations describable by a particular predicate and its arguments, one would find that more roles could occur with that verb than at first had been thought possible.

A case in point may be helpful. There is a verb upak 'remove bark' and also a verb kanit 'remove hide'. The fact that the role of Quantity may occur with upak reflects a cultural reality: the bark of certain trees have commercial value and therefore have to be measured. This same role however, may not occur with kanit because the hides of animals have little or no commercial use for the Tagbanwa. Therefore to measure or count them is meaningless.

In fact, by the end of the research project it became very clear that more verbs have several expressible

role combinations rather than just one. This phenomenon appears to be more frequent than previously suggested in general case grammar writings or heretofore reported for Philippine languages. Ignoring the affixes that correlate with the role combinations, we find the following statistics:

No. of role combinations:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No. of verb stems:	3	10	13	8	11	9	2	3	1

Following are the ten[7] role combinations found to occur with a single stem, talwal 'climb up'.

6.1 /AP_t/

talwalen mu ra kanay yang niuy.
V:climb-up A:you now please P_t:coconut
'Please climb up (and get) the coconut.'

6.2 /AP_tG/

tinalwal ni paulu yang baul yamen tung budiga.
V:climbed-up A:Paulo P_t:trunk our-exc. G:storage
'Paulo climbed up to the storage place (and got) our trunk.'

6.3 /AG-PB$_t$/

<u>itinakwal</u> <u>aw</u> <u>anya</u> <u>ta niuy</u>.

V:climbed-up B_t:for-me A:he G-P:coconut

'He climbed up and got a coconut for me.'

6.4 /AQ$_t$/

<u>tinakwalan</u> <u>ne</u> <u>yang mga niuy ang atie</u>.

V:climbed-up A:he Q_t:plural coconuts those

'He climbed up and got that many coconuts.'

6.5 /AB$_t$C/

<u>tinakwalan</u> <u>aw</u> <u>ra</u> <u>anya</u> <u>ta pinli?</u>.

V:climbed-up B_t:for-me now A:he C:rope

'He climbed up with a rope for me.'

6.6 /AL$_t$/

<u>itinakwal</u> <u>aw</u> <u>ni paulu</u> <u>tung ayu?</u>.

V:climbed-up C_t:with-me A:Paulo L:tree

'Paulo climbed up into the tree with me (on his back drunk).'

6.7 /AL$_t$/

<u>tinakwalan</u> <u>ni runsilyu</u> <u>yang bale-an</u>.

V:climbed-up A:Ronsillo L_t:vine

'Ronsillo climbed up on the vine.'

6.8 /AL_tG/

tinakwalan ni paulu yang alden ang atia tung budica.
V: climbed-up A: Paulo L_t: ladder that G: storage-place
'Paulo climbed up on that ladder to the storage place.'

6.9 /AGB_t/

itinakwal aw anye tung tunbung yang ayung atia.
V:climbed-up B_t:for-me A:he G: tip of tree that
'He climbed up to the tip of that tree for me (so he could look out over the ocean for my launch).'

6.10 /ALB_t/

itinakwal aw anya tung balaan.
V:climbed-up B_t:for-me A:he L:vine
'He climbed up on the vine for me.'

It should be noted that of the above, only ~~four~~ five affix-role correlations were used in classifying takwal as simultaneously a member of both classes 4 and 5.

At this point it may be instructive to attempt to posit, on the basis of the foregoing illustrations, what Langendoen (1970:79-80) calls the 'role structure' — the set of roles inherent in the stem takwal which reflects a distinct real-life situation.[7] From this

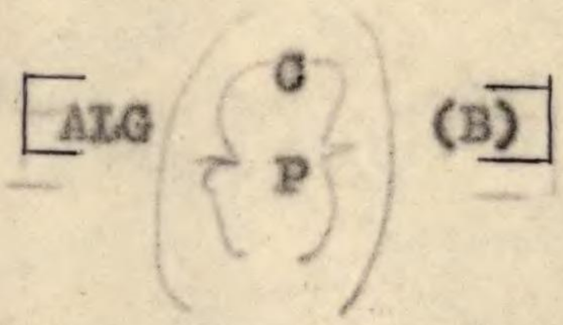
set of roles the speaker may select in certain ways what he wants to encode in speech. It will be seen that <u>takwal</u> requires more than one role structure to account for all the role combinations that may be used in talking.

[ALG-P(B)] could be posited as one of the role structures inherent in the verb, which may be actualized in clauses as the role combinations: /AP/ (6.1), /APG/ (6.2), and /AG-PB/ (6.3); /AQ/ (6.4) could also be generated from this case frame, since Q is a kind of Patient. The real-life situation reflected in this case frame is that of an Agent climbing up a certain Location (tree) toward a Goal where there is a Patient which he wishes to acquire, optionally for a Beneficiary.

[ACLG(B)] could also be posited as another role structures inherent in the verb, which may be actualized in Kalamian Tagbanwa clauses as the role combinations: /ABG/ (6.5) and /ALG/ (6.6). The real-life situation reflected is that of an Agent, conveying some kind of a Concomitant, climbing up a certain [redacted] Location (tree) toward a Goal, optionally for a Benaficiary.

[ALG(B)] could also be posited as a third role structure inherent in the verb which may be actualized in clauses as the role combinations: /AL/ (6.7), /ALG/ (6.8), /AGB/ (6.9), /ALB/ (6.10). The real-life situation reflected here is that of an Agent climbing up a location (tree) to a Goal, optionally for a Beneficiary. The purpose of this action is neither conveying a Concomitant nor acquiring a Patient, but some other type of action.

Reflecting upon the three role structures posited above, it can be seen that they differ by one role each: P versus C versus neither. These three role structures could be collapsed into one formula:


ALG
C
P
(B)

In an attempt to be explicit with regard to the methodology of how these role structures were posited, the following steps should be mentioned:

(1) Put together in a set all the role combinations which seem to describe the same real-life situation.

(2) Make a list of all the individual roles that are found in this group of combinations.

(3) Take each combination in turn and ask which role is in or may optionally be in the situation verbalised by that particular combination.

(4) Hopefully, this will show what situation(s) lie behind each combination, and which of the combinations really belong together on the grounds that they describe the same situation. (Conceivably a given role combination may belong simultaneously to two such sets of combinations. That is, this role combination would be used ambiguously to verbalize either of two quite distinct real-life situations.)

(5) If one finds several such sets of role combinations, each set having a different underlying real-life situation, then these underlying situations could be compared by the same method (1-4 above) to see if they are all really different, or whether some of them could be collapsed into a single formula.

(6) The motivating goal is to describe as many role combinations as possible as being verbalizations of a single situation type.

(7) Once role structures have been posited for a sufficient number and variety of verbs, a ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ final step would be to try and find encoding and deletion rules that will specify which role combinations may be used to actualize a particular rule structure, to talk about a given real-life situation.

7. Conculsion

By way of summary it may be stated that classifying the verbs by affix potential was quicker and easier to handle than classifying by role combinations. However, though more difficult, the latter certainly did reveal much more about how to use the verbs.

In particular, an understanding of role combinations makes it easy for one to disambiguate homophonous utterances. Note the following:

7.1 /APS$_t$/-<u>an</u>

<u>tinaluken</u> <u>aw</u> <u>anya</u> <u>yang reed.</u>

V:hid S_t:from-me A:he P:bolo

'He hid the bolo from me (so I wouldn't use it to hurt anyone.)'

7.2 /APB$_t$/-<u>an</u>

<u>tinaluken</u> <u>aw</u> <u>anya</u> <u>yang reed.</u>

V:hid B_t:for-me A:he P:bolo

'He hid the bolo for me(so that a third party could not borrow it.)'

7.3 /APG$_t$/-<u>an</u>

<u>pinlekan</u> <u>ti tampulanu</u> <u>ni kasawa na</u> <u>ta bila?.</u>

V:threw G_t:Tampulanu A:spouse his P:fish hook

'Tampulanu's wife threw him a fish hook.'(The one he had been using had broken.)'

7.4 /APS$_t$/-<u>an</u>

<u>pinlekan</u> <u>ti tampulanu</u> <u>ni kasawa na</u> <u>ta bila?.</u>

V:threw S_t:Tampulanu A:s ouse his P:fish hook

'Tampulanu had the fish hooks thrown out on him by his wife.' (She wanted to put a stop to his fishing.)

Identifying, cataloguing, and describing the role combinations associated with verb stems is admittedly difficult, and at the first attempt even seems to be rather subjective. The results, however, are well worth the effort for those who wish to generate semantically acceptable utterances in an appropriate situational context.

Notes

[1] Material for this paper was gathered in Banwang Daan, a barrio of the municipality of Coron, Province of Palawan, Republic of the Philippines. The speakers of Kalamian Tagbanwa, estimated to be around 2500 in number, live scattered along the coasts of the many islands comprising the Calamian and Linapacan Island Groups. This area is located between the island of Mindoro to the northeast and that of Palawan to the southwest. The people refer to themselves as the Tagbanwa and to their dialect as Tinagbanwa. This ethnic group is linguistically, culturally, and geographically distinct from the Tagbanwa who inhabit the central region of the island of Palawan. Kalamian Tagbanwa is a dialect of the Kalamian language, which, according to Dyen (1965:30) belongs to the Sulic Hesion. There are two other dialects known to belong to this language, Kalamian and Agutaynon. As the name suggests, Kalamian Tagbanwa is more closely related to Kalamian than to Agutaynon. The author has engaged in field work under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics during various periods since 1957. The present research was undertaken during a three month workshop held at Nasuli, Malaybalay, Bukidnon, in 1972. The author wishes to express his appreciation for the assistance received from Alan and Phyllis Healey, and also for the help given by Mr. Alejandro Lunsod, who is a native speaker of Kalamian Tagbanwa. The work was also facilitated by a concordance of native

text material made on the IBM computer of the University of Oklahoma by the Linguistic Information Retrieval Project of the Summer Institute of Linguistics and the University of Oklahoma Research Institute, and sponsored by Grant GS-270 of the National Science Foundation. The phonemes of Kalamian Tagbanwa consist of seventeen consonants p.t.k.b.d.c.g.f.s.h.m.n.ng.l.r.y.? and four vowels i.e.u.and a. All examples are written as above except that ng is symbolized by the digraph ng , e as e, and initial ? is not written.

[2] Process and state verbs have not been examined. Thus the classes listed in this paper cannot be taken as a completed classification of Kalamian Tagbanwa verb stems.

[3] N is a morphophoneme which is actualized as a nasal at the position of articulation of the following stem-initial consonant. Also, in the case of al- the following rules apply: (1) stem-initial p and b m; (2) stem-initial k n ; (3) certain stems, initial t and d n; (4) the resultant geminate nasal sequences are reduced to a single nasal. Other relevant morphophonemic information is as follows. -ug- has an allomorph g- and past tense forms -umig- mig-. Also -an has the past tense form -in-. -an has -in--an for its past tense form, and i- has as its past tense forms i--in- in- ; ag- and al- occur in the past tense forms g-ag- and g-al- and in the non-past tense forms g-ag- and g-al-. Further details are given in Ruch 1964.

[4] Participant roles, for the most part, are named after Chafe, 1970.

[5] The part or parts of an example in italics are those which directly illustrate the feature or features under discussion.

[6] In a seminar, David Zorc suggested that with -*m* the Agent's motion is optional; whereas with *i-* his motion away from his original position is obligatory.

[7] Subsequent to the analysis and classification, two additional role combinations were discovered for the verb stem *takwal* 'climb up': /AGB$_{\ell}$/ and /ALB$_{\ell}$/.

[8] By a "real-life situation" is meant here not one specific situation, but a large set of similar situations.

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