LOGISTICAL or META-DATA fields

1) Name(s) of the language: <endonym> or <autonym> = what they call their language, <exonym> = what others call their language, and any other names or spellings by which they may be known. So for <Tagalog> it is both endonym and exonym, but <Tagala> or <Tagalo> is what the Spanish sometimes called it. Did the French, German, Spanish research ever use any other name? Discussion of the name used in French, German, Dutch, Italian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean may also be worthwhile information. Here are examples of some of the more common alternates in the Philippines:

Aklanon / Inakeanon / Kalibonhon Aklanon

Bangon / Eastern Tawbuid

Batangan / Western Tawbuid

Bikol / a family of 11 languages on the Bikol peninsula

Bikol / Naga Bikol

Buhid / Buid

Hiligaynon / Ilonggo

Northern Catanduanes Bikol / Pandan Bikol

Pandan / Northern Catanduanes Bikol

Pandan / Pandanon Aklanon

Sindangan Subanen / Central Subanen

Siocon Subanen / Western Subanen

Taubuid ~ Taubuid / Eastern Tawbuid & Western Tawbuid

Teduray / Tiruray

(1b) Dialects of the language. What identifies the dialect? (different sounds?, different vocabulary?, different intonation? How extensive is the dialect in terms of population and geographic spread?

2) Location of the language (including geographic spread) TOWN (barangay), PROVINCE and the overall nationally-determined REGION.

=> MAP(s) showing location of language including its dialects should be provided.

3) Population = number of speakers (best guess if necessary, and if we have records for previous censuses (1940, 1980, 2010), so one can see how the language has grown or reduced). Sometimes the number of speakers will be quite different from the population. People may be genetically Klata and so identify, but only a small percentage actually speak the language. Tagalog will have inverse statistics, because it is the basis of the National Language, it will have native speakers and second-language speakers. If possible, we should have information on both (native vs second-language) abilities.

4) The EGIDS scale (the level of language vitality or danger it may be in. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expanded\_Graded\_Intergenerational\_Disruption\_Scale\_(EGIDS).

5) Abbreviations. This should be a list of ALL abbreviations known to exist or to have been used by various scholars. We have to start with the ISO 639.Alpha-3 code | Having an ISO-3 code is imperative because it will treat he language as one of thousands of World languages, but for the purposes of an in-country study, there are far better mnemonic abbreviations than what ISO-3 provides.

https://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/php/code\_list.php

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:WikiProject\_Languages/List\_of\_ISO\_639-3\_language\_codes\_(2019)

https://www.science.co.il/language/Codes.php

6) HISTORY or descent, such as PAN – PMP – PWMP – PPH – PSP – GCP … etc. | There are 11 stages which would then account for varieties of dialects within a language like Lubang Tagalog, Marinduque Tagalog, (etc.) or Kalibo Aklanon, Ibajay Aklanon, Libacao Aklanon (etc.). Another valuable area to treat besides the descendancy of a language are the reflexes of its current phonemes compared with those of PPH, PMP, or PAN. It would be extremely valuable to know that PAN \*S, PPH \*h have been lost in the language, or that PPH \*s has changed to <h>, or that PPH \*y has changed to <z>. A table of proto-language phonology relating it to the current language's phonemic system would be a boon.

LANGUAGE DATA PROPER

7) PHONOLOGY = inventory of <phonemes> and <allophones> including the status of <accent> and the importance of <mora> (stress and/or timing) to identify syllabification.

7a) PHONOTACTICS = Many languages do certain things automatically, the Bashiic languages (Yami, Itbayaten, Ivatan, and Ibatan/Babuyan) and Kalamianic (Northern Tagbanwa, Agutaynen, and Karamianen) automatically put a glottal stop at the end of any vowel-final word. Languages that do not retain Philippine contrastive accent always accent a given syllable (final = oxytone or penult) so accent may not be marked but is totally predictable. Kuyonon always has accent on the final syllable of <words>. Malay puts accent on the penult unless it is schwa. These <phonotactic rules> should be stated for each language where such a phenomenon is found.

8a) ORTHOGRAPHY = all the letters, diacritics, digraphs, and punctuation marks used to write the language.

8b) SCRIPT (Roman, Cyrillic, Semitic ~ Arabic, Indic, Chinese, Japanese) including variants.

9) GRAMMAR (This would include all functors or function words, identification of the parts of speech, the basic <morphology>, <case markers – ang, ng, sa, si, ni, kay, sina, nina, kina), verb focus affixes, adjective affixes, negatives, pronouns, deictics, etc. Sentence structure and/or word order [VSO, SVO, etc.]

10a) LEXICON or VOCABULARY, especially isolating words that are UNIQUE to a given language, words that demonstrate its SUBGROUPING. For some this would include cross-references to multiple dictionaries, for others extended wordlists, for a few only the Reid, ABVD, or McFarland list or whatever is available. Obviously we would restrict our lists and cross-references to available dictionaries or word lists.

10b) Lexical peculiarities of the language, such as many terms relating to {rice}, local foods or recipes, slogans, sayings and maxims. What is the staple food? What items compose the main meal? Is the area famous for the production of something special (coconut husks = copra), particular food specialty (best balot, dinugu'an), have special tools, do they do beadwork?, produce jewelry?, make clothing, farm?, fish?, hunt?, etc.

Here is a list of categories that cover important vocabulary:

aesthetics and the perception of beauty (and ugly)  
 agriculture (including innovations)  
 alcohol: brewing, distilling, wine making (rice, coconut, or others)   
 animal husbandry  
 arts  
 awareness -- states of  
 body parts  
 cooking and food preparation  
 diseases and abnormalities of the body  
 emotional ranges: happy, angry, sad, ashamed, etc.  
 fauna - specific to the area = all available animal names  
 fish (names of fish specific to the area)   
 fishing technology and/or fisheries  
 flora - specific to the area = all available plant names with scientific ID  
 foods and recipies (especially area specialties)  
 geology and geological features  
 hunting  
 kinship terms  
 medicine and healing  
 metallurgy (if practiced)  
 music  
 perceptions (not only limited to sight, smell, tactile, hearing, etc.)   
 religious and/or supernatural beliefs  
 seafaring  
 sewing  
 ship-building: types of canoes, boats, stern, keel, sail, etc.   
 textile names & technology: shirt, dress, trousers, g-string, etc.   
 trade and commerce: buying, selling, monetary units, barter  
 volcanology | Why are most terms loans? Taboo factor?   
 weather = meteorology: storm, wind, typhoon, wind directions compared with cardinal directions, etc.   
 weaving

10c) IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS in the language.  
Tagalog examples:  
Basag-ulo - literally "break head" = any activity which involves physical fighting  
Panawid-gutom - literally "something for crossing the hunger" (am pangit pakinggan!) = food that soothes the hunger, gets you through the hunger, even if a little bit, gets rid of the unpleasant hungry sensation  
makapal ang mukha' - literally "thick faced", meaning 'shameless'  
masama' ang loob (literally "the inside is bad", meaning has a bad feeling towards something or someone, anything unpleasant. Could be resentment or any form of upset.

11) ETYMOLOGIES for as many words for which an etymology can be ascertained or the loan status. Determining of loans states directly the source language (Malay, Spanish) or borrowings from nearby groups. These etymologies could be part of the LEXICON or VOCABULARY (so as to avoid extensive duplication), but as a category it is worth having.

12) CULTURAL information. What livelihoods are represented in the community (cook, farmer, fisherman, food-producer, tradesman, hunter, gatherer, tailor, jeweler). Some areas may be noted for a particular dish (recipe), quality of some particular item (the best *balot*), famous people, herbal medicines. Is there something that the people of the area take pride in? Do they have a 'creation story'?, legal code?, standard folk tale?

REFERENCES

13) BIBLIOGRAPHY of all known studies in, on, or of the language: dictionaries, grammars, pedagogical materials, and so on. Any item that has an assigned ISBN number should have that information. Any journal article should have a full reference: author, year, volume, issue, and page numbers. If the item is downloadable, give the full web address from which it can be obtained.

14) A list of “authorities” by name who can be considered experts on this language either historically or currently. This would include (if possible) native speaker experts (Lopez, Panganiban) and linguists who produced books (Bloomfield), or missionaries who did so (Father James English).

(15) Recordings of the spoken language, ideally with {male} versus {female} speech, and different {generations} of speakers: 20, 40, 60, 80 year olds.

(16) Known History of the language, particularly outside influences

(17) Photographs of people, places, and things important to the language being discussed.