

# HANDWRITTEN NOTES

# Taubuid

Need for lexicostatistical comparison

28.	to fly	na=layug (B)
32.	raw/unripe	melo (B)
42.	to lie-down	(?)
43.	liver	dangdangun (B)
55.	nose	uyung or dugus (B)
63.	sand	lagnás ~ lukbu?
65.	seed--of rice	(?) rabás
75.	swim	ag=languy ~ kfeo
92.	yellow (vs red)	maraská = red

rightside	siun
shoulder	labe
child	uga
fear	kalimbi
palm (hand)	daluap
none	dua

gall	apdu
full	mapnu
finger nail	uu
go	to
arm	takke
cave	luib
<del>flesh/meat</del>	<del>faknut</del>
<del>dry</del>	<del>mamaya</del>
navel	fusud
knee	tud
rain	moyan
sun	menit
star	qaleme

PRONOUNS

1	kwa ~ au	an <sup>h</sup> ku	preposed gen. ku
2	o	e <sup>h</sup> mu	am
3	kanya		
1+2			ta
1+2+	tam	antam	tam
1+3+	ami	e <sup>h</sup> mi	dua-mi ~ -em
2+2+	<del>ta</del> am	ayu	<del>ta</del> -ay
3+3+	tamiba		
1 → 2	ki		

DEICTICS

1	tuy	ste	
1+2	kanya	katsi	sato
2	asan		
3			

if nu

said unu

lig. counter duwa-k

lig. deic tuy ta uban

completive wa

completive wan

and ay

topic at

accus. ta

Pennoyer - Taubuid "Batangan"

p t k  
f s  
b d g  
w r l y  
m n ŋ

i u  
e + o  
a

in = tubu s = lifak  
past = 'grew' Rm 'mud'

lábe 'shoulder'  
labé 'burn'

balábag 'protect'  
balabág 'tomorrow'

1. Iraya
2. Alangan
3. Balaban = Tadyawan
4. Taubuid = Batangan
5. Bukid
6. Hununoo
7. Ratagnon

13	tau	'man'	
	buid	'interior'	
26	mabasiyan	'cut'	
	at	ligature	
	finji	'cheek'	
30	namin	'exhausted, used up'	[taboo.]
36	ayu	tree-[X]	
	lumut	(fern)	
45	arian	younger sibling	
	kaka	older sibling	
	tu runana	1 <sup>st</sup> sibling	
	daga runana	2 <sup>nd</sup>	
	wayan	3 <sup>rd</sup>	
	fagluwan	4 <sup>th</sup>	
	fuyu	5 <sup>th</sup>	
	bugna	6 <sup>th</sup>	
	lagbe	'cousin'	
	lagbe daul	'first cousin'	
	lagbe sirut	'secondary cousins'	
	ule lagbe	'second cousins'	
	daga ule lagbe	'distant (-2) cousins'	
	magwai	"nibling"	
	mama	'father'	
	mina	'mother'	
	bai	'aunt'	
	mai	'uncle'	
	fufuina	'grandmother'	
	fufuama	'grandfather'	

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uga

'child'

nege

'child'

ku-

'my'

fufu

'grandchild'

nugan ama

father-in-law

nugan ina

mother-in-law

nugan

child-in-law

biras

outside-in-law

ifag

sibling-in-law

46

sisiyan

DEICTICS	NOMINATIVE	OBLIQUE
1	tuy in	sté sná
2	ací katan	ciúy
3	kanyá	sanyá

PRONOUNS	NOM.	GEN.	OBL.
1s	au	ku	an ku
2s	o	am	é mu
3s	siá	at	
1+2	tam	tam	antam
1p	amí	mi ~ em	é mi
2p	am	ay	á yu
3p	tamíba		
1→2	ki		

almost	Parus
a	sik
abdomen	fungól
↳ belly (above navel)	?ungdán
above	tungód
adz	dadás
after a while	ro
afternoon	fáfon
again	?np ~ - dog
airplane	tngáwan
alive	lé legyáy
all	?ayó
alone	sesndí
along	snsngába
already	?aré
always	gúgat
and	?ay
anger	kn-dotáma ~ -dotína
angle	malugdé
animal -- carried	(fak) tnbánón
ankle	bikngí
answer	bálós
ant -- small, black	?albusín
ant -- small, red	dnbdíib
areca nut	búná
arm	take
armpit	sulún
arrive	dásóg
ashes	dafóg



Taubuid

ask	ginté
ask for	-et
"asleep"/numb	kabnád
aunt	bay
axe	wasé
back	guyóy
bad	-orí
bait	farúk
bamboo	?araráng
bamboo	kawáyan
bamboo--thin walked	bagé
bamboo--thin walked	búlo
bambo, vine	baktó
banana	ságin
banana--wild	pakíl
band of rattan	buksún
bar for digging	sanbón
bark cloth	?amák
to bark (dog)	subón
basket	sábi
basket--winnowing	biráw
basket--of buri leaves	balúlan
to bathe	?rgos
Batangas	taobuíd
beard	?úmi
beak	dunjós
beam	?abé
beautiful	-siné

Taubuid

bed	?igián
bee--small, black	lútan
bee--honey	kvmalóŋ
bee hive	?albán
bee larva	fvlayóg
to believe	?afánód
belt	-táod
beneath	lvníb
betel-chew bag	bayayón
betel=chew	mamá
bird	manók
to bite	?áŋat
bitter	mayát
black	-layón
blanket	?umót
blanket, sacking	svkódaŋ
blood	tagók
to blow	?uyúp
to blow nose	ŋósŋos
body	bíflóg
bolo (knife)	fisó
bolo case (sheath)	gúmá
bone	butól
to borrow	?ulbós
bottle	bubóg
bottom	baŋsí
boundary	tábv
boy	munáma

Taubuid

brasier	faléfe
bra string	svlafíd
braid	svwaló
to break/cut across grain	lifón
breakfast	yábas
breast(s)	súso
bridge	túlay
bright-colored	mélo
brother-in-law	?ifvg
buri palm	mvvkálon
to burn	?iróg
to burn	?afóg
buttocks	balitán
butterfly	libvjbvñ
to call	-uró
calm	siwán
camoti	sunút
camoti	rabún
can/may/able to	déwa
to care for (child)	-amató
to carry by handle	bitbít
to carry on shoulder	fvsán
cassava	malimbúña
cat	kutí
to catch	svvfút
to catch	gámat
certainly	sabí
to chase away	fvsvbáy

Tabuoid

cheek	fiŋí
chest	dubdúb
chick	sipsíp
chicken--white	abu(?)é
child	sisían
child=-offspring	?óŋá
child--youngest	ŋéŋe
child--oldest	wayán
child--oldest	kaká
child--next to youngest	fvglón
clay	lutók
to clean fields	gyáo / g-yáwv
clean	warís
clear (of jungle)	gámas
clear	malió
clearing--no longer in use	bukáydan
clothes	ramít
cloud	liniábo
clutter	<del>mvkmvk</del> mvkmvk
cockroach	pīspīs / pispīs
coconut	táyv
cogon	?ógón
cold sensation	-ríós
cold	-suŋó
cold (sickness)	buró
cold chill(malaria)	kulúgan
comb	suké
to come	géwan

to come in	svkbó
to command	sugú-an
companion	sáma
companion	?ufód
condition, habit	way ~ ay
connective/ligature	fvg ~fvk ~fv
container--water	pvkáwán
container--for flint and steel	sulpv
container of buho	<del>MM</del> tubón
to cook	táma
to cook	séod
corn	maís
corner	fugújan
to cough	-éod
to count	-tap ~ táp-i
courteous	mv-gálan
cousin	lagbé
covering/bark/shell	lukbá
to cradle in arms	-urúg
cross in field	sulón
crow	?ugák
to cry	waywáy
cut	tulád
to cut	gúfas ~ gúfv's
to cut-hair	-úfo
to cut off	tabás
damp, not dried	marugmé
dark	dulúm

Batangan  
"Tau Buid"  
(Pennoyer - 1975)

79% 50% 46% 30% 27%  
31/39 28/40 18/39 12/40 11/40  
Buhid Hanunoo Tadyawan Alangan Iraya

Zorc  
8/13/75

			Buhid	Hanunoo	Tadyawan	Alangan	Iraya		
1	body	bilugan	+	(+)	+	+	-	Palawan Mindoro	*bilugan
2	belly	undan	-	-	-	-	-	---	INNOV.
3	big	daul	+	-	-	-	+	PPh	*dakəl
4	bite	kagat	+	+	(+)	(+)	(+)	PPh	*karat
5	black	malayun	-	-	-	-	-	SPH	*layun 'dry'
6	blood	taguk	-	-	-	-	-	PPh	*tagək 'sap'
7	come	dasug	+	+	-	-	-	South Mangyan	*dasgəg
8	dog	idu	+	+	-	-	-	SPH	*idug
9	dry	mamaya	+	+	-	+	-	PPh	*maja
10	earth	daga	+	+	(+)	(+)	-	PPh	*daRag
11	gord	fia	+	-	(+)	-	+	PPh	*piLyəJa
12	head	alfuyu	+	-	-	-	-	---	INNOV.
13	root	lalid	+	(-)	+	-	-	< 'butress root'? PPh	*Dalidj]
14	sit	lungun	-	-	-	-	-	---	INNOV.
15	smoke	anus	+	+	-	-	-	Borneo	*anus
16	stand	lindug	+	(-)	-	-	(-)	---	INNOV.
17	star	galeme	-	-	+	-	-	---	INNOV.
18	sun	menit	+	(+)	-	-	-	SPH	*ginit
19	tail	iug	+	+	(+)	(+)	(+)	PPh	*ikur
20	this	tuy	+	-	-	-	-	?	
21	tooth	bagay	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	PPh	*baRgan
22	tree	ayu	+	+	(+)	-	+	PPh	*kayuh
23	hot	me-inbung	0	+	(+)	(+)	(+)	Han: ma <sup>?</sup> imbur (thing) Han: ma <sup>?</sup> inir (in sun) Han: may <sup>?</sup> inir (sunny)	Hangyan South Hangyan *ibəŋ *lag <sup>?</sup> iq
24	white	ma-lagsi	+	+	(-)	(-)	-	---	*()ina
25	woman	tina	(+)	-	-	-	-	---	INNOV.
26	moon	magdanun	+	-	-	-	-	---	INNOV.
27	round	bilug	+	(+)	+	+	(+)	Han: bilug 'body' Han: bilug <sup>?</sup> linin 'round'	SPH *bilug
28	knee	tuid	+	+	(+)	-	-	PPh	*tuhəd
29	right	siun	+	+	(+)	-	-	South Hangyan	*sikən
30	left	wala	+	+	(+)	(+)	(+)	SPH	*waláh
31	palm	daluap	+	+	+	+	-	PPh	*dalúkap
32	shoulder	labe	+	+	-	-	-	South Hangyan	*labay
33	sugarcane	nawe	+	-	-	-	-	---	INNOV.
34	[ligature]	fag	+	+	+	+	(+)	Hangyan	*pag
35	*R >	g (most often)	+	+	-	-	-		
36	past active	in-	+	-	-	-	-	PPh	* <in> infix
37	none	dua	+	-	(+)	(+)	-	?	
38	now	kaçi	+	-	-	-	-	---	INNOV.
39	fear	limu	-	-	+	+	+	Sambal-Hangyan	*limu
40	child	una	-	-	+	-	+	PPh	*unəg

# OTHER MATERIALS

Taubuid

g < \*R

ugun 'cogon grass' < \*kuRun  
 igi()an 'bed' < \*hidəRaq 'lie-down'  
 agute < \*qaRutay 'banana-wild'  
 guma 'sheath' < \*Rumaq 'house'  
 бага < \*baRaq 'swelling'  
 sugu 'command' < \*su:Ruq  
 bagaŋ 'tooth' < \*baRqaŋ  
 magan 'easy' < \*Raqaŋ 'light'  
 daga < \*daRəq 'earth'  
 iklug 'egg' < \*qi+təluR  
 agdan < \*haRəZan 'staircase'  
 бага 'ember' < \*ba:RaH  
 nugaŋ 'child-in-law' < \*tuRaŋ  
 datag 'even, level' < DataR  
 ifag 'in-law' < \*hi:paR  
 salug 'floor' < \*saləR  
 layag Caryota cumingii < \*la:yaR  
 na-psug 'satisfied' < \*bəsUR  
 -agat 'bite' < \*kaRat  
 maugat 'hard' < \*uRat  
 andago 'pig+human creature'  
 < \*anda:Raw  
 tugas 'hard' < \*təRas  
 ugyuŋ Miscanthus floridulus < \*uRiuŋ  
 duŋug 'hear' < \*DəŋəR  
 dayaga 'spirits' < \*Da+Da:Ra (?)  
 bagá 'heart' < \*baRaq 'lungs'  
 fag 'ligature' < \*paR  
 apug 'lime' < \*qa:puR  
 dugi 'thorn' < \*duRi  
 lagyo 'move' < \*laRiw  
 guyud 'push' < \*Ru:yud  
 bigas 'husked-rice' < \*bəRas  
 taguk 'blood' < \*taRək  
 tugun 'death-wish' < \*tuRun  
 sagiŋ 'banana' < \*saRiŋ  
 gamut 'medicine' < \*Ramut  
 liug 'neck' < \*li:qəR  
 tiyug 'sleep' < \*tiduR  
 bibig 'lip' < \*bibiR  
 bagu < \*baqRu 'new; before'  
 lindug 'stand' < \*tindəR  
 dafug 'ashes' < \*dapuR  
 (y)igus 'bathe' < \*DiRus

y < \*R

deut 'honey' < \*daRkut  
 uluy 'breadfruit' < \*kuluR  
 busuy < \*busuR  
 sunuy 'smoke' < \*su:nuR 'fire'  
 bian 'molar' < \*baRqaŋ  
 unduy 'cucumber' < \*kunduR  
 yabi 'night' < \*Rabi:ʔiH  
 take 'arm' < \*takyaR  
 biyat 'heavy' < \*bəRʔat  
 abay 'loincloth-material' < \*bāhaR



BUHID AND TAUBUID:  
A NEW SUBGROUP IN MINDORO, PHILIPPINES

F. Douglas Penoyer  
Small Tribes Organization  
of  
Western Washington

1. Introduction
2. Buhid/Taubuid Features
  - 2.1. Obstruents and Spirants
  - 2.2. \*d Becomes a Glide
  - 2.3. Merger of \*h and \*ʔ to Ø
  - 2.4. Restructure of \*-ai- and \*-au-
  - 2.5. Taubuid \*-ay and \*-aw
3. Conclusions

1. Introduction. Field research in interior Mindoro, Philippines, has indicated that Taubuid (Batangan), a previously insufficiently documented and thus unclassified language, is closely related to Buhid.<sup>1</sup>

Buhid has heretofore been classified with Hanuno'o in a putative 'Hanunoic Subfamily' (Dyen 1965:30) or 'South Mangyan' group (Zorc 1974). This Hanuno'o/-Buhid group is opposed to 'North Mangyan' (Zorc 1974) or 'the Irayic Hesion' (Dyen 1965:30), which in turn is comprised of Iraya, Alangan, and Balaban (Tadyawan). When these classifications were made, data were not available from Taubuid, a language spoken by some 5,000 people living in the highlands of central Mindoro. The Taubuid region extends south to the Buhid of the 'South Mangyan' group, and north and east to the Alangan and Balaban of the 'North Mangyan' group.

Preliminary systematic phonological comparisons between

Southern Buhid and Eastern Taubuid, and the rest of the Mindoro languages, suggests that a revision of the presently accepted subgroupings is necessary. Rather than Hanuno'o and Buhid forming a discrete subgroup, the mutually unintelligible languages of Buhid and Taubuid are shown in this paper to form an immediate subgroup. The shared phonological features which segregate Buhid and Taubuid from all of the Mindoro languages, especially Hanuno'o, are set forth herein.

Additionally, a discussion of some of the specific problems of subgrouping the languages is presented at the conclusion.

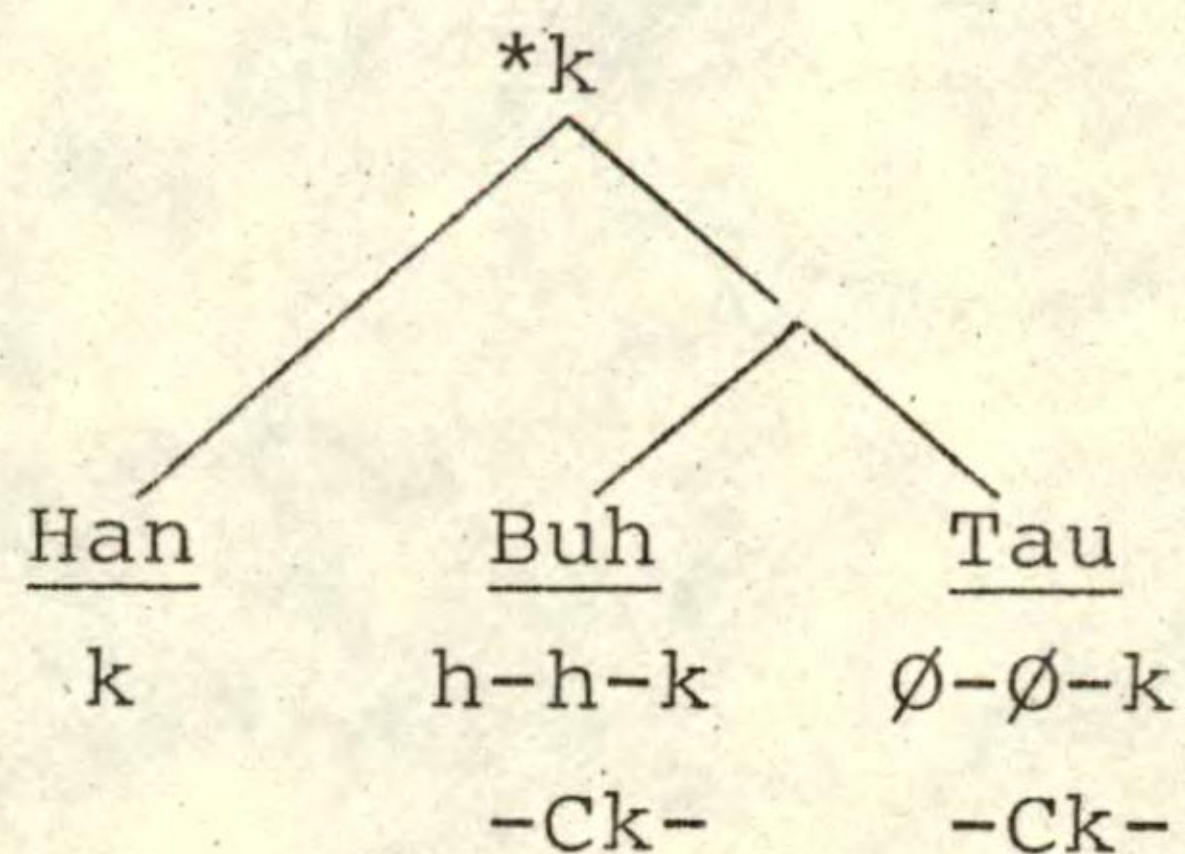
2. Buhid/Taubuid Features.

2.1. Obstruents and Spirants. Peripheral (labial, velar) voiceless obstruents become spirants in initial and intervocalic positions in Buhid/Taubuid. Word-finally and in clusters, these segments remain obstruents. Buhid and Taubuid are the only Mindoro languages in which these segments are reflected as non-obstruents.

	<u>Hanuno'o</u>	<u>Buhid</u>	<u>Taubuid</u>		
'other side'	dipay	difay	dife		
'(particle)'	pag	fag	fag		
'a handle'	angkap	angkap	angkap	<u>Han</u>	<u>Buh/Tau</u> <sup>2</sup>
'gall'	apdu		apdu	p	f-f-p
'full'		mapnu	mapnu		-Cp-

The voiceless velar obstruent \*k is a realized word initially and intervocalically as [h] in Buhid, and as ∅ (or, better, 'smooth breathing' syllable breaks) in Taubuid:

	<u>Hanuno'o</u>	<u>Buhid</u>	<u>Taubuid</u>
'fingernail'	kuku	huhu	uu
'it is said'	kunu	hunu	unu
'Canarium sp.'	daka	daha	da
'go'	lakaw	lahaw	lo <sup>3</sup>
'arm'	takyay	takyay	takke
'sickness'	sakit	sahit	sait
'honey'	daykut		deut
'white'	?abukay	abuhay	abue ('chicken')
'frog'	pikaw		fio
'roof pole'	sukub	suhub	sub
'fish dam'	bakud		baud
'cave, hole'	lukib	luhib	luib
'Artocarpus sp.'	balukuk		baluk
'kin group'	tal?anak?an	talanan	talanan
'flesh'	paknul ('hide')	faknul	faknul
'separate'	buskad		buskad
'bamboo sp.'	balkawi		balawi (ordinary speech) balkawi (ritual chants)



In the limited number of exceptions to the above, it is noteworthy that whenever Buhid has an irregular reflex, so does Taubuid, and vice versa:

	<u>Buhid</u>	<u>Taubuid</u>
'o. sibling'	kaka	kaka
'ride'	sakay	sakay
'shirt'	balukas	balukas

2.2. \*d Becomes a Glide. A Proto \*d (<PAN \*g<sup>y</sup>+\*D) becomes a glide (y) intervocalically and in consonant clusters. All other Mindoro languages show resonants in these positions:

	<u>Hanuno'o</u>	<u>Buhid</u>	<u>Taubuid</u>	
'nose'	irung	uyung	uyung	PAN *g <sup>y</sup> *D
'name'	ngaran	ngayan	ngayan	
'dry'	mamara	mamaya	mamaya	<u>Han/Buh-Tau</u> *d
'shrimp'	ʔurang	uyang	uyang ('fish')	
'sleep'	turug	tiyug	tiyug	<u>Han</u> <u>Buh-Tau</u>
'bird sp.'	balud		balud	d-r-d      d-y-d
'navel'	pusud	fusud	fusud	-Cd-      -Cd-
'pandanus'	pangdan		fangdan ('woven mat')	

2.3. \*h and \*ʔ merge to ∅. A Proto \*h and \*ʔ have merged to ∅ intervocalically and in consonant clusters:

	<u>Hanuno'o</u>	<u>Buhid</u>	<u>Taubuid</u>	
'Livistonia'	anahaw	anaw	ano	*h      *ʔ
'vine (sp.)'	lumhay	lumay	lumay	
'knee'	tuhud	tud	tud	<u>Buh/Tau</u> -∅- -C∅-
'runny sore'	baghak		bagak	
'new'	bagʔu	bagu	bagu	
'teeth'	bagʔang	bagang	bagang	
'hunger'	lunʔus	lunus	lunus	
'old'	daʔan	dan	dan	
'neck'	liʔug	liyug	liug	
'clean'	-liʔaw		-lio	

2.4. \*-ai- and \*-au- are Restructured. Subsequent to the merger shown in 2.3., resultant medial vowel sequences (\*ai, \*au) have been restructured as V+Glide (ay, aw) in Buhid/Taubuid. Buhid has then metathesized these sequences as -ya- and -wa- respectively, while Taubuid treats them phonetically as single vowels (e, o):

	<u>Hanuno'o</u>	<u>Buhid</u>	<u>Taubuid</u>
'eat'	kaʔun	kwan	kon
'return'	(*pa-)ʔuli	fwali	foli
'rain'	(*ma-)ʔuran	mwayan	moyan
'sun'	(*ma-)ʔinit	myanit	menit
'wild'	maʔila	myala	mela
'bad, mis- fortune'	daʔut	dwat	dot ('cobra') ka-dot-tama ('anger', male)

2.5. Taubuid \*-ay and \*-aw. In Taubuid, final V+Glide sequences (\*-ay, \*-aw) are also treated phonetically as single vowels (e, o).<sup>4</sup> Note also that Buhid does not metathesize these sequences in final position:

	<u>Hanuno'o</u>	<u>Buhid</u>	<u>Taubuid</u>
'a fly'	langaw	langaw	lango
'wake up'	pulaw	fulaw	fulo
'shoulder'	labay	labay	labe
'house'	balay	balay	bale

The behavior of final [-e, -o] (<\*-ay, \*-aw) in Taubuid when they undergo affixation indicates that [e] and [o] are phonetic, not phonemic:

		<u>+ -an</u>	<u>+ -un</u>
(1) sakbo	'enter'	sakbu-an	sakbo-un
		but: sakbaw-an	'doorway' (frozen form)

	<u>+ -an</u>	<u>+ -un</u>
(2) talete 'walk on log'	taleti-an	talete-un
but:	talaytay-an (ritual speech)	

In these examples it appears that the underlying glides of these sequences actually have vowel allophones, and under certain conditions not yet fully determined, vowel-deletion rules result in loss of the underlying vowel and realization of the glides as full (surface) vowel. In the case of suffixation of -an, some sort of vowel dissimilation may be a conditioning factor.

3. Conclusions. On the basis of shared phonological innovations, Buhid and Taubuid form a clearly defined subgroup. It remains to be seen whether or not this subgroup will be found to be most closely related to Hanuno'o or to some other Mindoro languages. Clearly the problem is so complex that any solution that is attempted without further field research will undoubtedly only act to reinforce the old broad generalizations on Mindoro subgroupings. A collection of word lists and simple sentences from each language will not suffice. In-depth research is needed with particular attention directed to dialectical divergence as Taubuid has two dialects, Buhid and Babalan have four.

Researchers should also be aware of the problems created by multilingual speakers. For example, most Balaban speak a little Taubuid; some can converse in simple Alangan. Collecting quick wordlists in these areas only serves to create linguistic nightmares. The Balaban may shift back and forth between their own language, Taubuid, Alangan, and may even pass off Tagalog loan words as 'Balaban'.

It is tempting to use lexical innovations as supportive evidence for drawing immediate genetic connections between Mindoro languages. Taubuid and Buhid share a large number of

apparently exclusive innovations, e.g. magdanun 'moon'; Hanuno'o bulan 'moon' is found only in Taubuid ritual chants. However, Hanuno'o and Buhid also share innovations, e.g. pamgasan, fangasan 'star', as do Taubuid and Balaban, e.g. galeme, galaymay 'star'. This type of comparison is interesting, but inconclusive due to a number of factors including the inadequacies of incomplete lexical lists from each language, borrowing, and loss and replacement. Thus, little weight should be placed on lexical 'innovations'.

More conclusive results can be obtained by investigating phonological innovations. In this way, a distinctive process can be evidenced in not just a single comparative example, but in many. In 2.4. such a process is demonstrated--the restructuring of the medial vowel sequences \*-ai- and \*-au-. The examples also show another type of innovation. Buhid and Taubuid share a frozen prefix \*ma- in the words for rain (mwayan, moyan) and sun (myanit, menit).<sup>5</sup> These types of innovations provide strong evidence that Buhid and Taubuid form a distinct subgrouping among the Mindoro languages.

#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup>My field research in southeast Mindoro covered a period from July, 1973 to July, 1974 (see Pennoyer 1975). Support funds came from the Philippine-American Educational Foundation (Fulbright Award) and the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research. During the write-up time (1974-1975), the National Institute of Mental Health provided a fellowship. Additional support came from the Department of Anthropology, Washington State University (WSU). I am thankful to Raleigh Ferrell (WSU) for his help on earlier versions of this paper.

<sup>2</sup>-Cp- indicates that the reflex is [p] in clusters.

<sup>3</sup>The /o/ in Taubuid is a low back vowel [ɔ].

<sup>4</sup>This rule generally holds true for the two main dialects of Taubuid--Western (Occidental Mindoro) and Eastern (Oriental Mindoro) Taubuid. Apparently, there are a few Taubuid areas where these V+glide sequences are not treated as single vowels. The data presented here are from an Eastern Taubuid region where this rule is followed. A rare exception is found in 2.3., i.e. lumay should be lume.

<sup>5</sup>No other Mindoro language, or to my knowledge Philippine language, has a frozen \*ma- prefix in the word for rain. Balaban, however, also shows this feature in the word for sun, maybing (<\*ma-ibing).

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**END OF FOLDER**