

ERRATA

(Northern Philippine Linguistic Geography)

	<u>Error</u>	<u>Should be</u>
Contents, last ln.	after 40	after 45
p. 1, ln. 28	Kankanaey-S:(KNK)	Kankanaey-S (KNK)
p. 4, ln. 25	Worterverzeichnis	Wörterverzeichnis
p. 8, ln. 39	varieties studies	varieties studied
p. 11, ln. 22	1+23	1+2+
p. 15, ln. 50	kayu (Genitive)	yu
p. 16, ln. 48	ta (1+2+)	ta:mu
p. 19, ln. 21	suwa	šuwa
p. 19, ln. 50	sandi:yu	sandi:vu
p. 23, ln. 55	na:punkah	na:pun
p. 30, #23	to breahe	breathe
p. 32, #261	saaa	sama
p. 34, #461	lizrd	lizard
p. 41, ln. 29	kulut	kulot
p. 41, ln. 18	eye, dirt in 10 (V)	eye, dirt in (puwing) 10 (V)

In addition, careful as we have tried to be, the maps undoubtedly contain a number of errors. It would be appreciated if anyone noting errors or otherwise desiring to comment would communicate with the author, De la Salle University, Manila, Philippines.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Dr. Liceria Soriano and other personnel of the Bureau of Public Schools, and personnel of the Division Offices of Pampanga, Zambales, Pangasinan, Ilocos Sur, Benguet, Nueva Vizcaya, Ifugao, Cagayan, Kalinga-Apayao, Isabela, and Batanes for their assistance in arranging our field trips.

And to the administrators and teachers of the many schools we visited for their kind hospitality and assistance in making our research successful.

I especially want to thank:

Professor Isidore Dyen for his infinite patience and extensive support--moral and financial--for this project;

The Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa and its staff for providing for the publication of this data;

Dr. Shigeru Tsuchida, my colleague formerly in New Haven, and now in Tokyo, for many helpful suggestions;

Dr. Fe Aldave-Yap of the Institute of National Language for her assistance in finding informants; and

Bendeth for so many things, but most of all, for being there.



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INTRODUCTION

The data presented in this study was gathered during a series of field trips in the Northern Philippines between December 1974 and September 1975. It was my original plan, and is still my plan, to use this data as a basis for a monograph dealing with the subgrouping of the Northern Philippine languages and the reconstruction of features in their shared protolanguage. At this time I have been given the opportunity to publish this data before I have had a chance to analyze it thoroughly or to compare it with other studies and to draw extensive conclusions. Because this data should be of value to many linguists other than myself who are engaged in descriptive and comparative studies, I have decided to go ahead with the publication and to defer final conclusions to a later date.

This study was intended to include representative languages from the entire area of the Philippines to the north of the Tagalog language area in Central Luzon. Data was collected from twenty-four speech varieties, including all of the lowland languages and a number of upland dialects. The following list indicates the places from which data was collected, together with the designation and abbreviation by which the speech varieties of the respective locations are referred to in this book.

Santo Tomas, Pampanga: Kapampangan (KPM)
Botolan, Zambales: Botolan (BOT)
Santa Cruz, Zambales: Sambal (SBL)
Bolinao, Pangasinan: Bolinao (BOL)
Binmaley, Pangasinan: Pangasinan (PNG)
Tublay, Benguet: Inibaloi (INB)
Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya: Isinai (ISI)
Kiangang, Ifugao: Ifugao (IFG)
Kibungan, Benguet: Kankanaey-S: (KNK)
Bontoc, Mountain: Kankanaey-N (KNK)
Luba, Abra: Luba (LUB)
Tabuk, Kalinga-Apayao: Kalinga (KAL)
Manabo, Abra: Manabo (MAN)
Peñarrubia, Abra: Itneg (ITG)
Caoayan, Ilocos Sur: Ilocano (ILK)
Kabugao, Kalinga-Apayao: Isneg (ISG)
Rizal, Cagayan: Malaweg (MAL)
Tuao, Cagayan: Itawit (ITA)
Tuguegarao, Cagayan: Ibanag-T (IBG)
Pamplona, Cagayan: Ibanag-P (IBG)
Echague, Isabela: Yogad (YOG)
Angadanan, Isabela: Gaddang-A (GAD)
Bagabag, Nueva Vizcaya: Gaddang-B (GAD)
Mahatao, Batanes: Ivatan (IVT)

In Abra we sampled three "dialects" of Itneg or Tingguian, only to find that they were distinct languages. What we found in Manabo is apparently a

dialect of Kalinga. The speech of Luba is a Kankanaey-Bontoc type of language or dialect. The speech of Pefarrubia appears most similar to the Binongan Itneg described in Reid, Philippine Minor Languages (Honolulu, 1971), and is the one I have designated as 'Itneg' in this book.

For Northern Kankanaey and Ibanag-Pamplona, data was collected from informants residing in Manila, and working at the Institute of National Language. For Southern Kankanaey our primary informant was a teacher from Kibungan teaching in Tublay, Benguet. In all other cases materials were gathered during visits of two or three days to the towns mentioned. The visits were arranged through the Department of Education and Culture, and public schools served as our hosts and source of informants. In most cases informants were public school teachers who speak English and/or Tagalog in addition to their native language. Depending on the particular situation and desires of the informants, wordlists were either taken down orally from the informants or completed by them and subsequently tape-recorded. In nearly every case (1) the wordlists were completed by two or more informants working together; (2) difficult items were checked by the informants with older speakers; (3) the responses were subsequently rechecked by other teachers.

DATA COLLECTED

In constructing a questionnaire for this study, I was guided by several criteria:

- (1) I wanted items which would provide a maximum amount of information about cognation and comparative phonology.
- (2) Insofar as possible I tried to include only items with unambiguous meanings, such that informants would have minimal difficulty in responding.
- (3) I tried to include items from other wordlists which have been published previously, in particular the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) list which was used in Reid's Philippine Minor Languages and Fe Aldave-Yap's Comparative Vocabulary of Philippine Languages (in preparation).

Five wordlists of approximately one hundred items each were constructed. List One is based on the Swadesh 100-word list. A few meanings have been altered to fit the Philippine setting. List Two contains 101 additional meanings drawn from the Swadesh 200-word list. List Three contains additional meanings judged to be of high frequency in the Philippine biological and cultural setting. List Four contains additional meanings judged to be of high frequency without particular reference to the Philippines. List Five contains additional meanings judged to be of phonological interest, either because a reconstruction has been made for a particular meaning, or because the Tagalog form contains a problematic phoneme. An additional list, List Six, was drawn up primarily to incorporate meanings from the SIL list not included in the first five lists. These six lists are shown beginning on page 24. Numbers in parentheses indicate the maps, or tables, on which the responses can be found.

The six lists were combined into a single semantically-ordered wordlist, which constituted the major part of my questionnaire. The maps in this book are arranged in the same order. This order is shown, beginning on page 30.

During one field trip we used a different questionnaire, with the result that a number of items in Ibanag-T, Kalinga, and Isneg were not collected. Otherwise missing entries on the maps indicate either (1) that the particular terms do not occur in a particular place, such as sea-oriented meanings in a mountain community, or (2) that the informant could not recall the particular terms.

The questionnaire also contained a number of items related to restricted-class morphemes, such as pronouns and interrogatives. In addition, we attempted to obtain translations of written Tagalog texts which would provide some basic information about the syntax of the various speech varieties. For this purpose, we used Tagalog comic books, these being judged to contain relatively simple and easy to translate sentences in fairly clearly defined situations. On our first trips we asked the informants to translate directly from the Tagalog text. Later it proved advisable to add an English translation because teachers in some areas experienced difficulty with the Tagalog. We carried a set of comics which included about sixty different stories; informants were allowed to select the stories that they would translate. We tried to get at least five translations for each speech variety. In a few cases time limitations and other considerations made this impossible. In other cases we obtained many more than our quota. In each place a sampling of the translations were tape-recorded.

THE MAPS

The responses to our wordlist have been recorded on the maps which constitute the bulk of this book. On each map is indicated an approximate outline of the coastline of Northern Luzon from the vicinity of the Pampanga-Tarlac boundary northward. The approximate locations of the twenty-four towns from which data was collected are indicated by three-letter abbreviations. For the sake of making the maps easier to read, and to facilitate the drawing of isoglosses, the locations of some towns have been distorted to put more distance between them. The actual locations of the towns in question are indicated on Map 0, with the exception of Mahatao, Batanes, which lies more than two hundred kilometers north of Pamplona.

Insofar as possible the entries are transcribed in terms of the respective phonological systems (see Phonology, below). With the exception of some adjectives, the Tagalog entries on the wordlist were unaffixed roots. In the majority of cases, the responses for verbal entries were affixed forms. These are the forms shown on the maps. As a general rule, the extraction of roots from inflected forms tends to be a lengthy and exhausting process both for the linguist and for the informants. It was not considered a worthwhile process, even though the affixed forms frequently involve morphophonemic alteration of the roots. In any case, the affixed forms provide some information about verbal inflections in the various speech varieties.

Two types of isoglosses have been drawn on the maps. In theory, solid-line isoglosses are intended to separate those forms which cannot be or are highly unlikely to be cognate, and conversely to group together those forms which are likely to be cognates. Broken-line isoglosses are intended to separate those forms which bear striking similarity to each other, but which contain some irregularity which requires explanation, such as metathesis or phonemes for which there is no regular phonological correspondence. Frequently, in actual practice, the occurring forms do not readily submit to

this simple two-step division. In any case solid-line isoglosses should be taken to represent greater differences than broken-line isoglosses on the same map.

It should be noted that I drew these isoglosses in great haste. Although the resultant groupings of forms reflect my knowledge of comparative Austronesian phonology and my observation of recurring phonological correspondences between the various speech varieties, they are not the result of a rigorous comparison.

For purposes of comparison, the corresponding forms from Tagalog (TAG), Cebuano (CEB), Bikol (BKL), and Malay (MAL) are listed at the bottom of each map. If the Bikol forms in Legazpi City (L) and Naga City (N) are different, both forms are listed. My basic source for Tagalog and Cebuano forms is Jose Villa Panganiban, Diksyunaryo-Tesaurus Pilipino-Ingles (Quezon City, 1972), as corrected by Tagalog and Cebuano speakers residing in Manila. My basic source for Bikol is my wife, supplemented by my research in connection with my dissertation, The Dialects of the Bikol Area (Yale University, 1974). For Malay, I used R. O. Winstedt, An English-Malay Dictionary, and R. J. Wilkinson, Malay-English Dictionary.

Reconstructed forms which appear to be the origin of forms appearing on the maps are also listed at the bottom of the maps involved. Those marked PAN are Isidore Dyen's reconstructions for Proto-Austronesian as listed in Dyen and McFarland, Proto-Austronesian Etyma (mimeograph, New Haven, 1971). Reconstructions marked PHN are taken from Otto Dempwolff, Vergleichende Lautlehre des Austronesischen Wortschatzes, Vol. 3: Austronesisches Wortverzeichnis (Berlin, 1938). These reconstructions are based on cognate sets restricted to Western Austronesian languages, and are thus designated as Proto-Hesperonesian (PHN).

PHONOLOGY

Two or three days is much too short a time in which to make a complete phonological analysis of a speech variety. Inibaloi gave us particular problems; I still haven't heard all of the phonemic contrasts in that language. Nonetheless I have transcribed the elicited responses to the best of my ability, utilizing the following symbols.

a - low, central vowel (see e below).

b - voiced, bilabial stop. In Isinai intervocalic /b/ is a voiced bilabial fricative.

c - voiceless, apical affricate.

d - voiced, apical stop (see note on Ifugao below).

e - mid, front vowel. This symbol is used only for speech varieties in which /e/ is in contrast with /i/.

e - mid, central vowel. This symbol is used only for the Northern Cordilleran languages (Gaddang, Yogad, Ibanag, Itawit, Malaweg, Isneg), that is, those languages which exhibit neutralization between /a/ and /e/. In all of these languages /a/ and /e/ are in contrast in the final syllable of a word of which the penultimate vowel is not long. For example Ibanag-P quran 'rain'; ngifen 'tooth'. In most of these languages (except Itawit) these two vowels are apparently in contrast in the last syllable of a word,

regardless of whether the penultimate vowel is long or short. In the environment CV there is no contrast in any of these languages. For other environments the situation is unclear. For a number of reasons, not least the ease of typing, my transcriptions have only a in the environment CV. In all other environments, either a or e has been transcribed, depending on my perception of the elicited pronunciation.

f - voiceless, labio-dental fricative.

g - voiced velar stop. In Ibanag /g/ preceding pause is voiceless.

h - voiceless, glottal fricative.

i - high, front vowel or front vowel. In speech varieties with only one front vowel, this vowel is represented by the symbol i.

ï - back, unrounded vowel.

j - voiced, apical affricate.

k - voiceless, velar stop. In Inibaloi there are two voiceless stops articulated with the back of the tongue, one velar and one palatal. I follow Reid in transcribing the back phoneme as k, and the palatal phoneme as k.

l - voiced lateral (see note on Ifugao below).

l̥ - palatalized lateral, found in Kalinga and Manabo.

m - bilabial nasal.

n - apical nasal (see ng below, and note on Ifugao below).

ng - velar nasal.

n-g - indicates a sequence of /n/ followed by /g/.

ñ - palatal nasal.

o - mid, back, rounded vowel. This symbol is used only for those speech varieties in which /o/ is in contrast with /u/.

p - voiceless, bilabial stop.

q - glottal stop. I have followed Yamada (as in Reid, PML) in transcribing a final glottal stop in Ivatan. However, this glottal stop appears to be a prosodic phrasal feature (vowels apparently do not occur immediately preceding pause), rather than a distinctive phoneme.

r - apical flap.

s - voiceless, apical fricative (see note on Ifugao below).

š - voiceless, alveolar, "groove" fricative = \int .

t - voiceless, apical stop (see note on Ifugao below).

u - high, back, rounded vowel or back, rounded vowel. In speech varieties with only one back, rounded vowel, this vowel is represented by the symbol u.

v - voiced, labio-dental fricative.

w - back glide.

y - front glide.

z - voiced, apical fricative.

: - vowel length.

In Ifugao (Kiangan) all apical consonants (t, d, n, s, l) are retroflex.

For Malay, I have followed the spelling found in Winstedt and Wilkinson, except for the addition of initial glottal stop (q) and the use of e for ē.

Dyen's reconstructions are transcribed as they appear in Proto-Austronesian Etyma, except that I have used rg for ŋ. Dempwolff's reconstructions are transcribed as they appear with the following exceptions: e for ə, g for ɣ, rg for ŋ, and l for ʎ. The most important regular correspondences between Dyen's and Dempwolff's transcriptions are the following:

Dyen	Dempwolff
c	k
D	ɖ
e	e (ə)
j	g
n	ŋ
r	l
R	g (ɣ)
s	t
T	t
w	v
y	j
z, Z	d

RESTRICTED-CLASS MORPHEMES

All of the lexical items displayed on maps belong to one or more of the three large open syntactic classes found in all Philippine languages: nouns, verbs, adjectives. In addition, a limited amount of data was obtained about restricted-class morphemes, such as pronouns, particles, etc. It seemed more useful to present this data in tabular form rather than on maps; it is presented in Tables 1-12 which follow this discussion. Lines have been drawn on the tables to make them easier to read; these lines correspond to the most clearly established subgrouping boundaries.

It was, of course, impossible to make even a cursory syntactic analysis of the various speech varieties on the basis of the material gathered. What we did in effect was to start with Tagalog syntax and (1) try to discover, both through direct elicitation and through translations of the comics, what words and constructions were offered as translations for particular restricted-class morphemes and constructions in Tagalog, and (2) where more than one translation was elicited for a given item, to try to discover the difference between them.

The terminology used in the tables is terminology which I have developed in my A Provisional Classification of Tagalog Verbs (Tokyo, 1977) and in my dissertation. In most cases this terminology is in agreement with that found in Schachter and Otnes, Tagalog Reference Grammar (Berkeley, 1972). The following notes are offered as a brief explanation of the terminology used. Unless otherwise stated, examples are from Tagalog.

Table 1. Personal Pronouns and PRE Articles. Personal pronouns are reference expressions which provide reference information on the basis of the speaker-addressee relationship. Personal reference expressions (PRE) are constructions consisting of a PRE article and a morpheme taken to be

the name of a person or personified being. Personal pronouns are distinguished on the basis of person and case; PRE articles, on the basis of number and case. The symbols in the first column of these tables indicate person and/or number, as follows:

- 1 - 'I' (refers to the speaker)
- 2 - 'you (sg)' (refers to the addressee)
- 3 - 'he, she' (refers to a single person who is neither the speaker nor the addressee)
- 1+2 - 'we (dual)' (refers to a group of two persons consisting of the speaker and the addressee)
- 1+2+ - 'we (incl)' (refers to a group of three or more persons including both the speaker and the addressee)
- 1+3+ - 'we (excl)' (refers to a group of two or more persons including the speaker, but not the addressee)
- 2+3+ - 'you (pl)' (refers to a group of two or more persons including the addressee, but not the speaker)
- 3+3+ - 'they' (refers to a group of two or more persons including neither the speaker nor the addressee)
- PR-s - singular PRE (refers to the person so named)
- PR-p - plural PRE (refers to a group of two or more persons including the person named)

The remaining five columns indicate the various forms distinguished on the basis of case and/or sentence position.

NOM. I and NOM. II. The nominative form of a reference expression is that form which occurs as sentence topic. In the case of personal pronouns an additional formal distinction is made in all of the speech varieties studied based on sentence position. In Tagalog this distinction applies only to the second person singular pronoun. NOM. I indicates those forms whose distribution includes the sentence initial position, as in ay sentences, co-referential sentences and single-word sentences. For example: Ikaw ay maganda. "(As for you) you are pretty." Ikaw ang maganda. "You are the one who is pretty." Ikaw. "It's you." NOM. II forms occur in the enclitic position following a predicator or certain other words such as the negator hindiq. For example: Maganda ka. "You are pretty." Hindi: ka maganda. "You are not pretty."

GENITIVE. These are the forms which occur as actor complements. For example: Pa:yong ko ito. "This is my umbrella." Binili ko ito. "I bought this." Where two forms are listed, the first is post-consonantal; the second, post-vocalic. The genitive pronouns in Gaddang and Yogad undergo extensive morphophonemic changes which we have been unable to indicate here. In none of the speech varieties did we find a distinction between the actor complement in a nominal predicate (pa:yong ko) and that in a verbal predicate (binili ko).

OBLIQUE. These are the forms which occur as object complements and directional complements. For example: qang pumatay sa kanya 'the one who killed him' (object complement); qang nagbigay nang pe:ra sa kanya 'the one who gave money to him' (directional complement). In none of the speech varieties studied did we observe a formal distinction between personal pronouns or PRE as object complements and as directional complements.

POSSESSIVE. These are the forms which occur as a complete predicate indicating possession. For example: (q)A:kin qito. "This is mine." Of the speech varieties studied, only in Kapampangan did we find possessive pronominal forms used attributively. For example: qing kare:lang bale = TAG qang kanilang ba:hay 'their house'.

The symbol C at the beginning of forms in this and subsequent tables indicates the doubling of the final consonant of the preceding word.

Table 2: Basic Deictic Pronouns. Deictic pronouns are reference expressions which give reference information in terms of spatial relationship to the speaker and/or addressee. Deictic pronouns are difficult to compare because different speech varieties differ with respect to (1) the number and type of spatial distinctions made, (2) the manner of marking case, (3) formal distinctions based on sentence position, number, and time reference. The forms listed in Table 2 are those which correspond to the Tagalog nominative and oblique deictic forms. The first three columns indicate the forms which would occur as the initial word in an ay sentence or a co-referential sentence. For example: (q)Ito ang libro ko. "This is my book."

THIS. The forms in this column were offered in translation for Tagalog qito, which refers to someone or something close to the speaker.

THAT I. The forms in this column were offered in translation for Tagalog qiyán, which refers to someone or something close to the addressee.

THAT II. The forms in this column were offered in translation for Tagalog qiyon, which refers to someone or something close to neither the speaker nor the addressee.

The forms listed in the last three columns are those which occur as one-word answers to questions corresponding to Tagalog saqan? 'where?' The distinction among HERE, THERE I, and THERE II parallels the distinction among THIS, THAT I, and THAT II.

Table 3. Basic CRE Articles and Linkers. Common reference expressions (CRE) are constructions consisting of a CRE article and a predicate, and in the majority of cases refer to someone or something to which the predicate applies. For example: qang ba:hay 'the house' (that which is a house); qang binili ko 'that which I bought'. CRE articles exhibit even greater diversity than do deictic pronouns. The forms listed are those most frequently offered in translation of Tagalog articles in CRE which were respectively topic, actor, object, and directional complements.

In addition to the forms listed a number of additional articles were observed in all of the speech varieties studied. These forms indicate distinctions based on number, definiteness and sentence position.

In most speech varieties the plural forms are derived from third person plural pronouns. A few, such as Kapampangan, have distinctive forms. For example: qing bale 'the house'; ding bale 'the houses'. Many of the speech varieties inflect nouns (and some other word classes) for plurality. For example: ILK ti balay 'the house'; dagiti balbalay 'the houses'.

Various degrees of definiteness are indicated in a variety of ways. The primary ways observed were: (1) pronominal redundancy, exhibited to the fullest extent in Bolinao, Kapampangan, and Ivatan, but appearing

sporadically throughout the area; (2) distinctive articles, frequently derived from deictic pronouns, as in the Central Cordilleran languages, such as Kalinga and Kankanaey; (3) the addition of an emphatic particle at the end of the CRE; such constructions are most fully developed in Isinai, but were also observed in the Northern Cordilleran group and elsewhere.

In Pangasinan, Bolinao, Sambal, and Botolan a positional distinction is made corresponding to the NOM. I-NOM. II distinction discussed above.

LINKER. These are morphemes occurring in a number of environments, the most notable of which is the attributive construction combining a noun and another predicate. For example: malaking ba:hay or ba:hay na malaki 'big house'. Where two forms are listed, the first is post-consonantal; the second, post-vocalic.

Table 4. Numerals. The forms listed are the numerals which would be used in counting--one, two, three, etc.

Table 5. Major Interrogatives. The forms listed are those which translate the Tagalog interrogatives. In the case of when, the forms listed are those inquiring about a future time; a number of the speech varieties make a past-future distinction.

Table 6. Negators. Corresponding to the single Tagalog negator hindiq the speech varieties studied displayed a number of distinctions. The primary distinction was that between a negator for nouns and adjectives and a different negator for verbs. In a few cases a distinction is also made between future and past verbs and between nouns and adjectives. In three speech varieties a distinctive negator occurred in conjunction with an enclitic pronoun. For example: ILK Saqan a napintas ni Maria. "Maria is not pretty." Di ka napintas. "You are not pretty." In Ivatan, and only in Ivatan, the negator (ava) follows the predicator negated.

Table 7. Existentials. The forms listed correspond to the Tagalog existentials mayruqon 'to exist, to have' (POSITIVE) and walaq 'not have, not exist' (NEGATIVE). Also listed are (1) the marker of the complement which refers to the entity which exists or is possessed (OWNED), and (2) the case of the possessor (OWNER). For example: Mayruqon qako-ng bigas. "I have rice." Bigas 'rice', the "owned" is marked with the particle -ng. The "owner", qako, is a topic complement. In the three cases marked '(encl)', a pronominal possessor occurs in the enclitic position immediately following the existential. Otherwise actor complements are always components of the "possessed" complement.

Table 8. Major Modals. Modals are morphemes which regularly occur in modal sentences; that is, sentences in which one of the variables is an abstract predicate. For example: Gusto kong qumuwiq. "I want to go home."

Table 9. Major Enclitic Particles. Enclitic particles are morphemes which regularly occur in the enclitic position, immediately following a predicator or certain other words such as the negator hindiq, and which modify the meaning of the sentence in a relatively minor way. For example: Mataba: ka. "You're fat." Mataba: ka na. "You're fat already." (You've gotten fat.) Hindi: ka na matabaq. "You're not fat anymore." The four enclitics listed are those which occurred with relatively high frequency and consistency in the text translations. Where two forms are listed for 'already', the first is post-consonantal; the second, post-vocalic.

Table 10. Major Conjunctions. Conjunctions are particles which indicate a particular relationship between two or more clauses in a sentence. The three conjunctions listed are those which occurred with relatively high frequency and consistency in the text translations.

Table 11. Major Locative Relators. A locative relator is a noun which occurs regularly in a locative expression which contains an actor complement. For example: sa luqob nang ba:hay 'inside the house'.

Table 12. Major Temporal Relators. A temporal relator is a word which indicates a time relative to the time of the utterance. In Tagalog these words also enter into construction with other temporal morphemes indicating parts of the day. For example: kani:na-ng uma:ga 'this morning' (earlier today in the morning); bu:kas na ha:pon 'tomorrow afternoon.'

1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS AND PRE ARTICLES

IVATAN Mahatao, Batanes					
	NOM. I	NOM. II	GENITIVE	OBLIQUE	POSSESSIVE
1	yakin	qaku	ku	dyakin	dyakin
2	qi:mu	ka	mu	dimu	dimu
3	siya	siya	na	diya	diraqna
1+2	yatin	ta	ta	dyatin	dyatin
1+2+	yatin	ta	ta	dyatin	dyatin
1+3+	yamin	kami	namin	dyamin	dyamin
2+3+	qinyu	kamu	nyu	dinyu	dinyu
3+3+	sira	sira/sa	da	dira	diraqda
PR-s	si NAME	si NAME	ni NAME	di NAME	da NAME
PR-p	sa NAME	sa NAME	da NAME	da NAME	diraqda N.

GADDANG Bagabag, Nueva Vizcaya					
	NOM. I	NOM. II	GENITIVE	OBLIQUE	POSSESSIVE
1	qikkanak	Cak	ku/-k	sikwak	qekkwak
2	qikka	ka	mu/-m	sikwam	qekkwam
3	beggina	∅	na	sikwana	qekkwana
1+2	qikkane:ta	Ce:ta	ta	sikwata	qekkwata
1+23	qikkane:tam	Ce:tam	tam	sikwatam	qekkwatam
1+3+	qikkami	kami	mi	sikwami	qekkwami
2+3+	qikkayu	kayu	dyaw	sikwayu	qekkwayu
3+3+	qira	qira	da	sikwara	qekkwara
PR-s	qi NAME	qi NAME	qi NAME	ki NAME	qekkwa qi N.
PR-p	qiran da N.	qiran da N.	da NAME	sikwara NAME	qekkwara N.

GADDANG Angadanan, Isabela					
	NOM. I	NOM. II	GENITIVE	OBLIQUE	POSSESSIVE
1	qikkanak	Cak	ku/-k	sikwak	qekkwak
2	qikka	ka	mu/-m	sikwam	qekkwam
3	beggina	∅	na	sikwana	qekkwana
1+2	qikkane:ta	Ce:ta	ta	sikwata	qekkwata
1+2+	qikkane:tem	Ce:tem	tem	sikwatam	qekkwatam
1+3+	qikkami	kami	mi	sikwami	qekkwami
2+3+	qikkayu	kayu	dyaw	sikwayu	qekkwayu
3+3+	qira	qira	da	sikwara	qekkwara
PR-s	qi NAME	qi NAME	qi NAME	siko NAME	qekkwa qi N.
PR-p	da NAME	da NAME	da NAME	sikwa:ra NAME	qekkwa:ra N.

YOGAD Echague, Isabela					
	NOM. I	NOM. II	GENITIVE	OBLIQUE	POSSESSIVE
1	sikan	kan	ku	nikan	qakunan
2	sika	ka	mu/-m	nika	qakum
3	beggina	beggina	na	takuna	qakuna
1+2	sikita	kita	ta	nikita	qakuta
1+2+	sikitam	kitam	tam	nikitam	qakutam
1+3+	sikami	kami	mi	nikami	qakumi
2+3+	sikam	kam	maw	nikam	qakumaw
3+3+	sira	sira	da	takura	qakura
PR-s	si NAME	si NAME	ni NAME	takuni NAME	qakuni NAME
PR-p	da NAME	da NAME	da NAME	takuda NAME	qakuda NAME

PERSONAL PRONOUNS AND PRE ARTICLES

IBANAG Pamplona, Cagayan				
	NOM. I	NOM. II	GENITIVE	OBLIQUE
1	soq	Ceq	ku/-q	nyoq
2	sikaw	ka	mu/-m	nikaw
3	ya:ya	ya:ya	na	sa
1+2	qitta	qitta	ta	nitta
1+2+	qittem	qittem	tem	nittem
1+3+	sikami	kami	mi	nikami
2+3+	sikamu	kamu	nu	nikamu
3+3+	qi:ra	qi:ra	da/ra	ni:ra
PR-s	si NAME	si NAME	ni NAME	ka:ni NAME
PR-p	da NAME	da NAME	da NAME	ka:ra NAME

IBANAG Tuguegarao, Cagayan				
	NOM. I	NOM. II	GENITIVE	OBLIQUE
1	sa:ken	ngaq	ku/-q	nya:ken
2	sikaw	ka	mu/-m	nikaw
3	yayya	∅	na	sa
1+2	sitta	qitta	ta	nitta
1+2+	sittem	qittem	tem	nittem
1+3+	sikami	kami	mi	nikami
2+3+	sikamu	kamu	nu	nikamu
3+3+	qira	qira	da	nira
PR-s	si NAME	si NAME	ni NAME	ka:ni NAME
PR-p	da NAME	da NAME	da NAME	ka:da NAME

ITAWIT Tuao, Cagayan				
	NOM. I	NOM. II	GENITIVE	OBLIQUE
1	ya:ken	ngak	ku/-k	kan ya:ken
2	qikaw	ka	mu/-m	kan qikaw
3	qiggina	qiggina	na	kan qiggina
1+2	qitta	ta	ta	kan qitta
1+2+	qitte:ra	te:ra	te:ra	kan qitte:ra
1+3+	qikami	kami	mi	kan qikami
2+3+	qikayu	kayu	nu	kan qikayu
3+3+	qira	da	da/ra	kan qira
PR-s	qi NAME	qi NAME	qi NAME	kan qi NAME
PR-p	qira NAME	qira NAME	da NAME	kan qira N.

MALAWEG Rizal, Cagayan				
	NOM. I	NOM. II	GENITIVE	OBLIQUE
1	qiyag	Caq	ku/-q	kियाq
2	qikaw	ka	mu/-m	kikaw
3	qaggi:na	qaggi:na	na	kaggi:na
1+2	qitta	ta	ta	kitta
1+2+	qittida	tida	tida	kittida
1+3+	qikami	kami	mi	kikami
2+3+	qikayu	kayu	nu	kikayu
3+3+	qaggi:da	da	da	kaggi:da
PR-s	ni NAME	ni NAME	ni NAME	kani NAME
PR-p	de NAME	de NAME	de NAME	kinde NAME

PERSONAL PRONOUNS AND PRE ARTICLES

ISNEG Kabugao, Kalinga-Apayao				
	NOM. I	NOM. II	GENITIVE	OBLIQUE
1	qiyag	qag	ku/-q	kियाq
2	qikaw	ka	mu/-m	kikaw
3	qagi:na	∅	na	kagi:na
1+2	daqta	ta	ta	kadaqta
1+2+	daqtanda	tada	tada	kadaqtada
1+3+	dakami	kami	mi	kadakami
2+3+	dakayu	kayu	nu	kadakayu
3+3+	qagi:da	da	da	kagi:da
PR-s	ti NAME	ti NAME	ne NAME	ke NAME
PR-p	de NAME	de NAME	de NAME	kade NAME

ILOCANO Caoayan, Ilocos Sur				
	NOM. I	NOM. II	GENITIVE	OBLIQUE
1	syak	qak	ku/-k	kanyak
2	sika	ka	mu/-m	kenka
3	qisu	∅	na	kanya:na
1+2	sita	ta	ta	kadata
1+2+	datayu	tayu	tayu	kadatayu
1+3+	dakami	kami	mi	kadakami
2+3+	dakayu	kayu	yu	kadakayu
3+3+	qisu:da	da	da	kanya:da
PR-s	ni NAME	ni NAME	ni NAME	ken ni NAME
PR-p	da NAME	da NAME	da NAME	kada NAME

ITNEG Peñarrubia, Abra				
	NOM. I	NOM. II	GENITIVE	OBLIQUE
1	dya:kān	qak	ku/-k	dya:kān
2	dika	ka	nu/-m	dika
3	dubli:na	∅	na	dubli:na
1+2	dita	ta	ta	dita
1+2+	ditayu	tayu	tayu	ditayu
1+3+	dikami	kami	mi	dikami
2+3+	dikayu	kayu	yu	dikayu
3+3+	dayda	da	da	kadayda
PR-s	si NAME	si NAME	ni NAME	kan NAME
PR-p	da NAME	da NAME	da NAME	kada NAME

MANABO Manabo, Abra				
	NOM. I	NOM. II	GENITIVE	OBLIQUE
1	sa:kon	qak	ku/-k	kan sa:kon
2	sika	ka	nu/-m	kan sika
3	siya	siya	na	kan siya
1+2	dita	ta	ta	kan dita
1+2+	ditakay	takay	takay	kan ditakay
1+3+	dakam	kam	mi	kan dakam
2+3+	dakay	kay	yu	kan dakay
3+3+	qida	da	da	kanida
PR-s	si NAME	si NAME	ni NAME	kan NAME
PR-p	da NAME	da NAME	da NAME	kanda NAME

PERSONAL PRONOUNS AND PRE ARTICLES

		KALINGA Tabuk, Kalinga-Apayao			
	NOM. I	NOM. II	GENITIVE	OBLIQUE	POSSESSIVE
1	sa:kon	qak	ku/-k	kan sa:kon	kwak
2	si:ka	ka	nu/-m	kan si:ka	kwam
3	siya	siya	na	kan siya	kwa:na
1+2	dita	ta	ta	kan dita	kwa:ta
1+2+	ditaku	taku	taku	kan ditaku	kwa:taku
1+3+	dikami	kami	mi	kan dikami	kwa:mi
2+3+	dikayu	kayu	yu	kan dikayu	kwa:yu
3+3+	dida	da	da	kan dida	kwa:da
PR-s	si NAME	si NAME	Ø/-n NAME	kan NAME	kwan NAME
PR-p	da NAME	da NAME	da NAME	kanda NAME	kwanda NAME

		LUBA Luba, Abra			
	NOM. I	NOM. II	GENITIVE	OBLIQUE	POSSESSIVE
1	sakqin	qak	ku/-k	kin sakqin	kwak
2	sikqa	ka	mu/-m	kin sikqa	kwam
3	siya	siya	na	kin siya	kwa:na
1+2	daqita	ta	ta	kin daqita	kwa:ta
1+2+	dataku	taku	taku	kin dataku	kwa:taku
1+3+	dakami	kami	mi	kin dakami	kwa:mi
2+3+	dakayu	kayu	yu	kin dakayu	kwa:yu
3+3+	daqida	da	da	kin daqida	kwa:da
PR-s	si NAME	si NAME	ni NAME	kin NAME	kwan ni N.
PR-p	da NAME	da NAME	da NAME	kinda NAME	kwan da N.

		KANKANAAY Bontoc, Mountain			
	NOM. I	NOM. II	GENITIVE	OBLIQUE	POSSESSIVE
1	sakqin	qak	ku/-k	kin sakqin	kwak
2	sikqa	ka	mu/-m	kin sikqa	kwam
3	siya	siya	na	kin siya	kwa:na
1+2	daqita	ta	ta	kin daqita	kwa:ta
1+2+	dataku	taku	taku	kin dataku	kwa:taku
1+3+	dakami	kami	mi	kin dakami	kwa:mi
2+3+	dakayu	kayu	yu	kin dakayu	kwa:yu
3+3+	daqida	da	da	kin daqida	kwa:da
PR-s	si NAME	si NAME	Ø/-n NAME	kin NAME	kwan NAME
PR-p	da NAME	da NAME	da NAME	kinda NAME	kwanda NAME

		KANKANAAY Kibungan, Benguet			
	NOM. I	NOM. II	GENITIVE	OBLIQUE	POSSESSIVE
1	sakqin	Cak	ku/-k	qin sakqin	qukak
2	sikqa	ka	mu/-m	qin sikqa	qukam
3	sisqiya	sisqiya	na	qin sisqiya	quka:na
1+2	daqita	ta	ta	qin daqita	quka:ta
1+2+	dataku	taku	taku	qin dataku	quka:taku
1+3+	dakami	kami	mi	qin dakami	quka:mi
2+3+	dakayu	kayu	yu	qin dakayu	quka:yu
3+3+	daqida	da	da	qin daqida	quka:da
PR-s	si NAME	si NAME	ni NAME	qin NAME	qukan NAME
PR-p	da NAME	da NAME	da NAME	qinda NAME	qukanda NAME

PERSONAL PRONOUNS AND PRE ARTICLES

		IFUGAO Kiangon, Ifugao		
	NOM. I	NOM. II	GENITIVE	OBLIQUE
1	haqqon	Cak	ku/-k	ke haqqoy
2	heqqa	ka	mu/-m	ke heqqa
3	hiya	Ø	na	ke hiya
1+2	di:ta	ta	ta	ke di:ta
1+2+	ditaku	taku	taku	ke ditaku
1+3+	dakami	kami	mi	ke dakami
2+3+	dakayu	kayu	yu	ke dakayu
3+3+	di:da	da	da	ke di:da
PR-s	hi NAME	hi NAME	Ø NAME	ke NAME
PR-p	da NAME	da NAME	da NAME	keda NAME

		ISINAI Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya			
	NOM. I	NOM. II	GENITIVE	OBLIQUE	POSSESSIVE
1	taqon	Caq	qu/-q	qitaqon	tonaq
2	siqa	qa	mu/-m	qisiqa	tonam
3	siya	Ø	na	qisiya	tona:na
1+2	dita	ta	ta	qirita	tona:ta
1+2+	ditaqu	taqu	taqu	qiritaqu	tona:taqu
1+3+	daqmi	qami	mi	qiraqmi	tona:mi
2+3+	daqyu	qayu	yu	qiraqyu	tona:yu
3+3+	di:ra	da	da/ra	qirira	tona:ra
PR-s	si NAME	si NAME	qan NAME	qi NAME	tonan NAME
PR-p	da NAME	da NAME	da NAME	qirira NAME	tona:da NAME

		INIBALOI Tublay, Benguet			
	NOM. I	NOM. II	GENITIVE	OBLIQUE	POSSESSIVE
1	siqkaq	Caq	ku/-k	sun siqkaq	manku
2	siqkam	ka	mu/-m	sun siqkam	manmu
3	siqka:tu	Ø	tu	sun siqka:tu	mantu
1+2	siqkata	ki:ta	ta	sun siqkata	manta
1+2+	siqkatayu	ki:taju	tayu	sun siqkatayu	mantayu
1+3+	siqkami	kami	mi	sun siqkami	manmi
2+3+	siqkayu	kayu	ju/yu	sun siqkayu	manju
3+3+	siqkara	qi:ra	sa/ra	sun siqkara	manša
PR-s	si NAME	si NAME	nin NAME	sunin NAME	manin NAME
PR-p	siqkaran N.	qi:ras NAME	qirin NAME	sunin qira N.	man qirin N.

		PANGASINAN Binmaley, Pangasinan			
	NOM. I	NOM. II	GENITIVE	OBLIQUE	POSSESSIVE
1	syak	qak	ku/-k	qid syak	kiinku
2	sika	ka	mu/-m	qid sika	kiinmu
3	sikatu	Ø	tu	qid sikatu	kiintu
1+2	sikata	ta	ta	qid sikata	kiinta
1+2+	sikatayu	tayu	tayu	qid sikatayu	kiintayu
1+3+	sikami	kami	mi	qid sikami	kiinmi
2+3+	sikayu	kayu	kayu	qid sikayu	kiinyu
3+3+	sikara	qira	da	qid sikara	kiinda
PR-s	si NAME	si NAME	nin NAME	qid si NAME	kiin: nin NAME
PR-p	sikara di N.	qira di N.	di NAME	kiindi NAME	kiindadi N.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS AND PRE ARTICLES

BOLINAO

Bolinao, Pangasinan

	NOM. I	NOM. II	GENITIVE	OBLIQUE	POSSESSIVE
1	siqku	qaku	ku	kungku	qikungku
2	siqka	ka	mu	ku:mu	qiku:mu
3	siya	ya	na	ku:na	qiku:na
1+2	siqta	qata	ta	kunta	qikunta
1+2+	siqtamu	qatamu	tamu	kuntamu	qikuntamu
1+3+	siqkami	kami	mi	ku:mi	qikunmi
2+3+	siqkamu	kamu	muyu	ku:muyu	qikunmuyu
3+3+	sira/sara	sira/sara	ra	kunra	qikunra
PR-s	si NAME	si NAME	ni NAME	ku:ni NAME	qiku:ni N.
PR-p	sara si NAME	sara si NAME	ra ni NAME	kunri NAME	qikunri N.

SAMBAL

Santa Cruz, Zambales

	NOM. I	NOM. II	GENITIVE	OBLIQUE	POSSESSIVE
1	hiku	qaku	ku	kunku	qikunku
2	hika	ka	mu	ku:mu	qikunmu
3	hiya	ya	na	ku:na	qiku:na
1+2	hita	ta	ta	kunta	qikunta
1+2+	hitamu	tamu	tamu	kuntamu	qikuntamu
1+3+	hikami	kami	mi	ku:mi	qikunmi
2+3+	hikamu	kamu	muyu	ku:muyu	qikunmuyu
3+3+	hila	hila	la	kunla	qikunla
PR-s	hi NAME	hi NAME	ni NAME	ku:ni NAME	qiku:ni N.
PR-p	hila ni NAME	hila ni NAME	la ni NAME	kunla ni NAME	qikunla ni N.

BOTOLAN

Botolan, Zambales

	NOM. I	NOM. II	GENITIVE	OBLIQUE	POSSESSIVE
1	hiku	qaku	ku	kungku	qikungku
2	hika	ka	mu	ku:mu	qikunmu
3	hiya	ya	na	ku:na	qikunna
1+2	hita	ta	ta	kunta	qikunta
1+2+	hita:mu	ta:mu	ta:mu	kunta:mu	qikunta:mu
1+3+	hikayi	kayi	na:wɪn	kunna:wɪn	qikunna:wɪn
2+3+	hikawu	kawu	muyu	ku:muyu	qikunmuyu
3+3+	hila	hila	la	kunla	qikunla
PR-s	hi NAME	hi NAME	ni NAME	ku:ni NAME	qikunni NAME
PR-p	hili NAME	hili NAME	nili NAME	ku:li NAME	qikunnili N.

KAPAMPANGAN

Santo Tomas, Pampanga

	NOM. I	NOM. II	GENITIVE	OBLIQUE	POSSESSIVE
1	qaku	ku	ku	ka:ku	ka:ku
2	qi:ka	ka	mu	ke:ka	ke:ka
3	qiya	ya	na	kaya	kaya
1+2	qikata	kata	ta	kekata	kekata
1+2+	qita:mu	ta:mu	ta	kekata:mu	kekata:mu
1+3+	qikami	kami	mi	kekami	kekami
2+3+	qikayu	kayu	yu	kekayu	kekayu
3+3+	qila	la	da/ra	kare:la	kare:la
PR-s	qi NAME	qi NAME	ning NAME	kang NAME	kang NAME
PR-p	di NAME	di NAME	dari NAME	kari NAME	kari NAME

PERSONAL PRONOUNS AND PRE ARTICLES

TAGALOG

	NOM. I	NOM. II	GENITIVE	OBLIQUE	POSSESSIVE
1	qako	qako	ko	sa qa:kin	qa:kin
2	qikaw	ka	mo	sa qiyo	qiyo
3	siya	siya	niya	sa kanya	kanya
1+2+	ta:yo	ta:yo	na:tin	sa qa:tin	qa:tin
1+3+	kami	kami	na:min	sa qa:min	qa:min
2+3+	kayo	kayo	ninyo	sa qinyo	qinyo
3+3+	sila	sila	nila	sa kanila	kanila
PR-s	si NAME	si NAME	ni NAME	kay NAME	kay NAME
PR-p	sina NAME	sina NAME	nina NAME	kina NAME	kina NAME

CEBUANO

	NOM. I	NOM. II	GENITIVE	OBLIQUE	POSSESSIVE
1	qaku	ku	na:kuq	(ka)na:kuq	qa:kuq
2	qikaw	ka	ni:mu	(ka)ni:mu	qi:mu
3	siya	siya	ni:ya	(ka)ni:ya	qi:ya
1+2+	kita	ta	na:tuq	(ka)na:tuq	qa:tuq
1+3+	kami	mi	na:muq	(ka)na:muq	qa:muq
2+3+	kamu	mu	ninyu	(ka)ninyu	qinyu
3+3+	sila	sila	ni:la	(ka)ni:la	qi:la
PR-s	si NAME	si NAME	ni NAME	kan NAME	kan NAME
PR-p	sila NAME	sila NAME	nila NAME	kanda NAME	kanda NAME

BIKOL

Legazpi City

	NOM. I	NOM. II	GENITIVE	OBLIQUE	POSSESSIVE
1	qaku	qaku	ku	sakuq	sakuq
2	qika	ka	mu	saqi:mu	saqi:mu
3	siya	siya	niya	saqi:ya	saqi:ya
1+2+	kita	kita	ta	satuq	satuq
1+3+	kami	kami	mi	samuq	samuq
2+3+	kamu	kamu	nindu	saqindu	saqindu
3+3+	sinda	sinda	ninda	saqinda	saqinda
PR-s	si NAME	si NAME	ni NAME	ki NAME	ki NAME
PR-p	sa NAME	sa NAME	na NAME	ka NAME	ka NAME

2. BASIC DEICTIC PRONOUNS

	THIS	THAT I	THAT II	HERE	THERE I	THERE II
IVATAN	ya	quri	nawnguriyaw	dyaya	dawri	dawnguriyaw
GADDANG-B	yaw	yan	qinay	sitaw	sitan	sinay
GADDANG-A	yaw	yan	qinay	sitaw	sitan	sinay
YOGAD	yaw	yi:na	yu:yi	saw	si:na	tu:yi
IBANAG-P	yaw	ya:tun	ya:ri	taw	ta:tun	ta:ri
IBANAG-T	yaw	ya:tun	yo:ri	taw	ta:tun	to:ri
ITAWIT	yaw	yan	tunay	kanyaw	kanyan	kattunay
MALAWEG	yaw	yan	nay	caw	can	kinay
ISNEG	qidi	yan	tuni	kiddi	kiyan	kitunni
ILOCANO	daytuy	dayta	daydiay	dituy	dita	didaiy
ITNEG	situwi	sita	sidiyi	kantuwi	kanta	kandiyi
MANABO	naqoy	natu	nasdi	sina	sinat	sidi
KALINGA	siyato	siyanat	siyadi	qutto	qutnatye	qutdiye
LUBA	sinina	sinisa	sinidi	sina	qassa	qasdi
KANKANAHEY-N	naqay	sa:na	diqiy	qisna	qissa	qisdi
KANKANAHEY-S	sinaqiy	sis:na	sidu:quy	si:na	qissa	qisdi
IFUGAO	tuwe	naqe	diye	hitu	hina	hidi
ISINAI	satiye	saniye	sadiye	sitye	sina	siriye
INIBALOI	qiyay	qitan	qiman	šiyay	šitan	šiman
PANGASINAN	qa:ya	qitan	qiman	diya	ditan	diman
BOLINAO	si:ti	si:qin	si:taw	qiti	qisin	qitaw
SAMBAL	qudti	qurin	qudtaw	qiti	qisun	qitaw
BOTOLAN	bayti	baqin	bayru	di	bahin	du
KAPAMPANGAN	qini	qiyay	qita	ke:ni	ken	ke:ta
TAGALOG	qito	qiyay	qiyon	di:to	diyan	doqon
CEBUANO	kiri/kini	kanaq	kadtu	diri/dinhi	dinhaq	didtu
BIKOL	qini	qiyay	qitu	digdi	diyan	duman

3. BASIC CRE ARTICLES AND LINKERS

	TOPIC	ACTOR	OBJECT	LOCATION	LINKER
IVATAN	qu	nu	su	du	a
GADDANG-B	yo	na	si	si	a
GADDANG-A	yo	na	si	si	a
YOGAD	yu	nu	tu	tu	ya
IBANAG-P	yeC	neC	teC	teC	nga
IBANAG-T	qiC	neC	teC	teC	Ca/nga
ITAWIT	ya	ya	kan	kan	nga
MALAWEG	ya	na	ka	ka	nga
ISNEG	ya	na	ka	ka	nga
ILOCANO	ti	ti	ti	ti	a/nga
ITNEG	ta	ta	kat	kat	a/nga
MANABO	na	na	si	si	ay
KALINGA	nat	nat	qut	qut	un
LUBA	nan	nan	qas	qas	ay
KANKANAHEY-N	nan	nan	qis	qis	ay/-y
KANKANAHEY-S	di	di	si	si	ay
IFUGAO	di	di	hi	hi	an/-n
ISINAI	di	di	si	si	an/-n
INIBALOI	qi	ni	ni	si	jin/-n
PANGASINAN	su	na	na	qid	ya/-n
BOLINAO	ya	nin	nin	sa	a/-n
SAMBAL	qa	nin	nin	ha	a/-n
BOTOLAN	ya	nin	nin	ha	ya/-n
KAPAMPANGAN	qing	ning	ø/-ng	king	a/-ng
TAGALOG	qang	nang	nang	sa	na/-ng
CEBUANO	qang	qug	qug	sa	nga/ng
BIKOL	qan	ki(L)/nin(N)	ki(L)/nin(N)	sa	na/-ng

4. NUMERALS

	ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR	FIVE	SIX	SEVEN
IVATAN	qasaq	dadwaq	tatduq	qapat	daddimaq	qanim	papituq
GADDANG-B	ta:ta	qaduwa	tellu	qeppat	li:ma	qennem	pi:tu
GADDANG-A	ta:ta	qadwa	tellu	qeppat	li:ma	qennem	pi:tu
YOGAD	tata	qeddu	tellu	qeppat	lima	qennem	pi:tu
IBANAG-P	tadday	duwa	tellu	qeppat	lima	qennem	pitu
IBANAG-T	tedday	duwa	tellu	qeppat	li:ma	qennem	pitu
ITAWIT	qisa	duwa	tellu	qeppat	lima	qennem	pitu
MALAWEG	qissa	du:wa	tellu	qeppat	lima	qennem	pitu
ISNEG	qisa	duwwa	tellu	qeppat	limma	qennem	pittu
ILOCANO	maysa	duwa	tallu	quppat	lima	qinnem	pitu
ITNEG	maysa	duwa	talulu	quppat	lima	qinim	pitu
MANABO	maysa	duwa	tuulu	qapat	lima	qanom	pitu
KALINGA	qosa	duwa	tuulu	qopat	lima	qonom	pitu
LUBA	qisang	duwa	talulu	quppat	lima	qinim	pitu
KANKANAHEY-N	qisa	duwa	tulu	qipap	lima	qinim	pitu
KANKANAHEY-S	qisa	duwa	tulu	qupap	lima	qinim	pitu
IFUGAO	qo:ha	du:wa	tu:lu	qopat	lima	qonom	pitu
ISINAI	qosaq	duwa	tiyu	qopat	lima	qonom	pitu
INIBALOI	sa:kay	suwa	tidu	qipap	di:ma	qinim	pitu
PANGASINAN	sakiy	duwa	talulu	qapat	lima	qanom	pitu
BOLINAO	sa:ya	ruwa	tulu	qaqpat	lima	qaqim	pitu
SAMBAL	qaqsa	luwa	tulu	qaqpat	lima	qaqnum	pitu
BOTOLAN	miha	luwa	tatlu	qa:pat	lima	qa:nim	pitu
KAPAMPANGAN	me:tung	qadwa	qatlu	qa:pat	lima	qa:nam	pitu
TAGALOG	qisa	dalawa	tatlo	qa:pat	lima	qa:nim	pito
CEBUANO	qusa	duha	tulu	qupap	lima	qunum	pitu
BIKOL	saruq	duwa	tulu	qapat	lima	qanum	pitu
MALAY	satu	dua	tiga	qempat	lima	qenam	tujuh
	EIGHT	NINE	TEN	100	1000		
IVATAN	wawahuq	sasyam	sapuhuq	qumyatus	sali:vuq		
GADDANG-B	wa:lu	qasyam	ta:fulu	ta:tut	ta:rifu		
GADDANG-A	wa:lu	siyam	ta:fulu	ta:tut	ta:rifu		
YOGAD	walu	siyam	ta:fulu	ta:gatut	ta:ribu		
IBANAG-P	walu	siyam	mafulu	magatuq	marivu		
IBANAG-T	walu	siyam	mafulu	magatuq	marivu		
ITAWIT	walu	siyam	mafu:lu	mahatut	mari:hu		
MALAWEG	walu	siyam	mapu:lu	magasut	mari:bu		
ISNEG	walu	siyam	mapu:lu	mahatut	mari:bu		
ILOCANO	walu	siyam	sangapu:lu	sangagasut	sangari:bu		
ITNEG	walu	siyam	sangapu:lu	sangagasut	sangali:bu		
MANABO	walu	siyam	simpu:lu	sangagasut	sangali:bu		
KALINGA	walu	siyam	simpu:lu	singgasut	silli:bu		
LUBA	walu	siyam	sangapu:lu	sangagasut	sangali:bu		
KANKANAHEY-N	waqu	siyam	simpu:qu	singgasut	sinli:bu		
KANKANAHEY-S	waqu	siyam	simpu:qu	singgasut	sinli:bu		
IFUGAO	walu	hiyam	himpu:lu	hingga:tut	hinli:bu		
ISINAI	we:yu	siyam	simpiyu	sinlasut	sinlibu		
INIBALOI	walu	siyam	sampu:lu	sandasus	sandi:yu		
PANGASINAN	walu	siyam	samplu	sanlasus	sanlibu		
BOLINAO	walu	siyam	mapu:luq	sanyasut	sanri:bu		
SAMBAL	walu	siyam	mapu:luq	sanyatus	sanli:bu		
BOTOLAN	walu	siyam	mapuq	magatu	mali:bu		
KAPAMPANGAN	walu	siyam	qapu:luq	dina:lan	li:bu		
TAGALOG	walo	siyam	sampoq	sandaqan	sanli:bo		
CEBUANO	walu	siyam	napu:luq	qusakagatus	qusakali:bu		
BIKOL	walu	siyam	sampu:luq	sanggatus	sangri:bu		
MALAY	delapan	sembilan	sepuluh	seratus	seribu		

5. MAJOR INTERROGATIVES

	WHO	WHAT	WHERE	HOW MANY	WHEN	WHY
IVATAN	si:nu	qangu	dinu	papira	qanma:ngu	qangu
GADDANG-B	qinya	ne:nay	sintaw	pigya	kansa	saqay
GADDANG-A	qinya	sanna	sintaw	pigya	kansa	saqay
YOGAD	sinni	gani	dansaw	piggi	qemmeni	taqay
IBANAG-P	sinni	qenni	sitaw	piga	so:nu qenni	ngatta
IBANAG-T	sinni	qenni	sitaw	piga	so:nu qenni	ngatta
ITAWIT	yanna	hanna	be	piha	nu qanna	kaqamta
MALAWEG	qinu	nagan	waq	piga	qanungay	qunta
ISNEG	qinna	nahan	kawaq	piha	nungay	taqan
ILOCANO	si:nu	qanya	sadi:nu	manu	kaqa:nu	qa:pay
ITNEG	siqanu	qanu	diqanu	manu	kaqanwan	qampay
MANAO	siyaqanu	qanu	qadanu	manu	kamanu	qayqanu
KALINGA	sid	sid	kawad	piga	kapiga	qa:pay
LUBA	siqanu	qanu	qadqanu	manu	kamqanu	qinta
KANKANAHEY-N	si:nu	ngan	qintu	piga	qigqa:na	qa:pay
KANKANAHEY-S	si:nu	si:nu	quntu	piga	pigqan	qa:pay
IFUGAO	da:di	nganne	daqa:na	kaqatna	konqa:na	ti:pe
ISINAI	siran	siran	datut	sinqunu	qunqan	sangkan
INIBALOI	sifa	ngantu	tuwa	piga	pigan	ngantu
PANGASINAN	siupay	qantu	qinir	piga	kapiga	qa:kit
BOLINAO	siqnu	qani	qadti	qumnu	kaqnu	qambali
SAMBAL	hinu	qanya	qayti	qumnu	makaqnu	qanungkut
BOTOLAN	hinu	qanya	qayri	qungnu	makanu	qanta
KAPAMPANGAN	ni:nu	na:nu	nu	pilan	kapilan	ba:kit
TAGALOG	si:no	qano	saqan	qilan	kaqilan	ba:kit
CEBUANO	kinsa	qunsa	diqin	pila	sanqu	nga:nu
BIKOL	siqisay	qanu	saqin	pira	nuqarin	taqnu

6. NEGATORS

	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	F. VERB	P. VERB	PRE-PP
IVATAN	ava	ava	ava	ava	--
GADDANG-B	bekken	qemme	qemme	qemme	--
GADDANG-A	bekken	qemme	qemme	qemme	--
YOGAD	bekken	bekken	qemme	qemme	--
IBANAG-P	qari	qari	qari	qari	--
IBANAG-T	qari	qari	qari	qari	--
ITAWIT	mari	mari	mari	mari	--
MALAWEG	qadi	qadi	qadi	qadi	--
ISNEG	qekken	qekken	qekken	qekken	--
ILOCANO	saqan	saqan	saqan	saqan	di
ITNEG	bikin	bikin	qadi	qadi	--
MANABO	bakon	bakon	qadi	qadi	--
KALINGA	bokon	bokon	qadi	qadi	--
LUBA	bakin	bakin	qadi	qadi	--
KANKANAHEY-N	bakin	bakin	qadi	qigay	--
KANKANAHEY-S	bakin	bakin	qadi	qadi	--
IFUGAO	bokon	bokon	qadi	qugge	--
ISINAI	boqon	boqon	qudiya	mari	--
INIBALOI	qalivin	qalivin	qig	qig	--
PANGASINAN	qaliwa	qaliwa	qag	qag	--
BOLINAO	qambuq	qambuq	kaqi	kaqi	--
SAMBAL	qambuq	qambuq	kaqi	kaqi	--
BOTOLAN	qalwa	qalwa	qa:hiq	qa:hiq	qag
KAPAMPANGAN	qaliq	qaliq	qaliq	qaliq	qe
TAGALOG	hindi	hindi	hindi	hindi	--
CEBUANO	di:liq	di:liq	di:liq	walaq	--
BIKOL	bakuq	bakuq	daqi	daqi	--

7. EXISTENTIALS

	POSITIVE	OWNED	OWNER	NEGATIVE	OWNED	OWNER
IVATAN	qara	qu	ACTOR	ravah	qu	ACTOR
GADDANG-B	qa:na	yo	ACTOR	qa:wan	a	ACTOR
GADDANG-A	qa:na	∅	ACTOR	qa:wan	si	ACTOR
YOGAD	wara	yu	ACTOR	qawan	tu	ACTOR
IBANAG-P	qegga	yeC	ACTOR	qa:wan	tu	TOPIC
IBANAG-T	qegga	qiC	ACTOR	qa:wen	tu	ACTOR
ITAWIT	hanyan	∅	ACTOR	qawan	nga	ACTOR (encl)
MALAWEG	qasan	∅	ACTOR	qawan	nga	ACTOR (encl)
ISNEG	qatan	∅	ACTOR	qa:wen	∅	ACTOR (encl)
ILOCANO	qadda	∅	ACTOR	qawan	ti	ACTOR
ITNEG	quwad	ta	ACTOR	qawan	ta	ACTOR
MANABO	quwad	di	ACTOR	naqid	si	ACTOR
KALINGA	qawad	qut	ACTOR	maqid	∅	ACTOR
LUBA	quwad	∅	ACTOR	maqid	∅	ACTOR
KANKANAHEY-N	wa:da	nan	ACTOR	maqid	∅	ACTOR
KANKANAHEY-S	wa:da	-y	ACTOR	qi:wid	di	ACTOR
IFUGAO	wa:da	-y	ACTOR	maqid	di	ACTOR
ISINAI	diyoy	si	ACTOR	ne:yir	an	ACTOR
INIBALOI	wara	-y	ACTOR	qinši	-y	ACTOR
PANGASINAN	wala	su	ACTOR	qanggapu	su	ACTOR
BOLINAO	maqin	-n	ACTOR	kasa	-n	ACTOR
SAMBAL	maqin	nin	TOPIC	humin	nin	TOPIC
BOTOLAN	maqin	nin	TOPIC	qa:yin	nin	TOPIC
KAPAMPANGAN	qa:tin	-ng	TOPIC	qalaq	-ng	TOPIC
TAGALOG	mayruqon	-ng	TOPIC	walaq	-ng	TOPIC
CEBUANO	du:na	-y	TOPIC	walaq	-y	TOPIC
BIKOL	qigwa	-ng	TOPIC	daqi(L)/ma:yuq(N)	-ng	TOPIC

8. MAJOR MODALS

	WANT	NOT WANT	NEED	CAN
IVATAN	ma:kay	maskih	mayanung	maparin
GADDANG-B	kenggemman	qemme kenggem	maqa:weg	da:mana
GADDANG-A	gustu	qemme gustu	maqa:wag	da:mana
YOGAD	kebbat	qemme	ma:wag	nemmuna
IBANAG-P	qika:yaq/gustu	manakiq	ma:weg	qawayya
IBANAG-T	ka:yeq	manakiq	ma:weg	qawayya
ITAWIT	qika:yet	qemmari	ma:weg	qawayya
MALAWEG	qika:yat	madi	ma:wag	qawayya:na
ISNEG	piyan	qekken piyan	masa:pul	mabalin
ILOCANO	kayat	madi	masa:pul	mabalin
ITNEG	kalayad	madak	masa:pul	mabalin
MANABO	kayyad	dakson	masa:pul	mabalin
KALINGA	piyaqon	madi	masapul	mabalin
LUBA	kayat	qumadi	kasapu:lan	mabalin
KANKANAHEY-N	layad	qadi laydin	kasapu:lan	mabalin
KANKANAHEY-S	piyan/laydin	sigaqan	kasapu:lan	mabalin
IFUGAO	pinhod	qadi pinhod	maha:pul	da:mana
ISINAI	qaha:yaq	mari	mape:let	daumu:na
INIBALOI	piyan	qinasning	masapul	mabidin
PANGASINAN	labay	qag	nakaukulan	naya:ri
BOLINAO	rabay	kaqi rabay	matkap	magwaq
SAMBAL	labay	kaqi labay	kaqila:ngan	mangya:riq
BOTOLAN	labay	qa:hiq	kaqila:ngan	maqa:riq
KAPAMPANGAN	buriq	qaliq	kaqila:ngan	malya:riq
TAGALOG	gustu	qa:yaw	kaqila:ngan	maqaqa:riq
CEBUANO	gustu	qa:yaw	kinahanglan	mahi:muq
BIKOL	gustu	habuq	kaqipu:han	pwi:di

9. MAJOR ENCLITIC PARTICLES

	ALREADY	STILL	ONLY	IT-IS-SAID
IVATAN	dana	pa	mu	kunu
GADDANG-B	Cin/-n	ke:pay	lamang	kanu
GADDANG-A	Cin/-n	ke:pay	lamang	kanu
YOGAD	da/ra	tareppa	lan	kanu
IBANAG-P	Cana/ngana	faga	la(man)	kanu
IBANAG-T	ngana	paga	la(man)	kanu
ITAWIT	Cin/-n	pe:ba	la	kanu
MALAWEG	Cin/ngin	pakem	la	kanu
ISNEG	Cin/ngin	pikem	kod/qala	kanu
ILOCANO	en/-n	pay	la:qeng	kanu
ITNEG	in/-n	pay	lang	kanu
MANABO	on/-n	payang	qang	kanu
KALINGA	on	payyan	lawa	kanu
LUBA	in/-n	payang	la:qing	kanu
KANKANAHEY-N	it	pay	kidang/la:qing	kanu
KANKANAHEY-S	ngin/-n	pay	la:qing	kanu
IFUGAO	mo	niqan	yaqabu	kanu
ISINAI	mot	tay	lohohom	qanu
INIBALOI	la/-n	pay	bangat	kunu
PANGASINAN	la	ni	labat	kunu
BOLINAO	ana/-yna	it	tamu	kanu
SAMBAL	ana/-yna	ut	bungat	kanu
BOTOLAN	ana/-yna	it	bungat	kanu
KAPAMPANGAN	na	pa	mu	kanu
TAGALOG	na	pa	lang	daw
CEBUANO	na	pa	lang	kunu
BIKOL	na	pa	sana	daqa

10. MAJOR CONJUNCTIONS

	AND	IF	BECAUSE
IVATAN	qas/kan	qan	ta kwan
GADDANG-B	qenna/qenni	nu	se
GADDANG-A	qenna/qenni	nu	se
YOGAD	qennu/qenni	qemma	te
IBANAG-P	qenna/qenni	nu	ta
IBANAG-T	qenna/qenni	nu	ta
ITAWIT	qen	nu	ta
MALAWEG	qen	nu	ta
ISNEG	se	nu	ta
ILOCANO	ket	nu	ta
ITNEG	kit	nu	ta
MANABO	kit	nu	ta
KALINGA	qut	nu	ta
LUBA	nan	nu	ta
KANKANAHEY-N	qit	nu/mu	ta
KANKANAHEY-S	kit/ya	nu	ta
IFUGAO	ya	dike	ta
ISINAI	qon	mu	toy
INIBALOI	qit	nu	ta
PANGASINAN	tan	nu	ta
BOLINAO	tan	nu	ta
SAMBAL	tan	nu	ta
BOTOLAN	buy	nu	ta
KAPAMPANGAN	qat	nung	qu:ling
TAGALOG	qat	kung	sapagkat
CEBUANO	qug	kung	kay
BIKOL	saka/budaq	kun	ta

11. MAJOR LOCATIVE RELATORS

	INSIDE	OUTSIDE	ABOVE	BELOW	IN FRONT	BEHIND
IVATAN	qirahim	ga:gan	tuhus	kagcin	salapan	dicud
GADDANG-B	qu:neg	li:wan	quttun	do:lem	qellangen	li:kud
GADDANG-A	qu:neg	li:wan	quttun	do:lem	qa:langen	li:kud
YOGAD	quneg	li:wan	qutun	go:ngen	qa:langen	qellikud
IBANAG-P	quneg	lawan	qutun	gukag	qaruvang	likug
IBANAG-T	quneg	lawan	qutun	gukag	qarubang	likug
ITAWIT	quneg	lawan	qu:tun	gukab	qatu:beng	likud
MALAWEG	quneg	lawan	quntuq	gukab	qatu:bang	likud
ISNEG	quneg	lawan	ngu:du	linung	qaqrang	likud
ILOCANO	quneg	ruqar	nga:tu	baba	sa:ngu	likud
ITNEG	luqub	lasin	nga:tu	buba	sangwa:nan	likudan
MANABO	qunog	lasin	nga:tu	duba	sa:ngu	likud
KALINGA	dalom	lasin	nga:tu	doba	qatu:bang	qawid
LUBA	lu:qub	litaw	sigip	pagdaw	sa:ngu	likud
KANKANAHEY-N	liqim	deya	suqu	baba	sa:gang	dukug
KANKANAHEY-S	qa:bung	deyya	naqungdu	nugwab	sa:ngu	qidig
IFUGAO	nibong	do:la	tapqo	daqul	hinangngab	qindoggan
ISINAI	deyom	laqbitar	quddu	deya	hungo	qorog
INIBALOI	daim	suwal	qayang	duqung	sauga:van	diksan
PANGASINAN	luub	paway	tagiy	liksab	qarap	binig
BOLINAO	luqub	liwaq	taqqay	yu:paq	qadapan	gu:rut
SAMBAL	luqub	lu:was	taqqay	qaypaq	qarap	buku:tan
BOTOLAN	la:liq	likul	tagqay	qaypaq	qarapan	buku:tan
KAPAMPANGAN	lub	luwal	ba:bo	la:lam	qarap	gu:lut
TAGALOG	luqob	labas	qitaqas	qibabaq	harapan	likod
CEBUANO	sulud	guwaq	ha:lus	qubus	qatuba:ngan	luyu
BIKOL	laqug	luwas	qita:qas	qibabaq	qatuba:ngan	likud

12. MAJOR TEMPORAL RELATORS

	YESTERDAY	WHILE AGO	NOW	LATER TODAY	TOMORROW
IVATAN	kakuyab	kaci:yaw	sicanguriaw	qanciyaw	qandi:lak
GADDANG-B	sin fu:wab	kebbulan	to:ye	sisi:na	na:nu deddaramat
GADDANG-A	sin fwab	kebbulan	sitawwe	sisi:na	nanu deddaramat
YOGAD	nu fugab	nuwa:ni	sawwe	na:ni	nelle:law
IBANAG-P	kagavi	ganguri	sangawe	sangaw	so:nu qumma
IBANAG-T	kagabi	ganguri	sangaw	sangaw	so:nu qumma
ITAWIT	kaha:bi	kettuqbit	sangaw	sangaw	neddan
MALAWEG	kagabi	katusangaw	sangaw	sangaw	neddan
ISNEG	hi:damen	kadeddanen	kiddiyin	deddan	kala:wa
ILOCANO	qidi kalman	qitay	qita	madamdama	qintun bigat
ITNEG	ka:man	kana:di	qita	madamdama	nu mugma
MANABO	qad kuba:ban	qad kanad	qita	qawqawni	bigat
KALINGA	ka:labyan	kanad	satunon	soqo:ni	bigat
LUBA	qad kuba:ban	qad ganad	qana:qin	madmadniy	qas bigqigat
KANKANAHEY-N	qid kubqa	qid kawni	qid wa:ni	qis qawni	qis wakgat
KANKANAHEY-S	nasdim	kaqawyan	qid ni:man	si qawni	bigat
IFUGAO	naku:gab	magalgala	quwa:ni	madandani	bigbigat
ISINAI	quha:ban	siryetay	besan	si mommoy	si bihat
INIBALOI	naqsim	nuntaqkay	ni:man	qikay	kaba:san
PANGASINAN	ka:ruman	niman	na:tan	nagunu:yan	nabwas
BOLINAO	naqa:pun	naqun	sawanin	maqinsan	dilap
SAMBAL	naqa:pun	nangqun	hawanin	paysan	dilap
BOTOLAN	naqa:pun	na:ngun	hapa:qag	paqinghan	nu bu:ka
KAPAMPANGAN	na:punkah	nandin	nge:ni	po:ta	bu:kas
TAGALOG	kaha:pon	kani:na	ngayon	mamayaq	bu:kas
CEBUANO	kagaha:pun	gani:ha	karun	dugaydugay	qugmaq
BIKOL	kasuqudma	kasubaqgu	ngunyan	qatyan	sa qa:ga

WORDLIST ONE
(Based on Swadesh 100-Word List)

abo 'ashes' (161)
 ako 'I' (Table 1)
 alam 'to know (fact)' (352)
 ano 'what' (Table 5)
 apoy 'fire' (159)
 araw 'sun' (372)
 aso 'dog' (427)
 atay 'liver' (44)
 babae 'female' (233)
 bago 'new' (504)
 balahibo 'feather' (465)
 balat 'bark (of tree)' (409)
 balat 'skin' (61)
 bato 'stone' (402)
 berde 'green' (486)
 bibig 'mouth' (16)
 bigay 'to give' (291)
 mabilog 'round' (470)
 bituin 'star' (375)
 buhangin 'sand' (403)
 buhok 'hair' (3)
 bundok 'mountain' (387)
 buntot 'tail' (463)
 mabuti 'good' (502)
 buto 'bone' (66)
 buto 'seed (of fruit)' (100)
 buwan 'moon' (374)
 daan 'trail, path' (267)
 dahon 'leaf' (410)
 dalawa 'two' (Table 4)
 marami 'many, much' (535)
 dating 'to arrive' (251)
 dila 'tongue' (19)
 dilaw 'yellow' (483)
 dinig 'to hear' (69)
 dugo 'blood' (64)
 gabi 'night' (542)
 maginaw 'cold (weather)' (384)
 mahaba 'long (object)' (476)
 higa 'to lie down' (167)
 hindi 'not' (Table 6)
 ibon 'bird' (423)
 ikaw 'you (sg)' (Table 1)
 ilong 'nose' (13)
 mainit 'hot (weather)' (383)
 inom 'to drink' (132)
 isa 'one' (Table 4)
 isda 'fish' (424)
 itim 'black' (485)
 itlog 'egg' (102)
 ito 'this' (Table 2)
 iyan 'that (near)' (Table 2)
 iyon 'that (far)' (Table 2)
 kagat 'to bite' (313)
 kahoy 'wood, tree' (408)
 kain 'to eat' (128)
 kamay 'hand' (31)
 kami 'we (excl)' (Table 1)
 kita 'to see' (68)
 kuko 'fingernail' (36)
 kuto 'louse' (451)
 lahat 'all' (534)
 lakad 'to walk' (254)
 malaki 'big' (474)
 lalaki 'male' (232)
 laman 'flesh' (67)
 langoy 'to swim' (468)
 liig 'neck' (28)
 maliit 'small' (475)
 lipad 'to fly' (467)
 lupa 'land, soil' (404)
 mata 'eye' (7)
 mamatay 'to die' (221)
 ngipin 'tooth' (20)
 paa 'foot' (58)
 pangalan 'name' (249)
 patay 'to kill' (222)
 pula 'red' (482)
 puno 'full' (522)
 puso 'heart' (41)
 puti 'white' (484)
 sino 'who' (Table 5)
 sunog 'to burn' (164)
 sungay 'horn' (462)
 suso 'breast' (38)
 mataba 'fat' (201)
 tainga 'ear' (14)
 tao 'person' (231)
 tatlo 'three' (Table 4)
 tayo 'we (incl)' (Table 1)
 tindig 'to stand' (165)
 tiyan 'belly' (42)
 tubig 'water' (108)
 tuhod 'knee' (56)
 tulog 'to sleep' (172)
 tuyo 'dry' (518)
 ugat 'root' (411)
 ulan 'rain' (367)
 ulap 'cloud' (365)
 ulo 'head' (2)
 upo 'to sit' (166)
 usok 'smoke' (160)

WORDLIST TWO
(Swadesh Second 100)

agos 'to flow' (395)
 ahas 'snake' (458)
 alikabok 'dust' (192)
 ama 'father' (238)
 amoy 'odor' (70)
 apat 'four' (Table 4)
 araw 'day' (373)
 asawa 'husband' (245)
 asawa 'wife' (244)
 asin 'salt' (103)
 mangaso 'to hunt (game)' (227)
 at 'and' (Table 10)
 away 'to quarrel' (309)
 awit 'to sing' (289)
 basa 'wet' (517)
 bata 'child, young' (235)
 biak 'to split' (347)
 mabigat 'heavy' (514)
 bilang 'to count' (550)
 bituka 'intestines' (43)
 buhay 'alive' (200)
 bulaklak 'flower' (414)
 bulok 'rotten, spoiled' (149)
 bunga 'fruit' (87)
 dagat 'sea' (397)
 damo 'grass' (412)
 dito 'here' (Table 2)
 diyan 'there (near)' (Table 2)
 doon 'there (far)' (Table 2)
 marumi 'dirty' (510)
 dura 'to spit' (22)
 gubat 'forest' (389)
 hagsis 'to throw' (317)
 hamog 'dew' (368)
 hangin 'wind' (379)
 haplos 'to rub' (218)
 hawak 'to hold' (314)
 hayop 'animal' (422)
 hihip 'to blow' (24)
 hila 'to pull' (320)
 hinga 'to breathe' (23)
 hugas 'to wash' (334)
 hukay 'to dig' (348)
 hulog 'to fall' (349)
 iba 'different' (250)
 maikli 'short (object)' (477)
 ilog 'river' (390)
 ina 'mother' (239)
 isip 'to think' (351)
 kailan 'when (future)' (Table 5)
 kaliwa 'left (hand)' (32)
 kamot 'to scratch' (217)
 kanan 'right (hand)' (33)
 makapal 'thick' (478)
 kaunti 'few' (536)
 kayo 'you (pl)' (Table 1)
 makinis 'smooth' (511)
 makitid 'narrow' (524)
 kung 'if' (Table 10)
 langit 'sky' (364)
 malapad 'wide' (523)
 malapit 'near' (525)
 laro 'to play' (288)
 lawa 'lake' (392)
 malayo 'far' (526)
 liko 'to turn' (259)
 likod 'back (of person)' (47)
 lima 'five' (Table 4)
 sa loob 'inside' (Table 11)
 lubid 'rope' (198)
 luma 'old (object)' (505)
 lutang 'to float' (393)
 mamaga 'to swell' (214)
 manipis 'thin' (479)
 pakpak 'wing' (464)
 piga 'to squeeze' (315)
 punas 'to wipe' (194)
 mapurol 'dull (not sharp)' (472)
 putol 'to cut off' (345)
 sa 'at' (Table 3)
 saan 'where' (Table 5)
 saksak 'to stab' (230)
 salita 'to speak' (275)
 masama 'bad' (503)
 sapagkat 'because' (Table 10)
 sila 'they' (Table 1)
 sipsip 'to suck' (135)
 siya 'he, she' (Table 1)
 suka 'to vomit' (209)
 tahi 'to sew' (78)
 takot 'afraid' (359)
 tali 'to tie' (340)
 matalim 'sharp' (471)
 tama 'correct' (500)
 tama 'to hit, strike' (311)
 matanda 'old (person)' (237)
 taon 'year' (548)
 tawa 'to laugh' (71)
 tulak 'to push' (319)
 tuwid 'straight' (473)
 uod 'worm' (426)

WORDLIST THREE
(High-Frequency Meanings in Philippine Culture)

akyat 'to climb' (256)
 maalat 'salty' (142)
 alimango 'crab' (436)
 anay 'termite' (442)
 antok 'sleepy' (171)
 maanghang 'pungent, spicy' (146)
 apdo 'gall' (45)
 apog 'lime' (113)
 awa 'pity, mercy' (491)
 baboy 'pig' (430)
 bagyo 'typhoon' (580)
 mabait 'kind' (490)
 banig 'mat' (175)
 baon 'provisions' (131)
 bayo 'to pound (rice)' (185)
 bigas 'husked rice' (84)
 bilad 'to dry in sun' (327)
 bukid 'field' (385)
 busog 'sated (after eating)
 (137)
 butiki 'house lizard' (461)
 dagog 'hearth' (118)
 darak 'bran' (188)
 darang 'warm by fire' (123)
 daya 'to cheat' (283)
 dayami 'rice straw' (186)
 marunong 'to know how' (354)
 duyan 'hammock' (178)
 gata 'coconut milk' (90)
 giling 'to grind' (189)
 gulay 'vegetable' (96)
 gulok 'bolo' (196)
 habi 'to weave (cloth)' (80)
 habol 'to pursue' (225)
 hagdan 'stairway, ladder' (158)
 haligi 'pillar' (154)
 halo 'pestle' (183)
 hatid 'to escort' (262)
 hinaw 'to wash hands' (337)
 hingi 'to request' (306)
 hipon 'shrimp' (437)
 mahiya 'ashamed' (363)
 igat 'eel' (425)
 ihaw 'to broil' (124)
 ikmo 'betel leaf' (112)
 ipis 'cockroach' (443)
 iwan 'to leave behind' (303)
 kalabaw 'carabao' (429)
 kalan 'stove' (119)
 kanin 'cooked rice' (85)
 kawali 'frying pan' (121)
 kawayan 'bamboo' (417)
 kilala 'know (person)' (353)
 kulang 'lacking' (538)
 kumot 'blanket' (176)
 lamok 'mosquito' (445)
 langaw 'housefly' (447)
 langgam 'ant' (441)
 lasing 'intoxicated' (134)
 linta 'leech' (457)
 lisa 'louse nit' (453)
 lusong 'mortar' (182)
 manok 'chicken' (433)
 niknik 'gnat' (446)
 niyog 'coconut' (88)
 nganga 'betel chew' (110)
 palaka 'frog' (460)
 palay 'rice (plant)' (83)
 palayok 'cooking pot' (120)
 pana 'bow and arrow' (228)
 paniki 'bat' (435)
 pasan 'to carry on pole' (266)
 sabaw 'soup' (109)
 saging 'banana' (92)
 saing 'to cook rice' (115)
 sama 'to accompany' (261)
 sangag 'to fry (rice)' (116)
 silong 'space under house' (152)
 masipag 'industrious' (496)
 nasira 'broken, out of order' (506)
 sugpo 'lobster' (438)
 surot 'bedbug' (444)
 matabang 'lacking salt' (141)
 matagal 'long (time)' (549)
 tahip 'to winnow' (86)
 talo 'to lose, be surpassed' (224)
 talong 'eggplant' (97)
 tamad 'lazy' (497)
 matapang 'brave' (492)
 tinik 'thorn' (413)
 tingkayad 'to squat' (170)
 tubo 'sugarcane' (104)
 ubos 'all gone' (537)
 ulam 'viand' (125)
 uling 'charcoal' (163)
 unan 'pillow' (177)
 utos 'send on errand' (307)
 utot 'fart' (54)
 uwak 'crow' (440)
 uway 'rattan' (418)
 walis 'broom' (195)

WORDLIST FOUR
(Other High-Frequency Meanings)

alis 'to depart' (252)
 anak 'offspring' (234)
 maasim 'sour' (145)
 mabagal 'slow' (264)
 baha 'flood' (407)
 bahay 'house' (151)
 bali 'fracture' (332)
 balikat 'shoulder' (30)
 basa 'to read' (285)
 basag 'broken in pieces' (329)
 bumili 'to buy' (294)
 magbili 'to sell' (295)
 mabilis 'fast' (263)
 bubong 'roof' (157)
 daga 'rat' (434)
 dala 'to bring, carry' (265)
 daliri 'finger' (35)
 dibdib 'chest (of body)' (37)
 madilim 'dark' (376)
 dingding 'wall' (155)
 magaan 'light (weight)' (515)
 galit 'angry' (362)
 gamit 'to use' (322)
 maganda 'pretty' (507)
 gapang 'to crawl' (257)
 gawa 'to do, make' (328)
 gising 'to awaken' (174)
 gulat 'surprised' (360)
 gutom 'hungry' (136)
 hanap 'to seek' (324)
 hapon 'afternoon' (529)
 hilaw 'unripe, raw' (126)
 mahina 'weak' (499)
 hinog 'ripe' (127)
 hintay 'to wait' (305)
 hubad 'naked' (77)
 maingay 'noisy' (489)
 iyak 'to weep' (72)
 kaibigan 'friend' (243)
 kapatid 'sibling' (241)
 katawan 'body' (1)
 kidlat 'lightning' (370)
 kuha 'to get, take' (292)
 kulog 'thunder' (369)
 lagay 'to put, place' (325)
 lagnat 'fever' (206)
 malakas 'strong' (498)
 malalim 'deep' (521)
 malambot 'soft' (513)
 limot 'to forget' (356)
 lindol 'earthquake' (406)
 malinis 'clean' (509)
 maliwanag 'bright' (378)
 lunod 'to drown' (469)
 malungkot 'sad' (494)
 luto 'to cook' (114)
 mahal 'expensive' (296)
 mali 'incorrect' (501)
 mukha 'face' (25)
 mura 'cheap' (297)
 nakaw 'to steal' (304)
 pagod 'tired' (204)
 mapait 'bitter' (144)
 pangit 'ugly' (508)
 pawis 'sweat' (63)
 payat 'skinny' (203)
 pili 'to choose' (350)
 pisngi 'cheek' (26)
 puki 'vagina' (52)
 punit 'to tear' (331)
 pusa 'cat' (428)
 putik 'mud' (405)
 sagot 'answer' (280)
 sahig 'floor' (153)
 sakay 'to ride (vehicle)' (258)
 masakit 'painful' (210)
 maysakit 'sick' (205)
 masarap 'tasty' (140)
 masaya 'happy' (493)
 sayaw 'to dance' (290)
 sinungaling 'lie (falsehood)' (282)
 sipa 'to kick' (321)
 sipon 'headcold' (207)
 sugat 'wound' (212)
 sulat 'to write' (284)
 suot 'to wear (clothes)' (74)
 mataas 'tall, high' (519)
 takbo 'to run' (255)
 matamis 'sweet' (143)
 tanda 'to remember' (357)
 tanim 'to plant' (416)
 tanong 'question' (279)
 tawag 'to call' (287)
 matigas 'hard' (512)
 totoo 'true' (281)
 tulay 'bridge' (268)
 tulo 'to drip' (396)
 tulong 'to help' (308)
 ubo 'cough' (208)
 uhaw 'thirsty' (139)
 umaga 'morning' (527)
 utin 'penis' (51)

WORDLIST FIVE
(Words of Phonological Interest)

agiw 'soot' (193)	makati 'itchy' (215)
alipin 'slave' (248)	katig 'outrigger' (272)
alon 'wave' (400)	kilay 'eyebrow' (8)
amag 'mold' (150)	kudkod 'to grate' (91)
anod 'carried by current' (394)	kulot 'curly' (4)
aral 'to study' (355)	labi 'lip' (17)
baba 'chin' (27)	lagari 'saw' (190)
baga 'lung' (40)	laot 'deep sea' (399)
baga 'ember' (162)	layag 'sail' (271)
bagang 'molar tooth' (21)	libing 'to bury (dead)' (223)
mabaho 'bad-smelling' (148)	ligo 'to bathe' (336)
bakod 'fence' (156)	linga 'sesame' (99)
balang 'locust' (448)	lugi 'loss (business)' (298)
balo 'widow' (246)	luha 'tear (in eye)' (11)
balot 'to wrap' (326)	luhod 'to kneel' (169)
banga 'water jar' (180)	lumot 'moss' (421)
mabango 'fragrant' (147)	lunok 'to swallow' (129)
bayad 'to pay' (301)	luya 'ginger' (98)
bigkis 'to tie in bundle' (341)	nana 'pus' (62)
bihis 'to change clothes' (73)	angka 'jackfruit' (95)
binhi 'seed (for planting)' (101)	pagong 'turtle' (459)
bingi 'deaf' (15)	pain 'bait' (229)
bingot 'harelip' (18)	palad 'palm (of hand)' (34)
bitak 'to crack' (333)	paos 'hoarse' (220)
bubuyog 'bumblebee' (449)	pulo 'island' (401)
bula 'bubble' (117)	pusod 'navel' (46)
bulag 'blind' (12)	puwing 'dirt in eye' (10)
bulbol 'pubic hair' (53)	sandal 'to lean' (168)
buni 'ringworm' (216)	sandok 'ladle' (122)
buntis 'pregnant' (240)	sarili 'self' (242)
buwig 'bunch (of bananas)' (93)	sisi 'to regret' (358)
dakip 'to catch (thief)' (316)	taboy 'to drive away' (226)
dalaga 'unmarried girl' (236)	tadyang 'rib' (39)
dikit 'to stick' (344)	tago 'to hide' (323)
dipa 'fathom' (481)	tai 'excrement' (49)
dungaw 'to look out (window)' (179)	takip 'to cover' (343)
gagamba 'spider' (456)	tikin 'boat pole' (274)
gamot 'medicine' (219)	tinig 'voice' (487)
gapos 'bind (prisoner)' (342)	tira 'left over' (138)
giba 'to collapse' (330)	tiris 'to crush lice' (454)
halik 'to kiss' (312)	tubo 'to grow' (415)
mahapdi 'stinging pain' (211)	tubos 'to redeem' (302)
hasa 'to sharpen' (191)	tunog 'sound' (488)
hasang 'gills' (466)	turo 'to point' (286)
hilamos 'to wash face' (338)	ubi 'yam' (105)
hiram 'to borrow' (299)	ubod 'heart (coconut)' (94)
ibig 'to love' (361)	ugat 'vein' (65)
igib 'to fetch water' (293)	ulila 'orphan' (247)
ihi 'urine' (50)	utak 'brain' (5)
karayom 'needle' (82)	uwi 'to go home' (253)

WORDLIST SIX
(Supplementary)

abaka 'abaca' (419)	lalamunan 'throat' (29)
alak 'wine' (133)	mani 'peanut' (107)
almusal 'breakfast' (130)	matsing 'monkey' (432)
anino 'shadow' (377)	nipa 'nipa' (420)
bahag 'G-string' (76)	noo 'forehead' (6)
bahaghari 'rainbow' (371)	panaginip 'dream' (173)
balsa 'raft' (270)	pandak 'short (person)' (520)
bangka 'boat' (269)	pantalon 'trousers' (75)
buko 'young coconut' (89)	mapanglaw 'lonely' (495)
bukungbukong 'ankle' (57)	paruparo 'butterfly' (450)
bulak 'cotton' (79)	pigsa 'boil' (214a)
bumbong 'bamboo water container' (181)	pilat 'scar' (213)
bunga 'areca nut' (111)	pilikmata 'eyelash' (9)
buwaya 'crocodile' (439)	puwit 'buttocks' (48)
dagim 'raincloud' (366)	sabi 'to say' (276)
dalampasigan 'seashore' (398)	sabong 'cockfight' (433a)
dangkal 'span' (480)	sakong 'heel' (60)
gaod 'paddle' (273)	silangan 'east' (381)
hanip 'chicken flea' (455)	singsing 'ring' (82a)
hinguto 'look for lice' (452)	suklay 'comb' (339)
mahirap 'difficult' (516)	taba 'fat, grease' (202)
hita 'thigh' (55)	talampakan 'sole (of foot)' (59)
hiwa 'to slice' (346)	tali 'string' (199)
ikot 'to revolve' (260)	talon 'waterfall' (391)
ipa 'rice husk' (187)	tanghali 'noon' (528)
kaingin 'swidden' (386)	tapon 'to throw away' (318)
kaluban 'sheath for bolo' (197)	trabaho 'work' (184)
kamote 'camote' (106)	tuktok 'summit' (388)
kanluran 'west' (382)	tumbong 'anus' (48a)
kulo 'to boil' (116a)	tuto 'to learn' (355a)
kwento 'story' (278)	ulit 'to repeat' (277)
laba 'to wash clothes' (335)	usa 'deer' (431)
laban 'to oppose' (310)	utang 'debt' (300)
lala 'to weave (mat)' (81)	nawala 'lost' (539)

COMBINED WORDLIST ARRANGED IN A SEMANTIC ORDER

1. katawan 'body' (IV)
2. ulo 'head' (I)
3. buhok 'hair' (I)
4. kulot 'curly' (V)
5. utak 'brain' (V)
6. noo 'forehead' (VI)
7. mata 'eye' (I)
8. kilay 'eyebrow' (V)
9. pilikmata 'eyelash' (VI)
10. puwing 'dirt in eye' (V)
11. luha 'tear (in eye)' (V)
12. bulag 'blind' (V)
13. ilong 'nose' (I)
14. tainga 'ear' (I)
15. bingi 'deaf' (V)
16. bibig 'mouth' (I)
17. labi 'lip' (V)
18. bingot 'harelip' (V)
19. dila 'tongue' (I)
20. ngipin 'tooth' (I)
21. bagang 'molar tooth' (V)
22. dura 'to spit' (II)
23. hinga 'to breathe' (II)
24. hihip 'to blow' (II)
25. mukha 'face' (IV)
26. pisngi 'cheek' (IV)
27. baba 'chin' (V)
28. liig 'neck' (I)
29. lalamunan 'throat' (VI)
30. balikat 'shoulder' (IV)
31. kamay 'hand' (I)
32. kaliwa 'left (hand)' (II)
33. kanan 'right (hand)' (II)
34. palad 'palm (of hand)' (V)
35. daliri 'finger' (IV)
36. kuko 'fingernail' (I)
37. dibdib 'chest' (IV)
38. suso 'breast' (I)
39. tadyang 'rib' (V)
40. бага 'lung' (V)
41. puso 'heart' (I)
42. tiyan 'belly' (I)
43. bituka 'intestines' (II)
44. atay 'liver' (I)
45. apdo 'gall' (III)
46. pusod 'navel' (V)
47. likod 'back (of person)' (II)
48. puwit 'buttocks' (VI)
- 48a. tumbong 'anus' (VI)
49. tai 'excrement' (V)
50. ihi 'urine' (V)
51. utin 'penis' (IV)
52. puki 'vagina' (IV)
53. bulbol 'pubic hair' (V)
54. utot 'fart' (III)
55. hita 'thigh' (VI)
56. tuhod 'knee' (I)
57. bukungbukong 'ankle' (VI)
58. paa 'foot' (I)
59. talampakan 'sole (of foot)' (VI)
60. sakong 'heel' (VI)
61. balat 'skin' (I)
62. nana 'pus' (V)
63. pawis 'sweat' (IV)
64. dugo 'blood' (I)
65. ugat 'vein' (V)
66. buto 'bone' (I)
67. laman 'flesh' (I)
68. kita 'to see' (I)
69. dinig 'to hear' (I)
70. amoy 'odor' (II)
71. tawa 'to laugh' (II)
72. iyak 'to weep' (IV)
73. bihis 'to change clothes' (V)
74. suot 'to wear (clothes)' (IV)
75. pantalon 'trousers' (VI)
76. bahag 'G-string' (VI)
77. hubad 'naked' (IV)
78. tahi 'to sew' (II)
79. bulak 'cotton' (VI)
80. habi 'to weave (cloth)' (III)
81. lala 'to weave (mat)' (VI)
82. karayom 'needle' (V)
- 82a. singsing 'ring' (VI)
83. palay 'rice (plant)' (III)
84. bigas 'husked rice' (III)
85. kanin 'cooked rice' (III)
86. tahip 'to winnow' (III)
87. bunga 'fruit' (II)
88. niyog 'coconut' (III)
89. buko 'young coconut' (VI)
90. gata 'coconut milk' (III)
91. kudkod 'to grate' (V)
92. saging 'banana' (III)
93. buwig 'bunch (bananas)' (V)
94. ubod 'heart (coconut)' (V)
95. nangka 'jackfruit' (V)
96. gulay 'vegetable' (III)
97. talong 'eggplant' (III)

98. luya 'ginger' (V)
99. linga 'sesame' (V)
100. buto 'seed (of fruit)' (I)
101. binhi 'seed (for planting)' (V)
102. itlog 'egg' (I)
103. asin 'salt' (II)
104. tubo 'sugarcane' (III)
105. ubi 'yam' (V)
106. kamote 'camote' (VI)
107. mani 'peanut' (VI)
108. tubig 'water' (I)
109. sabaw 'soup' (III)
110. nganga 'betel chew' (III)
111. bunga 'areca nut' (VI)
112. ikmo 'betel leaf' (III)
113. apog 'lime' (III)
114. luto 'to cook' (IV)
115. saing 'to cook rice' (III)
116. sangag 'to fry (rice)' (III)
- 116a. kulo 'to boil' (VI)
117. bula 'to bubble' (V)
118. dapog 'hearth' (III)
119. kalan 'stove' (III)
120. palayok 'cooking pot' (III)
121. kawali 'frying pan' (III)
122. sandok 'ladle' (V)
123. darang 'warm by fire' (III)
124. ihaw 'to broil' (III)
125. ulam 'viand' (III)
126. hilaw 'unripe, raw' (IV)
127. hingog 'ripe' (IV)
128. kain 'to eat' (I)
129. lunok 'to swallow' (V)
130. almusal 'breakfast' (VI)
131. baon 'provisions' (III)
132. inom 'to drink' (I)
133. alak 'wine' (VI)
134. lasing 'intoxicated' (III)
135. sipsip 'to suck' (II)
136. gutom 'hungry' (IV)
137. busog 'sated (after eating)' (III)
138. tira 'left over' (V)
139. uhaw 'thirsty' (IV)
140. masarap 'tasty' (IV)
141. matabang 'lacking salt' (III)
142. maalat 'salty' (III)
143. matamis 'sweet' (IV)
144. mapait 'bitter' (IV)
145. maasim 'sour' (IV)
146. maanghang 'pungent, spicy' (III)
147. mabango 'fragrant' (V)
148. mabaho 'bad-smelling' (V)
149. bulok 'rotten' (II)
150. amag 'mold' (V)
151. bahay 'house' (IV)
152. silong 'space under house' (III)
153. sahig 'floor' (IV)
154. haligi 'pillar' (III)
155. dingding 'wall' (IV)
156. bakod 'fence' (V)
157. bubong 'roof' (IV)
158. hagdan 'stairway, ladder' (III)
159. apoy 'fire' (I)
160. usok 'smoke' (I)
161. abo 'ashes' (I)
162. бага 'ember' (V)
163. uling 'charcoal' (III)
164. sunog 'to burn' (I)
165. tindig 'to stand' (I)
166. upo 'to sit' (I)
167. higa 'to lie down' (I)
168. sandal 'to lean' (V)
169. luhod 'to kneel' (V)
170. tingkayad 'to squat' (III)
171. antok 'sleepy' (III)
172. tulog 'to sleep' (I)
173. panaginip 'dream' (VI)
174. gising 'to awaken' (IV)
175. banig 'mat' (III)
176. kumot 'blanket' (III)
177. unan 'pillow' (III)
178. duyan 'hammock' (III)
179. dungaw 'to look out (window)' (V)
180. banga 'water jar' (V)
181. bumbong 'bamboo water container' (VI)
182. lusong 'mortar' (III)
183. halo 'pestle' (III)
184. trabaho 'work' (VI)
185. bayo 'to pound (rice)' (III)
186. dayami 'rice straw' (III)
187. ipa 'rice husk' (VI)
188. darak 'bran' (III)
189. giling 'to grind' (III)
190. lagari 'saw' (V)
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