

Morphophonemics and their Representation in the Dictionary

(The Roles of Lexicographer, Linguist and Layman)

R. David Zorc

MRM Inc.

Dictionary making is a partnership. The lexicographer supplies the framework or structure, the linguist the grammatical analyses, and the layman (while all too often a silent partner) the purpose or goal resulting in a user-friendly and helpful product. Like any other partnership the task involves compromise, conflict and cooperation. In the real world of Philippine scholarship, all too often a single scholar must assume the three personae.

I am a firm believer that grammar (especially of word ranges or families within the language and grammatical morphemes) must be covered both implicitly and explicitly in a dictionary. This is the linguist's role. An excellent example of the result of this effort is the most recent edition of the American Heritage Dictionary (1992).

How an entry should be structured deserves the lexicographer's attention from the outset. A principle involving FULL, SHORT and NULL entries needs to be developed. A full entry is replete with detail and cross-references to inflected and derived forms. A short or partial entry gives only the briefest definition and a cross-reference to some fuller citation. A null entry is a word or form excluded from the dictionary, but for reasons outlined with the utmost of clarity in the introduction, e.g., a member of a conjugation set (e.g., *Tag kumakain* 'is eating', *Akl ginabaligya* 'is being sold') or a form with predictable meaning due to its makeup (*Tag patulugin* 'put to bed, make s.o. sleep'), etc.

Philippine languages have from four to ten morphophonemic changes operative in the inflection and derivation of stems which cause the lexicographer no end of problems in how to represent these in the dictionary because (s)he must consider how and where the user can find them. Most of these changes will be discussed and exemplified in the following sections. The question immediately arises of how much of a linguist do we expect the layman to be. The answer results in the incorporation in, and layout of, the final product. In the case of morphophonemics it is best to assume little to nil understanding on the part of a layman, and then spell out or outline all such changes operative in the language in the introduction, and to include citation forms illustrating such changes at their respective alphabetical position as short entries cross-referenced to the main headword, where all unpredictable forms are cited (if not glossed).

In some languages there are roots that may be characterized as "soft roots", i.e., the root word is not found as such because it is always inflected and morphophonemic changes affect either end of it. Sambal exemplifies this phenomenon, e.g., Bolinaw *nalbet* 'get wet', *lebten* 'be moistened' < **lebet* 'wet'. When a user encounters such forms, he expects to be able to find them.

The following are the major forms of morphophonemic change found among Philippine languages.

1. Regressive Assimilation

- m/b *Tag* pang- + bansá 'nation' > pambansá 'national, for the nation'
Tag pang- + báta' 'child' > pambáta' 'for children'
Tag sing- + bilís > simbilís 'as fast as, equally quick'
Akl sang- 'one' + báto 'piece' > sambáto 'one (unit of s.t.)'
Bik pang- + báto' > pambáto' 'best bet ~ entry'
- m/p *Tag* pang- + pa- + sábog 'scatter' > pampasábog 'explosives'
Tag pang- + polítika > pampolítika 'political'
Hil pang- + publiko > pampúbliko 'for the public'
- n/d *Tag* sang- + dalí' > sandalí' 'one moment, a while'
Tag pang- + CV- + dáya' > pandaráya' 'cheating, swindling'
Tag pang- + da'igdíg > panda'igdíg 'world-wide, international'
Bik pang- + CV- + dakóp > pandadakóp 'consecutive arrests'
- n/l *Tag* pang- + labás 'go out' > panlabás 'foreign, external'
- n/s *Tag* pang- + samantála > pansamantála 'temporary'

2. Nasal Substitution or Replacement

- m/b *Tag* paN--an + bahála' 'be responsible' > pámahala'án 'government'
Tag máNVN- + báyan 'country' > mámamayán 'citizens'
Tag maNVN- + bilí > mamimíli 'buyer, purchaser'
Akl paN- + bakáE > pamakáE 'big purchase'
Akl paN- + báhaw 'cold food' > pamáhaw 'eat breakfast'
Bik naNVN--an + banwa > namamanwa'an 'citizens'
Ceb ka-hiN- + butáng 'put' > kahímtang 'situation, predicament' [+ VL]
Hil hiN- + bánwa 'town, country' > himánwa 'civic-mindedness'
Hil paniN- + baláy 'house' > panimaláy 'family'
Kpm meN- + balén > memalén 'townsmen, 'citizens'
- m/p *Tag* paNVN- + pahingá > pamamahingá 'period of rest'
Akl maN- + píso > mamíso 'one peso apiece'
Akl paN- + pisúk 'wink' > pamisúk 'blink'
Bik paN- + payó 'head' > pamayó 'leadership'
Ceb naN- + píngut > namíngut 'provoked, irritated'
Hil paN- + pa- + ági 'go by ~ past' > pama'ági 'way, means'
Hil paN- + páhog > pamáhog 'threaten, scare off'
Ilk paNN- + pa-dáyaw > pammadáyaw 'distinction'
Ilk paNN- + páti > pammáti 'beliefs'
- n/d *Tag* maN- + da'íg > mana'íg 'prevail, triumph'
Ceb hiN- + dúmdum + -i > hinumdumí 'remember, keep s.t. in mind'
Kpm paN- + damdám > panamdám 'feelings, sentiment'
- n/s *Tag* paNVN- + salítá' > pananalítá' 'words, speech'
Tag ma- + paN- + sirá' 'ruin' > mapanirá' 'destructive'

- Tag* naNVN- + *silbí* 'serve' > *naninilbí* 'is doing menial work for s.o.'
- Akl* paN- + *símbah* > *panímbah* 'worship, go to church'
- Bik* hiNVN- + *sakít* > *hinaanakít* 'grudges'
- Bik* paNVN- + *sumpá*' > *panunumpá*' 'oath-taking'
- Ceb* maN- + *sakáy* > *manakáy* 'ride (a vehicle)'
- Ceb* paN- + *salapí*' > *Panalapí*' 'Department of Finance'
- Hil* paN- + *sílag* > *panílag* 'observe, watch'
- Hil* paN--on + *súmbong* > *panumbúngon* 'accusation'
- Ilk* maN- + *sípud* 'start, commence' > *manípud* 'ever since, from'
- Ilk* paNN- + CVC- + *súro* 'teach, instruct' > *pannursúro* 'teachings'
- Kpm* meN--an + *síbat* > *meníbatan* 'came from (a place)'
- ñ/s* *Kpm* peN- + *saksák* > *penyaksák* 'stabbed'
- Kpm* paN- + *súlung* 'move forward' > *panyúlung* 'progress'
- n/t* *Tag* paNVN- + *tagumpáy* > *pananagumpáy* 'success, triumph'
- Tag* paN- + *tálo* 'defeated' > *panálo* 'victory, triumph'
- Tag* paN- + *tiwála*' 'trust, faith' > *paniwála*' 'believe'
- Bik* paNVN- + *tagá*' > *pananagá*' 'hacking (away)'
- Bik* paNVN--an + *tindóg* 'stand' > *paninindógan* 'principles'
- Ceb* pag- + hiN- + *tábang* 'help' > *paghinábang* 'take sides with, support'
- Hil* paN--an + *tíndog* > *panindúgan* 'stand, position'
- Ilk* paN- + *tawén* 'year' > *panawén* 'time, season'
- Kpm* meN- + *tanggál* > *menanggál* 'removed s.o. from office'
- ng/k* *Tag* naNVN- + *kahulugán* 'meaning' > *nangangahulugán* 'means'
- Tag* maN- + *ka'ilángan* necessary > *manga'ilángan* 'need'
- Tag* paN- + *kóntra* > *pangóntra* 'preventative, s.t. used against s.t. else'
- Akl* maN- + *káhoy* > *mangahóy* 'gather wood' [with accent shift]
- Ceb* hiN- + *kusúg* > *hingusúg* 'exert effort'
- Ceb* maN- + *katúl* > *mangatúl* 'feel itchy'
- Ilk* paNN- + *keddéng* > *pangngeddéng* 'decision'
- Kpm* maN- + *kabít* > *mangabít* 'install'
- Kpm* maN- + *kúput* > *mangúpit* 'extort, steal'

3. Vowel Loss

- Tag* *bigáy* + -an > *bigyán* 'be given'
- Tag* *bukás* + -an > *buksán* 'be opened'
- Tag* *sunód* + -an > *sundán* 'be followed'
- Akl* *báyad* + -an > *báyran* 'be paid for' [with d > r change]
- Akl* *sakáy* + -an > *sákyan* 'be ridden'
- Akl* *sakít* + na--an > *nasáktan* 'was hurt ~ injured'
- Ceb* *anád* + na--an > *na'ándan* 'accustomed to'
- Ceb* *dakú*' + ka--un > *kadák'un* 'size'
- Ceb* *hupút* + -an > *húptan* 'be had ~ possessed'

- Hil* **dakóp** + **ma--an** > **madákpan** 'can be caught'
Hil **límot** + **pagka--an** > **pagkalímtan** 'be forgotten'
Ilk **amák** + **-en** > **amkén** 'be afraid of'
Ilk **bukél** + **-en** > **buklén** 'composed of, formed'
Ilk **itéd** + **-en** > **itdén** 'will be given'
Kpm **dakáp** + **-an** > **dakpán** 'be caught'
Kpm **gawá** + **-an** > **gawán** 'be made'

4. **Metathesis** is a feature of the Bisayan subgroup and usually occurs after vowel loss brings two phonotactically prohibited consonants together:

- Bis* **inúm** + **-a** > **imna** 'drink it!'
Bis **ká'un** + **-un** > **kán'un** 'be eaten'
Akl **putús** + **-a** > **pústa** 'wrap (it) up!'
Akl **tu'ún** + **-in--an** > **tinún'an** 'study (what one has studied)'
Ceb **báta'** + **-nun** > **batán'un** 'youth, young people'
Ceb **tu'ún** + **ka--an** > **katún'an** 'study'
Hil **gahúm** + **ka--anan** > **kagamhánan** 'powers'

5. **Consonant Loss**

Loss of geminate consonant in:

- Ilk* **bellá'ak** + **ipa-** > **ibablá'ak** 'will be published'
Ilk **betták** + **-um-** > **bumták** 'exploded'
Ilk **pekkél** + **na--an** > **napeklán** 'known, reputed (for)'
Ilk **reggés** + **-en** > **regsén** 'be cut into slices'
Tag **simulá'** + **-an** > **sumulán** 'be started'
Bik **harayó'** + **na** > **harayóng** 'far, distant'
Ceb **áku'** + **-ng** > **ákung** 'my X'
d *Ceb* **gayúd** + **-ng** > **gayúng** 'a lot, very much so'
n *Ceb* **dághan** + **-ng** > **dághang** 'many, lots (of)'
Ceb **gihápun** + **-y** > **gihápuy** 'still (is)'

6. **Consonant Change**

Allophony of d and r:

- Tag* **din** ~ **rin** 'also, too'
Tag **damdám** + **naka-** > **nakaramdám** 'heard'
Tag **dúnong** + **ma-** > **marúnong** 'wise, knowledgeable'
Akl **mayád** 'good' + **ka-VE--an** > **kamaEáyran** 'improvement, welfare'
Akl **báyad** 'pay' + **-VE--an** > **baEáyran** 'payment' [with VL]
Ceb **anád** + **pa--un** > **pa'anárun** 'familiarize s.o. with s.t.'
Ceb **dá'an** + **ka-** > **kará'an** 'old'

- Ceb* súmad + ka--an > kasumáran 'anniversary'
Hil báyad + -an > bayáran 'be paid'
Hil idád 'age' + paN--on > pangidarón 'be of a certain age'
Kpm dagúl 'big' + CV- > daragúl 'getting bigger'
Kpm dakál 'many' + ke--an > keraklán 'most, the majority'
Kpm dakáp 'capture' + ma- > marakáp 'will be caught'
Kpm dínan 'give' + CV- > dirínan 'be given to ~ added to'

Allophony of l and d:

- Akl* waEá 'lose' + na--an > nawád'an 'suffered the loss of s.t.'
Ceb lalúm 'deep' + kina--an + hi- > kinahiládman 'depths'

Progressive assimilation:

- Ceb* halúk 'kiss' + -an > hágkan 'be kissed' [with VL and l > d > g]
Tag kiníg 'hear' + pa--an > pakinggán 'be listened to' [with VL]

Allophony of r and h (on Spanish loan verbs):

- Akl* imbestigár + -an > imbestigahán 'be investigated'
Ceb tukár + pa--un > patukahún 'be played (of music)'
Hil preparár + -on > preparahón 'be prepared'
Hil probár + -an > probahán 'be tried out'

7. Semivowel Reduction

- General Phil* diário ~ dyáryo 'newspaper'
General Phil gobiérno ~ gobyérno 'government'
Ilk aníá ~ anyá 'what?'
Ilk kaniák ~ kanyák 'to me, mine'
Ilk sa'ó + -en > sawén 'be said'
Kpm lako + -an > lakwán 'be left behind'
Kpm sabi + -an > sabyán 'be said'
Kpm salí + -an > salwán 'be bought'
Kpm táko + -an > takáwan 'be stolen'

8. Consonant Addition

- Akl* asáwa 'spouse' + paN--un > pangasaw'un 'marry s.o.' [with VL]
Ceb baláka + gi-ka--an > gikabalak'an 'be anxious about' [with VL]
Hil baláka + ma-in--un > mabinalák'un 'concerned, solicitous' [with VL]
- h
- Akl* sará + -an > sárhan 'be closed' [with VL]
Ceb ilá + paga--un > paga'ilhun 'it is known (that)' [with VL]
Hil Amerika + -non > Amerikánhon 'American' [with MET]
Hil dalá + -un > dálhon 'be brought' [with VL]
Tag bilí + -in > bilhín 'be bought' [with VL]

- Tag* **dalá + -in > dalhín** 'be brought' [with VL]
- n* *Tag* **kúha + -in > kúnin** 'be taken'
- Tag* **táwa + -an > tawánan** 'be laughed at'
- y* *Kpm* **ábak + ka--an > kayabákan** 'in the morning'
- Kpm* **ábe + maka- > makayábe** 'included'
- Kpm* **alíli + ka- > kayalíli** 'replacement'
- Kpm* **áus + ma- > mayáus** 'will be called'

In still other cases, there is a 'soft glottal' resulting in the diphthongalization of **i > y**, e.g., *Ilk* **yáwat** 'be delivered, handed over' < **i-** + 'áwat; *yebkás* 'be stated ~ declared' < **i-** + 'ebkás; *Kpm* **iyatrás** 'will be retracted' < **i** + **atrás**.

9. Compensatory Lengthening

- Tag* **ká'in + -in > kánin** 'be eaten'
- Tag* **sirá' + na > sirá:na** 'broken now'
- Tag* **walá' + pa > walá:pa** 'not yet, still none'
- Kpm* **alá' + na > alá:na** 'no more'
- Kpm* **alí' + pa > alí:pa** 'not yet'

10. Fusion

- Akl* **kang** 'the X of mine' = **ku** 'object marker' + **ákon** 'my' + **nga** 'linker'
- Akl* **ring** 'the X of yours' = **ro** 'topic marker' + **ímo** 'your' + **nga** 'linker'
- Ceb* **adtu + sa > adtus** 'go to X'
- Ceb* **lang + -y > lay** 'only is, (it) is just'
- Ceb* **man + -y > may** '(it) is also' [Contrast: may existential marker]
- Ilk* **-an + -ko > -ak**
- Ilk* **-an + -mo > -am**
- Ilk* **-en + -ko > -ek**
- Ilk* **-en + -mo > -em**

Kpm portmanteaus like

- de** 'they ... him' < **da** 'they' + **ya** 'him'
- do** 'they ... them' < **da** 'they' + **la** 'them'
- ke** 'I ... him' < **ku** 'I' + **ya** 'him'
- me** 'you ... him' < **mu** 'you' + **ya** 'him'
- mo** 'you ... them' < **mu** 'you' + **la** 'them'
- ne** 'he/she ... him/her' < **na** 'he/she' + **ya** 'him/her'
- no** 'he/she ... them' < **na** 'he/she' + **la** 'them'

11. Accent Shift

Tag **babasáhin** [v] 'will be read' [regularly derived from the verb]

Tag **babasahín** [n] 'reading matter'

Tag **kaka'ínin** [v] 'can be eaten' [regularly derived from the verb]

Tag **kaka'inín** [n] 'snack, tidbit, s.t. to eat'

Some Solutions Applied by Lexicographers

What we expect of the user should lead to a user-friendly reference work. McKaughan and Macaraya offered such an excellent and appropriate initial survey of Maranao in 1967. However, since then, a tradition of bilingual dictionaries organized almost exclusively by root words has developed in the Philippines. For regularly derived words like **ka-** [abstract noun], **ka--an** [collective noun], **ma-** [adjective], and **mag-** or **-um-** [infinitive], **na-** [stative] this solution proves the most economical, and reduces the size of the resulting volume by hundreds of pages. But when complex morphophonemics or other derivations come to bear, the poor layman (be he English or other-Philippine-language speaking) is left to sink or swim. I was a prime offender in exhibiting this linguistically aristocratic attitude in Zorc & Reyes (1969) for Aklanon. But by no means did I act without precedent or wind up alone. Witness also Vanoverbergh (1956) for Ilokano, Panganiban (1972) for Tagalog, Wolff (1972) for Cebuano, Hassan, Halud & Ashley (1975) for Tausug, Vanoverbergh (1972) for Isneg, Reid (1976) for Bontok.

One magnificent exception is the monolingual dictionary of Filipino produced by the Linangan (1989). Therein all major derivations are covered in their respective alphabetical order, with an indication of the root, e.g. **babasahín** [**basa**], **mabangó** [**bango**]. Inflections, on the other hand, are given at the root word, e.g., **basa** [**bumasa**].

Santos (1983) took an appropriate step in this direction for Tagalog, but perhaps went too far. While I was initially critical of his approach of listing derivations and primary inflections alphabetically separate, time and time again my Tagalog students have preferred his method to that of Panganiban. It seems that a happy medium can and must be reached.

Suggestions for Future Such Works

In developing newspaper readers for the MRM Language Research Center and Dunwoody Press (Zorc 1987, 1988, 1990, 1992a,b,c,) I was confronted with the needs of students who approach the world of the media after an intensive spoken-language orientation. They were by no means expert linguists after their encounters, so we listed each full word encountered in a text (including its root and affixes) on its first occurrence. Even if later a new word encountered included both a root and an affix met before, it was glossed again since this was still a first occurrence in this combination. The students who remembered both root and affix could bypass the gloss, those that didn't had the information available. This procedure, with which I was not initially content, proved to satisfy learners and users, and the experience shaped my thinking about how a dictionary might gain from the overall impact of the glossaries at the end of our books.

For this reason I strongly favor the inclusion of a derivation in its respective alphabetical order, glossed and cross-referenced to the root; and of a root cross-referenced to all of its derivations (certainly all those listed in the dictionary) and to its major inflectional affix system

(e.g., **-um-** vs **mag-**, **i-** vs **-an** vs **-en**, **maN-**, etc.). I offer the following illustration from a forthcoming Kapampangan dictionary (Forman & Zorc, in progress) as a model I believe we linguists and lexicographers should emulate.

Kapampangan Dictionary Sample

Roots and word families: **dakal**, **dakap**, **kan**, **laso**, **lugud**, **punta**

- cha-** *adv* each, apiece; in lots ~ groups of Ex: cha-rakál 'in large lots'; cha-limá 'in lots of five'; cha-magkánu 'how many each?' tia-, tya-
- dakal** *v-inch* [dakál] become many, get numerous [darakal; Cf: marakal]
- dakal a bunga** *adj* heavy with fruits, plenty of fruit
- dakap** *v* [dakáp] catch, seize, take by force [arakap, marakap; Cf: manyakap]
- kalugudlugud** *adj* decorous, decent, befitting, dainty [rw: lugud]
- kaluguran¹** *n* [kalugúran] friend [kakaluguran; rw: lugud]
- kaluguran²** *n* [káluguran] sweetheart, beloved [rw: lugud]
- kan** *n* food [kakanan; Cf: pangan; See: mangan]
- karakal** *n* [karakál] quantity [rw: dakal]
- keraklan** *n* [keraklán] most, the majority [rw: dakal]
- lasawan** *v* [lasawán] digest s.t. [See: lasó]
- laso** *v* [lasó] melt; digest [Cf: lasawan, malaso]
- lugud¹** *n* [lugúd] love; grace [Cf: kaluguran, malugud]
- lugud²** *v* [lugúd] love s.o. [makalaluguran, mikaluguran; Cf: kaluguran]
- malaso¹** *adj* [malasó] edible [Cf: laso]
- malaso²** *v-st* [malasó] melting; being digested [Cf: laso]
- malugud** *adj* [malugúd] loveable, dear, beloved [pekamalugud; Cf: lugud]
- mangan** *v* [mangán] eat [mamangan, mangan; Cf: pangan]
- manyakap** *n* [manayakáp] robber [rw: dakap]
- marakal** *adj* [marakál] many, numerous [rw: dakal]
- minta** *v-past* [mintá] went [Past tense of punta] Ex: Mintáka 'Did you go?'
- munta** *v* [muntá] go [Cf: minta, pamunta, punta]
- namu** *dp* [námu'] just, only ... still, already Ex: Aku námu ing aláng árakap a tugák. 'I'm still the only one who couldn't catch a frog.'
- pamangan** *n* [pámangán] food, s.t. to eat [Cf: kan, mangan, pangan]
- pamunta** *vn* [pamuntá] act of going [rw: punta]
- pangan** *v* [pangán] eat [Cf: mangan, pangan]
- pengan¹** *v* [pengán] ate s.t. [See: mangan]
- pengan²** *n* [pengán] thing eaten [See: kan]
- pintalan** *v* [pintalán] place gone to [See: punta, munta]
- punta** *v* [puntá] go [mipunta, papuntalan, pupunta, pinta, puntan; Cf: minta, munta, pamunta, pintalan]

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ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|--------|--------------------------------|
| ~ | or |
| adj | adjective |
| adv | adverb or adverbial expression |
| Akl | Aklanon |
| Bik | Bikol |
| Bis | Bisayan |
| Ceb | Cebuano |
| dp | discourse particle |
| Hil | Hiligaynon |
| Ilk | Ilokano |
| Kpm | Kapampangan |
| n | noun |
| rw: | root word |
| s.o. | someone |
| s.t. | something |
| Tag | Tagalog |
| v-inch | inchoative verb |
| vn | verbal noun |
| v-st | stative verb |