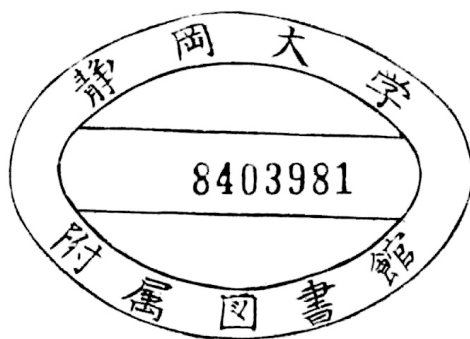


# BATAN ISLAND AND NORTHERN LUZON

ARCHAEOLOGICAL, ETHNOGRAPHICAL  
AND LINGUISTIC SURVEY



UNIVERSITY OF KUMAMOTO  
1983

(文部省科学研究費補助金による海外学術調査概報)

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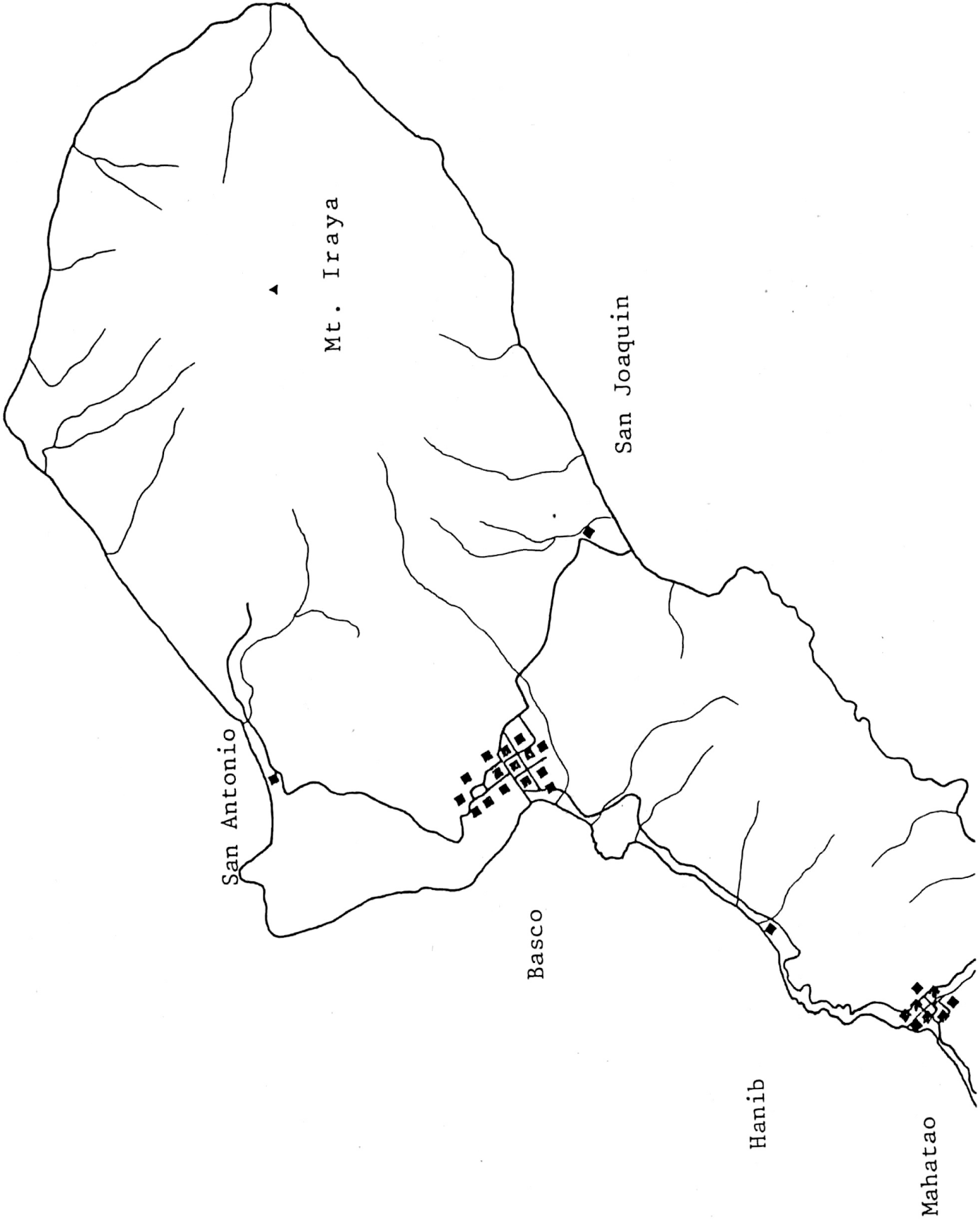
A PRELIMINARY REPORT

ON IVATAN DIALECTS

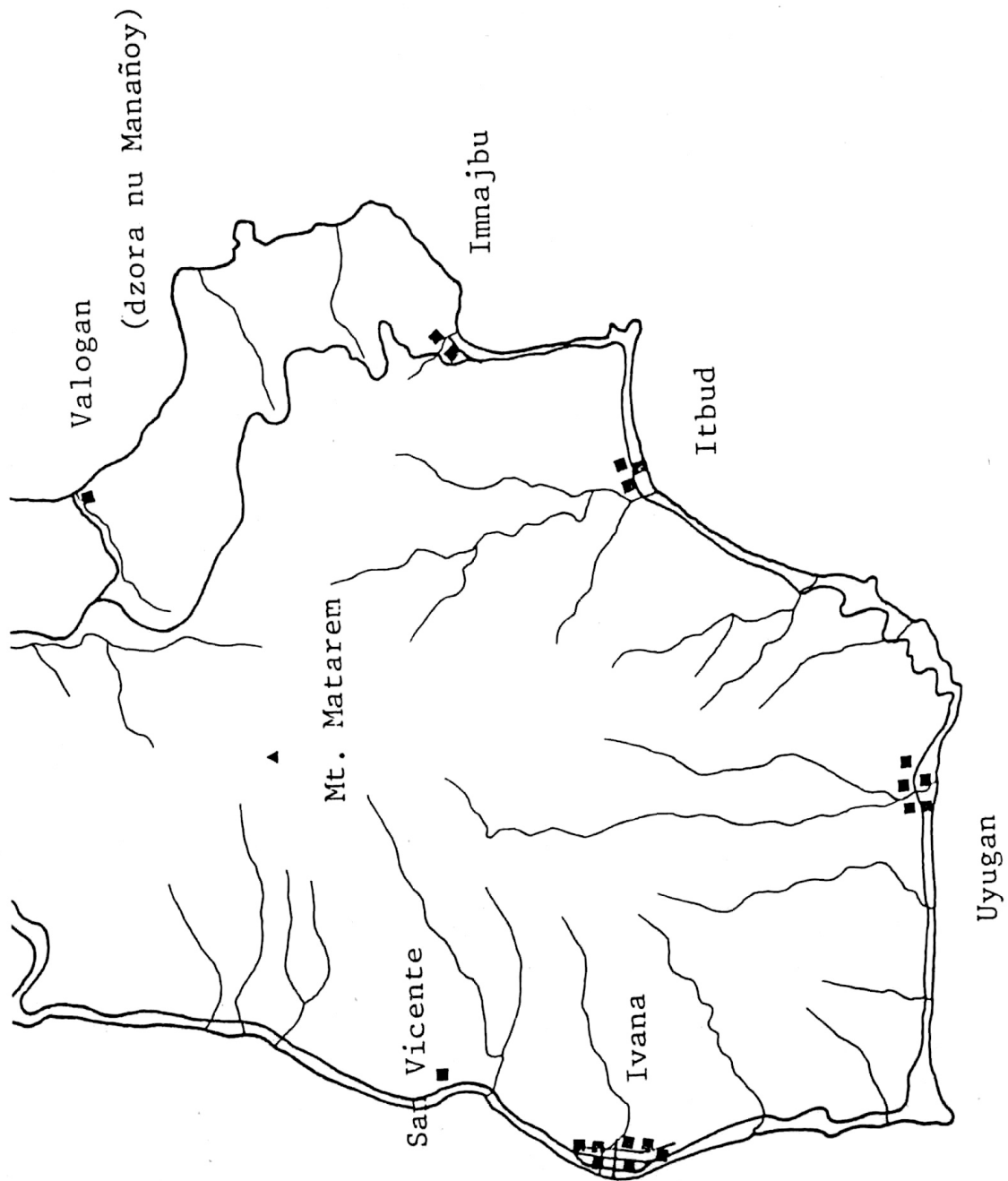
Moriguchi, Tsunekazu

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MAP 1. TOWNS IN BATAN ISLAND

## I. INTRODUCTION

The Bashi Channel, which lies between Formosa and the Philippines, has been attracting many scholars and traders. The channel was well-known in Europe as the place where the Europeans searched for gold, and in the U.S. as the place where the U.S. fishermen hunted for whales. Especially the whaling in the Bashi (Bashee) Channel was described in a famous novel titled *Moby Dick: or the Whale*.<sup>(1)</sup> And the northernmost island, which was called 'KOOTOOSHO' during Japanese time and is called 'Lan-Yu' at present, appeared in the maps as 'Tabaco Xima' [D'Abbeville(1654)], as 'Botrol' [Moll(1720)] and as 'Botel Tobago' [Broughton(1805)].<sup>(2)</sup>

Toward the end of 17th century an Englishman came over to the Philippines and wrote his travels [Dampier(1698)]. It was on his voyage from Jamaica to western Luzon through Mexico, Guam, eastern Luzon, Davao, Cotabato, Zamboanga and Mindoro. And after crossing the China Sea, he proceeded to the Bashi Islands, and went down to the eastern coast of Luzon and to southern Mindanao, leaving the Philippines in 1687. Arriving in London in 1691, he published his *A New Voyage Round the World* in 1698.<sup>(3)</sup>

Just after the arrival of Dampier in the Batanes Islands, the Spaniards, who had already finished christianizing Luzon and the Babuyan Islands, started evangelization in the Batanes Islands in 1690's. Many reports and documents were sent to Manila or Spain by priests and soldiers in Batan.

Aside from the travel records and documents by the Europeans, a report on the Batanes Islands was published/publicized in Japan, which was written according to the testimony of the people who were adrift in the Pacific Ocean and finally landed on Batan Island, coming home by way of China [Ishii(1730)]. According to the report they reached the island in December, 1668 and stayed there for two years and a half. (4)

There are three channels between Formosa and Luzon Island, which compose the Luzon Strait: the Bashi Channel, the Balintang Channel and the Babuyan Channel. The Bashi Channel lies between Formosa and the Batanes Islands, the Balintang Channel between the Batanes Islands and the Babuyan Islands, and the Babuyan Channel between the Babuyan Islands and Luzon Island. (5)

The Vasayic or Bashiic group, which is discussed in this paper, consists of Lan-Yu in Formosa, and Itbayat, Batan, Sabtang and Ibhos in the province of Batanes, and Babuyan in the province of Cagayan, in the Philippines. (6)

The islands lie south of Japan; Hateruma Island in Japan lies 373 Km's north-east of Lan-Yu; Y'ami, which is the northern-most island of the Philippines and officially uninhabited, is situated 110 Km's south of Lan-Yu; Itbayat lies 40 Km's south of Y'ami; Batan is 40 Km's away from Itbayat. The distance between Batan and Babuyan is 105 Km's; Appari, which is in Luzon, is located 130 Km's south of Babuyan. (7)

## II. LAND AND LANGUAGE SITUATION IN BATANES.

### (1) Land

The province of Batanes --- the northern-most province in the Philippines --- belongs to Region III and one of the sixty-five provinces in the Philippines. (8)

The province consists of 11 islands including six or seven officially uninhabited islands. Only four islands are inhabited and the biggest in area is Itbayat, second Batan, then Sabtang. (9) The total population of the province is about 12,000, one third of which lives in Batan. A half of the population of Batan lives in Basco. The population mentioned here is what officially announced and a large portion of the population is in Manila.

There are 6 municipalities in the province of Batanes: Itbayat(Mayan), Basco, Mahatao, Ivana, Uyugan and Sabtang. (10)

The northern-most island of the province is Y'ami, and the distance between Itbayat and the island is about 40 Km's and between Itbayat and Basco is 40 Km's. The islands --- Batan, Sabtang, Ibuhas and Dequey --- lie side by side. The distance between Sabtang and Babuyan is about 105 Km's. (11)

Though Babuayn Island belongs to the Vasayic (Bashiic) group, it does not belong to the province of Batanes, but to the province of Cagayan in Luzon.

Most of the islands in the Batanes Islands are surrounded by coral reef. They are composed of agglomerate rocks in their

core, which were extruded lavas in the ocean. But because of upheaval and subsidence of the islands, they were covered with soil made from the dead coral, which made the plain area covered with lime stone soil. The hilly places, however, are covered with pozzolana from Mt. Iraya.

Batan Island has two high mountains: Mt. Iraya (1009 m's) and Mt. Matarem (459 m's). Mt. Iraya is a dormant volcanic mountain and Mt. Matarem is a fold mountain. Most of the area except the two mountains is cultivated and there are some meadows between the two mountains and at the skirt of Mt. Matarem. Most of the trees in the plain areas have been cut down and trees for cooking are available only in the mountain areas.

## (2) Language Situation in Batanes

The languages spoken in the Bashi Channel and the Balintang Channel compose one group, which is called "the Batanese Language group" in Asai(1936) and "the Bashiic Language group" in Yamada(1972, 1974).<sup>(12)</sup> Languages spoken there are Yami, Itbayat(en), Vasay(en)(Northern Ivatan), Isamorong(Southern Ivatan) and Babuyan. The languages are subdialects of one language, but some are very different from others. In this paper the term "LANGUAGE" is utilized for denoting the difference is very great, and the term "DIALECT" for denoting

the difference is not so great. (13)

The name of the group is given as "Bashiic Group" in Yamada(1972,1974), because they are in the Bashi Channel. But the Ivatan language, especially northern Ivatan, is the nucleus language of the group and the capital of the province --- Basco --- is not their native name of the town but named after a Spanish general. The people in Batanes call the town "Vasay". (14) As a result preference is given here to Vasay for the language spoken in Basco and to "the Vasayic language group" for the languages spoken in the Bashi Channel and the Balintang Channel.

The Yami language is spoken only in Lan-Yu (Kootoosho or Botel Tobago) in Formosa. The Itbayat language (Itbayaten) is utilized only in Itbayat. But some people in Itbayat have gone to Manila and live there. The language/dialect spoken in Basco(Vasay) is called 'Vasayen' and that spoken in other towns in Batan and Sabtang is called 'Isamorong'. The Ivatan language is still spoken by the people in the communities of Malinao in western Bukidnon and Wao in Lanao del Sur, who migrated in fifties and sixties. (15)

The common language spoken in the Batanes Islands is Ivatan. But they have a kind of lingua franca, which is Tagalog, though the lingua franca in northern Luzon is Ilocano. They can not speak Ilocano in Batanes.

The reason why the people in Batanes are very good in

speaking Tagalog is the transportation. Before the airplane service started, very few boats went to Luzon Island and it was very hard for them to reach Luzon. Even now only once or twice a year big boats come over to Basco. At that time they did not need to speak any lingua franca. But once plane arrived in Batan, they got accustomed to the Tagalog language. It is because of the destination of the airplane that made them learn the language. The destination of the planes is Manila, which is the largest city in the Philippines. By planes Basco is directly connected with the metropolis.

But the lingua franca in the Babuyan Islands is Ilocano. The islands, to which there is no transportation but boats and which are very near to Luzon, are under the influence of language and culture in northern Luzon. As Ilocano is the lingua franca in northern Luzon, it necessarily became the lingua franca in the Babuyan Islands.

### III. RESEARCHES ON PEOPLE & LANGUAGES IN THE BASHI CHANNEL

Ethnographical study of the people in the Bashi Channel started with the Spanish missionaries. They were governors and priests, and writing reports for their church and government.

The first scientific ethnological study on the area might begin with Torii(1902). He made seventy-day field trip to

Botel Tobago (Lan-Yu) in 1897. In his papers he suggested that the people in Botel Tobago belong to Malay-Polinesian group. He recorded several Yami words, though they were transcribed in Japanese Syllables --- KATAKANA.

The first linguistic analysis of the languages in the channel started with Scheerer(1908). But in writing his paper he utilized Retana(1896) which is the first grammar on the Ivatan language. (16) It clarified that the language belongs to the Philippine language group.

After the publication of Scheerer(1908) Spanish priests to Batanes published dictionaries: *Vocabulario Español-Ibatán* (1914) and *Vocabulario Ibatán-Español*(1933) .

After the cession of Formosa to Japanese government many Japanese took a great interest in the tribes and the languages in Formosa.

The results of the many field trips conducted by the professors and students at the Imperial University of Taihoku appeared as two publications: Taihoku Univ., Dept. of Ethnology(1935) and Taihoku Univ. , Dept. of Linguistics(1935). One of the authors of the latter book, who made research in Kootoosho (Botel Tobago) in August, 1928, wrote his Ph.D. thesis on the Yami language [Asai(1936)]. It clarified the close relationship between Yami and Ivatan. As the result of Scheerer(1908) and Asai(1936) it is confirmed that the Yami language belong to the Philippine language group.



Linguistic research on the Ivatan language started with Cottle & Cottle(1958), which was on phonology. In 1966 Reid wrote his Ph.D. thesis on the Ivatan syntax. The authors of Hidalgo & Hidalgo(1970, 1971), who are the native speakers of the southern Ivatan language, published a series of the papers and a book on their native language --- Isamorong. Concerning Itbayat, Yamada has been publishing a series of papers and dictionaries on the Itbayat language and culture [Yamada(1967, 1972a, 1972b, 1974, 1976, 1981)].

In addition to the papers and books mentioned above several papers on the Yami language have been published recently: [Moriguchi(1979), Liu(1980), and Jeng(1981)]

#### IV. DIALECTS OF IVATAN

(1)

In the preceding chapters several general features of the islands in the Bashi Channel and the Babuyan Channel are discussed.

As shown before, Yami, Itbayat and Ivatan are different languages, in spite of a lot of common features among them. Though it is not sure whether the so-called dialects in Yami and Ivatan are subgroups of the Yami and Ivatan respectively, Cottle & Cottle(1958) and Hidalgo & Hidalgo(1970, 1971) presume Vasay and Isamorong are dialects of one language. And

Yami, on the other hand, has at least two dialects. But no study has been made, as exhaustive research has not been carried out yet.

Concerning Ivatan it may be a due result that Vasay and Isamorong are considered to be dialects of one language --- Ivatan. But the comparison of the languages among the Vasayic languages leads to the conclusion that it is very questionable whether the two dialects compose a language or not.

In this chapter the comparison between Vasay(Northern Ivatan) and Isamorong(Southern Ivatan), especially the language spoken in Basco and the one spoken in Mahatao, is made.

The comparisons are mainly made according to the survey in 1982. The data utilized here are: Moriguchi(1977b, 1977c, 1982a, 1983) and Reid(1971).

(2) Phonological System in Vasay and Isamorong

(a) Consonants:

	B.	L.D.	A.	P.A.	P.	V.	G.
Stop	b		d			g	(Voiced)
	p		t			k	[ʔ] (Voiceless)
Fricative		v					(Voiced)
			s			h	(Voiceless)
Nasal	m		n		ɲ	ŋ	
Lateral			l				(Approximant)
Central			r				(Approximant)
Affricate				dz(=dz)			(Voiced)
				tʃ(=č)			(Voiceless)

(b) Semi-Vowels

w y

(c) Vowels

i u  
 ə(=e)  
 a

B.	= Bilabial
L.D.	= Labio-Dental
A.	= Alveolar
P.A.	= Palato-Alveolar
P.	= Palatal
V.	= Velar
G.	= Glottal

(d) Accent

Duration at the penultimate syllable: /:/

(3) (Dialectal) Similarities

Phonemically there is no difference except the glottal stop. In Isamorong the glottal stop is not distinctive, but concerning /p/, /t/, /k/, /g/, /s/, /h/, /m/, /ŋ/ /l/, /w/, /y/, /u/ and /a/ no difference is observed between Vasay and Isamorong phonemically.

/p/:	/paray/ /upis/ /atep/	[paray] [ʔopis] [ʔatrɔp]	"rice" "urine (female)" "roof"
/t/:	/taŋkal/ /atut/ /vuyit/	[taŋkal] [ʔatut] [voyit°]	"sled" "fart" "eastern turtl dove"
/k/:	/kumbuwal/ /wakay/ /ahbek/	[kombowal] [wakay] [ʔahbrk]	"to boil" "sweet potato" "dust"
/g/:	/gaddaŋ/ /lagaw/ /peteg/	[gadɔaŋ] [lagaw] [pɔtrg°]	"finger-ring" "nape, neck" "urine (male)"
/s/:	/susu/ /asi/ /mahumis/	[susoʔ] [ʔasiʔ] [mahomiŋ]	"breast of woman" "meat" "cheap" (18)
/h/:	/vahay/ /haneg/	[vahay] [hanɔŋ]	"house" "honey"
/m/:	/malkem/ /umutu/ /demdem/	[malɔm] [ʔomuta] [demdem]	"old (as of man)" "to vomit" "cloud" (19)
/ŋ/:	/ŋahay/ /daŋuy/ /ahsuŋ/	[ŋahay] [daŋoy] [ʔahsuŋ]	"saliva" "face" "river"
/l/:	/liplip/ /alit/ /ande:lak/ /galagal/	[liplip°] [ʔalit°] [ʔandr:lak] [galagal]	"tick" "same" "tomorrow" "saw (tool)"

/w/:	/wanan/ /vuhawu/ /araw/	[wanan] [vuhawo?] [ʔaraw]	"right (direction)" "ant" "sun"
/y/:	/yamut/ /marayi/ /dadayi/	[yamut°] [marayi?] [dadayi?]	"root" "far" "(to tell) a lie"
/u/:	/uyud/ /tulas/ /tau/	[ʔoyud°] [tolas] [tao?]	"truth" "to write" "man, human being"
/a/:	/akay/ /ɣaran/ /anaha/	[ʔakay] [ɣaran] [ʔanaha?]	"grand father" "name" "ginger"

Accent

/mata/	[mata?]	"eye"
/ma:ta/	[ma:ta?]	"raw"
/tau/	[tao?]	"man, human being"
/ta:u/	[ta:o?]	"sea"

(4) (Dialectal) Variations

Consonants and vowels discussed above do not show any variation between the two --- Vasay and Isamorong. But other consonants and vowels show variations. (20)

Generally speaking the (dialectal) variations result from the reflections of the proto forms --- mostly Proto-Austronesian, so that the variations can not be automatically determined synchronically except /ti/ - /ʔi/ variation.

4-1 Pnonological Variations

(a) /b/ in Vasay --- /b/ or /v/ in Isamorong

(i) In Vasay proto \*b is still kept in some examples, and becoming /v/ in Isamorong.

<u>Vasay</u>	<u>Isamorong</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
batu	vatu	"stone"
bukuh	vukuh	"wen"
buuk	vuuk	"hair"
ba <del>ga</del>	vaga	"jar"
bedek	vedek	"abdomen"
dabibi	davivi	"face ready to cry"
hubay	huvay	"earring"

(ii) But some words in Vasay that have /b/ do not change into /v/ in Isamorong.

bubuh	bubuh	"feather, body hair"
bagu	bagu	"pig"
bibi	bibi	"vulba"
kudiba:ba <del>g</del>	kudiba:ba <del>g</del>	"butterfly"

(iii) And /b/ at the final position or before or after a consonant does not become /v/ in Isamorong.

mabsuy	mabsuy	"satisfied with eating"
ayub	ayub	"blanket"
kakuyab	kakuyab	"yesterday"
akteb	akteb	"to cut"

(b) /d/ in Vasay --- /r/ or /d/ or /dz/ in Isamorong

(i) The consonant /d/ in Vasay that relates to proto \*[d/D] or \*z becomes /r/ in Isamorong.

danum	ranum	"water"
dayuy	rayuy	"part"
duyuy	ruyuy	"coconut shell"
dawun	rawun	"name of a tree"
deket	reket	"to wink at"
dayem	rayem	"needle"
kaduduway	karuruway	"firefly"

- (ii) But /d/ in Vasay that relates to the proto \*1 is /d/ in Isamorong.

<u>Vasay</u>	<u>Isamorong</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
de:key	de:key	"small"
kudit	kudit	"skin"
rida	rida	"tongue"
vidaŋ	vidaŋ	"to count"
kadi	kadi	"to dig"
tadiña	tadiña	"ear"
dima	dima	"five"
dawud	dawud	"offing, outside"
tedu	tedu	"three"

- (iii) The initial /di/ in Vasay that does not relate to proto \*1 becomes /dz/ in Isamorong.

diway	dziway	"to move"
di	dzi	"not"
diablu	dziablu	"devil"
dinu	dzinu	"where?"
diteŋ	dziteŋ	"small amount"
dia	dzia	"here"

- (iv) But some words in Vasay that have /dzi/ do not change in Isamorong.

dadzi	dadzi	"cotton"
dzindzin	dzindzin	"wall"
didziaw	didziaw	"bottle"

- (c) /či/ or /ti/ in Vasay --- /či/ in Isamorong

- (i) Both in Vasay and Isamorong the proto \*k becomes /č/ before or after /i/.

čita	čita	"to look for"
tači	tači	"excrement"
čidat	čidat	"lightning"
dičud	dičud	"back"
ičan	ičan	"viand, side-dish"

- (ii) But all the /ti/'s in Vasay become /ci/ in Isamorong.

<u>Vasay</u>	<u>Isamorong</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
tipuhu	čipuhu	"bread fruit"
tinayi	činayi	"intestines"
ti:ban	či:ban	"to observe"
timuy	čimuy	"rain"
utiyuy	učuy	"egg"
anti	anči	"later"
timbaan	čimbaan	"church"

(d) Glottal Stop

Glottal stop appears phonetically at the initial or final position both in Vasay and Isamorong. But only in Vasay the sound is distinctive in the medial position.

- (i) Both in Vasay and Isamorong the glottal stop is placed before a vowel at the initial position or after the one at the final position.

asin	[ʔaʂin]	asin	[ʔaʂin]	"salt"
asuy	[ʔaʂuy]	asuy	[ʔaʂuy]	"soup"
asi	[ʔaʂiʔ]	asi	[ʔaʂiʔ]	"meat"
mata	[mataʔ]	mata	[mataʔ]	"eye"

- (ii) In both languages/dialects the glottal stop is still preserved when a prefix is affixed, and the one at the final position becomes /h/ if a suffix is added. (21)



<u>Vasay</u>	<u>Isamorong</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
ma+uwau [maʔuwaoʔ]	ma+uwau [maʔuwao]	"thirsty"
may+alit [mayʔait°]	may+alit [mayʔalit°]	"same"
ʒita+en [ʒitahen]	ʒita+en [ʒitahen]	"to look for"
muha+en [mohahen]	muha+en [mohahen]	"to plant"

(iii) Only in Vasay the sound is distinctive in the medial position .

nini	[niʔniʔ]	----	-----	"a kind of rattan"
niʔni	[niʔniʔ]	ñiñi	[ñiñiʔ]	"earthquake"
mumuʔdan		mumudan		"nose"

(e) /ñ/ or /n/ in Vasay --- /ñ/ in Isamorong

(i) The proto \*n before or after i becomes /ñ/ in Isamorong and /n/ in Vasay.

aninu	añinu	"shadow"
niʔni	ñiñi	"earthquake"
panid	pañid	"wing"
niyuy	ñiyuy	"coconut"

(ii) But the proto \*ŋ becomes /ñ/ in both of the two.

tadiña	tadiña	"ears"
ñipen	ñipen	"teeth"
suñit	suñit	"to bite"

(f) /e/ --- /i/

(i) /i/ in Vasay is sometimes changed into /e/ in Isamorong.

<u>Vasay</u>	<u>Isamorong</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
agilin	agelen	"to mill"
içit	içet	"bandage"

(ii) But /e/ in Vasay, on the other hand, is /i/ in Isamorong.

imen	imin	"to finish"
desdesen	dzisdzisen	"cowardice"

(g) /d/ before /a/ at the initial position in Vasay becomes /g/ in Isamorong.

dates	gates	"punishment"
davut	gavut	"cowardice"

(h) Sporadic Variations

(i) /m/ in Vasay --- /ɱ/ in Isamorong

muditen	ɱuditen	"name of a snake"
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(ii) /n/ in Vasay --- /d/ in Isamorong

niñiay	diñiay	"sigh"
--------	--------	--------

(iii) /n/ in Vasay --- /s/ in Isamorong

henhen	heshes	"to roll one's sleeves up"
--------	--------	----------------------------

(iv) /n/ in Vasay --- /m/ in Isamorong

gaganan	gaganam	"tuna"
---------	---------	--------

(v) Long Consonant /ll/ ([l:]) --- /nl/ in Isamorong

<u>Vasay</u>	<u>Isamorong</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
illu	inlu	"thread"

The phenomena cited above are very sporadic and they might be idiolects of my informants or sporadic phenomena only in Mahatao. But some, especially (v), are common to all the sub-dialects of Isamorong.

#### 4-2 Morphological and Lexical Variations. (22)

(a) Some nouns in Isamorong are reduplicated in Vasay.

duduati	duači	"earthen worm"
didipuwan	dipuwan	"centipede"
dadačan	dačan	"anus"
čičimit	čimit	"eyebrow"
kekedwan	kedwan	"armpit"
damimiten	damiten	"beard"
ankapakapay	ankapay	"ant"
annupit	nupit	"scorpion"
waway	away	"vine, rattan"

(b) Lexical Variations

alukluk	aduhu	"sleepy"
mahen	atbel	"chilly"
amulay	vu:lay	"lizard"
iskali:la	ayran	"stairway"
lakday	iñatu	"to climbs up" (23)
{ahsug	ahsug	"river" (24)
{ayu		
baruas	karutug	"agave"
balensia	kabubuag	"name of a plant"
kappaya	kabbanu	"papaya"
{kamiñao	hatuk	"testicle"
{vutu		

<u>Vasay</u>	<u>Isamorong</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
kanammam	karas	"cleanliness"
ipus	vucivut	"tail" (25)
hepta	harag	"to throw a person to the ground"
huhusag	panektek	"wooden hammer for smashing potatoes for pigs"
kateb	asduk	"coconut crab trap"

## V. A TENTATIVE SUBGROUPING OF THE VASAYIC LANGUAGES

(1)

As shown before the languages in the Bashi Channel and in the Balintang Channel compose one group: Vasayic (Bashiic) language group. The languages that compose the group are as follows:

<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Islands</u>	<u>Language Names</u>
22°30'	Lan-Yu	Yami
20°45'	Itbayat	Itbayat(en)
20°27'	Batan	Ivatan --- Vasay Isamorong (Sabtang)
19°31'	Babuyan	Babuyan Claro

Asai(1936) and Scheerer(1908) clarified that their relationship is very close and that they belong to the Philippine group in the Austronesian linguistic family. But the subgrouping of the language group has not studied yet, espe-

cially the positions of the Yami language, the language in Babuyan and Isamorong, the last of which has been thought to be one of the dialects in Batan Island, have not been clarified yet. According to Asai(1936), Reid(1966) and Hidalgo & Hidalgo(1971) remark that the Yami language belongs to Ivatan spoken in Basco --- Vasay.

" In respect of the grammatical formants the Yami language belongs to Basco and Itbayat, in respect of the lexical affinity it belongs to Basco.

Thus the Yami language is mostly closely related to the Basco dialect of the Batanese language."

(Asai(1936) p. 93)

But close observation and comparison reveal that the relationship between Yami and Vasay is very questionable.

In this chapter a tentative subgrouping of the Vasayic language group is attempted. The data utilized in the discussion are as follows:

<u>Language</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Books, Papers or Notes</u>
Yami	Yam.	Ferrel(1969) Tsuchida(1976) Moriguchi(1976) Moriguchi(1977a) Moriguchi(1978)
Itbayat	Itb.	Yamada(1976) Yamada(1981)
Ivatan(Vasay)	Vsy.	Moriguchi(1977c)
Ivatan (Isamorong)	Ism.	Moriguchi(1982a, 1982b, 1983)
(Mahatao)		Moriguchi(1977b)
(Ivana)		Moriguchi(1982b)
(Uyugan)		Moriguchi(1982d)
(Itbud)		Moriguchi(1982e)
(Imnajbu)		
Babuyan	Bby.	Nakamura(1978)

Proto-  
Austronesian

PAN

Dempwolff(1934/37/38)  
Tsuchida(1967)

In the discussion 8 symbols are utilized;

- [ ]: denoting phonetic description.
- ( ): denoting non-cognate.
- : denoting no proto form reconstructed.
- \* : denoting proto form.
- / : denoting dialectal variations.
- ? : denoting none in Notes, especially in Nakamura (1978)
- // : denoting phonetic alternations.
- ' : denoting difference in meaning.

(2) Comparison of the Vasayic Languages

(A) Similarities

Proto phonemes below do not show any variation among the group.

*p:	*pitu	pitu	"seven"
*T:	*kiTa	čita	"to see; look for"
*g:	*giliŋ	a-geleŋ/ agiliŋ	"to grind"
*m:	*kamu	kamu	"you (pl.)"
*n:	*nanaq	[nana?]	"pus"
*ń:	*ńa[t]uq	[natu?]	"a kind of plant"
*s:	*susu	susu	"breast of woman"
*y:	*iya	s-iya	"he/she"
*w:	*wanan	wanan	"right (direction)"
*q:	*qubi	[?ovi]	"yam"
*?:	*ka?en	kan	"to eat"

*H:	*beHi	v-in-ayi	"female"
*a:	*aku	aku	"I (Pronoun)"
*u:	*apu	apu	"grand father"
*i:	*ina	ina	"mother"
*e:	*taneq	[tana?]	"earth"
*k:	*kami	kami	"we (exclusive)" (Except before or after /i/)

(B) Variations

(i) Proto \*k before /i/ become /č/ in all of the Vasayic languages.

Itb.	tači	čiray	čilat	paniči	čita
Vsy.	tači	čiray	čidat	paniči	čita
Ism.	tači	čiray	čidat	pañiči	čita
Bby.	tači	čiray	kimat	pañiči	čita
Yam.	tači	'urine' (cicimit)	čilat	pañiči	čita 'to see'
PAN	*taki	*kilay	*kilat	*pa[n]ik[˘]	*kita
	"excrement"	"eyebrow"	"lightning"	"bat"	"to see; to look for"

If the affix /in/ is infix in a word beginning with the consonant /k/, the consonant becomes /č/: Itb. č-in-uxat, Vsy., Ism. and Bby., č-in-uhat, Yam., č-in-uwat.

(ii) Proto \*k after /i/ becomes /č/ in all the languages except Yami. Yami still keeps it.

Itb.	ličud	siču	(iyakan)	iča-	iča-dlaw
Vsy.	dičud	siču	ičan	iča-	iča-ddaw
Ism.	dičud	siču	ičan	iča-	iča-ddaw
Bby.	dičud	siču	ičan	iča-	(ka-ddaw)
Yam.	likud	siku	ikan	ika-	ika-kla
PAN	*likud	*sikuH	*i-kaʔen	*ika-	*ika-
	"back"	"elbow"	"viand, side-dish"	"affix"	"to love"

(iii) Proto \*ti or \*te becomes /ti/ in Vasay and Itbayat, and it becomes /či/ in Isamorong and Yami.

Itb.	tiipah	tinayi	varatinuk	timuy	ittiiyuy
Vsy.	[ti:paʔ]	tinayi	valatinuk	timuy	utiyuy
Ism.	[či:paʔ]	činayi	valačinuk	čimuy	uččuy
Bby.	[či:paʔ]	činayi	?	čimuy	uččuy
Yam.	[či:paʔ]	činayi	varačinuk	čimuy	ičuy
PAN	*tipaS	*tinaqi	*b(-a[r/N]-) et(in)uk	*timuR	*qi[t]eluR
	"spit"	"intestines"	"a kind of orange"	"rain"	"egg"

Itb.	atipuxu	agtin	tilu
Vsy.	tipuhu	agtin	tidu
Ism.	čipuhu	agčin	čidu
Bby.	?	?	čidu
Yam.	čipuGu	agčin	čilu
PAN	-----	-----	----
	"bread fruit"	"to get/go down, to land"	"earwax"

(iv) /ti/ in some Itbayaten words becomes /či/ in other languages.

Itb.	kurtib	titu
Vsy.	kulčib	čitu
Ism.	kulčib	čitu
Bby.	kultib	čitu
Yam.	(tetedted)	čitu'='cat'
PAN	-----	----
	"scissors"	"dog"



(v -a) Proto \*l before /i/ becomes /d/ in Vasay and Isamorong. And Itbayaten and Yami preserve it.

Itb.	kulit	taliña	lima	suli	pili
Vsy.	kudit	tadiña	dima	sudi	pidi
Ism.	kudit	tadiña	dima	sudi	pidi
Bby.	kudit	tadiña	?	sudi	pidi
Yam.	kulit	taliña	lima	suli	pili
PAN	*kulit "skin"	*taliña "ears"	*lima "five"	*suliq "taro"	*piliq "to choose"
Itb.	kali	kudivaavaᅇ	lisaha	hili	
Vsy.	kadi	kudiba:baᅇ	disa	[?idi?]	
Ism.	kadi	kudiba:baᅇ	disa	[?idi?]	
Bby.	kadi	?	?	?	
Yam.	kali	(papaGad no añitu)	lisa	[?ili?]/[?idzi?]	(26)
PAN	*kali "to dig"	*kulibaᅇbaᅇ "butterfly"	*liseSaq "nit"	*Sili "village"	

(v -b) Proto \*l after /i/ becomes /d/ in Vasay and Isamorong, and it is still kept in Itbayat and Yami.

Itb.	vilag	rila	i-lawud	čilat
Vsy.	vidaᅇ	rida	i-dawud	čidat
Ism.	vidaᅇ	rida	i-dawud	čidat
Bby.	?	rida	?	kimat
Yam.	vilag	rila/dila	i-lawud	čilat
PAN	*bilag "to count"	*dila "tongue"	*i-laHu[d] "offing"	*kilat "lightning"

(27)

(v -c) Proto \*l except before or after /i/ becomes  
 /x/ (=Voiceless Velar Fricative) in Itbayaten,  
 /h/ (=Voiceless Glottal Fricative) in Vasay, Isamorong  
 and Babuyan, /ʕ/ (= /G/: Voiced Pharyngeal Fricative/  
 Stop) in Yami.

Itb.	xañit	ahxu	xakay	texnan	vuxan
Vsy.	hañit	ahu	hakay	tetehnan	vuhan
Ism.	hañit	ahu	hakay	[texnan]	vuhan
Bby.	hañit	ahu	hakay	[texnan]	buhan
Yam.	Gañit //	a:u//aGu	Gakay	tete:nan//	vuGan
	Gañit			teteGnan	
PAN	*lañit "sky"	*qaSelu "pestle"	*lakey "male"	*telen "throat"	*bulan "moon"
Itb.	saxad	xataw	vinivex	vuxuŋ	waxu
Vsy.	sahad	hataw	viniveh	buhuŋ	wahu
Ism.	sahad	hataw	[viñivex]	vuhuŋ	wahu
Bby.	?	içiçtaw	[viñivex]	?	?
Yam.	saGad	GataGataG -en	viñive:// viñiveG	vuuŋ// vuGuŋ	waGu
PAN	sala[ZD] "inside"	*letaw "to float"	*ben(i)bel "banana"	*buluŋ "leaf"	*walu "eight"

(vi) Proto \*di or di at the initial position in the  
 borrowing words becomes /di/ in Itbayaten and Vasay, and  
 it becomes /dzi/ in Isamorong, Babuyan and Yami.

Itb.	dinu	diya	di	diablu
Vsy.	dinu	diya	di	diablu
Ism.	dzinu	dziya	dzi	dziablu
Bby.	dzinu	dzia	?	?
Yam.	wudzin- dziya	dziya	dzi	?
PAN	*d-inu "where?"	*d-iya "here"	---	(diablo)(Sp.) "devil"

(vii-a) Proto \*R between two /a/'s becomes /y/ in

Itbayaten, Isamorong, Vasay and Babuyan, and it becomes /l/ in Yami.

Itb.	raya	kayaŋ	vayah	kamaya
Vsy.	raya	kayaŋ	[vaya?]	kamaya
Ism.	raya	kayaŋ	[vaya?]	kamaya
Bby.	raya	?	?	?
Yam.	rala	kalaŋ	vala	kamala
PAN	*[dD]aRa(q) "blood"	*kaRaŋ "crab"	*baRaH "red"	*[k/q]amaRa "mabolo"

(vii-b) But in other environments it becomes /y/ in all the languages.

Itb.	yamut	yaŋaw	uyat
Vsy.	yamut	yaŋaw	uyat
Ism.	yamut	yaŋaw	uyat
Bby.	yamut	?	uyat
Yam.	yamut	yaŋaw	uyuyat
PAN	*Ramut "root"	----- "branch"	*uRat "vein"

(viii) Proto \*[dD] or \*Z becomes /d/ in Vasay, but in other languages it becomes /r/.

Itb.	ranum	rayem	ruyuy	karwarway	rayay
Vsy.	danum	dayem	duyuy	kaduduway	dayay
Ism.	ranum	rayem	ruyuy	karuruway	rayay
Bby.	ranum	rayem	?	?	?
Yam.	ranum	rayem	?	?	?
PAN	*[dD]anum "water"	*ZaRem "needle"	----- "coconut shell"	----- "firefly"	----- "part"

(ix-a) Proto \*b before or after a consonant, or at the end of a word is preserved as /b/ in all the languages.

Itb.	nabsuy	kakuyab	ayub
Vsy.	mabsuy	kakuyab	ayub
Ism.	mabsuy	kakuyab	ayub
Bby.	nabsuy	?	ayub
Yam.	mabsuy	kakuyab	ayub
PAN	*besuR	-----	----
	"satisfied with eating"	"yesterday"	"blanket"

(ix-b) Proto \*b in other environments and except the words in (9-c) changes into /v/ in all the languages.

Itb.	avu	tuvatuva	mavuta	mavakes
Vsy.	[?avu?]	tuvatuva	mavuta	mavakes
Ism.	[?avu?]	tuvatuva	mavuta	mavakes
Bby.	?	?	(bulsek)	mavakes
Yam.	[?avu?]	(makapipiya)	mavuta	mavakes
PAN	*qabu	-----	*buta	-----
	"ashes"	"medicine"	"blind"	"female"

(ix-c) Proto \*b is preserved as /b/ in some Vasay words, It changes into /v/ in other languages.

Itb.	vaṅa	vatu	vuhuk	vuhuṅ	xuvay
Vsy.	baṅa	batu	buuk	buhuṅ	hubay
Ism.	vaṅa	vatu	vuuk	vuhuṅ	huvay
Bby.	vaṅa	vatu	?	?	(aritus)
Yam.	vaṅa	vatu	ḙvuk	vuGuṅ // vuṅ	ovay
PAN	*baṅa	*batu	*buSek	*buluṅ	-----
	"pot"	"stone"	"hair"	"leaf"	"ear ring"

(x -a) Proto \*ŋ before or after /i/ becomes /ñ/ in all the languages but Yami. And Yami still keeps the proto phoneme.

Itb.	taliña	xañit	ñipen	pisñi	hañin
Vsy.	tadiña	hañit	ñipen	pisñi	[?añin]
Ism.	tadiña	hañit	ñipen	pisñi	[?añin]
Bby.	tadziña	hañit	ñipen	pisñi	?
Yam.	taliŋa	Gaŋit//	ŋipen	pisŋi	[?aŋin]
		Gañit			
PAN	*taliŋa	*laŋit (28)	*ŋipen	*pisŋi	*[hS]aŋin
	"ear"	"sky"	"teeth"	"cheek"	"typhoon, wind"

(x -b) But in other environments the proto \*ŋ is preserved in all the languages.

Itb.	ŋaran	paŋa	si?duŋ
Vsy.	ŋaran	paŋa	siduŋ
Ism.	ŋaran	paŋa	siduŋ
Bby.	ŋaran	?	siduŋ
Yam.	ŋaran	paŋa	siduŋ 'to work together'
PAN	*ŋajan	*paŋa	*tulduŋ (PHN)
	"name"	"twins"	"to help"

(xi) Proto \*l or \*z becomes /r/ in Itbayaten and Yami, and it changes into /l/ in Vasay and Isamorong. But no data is available other than 'old' concerning Babuyan.

Itb.	markem	uruŋ	guri	perak
Vsy.	malkem	uluŋ	huli	pelak
Ism.	malkem	uluŋ	huli	pelak
Bby.	maŋalkem	?	?	?
Yam.	(rarake:)	uruŋ	Guri	perak
PAN	-----	*uzuŋ	-----	*pelak
	"old"	"horn"	"left"	"silver"

(xii) Proto \*n becomes /ñ / before /i/ in Yami and Isamorong, and Vasay and Itbayaten preserve it.

Itb.	panid	niyuy	ninih
Vsy.	panid	niyuy	[ni?ni?]
Ism.	pañid	ñiyuy	[ñiñ?]
Bby.	?	nyuy	?
Yam.	pañid	anuyuy	kañiñi
PAN	*panid "wing"	*niuR "coconut"	*[nN]i[nN]i[Sx] "earthquake"

(xiii) Proto \*S becomes /h/ in Itbayaten and it disappears in other languages.

Itb.	tuhud	vuhuk
Vsy.	tuud	buuk
Ism.	tuud	vuuk
Bby.	tu:d	vuuk
Yam.	ʔtted	ʔvuk
PAN	*teSed "knee"	*beSek "hair (of head)"

(xiv) Proto \*x<sub>1</sub> becomes /h/ or /ʔ/ in Itbayaten, and it becomes [ʔ] or disappears in other languages.

Itb..	hapuy	aʔsi
Vsy.	[ʔapuy]	a:si
Ism.	[ʔapuy]	a:si
Bby.	?	asi
Yam.	[ʔapuy]	a:si
PAN	*x <sub>1</sub> apuy "fire"	*x <sub>1</sub> esi "meat"

- (xv) Proto  $X_3$  becomes /h/ in Itbayaten and it changes into [ʔ] or sometimes disappears in other languages.

Itb.	mahata	sičuh
Vsy.	ma:ta	[sičuhʔ]
Ism.	ma:ta	[sičuhʔ]
Bby.	ma:ta	[sičuhʔ]
Yam.	ma:ta	[sikuʔ]
PAN	* $x_3$ a(n)taq	*sikux <sub>3</sub>
	"raw"	"elbow"

- (xvi) Proto \* $q_1$  becomes /h/ in Itbayaten, and it changes into [ʔ] in other languages.

Itb.	hutek	a-hway
Vsy.	[ʔutek]	waway
Ism.	[ʔutek]	away
Bby.	utek	?
Yam.	[ʔetek]	(varit)
PAN	* $q_1$ utek	* $q_1$ uay
	"brain"	"rattan"

- (vxii) Proto \*[hS] becomes /h/ in Itbayaten and in other languages it changes into [ʔ].

Itb.	hañin
Vsy.	[ʔañin]
Ism.	[ʔañin]
Bby.	?
Yam.	[ʔaɲin]
PAN	*[hS]aɲin

(3) A Tentative Subgrouping of the Vasayic Languages

The results of the comparisons in (A) and (B) are classified into 7 types:

Table 1.

	<u>Itb.</u>	<u>Vsy.</u>	<u>Ism./Bby.</u>	<u>Yam.</u>	<u>Nos.</u>
Type I.	ič ñ y	ič ñ y	ič ñ y	ik ɣ l	(ii) (x-a) (vii-a)
Type II.	l r	d l	d l	l r	(v-a, v-b) (xi)
Type III.	ti di ni	ti di ni	či dzi ñi	či dzi ñi	(iii) (vi) (xii)
Type IV.	r v	d b	r v	r v	(viii) (ix-c)
Type V.	ti h h	či ∅ ([?]) [?]	či ∅ ([?]) [?]	či ∅ ([?]) [?]	(iv) (xiii, xv) (xiv, xvi, xvii)
Type VI.	x	h ([h] ~ [x])	h ([h] ~ [x])	G	(v-c)
Type VII.	či y ɣ b v	či y ɣ b v	či y ɣ b v	či y ɣ b v	(i) (vii-b) (x-b) (ix-a) (ix-b)



The comparisons in (A) and (B) clarify that the languages in the Bashi Channel and the Balintang Channel are closely related and composing one group --- the Vasayic Language group, and show that the one spoken in Babuyan Island is one of the subdialects of Isamorong. It seems to have seceded from Isamorong very recently. As the result the two languages are *en bloc* in the discussion in this chapter.

The subgrouping of the Vasayic language group has not been attempted yet. Asai(1936) and Hidalgo & Hidalgo(1971) discuss the relationship of the languages in the group very briefly.

The languages that still preserve many proto phonemes are Itbayat and Yami. Vasay keeps very few proto phonemes in relation to the discussion in this paper. In Isamorong most of the proto phonemes which concern comparisons (B) change into different phonemes.

The languages that retain the proto phonemes vary from Type to Type:

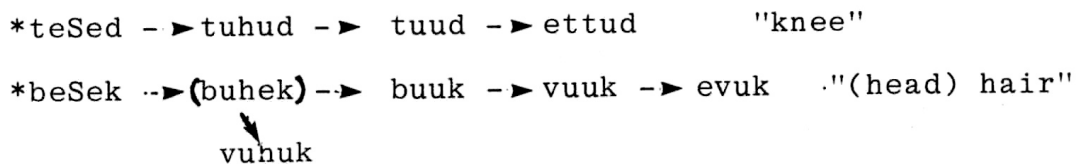
Type I.	Yami	>	Other languages
Type II.	Yami, Itbayat	>	Other languages
Type III.	Itbayat, Vasay	>	Other languages
Type IV.	Vasay	>	Other languages
Type V.	Itbayat	>	Other languages
Type VI.	Itbayat	>	Other languages

Yami keeps the proto phonemes in the case of Types I and II, Itbayat does in the case of Types II, V and VI, and Vasay does in the case of Types III and IV.

The table 1 shows that Itbayat and Yami keep many proto phonemes. But it is not clear which of the two languages seceded from the main current in the history of the Vasayic language group.

There is an interesting phenomeon that leads to the solution to the problem. The word for "knee" is /tuhud/ in Itbayat, /tuud/ in Vasay and Isamorong and /<sup>o</sup>ettud/ in Yami. And the word for "(head) hair" is /vuhek/ in Itbayat, /buuk/ in Vasay, /vuuk/ in Isamorong and /<sup>o</sup>evuk/ in Yami. The proto forms of the words are \*teSed for "knee" and \*beSek for "(head) hair".

Fig. 1.



The figure above reveals that the proto form \*teSed becomes /tuhud/ at the first stage, and it changes into /tuud/ at the second stage, which develops into /<sup>o</sup>ettud/ at the third stage. This change is same as the one in the case of "(head) hair".

In addition to the derivations of the words above, the derivation of the proto (Vasayic) phoneme 'x' supports the assumption.



The result of the discussion above leads to the conclusion that Itbayat seceded at an early stage in the history of the Vasayic language group and Vasay-Yami group remained for a while, but little later Yami left the group.

Fig. 2

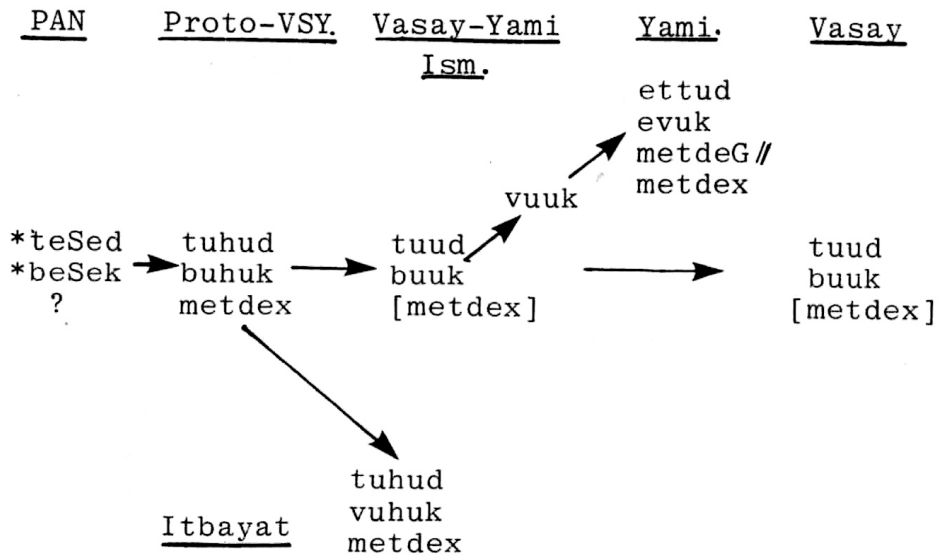
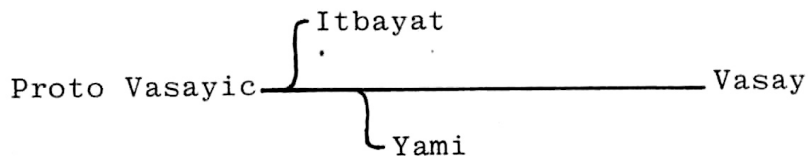


Fig. 3



In the discussion above Isamorong/Babuyan is not taken into consideration. Vasay retains some proto phonemes, but Isamorong/Babuyan changes them into other phonemes.

Papers and books discussing the languages in the Bashi Channel claim that Isamorong is a subdialect of Vasay [Hidalgo & Hidalgo(1970, 1971)] or Yami closely related to Vasay. [Asai(1936)] But as shown before the two languages do not have all the features in common. Though the distance between Basco, where they speak Vasay, and Mahatao, where they speak Isamorong, is 4 Km's, the dialectal/linguistic difference is very great. As a result the assumption the two languages are subdialects of one language is very questionable.

First of all the common features to the two must be discussed; Types I, II and V.

The comparisons in Types I and V are reduced to the Table 2:

Table 2.

	<u>Itb.</u>	<u>Vsy.</u>	<u>Ism./Bby.</u>	<u>Yam.</u>	
*ŋ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ŋ	(i____, ____i)
	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	(other environments)
*R	y	y	y	l	(a____a)
	y	y	y	y	(other environments)
*k	č	č	č	k	(i____)
	č	č	č	č	(____i)
	k	k	k	k	(other environments)

Proto phonemes \*ŋ, \*R and \*k change into /ñ/, /y/ and /či/ respectively except in Yami. Though the proto phoneme \*ŋ is preserved before or after /i/, and \*R becomes /l/ between two /a/'s, and \*k is retained after /i/ in Yami, in other environments the proto phonemes change according to the rules which are applicable to all the languages in the Bashi Channel. And in the case of \*ŋ before /i/ Yami has two forms: /Gaŋit/or /Gañit/.<sup>(28)</sup> This means that the languages in the Vasayic language group have the tendency to change \*ŋ before or after /i/ into /ñ/, \*R between two /a/'s into /y/ and \*k before or after /i/ into /č/ as a whole, although there are some exceptions in Yami.

As the result of the discussion above Type I is not a convincing evidence that Vasay and Isamorong are subdialects of one language.

Concerning Type II it is not clear whether the changes are genealogically related or because of the influence of Vasay.

Type III is one of the evidences that Yami and Isamorong belong to one group of language/dialect. The proto phonemes \*ti and \*ni become /či/ and /ñi/ in Yami and Isamorong respectively. '\*ti' is automatically changed into /či/ in Yami and Isamorong. But there is one exception in Isamorong. The island where they speak Yami is 200 Km's away from Batan Island. It is not persuasive that one of the languages

influenced on the other or the changes occurred independently and sporadically in each language. The genealogical relationship must be taken into consideration. That is, Isamorong belongs to the Yami group.

As shown before there is one exception in Isamorong words concerning '\*/ti-/či/' change. The exception is the word for "food particles left between the teeth".

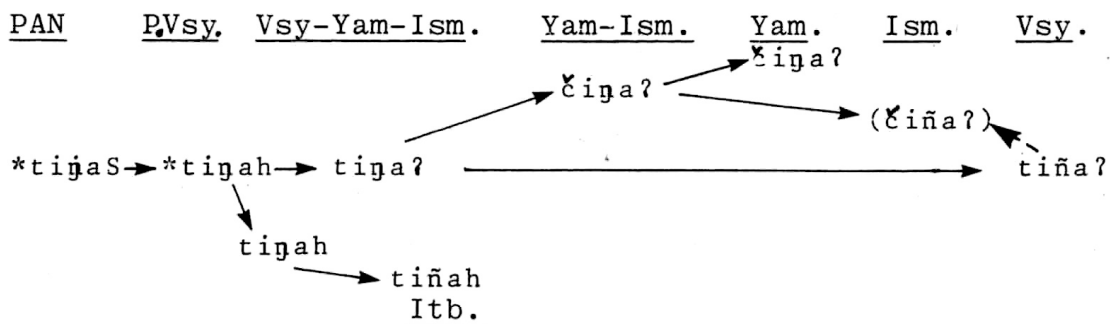
Itb.	tiñah
Vsy.	tiña
Ism.	tiña
Bby.	tiña
Yam.	čiña
PAN	*tiñaS

According to the rules the proto form \*tiñas had already changed into (tiñah) before Itbayat seceded. Just after the separation of Itbayat the final /h/ disappeared and the word became (tiña). After the secession of Yami-Isamorong group the '\*/ti to /či/' change occurred in the group. But Vasay preserved it.

But after the departure of Yami the nasal palatalization of 'ŋ' occurred in whole Batanes and (tiña) became /ti(ŋ)ña/ in Vasay and (tiñah) in Itbayat did /ti(ŋ)ñah/. If Isamorong was a member of the Yami-Isamorong group, the word must have been (čiña) before the palatalization stage. And after the stage it would have become (čiña), as the language is spoken in Batanes and is under the influence of Vasay.

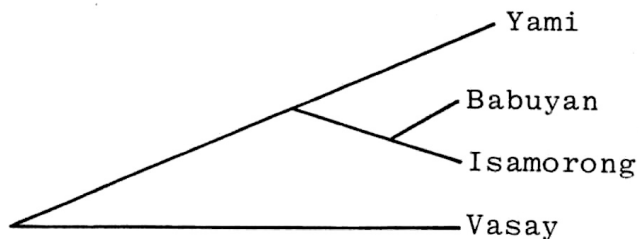
But Isamorong avoids the succession of the syllables that have the palatalized consonants. As a result Isamorong borrowed the word /tiña/ from Vasay, which becomes only exception in Isamorong.

Fig. 4.



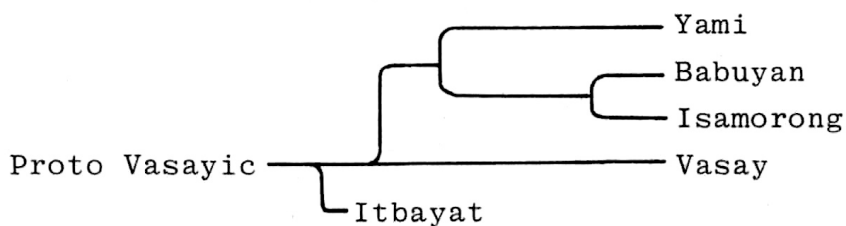
The result of the discussion above, it is clarified that Isamorong/Babuyan belongs to Yami.

Fig. 5



The diagram of a tentative subgrouping of the Vasayic language group is as follows:

Fig. 6.





## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work is based on the research conducted in November and December, 1982. I owed much to many people who assisted me as informants: Mr & Mrs. Fagar, Mr & Mrs. Cariaso and Ms. Tabuso in Mahatao: Mrs. Elica in Immajbu; Mr. Valiente and Mrs. Nanud in Uyugan: Mr. Rodriguez and Mrs. Ybay in Itbud.

And I am also very grateful to the children of Mr & Mrs. Cariaso's --- Mel, Jog, Carla and Kwati ---, who assisted me all the time in checking my data.

I would like to express my gratitude to Prof. Yamada at Kochi Univ. for valuable suggestions.

## NOTES

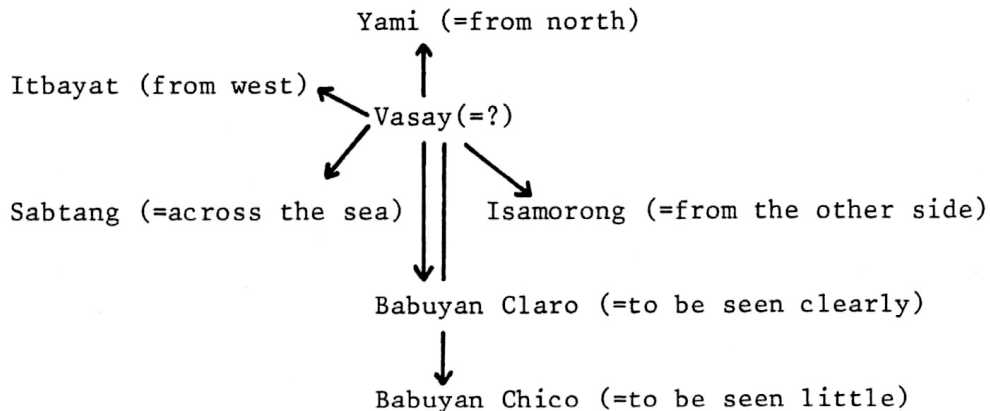
- (1) See Melvill(1851) Chap. 109. p.1299, Cap. 111 p.1300. In the novel the place name "Bashi" is described as "Bashee".
- (2) See Asai(1936) pp.1-2
- (3) Reprinted in Blair & Robertson(1962) and Filipiana Book Guild XIX.(1971).
- (4) Another report on the Batanes Islands by the Japanese was published in 1831. They landed on Sabtang.
- (5) In this paper the group islands -- Batan, Sabtang, Iuhos and Dequey -- are called "the Batanes Islands".
- (6) It is not sure whether all of the islands in the Babuyan Islands are included in the Vasayic group, as no data on the other islands is available now. But the northernmost island in the group was/is called Babuyan Claro and the nearest one to Luzon was/is called Babuyan Chico, both of whose names came from the Ivatan language. See Footnote (11).
- (7) Lan-Yu lies in lat. 22°30' and long E. 121°30', and Itbayat in lat. 20°45' and long E. 121° and Batan lat. 20°27' and long E. 122° and Babuyan lat. 19°31' and long E. 121°59'.
- (8) The Republic of the Philippines is divided into 11 regions. See F.A.P.E.(1975).
- (9) The etymologies of the place names are as follows: Itbayat may be from i-sa-balat, which means "from west". It become Itbalat ---> Itbayat and Yami does from i-ami, which means "from north". ('amian =north wind or winter) Batan or Ivatan is not sure of its origin, but its old name 'Vasay' may be its origin. 'i-vasay' or 'i-basay'

changed into 'ibatan' or 'Ivatan' as old s becomes t. (simbaan ---> timbaan "church", sa ---> ta "Locative Marker") But the meaning of 'Vasay' is not clear. Isamorong, which is composed of i-sa-morong, means "from another part" or "from the other side", and Sabtang comes from 'sa-abtang', which means "across the sea". As a result all the place names are dependent on its center, Vasay, which has no meaning except a place name.

(10) Basco was named after the first Spanish general governing the Batanes Islands. Its old name was Vasay and people in Batanes call it Vasay even now. Mahatao is from ma-hatao (←-- hatahatao =to float) and named after a small island in front of the village. Ivana was named by Spaniards by mistake. Its original name was Ivanoa (i-vanoa =from the sea shore), though the old domicile was different from that today. Uyugan is divided into 3 barrios: Uyugan, Itbud and Imnajbu. Uyugan comes from uyug-an, which means "the place where it flows" and Itbud does from 'i-atbud', which means "from fountain". The name Imnajbu, which is pronounced [?imnahbe], comes from 'i-manahab' (i-man-tahab), which means "from the covered place".

(11) Babuyan Island, which is the fartherest island from Luzon in the Babuyan Islands, was/is called "Babuyan Claro" and the nearest one was/is called "Babuyan Chico". Babuyan Chico may be Camiguin Island or Fuga Island. 'Claro' and 'chico' are spanish words originally, which mean "clearly" and "little" respectively. The place name 'Babuyan Claro' means "to be seen clearly" and 'Babuyan Choco' does "to seen little", and they are mixtures of Ivatan and Spanish. (babuyan --- m/navoy-an ("to see Loc. Focus"))

As the result of the discussion in footnotes (10) and here the following map my be drawn.



(12) See Asai(1936) p.93 Conclusion.

(13) The relationship among Yami, Itbayat and Ivatan is very vlose. They might be called dialects of one language. But phonological and syntactic differences are very great and there are two or three subdialects under the languages. In this paper the term 'language'

is used for Yami, Itbayat, Ivatan and sometimes Isamorong, and the term 'dialect' is for the subdialects for convenience

- (14) See footnote (9).
- (15) Reid(1966) is based on the research with an informant from Malino, Bukidnon.
- (16) Originally it appeared in 1836.
- (17) Isamorong data utilized here is mainly from Mahatao and Ivana, and the subgrouping of Isamorong is not discussed in this paper.
- (18) Strong retroflex sound is heard. [ʂ]
- (19) ɭ and ɗ are retroflex sounds.
- (20) In the comparison the words cited are phonemically transcribed. But some examples are done phonetically, in which case [ ] is utilized.
- (21) There are some exceptions like maka+opis "to urinate (female)". It is not sure whether the phenomenon, no glottal stop between the affix and the root word, attributes to the number of the syllables of the affix.
- (22) The aim of the discussion in 4-2 is not to search for cognates, but to show the synchronic lexical variations.
- (23) 'ayran' in Vasay means "gate".
- (24) 'ayu' and 'ahsun' in Vasay mean "river", but the former does "flood" and the latter "river" in Isamorng.
- (25) 'vuci' means "coccyx" in Vasay.
- (26) There is a dialectal variation in Yami concerning 'village'. [ʔiliʔ] is observed in all the dialects except Iɾalaray, and [ʔidziʔ] is in Iralaray.
- (27) [dila]: Imored, Iratay, Yayu and Iɾalaray  
[rila]: Ivalinu and Iranumilk.
- (28) [Gaɲit]: Imored, Iratay and Ivalinu.  
[Gaɲit]: Yayu, Iranumilk and Iɾalaray.

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