

HANUNÓO-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

BY

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INTRODUCTION

The Hanunóo inhabit a rugged part of southeastern Mindoro, the seventh largest island in the Philippines. Their territory, approximately 300 square miles, includes a section of San Jose and the greater part of two other municipalities, Mansalay and Bulalacao. This area is bounded on the northwest and the north by the even more mountainous home of the Buid (búkid, q.v.)¹, on the east and the southeast by the Tablas Strait and a few coastal Christian communities (Tagalog in the north, Bisayan in the south), and on the south and the southwest by the Ratagnón (ratagnún, q.v.). Although the average altitude is less than 600 meters above sea level, peaks frequently rise to more than 900 meters. The whole region is mountainous or hilly and is covered mostly by second-growth tropical forest or open cogon grass fields. At present² there are no roads, missions, or schools within the Hanunóo area.

The Hanunóo number between 5,500 and 6,000 individuals. As a group they comprise the largest aggregate of relatively unassimilated mountain pagans on Mindoro (see Conklin, 1949a; Estel, 1950). In physical type they are predominantly what Estel (1950) has called Early Asiatics. Chiefly an agricultural people raising a variety of tropical foodstuffs, they also grow their own cotton and indigo, which they use in weaving and dyeing blankets, skirts, and other garments. There has been relatively little recent contact or intermixture with other peoples of the Philippines.

Most Hanunóo are monolingual, although some of the men through trade contacts have acquired a limited knowledge of conversational Tagalog or Hiligaynon. This has not occurred generally, however, even where trade has been carried on for some time, since most Christian traders speak and use passable Hanunóo (known locally as minagyán, q.v.) in such transactions. Nowhere else on Mindoro do Christians understand or use the language of a contiguous pagan group.

The Hanunóo language shows strong phonetic, morphologic, and lexical affinities to the central group of Philippine languages such as Tagalog, Hiligaynon, and Bikol; but at the same time it shares more lexical and morphological features with the northern Luzon (Iloko) group than any of the other centrally located languages yet studied. Like all other Philippine languages, Hanunóo belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian (Austronesian) linguistic family.

More than 90 per cent of all Hanunóo words are either dissyllabic or are derived from dissyllabic word bases which are not usually subject to further analysis. About three-fourths of these bases follow the CVCVC³ formula. Monosyllabic words are either independent particles or are traceable by syncope and metathesis to dissyllabic forms either in literary or in everyday Hanunóo. For example, *tág* 'go' in a phrase such as *?áti tág* 'go there' < *?áti* 'there' + *tábug* 'go.' Bases of more than three syllables are usually of foreign origin, although dissyllabification is common even in these: *kanú* '(an) American' < *mirkánu* < *americano* (Spanish).

In this Vocabulary, as many word bases as possible are listed. Many common derivatives are included either in phrases or as isolated examples. The latter are entered separately or under the word bases from which they are derived. Derivatives exhibiting all recorded types of affixation (350±) are included, although numerically they are not entered in proportion to their relative frequency in the language. This is particularly true of transient words (see Bloomfield, 1917, p. 147) which occur in two inflectional forms, one with an initial *m*, the other with an initial *n*. Rather than enter both forms, I have usually listed only the *m* form (e.g., transient derivatives occurring with the prefixes *ma-*, *mag-*, *maka-*, *maḡ-*, *mi-*, *mig-*, etc.).

A combination containing two or more word bases, underlying forms, or phrases occurring in a fixed order is arbitrarily treated as a compound (i.e., written as a single word), provided none of the constituents alone signifies the entity designated by the combined form. Thus, *bugultúli* 'a type of snake' < *buḡúl* 'deaf' + *túli* 'ear,' but *sñhi?* *ʔagasán* 'a type of sea snail' < *sñhi?* 'sea shell' + *ʔagasán* 'a specific type of snail.'

In this work, grammatical terms apply to the English definitions. I hope to present separately a treatment of Hanunóo grammar based on unpublished texts as well as on the contents of this Vocabulary.

Before 1947 the linguistic picture of Mindoro was so ill defined that even Gardner, after a decade of study (unfortunately based, of necessity, on second- and third-hand data), was unable to differentiate lexical or grammatical elements in Hanunóo from those in Buḡd or in neighboring Christian languages. His "Southern Mangyan-English Vocabulary" (in Gardner, 1940) abounds in Hiligaynon and Tagalog expressions for which the Hanunóo know and use only their own equivalents. However, Gardner's real contribution, aside from stimulating the interest of others in this neglected segment of Philippine studies, was the collection of numerous bamboo inscriptions written by Hanunóo tribesmen. Many of these writings have been reproduced by tracing (Gardner and Maliwanag, 1939) and are a valuable supplementary source of textual material (mostly Hanunóo) despite the frequently inaccurate accompanying transcriptions and English translations.

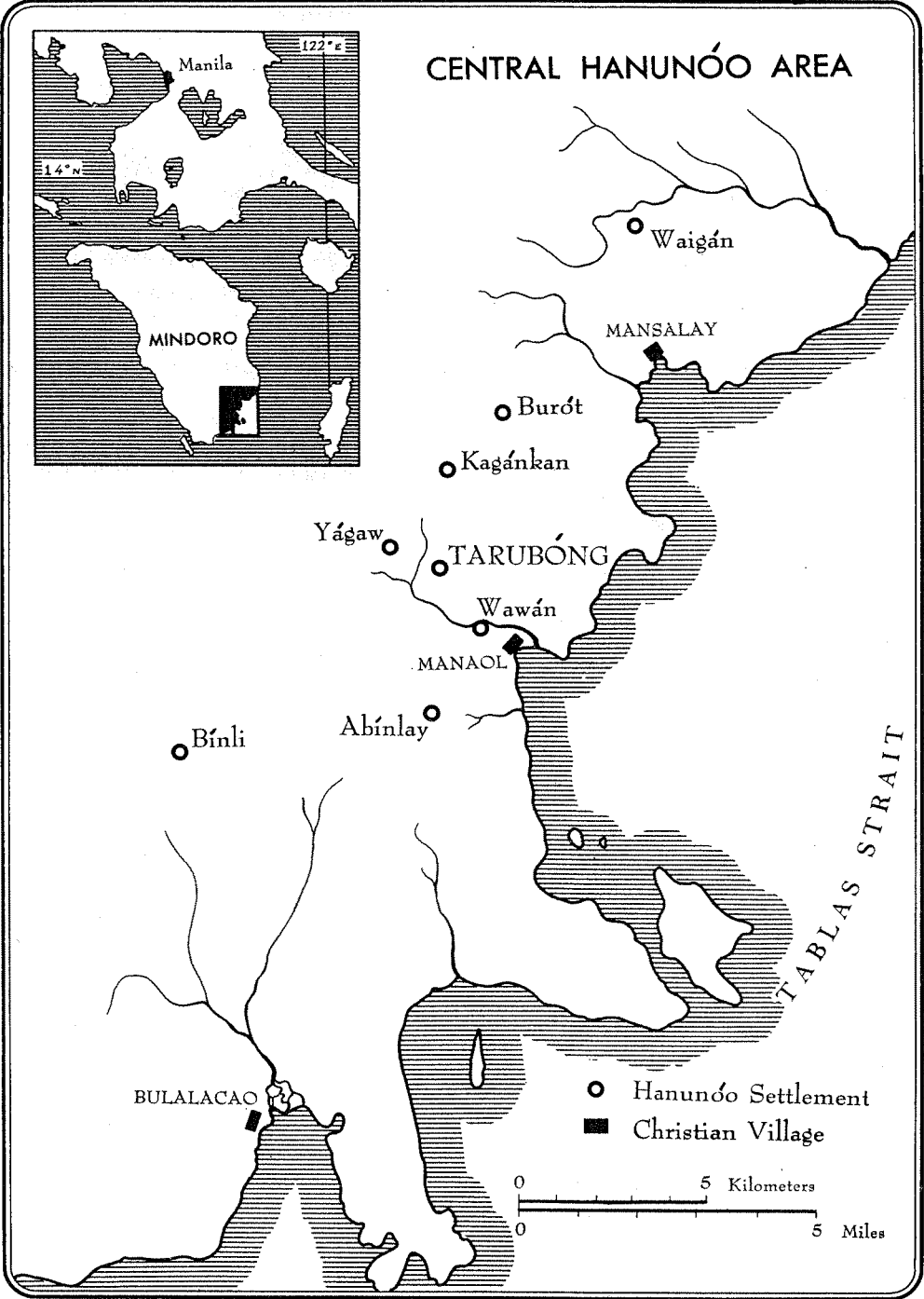
Schneider's (1912) brief comparative treatment of a short vocabulary collected from the "Bulalacao Mangyans" by Miller (1912) is the only other published work which makes use of Hanunóo linguistic material amounting to more than a very few words. In coverage it is limited to less than a hundred terms.

The materials used in this Vocabulary were obtained while I was carrying on ethnographic field work on Mindoro Island in 1947. I had previously taken my discharge from the United States Army in the Philippines in order to study the inland tribes of Mindoro and Palawan. The compilation of the present work⁴ began as an anthropological glossary to accompany a report on the Hanunóo people, not as a linguistic treatment of their language.

I lived for three and a half months in various Hanunóo communities, mainly in Waigán, Burót, Kagánkan, Abñlay, Bñli, and Tarubóng.⁵ (See map.) I visited numerous other Hanunóo settlements and interviewed individual informants from many areas not visited. The greater part of my field work was carried on in the immediate vicinity of Tarubóng (on the upper Wawán River, roughly five kilometers inland from Manaol, Mansalay); any dialectal bias present in this work may be considered a reflection of the speech of that community.

Since no Hanunóo speaks English or Spanish and as I was never accompanied by an outsider, verbal communication with the natives was carried on exclusively in either Tagalog or Hanunóo. This continuous direct association with many individuals of the group partly accounts for the quantity of lexical material I was able to obtain. At first, however, direct conversations with women informants were neither so frequent nor so profitable as those with men, since very few of the former spoke any Tagalog. Not until after several weeks in Tarubóng was I able to carry on all interviewing and conversation in Hanunóo. Thus, in the lexical material which follows, men's activities are somewhat more thoroughly represented than are those carried on by women.

Of the many Hanunóo, young and old, who supplied information relevant to the present work, the most helpful are listed below in the order of the quantitative and qualitative importance of their contributions. Approximate age (the



Hanunóo do not keep any record of birth dates) and resident community (place of birth, where known to be different, is shown in parentheses) are indicated with each name. M equals male, F equals female, P equals an official known as presidente (see pisidínti), S equals seer (see pandaniíwan), L equals a literate person, that is, one particularly skilled in the use of the Hanunóo script.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| (1) Lúyon M, 38, Tarubóng (Yágaw), L | (7) Bínay M, 68, Waigán (Itóm), P |
| (2) Súli M, 36, Waigán (Itóm), L | (8) Yadniís M, 60, Tarubóng (Kagánkan), L, S |
| (3) Bíro M, 35, Waigán, L | (9) Sigdáy M, 60, Tarubóng |
| (4) Badó' M, 35, Tarubóng, L | (10) Gawíd M, 58, Tarubóng (Yágaw) |
| (5) Bingbíng F, 40, Waigán | (11) Yandugí M, 50, Burót, L, P |
| (6) Apé F, 35, Tarubóng, L | (12) Lunés M, 25, Waigán (Unbunáwan), L |

The Hanunóo still use a pre-Islamic Indic-derived script, incising the characters with a knife on strips of bamboo. One of my principal reasons for visiting the Hanunóo in 1947 was to obtain samples of this script and study its use. Transcriptions and translations made from the more than 450 bamboo inscriptions collected have provided additional textual sources for this work. The script is functionally a syllabary consisting of only 48 characters. Closed syllables are not distinguished, and the glottal stop and stress are not indicated. Thus, complete and accurate transcription must be based on a prior knowledge of the actual forms in the language (Conklin, 1949a, 1949b).

During the preparation of this work many helpful suggestions were offered by Professors Denzel Carr, Murray Emeneau, E. W. Gifford, Mary R. Haas, A. L. Kroeber, and John H. Rowe of the University of California, Berkeley; Dr. Erin Asai of Tokyo; Professor Cecilio Lopez of the University of the Philippines; Professor Isidore Dyen of Yale University; and Dr. Fletcher Gardner of San Antonio, Texas. For their interest and encouragement I am sincerely grateful.

Harold C. Conklin

Berkeley, California
September, 1952

¹Forms noted in this manner refer to Hanunóo entries in the body of the Vocabulary.

²Except where specifically stated to the contrary, all descriptions of the geographical, political, or cultural status of Mindoro and of the Hanunóo people must be taken as of 1947, when I was in the field.

³C = consonant; V = vowel.

⁴Except for minor changes, this Vocabulary was completed in 1950.

⁵Two weeks in June, 1947, were spent in working with a Hanunóo informant (Lúyon) brought to Manila for the purpose of making disk recordings (see Philippine Recordings).

PHONETIC KEY

The following symbols are used in this work to represent the three vowel and sixteen consonant phonemes in Hanunóo.

Vowels

i front, unrounded
a central, unrounded
u back, rounded

There are four diphthongs: ay, aw, iw, uy.

Consonants

Voiced stops

b bilabial
d alveolar
g velar

Voiceless spirants

s alveolar
h glottal

Voiceless stops

p bilabial*
t alveolar*
k velar*
ʔ glottal

Voiced sonorants

m bilabial nasal
n alveolar nasal
ŋ velar nasal

*Only slightly aspirated in initial and medial positions and usually unaspirated in final position.

l alveolar lateral
r alveolar flap
w back, rounded semivowel
y front, unrounded semivowel

All consonants occur in initial, medial, and final positions, with one exception: h, which occurs in final position only in a very few imitative words such as *ḍuluhḍulúh* 'stuttering.'

Stress

A stressed syllable is indicated by an acute sign over the vowel. Primary stress is always on either the ultima or the penult: *paraʔuliʔán* 'home.' Secondary stress is indicated only when it is peculiar to a constituent prefix: *nágpakayámu* 'too much, too many.'

Order

Entries are arranged in the following alphabetical sequence: ʔ (i.e., ʔa-, ʔi-, and ʔu-), (a), b, d, g, h, (i), k, l, m, n, ŋ, p, r, s, t, (u), w, and y. The vowels a, i, and u never occur initially. A loan word, the original form of which contained an initial vowel, acquires an initial glottal stop in Hanunóo: a Spanish word with the shape VCVC occurs in Hanunóo as ʔVCVC (i.e., CVCVC).

Other things being equal, stressed forms precede unstressed forms and independent words precede elements marked with a +. Where two identical forms differ only in meaning, the order followed should be taken as indicative of their relative frequency in current Hanunóo speech.

If a Hanunóo form is repeated (separated by a comma) with the only difference being that of stress, the first stress pattern is to be considered the more frequent and will usually be the only one used in the derivatives that

follow. If two stress patterns are recorded equally (i.e., separated by "or" instead of a comma), neither is more basic; the penultimately stressed form will then precede the one stressed on the ultima.

Transcription

For ease in typing and printing, especially in works of a nonlinguistic nature, a "normalized" transcription of Hanunóo words is used. Wherever place names, personal names, or commonly repeated Hanunóo terms are transcribed in the English definitions of this Vocabulary I employ a system of orthography which is similar to that of the (Philippine) Institute of National Language. This normalized orthography differs in six ways from the phonemic writing described above: (1) glottal stop in initial and intervocalic positions is not written; (2) glottal stop between a consonant and a vowel is shown by a hyphen; (3) final glottal stop is shown by an apostrophe; (4) phonetic lowering of /i/ and /u/ in word final syllables is indicated by the use of two additional letters, e and o, respectively; (5) ŋ is indicated by the digraph ng; and (6) initial letters are capitalized according to the general practice in written English. Thus, Hanunóo = /hanunú?u/; Badó' = /badú?/; ambáhan = /?ambáhan/; Baráyong = /baráyung/.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

- < comes from, is derived from.
+ indicates that the following Hanunóo form, usually a word base, does not actually occur in my materials as an independent word.
? perhaps, possible, uncertain; refers only to the preceding form.
[?] indicates that all items in the immediately preceding statement are possible but not certain.
A (?ambáhan, q.v.) "literary" term used only in ambában verses; see P below.
B (Botany) plant name; included are more than 550 names for different types of flora. Many of these, referring only to a particular species or variety, are provided with scientific binomials. Such identifications are based on standard keys for the area and on Liborio Ebaló's field notes; see Bibliography and Z below.
Bu (taken from) Buñd.
C Consonant.
E (taken from) English.
E.R. Dr. Edward Ross, entomologist at the California Academy of Sciences; see L.E. below.
F.G. Dr. Fletcher Gardner of San Antonio, Texas; see L.E. below.
G (Geography) place name.
Hi (taken from) Hiligaynon.
K (Kinship) term for an extended, affinal, or consanguinal relative; also a term designating the relationship between or among such relatives. See [K].
[K] (Kinship) term denoting some interpersonal relationship, though not one of affinal or blood ties; see K.
L.E. Mr. Liborio Ebaló of the Sugar Quota Office, Manila. Following the English meaning, and enclosed by brackets, the initials L.E., E.R., or F.G. signify that part of the information in the entries with which they occur was supplied or verified by the works of, or personal communication with, Ebaló, Ross, or Gardner, respectively. See Bibliography.
P (patigmáhun, q.v.) "literary" term used only in riddles; see A above.
R (Religion) term pertaining to supernatural, mythological, or magical phenomena.
S (taken from) Spanish.
T (taken from) Tagalog.
V Vowel.
Z (Zoölogy) animal name; included are more than 350 names for different types of fauna. As with plant names (see B), a good number of these terms have been identified in regard to genus and species. Authorities for binomials, botanical and zoölogical, are indicated by standard abbreviations, e.g., Linn. = Linnaeus. A key to abbreviations of names of authorities for botanical binomials is given by L. H. Bailey on pages 38 - 54 of his Manual of Cultivated Plants.

Most loan words (see Bu, E, Hi, S, T, above) are borrowings from Spanish or English (usually indirectly, however, through contact with Tagalog or Bisayan Christians). Sound criteria for determining the borrowed or native status of terms shared by contiguous Philippine language groups are not easily formulated. Most of the examples cited as borrowings from another Philippine

language (e.g., ?íta 'Negrito') are backed by historical or cultural evidence. Many probable, yet unascertainable, borrowings have thus been left unmarked. Although loan words are often of special interest historically, ultimate derivation is not always indicated. For example, maní? 'peanut' is shown to be a loan word derived from the (American) Spanish maní, without any mention of its original source (Taino). For loan words from Spanish (S) or English (E), the original spelling is given in parentheses, along with a brief definition if it differs from the current meaning in Hanunóo. Parentheses are not used if the Hanunóo form of a loan word is the same phonemically as the Tagalog, Hiligaynon, or Buíð source from which it is borrowed.

English meanings within English definitions, i.e., a free or literal translation directly following an illustrative Hanunóo phrase, are indicated by single quotation marks.

Personal names are included and are so marked.

NOTE ON HANUNÓO SYLLABARY

There are eighteen basic characters in the Hanunóo syllabary, two of which (la and ra) differ only when written with i or u vowel marks. Three of the eighteen are vowel characters (?a, ?i, ?u) and to them no additional marks are ever added. Each of the remaining fifteen consonant-initial characters occurs in three forms: (1) basic sign with a vowel value, (2) with an i vowel mark, and (3) with an u vowel mark. There are forty-eight (3 x 15 = 45 + 3 = 48) written forms -- forty-seven if the characters for la and ra are treated as one. Final consonants of closed syllables are not indicated. Each of the forty-eight characters is designated in Hanunóo by doubling the minimal phonemic value represented, stressing the ultima of the resultant form, and adding a final glottal stop. Hence ʌ as an individual character is referred to as babá?; in context it may be read as any one of sixteen phonemically possible combinations (ba, ba?, bab, bad, bag, bak, bal, bam, ban, baŋ, bap, bar, bas, bat, baw, or bay). The Hanunóo name and minimal phonemic value (in parentheses) of each character are shown below. The sequence of characters is arbitrary, since the Hanunóo do not recite their syllabary in any special alphabetic order. In addition to the basic forms listed below, the characters babá?, kaká?, and ŋaŋá? are sometimes written ʌ, × or ||, and ʌ, respectively (cf. nos. 4, 16, 28).

Vowel Characters

1.	ʌ	(?a)	ʌaʌá?
2.	ʌ	(?i)	ʌiʌí?
3.	ʌ	(?u)	ʌuʌú?

Consonant Characters

4.	ʌ	(ba)	babá?		ʌ	(nu)	nunú?
5.	ʌ	(bi)	bibí?	27.	ʌ	(ŋa)	ŋaŋá?
6.	ʌ	(bu)	bubú?	28.	ʌ	(ŋi)	ŋiŋí?
7.	ʌ	(da)	dadá?	29.	ʌ	(ŋu)	ŋuŋú?
8.	ʌ	(di)	didí?	30.	ʌ	(pa)	papá?
9.	ʌ	(du)	dudú?	31.	ʌ	(pi)	pipí?
10.	ʌ	(ga)	gagá?	32.	ʌ	(pu)	pupú?
11.	ʌ	(gi)	gigí?	33.	ʌ	(ra)	rará?
12.	ʌ	(gu)	gugú?	34.	ʌ	(ri)	rirí?
13.	ʌ	(ha)	hahá?	35.	ʌ	(ru)	rurú?
14.	ʌ	(hi)	hihí?	36.	ʌ	(sa)	sasá?
15.	ʌ	(hu)	huhú?	37.	ʌ	(si)	sisí?
16.	ʌ	(ka)	kaká?	38.	ʌ	(su)	susú?
17.	ʌ	(ki)	kikí?	39.	ʌ	(ta)	tatá?
18.	ʌ	(ku)	kukú?	40.	ʌ	(ti)	tití?
19.	ʌ	(la)	lalá?	41.	ʌ	(tu)	tutú?
20.	ʌ	(li)	lilí?	42.	ʌ	(wa)	wawá?
21.	ʌ	(lu)	lulú?	43.	ʌ	(wi)	wiwí?
22.	ʌ	(ma)	mamá?	44.	ʌ	(wu)	wuwú?
23.	ʌ	(mi)	mimí?	45.	ʌ	(ya)	yayá?
24.	ʌ	(mu)	mumú?	46.	ʌ	(yi)	yiyí?
25.	ʌ	(na)	naná?	47.	ʌ	(yu)	yuyú?
26.	ʌ	(ni)	niní?	48.	ʌ		

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VOCABULARY

- ?a?apunán roosting place, especially a roost for domestic chickens, but also any perch upon which birds rest at night. Cf. ?apunán. (< ?ápun, q.v.)
- ?ába, ?ába? length; long. Note: Reference is to space, not time.
 ?arába long (plural).
 ?araba?arába rather long (plural).
- ?abá an exclamation of surprise, admiration, wonder; the more commonly used form is ?aba?abá, q.v. (= ?abáw, q.v.)
- ?aba?ába oval. (< ?ába, q.v.)
- ?aba?abá an exclamation of surprise, admiration, wonder. (= ?abáw, q.v.)
- ?abá?un Abáon, a man's name.
- ?abába? ?ababá? low, short, as of persons or objects.
- ?abábaw shallow. Cf. bábaw.
- ?abága? stomach; this word is especially common in certain urúkay chants. Cf. suruksurúkan.
- ?abágat (1) southwest monsoon; or, indefinitely, any very strong wind.
- ?abágat (2) year; e.g., sa ?úsa ka ?abágat 'one year hence.' (< ?abágat (1), in the first sense).
- ?abágat babáyi west; or, specifically, the west wind.
- ?abágat laláki north; or, specifically, the north wind.
- ?abaká (B) Manila hemp, abacá (*Musa textilis* Néé).
- ?abála (1) molestation, bother.
 ma?abála be bothered, be molested.
- ?abála (2) Abála, a person's name, probably female.
- ?abalá come here! (used only in the imperative); e.g., ?abalá sitáy! 'come right here!' ?abalá dápl 'come here a second!'
- ?abán in the end, eventually, in the future; always; e.g., bantá? mĩbyuḡ yĩ ?abán 'perhaps eventually (he, she, it) will die.'
- +?ábaḡ a type of basket form or shape [?]. See ?aḡábaḡ.
- ?abán leaving behind.
 mag?arabáḡan leave behind, depart from.
 ?inabaḡán left behind.

- ?abaŋ?ábaŋ (B) a tree (*Oroxylum indicum* [Linn.] Vent.); the leaves are used as a plaster in treating boils and other swollen body parts. [L.E.]
- ?abaŋ?abáŋ a lucky word said at parting and believed to help ward off sickness or other misfortune. When one takes leave of another the former says, mag?arabáŋan kitá, to which the latter answers, ?abaŋ?abáŋ. (< ?abáŋ, q.v.)
- ?abás (A) drifting along in the current of a river; sometimes referring to the current itself. Cf. ?úklus.
?inabás carried away by a current.
- ?abasád deep; e.g., ?abasád ti danúm sitáy 'the water is deep here.'
(< basád, q.v.)
- ?ábat leading by the hand.
mag?arabátan walk hand in hand, one leading the other.
- ?abáw an exclamation of surprise, admiration, wonder.
See also ?agú, ?agúd, ?abá.
- +?abáy See tigpa?abáy.
- ?ábi in case, if it should happen; e.g., nu ?ábi 'if perchance.'
- ?abiláy jerked beef or venison, i.e., salted meat which has been sun-dried.
- ?abĩlay (G) Abĩlay, the name of a Hanunóo district south of Mansalay.
- ?abitáy how?, in what manner or way? See kabitáy.
- ?abitsuwĩlas (B, S, habichuela) French or kidney bean, a cultivated species (*Phaseolus* sp.) similar in most respects to lumábuŋ, q.v., except that the latter takes longer to grow.
- ?abrĩl (S, abril) April. The Hanunóo year is divided into seasons only; all month names are loan words derived from Spanish.
- ?abtĩk quick movement of the feet or hands; a flourish.
- ?abubút (P) a word used in riddles in referring to termite hills.
- ?abuhún (Z, A) a type of chicken with barred feathers.
- ?abúkay (1) white. Cf. lagtĩ.
?abukáynun a white-feathered domesticated chicken.
bu?áya ?abukáynun (A) white crocodile.
- ?abúkay (2) (B) a longish white eggplant. See talúŋ.
- ?abúkay (3) Abúkay, a man's name.
- ?abúluy donation, gift, grant.
- ?aburĩdu (1) (S, aburrido) weary.

- ?aburídu (2) (S, aburrído) Aburído, a man's name. [E.R.]
- +?ábut reach, reaching, as with the hand; arriving. (= ?áput, q.v.)
- ?abuwát tall, high, referring to people or objects; height.
?arabwát tall, high (plural).
- ?abúy (K) spouse; this term is usually restricted to the aged.
kaŋ ?abúy my spouse, i.e., husband or wife.
- ?abúyan (K) spouse. (= ?abúy, q.v.) (< ?abúy)
- ?abwág Abwág, a man's name.
- ?abwát tall, high, referring to people or objects; height. (= ?abuwát, q.v.)
- ?ádal study, teaching.
mag?ádal study (something).
?adálan be taught.
?aradálan school (house, place of study).
- ?adán (S, Adán 'Adam') Adán, a man's name.
- ?adgáw (B) a tree (*Premna odorata* Blco.) with white blossoms. [L.E.]
- ?adíŋ owl ouch! an exclamation of sudden, sharp pain. Cf. ?adíy.
- ?adíŋ Adíŋ, a man's name.
- ?adirís (S, Andrés) Adirís, a man's name. (= ?andirís, q.v.)
- ?adíwan (A) relaxation, diversion.
- ?ádlit (1) lancet, especially one fashioned from a sharp splinter of bagákay bamboo.
- ?ádlit (2) a person who supervises a blood-pact ceremony (sandugú?), drawing blood from both parties with a bamboo lancet; also, the act of drawing blood in this manner. (< ?ádlit (1), q.v.)
?ipa?ádlit be the one to act as ?ádlit (2). Note: Since the performance of the blood pact is no longer strictly observed in most Hanunóo districts, such specific usages as this are rapidly being forgotten.
- ?ádliw (A) question, inquiry.
?inádliw was asked, was questioned.
- ?adúduŋ posture of bending forward.
naka?adúduŋ bending forward.
- ?adúg owl ouch! an exclamation of sudden pain similar to ?adíŋ, q.v.
- ?adugúl exclamation of sharp, sudden pain. Cf. ?adúg, ?adíy.
- ?áduk (1) many; the more frequently used term is mayámu, q.v.

- ʔáduk (2) common, usual.
- ʔadúpaʔ clapping of hands.
- ʔadúy ouch! usually lengthened to a sob, cry, or moan of pain. See also ʔarúy, ʔalaʔí, hmmm.
- ʔag and. Cf. kag.
- ʔagʔúpat (K) man with four wives; such an instance is rather uncommon. (< ʔúpat 'four')
- ʔága (1) length, stick, or candle of leaf-wrapped pitch; serves as a numerable unit of trade as well as the utilitarian purpose of supplying light.
- +ʔága (2) punctuality. See maʔága.
- ʔagáʔas (B) a species of tree (family Sapotaceae?).
- ʔágad horizontally placed wall or fence brace(s), poles lashed to uprights at regular intervals.
- ʔagád Agád, a woman's name.
- ʔagáŋ Agáng, a man's name.
- ʔágap guarding of an opponent, as in games involving close covering, following, and blocking.
- +ʔágas quality of being sealed, closed, healed over. See +ʔagasán, síhiʔ ʔagasán.
- ʔagás (S, gas) petroleum, kerosene for lamps; a rare commodity among the Hanunóo today, although frequently observed in Christian coastal villages.
- +ʔagasán (Z) a type of snail; usually in the form síhiʔ ʔagasán, q.v. (< +ʔágas, q.v.)
- ʔagáspaŋ (B) a type of tree.
- ʔágaw grasping, grabbing at (something).
 ʔagáwun be grabbed at, be snatched.
 magʔaragáwan grab at (plural, intensive).
- ʔagáyhay Agáyhay, a man's name.
- ʔágbuy (B) herbaceous plant with yellow flowers usually having three leaflike white petals (*Mussaenda philippica* A. Rich.). [L.E.]
- ʔagdán (1) any single, inclined means of entering a typical Hanunóo pile dwelling from the ground, especially a log or bamboo pole used in this manner. Note: Runged ladders, common elsewhere in the Philippines, are not used by the Hanunóo. Cf. saŋkúlaŋ.

- ?agdán (2) a term used to designate stairs, staircase, steps, ladder, or any similar means of ascending to a higher level, as observed in Christian villages. The difference between this term and ?agdán (1), from which it is derived, is mainly contextual.
- ?agdanán (G, A) Agdanán, an indefinite place name.
- ?agduwá (K) polygyny; specifically, the practice of having wives, also, a man having two wives. (< duwá 'two')
- ?aghúm (A) dibble field, kaingin, an upland clearing which has been planted with the aid of a dibble. Cf. tanmán.
?aghúman idem.
- ?agīhis (Z) a species of clam, similar to the túway but smaller, found commonly on coastal sand bars.
- ?agīhit (B) tall grass, similar to tigbáw, q.v.
- ?aginháy rumbling, noises, such as those made by the wind. (< ⁺ginháy, q.v.)
mag?aginháy make such noises, rumble; figuratively, grumble;
said of a man's wife in some ambáhan.
- ?ágip removal of the outer covering or rind of sugar-cane stalks.
?agipán be decorticated, be peeled.
- ?agípu that part of felled timber, i.e., of individual logs, which is not consumed by an initial kaingin fire.
- ?agírun (B) a species of grass (family Gramineae). [L. E.]
- ?agīt (1) chafing and resulting soreness caused by the rubbing of a loincloth against the groin or a skirt on the legs.
- ?agīt (2) repulsive body odor of crotch or armpit.
- ?ágiw soot, such as that which collects on the rafters of a house.
- ?agíwan black; a term used more frequently in ambáhan. (< ?ágiw, q.v.)
- ?aglíma (K) man with five wives; such a case is exceedingly rare. (< líma 'five')
- ?aglúpit raised, underweighted slat type of deadfall trap for monkeys.
(< lúpit, q.v.)
- ?agpán a doubled strip of rattan held tightly around a strip of buri-palm leaf which is being split for fine basket weaving; the ?agpán aids the basketmaker in keeping the buri strips of even width.
- ?agrabyádu (S, agraviado 'offended') offended; at a disadvantage. Cf. ?apí.
- ?agsám (B) a kind of citrus tree.
- ?agsíŋ (G) Agsíng, the name of a river; often referred to in certain ambáhan.

- ʔagtúlu (K) man with three wives. (< túlu 'three')
- ʔagú an exclamation of surprise very much like ʔabáw, q.v.
- ʔagúʔab arrow point made of bagákay bamboo.
- ʔagúʔu (B) a tree (*Casuarina equisetifolia* Linn.), pinelike in appearance.
- ʔagúbak (B) a type of rattan; the vine is about 2 cm. in diameter; the leaves are used as wrappings for dáka, ʔanaŋí, and pili pitch candles.
- ʔagubáwa (B) a shore lily (*Crinum asiaticum* Linn.); known as bákong in many other Philippine languages.
- ʔagúd an exclamation of surprise; less comon than, but almost equivalent to, ʔabáw, q.v.
- ʔagudʔagúd an expression of surprise or wonderment. Cf. ʔalugʔálug. (< ʔagúd, q.v.)
- ʔáguŋ (1) bronze dance gong, always played in a set of two, never singly.
ʔaragúnŋan playing of such gongs; also, the sounds so produced.
- ʔáguŋ (2) (G) Ágong, the name of a mountain west of Manaol (altitude 847 meters).
- ʔagúŋʔuŋ (B) a type of vine.
- +ʔágus scraped, cleaned state, as of rattan strips [?]. See ʔagusbakyáŋ.
- ʔagusbakyáŋ (B) a type of vine. (< bakyáŋ 'taut string' + +ʔágus, q.v.)
- ʔagústu (S, agosto) August. See ʔabríl.
- ʔagustú (S, Augusto) Augustus, a man's name.
- ʔagútay (B) a species of plant.
- ʔágwa (S, agua 'water') any sweet-scented hair oil.
- ʔagwánta (S, aguantar 'bear,' 'endure') suffering, bearing of hardship, endurance.
magʔagwánta bear, suffer, endure.
- ʔágwis Ágwis, a personal name, probably male.
- ʔáhat self-compulsion; coercion; e.g., ʔahátun nimú siyá 'force him (to do it)!'
- ʔáhaw (R) offering to ancestral spirits (kalág, q.v.), especially in the form of new rice.
- ʔáhub Áhob, a personal name, probably male.
- +ʔáhut dry heat, aridity [?]. See ʔariŋáhut.

- ?ak (A) I (pronoun); apocopated form of ?akú, q.v.
- +?ak?ák hearty laughter, as of adult men. See pa?arak?ák.
- ?áka? (K) older sibling. (= káka?, q.v.)
- ?aká?an (1) (K) collective term for elder siblings. (< ?áka?, q.v.)
- ?aká?an (2) (K) eldest sibling. (< ?áka?, q.v.)
- +?ákan measure? See mákan. [F.G.]
- ?ákat clucking of a hen, especially when announcing the hatching of an egg.
Cf. ?ayak?ák.
- ?ákay direction, guidance, aid; helping (someone) along.
pagpa?akayán be the object of (one's) care; frequently used in ambáhan.
- ?akbáy posture assumed by two or more persons with their arms around each other's shoulders.
- ?akdág Akdág, a man's name.
- ?ákdát (Z, A) monitor, a large lizard. See bayáwak.
- ?akhák expectoration of catarrhal phlegm.
- ?akú I (pronoun).
- ?áku? (1) improvement, betterment; e.g., ma?aku?án nikú siyá 'I will insure his improvement, well being.'
- ?áku? (2) promise.
pa?áku? word of honor, promise, vow, pledge.
- ?ákup handful, as of rice grains.
- ?akús (1) red-dyed rattan strips, used to decorate baskets, etc.
- ?akús (2) loose coils of red-dyed, halved rattan strips worn girdle fashion about the hips by Hanunóo women, primarily for decorative purposes.
In the districts farther south, however, these coils serve as a unit value of exchange, often equivalent to as much as 5 centavos each. (< ?akús (1), q.v.)
- ?ákut packing, carrying on one's back, or slung over one's back.
mag?ákut transport goods in this manner.
- ?akut?ákut (Z) wasp.
- ?al?ál extreme withering, and more particularly the resultant drooping, of plants caused by excessive heat.

- ʔalʔalák gargling.
magʔalʔalák gargle.
- ʔalaʔála thought, memory.
maʔalaʔála be remembered.
- ʔalaʔí moan, cry, sob of pain.
- ʔalád fence.
- ʔalágaʔ (1) servant.
- ʔalágaʔ (2) care, protection. Cf. ʔalágaʔ (1).
ʔalagáʔan be taken care of.
magʔalágaʔ care for, look after.
- ʔalagád waiting; e.g., magʔalagád dapú 'wait a while!'
ʔalagdá be waited for! e.g., ʔalagdá ʔakú nimú 'wait for me.'
ʔalágdun idem.
- ʔalaháʔ (S, alhaja 'jewel,' 'gem') Alaháʔ, a man's name.
- ʔálak wine, referring to bottled wine of various commercial brands; known from contact with lowland peoples; the term does not apply specifically to such native fermented beverages as ʔintús, q.v.
- ʔálam knowledge, understanding, comprehension; e.g., magkaʔaláman yí níkú 'I know (it).' Cf. katáʔu (1), tandáʔ (1).
maʔaláman be understood.
- ʔalamánj (Z) tiny edible prawns (*Atya moluccensis?*).
- +ʔálanj (A) incorrect, faulty, abnormal. See tigʔálanj.
- +ʔalánj doubt. See ʔalánjan.
- ʔalanjáʔan an onomatopoeic term denoting a weird, monotonal, velar, nasalized cry used by adults to scare or startle passers-by and especially children.
- ʔalánjan doubt, uncertainty.
paʔalánjan doubtful.
- ʔálap dance stick, usually a thin wooden rod about 70 cm. long, held by a dancer; at ceremonial dances one accepts the ʔálap only if he is prepared to dance. Cf. pagpakáʔun.
ʔiʔálap be held as an ʔálap; e.g., ʔiʔálap nimú ʔínda 'take this as a dance stick.'
- ʔalát large rattan storage basket. See bándi.
- ʔalawháwan (G) Alawháwan, the name of a Hanunóo community near Bínli; also, the name of a water point.
- ʔaláyʔay holding back a spear ready for hurling.

- ?albaháka (B, S, albahaca) sweet basil, a herbaceous plant (*Ocimum basilicum* Linn.).
- ?áldaw tomorrow.
- ?alibág casting, hurling, throwing of objects with stems, handles, or shafts, such as spears.
?alibágun be hurled.
- ?alibánban (Z) generic term for butterflies.
- ?alibúbug (Z) a species of black bee with white stripes (family Anthrophoridae?).
- ?alibun (B) a species of tree (*Blumea balsamifera* Linn.); the leaves are boiled to make a beverage believed to stop malarial attacks.
- ?alibútbut (B) a species of tree (*Tabernaemontana pandacaqui* Poir.); the leaves are placed on the abdomen of a person suffering from stomach-ache. Cf. salibukbúk.
- ?alibúyug (Z) bumblebee, a species of large true bees.
- ?aligbágun (1) getting up fast; jumping to one's feet from a sound sleep or from a sleeping posture. Cf. bágun (1).
- ?aligbágun (2) (B) a species of shrub (family Commelinaceae). [L.E.]
- ?alik?álik fish gills.
- ?alimágu (Z) a large edible crab (*Neptunus armatus* M. Edw.); the exceptionally large claws are sometimes made into containers for slaked lime. Cf. ?apugán, lúka?.
- ?alimúnut (B) a tree with pink blossoms; the roots are boiled and drunk for colds; this tree is known as handalúpang among the neighboring Tagalog lowlanders.
- ?alinábnab brackish water; brackish.
- ?alintáwu pupil of the eye. (< táwu 'person')
- ?alinyábu? fog, mist; drizzle, light rain. (< +yábu?, q.v.)
- ?alín (S, Rosalina) Alín, a feminine proper name.
- ?aligatgát (B, A) lipa, a nettle-like plant; known in colloquial Hanunóo as ?aligátug, q.v.
- ?aligátug (B) lipa (*Laportea meyniana* Warb.?), a nettle-like plant with stinging hairs on the underside of the leaves; the bast fibers obtained from the bark are used to make bowstrings. Cf. luygúy, bulanbúlan.
- ?aligháw vapor rising from the ground.
- ?alip?íp scapula, shoulder blade.

- ?alipasáŋ (Z) a very small blackbird that is said never to alight.
- ?alipín (T, alipin) slave, peon, especially in the debt-slave condition existing between some Hanunóo and certain Christian traders. Cf. ?urípun.
 magpa?alipín enslave.
- ?alipútuŋ a piece of burning firewood, firebrand, which is actually on the fire.
- ?ális (S, Alicia 'Alice') Ális, a feminine proper name [?].
- ?alíwas (B) a species of tree.
- ?alíwliw (A) thinking something over, out; specifically, the agreement of parents on the marriage of their children.
 ?aliwliwán idem.
- ?álpas setting free; free.
- ?alpúg Alpóg, a masculine proper name.
- ?alsáda (S, alzado 'lump sum'; 'lifted,' 'carried off') something done by lot, en masse, in a large unit. (= pakyáw (1), q.v.)
- ?altubáy (A) flight, flying, especially of insects.
 gábay ?altubáy, drone(s).
- +?álug surprise. See ?alug?álug.
- ?alug?álug an expression of surprise, or wonderment; e.g., ?alug?álug túnda pag baláy kay kadaká 'that house is so amazingly large.' (<+?álug, q.v.)
- ?alugáhug nausea.
- ?aluhípan (Z) centipede, a small common chilopod 5 to 6 cm. long.
- ?alukáti? (Z) earthworm.
- ?alukhúk (Z) a gnatlike fly the bites of which cause a smart stinging pain.
- ?alulúnan afterbirth. (< lulún 'roll' [?])
- ?alúm (B) a species of tree (*Melanolepis multiglandulosa*, [Reinw.] Reichb. f. & Zoll.)?
- ?alunát (Z) a small eel (*Anguilla mauritiana?*).
- ?alutátip (Z) a wingless, beetle-like brown insect usually found on the ground; believed to be somewhat poisonous.
- ?aluwán success. See also ?alwán.
 ma?alwán succeed.
 makama?alwán be able to succeed.
- ?alúy Alóy, a masculine proper name.

- ?alwán success; common syncope of ?aluwán, q.v.
- ?áma? (K) father (particularly in the nominative). Cf. ?amáñ.
- ?áma? ?ulúñ (K) stepfather.
- ?amá?a be respected as a father! (< ?áma?, q.v.)
- ?áma? nagbakúlud (R) one of the sea folk (táwu dágat, q.v.).
- ?áma? nagtañgapá (R) another one of the sea folk.
- ?amagá? (G) Amagá', the name of a Hanunóo community.
- ?amák woven mat, especially one made of buri-palm leaves and used for sleeping purposes.
- ?amamákul (B) an edible mushroom found on the ground.
- ?amamáñan (Z) a large spider with black and white spots; said to be poisonous.
- ?áman care, carefulness. (= ?ándam, q.v.)
- ?amáñ (K) father. (vocative < ?áma?, q.v.)
- ?ámat continuity, continuousness.
mag?ámat continue doing something.
- ?amat?ámat gradually, slowly; by attrition, little by little; this is often said when starting out on the trail again after a short pause to rest and chew betel. (= malwaymálway) (< ?ámat, q.v.)
- ?amatúñ boxlike trap for catching monkeys.
- ⁺?ambá a type of singing. See ?ambáhan.
- ?ambabákyañ (Z) a small common ground snake of dull yellow, about a meter in length; reportedly poisonous.
- ?ambabálud (B) a species of tree (*Neonauclea formicaria* [Elm.] Merr.).
- ?ambabarí (B) a species of tree.
- ?ambáhan chanted verse, characterized by the use of seven-foot lines; by conspicuous lack of loan words from Spanish, Tagalog, or Hiligaynon; by many archaic Hanunóo terms; and by being sung always without instrumental accompaniment. Cf. ?urúkay.
- ?ámban catching or shooting down, as of game.
?umámban catch, shoot down, especially of birds.
- ?ambán (A) matrimony, wedlock, state of being married, espoused or living together as spouses.
mag?ambán become espoused, become married.

- ʔámbay Ámbay, a masculine proper name; common in ambáhan.
- +ʔamhán completion, finishing, as of a project. See namhán, ʔikamhán, magkamhán.
- ʔamíḡus (B, S, amigo 'friend') one of the two types of orchids recognized by the Hanunóo. Cf. dápuʔ.
- ʔamíhan northeast; northeast wind, which is usually very gentle.
- ʔamimíruk eyelash. (< pirúk, q.v.)
- ʔamíndaḡ (B) a species of tree.
- ʔamíraw (A) looking for, searching for (something); e.g., magʔamíraw kay búya líyuḡ 'looking for his toy grasshopper.'
- ʔamitlugáy (= ʔamitlúgun, q.v.)
- ʔamitlúgun testicle(s). See also ʔamitlugáy. (both < ʔitlúḡ 'egg')
- ʔamlíḡ mold, mildew.
- ʔamlúḡ (B) a generic term used to designate several varieties of a very useful climbing fern (family Araceae, probably Rhabdophora merrilli Engl.); known among the lowlanders as lukmóy.
- ʔamlúḡ ʔáḡbu (B) a climbing fern, similar in most respects to the other forms of ʔamlúḡ but not used to blacken the teeth.
- ʔamlúḡ bugnúyun (B) a very hairy-stemmed type of climbing fern; the soft growing tip, which is green, is used for blackening the teeth by mastication; the sap acts as a black stain on the enamel.
- ʔamlúḡ kamúraḡ (B) another type of hairy-stemmed climbing fern; the growing tip is used to produce a black stain on the teeth; except for being slightly less pubescent, this type is very similar to ʔamlúḡ bugnúyun, q.v.
- ʔampapará (Z) a poisonous tree snake, roughly 175 cm. long, with red and black markings.
- ʔampipísik (B) a species of tree.
- ʔámpuʔ surrender; yielding, giving up.
ʔumámpuʔ surrender.
- ʔampúd [K] friend of either sex, usually of similar age.
- ʔamtík (Z) a large red ground ant which has a stinging bite (Odontomachus?).
- ʔámuʔ (S, amo 'master,' 'boss'; 'owner') master, boss, especially a Christian who hires a Hanunóo laborer, i.e., as known to the latter.
- ʔamúʔ (Z) monkey, the common smaller species (Macaca irus) known to the Hanunóo. Cf. paḡúyaw.

- ?amugís (B) reddish cucumber (genus Cucumis).
- ?amúlat Amúlat, a masculine proper name. Cf. hamúlat.
- ?amúlmul Amúlmol, a personal proper name, probably masculine.
- ?amumúṅka (Z) a large bee, possibly the carpenter bee (family Xylocopidae).
- ?amúrit (R) power to perform sorcery or certain forms of destructive magic, avowedly separate from padáya?, q.v.
- ?amút mixing, mingling.
magpa?amút mingle, mix around (especially the intransitive, personal sense).
- ?amuyíd Amuyíd, a masculine proper name.
- ?amyán (A) wind. (< ?amīhan, q.v.)
- ?ána Ána, a man's name [?].
- ?anabú (B) a small tree (*Abroma augusta* Linn.); the leaves are used to rub on swollen parts of the body (swollen lymphatic glands, or kulani), and also for certain types of open sores and abscesses; the bast fibers of the inner bark are used extensively for making twisted bowstrings.
- ?ánad accustomed (to), skilled (at), expert (in); e.g., ?ánad yí kamí sa ka?índa pag búhay 'we are already accustomed to this way of life'; a more commonly used synonym in everyday speech is ?antígu, q.v.
- ?anagási (1) (Z) a large fish with black and white stripes.
- ?anagási (2) (B) a species of tree.
- ?anágyuṅ (B) a species of large tree.
- ?anaháw (B) a species of palm (*Livistona robinsoniana* Becc.); the bole was formerly much prized as a source of bow wood.
- ?anáak (1) (K) child, offspring, i.e., son or daughter; with all such kinship terms, the word for male, laláki, or female, babáyi, is added whenever one wishes to be specific as to sex; e.g., ?anáak laláki 'son.'
- ?anáak (2) young, youthful, referring to persons.
- ?anáak ?alága? (K) adopted child. (< ?alága? (2), q.v.)
- ?anáak ?ulúṅ (K) stepchild.
- ?anáak karáw?an (K) child having at least one older and one younger sibling; thus the term refers to any child of three or more siblings who is neither the youngest nor the oldest, e.g., the second, third, and fourth of five brothers.
- ?anáak sa kalyág (K) illegitimate child of a married man.

- ?analīb (B) a species of tree (family Leguminosae?).
- ?anamán one of the four principal or main purlins in the construction of a common hipped roof, one to each side. See baláy.
- ?anaṅ ?ánaṅ an exclamation expressing a threat or boast, somewhat in the sense of "you'll see!"
- ?anaṅí (B) a species of tree from which an inflammable pitch is obtained for use in making crude candles to light the house. See ?ága (1); cf. dáka, píli.
- ?anápla (B) a species of tree (*Albizia procera* [Roxb.] Benth.); the bark is occasionally used as a substitute (see also balúkuk) for areca nut by betel chewers; medicinally, the bark is used as an antiseptic in treating wounds, and, when pulverized with slaked lime, is applied externally, as to the jaw, for severe toothache.
- ?anáran (B) a species of tree.
- ?anárip spleen.
- ?ánaw (R) deluge, universal flood.
- ?anáw Anáw, a masculine proper name.
- ?ánay (Z) termite, white ant, whether found in wood or in large anthills.
- ?ándam care, watchfulness, carefulness. See also ?áman.
mag?ándam be careful, take care.
- ?ándañ (S, Fernanda < Fernando 'Ferdinand') Ándang, a feminine proper name.
- ?andaranúm (Z) an aquatic beetle. See also ?andarnúm. (< danúm 'water')
- ?andarnúm (Z) (= ?andaranúm, q.v.)
- ?andíṅ (S?, Andrea < Andrés 'Andrew') Andíṅ, a feminine proper name. [F.G.]
- ?andirís (S, Andrés 'Andrew') Andirís, a masculine proper name. (= ?adirís, q.v.)
- ?angihut turning about.
magka?angihut turn about, gyrate.
- ?áni harvesting rice with the bare hands, i.e., without the help of a bladed implement. Cf. ?upúṅ, rápas.
mag?áni harvest with the hands.
- ?anfíi (B) a thorny type of fruit tree, not very common in occurrence; frequently mentioned in ambáhan.
- ?anīlaw (B) a species of tree (family Tiliaceae). [L.E.]
- ?aniḡál echo.

- ?aníra larvae of the putyúkan honeybee.
- ?ánit molting of animals, as of reptiles, insects, etc.
- ?ansírum (Z) a dark brown ant (genus *Pheidole*?), of medium size, which bites; it inhabits sections of dry, burned, or otherwise dead bamboo.
- ?ansusúy (B) a species of plant; the leaves are used as a cure for toothache.
- ?ánta juice, as from citrus fruits. Cf. danúm (2).
- ?antá oil of citrus-fruit skins. Cf. ?ánta.
- ?antabaṅág (B) a species of tree.
- ?antatarú (Z) a varicolored taro beetle which feeds on the petiole of taro plants.
- ?antígu (S, antiguo 'old,' 'ancient') accustomed; skilled, experienced. Cf. ?ánad.
- ?antitibúd (Z) dragonfly.
- ?antiwáray (Z) a species of brown and white striped water snake which is thumb thick and about a meter long; reportedly poisonous.
- ?antú?us repulsive smell of burned food.
- ?antúkus (S, anteojos 'spectacles') eyeglasses, goggles.
mag?antúkus wear glasses.
- ?ántul boulder or prominent rock.
ka?antul?antulán a rocky place, especially where there are large projecting boulders.
- ?anú? Anú', a feminine proper name.
- ?ánud drifting with the current of a stream or river.
- ?anúdla (B) a plant with very soft bark.
- ?anugás (B) a species of tree (probably *Buchanania arborescens* Blm.); its sap causes the skin to itch, though the bark is used as a medicament in treating wounds.
- ?anulíṅ (B) a species of tree (*Pisonia umbellifera* Seem.).
- ?anúlmud (B) a species of large trees.
- ?anúm?u (B) a species of tree.
- ?anúnaṅ (B) a species of tree.
- ?anúnas (B) bullock's heart, anonas (*Annona reticulata* Linn.).
- ?anúṅ (A) I (pronoun). Cf. ?akú.

- ʔanúpul (B) a type of vine (*Cissus repens* Lam.).
- ʔánus smoke, as from a cooking fire.
- ʔanwág (B) a type of rattan. (= ʔinwág, q.v.)
- ʔanwáŋ (Z) tamarau, timarau, a more or less straight-horned wild buffalo peculiar to the island of Mindoro (*Bubalus mindorensis* Heude).
- ʔányag (A) wish, desire, liking; prettiness, beauty.
ʔanyágan idem.
- ʔanyág (A) clothes, dress. Cf. rútay.
- ʔanyáŋa creeping surface or underground stems which are covered with hard spines, especially those of burút (*Dioscorea esculenta*), q.v. Cf. yaŋáw.
- +ʔáŋa favorite, favored one. See paʔáŋa.
- ʔaŋábaŋ a small, telescopic, checker-woven, buri-leaf basket box, characterized by being four-cornered at both top and bottom, usually decorated with nito overlay; used as a container for trinkets, needles, coins, etc. (< +ʔábaŋ, q.v.)
- ʔáŋay fitting, fitted, suited, becoming.
- ʔáŋbu, ʔáŋbuʔ (Z) rat, a term used both in the generic sense for all rats and in specific reference to the commonest type (*Rattus* spp.) known to the Hanunóo.
- ʔáŋgaʔ performing, doing something well and with care. See pinaʔáŋgaʔ.
- ʔaŋgigitás, ʔaŋgigitás (Z) a reddish ant, about 1 cm. long, usually found in trees; its bite not only stings but draws blood.
- ʔaŋgín Anggín, a masculine proper name.
- ʔáŋgit noise, sound of natural origin, as of bamboos swaying in the wind.
ʔinmáŋgit were making such sounds (intransitive).
- ʔaŋháŋ barking of a dog.
- ʔáŋjir growl of a dog, i.e., when the dog's mouth is open. Note: In the usual pronunciation the final r of this term is trilled excessively for onomatopoeic reasons.
- ʔáŋkap hilt, handle of a knife. See ʔuták.
- ʔaŋkarú an abscess, a large and pernicious type, usually occurring at one spot on the back and eating its way through to the thoracic coelom; it is usually fatal.
- ʔaŋkát interval, space, as between parallel bamboo slats.

- ?āṅlit, ?āṅlīt earthenware pot; also, a general term for all pottery vessels.
- ?aṅrús smell of urine.
- ?aṅúg (B) a species of elongated squash.
- ?aṅyáw Angyáw, a masculine proper name.
- ?ápálaṅ (B) a species of tree (family Myrtaceae?); a deep gash is made in the trunk, and the sap remaining on the bolo blade after removing it from the trunk is applied to the skin as a salve in treating sarna itch (galís).
- ?apán (Z) an edible plague grasshopper, green in color, which travels in huge swarms; they are usually roasted before eating.
- ?ápas stop, stopping, discontinuance, halt, i.e., for a few days or longer, not simply for a little while, as is implied by the use of pát?uṅ, q.v.
 ?umápas stop (intransitive).
 ?apas?apásan be stopped, cut out.
- +?ápat Note: This is the usual word for "four" in Tagalog; "four" in Hanunóo is ?úpat. See also ?apatdáy 'four.'
- ?apátan trail or pathway used by animals.
- ?apatdáy four, a term used only in a children's counting game (?isaraháy, q.v.). Cf. ?úpat 'four.' (< +?ápat, q.v.)
- ?apáya, ?apáyas (B) papaya (*Carica papaya* Linn.); the leaves are rubbed all over the body as a febrifuge; the fleshy fruits are squeezed for their juice, which is applied to hardened breasts; the fruit is also a valuable food source in itself.
- ?apdú bile; gall bladder.
- ?apdús blister, especially one caused by friction.
- ?apí (1) inequality, unfairness in treatment.
 nag?apí disfavored, treated unfairly, as in distribution of gifts or allotment of supplies.
- ?apí (2) Apé, a feminine proper name.
- ?ápu owner, master, often used figuratively; e.g., káy dimán ?ápu 'he himself,' 'she herself.'
- ?ápug slaked lime, usually made by burning piles of clamlike shells; used principally in chewing betel and for its reportedly medicinal qualities.
- ?apugán a general term for a lime container, whether of bamboo, shell, wood, a crab claw, or other material. (< ?ápug, q.v.)
- ?ápun roosting, as of chickens.
 ?apunán roost, place where fowls roost.

- ?apúra (S, apurar 'hasten') speed, haste.
 ?apuráhan be done quickly.
- ?áput reach, reaching, as with the hand; arriving.
 ?umáput reach; arrive.
- ?apúy fire.
- ?apwán (A) owner. (< ?ápu, q.v.)
- ?arába long (plural of ?ába, q.v.).
- ?arába?arába rather long (plural). (< ?ába, q.v.)
- ?arabwát tall, high, referring to impersonal objects (plural). (< ?abuwát, q.v.)
 ?arabwát pag baláy tall houses.
- ?aradálan school, schoolhouse. Cf. ?iskúlan, ?iskiwilahán. (< ?ádal, q.v.)
- ?arádu (S, arado 'plow') plow; not used by the Hanunóo but seen among marginal Christians.
- ?aranákan womb, uterus. (< ?anáka 'child')
- ?aráni near, close.
- ?aranyún be harvested by hand (plural). (< ?áni, q.v.)
- ?áraṅ (A) there (an indefinite positional).
- ?arasá?as (G) Arasáas, the name of a Hanunóo district west of Mansalay.
- ?arasiyán a type of basket which is distinguished by its coarse, open weave, otherwise similar to the binúta? type, q.v.
- ?aráwman (A) what (does someone) care? Cf. ?unhunún, ?únhun.
- +?aráyhay breeze. See ma?aráyhay.
- ?aráyu? far, distant. (< ráyu?, q.v.)
- ?ári? (K) any sibling younger than the speaker, i.e., younger brother or younger sister. Cf. ?áka?
 ti ?ári? youngest sibling.
- ?ari?án (K) younger siblings, used commonly in the collective sense.
- ?arigít Arigít, a masculine proper name.
- ?arína (S, harina) flour; a conscious loan word used in comparison with yádu, q.v.
- ?ariṅáhut hot dry weather. (< +?áhut, q.v.)

- ?ariñkutúr light wave or curl, as of the hair. (< +kutúr, q.v.)
- ?ariplánu (S, aeroplano) airplane, airship. See ?aruplánu.
- ?aripúdwan hair whorl. (< +púdwan, q.v.)
- ?ariríñ (P) euphemism for anus; common only in riddles.
- ?arírís sugar-cane wine; term probably of Kuyónon origin. (= ?intús, q.v.)
- ?aritís a scabby, itchy skin disease; widely known in the Philippines as "galís" or one of its cognates; also called "sarna," a Spanish term, and occasionally "dhobie itch." by some of the Christians. Cf. garís.
- ?ármás (S, armas 'arms') weapon(s), especially firearms.
- +?árud shinbone. See ?arudán.
- ?arudán shin.
- ?áruk kiss, kissing, i.e., with the nose, sniffing lightly against the nose or cheek of another.
 ?arukán kissing.
 mag?aruk?áruk kiss in the manner described above.
- ?arun?úg (A) fall, drop, as rain, light, etc. (< run?úg, q.v.)
- ?arúp breath, respiration.
- ?arupáy (B) a species of tree (*Euphoria didyma* Blco.).
- ?arupír ribbon of brass fretwork; formerly used for headbands.
- ?arupíran (B) a type of vine (*Tetrastigma harmandii* Planch.). (< ?arupír, q.v.)
- ?aruplánu (S, aeroplano) airplane.
- ?aruwá (K) second; used only with kinship terms; e.g., pńsan sa aruwá 'second cousin.' Cf. ?ikaduwá. (< duwá 'two')
- ?arúy ouch! a cry, sob, or moan of pain. Cf. ?adúy.
- ?ása? whetting, sharpening.
- ?asa?án whetstone. (< ?ása?, q.v.)
- ?asáda (S, azada) hoe; not used by the Hanunóo.
- ?ásan there, usually nearer to the person spoken to than to the speaker; a positional, adverbial form less specific and more indefinite than siyún, q.v.
 may?ásan have, possess; there are, there is.
- ?asáwa (K) spouse, i.e., husband or wife.

?ásay encircling splint of balíti bark; used to help set broken limb bones.

?asín salt.

?asin?ásin (B) a type of vine (*Procris frutescens* Blm.)?

?asín?asín?asín?asín call to cows. Note: In actual pronunciation the first ?asín in this expression is louder and of much higher pitch than the following three. (< ?asín 'salt')

?asín bilúg hard, rocklike salt made by boiling down sea water leached through ashes. Cf. ?asín síra?.

?asín síra? granular salt, evaporated from sea water; a rarity among the Hanunóo. Cf. ?asín bilúg.

?asírum (Z) a type of ant. (= ?ansírum, q.v.)

?aslúm sourness, acidity.
ma?aslúm sour, acrid.

?asúkar (S, azúcar 'sugar') granulated sugar.

?asús (S, Jesús 'goodness!' 'my!') a mild interjection corresponding to golly! wow! gracious! my goodness! Although the original and basic meaning of the word in Spanish is "Jesus," Hanunóo speakers are completely ignorant of this fact.

?atábug go. (< ?áti + tábug, q.v.)?

?atág go, go away, leave, go there; e.g., ?atág yí kitá 'let's go,' ?atág yí kamí 'we're going now'; actually, this form is derived by syncope from ?atábug, q.v. (< ?áti 'there' + tábug 'go,' q.v.)

?átaŋ one of the underlying crosspieces used in constructing the flooring of a house; shorter flooring strips may be placed on the ?átaŋ. See baláy (1).

?atáy liver.

?áti (1) there, designating a place far from both speaker and person spoken to, especially if out of sight; e.g., ?áti yí kitá 'let's go there.' Cf. ?ásan, siyún, sití.

?áti (2) then; ago; e.g., ?áti sa kabág?u 'originally,' 'formerly,' 'long ago,' ?áti wáya sa ?úsa ka dumíngu 'one week ago,' ?áti wáya pag panahún 'in early times,' 'originally.'

?atihán destination; e.g., nu ?áti tábug sa káy ?atihán 'when he goes toward his destination.' (< ?áti, q.v.)

?átip lower end bar of a backstrap loom consisting of two wooden half rods which are bound together at the ends and onto which the woven cloth is wound as the work proceeds.

- ?atís (B) the sweetsop (*Annona squamosa* Linn.), a tree that bears aromatic and very sweet fruits.
- ?átlu (K) third; used only with kinship terms; e.g., pínsan sa ?átlu 'third cousin.' See ?aruwá; and cf. ?ikátlu. (< tulú, q.v.)
- ?atpán thatch. (?atúp, q.v.)
- ?atubáŋ front, presence; e.g., sa ?atubáŋan 'in front (of),' 'in the presence (of),' ?umatubáŋ 'to get into a position in front of, or facing (someone).'
- ?átun (A) don't! Cf. dáŋa.
- ?atúp roofing thatch. Note: There is no general term for roof in Hanunóo. Cf. bubúŋ; see baláy.
- ?áw an interrogative particle; e.g., ?índa ?áw 'is this the one?' bukún ?áw 'isn't it so?' káwu ?áw ti nag?áti ka?áldaw 'did you go there yesterday?' literally: 'you were the one-who-went-there yesterday?'
- ?áwa? pity.
- ?áwak back of waist. Note: No general term for waist. Cf. tarítis.
- ?áwaŋ (1) (A) noise; e.g., dá mawaŋanmawaŋan 'don't make any noise.'
 Note: mawaŋanmawaŋan = ma?awaŋmawaŋan.
 ?umawaŋan make noise.
 pa?awaŋan make a buzzing sound, buzz, referring to bees.
- ?áwaŋ (2) (A) departure.
 ?umáwaŋ take off, go away, depart.
- ?awáŋ Awáng, a masculine proper name.
- ?áwat help, assistance.
 ?umáwat help.
- ?áway fight, quarrel, argument, struggle.
 ka?áway, enemy, opponent.
- ?awháwit Awháwit, a personal name, probably masculine.
- ?áwtu (S, auto 'auto,' 'automobile') any motor vehicle, automobile, car; known mainly through conversation with Christian traders and coastal dwellers.
- ?áy (1) an emphatic particle very common in conversational Hanunóo; e.g., tída ?áy 'that one,' ?índa ?áy 'this one,' mayád ?áy ti tagúban 'the meat is really good.'
- ?áy (2) an introductory or conjunctive particle; e.g., ?áy mayámu gid sidá 'they are quite numerous.' See ?áy ?ímaw ti.
- ?áy ?ímaw ti an emphatic introductory phrase, roughly equivalent to "the one(s) who, or which, really (is, are)"; e.g., ?áy ?ímaw ti di?ft sa kánmi

banwá '(he is) really the small one (i.e., smallest) of our village.' See
?ímaw.

?áya affection, assumption of an attitude of wanting to be caressed.

+?áyad good, goodness, improvement.
mayád good, well.
káyad be good!
ma?ayádan improve; recover, get well.

+?ayág sifting, as through a sieve. See ?ayágan.

?ayágan (1) sieve, as of woven bamboo strips. (< ?ayág q.v.)

?ayágan (2) (G) Ayágan, an open area of cogon grass south of Mansalay.

?ayak?ák common clucking of a hen. Cf. ?ákat. (< +?ak?ák, q.v.)?

?ayakán Ayakán, a masculine proper name.

?áyas Áyas, a man's name. [F.G.]

?ayásun (B) a type of vine.

?ayasún (G) Ayasón, the name of a water spring and vicinity.

?áyat penalty, fine, mulct.
pag?ayatán idem.

+?áyaw division and distribution, parceling out of something. See
ayaw?áyaw.

?ayaw?áyaw distribution, parceling out, e.g., ?ayaw?ayáwun nitá '(they)
will be divided and distributed by us.'

?áybuḡ Áybong, a masculine proper name.

?áydaw (A) anger.
?aydawán idem.

?áyhay a personal name, probably feminine.

?ayíkíd (B) a kind of round squash. (< ?ayikíd, q.v.)

?ayikíd oval. [F.G.]

?ayím Ayím, a masculine proper name.

?aynabán (A) desire, wish.

?aynayán (B, A) a stalk grass similar to tígbaw, q.v.

?ayjuná (that which) will happen, will take place.

?áypud (G) Áypod, the name of a water source and vicinity.

- +?áyum natural beauty. See ka?áyum.
- ?ayúm ash of a cigar, cigarette, or pipe.
- ?áyun (A) alighting, as of insects.
pag?ayunán alighting place, perch.
- ?ayún Ayón, a masculine proper name.
- ?ayúpit a type of basket similar to ?añábaŋ, q.v., except that there are only two woven corners instead of four, both on top and on the bottom.
- ?áyus order, correct form, arrangement.
?ayúsun be put in order.
- ?ayutŋán (B) a variety of plantain (*Musa paradisiaca* Linn.) having many thin seeds; it is not eaten raw, but is usually boiled when in a preripe state.
- ?ayútuŋ nipple, teat, pap. (< +?útuŋ, q.v.)
- ?aywán (T) ignorance of something, a denial of knowledge about something; the more commonly used Hanunóo equivalent is tá?u, q.v.
- ?áywas (1) roaring sound, as of a swift mountain stream or river.
mag?áywas give forth such a sound. (= mag?aginháy, q.v.)
- ?áywas (2) (A) anger. (< ?áywas (1), q.v.)
ma?aywásan be angered.
- ?í?i? Íí', a masculine proper name.
- ?íba (1) companionship, accompanying, going along with someone.
ka?ibáhan companion, fellow traveler.
- ?íba (2) (B) a tree (*Averrhoa bilimbi* Linn.) bearing edible, acid-tasting fruits, which are small but long and cylindrical, smooth-skinned, and green in color.
- ?ibá (1) another, another one; other, different, but not in the sense of being distinct or separate. Cf. tuháy.
- ?ibá (2) bad! terrible! disagreeable, partly by being something other than that which is considered standard or acceptable. (< ?ibá (1), q.v.)?
- ?iba?ibá bad, different, i.e., in the extreme. (< ?ibá (2), q.v.)
- ?ibalídyá be sold. (< balídyá, q.v.)
- ?íbas decay, rot, putrefaction. See ma?íbas.
- ?ibaybayán (A) coastal region. (< báybay, q.v.)
- ?íbug liking, desire, wish, love; e.g., ?íbug níkú 'I want (it).'
?umíbug to love.

- ?íbug sabíhun meaning; e.g., hĩntay ti íbug sabíhun túnda 'what is the meaning of that?' 'what does that mean?' literally: 'wants to be said.' Cf. kahulugán.
- ?íbul Íbol, name of a site in the Kagán-kan area.
- ?ibún seven (7), used only in a children's counting game. (?isaraháy, q.v.).
- ?ibyúk (Z, A) boar, wild pig. Cf. tálung bábuy.
?ibyúkan idem.
- ?idád (S, edad) age, as of a person.
- ?idhíd rubbing of a substance across, into, or on some part of the body, as herb medicine into a wound or sore; specifically, the rubbing of tobacco across the incisors before chewing to determine its flavor and strength.
- ?ídna? state of being even with something, evenness.
mag?ídna? be even with something, as the ends of two rafters.
- ?idú (1) (K) grandmother (in both nominative and vocative). Cf. meanings (2) and (3).
- ?idú (2) (K) grandchild of either sex: either grandson or granddaughter (in both nominative and vocative), if the speaker is the grandmother. Cf. lakí (2) and ?idú (1) and (3).
- ?idú (3) (K) ancestress; in a general sense, any direct, distant female progenitor, as a great-great-grandmother; theoretically, this term may also be used reciprocally. Cf. ?idú (1) and (2); and ?umpút (1) and (2).
- ?ídu?, ?idú? (Z) dog (Canis familiaris Linn.).
- ?idyúman Idyúman, a personal name, probably masculine. (< ?)
- ?ígaw (Z, A) dog; the common term, sometimes used in ambáhan as well, is ?ídu?, q.v.
- ?ígháy Igháy, a masculine proper name.
- ?íghit departure, leaving, going away, moving to another place. (< gĩhit, q.v.)
?umíghit go away, take off, leave.
mag?íghit idem.
míghit idem.
- ?ígíw (Z, A) a common general term for bird. Cf. sigíw.
?ígíwan idem.
- ?ígmáyan Igmáyan, a feminine proper name.
- ?ígud Ígod, a masculine proper name. [E.R.]
- ?ígúd creeping on one's buttocks and feet.
- ?ígun Ígong, a masculine proper name. [E.R.]

- ?igyá? inverted prone position, lying-down posture.
- ?igyá?an sleeping place; bed or sleeping platform. Note: All Hanunóo sleep on mats spread on the floor. However, this same term is applied to the various types of cots and occasional bedsteads they observe in Christian coastal villages. (< ?igyá?, q.v.)
- ?ihi? urine.
 ?umíhi? urinate; always done in a squatting position by men as well as women.
- ?ihu (Z) a large, sharklike fish with very thick, smooth skin, about one meter long.
- +?ik?ik giggling. See pa?arik?ik; cf. ?ak?ák.
- ?ikáduwá second (2d). (< duwá 'two,' q.v.)
- ?ikálimá fifth (5th). (< líma 'five,' q.v.)
- ?ikamhán be used for finishing (something), as in making an article of clothing; e.g., ?ud yí may ?ikamhán sutlá 'there is no more silk with which to finish (it).'
- ?ikap (Z) any of the myriad male and female termites which appear, especially in May or June, in great mating swarms; their wings are relatively large and very fragile. Cf. ?ánay.
- ?ikápat fourth (4th). Cf. +?ápat. (< ?úpat, q.v.)
- ?ikarubás (A) falling of leaves from trees. (< ?)
- ?ikátlu third (3d). (< túlu, q.v.)
- ?ikáw Ikáw, a feminine proper name.
- ?ikíŋ (S, Enrique 'Henry') Ikíng, a feminine proper name. Note: This loss of significance or reversal of gender in Hanunóo terms of Spanish origin is not uncommon, and may be explained, at least in part, by the devious routes these loan words have traveled, often leading through several Christian Philippine languages before reaching the Hanunóo.
- ?íkug tail, as of an animal.
- ?ikug?ídu? (Z) a small tan hornet (family Vespidae, subfamily Polybiinae) which stings. (< ?íkug 'tail' + ?ídu? 'dog')
- ?ikug?íkug always going together, as of close friends. (= katakintákin, q.v.) (< ?íkug, q.v.)
- ?ikugún back, rear; hind flap of a man's loincloth. Cf. sapáyan. (< ?íkug, q.v.)
- ?ikwáy Ikwáy, a personal name, probably masculine.

- ?ilá state of being wild, untamed, undomesticated, with reference to animals.
ma?ilá wild, untamed, etc.
- ?ílag care, caution; avoidance.
mag?ílag avoid (something); be careful.
- ?ilágpak be dropped. (< lagpák, q.v.)
- ?ilamnán be weeded. (< ?ilamnún, q.v.)
pag?ilamnán idem.
- ?ilamnún (B) grass, weed(s); any small, low plant, especially if found in abundance. (< ?)
- ?ilbúḡ be buried, be interred, chiefly in reference to human burial. (< lúbuḡ, q.v.)
- ?ilí mountainous peak or rocky promontory.
- ?ílig Ílig, a masculine proper name.
- ?ílin (1) (A) dislike, hate. ?ílin wán = dá yi, q.v. Cf. dáyu?.
- ?ílin (2) Ílin, a masculine proper name.
- ?ílin?ílin (A) selfish (< ?ílin (1), q.v.)
?ílinán selfishness.
- ?íliḡ (G) Ilin, the name of an island off the southwest coast of Mindoro; the first persons to introduce urúkay singing among the Hanunóo are believed to have come from this island.
- ?ílis replacement, restoration, etc.
maḡílis dress up again.
?ílisán be replaced, as of an object.
- ?íliw?íliw (Z) very small bird with red and green plumage and a long tail; its main source of food consists of honeybees.
- ?ílu, ?ílu? (K) orphan.
- ?íluḡ shaking of the head in negation or as a sign of dissent.
mag?il?íluḡ shake the head in this manner.
- +?íluḡ (A) combined use of certain items. See ?ilúyun.
- ?ilúyun (A) be used together, as of viands. (< +?íluḡ, q.v.)
- ?ímaw he, she, it, that; they, those; there. As ?ímaw is never used alone, it may best be understood by studying the two most common combinations in which it occurs, may?ímaw and ?áy ?ímaw ti, q.v.
- ?ímba? Ímba', a feminine proper name.

- ?imbalúy (Z) a spotted lizard about 45 cm. long, inhabiting rocky crevices and holes; reportedly poisonous.
- ?ímbas that part of a chew of betel which remains in the mouth and is not expectorated until the chewing ceases or a new quid is made to replace it.
- ?imbitádu (S, invitado) invited, as to a feast.
- ?imbulháw (A) get lighter in color, as of the eyes. (< bulháw, q.v.)?
- ?ímbuḡ warmth, heat, the opposite of cold.
ma?ímbuḡ warm, hot, as of food, objects, etc. Cf. ma?ínit.
- ?imís putting in order again, clearing up, as after meals. Cf. ?ímus.
?imísún be cleared up, as after a feast.
- ?ímuḡ Ímong, a masculine proper name.
- ?ímus arrangement. Cf. ?imís.
mag?ímus to arrange, to put in order.
- ?ína? (K) mother (chiefly in the nominative). Cf. ?ináḡ.
- ?ína? ?áma? guráḡun (K) parents.
- ?ína? ?ulúḡ (K) stepmother.
- ?iná?an egg-laying or young-producing member of any group of animals other than human beings, e.g., hen, sow, etc.; especially common with reference to hens.
- ?ina?iná thumb or great toe of man, or of animals in general; the pollex or hallux.
- ?ína? kútu adult head louse. Cf. kútu.
- ?ína? nagbakúlud (R) one of the sea folk (táwu dáḡat, q.v.).
- ?ína? nagtaḡapá (R) another one of the sea folk.
- ?ináḡliw (A) was asked, what was asked; thus, a question. (< ?áḡliw, q.v.)
- ?inalibáḡbaḡ an overlay design pattern worked out with nito and red-dyed rattan strips, used in decorating small buri-leaf baskets (bay?úḡ, q.v.). (< ?alibáḡbaḡ 'butterfly')
- ?inánu (S, enano) dwarf(s).
- ?ináḡ (K) mother. (vocative < ?ína?, q.v.)
- ?índa this, this one; these.
- ?indúḡ (A) mountain. Cf. bantúd.
- ?iníru (1) (S, enero) January. See abril.

- ?iníru (2) (S, Enero < enero 'January') Iníro, a masculine proper name.
- ?ínit sun.
- ?inítlug (B) a yellowish taro with green leaves. (< ?itlúg, q.v.)
- ?inlalábaw middle digit on either hand or foot, i.e., the second or longest finger and the second or middle toe. See also manlalábaw. (< *lábaw, q.v.)
- ?ínmun be drunk, as a liquid; e.g., nu ?ínmun 'if drunk,' 'when drunk' (of a liquid). (< ?inúm, q.v.)
- ?insán (K) cousin, friend (especially in the vocative). Cf. pínsan.
- ?insík Chinese, language and/or people.
- ?insíp affectionate appellation for girls; especially common in ambáhan.
- ?intús sugar-cane wine; now rare, this drink was once more commonly made among the Hanunóo; known also by the Kuyónon? term ?aríris, q.v.
- ?ínu taking notice of, noticing. [F.G.]
- ?inu?ínu meditation, pondering, thinking something over. See pa?inu?ínu. (probably < ?ínu, q.v.)
- ?inúk Inók, a masculine proper name.
- ?inúli Inúli, a masculine proper name.
- ?inúm drink; drinking.
?uminúm drink.
- ?inumún drinking water; e.g., may ?inumún di? ?áw sa kányu 'is there any drinking water at your place?' (< ?inúm, q.v.)
- ?inundújan (G) Inundúgan, the name of a Buíd community one day's hike from Mansalay; known only to the centrally located Hanunóo.
- ?inurábi (B) a long white variety of yam (?úbi) with black skin. (< ?urábi, q.v.)
- ?inwág (B) a rattan-like vine (*Flagellaria indica* Linn.) belonging not to the Palmaceae but to the Flagellariaceae.
- ?inwagán (B, A) (= ?inwág, q.v.)
- ?ínyam (1) (B) a species of small mountain trees.
- ?ínyam (2) (G) Ínyam, the name of a Hanunóo site south and west of Tarubóng.
- ?iŋa? mooing of cows.
- ?iŋát Ingát, a feminine proper name.

- ?iḡáw mew or miaow of cats.
- ?iḡay (1) noise, commotion, disturbance, clamor.
- ?iḡay (2) Íḡay, a proper name, probably masculine.
- ?iḡga (S, Dominga < Domingo 'Dominic') Íḡga, a feminine proper name; actually, a shortened form of dumíḡga, q.v.
- ?iḡgás Inggás, a feminine proper name.
- ?iḡguk grunting of pigs.
- ?iḡhág Inghág, a masculine proper name.
- ?iḡútu catching lice; e.g., ?iḡutwí 'catch (that) louse!' (< kútu, q.v.)
- ?ipagbilí be sold; probably borrowed from Tagalog. Cf. ?ibalíḡya. (< bilí, q.v.)
- ?ipagkabuyunán (A) cause of one's being troubled, "all balled up," in a dither, etc. (< buyún, q.v.)
- ?ipagpabilí be sold; e.g., ?ipagpabilí nimí ti kakáw 'we sell cacao.' (< bilí, q.v.)
- ?ipamaká?un be used for giving, as a present for someone. (< ká?un, q.v.)
- ?ipáslud be placed inside. (< sulúd, q.v.)
- ?ipñl (B) a species of tree.
- +?ípli? dodging sideways, sidestepping. See pa?ípli?.
- ?ípus (Z) cockroach.
- ?íput liquid, watery feces; diarrhea; the term is generally used to designate chicken and other bird droppings. Cf. ?ugát.
- ?íput dugú? dysentery.
- ?ipwákan (G, A) Ipwákan, the name of an unidentified region.
- ?irámus, ?irám?us washing of the face.
mang?irámus wash the face.
- ?íraḡ selfishness; excessive frugality.
ma?íraḡ stingy, miserly; selfish.
pag?íraḡán be prohibitive [?].
- ?iráwu (Z) python (*Python reticulatus*, Schneider), a large nonvenomous constricting snake, frequently found in rocky places; it has light and dark diamond-shaped designs, and is sometimes more than twenty feet (six meters) long.

- ?irímmán excessive drinking, drinking bout, wassail. (< ?inúm, q.v.)
 ?irisgán violence, show of ferocity. (< ?ísug, q.v.)
 ?íru, ?íru? (Z) palm civet (subspecies of *Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*);
 commonly known as alamíd in other parts of Mindoro. Cf. ?ídu.
 ?írub conflagration, fire, burning, etc.
 ?irúŋ nose.
 ?is?úd (A) attachment ?
 ?isál swelling of a lymphatic gland, especially in the groin, occasionally
 in the armpit.
 ?isálpan northwest, in the general sense of "place where the sun goes
 down," west. Cf. ?abágat babáyi. (< sálup, q.v.)
 ?isálup setting, with reference to the sun. Cf. ?isálpan. (< sálup, q.v.)
 pag?isálup ?ínit sunset.
 ?isandúlan hair knot, as that which a man ties at the back of his head.
 Cf. ?isaŋdulán. (< +saŋdúl, q.v.)
 ?isaŋdulán, isaŋdúlan hair knot; a variant form of ?isandúlan.
 +?isará one. See ?isaraháy; cf. ?usá. Note: +?isará is the only term for
 "one" in Kuyónon and Ratagnón.
 ?isaraháy one; also, the name of the children's counting game in which it
 is used. Other numbers in this game are darawaháy 'two,' tatlundáy
 'three,' ?apatdáy 'four,' limandáy 'five,' tuntún 'six,' ?ibún 'seven,'
 parapít 'eight,' buluntád 'nine,' tuŋáw 'ten,' q.v. Cf. ?usá, ?usakán.
 (< +?isará, q.v.)
 ?isáw shout, yell, used to drive chickens away.
 ?isdá? (Z) fish.
 ?ísip thought(s), thinking; perception, feeling.
 ?umísip to think.
 ?iskiwíla (S, escuela) school, schoolhouse. (= ?iskuwíla, q.v.)
 ?iskú (S, Francisco 'Francis') Iskó, a masculine proper name.
 ?iskúl (E, school) school, schoolhouse.
 ?iskúlan idem.
 ?iskuláti (S, chocolate) chocolate obtained from cacao.
 ?iskuwíla (S, escuela) school, schoolhouse. Cf. ?iskúl, ?iskiwíla.
 ?iskuwilahán idem.
 ?ísla (S, isla) island. Cf. purú?.

- ʔisɲɪl noise; e.g., dáɲa káwu maʔisɲɪl 'don't be noisy'; perhaps an older term than ʔíɲay, q.v.
- ʔistáɲku (B, S, estanco 'watertight') a type of tobacco, the second, in quality, of the four types cultivated by the Hanunóo.
- ʔistasyún (S, estación 'railroad station') station, as of a railroad; as there are no railroads in Hanunóo country, the word has come into use only through conversation with Christian traders.
- ʔistúda (S, hechura 'form,' 'build') appearance, sort, type, kind, class.
- ʔísug courage, valor, bravery, nerve, boldness, daring, intrepidity; fierceness, violence, anger; dislike.
 maʔísug brave, daring, courageous.
 magʔísug be enraged, be disturbed, be mad.
 magkaʔísug get mad, become mad, become enraged.
 ʔirisgán violence.
- ʔísul movement on one's buttocks, as in changing one's sitting position.
 (= dugdúg, q.v.)
 piʔisúl idem.
 ʔisulʔísul continuous movement of this sort.
- ʔíta (T) Negrito, Pygmy black. No Negritos are to be found on Mindoro today; they are known only through contact with Christians from other islands, i.e., verbally.
- ʔiták (T) bolo, bush knife; this term is applied only to knives made by Tagalog smiths. Cf. ʔuták.
- ʔitangigís little, last, or fourth finger; last toe.
- ʔitlís (A) leaving, going away, departure.
 ʔumitlís go away.
- ʔitlúg (1) egg.
- ʔitlúg (2) (B) a very white, round eggplant. (< ʔitlúg (1), q.v.)
- ʔitúm (G) Itóm, the name of a small Hanunóo community.
- ʔitutúru? (1) finger, digit, i.e., any of the four fingers, but not including the thumb. See also ʔitutúyaw, manlalábaw, paʔúɲ, ʔitangigís. (< ʔitúru?, q.v.)
- ʔitutúru? (2) a unit of linear measurement, equal to the width of one finger.
 (< ʔitutúru? (1), q.v.)
- ʔitutúyaw first finger, i.e., the index finger and/or the toe next to the great toe. (< túyaw, q.v.)
- ʔitúy Itóy, a masculine proper name.
- ʔíwik squealing, as of pigs.
 magʔíwik to squeal.

- ?iyá Iyá, a personal name, probably masculine.
- ?íya?íya?íya nonsense words sung to put an infant to sleep.
- ?iyáŋ Iyáng, a feminine proper name.
- ?iyáp slice, as of root crops such as sweet potatoes.
- ?iyáy (Z) a type of ground worm.
- ?iyúk (B) sugar palm (*Arenga pinnata* [Wurmb.] Merr.); sago is occasionally extracted from the bole.
- ?iyúŋ Iyóng, a feminine proper name.
- ?ú oh! e.g., "oh, I see!"
- ?ú?ú?ú?ú?ú a monotone call, usually accompanied by rapping the hand on the floor or on a piece of wood, to attract or summon dogs.
- ?ú?us chewing of sugar cane to extract its juices.
?us?ún be chewed, referring to sugar cane.
- ?úba naked; specifically, stripped from the waist down.
mag?úba strip from the waist down, to remove one's lower garments.
- ?úban gray hair.
- ?ubán (1) tumpline or shoulder strap used in carrying heavy packs; usually of a temporary nature, constructed on the spot from inner bark or similar bast material.
- ?ubán (2) (A) companionship.
- ?ubáyun shore, coast. (< ?)
- ?úbi (B) greater yam (*Dioscorea alata* Linn.); nineteen varieties are known to the Hanunóo.
- ?úbra (S, obra) work, labor. Cf. tarabáhu, buwát (1).
- ?úbud palm cabbage, the edible terminal bud of most palms.
- ?ubud?úbud (B) a species of tree (family Cyperaceae, possibly *Fimbristylis miliacea* Linn.). [L.E.]
- ?ubud?ubúd (B) a short dense grass.
- ?ud apocope (with denasalization) of ?unmán (1) and (2), q.v.
?ud yí none, not now; no more, all gone.
?ud tim?án does not know.
?ud wáya not yet, none yet.
?ud yí may danúm there is no water left, there's no more water.
Cf. may, ?unmán may.

- ?udál (G) Udál, the name of a Hanunóo community.
- ?udám borrowing; lending.
 ?umudám borrow.
 magpa?udám lend.
- ?údas (S, hora 'hour,' 'time') period of time, season.
- ?údas ?abágat rainy period of the year, wet season, from June through October.
- ?údas turugún dry season, the drier of the two annual periods, from November through May. Cf. ?údas ?abágat.
- ?udtú mid-point of a visualized celestial arch; more specifically, noon.
 ?udtúhan noontime. Cf. karáw?an síraḡ 'midday.'
 ?umudtú reach the zenith or the highest point of a celestial arch, as of the sun or moon; thus, to become midnight (moon as subject, often figuratively) or to become noon (sun as subject).
- ?udtu?ádlaw (Z) a small, poisonous land snake, less than a meter in length, with red, black, and white stripes encircling its body. Note: ?ádlaw means 'sun,' or 'day' in Hiligáynon; thus, with the Hanunóo term ?údtu, q.v., this name appears to be somewhat descriptive of the snake's varicolored lateral bands.
- ?udú (B) a species of tree (*Turpinia pomifera* [Roxb.] DC.)?
- ?udúk suckling pig; a term commonly used in ambáhan. Cf. baktín.
- ?udúy (K) a general vocative term for any relative or friend, irrespective of age, sex, or status; in constant use in conversation. See also dúy.
 mag?udúy the relationship between two very close friends.
- ?udyúḡ (G) Udyóng, the name of a Hanunóo community near Bulalacao.
- ?ugá dry, dried out, as of things which have been soaked, such as clothes. Cf. layúḡ, mamará.
- ?uga?úga (B) a type of vine. (< ?ugá?)
- ?ugáli? custom; superstition.
- ?úgas washing of hands, utensils, etc., but not of face, body, or clothes.
 maḡ?úgas to wash hands, coconut shell vessels, etc.
- ?úgat strand, as of thread.
- ?ugát excreta, waste; includes various types, though not all, of the bodily excretions. See ?ugát túli; cf. bágras.
- ?ugat?úgat small surface veins. Cf. kúsug. (< ?úgat 'strand' [of thread])
- ?ugát túli earwax. (< ?ugát 'excreta' + túli 'ear')

- ʔugáw (Z) a very large gray heron, frequently seen along rivers.
- ʔugbún pup, puppy, small dog, young dog. Cf. ʔíduʔ.
- ʔúgis (B) a species of tree.
- ʔúgit (A) noise. Cf. ʔisq̄l.
maʔúgit noisy.
- ʔugĩt (A) excellence, fineness. Cf. +ʔáyad.
maʔugĩt good, fine.
- ʔúgsad (A) above. Cf. tujúd.
- ʔugsád (A) yard, space surrounding a dwelling. Cf. sugkád.
ʔugsádan idem.
- ʔugsúq̄ tightly wound wristbands or anklebands of beads, metal rings, or other materials.
- ʔúgut hanging (by the neck).
mangʔúgut commit suicide by hanging.
- ʔúguy haircut, shave.
ʔugúyan be shaved, be shorn.
- ʔugúy (1) bald; shaven, shorn; having a short haircut, with the hair cut close to the head. (< ʔúguy, q.v.)
- ʔugúy (2) Ugóy, a masculine proper name.
- ʔugyúq̄ (1) arrow.
- ʔugyúq̄ (2) (B) a reedlike grass from which arrows are fashioned; planted specifically for this purpose by the Hanunóo.
- ʔuháʔ cry of a newborn baby.
- ʔuhás (B) a grass (*Andropogon zizanioides* [Linn.] Urban); the dried roots are wrapped into small bundles, and, being very sweet-scented, are kept rolled up with stored clothing, blankets, and the like.
- ʔúhay blade, head, as of rice plants.
- ʔuhĩnya (S, Eugenia < Eugenio 'Eugene') Uhĩnya, a feminine proper name.
- ʔuhĩnyu (S, Eugenio 'Eugene') Uhĩnyo, a masculine proper name.
- ʔúkap corn husk(s).
- ʔúklug (R) a temporary low table or shelf made of rough latticework; often used in making spirit offerings.
- ʔúklus drifting with the current of a river.
ʔinúklus was carried along with the current.

- ʔuktúbri (S, octubre) October. See ʔabríl.
- ʔúkub ducking, as in dodging a missile.
- ʔulʔúlu (Z) tadpole, polliwog. (< ʔúlu, q.v.)
- ʔúlam denying, defending [ʔ] [F.G.]
- ʔúlaŋ length, referring to thread.
- ʔulát Ulát, a masculine proper name.
- ʔúlay (Z) a general term for snake.
- ʔúldup inhaling, smoking.
ʔumúldup smoke, will smoke, as cigarettes.
- ʔúli again, i.e., repetition.
- ʔúliʔ going home, returning (to a certain place). Cf. ʔúli.
magʔúliʔ go home.
ʔumúliʔ live, dwell (in a certain place).
pamagʔúliʔ idem.
- ʔuliʔán home, dwelling; room. (< ʔúliʔ, q.v.)
- ʔúlid beside, at the side of, near; the state of being or lying side by side.
magʔulilidán cohabit with someone; sleep with someone, in this sense.
magʔuliʔulidán idem.
- ʔulíla (K) orphan, i.e., only if the father is dead and the mother still living.
- ʔulíŋ (Z) a species of bird with black and white plumage and a yellow forehead.
- ʔúlit again. Cf. ʔúli.
ʔulftun be repeated, be redone.
- ʔulítaŋ (A) ambulation, walking about.
magpaʔulitaŋán walk about.
- ʔúlmay Úlmay, a masculine proper name.
- ʔúlu head, as of a person or animal.
- ʔuluʔamúʔ (B) a round eggplant. (< ʔúlu 'head' + ʔamúʔ 'monkey')
- ʔuluʔúlu slung from a tumpline, i.e., a strap passing over the forward part of the head. (< ʔúlu, q.v.)
- ʔúlup cutting of a child's hair in bowl fashion, so that it is even all around; the process is believed to help thicken the hair.
- ʔulúŋ (K) false, not true; step-, half-. See ʔámaʔ, ʔulúŋ, ʔínaʔ ʔulúŋ.

- ?ulús (B) a species of tree.
- ?úlut level, layer, floor, story, including the space or interval between such levels.
mag?úlut consist of a structure with several levels or stories, as of the larger dwellings seen by the Hanunóo in Christian villages.
- ?úluy (B) a species of tree (*Artocarpus odoratissima* Blco.).
- ?ulwán source of a river. (< ?úlu, q.v.)?
- ?ulwíŋ Ulwíng, a masculine proper name.
- ?úlyuŋ Úlyong, a masculine proper name.
- ?umágad (K) child-in-law of either sex: either son-in-law or daughter-in-law (used vocatively and nominatively). (< ?ágad, q.v.)?
- ?umagduwá take a second wife, become polygynous. (< ?agduwá, q.v.)
- ?úmal small, thin, old, worn down, with reference to bolo and spear blades.
- ?umán (1) (A) again.
?umumán do again, repeat, redo. See ?inumán.
- ?umán (2) (A) exchange, change.
?i?umán be exchanged (for something else).
- ?umán (3) (A) first, beforehand. Cf. dapú.
- ?úmaŋ (1) crazy, foolish.
- +?úmaŋ (2) falsehood, lie [?]. See magpina?úmaŋ.
- ?úmaŋ (3) (Z) a type of snail having at least two subtypes: a sea snail and a land snail which is eaten by the Buíð; the Hanunóo do not eat snails. Cf. biriqbíriŋ, balílit.
- +?umáŋ (A) turning bad or rotten, as of fruits. See tinag?umáŋ.
- ?umaŋ?úmaŋ crazy-like. (< ?úmaŋ (1), q.v.)
pa?umaŋ?úmaŋ in crazy fashion.
- ?umáti go away, go there, leave; e.g., ?umáti yí kamí 'we will go now.'
(< ?áti, q.v.)
- ?úmay Úmay, a feminine proper name.
- ?umbáŋ Umbáng, a masculine proper name.
- ?úmbuŋ Úmbong, a masculine proper name.
- ?umigiwán (A) bird flesh, in a general sense; specifically, chicken meat.
(< ?igíw, q.v.)

- ?umĩŋ Umĩng, a personal name, probably feminine.
- ?umistíd (E) homestead, i.e., in the legal sense as defined under the Public Land Act (Commonwealth Act no. 141, chap. iv), a tract of land up to twenty-four hectares in area which may be purchased for a nominal fee from the Philippine Government if the would-be owner settles on the land and improves it. During the last several decades, especially along the larger rivers and in the more desirable agricultural lands, Christian homesteaders in the Hanunóo area have become more and more numerous. Most of the Hanunóo country is legally open to homesteading.
- ?úmnan (A) lowlander, Christian. Cf. damú?uŋ; see also linu?úmnan.
- ?umpisá (S, empezar 'to begin') start, beginning.
mag?umpisá commence, begin, start.
- ?úmpuk dispersion, disintegration, spreading out, breaking apart, as of solids placed in water.
mag?úmpuk break up, spread out, in this manner.
- ?umpúk rebound, ricochet. Cf. ?úmpuk.
- ?umpút (1) (K) great-grandparent: either great-grandmother or great-grandfather (nominative and vocative). Cf. ?idú (3), lakí (3), ?umpút (2).
- ?umpút (2) (K) great-grandchild: either great-granddaughter or great-grandson (nominative and vocative). Note: The reciprocity between the two uses of this form.
- ?úmu stored pollen found in the nests of putyúkan honeybees and used as food for the larvae; this sweet, orange-colored substance is eaten with relish by the Hanunóo.
majúmu collect and store up pollen, referring to bees.
- ?umudám borrow. (< ?udám, q.v.)
- ?umúli live, dwell (in a certain place). (< ?úli, q.v.)
- +?ún first; possibly an apocope of ?úna (1). See sa?ún?an, ?úna (1).
- ?ún?an first, i.e., before others; e.g., ti ?ún?an kumá?un 'the first one to eat,' 'the one who ate first.' (< +?ún, q.v.)
- ?úna (1) first, i.e., before something or someone else. Cf. ?ún?an; see kabág?u.
- ?úna (2) even; -ever, any-; e.g., ?úna na?án 'wherever,' 'anywhere,' ?úna sitáy 'even here.'
- ?úna ?abitáy however. (= ?úna kabitáy, q.v.)
- ?úna ?abitáy kadúgay forever.
- ?úna . . . ?úna whether . . . or; e.g., ?úna, di?ít ?úna daká 'whether small or large.' (< ?úna (2), q.v.)

- ?una?uná going on ahead; e.g., mag?una?uná kamí 'we shall go ahead first' (as after a short rest stop while hiking). (< ?úna (1), q.v.)
- ?úna hīntay whatever, anything.
- ?úna kabitáy however. (= ?úna ?abitáy, q.v.)
- ?úna kapirá whenever, any time.
- ?unamán although, nevertheless. Cf. ?úna mán. (< ?úna (2) + mán, q.v.)
- ?úna mán even if.
- ?úna na?án wherever, anywhere.
- ?úna sīntay whoever, anybody, anyone.
- ?unáw Unáw, a masculine proper name.
- ?unáy (A) even, although. (probably < ?úna (2), q.v.)
- ?unayán (A) body (human).
- ?unbunáwan (G) Unbunáwan, the name of a Hanunóo community.
- ?únhun be wanted for what? e.g., ?únhun nimú túnda 'what do you want that for?' 'what are you going to do with that?' 'why do you want that one?' (< +?únu 'what [for]')
- ?unhunún (A) what does (someone) care (intransitive); be wanted for what? (transitive = ?únhun, q.v.).
- ?úni a general term for sounds produced vocally by any and all species of fauna, as of the chirping of birds.
- ?unínaw (A) calm, still water; e.g., gá ?unínaw sa pigán 'like still water in a dish.'
- ?unmán (1) no, not; e.g., ? unmán 'no' (simple negation), ?unmán ?akú makakī 'I cannot see,' ?unmán sidá 'not they,' ?unmán katúnda 'not that way,' 'not like that.' Cf. bukún, baláw; ?unmán (2); ?ud.
 ?unmán yí not any more, no more, not again, no longer; e.g.,
 ?unmán yí siyá magbágaw 'he does not talk any more.'
 ?unmán wáya not yet, still not, etc.
- ?unmán (2) none, not any, no; only as a negative answer to a question such as "Do you have a water tube?"; e.g., ?unmán sidá sa baláy 'they are not (present) in the house,' máy ?ídu? ?áw sidá ?unmán sidá 'do they have a dog? they have none.' Cf. may?ímaw, may?ásan, máy.
 ?unmán there is none, there are not any, none, not one, no one, not any, no; it does not exist, they do not exist.
 ?unmán yí there is no more, there is none left; all gone.
 ?unmán wáya there are still none, there are not any yet; none yet, no one yet.

- ?unmán ?áw (1) isn't it so? isn't that true? Cf. bukún ?áw. (< ?unmán (1), q.v.)
- ?unmán ?áw (2) isn't there any? aren't there some? (< ?unmán (2), q.v.)
- ?unmán máy, or ?unmán . . . máy there is no, none, not, not any; not to be, exist, have, possess; e.g., ? unmán ?akú máy sárig 'I have no hope,'
 ?unmán máy tagúban sitáy 'there is no meat here,' ?unmán máy pagka?újay kánmi darága 'our young girls do not have noisy habits.' Cf. ?unmán (2). (< ?unmán (2), q.v.)
- ?unmán máy nu hıntay to be nothing, to be of no account, to be valueless.
- ?unmán máy súkad empty.
- ?unmph repulsive odor of feces or of breaking wind.
- ? untí (B) a small wild herbaceous plant (*Solanum nigrum* Linn.); the young leaves are used as a green vegetable by the Hanunóo.
- +?únu what (for); e.g., ?únhun túnda nimú 'what do you want that for?'
 See ?únhun.
- ?únu? necklace beads, in a general sense; specifically, small opaque glass seed beads, preferably red or white, much used for the personal adornment of both sexes, small business transactions, payment of fines, shamans' fees, etc.
 pa?unú?an be bedecked with beads.
- ?únug Únog, a personal name, probably masculine.
- ?únum six (6), a cardinal number.
- ?únum púlu sixty (60).
- ?únut falling, dropping out of body hairs, especially from the head.
- ?únya? Únya', a feminine proper name.
- ?úqtu (1) bill, beak, of birds.
- ?úqtu (2) incisors. Cf. ?úqtu (1).
- ?úqun (R) that which is removed, usually by sucking, from a patient's body by a pamará?an, q.v.
- ?úqut three-fourths of an empty coconut shell used as a water dipper and drinking cup. Cf. táya.
- ?úpa hen, an egg-laying chicken. Cf. ?iná?an.
- ?upá rice husks, chaff.
- ?úpas sheathing of banana, plantain, and/or similar plants.

- ʔúpat four (4), a cardinal number.
- ʔúpat ka ʔitutuʔ four fingers, a measure of width equal to that of the four fingers, not including the thumb.
- ʔupatkán four (4), used only in a children's counting game (ʔusakán, q.v.). (< ʔúpat, q.v.)
- ʔúpat púlu forty (40).
- ʔúpiʔ any side dish served with rice, root crops, or bananas; such foods as meat, fish, vegetables, and eggs are thus known collectively as ʔúpiʔ.
- ʔuprisína (S, oficina) office.
- ʔupsík (Z) a black beetle which lives on taro leaves; edible when roasted.
- ʔúpu (B) common gourd, bottle (white) gourd, squash, upo (*Lagenaria leucantha* [Duch.] Rusby).
- ʔupúŋ harvesting rice with the aid of a knife or bolo. Cf. ʔáni, rápas.
ʔumupúŋ to harvest rice with a knife.
- ʔupús (1) (B) tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum* Linn.). The Hanunóo cultivate four varieties: pasíti, ʔistáŋku, pándaŋ, lawáʔan, q.v. Dried tobacco leaves are used mainly for chewing with other betel ingredients and for trade; some tobacco is smoked. The leaves are believed to have medicinal properties as well; when mixed with lubígan, q.v., they are used to form an unguent for burns and scalds.
- ʔupús (2) cigarette, cigar. Sometimes ʔúpus. (< ʔupús (1), q.v.)
magʔupús smoke a cigarette or a cigar.
- ʔurábi (B) a plant having an edible root; the long round root, which tastes somewhat like a yam (ʔúbi, q.v.), is eaten by the Hanunóo; one of the deepest root crops known in the area.
- ʔúrag adultery.
paʔúrag adultery.
- ʔurágin, ʔuragín whore, prostitute. (< ʔúrag, q.v.)
- ʔurán rain.
ʔumurán rain, will rain.
- ʔuráŋ (1) (Z) a common type of shrimp; also, a general term for various types of shrimp. See bagsán, halayán.
- ʔuráŋ (2) Uráng, a masculine proper name.
- ʔúriʔ state or position of being last, final, late.
- ʔuriʔán last, end, late; back, rear; e.g., sa ʔuriʔán 'in the rear,' 'at the end' (as of a file), sa káy ʔuriʔán 'at his back,' 'in back of him.' See also ʔuryán. (< ʔúriʔ, q.v.)

- ʔuríʔud (B) a variety of banana (*Musa sapientum* Linn.) with long, sweet fruits; the plant itself is relatively small.
- ʔúriŋ charcoal. Cf. ʔágiw.
- ʔurípun [K] servant, slave. Cf. ʔalipín.
- ʔurúʔun (Z) a fresh-water fish with reddish sides. (= paláwun, q.v.)
- ʔurúg (A) goodness, favorability.
maʔurúg good.
- ʔurugátan (1) rectum; anus. (< ʔugát, q.v.)
- ʔurugátan (2) place of defecation, a privy, toilet, etc.
- ʔurugsuŋán distal portions of the body limbs, especially the forearms.
(< ʔugsuŋ, q.v.)
- ʔurúkay chanted verse, characterized by the use of eight-foot lines; by lengthy antiphonies; by the preponderance of loan words from Kuyónon, Tagalog, Spanish, and Bisayan languages; by the frequent use of Christian concepts and proper names, usually with almost complete ignorance of their original significance; and by the extensive use of stringed-instrument accompaniment. Cf. ʔambáhan.
- ʔurúŋan (T) going back, retreating; a borrowed term used only in the construction dáma ʔurúŋan, q.v., one of the three variations of checkers played by the Hanunóo.
- ʔurúp either of the sharpened, double-beveled sides of a flat spear blade.
(= giríw, q.v.)
- ʔuruyʔúgan (A) intestines. (< +ʔuyʔúg, q.v.)?
- ʔuryán last, end, late; back, rear. (= ʔuriʔán, q.v.)
- ʔusá one (1), a cardinal number.
- ʔusaʔusá only one, one only; the restrictive of ʔusá.
- ʔusá ka gátus one hundred (100).
- ʔusá ka gátus máy ʔusá one hundred one (101).
- ʔusá ka laksáʔ one unit of ten thousand (10,000).
- ʔusá ka líbu one thousand (1,000).
- ʔusakán one (1); also, the name of the children's counting game in which it is used. Other numbers in this game are duwakán 'two,' tulukán 'three,' ʔupatkán 'four,' limakán 'five,' kúmpis 'six,' kalawís 'seven,' títad 'eight,' bayibád 'nine,' lípuʔ puknáy 'ten,' q.v. Cf. ʔisaraháy. (< usá 'one')

- ?úsig running after, pursuit of, overtaking (someone).
 ?usíga run after (him)!
 ?umúsig run after (someone).
 mag?urusigán keep after (each other).
- ?usísa, ?usísa? investigation, looking into a matter.
 mag?usísa investigate.
- +?usísaw attacking and devouring, as of insects by birds. See pag?usisáwan.
- ?uspitál (S) hospital.
- ?ustíŋ (S, Agustín 'Augustin') Ustíng, a masculine proper name.
- +?úsun regression, shrinking. See pa?úsun.
- ?úsuy (B) a vinelike bamboo (*Dinochloa* sp.); because of its smallness and creeping habits it is not classified by the Hanunóo with such important types of bamboo as bagákay, kawáyan, and kilíŋ, q.v.; the Tagalog equivalent is usiw. [L.E.]
- ?uták large bush knife, machete, bolo; an implement owned by every Hanunóo and used constantly for cutting, hacking, chopping, etc. Cf. siyáw.
- ?útaŋ debt.
- ?útay Útay, a feminine proper name.
- ?útin (1) penis. Cf. pulát, lúlu?.
- ?útin (2) Útin, a masculine proper name. (< ?útin (1), q.v.)
- ?útŋu hardened nasal mucus.
- ?utú (R) practice of paying a seer or shaman before an act of divination, etc., for the temporary use of his supply of beads (panhúgun, q.v.). Cf. táŋdan.
 mag?utú make such a payment.
- ?útu? Úto', a masculine proper name.
- ?utúd a dog without a tail, a tailless dog.
- ?útuk brain(s).
- +?utúk jerk, bump, jog (up and down). See mag?i?utuk?utúk.
- ?utuk?utúk jerking (up and down). (< +?utúk, q.v.)
- ?útuk but?úl marrow, literally: 'bone brains.'
- +?útuŋ protuberance, nipple. See ?ayútuŋ.
- ?útus following along or up a stream.
 mag?útus follow along or up a stream or stream bed.

- ?utút flatus, wind, breaking wind.
?umutút break wind.
- ?uwák (Z) common crow (*Corvus macrorhynchus*), averaging 45 cm. (18 in.) in length. See also wák.
- ?uwáj (1) (Z) a large ground beetle (*Chalcosoma atlas* Linn.). [?]
- ?uwáj (2) Uwáj, a masculine proper name.
- ?uwaḡ?uwáj (Z) a flying black ant; actually, the sexual forms of a species of deep ground ants which come out in large mating swarms in June. See also waḡwáj.
- ?uwāw thirst.
magka?uwāw get thirsty, become thirsty.
- ?uwáy (B) a rattan much used in construction lashing; the vine averages about 2 cm. in diameter. Cf. tarúra, parásan, sáyí?, tíkul.
- ?úwi a type of call, longer in duration (usually six to ten notes) than the pagrít or huyáw, q.v.; by means of this call, inhabitants of an extensive community recognize each other at a distance; it is also used while hiking for continual antiphonal amusement of the hikers.
mag?úwi give a call of this type, call in this manner.
- +?uy?úg (A) See ?uruy?úgan.
- ?úya dropping off to sleep, falling asleep.
magka?úya fall asleep.
- +?úya? (1) shame, modesty. Cf. +húya.
ka?uyá?an virtue, honor.
- ?úya? (2) (A) goodness, fineness.
ma?úya? good, fine.
- ?uyáhun face. (< +húya, q.v.)?
- ?úyaḡ (1) scattering all over, as of spilled rice; throwing away, turning down, throwing out, putting out; e.g., ?inúyaḡ 'thrown away,' dáḡa ?akú ?uyáḡun 'don't put me out,' 'let me down,' etc.
- ?úyaḡ (2) a general term for crumbs. (< ?úyaḡ, q.v.)?
- ?úyaw (1) a general term for yelling, calling, shouting. See gana?uyáwan; cf. huyáw.
- ?úyaw (2) (R) swallowed up, drowned at sea; usually in the form ?uyáw yí; said to happen to those who commit incest.
- ?uyáya lullaby. (< ?úya, q.v.)
- ?uyayaduyáyan singing of a lullaby while rocking an infant to sleep in a hammock. (< ?úya 'falling asleep' + dúyan 'hammock')

?úyhuy (A) companion, buddy.

?uypá blow (on it)! as on the embers of a fire. (< ?úyup, q.v.)

?uypí (= ?uypá, q.v.)

?úyu spathe, the stalk sheath of certain palms, especially of the areca palm (*Areca catechu* Linn.); used by the women to hold cotton while spinning (see binúyu); useful as waterproof covers on carrying baskets containing blankets or clothing.

?úyun (1) parallel, side by side; same, even in length.

?úyun (2) fitting, suitable. (by extension < ?úyun (1), q.v.)

?úyun (3) (A) urge, encouragement; e.g., ni?úyun '(he) urged.'

?uyúŋ (A) perch; perching, alighting, as of birds.
 mag?uyúŋ alight, perch (on something).
 maŋ?uyúŋ idem.

?úyup blowing, puffing, chiefly with reference to a person blowing on the embers of a fire. See ?uypá, ?uypí.
 mag?úyup blow, will blow.

ba?ág loincloth, a clout of white homespun cotton, usually 2 or 3 meters long and 20 to 24 centimeters wide; worn by all Hanunóo men and boys. Cf. sakláy.

bá?at a rattan tie, used in securing individual bamboo strips to underlying crosspieces in making papag platforms or strip flooring. See also tagík.

bá?id (B) a variety of maize which has a short growing season; the kernels are varicolored, of red, white, black, and yellow.

ba?íl wart.

ba?ilán (B) an acrid citrus fruit, smaller than dáyap, q.v.; a lemon, a lime. (< ba?íl, q.v.)

ba?ilanún color of some people's skin; among the Hanunóo, a burned reddish brown. (< ba?ilán, q.v.)

bá?ug rotten egg.

ba?úg sterile woman; tree which does not bear fruit.

ba?úl iron.

bá?uŋ (B) a yam similar to *Dioscorea esculenta* (burút, q.v.) except that, instead of being wild and uncultivated, it is a tasty cultigen.

- ba?uǵán (A) speckled. (probably < bá?uǵ, q.v.)
 ?igíw ba?uǵán speckled bird; colloquially known as tigba?uǵan, q.v.
- bá?us deformation and/or paralysis of the limbs believed to be caused by infected skin ulcers (yaws, etc.); also, a shriveled limb resulting from this malady.
- bába carrying (something) on the back, as in a pack.
 babahá carry (it) on your back! literally: 'be carried (it) (by you)'
 magbába carry on the back.
- +bába? (A) lowness, shortness. See libaba?án; cf. +limbába?.
- bábad dipping, dunking in a liquid.
 ?ibábad to be dipped, to be dunked.
- bábaw (1) surface, top, uppermost surface.
 sa bábaw on top of, on the surface of.
- bábaw (2) mountains, as opposed to lowlands; in the mountains; source, referring to a river; upstream. (by extension < bábaw (1), q.v.)
- babáy Babáy, a feminine proper name.
- babáyi woman, girl, female. (< +báyi, báyi?, q.v.)
- bábuy pig, swine.
- bad?ásan (Z) a species of blowfly [?]; its large maggots are said to be born alive.
- bádbad (1) (A) whorl, spinning.
 badbádan spindle; colloquially known as digdígan, q.v.
- bádbad (2) Bádbad, a feminine proper name. [F.G.]
- badbád soaking, setting, as in dye, etc.
 badbadán be soaked, as in dye.
- badbadán Badbadán, a masculine proper name.
- badí?, badí (G, A) Badí', a place name; used in a vague sense and only in ambáhan, perhaps with the feeling of "another land."
- badíl gun, firearm, especially a rifle.
- badú? Badó', a masculine proper name.
- badúya (1) Badúya, a feminine proper name.
- bádyaq (1) (B) a large taro-like plant (*Alocasia macrorrhiza* [Linn.] Schott); the leaves are rubbed on the skin to alleviate the itching caused by contact with the undersurface of leaves from a lipa tree (?aliǵátuǵ, q.v.). Cf. gályaq.

- bádyang (2) (G) Bádyang, the name of a Hanunóo community and water point.
- bag?áŋ any one of the molars and bicuspids.
- ⁺bag?íð sawing, friction-like motion. See bag?íðan.
- bag?íðan bamboo fire-saw set. See also gudgúdan.
- bag?íwan (B) a species of tree.
- bág?u (1) new.
- bág?u (2) just, recently, freshly; e.g., bág?u naputihán 'just cut' (as of flowers). Cf. bág?u (1).
- bág?u basád a new plant resulting from runners or rhizomes.
- bág?u magbudúy conceive, become pregnant.
- bag?ú (1) before, earlier (than); usually with sa, e.g., bag?ú sa 'earlier than,' 'before.'
- bag?ú (2) (B) a species of tree; the bast fibers from its bark are used for making twisted bowstrings.
- bag?ú (3) Bag-ó, a masculine proper name.
- bag?uhán a kaingin when the camotes growing in it are mature. (< bág?u (2), q.v.)
- bága ember.
- bagá (T) an interrogative particle; occasionally substituted for the Hanunóo form ?áw, q.v.
- bága? lungs.
- bagá? (1) a bump or swelling as a result of a blow.
- bagá? (2) lump in the throat. (by extension < bagá? (1), q.v.)
nagbagá? had a lump in the throat.
- bagá?uŋ (Z) a small fish with black and white stripes.
- bagákay (1) (B) an important species of bamboo (*Schizostachyum longispiculatum* Gamble); used specifically for spear points of balátik spring spear trap, sharpened pig stakes (súyak, q.v.), and pig-snare skewers (sulandúy, q.v.).
- bagákay (2) (G) Bagákay, the name of a Hanunóo community near Mansalay.
- bagasbás trimming, as of a branch, by cutting off all the twigs. (< ⁺basbás, q.v.)
- bagat (1) reburning of a kaingin to clear off sections unburned by the first firing.

bágat (2) (A) thrust, thrusting, as of a spear.

bágaw word, utterance. Cf. hámpaḡ.
 magbágaw speak, talk, literally: 'make words.'
 bagáwun be said, be uttered.
 bagáwan idem.

bágay (1) thing, item; e.g., ?úna hīntay pag bágay 'anything at all.'

bágay (2) suitable, fitting; responsive; e.g., ?unmán bágay sa káḡku '(it) is not suitable for me' (i.e., it does not fit me well).

bágbag drowning, as of persons. Cf. limús.

baghák large skin sore or abscess which is very painful and may spread until the sores cover the entire body.

bagín (B) a type of cultivated cotton, inferior to búrak, q.v. See also bágīḡ.

bágīḡ (B) a local variant of bagín, q.v.

bagíw (B) a tree with small white flowers.

bagkús contrary reaction to what was or is expected; the reverse; on the contrary; e.g., bagkús magdaká 'but on the contrary (it) grew larger,' 'but instead (it) kept getting bigger.'

bagláu (Z) a white fresh-water fish, round and finger-sized.

bágras feces; defecation, chiefly with respect to persons. Cf. ?ugát.
 magkabágras defecate.

bagsán (Z) a large fresh-water shrimp.

bagtúḡan (Z) a sea snail with black and white shell, which exhibits a shorter spiral than those of the sīhi? snails.

bagún 5-centavo piece.

bagúḡun (Z) a mollusk with a large black shell, pointed and coiled.

bagyú strong wind, storm, typhoon.

bahá? flood.

báhad sharpening to a point, as of wooden stakes and the like.

bahád pointed. (< báhad, q.v.)

báhaw breakfast, the first meal of the day; usually eaten about 10 A.M.
 Cf. yábas, yápun.

⁺báhay a large containing space, area, or structure. See baháyan, baháyaw.

baháy (B) a species of tree (family Leguminosae, probably Pueraria phaseoloides [Roxb.] Benth.).

- baháyan main section, as of a fish trap or net. (< ⁺báhay, q.v.)
- baháyaw (A) river. Cf. sápa?. (< ⁺báhay, q.v.)?
- báhi? (1) mid-section plant stems, stalks, and tree boles from the base of the trunk or stem up to a point just below where the first branches begin.
- báhi? (2) hard outer wood of a palm bole, that part of certain types of palm wood which is of greatest economic value as bow wood, for spear shafts, arrow points, etc. Cf. báhi? (1).
- bahí?an (B) a striped black and white taro with dark green leaves; named after báhi? (2) because of the striated appearance.
- bahilúman (B) an herb; frequently mentioned in ambáhan.
- báhin Báhin, a masculine proper name.
- bahúg (A) process of mixing a liquid, such as soup, with cooked rice while eating. Cf. palbúg.
- báka (1) (S,vaca) cow(s), the small Asiatic humped cattle or zebu (*Bos indicus*) which are commonly herded in southeastern Mindoro wherever there are extensive cogon grass meadows and rolling pasturage.
- báka (2) (S, vaca, a family name)? Báka, a masculine proper name.
- bakakú (B) a leguminous vine (*Bauhinia cumingiana* [Benth.] F. = Vill.) with yellow inflorescence; the sap, being potable, is frequently drunk when stream or spring water is unavailable.
- bakál (Z) a small clam, averaging 2.5 cm. in diameter.
- bákan (B) a species of tree (family Lauraceae, genus *Litsea* sp.).
- ⁺bakbák chipping off, breaking off. See balakbák.
- bakháw (B) a type of mangrove tree (*Rhizophora* spp.).
- ⁺bakláy wandering, crossing over hills, etc. See bakláyan (1), (2), and (3).
- bakláyan (1) (G) Bakláyan, the name of a tributary of the Kagúray River.
(< ⁺bakláy, q.v.)
- ⁺bakláyan (2) (Z) a type of snail; commonly referred to as síhi? bakláyan, q.v. (< ⁺bakláy, q.v.)
- bakláyan (3) (A) trail, path. (< ⁺bakláy, q.v.)
- baklíd holding someone's arms together at the elbows at his back.
- baktás (A) beyond, over, as of mountain ridges or peaks.
- baktín suckling pig.

- baktínan sow with a large litter. (< baktín, q.v.)
- báku? (B) a white taro having yellowish leaves.
- bákud a dam such as those placed across streams for fishing purposes.
- bákul a switch for whipping children.
 magbákul whip (someone) with a switch.
 bakúlun be whipped.
- bakúlu a short cane, baton, or swagger stick carried by the young men, usually made of hardwood or bamboo. Cf. pinútul, which most Hanunóo believe to be the older term for this type of stick.
- bakúlud plateau, elevated land.
- bákuŋ (B) a small upland plant with large white flowers and large round leaves.
- bakyáŋ (1) bowstring, usually cordlike, of twisted bast fibers.
- bakyáŋ (2) string of a musical instrument, usually of twisted human hair (see gitára, gitgít) but also of bamboo (see kudlúŋ), gut, wire, silk, etc. Cf. bakyáŋ (1).
- bál?ag file, a steel instrument having cutting ridges on its surface, used for abrading, etc.
- +bál?ut alternation. See bal?utbál?ut.
- bal?utbál?ut alternate, as of colors of beads or stripes. (< +bál?ut, q.v.)
- bála (1) come here! (= apheresis of ?abalá, q.v.)
- bála (2) (S, bala) bullet.
- balábag pancreas; women may not eat this part of any animal, for it is believed to cause great difficulty in childbirth.
- baládaw sheath covering the inflorescence of palms.
- +balagbág parallel zigzag lines usually running across, i.e., horizontally, a decorated object. See binalagbág.
- balágun (G) Balágon, the name of a mountain north of Mountain Ágong.
- balakáŋ space between one's legs.
- balakbák a chip of wood. (< +bakbák, q.v.)
- balákwas a bamboo tube with one node, with a plug cap at the open end, used as a container for lime, etc.; a more commonly used term is the further derived form binalakwás, q.v.
- balaliyuhán exchanging goods, carrying on barter, bartering. (< baliyú, q.v.)

balámbaḡ thigh.

bálan (G) Bálan, the name of a Hanunóo community near Mansalay.

balának (Z) a medium-sized white fish.

balánan a basket used to hold shredded pieces of nami (kurút, q.v.) while soaking and leaching in salt water.

baláñi? (R) magnet, lodestone; used as an amulet or charm to aid in hunting game, in looking for honeybee nests, etc.

balanták a general term for bubo- or basket-type fish traps; two kinds are known to the Hanunóo and occasionally made by them.

balánti? (B) a species of tree (*Kleinhovia hospita* Linn.).

balangá (A) Balangá, the name of a small island; the sides are described as being composed of very steep cliffs.

balangáw rainbow. (< báḡaw, q.v.)

baláḡbaḡ thigh; a variant form of balámbaḡ, q.v.

balangkáḡ (Z) a giant mosquito.

baláḡkit (E) blanket, particularly with reference to surplus United States Army blankets.

balas?í (B) a species of tree (*Murraya paniculata* [Linn.] Jack).

balát (Z) an edible black squid, but not greatly valued as a source of food.

balatbát multiple-spaced, lattice-like fence crosspieces; also, the resulting fence construction itself; in this type of fencing all crosspieces are evenly spaced and at right angles. Cf. siyasiya, bantúyan. (< batbát, q.v.)

balátik horizontal spring spear pig trap, usually equipped with a long, tapering bamboo point.

balátuḡ (B) mungo bean (*Phaseolus aureus* Roxb.), an important cultigen; the small, round, mustard-yellow seeds are cooked as a vegetable.

baláw no, not; an emphatic negative similar to bukún, q.v., but not so strong, and less frequently used in conversation; e.g., baláw marará ?índa 'this (one) is not red.' The form baláw, in contrast to bukún, is hardly ever used alone, and is not substituted for the negative in the expression ?unmán ?áw 'is it not?' but it is common in certain set phrases: baláw hákut 'really,' 'truly,' baláw bastá 'no kidding,' 'really.' Cf. ?unmán (1), bukún.

balaw?ís (Z) an extremely small bluebird.

baláwan (A) desire.

- baláwaŋ a long-handled dibble; not used by the Hanunóo but known to exist in other parts of Mindoro. Cf. tugdá.
- baláwis (Z) a small, flat, white fish.
- baláwuy (Z) a bird of medium size, black in color; said to be the highest-flying species in the Hanunóo area. As is said of the ?alipasáŋ, q.v., it is believed that the baláwuy never alights.
- baláy (1) house, building. For the names of house parts and for terms dealing with house construction, see ?agdán, ?anamán, ?átaŋ, ?atúp, baláyan, barí?an, barisbisan, bataŋán, bubúŋ, daplan, darána, hurús, kalug?úgan, karigpiyán, kayasáw, lagbán, liŋúb, lípit, pagbú, pálpag, paniŋít, panúluŋ, panuŋáy, patindúg, patípít, salagság, salúg, súkub, talakúp, talaytáyan, tálpí, tubtúbu, tukláŋ, túkud, tuldúk.
- baláy (2) shell, i.e., of a shellfish, especially of a mollusk. Cf. baláy (1).
- baláy (3) resonance box, as of a stringed instrument. Cf. baláy (1).
- baláy ?ulí?an darága sleeping house for unmarried young women.
- baláyan either of the two bamboo tie beams, for roof support, which are attached by lashing to the four corner posts. (< baláy (1), q.v.)
- baláyaŋ (B) a variety of plantain (*Musa paradisiaca* Linn.) similar to sab?á except that the fruits are thicker.
- baláy dúgi (G) Baláy Dúgi, the name of a sharply peaked mountain ridge near San Jose. [E.R.]
- baláyi (K) the reciprocal relationship between parents of mates, as the relationship between a man's parents and the parents of his wife; also, the term by which such relatives are designated (both nominatively and vocatively). (< +báyi, báyi?, q.v.)
- balayibala?áyan (K, A) in-laws of my son or daughter. (= baláyi). (< baláyi, q.v.)
- baláy manúk (Z) domestic chicken, literally: 'house bird.' See also manúk baláy.
- baláynun (Z) domestic chicken; the term often appears in the construction manúk baláynun. Cf. baláy manúk. (< baláy (1), q.v.)
- baláy putyúkan nest of honeybees. See putyúkan.
- baláy túway clamshellful, a liquid measure equivalent to the contents of one shell of the clam known as túway, q.v.
- báli (S, valer 'to be worth') good, fitting, suited; e.g., báli dúy '(this is) fine, friend!'
- balíbad denial, refusal.

- balibág (A) bowstring. Cf. bakyán.
- balibíd (Z) river snail (genus *Turritella*?) similar to tuwadlárit, q.v., but larger.
- balídyá sale, peddling, as of trade goods.
?ibalídyá be peddled, be sold.
- baligtuǵáʔan [K] middle age; middle-aged (person). (< tuǵáʔ, q.v.)
- balík (1) return, going back.
bumalík return, go back.
makabalík be able to go or come back; return.
- balík (2) Balík, a proper name, probably masculine.
- balikáku (Z) a medium-sized bird with long legs and reddish plumage, but otherwise presenting a parrot-like appearance.
- balikáskas expanded, broad type of woven binding ring; frequently used as the base of men's arm bands, banjkás.
- balikáwan hip. See also baliwʔán.
- balíknun (B) a species of tree (*Melochia umbellata* [Houtt.] Stapf).
- balílit (Z) a tiny edible fresh-water snail with a smooth, spiraled black shell.
- balinánaʔ (B) a flowering jungle vine having many thorns.
- balináwnaw (B) a species of tree (*Erioglossum rubiginosum* [Roxb.] Blm.).
- balináyaw (Z) a very small bird with black and white striped plumage.
- balintawák (B) a yellowish sweet potato having a light-colored skin and a black vine.
- balíñhuy (B) manioc (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz), one of the two varieties known to the Hanunóo; comparatively tasty, it is white inside and has a dark skin with a reddish tinge. Cf. kayukáyu.
- balíñkuwát lever, i.e., a prying instrument for raising heavy objects.
(< *kuwát, q.v.)
- balískug clavicle, collarbone.
- balistáy (A) in this area, in this vicinity. (< balíwa + sitáy, q.v.)
- balisúgan (Z) a clamlike shellfish usually found attached to rocks (barnacles?). Cf. kapinán.
- balisúsu (Z) a medium-sized red-billed kingfisher.
- balitʔád backward.

- balitaṅdubdúb (Z) a very large bird with iridescent plumage, a greenish body, and white chest.
- balitáy (A) around here, in this vicinity. (= balistáy, q.v.)
- balíti (B) a tree (*Ficus benjamina* Linn.), really a vine, which strangles and eventually replaces its tree host; the bast fibers from the inner bark are used for making bowstrings.
- báliw (1) transformation, metamorphosis.
 magbáliw become, transform into, metamorphose, as when the larva becomes the pupa of insects.
 bináliw petrified, fossilized.
- báliw (2) toward, etc.; apocope of balíwa, q.v.
- balíw uneven boiling of food, as of a pot of bananas some of which are not done.
- baliw?áṅ hip; hipbone. Cf. balikáwaṅ.
- balíwa toward (in time or space), in that general direction; on this side, on that side; on the other side; e.g., ?áti balíwa 'over in that direction,' sitáy balíwa 'on this side,' 'in this vicinity,' sa dípay balíwa 'toward the other side,' 'over on the other side' (as of a river), balíwa súrip 'toward morning,' 'sometime during the morning'; occasionally the apocope báliw is used.
- baliwbáliw at opposite ends, at both sides. See also magkabalíw. (< báliw < balíwa, q.v.)
- baliwsága (K) fourth cousin. (< báliw (2) + saṅá (1), q.v.)
- baliyánan (R) shaman doctor. (= balyánan, q.v.)
- baliyú exchange, change. See also bályu.
 magbályu make an exchange, exchange.
- balkáwi (B) a bamboo-like vine (*Schizostachyum diffusum* [Blco.] Merr.? or genus *Dinochloa* sp.?) similar to the Tagalog usiw, but not identical.
- bálud (Z) a small wild dove or pigeon (subfamily *Duculinae*).
- balúd a guide fence or a series of obstructions leading to a snare trap, a drive fence or barrier for fish or game mammals.
 magbalúd make and employ a fence of this type.
- balugú (B) a reddish variety of gogo (*Entada scandens* Benth.), a large, woody, tendril-bearing vine; the bark is used as soap.
- baluhánuš fresh, as of flowers and fruit. (< +hánuš, q.v.)
- balukás a six-piece cotton shirt worn by Hanunóo men; always open at the front; it is usually decorated along the seams with embroidery or appliqué, and five long slits are left open along the upper seam of each sleeve. Cf. lámbug (1). (< bukás 'open,' q.v.)

balúkuk (B) a species of tree (genus probably *Garcinia* or *Grewia*); the bark and/or root are used as substitutes for areca nut in chewing betel. For other areca nut substitutes see ?anápla, bu?ulbú?ul, karamúmug, kubí, tígaw, tipúlu?.

balúlaŋ a large, checker-woven carrying basket hastily made, usually from fresh buri leaves, for temporary storage or packing.

balun provisions and necessary articles, including betel, food, trade items, small coinage, etc., which are taken with a person when going away for a period of time and which will be used on the way.

balún (A) carrying away, blowing away.
binalún blown away, carried away.

balúnus (B) a white variety of gogo (*Entada scandens* Benth.); the vine produces a type of bark used as soap, especially for washing the hair. Cf. balugú.

baluntínaw (B) an ebenaceous tree (genus *Diospyros*) and its wood; this term applies to the species and its wood only when old, seasoned, and dark in color. Cf. kamagúŋ.

balúsaw (B) a large tree usually found in brackish swamps or along the seacoast.

balúsu (G) Balúso, the name of a river.

balútu (S, baroto) dugout or small canoe; known though not currently used by the Hanunóo.

bálwan (A) delicacy, fragility; trouble, worry; hesitancy.
mabálwan delicate, fragile, etc.
mabalwanmabálwan idem.
balwanbalwán idem.

balwán (1) the young of fowls.

balwán (2) (Z, A) a generic term for birds, mammals, etc., closely corresponding to "fauna."

+balyán (R) shamanism. See balyánan.

balyánan (R) shaman, medium, shaman doctor; actually, a class of healers including four main types: manugbulúŋ, pamará?an, pandaníwan, panihúlan, q.v. See also baliyánan. (< +balyán)

bályu exchange, change. (= baliyú, q.v.)

balyubályu exchange of goods, presents, etc. (< baliyú, q.v.)

bambán (B) a species of grasslike plant (*Donax cannaeformis* [Forst. f.] K. Schum.).

ban?áw Ban-áw, a masculine proper name.

- banabá (B) a large tree (*Lagerstroemia speciosa* Linn.).
- banagán (B) a vinelike plant; the roots are boiled to make a decoction to be drunk by those suffering from certain urinary and bladder troubles.
- banákal sapwood.
- banasán (A) Christian, lowlander. (= *damúʔuŋ*, q.v.)
- banatúʔ (B) a variety of maize which has a short growing season; the ears are very short and the kernels are yellow. See *maʔis*.
- +banáw dipping of fingers in water. See *parabanáwan*.
- bánay (1) neatness, tightness, as of one's hair knot.
mabánay neat, trim.
- bánay (2) Bány, a feminine proper name.
- banáy (B) a species of tree.
- banayáw (Z) a large, foot-sized tarantula, black and hairy, found usually on the ground; it is said to be very poisonous.
- banaynáyan (B) a type of tree. (< *banáy*, q.v.)?
- banbán (A) parents of maiden to whom an *ambáhan* is addressed. (< *bambán*, q.v.)
- bándi a kind of basket of which there are two main types, *baŋgúl* and *ʔalát*, q.v.
- bandiyú (E, banjo) any stringed instrument having a neck like a guitar and a body like a tambourine; a banjo; known to the Hanunóo through contact with Mansalay or Bulalacao Christians.
- banhíŋ Banhíŋ, a masculine proper name.
- bánhug loose, unstrung beads. See *ʔúnuʔ*; cf. *bugwáy*.
- banīkas tough midrib of individual palm leaflets (*pinnae*).
- banīlad (B) a species of tree (probably *Sterculia crassiramea* Merr.).
- banlúk valley.
- bansáʔ country, nation, land.
- bansalágun (B) a large tree (genus *Mimosops* spp.).
- bansáy (1) beauty, goodness, virtue.
bansáyan beautiful.
- bansáy (2) (K, A) father. See *ʔámaʔ*.
- bansáy kayasán (K, A) fathers; a strictly literary term. Cf. *súyuŋ*, *súyuŋ muyuʔán*.

bansi? variation of bansi?, q.v.

bantá? perhaps, maybe; e.g., káwu bantá? ?ud tim?án 'perhaps you do not know,' bantá? míbyuŋ yí ?abán 'perhaps (he, she, it) will die eventually' (second example taken from an ambáhan).

bántay watching, guarding; looking at something (far or near); e.g., mayád bantáyan 'nice to look at,' literally: 'good to-be-looked-at,' bantáy yí 'let me see it,' 'let's have a look!'
 magbántay watch, look at, look after.
 bumántay guard, watch.

bantáyaw watchtower, a small tree shelter for a guard, usually a small boy, who watches over a planted kaingin when there are many monkeys in the vicinity in order to scare them away; such a shelter is usually made in a tall tree at one side of the kaingin. (< bántay, q.v.)

bantúd mountain(s), mountain range; e.g., ?áti sa bantúd '(back) there in the mountains.'

bantúd burí (G) Bantód Burí, Mount Burí, a Hanunóo hill community near the summit of a small mountain known by the same name, southwest of Mansalay.

bantúg known, famous.

bantúyan any horizontal crosspiece used in fence construction.

bantúg (1) (Z) a small insectivorous bat (probably suborder Microchiroptera). See kabiláw.

bantúg (2) serious external bruises resulting in internal hemorrhage.

bánwa town, village, especially with reference to the coastal settlements of Christians.

bánwit fishing tackle consisting of tagá?, hapún, and tigdáwan, q.v.

baŋ (A) perhaps; e.g., dulakīŋ baŋ kinmámŋan 'a monkey may have taken some.' (< báraŋ, q.v.)

báŋ?it bite. Cf. kagát.
 bumáŋ?it bite.

báŋa (B) a tall palm (probably *Orania decipiens* Becc.).

báŋag a split; a split piece of something; e.g., báŋag niyúg 'a split piece of coconut.'

báŋan a clamp, made of two pieces of wood and three woven binding rings; used in the construction of round winnowing baskets (nígu, q.v.).

+baŋán slicing up into chips, as of *Dioscorea* roots. See baŋánan.

baŋánan a slicing board for nami (kurút, q.v.). (< +baŋán, q.v.)

- baḡaḡa (Z) a black, smooth-shelled fresh-water snail of the sīhi? type.
- baḡas forehead.
- baḡaw stripe; striped or light-colored, as of the hair of certain pigs. See
balaḡaw.
- baḡday (1) courting, going with a woman.
mamáḡday go with a woman, go courting.
- baḡday (2) Báḡday, a masculine proper name.
- baḡdayán Bangdayán, a masculine proper name.
- baḡgúl a basket similar in size and shape to a tabigún, q.v., but of twilled
rattan and with a square bottom. See báḡdi.
- baḡi rat leavings, i.e., what is left of what a rat eats.
- baḡí (1) burned, parched side portions of rice cooked in an earthen pot.
- baḡí (2) dirt on the face.
- baḡibáḡi (Z) fiddler crab.
- baḡkál (B) a species of tree (probably *Sarcocephalus orientalis* Merr.); for
chest pains, the leaves are applied directly to the affected region.
- baḡkas a large circular wooden rat guard made from a tree buttress and
used to protect food stored in elevated granary huts. See básad, mú?ug.
(*< baḡkás?*)
- baḡkás (1) general term for woven rattan binding rings which are put on
handles, hafts, bows, brooms, etc. For special types see balikáskas,
baḡkúruḡ, lapád, siníwsiw.
- baḡkás (2) broad, woven arm bands of buri and nito worn by the men.
(*< baḡkás (1)?*)
- baḡkaw spear, lance, javelin; also, the spear point or head itself, usually of
steel. See also paḡanwáḡ; for various parts see ?urúp, giríw, laḡgáḡan,
palalísan, palís, sakrá, súru?.
- baḡkawílan (B) a type of vine.
- baḡkáy corpse.
- baḡkúkaḡ a common type of skin ulcer or abscess.
- baḡkúruḡ a woven binding ring (baḡkás, q.v.), between lapád and siníwsiw
in width but of similar use.
- baḡlu fragrance, sweetness of smell.
mabáḡlu fragrant, sweet-smelling.
pamáḡlu perfume; any object that is sweet-scented.

- baṅríd a scratch, as that resulting from a thorny bush.
- baṅsīʔ a six-holed flute made from a single piece of bagákay bamboo.
- baṅsīw stale or putrefied food which has been kept two or three days.
- báṅun (1) arising, getting up.
bumáṅun arise, get up.
- báṅun (2) Báṅon, the name of a pagan group of mountain people living in the interior of south-central Mindoro and north of the Buíd (búkid, q.v.).
bináṅun language spoken by the Báṅon.
- bápaʔ (1) (K) uncle (both nominative and vocative).
- bápaʔ (K) nephew or niece, i.e., sibling's child of either sex (both nominative and vocative), if the speaker is the uncle. In a reciprocal sense cf. bápaʔ (1); cf. báyiʔ (1) and (2).
- bára (A) certainty, especially in the expression bára yí 'certainly.'
- baráʔ weighing, lifting for the purpose of weighing.
pagbaráʔ ceremonial lifting and weighing of bone bundle after several days of the panlúdan feast for the dead.
- baradīlan shooting of firearms. (< badīl, q.v.)
- báraṅ perhaps; expressing uncertainty or suspicion; e.g., báraṅ sumaláʔ 'perhaps (you) may err.'
- baráṅit a unit of linear measurement, equal to the distance between the extended thumb and index finger. (< bāṅʔit, q.v.)?
- baráṅun (Z) a large red and white speckled fish.
- baráṅunan (G) Barangúnan, a Hanunóo community west of Bínli, on a Kagúray River tributary having the same name.
- baráraw a large coil, as of rattan or other vines used for lashing; e.g., duwá ka baráraw ʔuwáy 'two coils of rattan.' (< +báraw, q.v.)
- bararītan a particular type of stone; used for filing the teeth flat and for sharpening knives. (< +barīṭ, q.v.)
- barás sand; beach, seashore.
- +bárat See baratbárat.
- baratbárat panting of a child before crying.
- barátu (S, barato) cheap.
- +báraw coiling. See baráraw.
- baráwraw (Z) a very small bird with tan body, yellow rump, and black and white forehead.

- baráyug (1) (B) a species of tree; the roots are mixed with those of lágis, q.v., in brewing a decoction for allaying stomach pains.
- baráyug (2) (G) Baráyong, the name of a Hanunóo community on the south side of the Wawán River, opposite Tarubóng.
- baráyan an areca nut hand mortar used by old people. (< bayú, q.v.)
- bári? fracture, break, as of a bone or branch.
- barí?an in house construction, any of the external bamboo strips corresponding to the intermediate purlins between which the layers of thatch are tied. See baláy.
- baribád bridge of the nose.
- bari?bári? smashed, all broken up. (< bári?, q.v.)
- +baríbid (1) something entwined or twisted upon itself. See binaríbid.
- baríbid (2) a white sweet potato having a light-colored skin.
- bárik drinking of alcoholic beverages, especially coconut wine.
magbárik drink wine.
- barikawkáw crooked, as a stick. (< +kawkáw, q.v.)
- barikúku coiled, twisted, as a snake before it strikes. (< +kúku, q.v.)
- barimbáw a slit-bamboo signal drum. (< +bimbáw, q.v.)
- barína (S, barrena) bit, auger.
- bariḡbíḡ Baringbíḡ, a feminine proper name. (< biḡbíḡ, q.v.)
- baríri (B) a thick, creeping vine.
- baríri? Baríri', a masculine proper name.
- barisbisan in house construction, one of the four top guides of bamboo to which the wall studs (uprights, scantlings) are tied. See baláy.
- +barit filing, sharpening. See bararitan.
- baríta news, rumor.
- báriw (B) a Pandanus or screw pine (probably Pandanus copelandii Merr.)
- baríwan (A) floor mat. Cf. ?amá. (< báriw, q.v.)?
- bariyú (S, barrio 'district,' 'suburb') an organized settlement of households forming a political unit; known to exist among Christians, but the term does not apply to Hanunóo settlements.
- barnís (S, barniz) varnish.

- bársa (S, balsa) raft.
- barubú (B) an edible fruit and the tree (*Diplodiscus paniculatus* Turcz.) on which it grows.
- báruk shaving down with a bladed instrument. Cf. barúk (1) and (2).
- barúk (1) tinder made from bamboo shavings.
- barúk (2) scraped, shaved down, as decorative pieces of bamboo.
- barúk (3) (G) Barók, the name of a river and a Hanunóo district north of Mansalay.
- barukúg stooped or hunchbacked posture. (< bukúg, q.v.)
- barúmbuḡ spontaneous nosebleed.
- barunási? (B) a species of tree.
- barúḡ a woven rattan ring placed through the septum of a domesticated bovine (cow or carabao).
- baruḡkáwis (Z) a grasshopper which is capable of changing color with the ripening of rice in the field; when roasted, this insect is eaten with relish.
- barúrun crumpled.
- barút natural shell of a coconut; a rough, uncleaned coconut shell.
- bas?ún sneeze, as from nasal irritation.
- bása reading.
bumása read.
- básad an elevated tree-house granary supported on two posts, with rat guards. Cf. mú?ug.
básad pag baláy idem.
- basád (1) depth.
?abásád deep.
- basád (2) interior, as of a container or a house.
sa basád inside.
- basád (3) the frequently edible, fleshy underground part (tuber, corm, rhizome, bulb) of a plant.
- básag (A) breaking, as of a stick. Cf. bú?uḡ; see kibaságan.
- básal playing, i.e., beating, with reference to a gong or gongs.
basálun be beaten, referring to gongs. (= bumbúḡun, q.v.)
- basáyan good, fine; beautiful. Cf. bansáyan. (< bansáy, q.v.)

- +basbás cutting, trimming, as of branches or limbs of a tree. See bagasbás.
- basilánun (B) a white-grained rice with a reddish husk.
- basiyáw (G) Basiyáw, the name of a Hanunóo community near Manaol.
- basláy a plain arrow point made of hard outer palm wood, tapered and rounded.
- básta (S, bastar 'to be enough,' 'to suffice') just, it is just, only; enough;
e.g., básta manúk 'just a bird.'
- básu (S, vaso) tumbler, drinking glass.
- básul (1) (Z) a generic term for caterpillars.
- básul (2) Básol, a personal name.
- batʔáŋan (A) supporting floor beams of a house; hence, figuratively, one's inner feelings, desires, etc. (probably < batakán (1), q.v.)
- batá suffering, endurance.
magbatá suffer, endure.
pagbatahún be suffered, be endured.
- bátad (B) sorghum, a coarse annual grass, cultivated as a cereal (Andropogon sorghum [Linn.] Brot.).
- bátak pulling hither, toward oneself.
pagbatákun be pulled hither.
- baták a heavy neck ring consisting of numerous fine coils of copper or brass trade wire, worn by both men and women.
- batál any of the bruise marks, found on bananas, made by the claws of small cave bats when testing for ripeness.
- bátan log of wood.
- batáŋan (A) mountains.
- batakán (1) either of two principal floor (tie) beams, usually of bamboo.
See baláy. (< bátan, q.v.)
- batakán (2) (G) (= batángas, q.v.)
- batángas (G) Batangas, the name of a city and province on the south coast of Luzon, facing and nearest to Mindoro.
- bátas a sore resulting from an infected abscess (baghák, q.v.)
- batbát any latticework covering, especially of an entwined net of vines.
See balatbát, parásan batbát.
- báti (A) why?

báti? (1) greeting. See pabáti?.

báti? (2) feeling, emotion.

batití tame, docile; domesticated; e.g., káj ka bábuy batití 'my tame pig'
(from an ambáhan).

batú (1) stone, rock.

batú (2) kidney(s).

batú (3) dark powder of bamboo, resulting from the use of the friction fire
saw (bag?ídan, q.v.), which is partially burned and thus easily ignites.

batubátu (Z) a generic term for several species of wild pigeons (family
Peristeridae).

batún receiving, reception (of something); e.g., káj ?ibatúnun túnda 'I'll
receive it,' 'I'll receive that.'

bawág feast, feed.

magbawág feast, gorge oneself, referring more frequently to
animals than to persons.

báway (B) garlic (*Allium sativum* Linn.); seldom used by the Hanunóo in
cooking, it is sometimes mixed with tobacco ashes and applied directly
to treat earache.

báwas decrease, subtraction.

báwi? (1) retrieval, retraction, getting something back.
pagbawí?un be retrieved.

báwi? (2) Báwi', a masculine proper name.

báwu?, báwu stench, foul odor.

mabáwu? odoriferous, foul-smelling.

báwug spring pole in spring snares or balátik-like ground traps. See
balátik.

báy, bay but, except; now; as if. See also dibáy.

báy?a? abandonment, neglect, act of forsaking (someone); e.g., pabay?áni
yí 'never mind,' 'forget it,' 'drop it,' 'don't bother with it,' literally: 'let-
it-be-neglected now.'

pabay?ánan be forsaken, be neglected.

báy?an (A) friendliness, amity. Cf. báya.

magbáy?an be friendly.

báy?úg most common type of small utility basket made by the Hanunóo, and
usually slung over the shoulders; it is checker-woven (double) of finely
split buri-leaf strips, square-bottomed, round-mouthed, and decorated
with nito and red-dyed rattan overlay. There are at least eight well-

defined design types: ?inalibánbaḡ, binalatbát, binútirkádyis, kinámaḡ?íru?, pabúlan, palíhud, patíndug, pinatagyaḡan.

báya, bayá joy, happiness, gaiety.

magbáya be happy, have a good time.

bayábaw (Z) a very large white hawk which eats rodents and lives mainly in open fields.

bayabáw (Z) a large round fish with red and white stripes.

bayábas (B, S, guayaba) fruit of the guava tree; also, the tree itself (Psidium guajava Linn.).

báyad payment.

mabayádan to be paid.

+báyag a form of container. See tabáyag.

bayák (Z) sweet-potato weevil which lives on the kamúti itself.

bayakín a pot rest consisting of a circular woven ring made from a broad strip of rattan.

bayatí (B) fruit of the lágtaḡ vine.

báyaw lifting up, raising, as of a heavy object.

bayáwun to be raised, to be lifted.

bayáw (K) the reciprocal relationship between siblings-in-law, i.e., between any one person and the siblings of his or her spouse, regardless of sex; also, the term for sibling-in-law, i.e., brother-in-law or sister-in-law (both nominative and vocative).

bayáwak (Z) monitor or large lizard (Varanus salvator Laurenti), commonly mislabeled "iguana." (= halú?, q.v.)

bayáw sa ?aruwá (K) spouse of one's second cousin. See bayáw and ?aruwá.

bayáw sa ?átlu (K) spouse of one's third cousin. See bayáw and ?átlu.

bayáw sa pínsan (K) spouse of one's cousin. See bayáw and pínsan.

báybay (A) coast, littoral.

?ibaybáyan coastal region.

báybay banasán (A) a coastal lowlander, Christian. Cf. damú?uḡ.

báyi (1) a hunting bow, usually of bamboo; frequently extended to mean bow and arrows collectively.

báyi (2) the bamboo part of a gitgít (violin) bow (panhágut, q.v.). Cf. báyi (1).

+báyi, báyi? femininity, quality of being female. See babáyi, baláyi, báyi?, bayí?an, binabáyi.

- báyi? (1) (K) aunt (both nominative and vocative).
- báyi? (2) (K) nephew or niece, i.e., sibling's child of either sex (both nominative and vocative), if the speaker is the aunt. In a reciprocal sense cf. báyi? (1); cf. bápa? (1) and (2).
- bayí?an doe, the female of deer. (< ⁺báyi, báyi?, q.v.)
- bayibád nine (9), used only in a children's counting game (?usakán, q.v.).
- bayibáyi a small bamboo bow; upon its taut string ginned cotton is fluffed, in some regions, before spinning. (< báyi (1), q.v.)
- bayibáyi?áŋbu? (B) a plant having orange-red fruit; the bark is used to cure bite. [L.E.]
- baysúk sores in the rectum; piles; a deep though small abscess in the anal region.
- bayú pounding in a mortar, especially of grain such as rice, for husking purposes; pounding in a large wooden mortar with a wooden pestle.
magbayú pound rice.
- bayú?uk mumps.
- bayúg (B) a species of tree (*Pterospermum diversifolium* Blm.).
- bayús a length, as of bamboo; also, the height of the same, i.e., the entire length.
- bayutú? Bayutó', a personal name.
- bibíŋ mouth, a collective term for the external parts of the mouth, including the lips (more specifically tárip bibíŋ, q.v.) and the mouth opening as seen from the outside; the term for the internal parts of the mouth, the oral cavity, is súlaŋ, q.v.
- bidlawán (Z) a very small bird with a yellowish body.
- bigá (B) a giant form of taro (gábi, q.v.); this plant is a cultigen; its leaves grow five to six feet and higher, and the underground stem is eaten.
- biglá? sudden(ly).
- bigsí (B) a kind of tree (*Baccaurea tetrandra* [Baill.] Muell.-Arg.); the bark is used as a shampoo.
- ⁺bigún a form of container. See tabigún.
- bíguŋ (1) (Z) a small black fish with a smooth, tough skin.
- bíguŋ (2) Bígong, a masculine proper name.
- bihíra? rare(ly), seldom.

- bíka? with one's legs wide apart.
- bíkaŋ node sheath of bamboos.
- bikláŋ bowlegged.
- bílaŋ (1) number, numeral; counting, enumeration; e.g., bílaŋun nimú 'count (them),' literally: 'be-counted by-you.'
 mabílang numerable, countable; to be counted, to be enumerated.
 dá yi mabílaŋ innumerable, countless.
- bílaŋ (2) as if, like, as, but not in the sense of being equal to something, e.g., ká?un siyún, bílaŋ sa kánmu baláy 'eat (there) as if you were at home.' Cf. túlad.
- bilás (K) the reciprocal relationship between spouses of siblings, regardless of sex, as the relationship between a man's wife and his sister's husband; also, the term by which such relatives are designated (both nominatively and vocatively). Cf. baláyí.
- bilí purchase.
 bumilí buy, purchase.
- bilíð Bilíð, a personal name, probably masculine.
- bílin order, request, requisition, command; something said to warn or instruct the addressee and to be carried out by the latter; e.g., káŋ bílin sa kánmu . . . 'what I'm requesting of you is . . .,' ?akú máy ?ibílin sa kánmu 'I have some instructions for you.'
- bílug (1) body, especially in its external, unified aspect; hence, a unit classifier for people, animals, solid round fruits and vegetables (not coconuts and bananas), and many objects; e.g., ?úsa ka bílug 'one whole unit' (of something).
- bílug (2) roundness, sphericity. Cf. bílug (1).
 mabílug round, spherical.
- bílug (3) full, referring to the moon. Cf. bílug (2).
- bilúg (1) solid, globular, in the round; e.g., ?asín bilúg 'hard salt,' made by leaching and boiling sea water. Cf. bílug (2).
- bilúg (2) Bilóg, a masculine proper name.
- bilugán (A) human body. (< bílug (1), q.v.)
- ⁺bimbáw See barimbáw.
- binabáyi hermaphrodite (human). (< ⁺báyi, báyi?, q.v.)
- binadbálay like a house. (< baláy 'house,' q.v.)
- binagákay (B) a variety of yam (?úbi, q.v.), slightly longer than binurút. (< bagákay, q.v.)

- binágaw (G) Hanunóo name for the Bongábong River.
- binahádan sharpened, as the end of a dibble. (< báhad, q.v.)
- binakúmba (P) purposely (done).
- binalagbág a type of weave, and particularly the resulting design, of narrow, woven body bands known as kinabán (1), q.v. (< balagbág, q.v.)
- binalákwas a tubular bamboo container, usually for lime, distinguished by the use of a plug-type cap at the open end and the single-node closure at the base. (= payuǵán, q.v.) (< balákwas, q.v.)
- binalatbát a type of design found on small bay?úŋ-type baskets; it consists of an unbroken net of interlocking diamonds made of nito overlay. (< balatbát, q.v.)
- binalátuŋ (B) a variety of banana (*Musa sapientum* Linn.), fat, sweet, and red-skinned when ripe; it resembles a short type of buŋúran, q.v.
- binaláwuy a modified barbed sheet-metal arrow point; probably so named because of its similarity in shape to the tail of the bird known as the baláwuy, q.v.
- binálik Binálik, a feminine proper name.
- binalitáŋ (B) a white variety of yam (?úbi, q.v.) which matures in a horizontal, not vertical, position.
- binaríbid lengths of beads after they have been strung and twisted together in the customary fashion, in contrast to strung, but as yet untwisted, strings of beads (tagsák, q.v.). (< baríbid, q.v.)
- bináyi (P) Bináyi, the name of a folkloristic female being. (< ⁺báyi, báyi?, q.v.)
- binhí? seed saved for the next season's planting.
- biníŋ Biníŋ, a feminine proper name.
- bínli (G) Bínli, the name of a general Hanunóo district and its main central community, in Bulalacao Municipality.
- bintúk throwing, hurling, heaving, pitching.
- bintúkan the practice of throwing stones for sport to see who, in a group of men or women, can throw the farthest. (< bintúk, q.v.)
- binugás husked rice. Cf. páray. (< bugás, q.v.)
- binúkus Binúkas, a masculine proper name.
- binúmbuŋparásan a heavily pronged hardwood arrow point. (< búŋbuŋ + parásan, q.v.)

binúja (B) a species of tree (probably *Macaranga tanarius* var. *tomentosa* [Blm.] Muell.-Arg.).

binurút (B) a pinkish variety of yam (?úbi, q.v.) which resembles burút, q.v. (< burút)

binúta? a medium-sized hexagonally woven carrying basket made of fine split rattan strips.

binútirkádyis a kind of design used on small bay?úŋ-type baskets; it consists mainly of black nito overlay. (< bítir + kádyis, q.v.)

binuwáya (B) a long variety of yam (?úbi, q.v.) with a blackish center. (< bu?áya, q.v.)

binúyu distaff arrangement in spinning cotton cloth; also, the spathe (usually of the areca palm) itself, which is used to cover the cotton roll in this distaff arrangement.

biŋát drawing, pulling back of an arrow and/or bowstring.

biŋaw nick in the cutting edge of any steel-bladed instrument, such as a knife.

biŋay Bīngay, a masculine proper name.

biŋbīŋ (1) vagina; vulva; external parts of the female genital organs; this term usually refers to the genitalia of children. Cf. bírat.

biŋbīŋ (2) Bīngbīng, a feminine proper name. Cf. biŋbīŋ (1).

biŋgis hitting something with a glancing blow; rubbing slightly against something or something; missing an object or person by a slight margin.
makabiŋgis hit something with a glancing blow.

biŋkuŋ curved-headed adze.

biŋul heel.

bírat vulva; external parts of the female genital organs; this term usually refers to the genitalia of grown women rather than to those of small girls. Cf. biŋbīŋ.
súlat bírat vagina.

birát?ugúy (A) Birát-ugóy, a mythical female; little is known today about this character, other than the occurrence of the name in some ambáhan. (< bírat + ?ugúy, q.v.)

biratán Bīratán, a feminine proper name. (< bírat, q.v.)

bíri (B) a species of tree (family Moraceae, genus *Ficus*).

bíribíri (B) a large tree.

bírik (1) Bīrik, a masculine proper name. [F.G.]

- +bírík (2) revolving, twirling of spindle and the spinning of cotton thread.
- birikán hollow dish, usually of shell, in which the spindle revolves during the process of spinning cotton thread. (< +bírík, q.v.)
- bíriḡ a twisted or crooked arm.
- birinḡbirinḡ (Z) a salt-water edible sea snail (probably of the genus Terebra). Cf. tuwadránit. (< b́riḡ, q.v.)
- birtúd (S, virtud 'virtue,' 'power') birthmark, livid spots on the skin.
- b́ru (1) blackness, darkness, referring to color.
mab́ru black.
- b́ru (2) B́ro, a masculine proper name.
- biryú (G) Biryó, the name of a Hanunóo community.
- b́sis (S, veces 'times,' 'occasions') time(s); e.g., dúwa ka b́sis 'twice,' 'two times.'
- bisíta (S, visita 'visit'; 'visitor') visit; visitor, especially a lowlander.
- b́sta B́sta, a feminine proper name. (possibly S, vista)
- b́sti (S, vestir 'to dress') dress, attire, habiliment.
paḿsti ornamental dress, attire.
magb́sti dress up, get dressed up.
- bisúḡ strength; hence also, speed.
- b́tbit carrying something in the hands and allowing it to dangle.
bitbitun be carried in such a manner.
mab́tbit idem.
- bitík overhand-knot type of raised, vertical spring snare for catching small birds.
- bitlág any strip of bamboo.
- bítuk (Z) in a general sense, this term applies to many different types of worms; specifically, earthworms and intestinal parasitic worms, particularly Ascaris.
- bitúka? large intestine.
- bitukí (Z, A) a species of bird.
- bitúnan (A) how. Cf. kabitún and the colloquial kabitáy.
- biyadb́ka? (Z) a generic term for moths.
- b́yag wound, injury.

- biyáw (A) swinging afar.
mibiyáw swing afar.
- biyírnis (S, viernes) Friday; there are no Hanunóo terms for specific days.
- bíyu (B) a species of tree (probably *Garuga abilo* [Blco.] Merr.).
- biyúku (Z) a general term for small land snails and their shells.
- bu?ánay (B, A) coconut. Cf. niyúg.
- bú?aw (B) a general term for algae, especially types found clinging to rocks in mountain streams; in ambáhan such algae-covered rocks themselves are indicated by this term.
- bu?áya (Z) crocodile.
- bú?u classifier used only with coconut fruits; e.g., ?úsa ka bú?u niyúg; ?úsa ka bú?u lámaj 'one coconut,' 'only one' (referring to a coconut fruit).
- bú?ul (1) taking, getting, acquisition; e.g., búl?a (or búl?un) nimú 'get it,' 'take it!' literally: 'be-gotten by-you'; túnda kay bín?ul 'he took that one,' literally: 'that by-him was-taken.'
búm?ul get, take.
mabú?ul be taken away.
- bú?ul (2) a species of tree.
- bu?ulbú?ul (B) a species of tree; the bark is chewed as a substitute for areca nut. See also balúkuk. (< bú?ul (2), q.v.)
- bu?unbú?un a small, boxlike, hexagonal buri-leaf basket, usually decorated with intricate nito and/or red-dyed rattan overlay; used extensively as a container for trinkets and beads.
- bú?uq breaking, smashing, as of glass, pottery, etc.
bu?úqun be broken, as of glass, pottery, etc.
mabú?uq be broken (by nature), i.e., hatch, referring to eggs.
- bu?út will, volition, choice, determination; thinking, feeling; maturity.
- búbu a large round bamboo wicker fish trap used only at sea.
- búbud planting, as of rice or corn, i.e., the actual dropping of grains or seeds into separate dibble holes by hand. For planting in the broader sense see tanúm.
mamúbud plant seed, as described above.
?ibúbid be planted.
- búbug (B) a species of large tree; the bark is used in dyeing cotton yarn with indigo.
- bubúk rotten, referring to addled eggs. Cf. buyúk.

- búbun fontanelle, the soft spot on a baby's head.
- bubún well for drawing water. Cf. bulbúgan.
- bubúnan (A) saddened one.
- bubúŋ roof peak or ridge layer of thatch, especially of cogon grass. See baláy.
- búda (S, boda 'wedding') ceremonial feast, usually in honor of the dead.
(= punsiyún, panlúdan, q.v.; both are more common terms than búda)
- budbúd (1) wrapping or binding of something.
pamudbúd the wrapping which holds a projectile point on an arrow shaft.
- budbúd (2) Budbód, a feminine proper name.
- budbúran (G) Budbúran, the name of a Hanunóo subdistrict and the river which divides Manaol from Bulalacao.
- budláy labor; work done for others, especially for Christian lowlanders.
- budúy pregnant.
- búdwán (B) a very coarse reedlike grass (*Phragmites roxburghii* Nees) found in wet places.
- +bugʔát heaviness, weight. See bugʔátan; cf. búyat.
- bugʔátan (Z) an edible bivalve; also, the fossilized form of the same or a similar species. (< +bugʔát, q.v.)
- bugʔús whole, entire.
- búga spittle.
magbúga expectorate, spit.
makabúga be able to expectorate.
- bugánan a place to spit, particularly with reference to betel chewers.
(< búga, q.v.)
- búgas scrotum.
- bugás (A) husked rice. Cf. binugás.
- búgaw driving away of animals.
- búgay Búgay, a feminine proper name.
- búgbug (B) a very flexible yet sturdy vine; used as a cord for spinning tops.
See pasíl (1).
- bugiŋgíwan (B, A) a tree known colloquially as bagíw, q.v.

- bugkatyamuján (A) blanket.
- +bugkús (1) tight binding, wrapping, or band. See bugkusún.
- bugkús (2) Bugkós, a feminine proper name.
- bugkusún abdominal band. (< +bugkús (1), q.v.)
- bugnáy (B) a species of tree (*Antidesma bunius* [Linn.] Spreng.).
- bugsáy paddle.
- bugsú an oval-shaped stone frequently kept as a child's plaything.
- búgtaḡ putting, placing; placement of something (if not up or above, cf. bútaḡ).
?ibúgtaḡ be put down, be placed in a position not considered up or above.
- bugtáḡ (1) fine, mulct, penalty.
- bugtáḡ (2) Bugtáng, a feminine proper name.
- bugtás a condition in which something is broken; ripped, unseamed, etc.
- bugtúḡ one and only, truly unique.
- bugwáy strung beads, as opposed to loose beads. Cf. bánhug, ?únu?.
- bugwáyan general term for quantities of strung strands of seed beads; more specific than panuhúgun, or panhúgun, q.v., but used frequently as a synonym.
- bugyá indolence, laziness.
bugyáhin lazy, indolent.
magbugyá be disobedient, be lazy, etc.
- búhay (T, life) existence, way or manner of living; hence, life, in a restricted sense. See búhi?.
- búhi? life, the quality which distinguishes organic from inorganic bodies; also, existence. Cf. búhay.
?ikabúhi? means of making a living.
- buhí? alive; e.g., buhí? wáya 'still alive,' 'still living.' (< búhi?, q.v.)
- buhín Buhín, a masculine proper name.
- buhís taxation, taxes.
magbuhís pay taxes.
- buhúk head hair. Cf. búlbúl, sabút.
- búhus pouring out, with reference to a liquid.
?ibúhus be poured out.
- buk?án center of the chest, as a point of measurement. (= manasá?) See túgka? sa manasá?, túgka? sa buk?án.

búkad (1) running after, overtaking (someone).
bukádun be overtaken, be chased.

+búkad (2) boll of cotton, cotton blossom. See mámkad.

búkag corncob.

bukás open.

bukasbúkas an opening in a kaingin fence, or a stile arrangement whereby people may leave and enter a kaingin. (< bukás, q.v.)

búkaw (Z) owl.

bukbúk (Z) a common wood-boring insect or bamboo weevil; a powder-post beetle.

búkid Buíd, the name of the pagan group of mountain people living north of the Hanunóo.

binúkid language spoken by the Buíd.

buklád opened, as a book.

búklid a kaingin after the larger trees have been felled.

búku (1) a unit of spun cotton yarn consisting of sixty strands (?úgat, q.v.)
Note: One búku = sixty ?úgat = six káwiḡ = two sulápid.

+búku (2) joint, node, etc., but only in specific derivatives (see marabúku); the common Hanunóo term for joint or node is buḡbúḡ, q.v.

bukúḡ tenterhook, tenter, or spreader of a Hanunóo backstrap loom; a thin, bipointed bamboo stick used to keep the web flat and of an even width while on the loom.

búkul bud or immature fruit of a plant. See kúmkum.

bukún no, not; an emphatic negative similar to but stronger than baláw, q.v.; most frequently used in statements of denial or contradiction; e.g., bukún 'no! (that's not right),' bukún ?índa 'not this one.' Cf. ?unmán, baláw.

bukún ?áw isn't that so? there's no denying it, is there? Cf. ?unmán ?áw (1). (< bukún and ?áw, q.v.)

bukún ?ayḡuná isn't it so? isn't that what'll happen? Similar to bukún ?áw, q.v., but not as frequent in conversation. (< bukún and ?ayḡuná, q.v.)

bukún dí? not only. (< bukún and dí?, q.v.)

bukún tagásitáy nonnative, not of local origin; usually with reference to outsiders, foreigners, strangers, but without derogatory connotation. Cf. damú?uḡ. (< bukún and sitáy, q. v.)

búl?u the fatty tissue found in quantities about the intestines of certain animals.

- bulá?uŋ a thigh-deep pitfall trap for wild pigs.
- bulád sun-drying, exposure for desiccation.
?ibulád be placed in the sun to dry.
- buládlad blossoming, reaching maturity.
bumuládlad blossom, mature, especially of cultigens.
- búlag separation, divorce; e.g., burúlag yí kitá 'let's separate now,' 'let's take our leave of each other now.'
burulágan be separated.
magbulág separate, i.e., become separated.
- bulagáw Bulagáw a personal name, probably masculine.
- bulaklák (T) flower(s), in the decorative or ornamental sense.
- bulakáw light, fair, blond, of hair, complexion, eyes, etc.
- bulalákaw (1) any large meteorite, or falling star. Cf. búluŋ, dúlit.
- bulalákaw (2) (G) Bulalacao (on some maps Bulalakao), the name of a Christian coastal village in southeast Mindoro; also, the surrounding district and municipality.
- bulálu? (Z) a sea snail similar to bagtúŋan, q.v., except that its cover is white, smooth, and larger.
- +bulálug bubble-blowing. See pabulálug; cf. burá?
- búlan (1) moon; hence, month.
- búlan (2) (G) Búlan, the name of a Hanunóo community on the upper Kagúray River.
- bulanbúlan (B) a species of tree (*Laportea* sp.); the leaves cause itching and considerable pain. Cf. luygúy, ?aliŋátuŋ.
- buláŋ (A) a type of rock; the term usually occurs in the expression batú buláŋ 'buláŋ rock.'
- bulátuk (Z) a small black woodpecker having a red topknot.
- buláwan gold; any bright gold-colored object.
- bulawán (G, A) Bulawán, the name of an unidentified river.
- búlay success or good fortune in hunting and/or trapping game such as wild pigs; hence, figuratively, success in curing some physical ailment or sickness.
- +bulbúg springing forth, flowing out. See bulbúgan.
- bulbúgan spring, an issue of water from the earth. (< +bulbúg, q.v.)

bulbúl body hair. Cf. buhúk and sabút.

bulbúl manúk feather(s). (< bulbúl and manúk, q.v.)

buldát anus; specifically, the lining of the rectum.

buldat?ídu? (B) a yellowish variety of taro. (< buldát + ?ídu?, q.v.)

buldú mucus of the respiratory tract, phlegm, nasal mucus (cf. ?útŋu);
hence, catarrh.

bulháw blue color, referring to a light blue only; darker shades are called
black (bíru, q.v.).

mabulháw light blue.

mabulhawbulháw somewhat bluish.

bulhúg prickly heat, particularly that of children.

bulí? anus, anal region; bottom, back, or hind part of an object.

bulibúli táya a unit of liquid measure, equal to the volume of any liquid
which when placed in a half of a coconut shell (táya, q.v.) stands no more
than about 2.5 cm. deep. Cf. wára táya.

búlig weaving of strips of palm leaf and the like.
magbúlig weave mats.

bulíg large bunch, a complete infructescence, as of bananas or palms; the
classifier for enumerating such units.

bulínaw (Z) a long-jawed anchovy (*Stolephorus commersonii* Lacépède).

bulsún be jerked or pulled up rapidly, as a fishline when there is a bite.
(< +bulús, q.v.)

búlu? (B) a thin-walled bamboo (*Schizostachyum lumampao* [Blco.] Merr.).

+búlud mountain. See buludán.

buludán (A) mountain range. (< +búlud, q.v.)

búlug Búlog, a masculine proper name.

bulugbúg Bulugbóg, a masculine proper name.

buluntád (S, voluntad 'volition') a nonsense word meaning nine (9) in a
children's counting game (?isaraháy, q.v.).

búlŋ the largest type of meteorite, or falling star (comet?). Cf. bulalákaw,
dúlit.

bulŋ medicine, any substance or preparation used in treating disease.
pamulŋ any prepared medicine.

- búlus current, as of a river.
magbúlus flow, run, referring to a river current.
- +bulús rapid pulling or jerking motion. See bulsún.
- bulúsan piston bellows of Hanunóo type of Malayan forge. (< +bulús, q.v.)?
- bulusán river current. (< búlus, q.v.)
- bulútuy chicken pox.
- bumáŋ?it bite, will bite. Cf. kagát, kagtún. (< báŋ?it, q.v.)
- bumbiliyá (S, bombillo 'lamp chimney') glass lantern globe.
- bumbilya (= bumbiliyá, q.v.)
- búmbun (G) Bombon, the name of a mixed Hanunóo-Christian community on the upper Barok River.
- búmbuy (1) beating on gongs.
burumbúŋan playing of gongs.
pamúmbuy gong beater (stick).
- búmbuy (2) node or joint; a less common variant of búŋbuy, q.v.
- búmbuy gúruy backbone, spinal column. (< búŋbuy and gúruy, q.v.)
- bún?i ringworm (especially *Tinea imbricata* or *Tinea trichophytina*), tetter, herpes, buni.
- bún?un be stabbed. (< búnu?, q.v.)
- búnaŋ thread, yarn.
- búnbun (A) rain. See magbagunbúnan; cf. ?urán.
- bunbunáwan (G) Bunbunáwan, the name of a river in the Waigan region.
- buntiráw Buntiráw, a feminine proper name.
- buntúg fighting, pecking, among chickens. Cf. pulúg.
- buntúy a protuberant belly, potbelly.
- buntúyin potbellied. (< buntúy, q.v.)
- búnu? throwing, casting, as of a lance; stabbing, as with a knife; e.g., bún?a 'throw it!' literally: 'be-thrown.'
- bunú? wrestling.
magbunú? wrestle.
- bunúr a slight bruise.

- bunút coconut husk; e.g., búnti 'husk the coconut'
- bunwáŋ (B) a species of tree.
- bunyág sprinkling of water; hence, also, baptism.
- búŋa (B) areca nut palm (*Areca catechu* Linn.) and its fruit, the betel nut.
For various types see balúkuk, butiŋganún, kabayuhún, libákaw.
- bunǵabuŋ (B) a species of tree (*Macaranga grandifolia* [Blco.] Merr.); the sap is a source of glue used in the construction of guitars.
- bunǵáluŋ (B) a species of tree.
- búnbuŋ node or joint, as of bamboo or sugar cane; hence, knuckle, digit joints. See also búmbuŋ (2).
- búnbuŋ gúrui backbone, spinal column. (= búmbuŋ gúrui, q.v.) See also bunǵúrui.
- bunbuŋálaw a section, or internode, of bamboo open at one end; used as a container for a spindle (digdíŋan) when not in use.
- bunbúnaw (Z) a small yellow fly.
- bunǵáy hair which is allowed to hang loose and flowing rather than done up in a bun or knot.
- bunǵú? (B, A) rice which is still standing or cut, but not rice which has been husked. Cf. páray, binugás.
bunǵú?an idem.
- bunǵúrui backbone, spinal column. Cf. búnbuŋ gúrui.
- búnǵi? harelip.
- búnǵiw Búŋiw, a feminine proper name.
- búnǵlas (B) a species of tree (probably *Terminalia comintana* [Blco.] Merr.).
- +búnǵlay (B, A) sugar cane. See bunǵlayán; cf. tubú.
- bunǵlayán (A) sugar-cane field. (< +búnǵlay, q.v.)
- búnǵlu a notch cut in a pole or on a stick.
mamúnǵlu cut a notch.
- bunǵsúd setting up or down of something; launching, as of a dugout.
bunǵsúdan launching place.
- bunǵúl deaf.
- bunǵultúli (Z) a dark brown snake, about 90 cm. long, usually found on damp ground; it is believed to cause deafness. (< bunǵúl 'deaf' + túli 'ear')

- buḡuran (B) a variety of banana (*Musa sapientum* var. *suaveolens* [Blco.] Teodoro); it is a good eating banana like the súlu, q.v., but longer, more fragrant, and green-skinned when ripe.
- búḡut beard, whiskers, mustache.
- buḡut?uwák (B) a species of tree (family Cyperaceae). [L.E.]
- bur?áwun (B) molave, a species of tree (*Vitex parviflora* Juss.).
- burá? bubble.
- búrak (1) (B) a cultivated cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum?* Linn.); the better of two types known among the Hanunóo. Cf. bagín.
- búrak (2) classifier for most individual fruits which are not round; e.g., ?úsa ka búrak sab?á 'a (one) banana (sab?á type). Cf. bílug (1).
- búrak káyu general term for fruit. (< búrak (2) and káyu 'wood, tree,' q.v.)
- buraknága (B) a rice having very small grains; the kernel is white, the husk reddish.
- buránday [K] the living spouse of one who is deceased; widow, widower.
- buránuy (B) an herb; the dried purple stem is used as kamáñi, q.v., for keeping blankets, etc., sweet-scented. [L.E.]
- búras seminal fluid.
- +búray (B) a type of plant [?]. See búray dípay.
- búray dípay a large seed pod; when dry it is used by young women as a song rattle; this usage is considered a recent borrowing by the Hanunóo of Tarubóng, and the elders disapprove of it.
- burí (B) a species of fan palm (*Corypha elata* Roxb.); the leaves are one of the main sources of basketry and mat-weaving material for the Hanunóo.
- buríḡut (B) a species of tree (family Rutaceae?); the leaves are used to make a tea which is drunk for stomach-ache. [L.E.]
- buriráwan (B) a species of tree.
- burugtáñan payment of fines and associated customs. (< buḡtáñ, q.v.)
- burumbúñan continuous playing of gongs with a wooden beater, usually by beating alternately on the raised centers (buruḡbúñan, q.v.) of two bronze dance gongs held about six inches apart and facing each other. (< búmbuḡ (1), q.v.)
- burun?áñ suprasternale, literally: 'stabbing place.' (< búnu?, q.v.)
- búruḡ (1) sound hole(s) cut out in the top of a Hanunóo "violin" (gitḡit, q.v.).

- búruḡ (2) spinning of cotton yarn or thread.
magbúruḡ spin, will spin (cotton yarn).
- buruḡán a general term for all the items used by Hanunóo women to spin cotton yarn, including binúyu, birikán, búnaḡ, buḡbuḡálaw, digdigan, salíg?ut or suláw?ud, súduḡ, tímga?, q.v. (< ⁺búruḡ (2), q.v.)
- buruḡbúḡan the raised hemispherical center on the face of any bronze dance gong which receives the horizontal beats of a wooden beater (pamuḡbúḡ, q.v.). (< búḡbuḡ, q.v.)
- burús shout or yell used to drive away pigs.
- burusák (E, haversack) a soldier's pack.
- burút (1) (B) an edible wild yam (*Dioscorea esculenta* [Lour.] Burkill); the edible part is white, the skin reddish; protective runner-like vines having very sharp and extremely hard thorns make the extrication of this root exceedingly difficult.
- burút (2) (G) Burót, the name of a Hanunóo community near Mansalay.
- burutáḡan anything in which an object may be put or placed; hence, a container, storage place, or basket. (< bútaḡ, q.v.)
- burutáḡan páray pag baláy rice granary, especially a raised, four-posted, tightly closed storage house.
- busál ignorant, stupid.
- busáli? hardwood bobbin used in weaving cotton cloth on a backstrap loom.
- búsaḡ flower; classifier for blossoms and flowers; e.g., líma ka búsaḡ nítu? 'five nito blossoms.'
- búsaḡ káyu general term for flower or blossom, especially of trees. Cf. búsaḡ, búrak (2), búrak káyu.
- busáw Busáw, a masculine proper name.
- busbús pouring out of any liquid or granular substance, such as water or rice.
- buskád (1) removal or separation, as of kernels of corn from a cob.
- buskád (2) Buskád, a masculine proper name.
- buslúḡ descent, going down from a higher to a lower level, often with reference to animals such as the python.
- buslút any hole going completely through an object, as a bead or a piece of bark. Cf. súlat, kútkut.
- busúḡ satiated, full, satisfied, as after a hearty meal; e.g., busúḡ yí 'I'm full.'

- búsul a general term for the pith or center of the stem of dicotyledonous plants; also, the pithy center of certain palm-frond petioles.
- búswak (Z) a species of land snail (biyúku) with a long, black and white spotted shell; considered edible by the Buíd but not by the Hanunóo.
- buswág recommencement of a river to flow in a dry stream bed.
magbuswág begin to flow again, referring to a river after the dry season is over.
- busyú Busyó, a masculine proper name.
- but?úl (1) bone.
- but?úl (2) general term for seed.
- but?ulán (B) a species of tree.
- butá blind in one eye, with one eye closed (abnormality).
- bútaḡ putting, placing; placement of something (if up or above and not down, cf. búgtaḡ).
?ibútaḡ be put up, be put away, be placed in a position not considered down or below.
burutáḡan container, etc.
- butáḡan granary, storehouse. (< bútaḡ, q.v.)
- butbútu (Z) a large black ant (1 + cm. long) which bites fiercely; it inhabits grassy uplands.
- búti? explosion or pop of kernels of corn, rice grains, etc., when heated.
- butíḡan (B) a thistle commonly placed with bundles of sweet grasses and other scented herbs for its "good color"; stored blankets and clothes are usually wrapped around such bundles. See pamáḡlu.
- butíḡanún (B) small common areca nut. See búḡa. (< butíḡan, q.v.)
- butiḡúl in Tarubóng, the tragus, i.e., the prominence in front of the external opening of the ear; in other Hanunóo areas, the lobe of the ear.
- bútir bead, grain, bean, kernel, or any small, hard, round object; classifier for same; e.g., ?úsa ka bútir ma?ís 'a (one) kernel of corn.'
- butlák rising, with reference to the sun.
magbutlák rise, referring to the sun.
- butlákan east. See sidláḡan. (< butlák, q.v.)
- butlúḡ liquid contents of the eye, particularly the vitreous humor, the clear colorless transparent jelly which fills the posterior chamber of the eyeball.
- butḡúl knot, as used in tying two strips of rattan together.

- butú chick.
- butúg urinary bladder.
- butúk shaking a container to obtain its contents.
butukán be shaken in such a manner.
- bútuḡ (1) pulling or drawing toward oneself; pulling or plucking out.
butúḡan be pulled out, be plucked, as of bird feathers; be drawn toward oneself.
- bútuḡ (2) (coconut) milk, the clear natural liquid contents of a coconut, commonly used in the expression bútuḡ niyúḡ 'coconut milk.'
- butúḡ call to or for meals; "chow call."
butuḡún be called for a meal.
- búwa the "apple" of coconut fruits.
- buwák any hole in the ground into which taro, yams, and other root crops are placed, i.e., for planting.
- buwál (1) falling down, with reference to trees; e.g., nabwál '(it) fell down' (as of a tree in a storm).
- buwál (2) large chunks of recently dug-up earth, clods of turned-up soil.
- buwát (1) making, doing; deed; construction; e.g., ti bumwát ?índa 'the one who did this,' pagbuwát baláy 'making a house,' 'building a house.'
magbuwát make, do.
pagbuwátun that which is being made, being done.
binwátan was made, was done.
- buwát (2) because of; e.g., buwát ?ínit 'because of the sun,' 'on account of the sun.' Cf. buwát (1).
- buwayán (B) a species of tree.
- buwís tax(es), levy, taxation.
- búya playing of games, sports; in certain ambáhan, búya may mean 'toy' or 'plaything'; e.g., káy búya líyuḡ 'his toy grasshopper.' See buybúya.
- buyák aimlessly amusing oneself, fooling around.
magbuybuyák play around. Cf. búya, buybúya.
- búyat weight, heaviness.
mabuyát heavy.
- búyaw (Z) hawk, a general term by which at least three separate species of hawks are known. They are distinguished by the color of their plumage (one reddish with white neck feathers, one dark brown with white spots, and one solid dark brown), but not by means of separate names.

- buyáyaw (1) blasphemy, cursing, swearing, use of bad language.
magbuyáyaw shout boisterously.
- buyáyaw (2) Buyáyaw, a masculine proper name.
- buyáyaw (3) (G) Buyáyaw (spelled Buyallao on some maps), the name of a point on the tip of a peninsula on the southeast coast of Mindoro between Mansalay and Bulalacao; also, the small island just off this point.
- buyáyaw (4) (A) gaze, look; e.g., nabuyayáwan 'was being looked at.'
- búybuy (B) kapok tree (*Ceiba pentandra* [Linn.] Gaertn.).
- buybúya games, sports; playing of same. (< búya, q.v.)
- buyínaw (Z, R) firefly; believed to be a bringer of bad luck.
- búyug (= buyugán, q.v.)
- buyugán a type of basket. (= linyáman, q.v.) (< búyog, q.v.)
- buyúk rotten, in a general sense. Cf. bubúk.
- búyun dumb, mute, unable to speak.
- búyug (1) unwinding, spiraling, going around and around; specifically, the unwinding of lengths of yarn from a horizontal yarn reel. See buyúgan (1), palibúyug.
- +búyug (2) a light green color [?]. See malabúyug.
- buyúg (A) ache, pain, sickness; trouble.
- buyúgan (1) a four-spoked, horizontal yarn reel; used chiefly in unwinding skeins of cotton thread onto large balls preparatory to setting up the warps of a backstrap loom. (< búyug (1), q.v.)
- buyúgan (2) (A) inside, interior, referring to a house.
- buyúgan (3) (G, A) Buyúgan, the name of a river.
- +buyút extremity. See buyutbuyútan.
- buyutbuyútan the most protuberant part of the buttocks. (< +buyút, q.v.)
- búywan (1) spiraling, going round and round; more common term is búyug (1), q.v.
- búywan (2) Buywan, a masculine proper name.

- da the prohibitive; e.g., da garáw 'don't get into mischief! don't fool or play around!' (said mainly to children); the longer equivalent expression is dáŋa magaráw. (= dag, q.v.) (< dáŋa, q.v.)
- dá an expression of personal or impersonal dislike; e.g., dá yi (= dáyu? ?akú) 'I don't like (it, that, etc.)', dá yi mabílaŋ 'innumerable,' literally: 'does not wish to be counted'; apocope of dáyu? (1), q.v.
- dá?an old, ancient, referring to objects and abstract things but not to people; e.g., dá?an yí '(it is) already old'; by extension dá?an often means 'previously,' 'formerly,' 'anciently.'
- dá?at (B) a tall angular grass (family Cyperaceae, genus Scleria).
- da?iŋán (B) a large tree (Agathis alba [Lam.] Foxw.); also, the resin (from this tree), which is known variously as almáciga, Manila copal, ladyangaw, or dammar.
- da?ít small, little, tiny; a rarely used variant form of di?ít, q.v. Cf. dara?ít, diri?ít.
- dá?u (B) a species of tree (Dracontomelum dao [Blco.] Merr. & Rolfe).
- dá?ug defeat, especially in games.
 madá?ug be defeated (passive sense); lose (active sense).
 mandá?ug cause to be defeated; beat, win.
- da?út bad, ugly; e.g., da?út pag kapaládun 'misfortune,' 'bad luck.'
- dabú crumb, fallen morsel of rice, etc.
- dadák rice bran.
- dag don't! e.g., dag ?iŋay 'don't make any noise,' 'be quiet!'; the longer equivalent expression is dáŋa ma?iŋay. See also da. (< dáŋa, q.v.)
- dag?án either of the two inclined runway poles used in the pahulughúlug trap for monkeys. (< dagá?, q.v.)?
- dag?úd (1) short, the opposite of long. Cf. ?ababá?.
 darag?úd short (plural).
 dag?uddag?úd rather short.
- dag?úd (2) Dag-ód, a masculine proper name.
- dag?ún year, season; the more common Hanunóo term is turuŋún, q.v., although both have been replaced largely by the loan word tímpu, q.v.
- dága? (R) an offering made to a forge when a steel blade cracks in the process of tempering, etc.
- dagá? ground, earth, clay.
- dáŋat (1) sea, ocean, as opposed to land. Cf. lawúd.

- dágat (2) (A) fishing, angling.
 mandágat go fishing, fish.
 madágat be caught, i.e., fished, referring to fish caught.
- +dagáw element of the name of an edible tree fungus known as pirukdagáw, q.v.
- dagáy (A) ground, earth. (= dagá?, q.v.)
- dagdág (A) falling down, tumbling.
 magdagdagán tumble down.
- dagmáy Dagmáy, a feminine proper name.
- dagmúk patter of rain; used especially in ambáhan.
- dágum needle. (= dáyum)
- dágus continuance, persistence; e.g., sa súprip ma?án dágus yí 'then in the morning (we) continued on our way.'
 dumágus continue, keep on one's way, keep on going.
 mandagúsan idem; common especially in ambáhan.
- dáhan slowness, quietness; respect.
 madáhan slow, quiet; respectful.
 magdáhan be quiet, not boisterous, in one's activities; show respect.
- +dáhil source of pain, fault, etc. See dahilán, padahilánan.
- dahilán pain, sickness. See sakít; cf. padahilánan. (< +dáhil, q.v.)
- dahít (A) taxes.
 magdahít pay taxes.
- dáhus (A) rains, torrents; pouring of rain.
- dáka (B) a tree from which an inflammable pitch is obtained for use in making crude candles to illuminate the house. See ?ága (1); cf. ?anañí, píli.
- daká large, big, great; broad, wide, expansive; tall.
 daraká large, etc. (plural).
 dumaká grow, increase in size, expand, grow up.
- dakúp seizure, arrest, capture.
- dála? fear.
 magkadála? fear, be afraid; by extension, be a coward.
- dala?ag swamp, especially a tidal nipa swamp.
- dalabdáb (Z) a small red ant (genus Pheidole?), the smallest type known to the Hanunóo; it eats rice and other cooked food.
- dalág (Z) a species of mudfish (Ophicephalus striatus Bloch). (= darág, q.v.)

- dalamaskú (B, S, damasco 'plum') a type of tree; the leaves are rubbed on swollen parts of the body (swollen lymphatic glands, or kulani, boils, etc.) as a soothing and curative agent.
- dalámu (B) a weedlike vine (*Fleurya interrupta* Linn.); the leaves are irritating to the skin like lipa.
- dálan (1) trail, path, road, route.
- dálan (2) line, as of inscribed writing on the smooth outer surface of a section of bamboo.
- dalandán broad jumping, i.e., the running broad jump.
dalandánan running broad jump as a male pastime or competitive sport; also, the broad jump pit. (< ?)
- daláyan Daláyan, a masculine proper name.
- daldálu (Z) a queen termite, a fat "flying ant," particularly numerous in July; the Hanunóo use queen termites for bait and also eat them with relish after they are fried; they have a fatty taste.
- dalí? haste, speed; e.g., kadalí? wáydi? 'hurry up now!'
padaldáli? hasten (toward something); a form common in ambáhan.
- dalíð tree buttress.
- dálit (1) arrow poison; made chiefly from the sap of the ipoh tree, salugún (*Antiaris toxicaria* [Pers.] Lesch.), q.v. Cf. dálit (2).
- dálit (2) venom. Cf. dálit (1).
- dalítan an arrow point with poison on it. (< dálit (1), q.v.)
- dalíwnan Dalíwnan, a masculine proper name.
- dalugdúgan (B) a large edible mushroom found on the ground in damp places.
- dalugsúnan flights, layers, tiers; frequently mentioned in ambáhan.
(< dúgsun, q.v.)
- dalúkap (1) palm of the hand. Cf. dalúkap (2).
- dalúkap (2) head of a stringed instrument, such as a guitar or gitgít, i.e., the part above the neck of the instrument including the pegbox. Cf. dalúkap (1).
- dalúntan (A) hair of the head. Cf. buhúk.
- dalunutlunhígan (B) a camote or sweet potato; referred to particularly in ambáhan.
- dalúnay (B) an edible saprophytic tree fungus.
- dalúyun (A) mountain. Cf. bántud.

- dam?ús (B) a species of tree.
- dáma (S, juego de damas 'checkers') a type of game similar to checkers; it is played on a square board marked off with diagonal lines running parallel and at right angles to each other, thus producing a checkerboard. According to the different rules involved, there are three kinds of dáma: dāmá ?urúŋan, dáma tilyána, and dáma pirdihan.
- damáŋan (Z) a large white fresh-water fish which is thin and scaly.
- damáŋ Damáŋ, a feminine proper name.
- damasú (S, Dámaso) Damasó, a masculine proper name. [E.R.]
- dámay sympathy.
damáyan be sympathized with.
- +damgán (A) sand; the colloquial equivalent is barás, q.v. See daramgán.
- damgú (A) dream. Cf. tagín?up.
- damú?uŋ stranger; specifically, any Tagalog or other Christian lowlander who may be distinguished from the mountain pagans by his short hair (males), Christian dress, and strange (to the Hanunóo) customs and habits; the term may also be used in referring to Caucasians.
- dámul thickness.
madámul thick.
- +dámut selfishness; unkindness. See madámut.
- dánaw lake, pond.
- dandán a four-sided, multiple-loop spring snare for catching wild jungle fowl, usually with the aid of a live decoy. See káti?.
- dániw (1) (R) powerful, invisible, supernatural beings who do good. Cf. labáŋ.
- dániw (2) Dániw, a masculine proper name.
- dánlug (B, A) a species of tree. Cf. dáŋlug.
danlugán idem.
- danúm (1) water.
- danúm (2) juice, as of fruits; the more precise term is ?ánta, q.v. Cf. danúm (1).
- dáŋa don't! e.g., dáŋa mag?ighít 'don't leave,' 'don't go away!' dáŋa pagsabíha 'don't say (that)!' literally: 'don't be-said,' dáŋa káwu magdúgay 'don't be long,' 'don't stay long!' See dag, da.
- dáŋat proceeding in advance (of others), going on ahead.
dumáŋat go on ahead (of others), as in a hunting party.

dáṅaw a unit of linear measurement, equal to the span between the extended thumb and middle finger.

daṅdāṅ roasting directly on coals, as of bananas. (= sugbá, q.v.)
magdaṅdāṅ roast (something) in this manner.

daṅgú?u the sound of approaching rain beating down on the jungle foliage before drops actually begin to fall in the vicinity of the listener.

daṅgúy (Z) a species of mollusk (*Conus litteratus* Linn.); the shell is much prized as a lime receptacle.

dāṅin (R) invisible contact with a supernatural power; the power of a person, such as a shaman, to become invisible; the term does not refer to sleep or to one's dream experiences. Cf. tagín?up.

daṅkálan (B) a tree (*Calophyllum inophyllum* Linn.) with white flowers and soft wood. [L.E.]

dāṅlug (B) a species of tree; the bast fibers are used for making twisted bowstrings. Cf. dánlug.

dāṅya (A) front as opposed to back.
daṅyahán idem.

daṅyán (A) a type of resin.

dáp first, for a while, i.e., before doing something else; e.g., ?abalá dán 'come here a second!'; apocope of dapú, q.v.

dapá? lying in a prone position.
napadapá? was in a prone position; often used adjectivally to mean simply "prone" so long as the reference is not to the future.

dapák (Z) a medium-sized pink fish.

dápal a unit of linear measurement, equal to the width of the four fingers of one hand when placed together and parallel to each other.

dápat (1) the quality of being well joined, closeness of fit.
madápat well joined, etc.

dápat (2) (R) offering, sacrifice; e.g., ?idinápat sa kalág '(something was) offered to the spirit(s).'

dapát but, nevertheless, however.

dapát ?áy were it not for . . .

dapáw (Z) chicken flea.

dapdáp (B) a species of tree (*Erythrina variegata* Linn.).

+dáphag makeshift shelter arrangement or hut. See padáphag.

- dápil (A) weave, weaving; e.g., dinapīlan 'woven.'
- dapīlan any of the numerous intermediate (thatch) purlins used in house construction; they are normally made of bamboo strips and are placed at span intervals on top of and across the common rafters. See baláy (1).
- dapú first, i.e., before doing something else; for a while, for a moment (a temporal particle); e.g., ?abalá dapú 'come here first!' 'come here for a second!' See dáp.
- dápu? (B) a type of orchid. Cf. ?amíŕus.
- dapú? perching of birds.
dapú?an perch, alighting place of birds.
- dapúg (1) hearth, fireplace. Cf. dapúg (2).
- dapúg (2) ashes; probably by extension from dapúg (1), q.v.
- dapugán stove, cooking place. (< dapúg (1), q.v.)
- dapúy (B) a species of tree (probable family Myrsinaceae).
- dará carrying; specifically, carrying in the hands; sending; e.g., padaran?í ?akú tagúban 'send me some meat!' literally: 'be-sent I meat.'
magdará carry (something) in the hands.
- dara?ít small (plural of di?ít). Cf. diri?ít.
- dara?ít saŕá twig(s), literally: 'little branch(es).'
- darág (Z) a species of mudfish (*Ophicephalus striatus* Bloch). (= dalág, q.v.)
- darága [K] maid, maiden, young girl; virgin; any unmarried girl past the age of puberty.
- daraká large (plural). (< daká, q.v.)
- daramgán (A) sand (barás, q.v.); hearth (dapúg (1), q.v.). (< +damgán, q.v.)
- darán?un be brought, be carried in the hand or by hand. (< dará, q.v.)
- darána a temporary crosspiece, usually of bamboo, tied horizontally to the corner posts, in house construction, to facilitate the hoisting into position of the tie-beam roof frame (baláyan, tukláj). See baláy (1).
- daránaw (B) a small tree or shrub (*Syzygium jambos* [Linn.] Alston).
- daranawlájit (B) a colorful plant; the green and yellow leaves are placed with pamánlu bundles, a touch of color which is considered very tasteful (marínu?).
- daráŕin (R) prayer, praying; supplication. (probably < dáŕin, q.v.)
dumaráŕin pray.

+darawá See darawaháy; cf. duwá.

darawaháy two (2), used only in a children's counting game (?isaraháy, q.v.).
(⁺darawá, q.v.)

darayáwan (B, A) sugar palm (*Arenga pinnata* [Wurmb.] Merr.); known in colloquial Hanunóo as ?iyúk, q.v.; this term is also said to be the common Buíd name for the sugar palm.

dáta, dáta? payment of debts.

dáwa (1) (B) Italian millet (*Setaria italica* [Linn.] Beauv.).

dáwa (2) Dáwa, a feminine proper name.

dáwat each, every, e.g., dáwat (?usá ka bílug) táwu 'each (and every individual) person.'

dawát (Z) a small edible crab.

dáwun (1) large leaves which have been cut and removed from banana plants or banana-like (*Musae*) plants; leaves which are still on the stalk are known as lábuq, q.v.

dáwun (2) (A) leaf. Cf. lábuq, dáwun (1).

dáy?an (A) back or exterior surface. (< dayú? (1), q.v.)

+dáy?u strangeness, foreignness. See day?úhan.

day?úhan stranger, foreigner, outsider. (< +dáy?u, q.v.)

dáya? (1) (R) sorcery. See padáya?.

dáya? (2) deceit, fraud. Cf. dáya? (1).
magdáya? cheat, defraud.

dayág dress, garb, clothes.

dayámi straw, hay, referring to the empty stalks.

dayamihán a kaingin immediately after the harvest. (< dayámi, q.v.)

dáyap (B) a lemon tree (probably *Citrus aurantifolia* [Christm.] Swingle) and its edible fruit; the leaves are boiled and the resultant decoction is drunk for sore throat.

dáyaw ostentatious dress, ostentation; by extension, admiration, esteem, astonishment; e.g., nakadáyaw ?akú 'I admired,' 'I was amazed by' (something or someone).

dayáwan gaudy, ceremonial, ostentatious dress.

madáyaw boastful.

padayawín braggart, show-off.

dá yi an expression of personal or impersonal dislike. See dá. (< dáyú? (1), q.v.)

dáyik climbing, as up a tree; e.g., magdáyik sa niyúg 'to climb up a coconut palm.'

dayikdík dandruff. (< ⁺dikdík, q.v.)

⁺dáyiq asking or begging for (something); requesting; e.g., ?ipanáyiq níkú 'I am asking for (it),' literally: 'is-being-asked-for by-me.'

dáykut honey. Cf. dugús.

dáyu? (1) an expression of personal or impersonal dislike or disinclination; e.g., ?akú dáyu? 'I do not want (to do it),' 'I am not so inclined.' See also dá.

⁺dáyu? (2) (A) distance, farness. See madáyu?.

dayú? (1) back, as opposed to front; exterior, as opposed to interior; e.g., sa dayú? 'in back of,' dayú? liqúb 'outer side of house walling,' dayú? baláy 'house exterior.'

dayú? (2) belly, referring to a bow, i.e., the side of the bowstave facing the bowstring. (< dayú? (1), q.v.)

dayugdúg state of being rough, ratty, bumpy, jerky, jolting. (< dugdúg, q.v.)
madayugdúg jolty, bumpy, as a ride in a carabao cart.

dayukdúk extreme hunger, famine; e.g., madayukdúk yí '(we are) already on the verge of starvation.' (< ⁺dukdúk, q.v.)

dáyum needle. (= dágum)

dáyun continuation; e.g., magdayún káwu 'continue!' 'follow through (with it)!' 'keep on going!' Cf. dágus.

padáyun continue, cause to continue, follow through.

dayunán place, destination, to which one continues.

dí?, di? also, too, even . . . too. See dimán, wáydi?.

di?íq (A) small, little. Cf. di?ít.

di?ít small, little, tiny; narrow. See also da?ít.

dara?ít, diri?ít small (plural).

kadi?ít a little bit; a few.'

di?ítun youth; especially figuratively, as in ambáhan; smallness, as of a plant. (< di?ít, q.v.)

dibáy expression of consent; e.g., ?akú dibáy 'I am willing' [?]. (< dí? + báy, q.v.)

digarás (B) a lemon tree (Citrus sp.) and fruit; the latter is larger than the fruit of the dáyap, q.v.

⁺digdíg turning, revolving in place [?]. See digdígan.

digdígan spindle, usually of hardwood, twirled manually in a shell or dish (vertically) in spinning cotton yarn. (< +digdíg, q.v.)

+dikdík flake, scale [?]. See dayikdík.

díkut hitting something, usually with a thrown object or missile; e.g., nadíktan 'was hit by a missile,' padíktáni 'hit it!' literally: 'be-hit (by you, it).'

díla? tongue.

diláw (1) the color yellow.
madiláw yellow.

diláw (2) (B) turmeric, a species of plant (*Curcuma longa* Linn.); the aromatic rhizome is a source of yellow dye and various medicines; the leaves are rubbed on the neck for treating swellings. (< diláw (1), q.v.)

dimán also, too; so also; even . . . too; e.g., ?akú dimán 'even I, I too.'
(< dí? + mán, q.v.)

dináyu? Dináyo', a feminine proper name.

dínulaŋ a large china plate, a tray. (< dúlaŋ, q.v.)

dípay other side, opposite side, as of a body of water; e.g., sa dípay 'across,' 'on the other side.'
magdípáy go across, as to the other side of a river or channel.

dipáyan bridge. (< dípay, q.v.)

diri?ít little, small, tiny (plural). (= dara?ít, q.v.) (< di?ít, q.v.)

diríg steepness, as of a slope, cliff, or mountain.
madiríg steep.

disímri (S, diciembre) December. See ?abríl.

dit?ág a horizontal spring snare which is set on the ground for trapping wild jungle fowl.

ditá? (B) a tall tree (*Alstonia scholaris* [Linn.] R. Br.) with many medicinal uses; the sap is placed on cotton and applied directly to a decayed, aching tooth to allay the pain.

diyá?a (B) a large tree (*Zizyphus talanai* [Blco.] Merr.).

diyús (R) (S, Dios) God; this term is used mostly in borrowed expressions, learned from lowland traders, or in discussing an omnipotent supernatural force, a concept which is not at all well defined among the Hanunóo. Cf. dániw, labáŋ.

du?ág flame, blaze.
magdu?ág give light.
dumu?ág flicker, as a candle flame.

- dú?al stammering, inefficiency in speech, as of a young child.
- +du?así spray, scattering. See mandaru?así.
- dú?aw attendance, visitation; e.g., ti dumú?aw 'the visitor,' du?áwi '(come, go and) visit!' literally: 'be-visited!' du?áwun nikú 'will be visited, seen, looked at, by me.'
mandu?áw attend.
- +dú?un pressure; impression. See dún?an.
- du?út proximity, closeness; especially, of a series of objects placed against each other with no intervening space.
- dubdúb chest, breast.
- dúbla (A, S, doblar 'to roll') cigarette. Cf. ?upús (2).
- dug?án (B) a species of tree (*Myristica* sp.); the sap is used as an application for cold sores in the mouth.
- dúgaj increase, addition, augmentation; e.g., dugáji wáya 'add some more!' literally: 'be-increased still'
dugájan be increased, be augmented, be added to.
- dúgay (1) duration, length of time.
madúgay long, referring to a period of time.
- dúgay (2) Dúgay, a feminine proper name. [E.R.]
- dugdúg (1) movement on the buttocks in any direction.
- dugdúg (2) (A) though, even; e.g., ?úna dugdúg lantájan 'even though for a long time.'
- dúgi thorn, spike.
- dugsák falling, dropping with full force.
- dúgsun state of being beneath (something); descent, going down, as from a house.
dumúgsun go down or out, as from a house.
- dugsúnan a covered part or underpart of an object or member; specifically, the glans penis.
- dugú? blood.
- dugús honey; the more common term is dáykut, q.v. [E.R.]
- dugyán (B) a type of vine. (< dúgi, q.v.)
- duhúl shoving, sliding, pushing (always away from oneself), as of a heavy log or trunk.
dumuhúl push, shove (away).

- +dukduk famine. See dayukduk.
- duklát an awl used in making nġu-type winnowing trays or baskets.
- duksúl collision, colliding of objects or persons.
duruksúlan idem (plural, intensive).
- dúkudúkudúkudú a call to pigs, usually in a high falsetto voice; frequently the vowel of the first syllable (dú=) is prolonged and the remaining syllables are uttered with great rapidity.
- dúkut a dark, adherent substance, especially on the teeth, as vine blackening or betel stains.
madukútan be coated with such a substance.
- dúkut mamá reddish saliva on lips, especially on the lower lip, from chewing betel.
- dul?úġ slope, side of a hill. Cf. dulúġ.
dul?úġan idem.
- dulakġ (Z, A) monkey. Cf. ?amú?.
- dúlaġ shallow wooden tub or basin.
- dúlar (E) dollar, of United States currency; known only through those Hanunóo men who were taken to St. Louis in 1904.
- dúlas the color or quality of brilliance ascribed to intense reflected light; explained also as being "reddish, shiny."
- dúlaw (1) surprise, amazement; e.g., ?áy nadúlaw gġd ?akú págka maġá sasakyán 'indeed I was very much surprised at (the different types of) vehicles.'
- dúlaw (2) (Z) a dark green tree snake, about 180 cm. long; reportedly poisonous.
- dulawún (A) yellow?
- dúlay stripe.
- duláyan any striped object or food, such as sugar cane. (< dúlay, q.v.)
- duldúl (B) a species of tree.
- dulġ (1) (Z) a striped rodent; a type of rat [?].
- dulġ (2) Dulġ, a masculine proper name.
- dúlis (Z, Hi) a long-jawed anchovy (*Stolephorus commersonii* Lacépède); the Hanunóo term is bulġnaw, q.v.
- dúlit (1) a very small meteorite, or falling star. Cf. bulalákaw, búluġ.

- dúlit (2) Dúlit, a masculine proper name.
- dulmúnun (G) Dulmónon, the name of a Hanunóo site and water point.
- dúlud eating, sharing a feast (with someone). [F.G.]
magdúlud partake of a feast (with someone).
- duluhduhúh stammering, stuttering (an imitative form).
- dulúm darkness. See madlúm.
- dulúp descent, as from a mountainous region to the coast.
magdulúp go down, descend, as from the mountains.
- dulút (1) an impression, indentation, or small hole made with a pointed object.
- dulút (2) adhering, sticking (to some surface).
magdulút stick, adhere.
- dumámgu (A) dream. Cf. tagín?up.
- dumán thought, contemplation.
magdumán think, contemplate.
tagindumán memories, thoughts; common form in ambáhan.
- dúman walking. Cf. lákaw.
magdúman walk, will walk.
- dumdúm remembrance, as of people.
magdumdúm remember (someone).
- dumíngu (S, Dominga) Dumíngga, a feminine proper name.
- dumíngu (1) (S, domingo) Sunday. Note: All names for the days of the week are borrowings from Spanish.
dumíngu pag síraḡ Sunday; a more common construction than dumíngu by itself. See síraḡ.
- dumíngu (2) (S, Domingo) Dumínggo, a masculine proper name; recorded for only one Hanunóo, a man who had lived for most of his life in northern Mindoro (Iráya) and in contact with Christians.
- dúmlaw surprise, wonder, astonishment; e.g., nagdúmlaw 'was surprised.'
(< dúlaw, q.v.)
- dumpáw bald. Cf. ?ugúy.
- dúmpul blunt, as of arrow points, etc.; common term in ambáhan.
- dún?an be pressed down upon; e.g., dun?áni nimú 'press on (it)!' literally: 'be-pressed-down-upon by-you (singular).' (< +dú?un, q.v.)
- +dúnhay (A) carrying away. See tigdarunhayán.

- dunúg hearing, listening; perceiving; e.g., madnúgan ?áw nimú ? 'do you hear (it)?' literally: 'being-heard is by-you?' máy pamadnugánun sidá 'they are in possession of their senses' (i.e., have feeling). See also dujúg.
- mag?adnugán hear.
- pakidnúgan be listened to. Cf. pakilíjan.
- madnúgan be heard.
- pamadnugánun that which is used to perceive sensations, such as sound.
- dúnuḡ intelligence, knowledge, know-how; e.g., kánda dúnuḡ 'their knowledge.'
- madúnuḡ intelligent, wise, clever, smart, skilled; know how (to) . . . ; know (a language), know how to speak (a language).
- duḡán concerted action; togetherness; e.g., duruḡán yí kitá 'let's go along together.'
- duḡandúḡan temple, i.e., the flattened space on either side of the forehead.
(< ?)
- dujúg hearing, listening; perceiving; the more commonly used form is dunúg,
q.v.
- dúḡun (1) (B) a variety of yam (?úbi, q.v.), cherry pink in color.
- dúḡun (2) (B) a tree (*Heritiera littoralis* Dryand.).
- dúḡun (3) (B) a variety of sweet potato or camote; the skin is reddish, the root has a dark center, and the vine is dark in color. Note: Not to be confused with ?úbi dúḡun, i.e., dúḡun (1), q.v.
- dúḡus snout, as of a pig.
- duḡusbábuy (B) a puffball; the contents are used as an antiseptic agent for cuts, scratches, etc.; especially effective in stopping excessive bleeding, as of leech bites.
- dupá fathom; a unit of linear measurement, equal to the distance between the tips of one's extended arms; arm span.
- dupúḡ (Z) a type of snake (probable genus *Trimeresurus*, species *wagleri* Boie) [?].
- dúra? disappearance, becoming lost, with reference to an object; e.g., magkadúra? káy búrak 'their fruits will disappear,' nadúra? yí '(it) has disappeared,' '(it) has been lost.'
- dúru many, numerous; this term is used less frequently than mayámo, q.v.
- durúk firing, burning, of a kaingin. Cf. tútud.
- durúm?un. (B, A) a type of tree; the colloquial form is durúmun, q.v.
- durúmun (B) a type of tree; the ambáhan form is durúm?un, q.v.

- dúrus any of the quartered pieces of an areca nut.
- dúsa Dúsa, a feminine proper name.
- dusdús (R) rubbing of the stomach with herb medicines, always with a downward motion. Cf. haplás.
- dusña (S, docena) dozen; a unit of counting used mainly in dealing with Christian traders.
- dusmúg grasping, i.e., seizing and clasping.
dusmugún to be grasped.
- dútuŋ (B) a spotted taro. See gábi.
- duwá two (2), a cardinal number.
- duwá ka gátus two hundred (200).
- duwakán two (2) in a children's counting game (?usakán, q.v.). (< duwá, q.v.)
- duwá pílu twenty (20).
- duwá pílu máy ?usá twenty-one (21).
- duwá pílu máy duwá twenty-two (22).
- dúy (K) (= ?udúy, q.v.)
- dúyan (1) hammock; hammock-like cradle.
magdúyan sleep, rest, or rock back and forth in a hammock.
- dúyan (2) (A) utterance.
magdúyan say (something), speak.
- +dúyuŋ (Z) dugong, an aquatic, herbivorous mammal (Dugong dugong). See tubú dinúyuŋ.
- gá like, as, as if, the same as; e.g., ?unmán gá damú?uŋ 'not like a Christian,' 'unlike a lowlander,' gá sa bánwa 'as in town' (with reference to a Christian village), gá maglalayanán yí 'as if (they) were flying about.'
- ga?abitáy how? particularly in the phrase ga?abitáy kadaká 'how large?' Cf. ?abitáy, gá, gahíntay, kabitáy. (< ?abitáy, q.v.)
- gá?an (A) beautiful. Cf. mayád, marínu?.
- ga?án (1) lightness of weight, the opposite of heaviness.
maga?án (1) light, not heavy.
- ga?án (2) inexpensiveness, cheapness.
maga?án (2) cheap, inexpensive.

- gáʔud oar.
- gaʔúdan Gaúdan, a masculine proper name.
- gabán (G, A) Gabán, a place name; e.g., lówud gabán 'lower Gabán'; occurs only in ambáhan.
- gábay (Z, A) bee(s); specifically, drones (putyúkan); usually in the construction gábay ʔaltubáy, the second element of which is said to be meaningless.
kagábay idem.
- gábi (B) taro (*Colocasia esculenta* Schott), a generic term covering all seventeen (by Hanunóo classification) named varieties known.
- gabriʔíl (S, Gabriel) Gabriél, a masculine proper name.
- gabúd tangle, entwining, climbing up and around (something), as of vines.
(= yabúd, q.v.)
maggabúd cover in an entwining fashion, as a vine over a limb.
masiggabúd idem; a common form in ambáhan.
- gabúk (1) dust.
- gabúk (2) rotten. Cf. buyúk, bubúk.
- gábut (1) coconut husk.
- gábut (2) unsheathing, drawing, as of a bolo.
- gadyáʔ Gadyáʔ, a dog's name.
- gá galáŋ wádiʔ last quarter, referring to the moon, literally: 'like bracelet still, yet.'
- gáhaʔ window.
- gaháŋ slit, slash, as in a man's shirt sleeves. See balukás.
- gahíntay how? especially in such phrases as gahíntay kadaká 'how large?'
Cf. ʔabitáy, gá, gaʔabitáy, kabitáy. (< híntay, q.v.)
- gahúl trouble.
- gahús rape.
maŋgahús rape, commit rape.
- gakút (B) a type of vine.
- galáŋ (1) bracelet, particularly one made of an incomplete ring of copper wire.
- galáŋ (2) anklet, especially in the form of an incomplete metal ring. Cf. galáŋ (1).

galbút pulling out abruptly with a single straight, forceful movement, as of hair, teeth, etc. Cf. lánit, pu?íl.

galí (A) now.

galinyawan (A) afar.

gáliq grinding, milling.
galíjun be ground, be milled.

gályaq (B) a large cultivated (planted) plant (*Alocasia macrorrhiza* [Linn.] Schott or *Cyrtosperma merkusii* [Hassk.] Schott). It takes two to ten years for the underground stem to mature; the edible part of the plant is very large and tastes somewhat like a plantain when cooked. Cf. badyáj.

gámas clearing away of underbrush, as in the preparation of a kaingin.
maggamás clear away the underbrush (done with bolos mostly), the first step in making a kaingin.

gamásun a kaingin after the brush has been cut. (< gámas, q.v.)

gambá? (A) self, myself, himself; usually in the form si gambá.

gámbun anger, stubbornness, defiance. Cf. ?ísug.
gambunán a disobedient, stubborn, or obstinate person.
gambúnan be angered, etc.

gámit (1) use, employment, as of an instrument.
paggamítun be used.
garamítun be used (plural).
gamítun be used.

gámit (2) extension of one's hand, and/or taking (something) with one's hand.
gumámit extend one's hand.

gamitgámit (B) a species of fern the growing tips of which bend to the ground and become new plants. [L.E.]

gamnúy (G) Gamnóy, the name of a mountain (altitude 917 meters) west of the Wawán area.

gamút root, as of a tree.

gamut?uwáy (B) a species of tree, literally: 'rattan root.'

gana?uyáwan always yelling, calling to each other, with reference to a large group of persons. See and cf. ganamurákan. (< ?úyaw, q.v.)

ganagunu?án (A) be cut down, as bamboo. [?]

ganamurákan a term descriptive of a large group of children in a tree, "like many fruits on the branches." Cf. gana?uyáwan. (< búrak (2), q.v.)

ganáp complete.

- ganñt toughness; hardness, stiffness, rigidity.
maganñt tough; hard, stiff, rigid.
- gánsay Gánsay, a masculine proper name.
- gantí recompense; response.
- gantún (A) base, foot, as of a mountain.
- gánuy grease; any slippery, oily substance.
magánuy slippery, greasy.
- ganyúp (A) Ganyúp, the name of an old man?; occurs in certain ambáhan.
- gáñu dry, dried, as of certain agricultural products such as beans.
- gápus tying, manacling.
gapusún tie, manacle.
- gárab a short-bladed knife used for harvesting rice.
gumárab to harvest rice, using a gárab.
garában be harvested, be cut with a gárab.
- garán roughness, coarseness.
- garáw movement; mischievousness, playing around; e.g., dáña magaráw
magaráw 'don't get into mischief,' 'keep your hands to yourself,' etc.
(said to small children).
- +gáray bird crest [?]. See gináray.
- garís a scabby, itchy skin disease; sarna; dhobie itch; galís; the term
galís is used much more commonly than garís. (= ?aritís, q.v.)
- garitún continuous notching or notches, as those cut on the side of a stick.
See and cf. kabaláw, taltál. (< gitún, q.v.)
- +garú? decay, rot, putrefaction, as of plant life. See ginarú?.
- garún a dipper made from a single internode of bamboo.
- garúpa (Z) a medium-sized black and white fish.
- gárus scratching, clawing with long strokes, as done by an animal.
garúsun be scratched in this manner.
- gása fatigue, tiredness.
magása tired.
- gástu Gástu, a feminine proper name.
- gatá? coconut cream obtained by squeezing and leaching shredded coconut
meat.
magatá? make gatá?.

- gatúl itch.
magatúl itchy.
- gátuḡ cooking by boiling.
mangátuḡ cook, boil something, as rice.
gatúḡun be boiled, be cooked.
- gátus hundred. See ?usá ka gátus 'one hundred.'
- gáwa? a three-legged monkey trap, two meters high, which collapses partially to allow the monkey to be impaled on bamboo spikes below.
- gáwad payment for (something), paying off, getting (something) at a price; e.g., sa pagáwad sidúla 'in regard to the payment of an annual head tax.'
- +gáwaḡ a type of ligature or binding [?]. See gináwaḡ.
- gawáy a venereal disease; said to be prevalent only among certain Bisayan peoples from whom this term is also believed to have been borrowed.
- gawí? (A) making, doing, acting, getting, obtaining.
gawí?an work, project, action, deed.
maggáwi? make, do, etc.
?igawí?an be made, be done; be gotten, be procured.
- gawí?án Gawián, a personal name, probably masculine.
- gawíd Gawíd, a masculine proper name.
- gayák plan, intention.
- gáyat cutting into extremely thin strips, as of tobacco leaves; for cutting into slightly thicker strips see gúrut.
- gáyaw Gáyaw, a masculine proper name.
- gáynu Gáyno, a masculine proper name.
- +gáytu? plain or carved wooden barb(s). See pagáytu?.
- gí?uk thrashing by trampling.
gumí?uk thrash by trampling.
- +gibwáḡ opening up, coming out. See gibwáḡan.
- gibwáḡan mouth of a river. (< +gibwáḡ, q.v.)
- gíbyuk a crooked, bent, or deformed tree.
- gíd actual, real, genuine; very, really; also, too; e.g., mayád gíd ?índa 'this is really fine (also).'
- gíhit departure, leaving, going off, going away; e.g., kígíhit 'go away!' See ?íghit.
gumíhit go off, go away.

gihft Gihft, a masculine proper name.

gihitan Gihitan, a masculine proper name.

+gikan (K) origin, source, etc.; the productive colloquial term is gīnan, q.v.
ginikánan parents, folks; consanguinal family group.

gilaḡ iridescence.

+gīlid side. See tagīlid.

+gimráy (A) arrow. See gimráyan.

gimráyan (A) (bow and) arrow. (< +gimráy, q.v.)

+gin come from; e.g., sa maḡá karáw?an náḡgin baláy '(they) come from (through) about the middle (center) of the house(s)'; apocopated form of gīnan, q.v.

ginamús (Hi) salted small fishes, pickled and soured; bagoong.

gīnan source, origin, derivation; and, by extension, from (in all senses: temporal, spatial, locative), since, come from, because of, etc.; e.g., ?áti gīnan 'since then,' 'from there,' gīnan sa ?aráyu? 'from afar,' na?án gīnan káwu 'where have you come from?' gīnan sa mansálay 'from Mansalay,' ?aráyu? gīd nu sitáy gīnan 'it's a long way if you start from here.' See +gin.
gumīnan leave (from a certain place).

gīnan sūríp haḡḡán malámbuḡ all day, i.e., from dawn to dusk.

gináray cock's comb, crest of birds. (< +gáray, q.v.)

ginarú? kaingin when fallow. (< +garú?, q.v.)

ginat?ánan any food cooked in coconut cream. (< gatá?, q.v.)

ginátuḡ boiled, cooked, of foods such as rice, corn, bananas, plantains, and root crops, all of which are usually cooked in a pottery vessel; the term does not apply to meat or other food served with the main starch dish. See and cf. ginúlay.

gináwaḡ decorative garters of colored (red in particular) yarn or twisted cloth; such garters or ligatures are worn just below the knee or at the ankle, by both sexes. (< +gáwaḡ, q.v.)

gindámay (A) Gindámay, a masculine proper name.

gindánan (Z) (= gindánun, q.v.)

gindánun (Z) a type of large horsefly (Tabanus sp.) having black underparts.

ginháwa? body, including internal organs, respiratory tract, brain, etc.; e.g., ?úna sakít sa ginháwa? 'even though the body be afflicted.' Cf.

- bīlug (1). Note: ginháwa? is not a classifier for people; bīlug (1) is.
- +ginháy rumbling, noises, etc. See ?aginháy.
- giniń? a crack, as in a bamboo container, which is not yet a real split.
- ginińúk yí rice which has been thrashed but is as yet unhusked. See pási?
(< gĩńúk, q.v.)
- ginikánan (K) parents, folks; consanguinal relatives. (< +gĩkan, q.v.)
- gintáb an arrow point made of sheet metal, usually cut with straight edges so that the projecting portion of the blade forms an isosceles triangle.
- ginúlay boiled, cooked, referring to meat or other food served with the main starch dish; the term does not apply to rice, root crops, corn, or bananas. Cf. ginátuŋ. (< +gúlay, q.v.)
- gigún commercial trade cloth of cotton, particularly of dark colors or black; gingham; sometimes also liŋgún, q.v.
- gĩpak broken, crushed.
- gĩra (S, guerra) war, warfare, particularly with reference to organized combat and the use of modern weapons; there is no native Hanunóo word base meaning "war."
paggĩra waging war, fighting a war.
- girińpu (S, grifo) spigot, faucet, tap, cock, etc.
- girińw either of the sharpened, double-beveled sides of a flat spear blade.
(= ?urúp, q.v.)
- giriwán Giriwán, a masculine proper name.
- gĩruk fuzz, floss, found on trees, plants, and fruits, as on young bamboo stems.
- gĩsaw fighting of dogs.
- gĩsi tearing, ripping intentionally, as of cloth.
- +gisráŋ coarseness, as of head hair. See magisráŋ.
- gitára (S, guitarra) guitar, referring mostly to the locally made, diminutive six-stringed instrument strung with twisted human hair; an older, now almost archaic, term for guitar is kudyapĩ?, q.v.
- gitás (1) strip, piece, remnant, as of cloth; classifier for the same; e.g., ?usá ka gitás ?úpas 'a strip of banana sheathing.'
- gitás (2) intentional ripping, tearing. (= gĩsi, q.v.)
- gitgĩt a small, locally made violin having three strings of twisted human hair; the instrument is played with a short bow, also strung with human hair; e.g., gitgitá 'play (on a gitgĩt)!' literally: 'be-played!' Cf. gitára.

+gitíŋ any line modified by notches, undulations, or zigzag cuts. See garitíŋ, gitiŋgitíŋ.

gitiŋgitíŋ fine zigzag embroidery sewn on all seams of some tailored garments such as balukás, q.v. (< +gitíŋ, q.v.)

gitlák crevice or crack, as in stone or wood.

gitláp first indications of a crack in any hard material. (= giní?, q.v.)

gíwan Gíwan, a personal name, probably masculine.

gu?ús tie, tying, lashing, binding, as with finely split rattan strips, particularly with reference to house construction.

maŋgu?ús tie, lash, bind, as with rattan.

gubá? (1) crashing, tumbling, falling in or down or to pieces; release of, or giving way to, certain stresses or tensions such as gravity or torque.
See kágba?, makágba?.

gubá? (2) (A) thicket.

gúbat Moro(s), Mohammedan Filipino(s); by extension, any warlike person.

gubatnúŋ Gubatnón, the name of a Hanunóo subgroup and dialect; the Gubatnón live in Bulalacao Municipality, south of most other Hanunóo communities, and are distinguished by their greater aloofness and warlike tendencies.

gubáyan (G, A) Gubáyan, the name of an unidentified lowland locality.

gubíŋ Gubíŋ, a feminine proper name.

gubirnadúr (S, gobernador) governor, title of the highest civil official in the provincial government (of Mindoro, in this case).

gubírnu (S, gobierno) government, referring to that of the Philippines, both national and provincial.

+gudgúd friction strip, hearth of fire-making device, etc. See gudgúdan.

gudgúdan the stationary element, a strip of dry bamboo set on edge, one end stuck in the ground and the other in a split stump, of the equipment required to make fire by the inverted bamboo saw method. See bag?ídan.

gúhad pole or post of bamboo or wood; specifically, a fence post before it is set in place. Cf. táyduk.

gúhit line, drawing, incising; writing, as on bamboo, especially when done with a sharp knife.

maggúhit write, draw lines, etc., in this manner

+gúlay boiling of secondary foods in an earthenware pot. See ginúl.

gulíbas (B) a species of tree.

- gúlpi (S, golpe 'throng, crowd') contract labor. Cf. pakyáw (1) ?alsáda.
gulpíhan be done by contract labor.
- +gúluḡ gurgle. See guluḡgúluḡ.
- gulúḡ an encircling incision made with a knife, as before cutting a notch
or in decorating a wooden arrow tip (basláy, q.v.) with spirals.
- guluḡgúluḡ the gurgling sound of trickling water.
- gumámit extend one's hand to grasp something. (< gámit (2), q.v.)
- gumaráw move, stir. (< garáw, q.v.)
- gumgumán Gumgumán, a masculine proper name.
- gumínan to leave (from some place); e.g., ginmínan kamí ka ?áldaw 'we
(exclusive) left yesterday,' gumínan káwu 'leave!' 'take off!' gumínan
yí kitá ?áldaw 'we (inclusive) shall leave (already) tomorrow.' (< gínan,
q.v.)
- gúmpid (A) cohabitation; lying, sleeping with (someone). Cf. kínud.
gumpidán idem.
- gúmun (1) (B) seaweed(s); a word basically denoting a tangled mass of floral
life, used generically to designate any and all plants growing in the sea.
See gúmun (2).
- gúmun (2) (B) a type of vine. See and cf. gúmun (1).
- +gúnas (A) picking, gathering. See paghigunasán.
- gunláyan (Z) a species of bird; rarely seen, but often referred to in ambáhan.
- guntíḡ (1) any cutting edge or blade, as of a knife, which is sharpened and/or
beveled from one side only; this type of bevel. See guntíḡ (2).
- guntíḡ (2) scissors. (by extension < guntíḡ (1), q.v.)
- gunú? (A) cutting, as of bamboo.
pagunu?án act of cutting, as of bamboo, etc.
- gunút fibers, i.e., the very long stiff black hairs from the sheathing parts of
the leafstalks of the sugar palm (?iyúk, q.v.); these hairs are used to make
snare ropes and are traded to the coastal Christians, who employ them as
thatch for the ridges of house roofs.
- guḡgúḡ (Z) an edible ground snail (biyúku) having a dark brown shell; it is
not eaten by the Hanunóo, although it is well known that the neighboring
Buíd eat it.
- gúpas (A) taking, gathering, picking.
pagupásan be taken, be picked up, etc.
- gupúk wood hollowed by weevils or termites.

- gúra (S, gorra) cap (for the head); seen but never used by the Hanunóo.
- gúraŋ (1) age.
- gúraŋ (2) old, referring especially to people. (by extension < gúraŋ (1), q.v.)
- guráŋun old person, elder. (< gúraŋ (1), q.v.)
- +gúray rag(s), tatters. See guraygúray.
- guraygúray tattered, ragged. (< +gúray, q.v.)
- gurínta (B) a species of plant having yellow flowers; the leaves are used to blacken the teeth. Cf. ?amlúŋ (various types). [L.E.]
- gúru? instructor, teacher, one who teaches.
- +gúruŋ probable onomatopoeitic base of gurungúruŋ, q.v.
- gurungúruŋ small, spherical, ornamental bells of brass or bronze, probably of Chinese trade origin; no longer obtainable by trade with lowlanders. (< +gúruŋ, q.v.)
- gúrut (1) cutting into thin pieces with a bolo, as of meat. Cf. gáyat, gúrut (2).
- gúrut (2) a piece of something, such as meat, areca nut, etc., which has been cut up into small portions; classifier for such objects.
- gúruy crest or ridge of mountains; hilltop, summit.
- gus?án (1) lashing or tie of rattan, as used in the building of a house or similar construction. (< gu?ús, q.v.)
- gus?án (2) (A) owner, in a figurative sense. Cf. gus?án (1). (< gu?ús, q.v.)
- gustú (S, gustar 'to be pleasing') liking, desire; want.
- gutíyu (A) Gutíyo, a masculine proper name; in ambáhan associated with a lowlander.
- gutlú? picking, as of flowers; by extension, picking, selecting, choosing people; e.g., nakagutlú? yí bantá? '(you) have picked (one) already perhaps.'
- gutlún be pinched. (< +gutúl, q.v.)
- +gutúl pinch, pinching. See gutlún.
- guwántis (S, guantes) gloves; seen by Hanunóo only in the possession of coastal Christians.
- gúyham Gúyham, a masculine proper name.
- gúyud pulling (along), dragging.
guyúdun be dragged, be pulled (along).

- gúyum (Z) a very small red ant which eats almost everything and whose bite is painful.
- há?ug mixed water and food for pigs.
maghá?ug make such a mixture.
- habá? Habá', a personal name, probably masculine.
- habañán a temporarily dried-up river or stream bed, an arroyo. (< ?)
- hábañ sápa? (G, T) Hábang Sápa', the name of a community, largely Hanunóo, on the upper Barok River.
- hábug rocking, swinging (of someone or something) back and forth, as in a hammock.
- hábul weaving of cloth.
humábul weave cloth on a loom.
harablán backstrap-type loom.
- hadúy ouch! See and cf. ?adúy.
- hágad asking for something.
humágad ask for something.
- hágan (1) (A) coming, arriving; flowing, as of tears; e.g., nihágan '(they) flowed.'
humágan go, arrive (there).
- +hágan (2) trotting. See haganhágan.
- haganhágan trot. (< +hágan, q.v.)
- hagkún embrace, hug.
- hagkús a twilled rattan pocket belt worn by all adult men and women.
- hagnáya? (B) a vinelike climbing fern (*Stenochlaena palustris* Burm. f.), with marked surface wrinkles when dry; the reddish brown stems are used for tying purposes.
- hagúd scavenging.
maghagúd eat (referring only to dogs) the flesh of decaying carcasses.
- +háguk snoring. See huláguk.
- hágut drawing of a bow across a stringed instrument; also, the sound thus produced. See pahágut.
panhágut bow, i.e., of a musical instrument.
maghágut use such a bow.
- hakáb devouring, gobbling up, as of food by animals; e.g., nákan hinakáb ?ídu? 'the reason why (it) was eaten by the dog.'

hákus hug, embrace. Cf. hagkúŋ.
humákus embrace.

hákut something false, trivial, or unreal, as indicated in the common expression baláw hákut 'really,' 'truly.'

hakúyu (P) soft, relaxed, limp.

hakwát removal of an object from a container, bag, etc.

hál?u wooden pestle for pounding rice, corn, etc.

hal?ú (B) a labása squash having an orange center; also, very long.

halagá price, value, worth; frequently syncopated to hálga, q.v.

haláman sown or planted vegetation, a cultigen; a plant, in the restricted sense, usually referring only to food plants.

hálaw (A) inner feelings; oneself.

halayán (Z) a type of shrimp; the term usually occurs in the more complete expression ?uráŋ halayán. Cf. ?uráŋ (1).

halayláy (B) a long, thin plantain (*Musa paradisiaca* Linn. var.), eaten only when cooked; usually only the preripect fruits are boiled for human consumption.

hálga price, value. (< +halagá, q.v.)

halimbáwa? example, for example.

hálín (A) leaving, taking off, going.
humálin leave, go, etc.

halíntaŋ rung(s); a rung ladder; seen in use among the Christians of the coastal villages, but extremely rare among the Hanunóo.

+hálsug pushing and pulling. See halsughálsug.

halsughálsug masturbation as practiced by males; denied by all adult males questioned but said to be not uncommon among adolescents. Cf. maghídat. (< +hálsug, q.v.)

hálu? shaking of a tree in order to cause its fruit to fall to the ground.

halú? (Z) monitor (*Varanus salvator* Laurenti), a large lizard. (= bayáwak, q.v.)

halún (swallowing, gulping.
maghalún swallow, swallow up.

hambúy swinging of the hands as one walks.

hamnú parsimony, thrift; penuriousness, stinginess.

- hampák hit, strike; beating, whipping; e.g., hampakún nimú 'hit (him)!'
literally: 'be-hit by-you!'
- hámpan language, speech.
harampanán conversation.
maghámpan speak, talk, converse.
- hámpay so that, in order that.
- +hamtán situation, circumstance, station. See kahamtán.
- hamú?uk deep sleep.
- hámul shade, shady spot, as under a grove of trees. See pahámul.
- hamúlat Hamúlat, a masculine proper name. Cf. ?amúlat.
- hamútan (1) (B) a variety of rice with reddish kernels and black husks.
- hamútan (2) (B) a fragrant round black variety of yam (?úbi); not to be confused with hamútan (1), q.v.
- hámuy shelter from the elements, protection, shade from the sun.
- han?áy arrangement and setting up of the warp threads for backstrap loom weaving.
- hánap search, looking for (something).
hanápun be searched for, etc.
- +hánay practice, becoming expert or skilled (in something). See maghánay.
- handá? (1) ready, prepared.
- handá? (2) (R) offering, i.e., a preparation of food, tobacco, etc., set out for some spirit or supernatural being. Cf. handá? (1).
- hándum thoughts. See and cf. dumán.
handumán idem; term used especially in ambáhan.
- hanipá? (B) the softest variety of banana (*Musa sapientum* Linn.) known in the Hanunóo area; when ripe the skin of the fruit is yellow, although the banana itself is reddish.
- hanúg (A) you (singular?). Cf. káwu.
- hanúlus (A) good.
- hanunú?u Hanunóo, the name of a tribe or ethnic group of approximately 6,000 pagans living in parts of San Jose, Bulalacao, and Mansalay municipalities in southern Mindoro; also, the name of the language spoken by this group.
- hanunú?u dúgun (B) a variety of yam (?úbi); the edible part is very dark. Cf. dúgun (1) and (2).

- hánuḡ temporary cessation.
magpahanuḡán stop temporarily.
- hanúḡ (A) going toward, heading for (some place).
hanúḡan destination.
- +hánuḡ quality of being fine, thin, slender [?]. See baluhánuḡ.
- haḡád wish, desire.
- haḡáray (B) a species of tree (probably *Bruguiera parviflora* [Roxb.] W. & A).
- haḡán (1) until, even up to (in time or space); often with tugká?, q.v.; e.g.,
haḡán sitáy tugká? 'up to this point,' 'up to here.'
- haḡán (2) even, even to, even including; too; e.g., babáyi haḡán 'even women.'
- háḡit anguish, regret, torment; anger.
- háḡit pressing tightly against something.
- haplág (B) a type of vine.
- haplás (R) rubbing of any part of the body, except the stomach, with herb medicines, ashes, etc. Cf. dusdús.
haplásun be rubbed with a substance of this nature for magical or medicinal purposes.
- hápu? state of being out of wind or breath; fatigue, tiredness.
- hapún (1) fishline, frequently of two-ply home-grown cotton thread.
- hapún (2) (S, Japón) Japanese.
- hárab pasturage, grass, and other fodder; e.g., ?ipahárab nimú ti karabáw 'take the carabao to graze.'
- harablán backstrap loom for weaving cotton garments and blankets.
(< hábul, q.v.)
- hárap (A) hope. Cf. sárig.
maghárap hope, will hope.
- hárat pungency, pepperiness, quality of being hot, referring to foods.
mahárat pungent, peppery, hot, with reference to foods.
- háraw thought(s) of an evil, bad, or unkind nature.
manháraw think in an evil way.
- hári? rest, stop, pause; taking a break.
humári? stop, rest, pause for a while.
magpahári? rest, take a break, stop work or hiking for a while.
- haríruḡ (R) a sacrificial circlet of beads, i.e., small, single-strand ringlets

of white seed beads, provided by the participants of a panagdáhan ceremony, during which the circlets are thrown into the water as offerings to táwu danúm. (< ⁺hírur, q.v.)

- hárug thrusting, piercing.
harúgun be thrust into, be pierced.
- harún (A) roost; a variation of hurún, q.v.
- harúy ouch! owl See ?adúy, ?arúy.
- hatuyáyu? (P) erect, rigid. Cf. hakúyu.
- háwak back of the waist; less frequent pronunciation of ?áwak, q.v.
- háwan (A) traveling, going about; specifically, flying.
miháwan fly about.
pahawanháwan always going about, etc.
- háwas (A) his, hers. Cf. káy, kánya.
- ⁺háwid band, string, loop; anything that holds back or keeps something firmly together. See hawidháwid.
- hawidháwid tie string attached to the loop of a hagkús belt or at the lower end of a violin. (< ⁺háwid, q.v.)
- hawidhawídan the projecting part at the base of the box of a violin (gitgít), primarily for the attachment of the hawidháwid, q.v.
- hawíli? (1) (B) a species of tree (Ficus hauili Blco.); the leaves are pressed against the forehead and tied in place for the treatment of severe headache.
- hawíli? (2) (G) Hawíli', the name of a Hanunóo subdistrict and a river.
- háwud cord or string used for a belt whenever a short G string (sakláy), instead of the usual loincloth (ba?ág), is worn. Cf. ⁺háwid.
- háwuk bending.
hawúkun be bent, will be bent, as a stick.
- ⁺háya (A) continuance. See sagháya.
- háyag clearness, distinctness, as of a distant object.
maháyag clear, as of a mountain in the distance.
- háyan Háyan, a personal name, probably feminine.
- háyga why? why (when preceded by nu).
- háyin (R) offering, oblation, sacrifice.
?iháyin be offered, be sacrificed.
- háyup animal, especially a mammal; also, by extension and colloquial usage, any object that moves, animate or inanimate; e.g., hūntay pag háyup tūnda 'what's that?'

- hídat stretching of an opening, stretching to open (something).
- hídlaw sorrow, loneliness, sadness, melancholy.
mahídlaw sad.
paghídláwan always pensive, lonely, sad.
magkahídlaw be lonely.
- híga? (Z) a type of crab having red eyes.
- ⁺hígam thinking, pensiveness.
paghigamnanhigamnán idem (intensive).
- hígnup lopping off, cutting off, as the branches of a tree.
- hígpít tightness; seriousness, gravity.
- hígút tie; tying.
?ihígút be tied (up).
- hígút sa báyi bowstring holding cord.
- hikáp feeling, petting, touching.
maghikáp caress, pet, feel.
- híkay envy.
- hilagmún woman's breastband made of woven nito strips, similar in appearance to húlun, q.v.
- hílmun (A) scarcely, at all, in the least.
- híliḡ looking at something, usually near by; e.g., manhíliḡ ?akú 'I shall look at (it),' 'let me look at (it).'
- hílum (B) a sweet variety of banana (*Musa sapientum* Linn.); the skin is green even when the fruit is ripe.
- hílut massage.
- him?úḡ peace, quiet, tranquillity.
mahim?úḡ quiet, peaceful.
- himánman (A) consciousness, thought.
humimánman be aware of, be conscious of, know.
maghimánman reckon, calculate, surmise.
- himári? search; e.g., káḡ gíḡ paghimarí?un 'I too am looking for (it).'
- Cf. hánap.
- hímas (B) a tree with white flowers; "used to drive animals from kaingin as a poison" [L.E.].
- hímáy rubbing off of leaves to remove possible parasites; e.g., himáya dapú 'rub the leaves off first!'

- himpanáwun (G) Himpanáwon, the name of a Hanunóo community.
- +hímu performance, deed, act. See mahímu.
- hímud licking (something) with the tongue.
- hinágay (A) soaked, as hair in water.
- hinanakít grudge, ill feeling. (< sakít, q.v.)
- hinarígyan (B) a white sweet potato having a reddish skin.
- hinátay in line with, even with. (< ?)
- hiniḡá picking of one's teeth. (< +tiḡá, q.v.)?
paḡhiniḡá piece of bamboo used as a toothpick.
- híntay what? which? what, which (when preceded by nu). Cf. síntay.
- híntay yí what . . . ! how . . . ! e.g., híntay yí káy kadaká 'how very large!'
literally: 'what already its greatness!'
- hintúlut permission.
?ipahintúlut be permitted, be allowed.
- hintún (A) what? who? Cf. híntay, síntay.
- hinúlun the type of weave used in making the decorative body-encircling nito
and/or rattan bands known as kinabán (1), q.v.; it is similar to that of
húlun. (< húlun, q.v.)
- hiḡúlud quick bath, sponge bath.
- hipḡíd (B) a woody vine (*Ichnocarpus volubilis* [Lour.] Merr.).
- +hípig kindness, virtue. See mahípig.
- hípus quality of being gentle, reserved, quiet.
mahípus quiet, calm, reserved.
- hírab swelling, as of flood rivers, or of rice while it is being cooked.
- hírak envy, covetous desire for that which is not one's own. See also híkay.
kahirakhírak valued, very important.
- híran (B) a greenish variety of yam (?úbi) having a reddish skin.
- híru (S, hierro de marcar) cattle brand.
- +híruḡ ring, circlet [?]. See haríruḡ.
- histúda appearance, sort, type, kind, class. (= ?istúda, q.v.)
- híta? crotch, groin.

hītu (Z) an edible fresh-water catfish (*Clarias batrachus* Linn.) found in swamps, ponds, and ditches.

hiwágay (A) suitable, fine for combing the hair.
magkahiwágay become suitable for combing, etc.

+hiwák quality of being unattached, free [?]. See hiwakhiwákan.

hiwakhiwákan floating rib. (< +hiwák, q.v.)

híwan (G, A) Híwan, the name of an unidentified river.

híwat preparing, preparation, readying; repairing, as of a house.

hiyáput grasp. (< yáput, q.v.)
maghiyáput hold onto, grasp, as a guide rope or a railing.

hiyáy¹ shout, yell, call, used to drive dogs away. See yáy.

hiyúk (B) variant of ?iyúk, q.v. [L.E.]

hmmm a cry of pain. Cf. ?adúy.

hú (A) I (pronoun). Cf. ?akú, húm, ká?a.

hú? yes.

+hu?út tightness, tight fit, referring to clothes. See mahu?út.

hubás evaporation, drying up, as of mountain streams in the dry season.
humubás dry up.

hublí? (A) returning, going back.
mihublí? return, go back.
katagubli?án return.

hubuḡ reward.
hubuḡán reward; term used especially in ambáhan.

húdut (= súdut, q.v.)

hudyánan (B) a generic term for all types of maize requiring a long growing season.

hudyánan kalúmpit (B) a variety of maize which has a long growing season; the kernels are red.

hudyánan katyá (B) a variety of maize which has a long growing season; the kernels are whitish; similar to hudyánan mariyánas.

¹The form hiyáy is usually followed by an emphatic alveolopalatal click used in calling dogs. The sound is made by the forced implosion of air caused by placing the tongue against the hard palate, drawing in the breath, i.e., sucking, until the tongue is drawn back into the oral cavity with a sharp click. A similar sound employed by the Hanunóo is an emphatic iterated palatal click which is used to call chicks; usually repeated five or six times in rapid succession. It is distinguished from the first type of click by its more "backed" position, repetitive character, and more rapid pronunciation.

hudyánan mariyánas (B) a variety of maize which has a long growing season (from May to September or October); the ears are long and the kernels are yellow. Cf. hudyánan katyá.

hug?áyan (B) a species of tree.

húgu (S, Hugo) Húgo, a masculine proper name.

húgut pulling up, as of a loincloth; tightening, as of a binding; e.g., hugtá 'tighten (it)!'

hurugutánan getting married, "tied together," "hitched."

hukás unloading or dismounting from an animal.

húkum (T, hukóm) judge; used only with reference to certain Christian officials. Cf. husgádu.

huláguk snoring, snore, (< ⁺hágu, q.v.)

húlas perspiration, sweat; e.g., paghulásan ?akú 'I'm perspiring.'

mahúlas sultry, humid.

hulín (A) extremity; end, last, i.e., in the end, at last; e.g., sa hulín pag lumbádan 'in the end,' 'finally.'

hulíntaṅ (A) rung, step; for the colloquial term see halíntaṅ.

hulnúṭ removal, drawing out, drawing away (of something).

⁺húlug fall, falling. See pahulughúlug.

húlung broad (12-15 cm.), loose, woven nito waistbands worn by women of all ages; some women wear as many as five of these bands around their waists and over their hips at the same time. When raised to cover the breasts brassiere-fashion, the bands are called hilagmún, q.v.

húlyu (S, julio) July. See ?abríl.

húm (A) I (pronoun); a variation of hú, q.v. Cf. ?akú.

humábul weave, will weave. (< hábul, q.v.)

humáy (A) good, goodness.

humáyan good thing(s).

humbák wave(s) at sea, ocean waves.

humiyáput hold, grasp (something). (< yáput, q.v.)

húnas low tide.

húnat stretching of something that will snap back when released, as of a rubber band.

húnyu (S, junio) June. See ?abríl.

- hujáw smell, odor.
- húpay a dead tree still standing, as one left in a burned-over kaingin.
- hupá? diminution, going down, as of a swelling.
- húpuy diminution of intensity, as of a storm.
- húraw cessation of rain.
- huráy part, share.
- ⁺húru decrease in size, height, or quantity. See pahúru.
- hurugutánan binding together, tightening (plural, intensive); figuratively, becoming espoused. (< húgut, q.v.)
- hurúk (1) edible, budlike, growing tip of bamboo plants.
- hurúk (2) sound produced by the snake known as síli, q.v.
- hurús either of two longer principal floor (tie) beams used in house construction; usually made of bamboo, they are tied on top of the batagán, q.v. See baláy (1).
- huruyáwan concerted communal shouting of a particular type, especially during such group activities as planting. Cf. paragrítan. (< huyáw, q.v.)
- húsay caressing, petting, stroking.
- húsgádu (S, juzgado) court of justice; judicature, including the whole complex of courts, civil justice, and judges.
- hustísyá (S, justicia) justice, legal authority.
- hustú (S, justo 'just,' 'correct') right, of course, exactly, that's right, correct; sufficient, enough; exact. Cf. káp?ud.
- huwánsu (S, Juanchu) Huwánsu, a masculine proper name.
- huwáy resting, lying down; rest. Cf. pa?igyá.
 pahuwáy lie down, rest; lie down and rest!
 pahwáy idem, especially in the imperative.
- húwi shout, yell, used to drive cows away, as from the sides of a house.
- huwíbis (S, jueves) Thursday. See dumíngu.
- huwís (S, juez) judge. Cf. húkum.
- ⁺húya shame, modesty; probably a variant of the more frequently heard form ?úya?, q.v., except in the name of the sensitive plant, huyahúya.
- huyahúya (B) sensitive plant (*Mimosa pudica* Linn.). (< ⁺húya, q.v.)

húyaḡ physical weakness, debility, feebleness, unsteadiness.

huyáw yell or call which is less sudden, less staccato, and of lower pitch than the similar pagrít; although drawn out, huyáw is used as pagrít, or as a signal shout. Cf. pagrít, ?úwi.

+húyu (A) conversation? See kahuyuhuywán.

ká you (singular); occurs mainly in certain set phrases; e.g., na?án ká pamag?úli? 'where do you live?' In all of them, however, ká may be replaced by the more frequently used káwu; perhaps ká is slightly more common in ambáhan than in colloquial speech. Cf. kám and kámu. (< káwu, q.v.)

ka (1) a connective used between a cardinal numeral and that which is enumerated; e.g., duwá ka bílug sab?á 'two sab-á bananas.' Cf. pag, págka; ka (2).

ka (2) (A) a connective similar to the colloquial pag or págka; e.g., káḡ ka ?ídu? si mígra 'my dog Mígra.' Cf. pag, págka; ka (1).

ká?a (A) I (pronoun). Cf. hú, húm; ?akú.

ka?áldaw yesterday. (< ?áldaw, q.v.)

ka?áldaw pag malámbuḡ yesterday afternoon. Cf. kis?áb yabí.

ka?áldaw pag súrip yesterday morning.

ka?áldaw pag yabí two nights ago (not last night). Cf. kis?áb yabí.

ka?áti (A) now. Cf. tayḡúna. (possibly < ?áti, q.v.)

ka?áwat helper, helpmate. (< ?áwat, q.v.)

ka?áyum beautiful, as of leaves, flowers, etc. (< +?áyum, q.v.)

ka?ibáhan companion. (< ?íba (1), q.v.)

ka?ibíḡan (T) friend, especially when reference is made to a Christian Tagalog. Cf. ?ampúd.

magka?ibíḡan to be friends, especially with a stranger (damú?uḡ, q.v.).

ka?iláḡan need, necessity; e.g., hūntay ti ka?iláḡan nimú 'what do you need?'

ka?índa like this, in this manner. (< ?índa, q.v.)

ká?iḡ (A) food. Cf. ká?un; see also di?íḡ, di?ít.

ka?irú? Kairó', a feminine proper name.

- ká?un eating; food; e.g., ká?un yí 'let's eat,' kán?un nimú túnda 'eat that!'
literally: 'be-eaten by-you that!' See paká?un.
pagká?un food, in a general sense.
karan?únun different types of food (plural).
kumá?un eat.
magá?un eat.
magpaká?un feed, i.e., give food; also, by extension, give (other things).
- ka?uni?awán (A) covered with dew, as of leaves in the early morning.
- ka?unká?un eat and eat! (< ká?un, q.v.)
- ka?uyá?an virtue, honor; modesty. (< +?úya?, q.v.)
- kab?ág (B) a species of tree (probably *Nauclea junghuhnii* [Miq.] Merr.).
- kabag?ú beginning, origin, earliest or first time; e.g., ?áti wáya sa kabag?ú
'in the beginning,' 'originally,' 'long long ago,' 'once upon a time.'
(< bag?ú (1), q.v.)
magkabag?ú begin, start, commence.
- kabál (1) (R) defensive power believed to make the owner virtually invulnerable, i.e., indestructible by ordinary weapons.
- kabál (2) Kabál, a masculine proper name.
- kabaláw notches, a random number of cuts in the side of a stick, etc. Cf. garitín, taltál. (< ?)
- kabaláyan group or cluster of houses. (< baláy (1), q.v.)
- kabálwa (1) (B) a plant; the leaves are used as pamáglu, bundles of sweet-scented herbs.
- kabálwa (2) (G) Kabálwa, the name of a Hanunóo community.
- kabán (1) togetherness, companionship.
magkabán go together as companions.
magpakabankabán always go together; of frequent use in ambáhan.
- kabán (2) (T) trunk, chest for storage; seen by Hanunóo in Christian barrios.
- kabararawán brambles, dense thicket. (< baráraw, q.v.)
- kabásag (B) a variety of rice having small white grains.
- kabatán (A) sun; the colloquial term is ?fínit, q.v.
- kábay (B) a type of edible cultivated beans.
- kabáyu (Z, S, caballo) horse.
- kabayuhún (B) a large round areca nut. Cf. libákaw, butínganún.
(< kabáyu, q.v.)

- kábig pulling toward oneself.
- kabiláw (Z) a large bat, probably a fruit bat of the Pteropodidae family.
- kabísa (S, cabeza 'head') local, appointed chiefs during Spanish times, known in Mindoro wherever there was contact between the Christians (government) and the pagans.
- kabisiyá (S, cabecilla 'leader,' 'ringleader') banker in gambling games.
- kabitáy how? how (preceded by nu), in what manner, by what means. Cf. ?abitáy.
- kabitáy kayámu how much, referring to quantity. Cf. pirá, tigpirá.
- kabitnán (A) how, in what manner (?); e.g., ?úna dimán kabitnán 'no matter how (that may be)'; the vernacular term is kabitáy, q.v.
- kabitún (A) how? (= kabitáy, q.v.) Cf. kabitnán.
- kabúru (B) a species of tree (*Phoebe sterculioides* [Elm.] Merr.).
- kaburút Kaburót, a masculine proper name.
- kabyáw lift up. (< biyáw, q.v.)?
- káda (S, cada) each, every. Cf. dáwat.
- kadáka immediacy; immediately, at once.
- kadaladála? terrible, frightful. (< dála?, q.v.)
- kadámilan thickness, density; e.g., kadámilan pag táwu 'crowd,' 'dense population,' 'mass of people,' 'mob.' (< dāmūl, q.v.)
- kadámūt (R) one of the sea folk (táwu dágat, q.v.). (< ⁺dámūt, q.v.)
- kádaṅ walking on stilts.
- kadaṅkádaṅ stilts of long bamboo poles, used by children as a form of amusement or game. (< kádaṅ, q.v.)
- kadayáwan (R) ceremony, festivity, celebration; state of ostensible joy or happiness. (< dáyaw, q.v.)
- kadi?ít bit, little bit, small piece; few. (< di?ít, q.v.)
- kadúṅan at the same time (as), simultaneously; together with (something or someone). (< duṅán, q.v.)
- kadyáṅaw (B) a plant having pungent, peppery roots; these are pulverized and applied to decaying teeth as a soothing agent.
- kadyís (B) pigeon pea (*Cajanus cajan* [Linn.] Millsp.) and the shrub on which it grows; the round, reddish brown seeds are edible.

kag and. Cf. ?ag.

kagánkan (G) Kagánkan, the name of a centrally located Hanunóo district;
also, the river which flows through it, south of Mansalay.

kágaṅ (Z) a fresh-water crab.

kagasgás (B) a type of betel leaf. Cf. kalyawanún, kunúl, má?it, saṅílu.

kagát bite.
kagtún be bitten.

kágaw scratching with short strokes, as to relieve itch; e.g., kagáwa
'scratch (it),' literally: 'be-scratched!'
kagáwun be scratched, as above.

kagáykay (B) a white-grained rice having a striped husk.

kágba? giving way to stress resulting from gravity, tension, spring, etc.
See makágba?. (< gubá? (1), q.v.)

kagnán (A) water, as of mountain streams; thought by some Hanunóo to be
a Buíð word; the common term is danúm (1), q.v.

kágpu shaping, readying, cutting, as of wood, with bolo and/or ax, for
house construction.
magkágpu prepare materials for housebuilding, particularly with
reference to the frame.

⁺kágtiṅ short period, as of the growing season [?]. See makágtiṅ.

kaguraṅguraṅan (K) remote ancestor(s). (< gúraṅ (1), q.v.)

kagúray (G) Kagúray, the name of a large river flowing southwest through
the western part of the Hanunóo region.

kahampaṅanán proverb, saying. (< hámpaṅ, q.v.)

kahamtáṅan situation, condition, circumstances. (< ⁺hamtáj, q.v.)

⁺káhaṅ acidity (of taste). See kahaṅán.

kahaṅán (Z) the most common form of the síhi?-type snails. For greater
detail see síhi? kahaṅán. (< ⁺káhaṅ, q.v.)

kaháti? (T, 25 centavos⁺) 20 centavos.

kahīl (B) a native orange tree (*Citrus aurantium* Linn.); also, its sour,
tight-skinned fruit.

kahulugán (T) meaning. Cf. ?íbug sabíhun.

kahustúhan satisfaction; satisfactory. (< hustú, q.v.)

kahuyuhuywán (A) a person with whom one is conversing. (< ⁺húyu, q.v.)

- káka? (K) older sibling, i.e., older sister or brother (both nominative and vocative). Cf. ?ári?.
- kákak (Z) a bird which is black like a crow but somewhat smaller.
- kakáw (B, S, cacao) the cacao tree (*Theobroma cacao* Linn.) and the cacao seed; a source of chocolate and an important item of trade with the Christians in some Hanunóo areas.
- kakilála acquaintance, a person known to someone else. (< kilála, q.v.)
- kakugnán meadow, open grassland, prairie. (< kúgun, q.v.)
- kakurí?an hardship, difficulty. (< kúri?, q.v.)
- +kal?ás connection, join [?]. See kal?ásan.
- kal?ásan joints of the bones of the body; specifically, knuckle(s). (< +kal?ás, q.v.)
- kaládi? (B) a variety of gábi (taro), by Hanunóo classification; its leaves are white and tough (family Araceae, genus *Caladium* or *Colocasia*). See gábi.
- kalág (1) (R) spirit of an ancestor; spirit of any deceased person.
- kalág (2) (G) Kalág, the name of a Hanunóo community in Bulalacao Municipality.
- kalágan (Z) a bird having a long tail and dull orange-brown plumage; slightly larger than a crow.
- kalalán (A) sexual intercourse, coition. Cf. kīnud.
- kalampúŋ (B) a variety of rice having large white kernels and reddish husks.
- kalamúndiŋ (B) a lime tree and its fruit (*Citrus mitis* Blco.).
- kalánsiw (Z) a very small river bird having yellow breast plumage.
- kálap parts, sections, as of a house.
- kalapán (G) Calapan, the name of a Christian (Tagalog) town and capital of Mindoro Province, located north of the Hanunóo country on the east coast of Mindoro Island; known to the Hanunóo mostly through local Christians, not directly.
- kalás a wide interval or spacing; sparseness, paucity.
makalás scarce, few; widely spaced, sparse.
- kalási (S, clase) type, class; e.g., mayámu págka kalási kabáyu 'there are many types of horses.'
- kálat a tie rope for animals.

- kalátas (B) a species of tree.
- kalawīyan (A) accustomed to (something). (< wīli, q.v.)
- kalawīs seven (7), a word used only in a children's counting game (ʔusakán, q.v.).
- kalawīt a barbed spear point. Cf. bāṅkaw, sīmaʔ. (< káwit, q.v.)
- kalayawán space, atmosphere, air. (< +láyaw, q.v.)
- káli digging up, as of rootstocks, tubers, etc. Cf. kutkút.
- kalibáṅan amusement, diversion. (< libáṅ, q.v.)
- kalibkīb that which remains adhering to the inside of a coconut shell after most of the meat has been removed by grating. See karukudán. (< +kibkīb, q.v.)
- kalibútan world, earth; universe. (< líbut, q.v.)
- kalimadgáwan (A) afraid. (< ?)
- kalimtán be forgotten; e.g., dáṅa kalimtán 'don't forget!' literally: 'let-it-not be-forgotten (by you)!' (< límut, q.v.)
- kalináwan (A) cure, remedy. (< línaw, q.v.)
- +káliṅ jingle. See kalkáliṅ.
- +kalíṅ bunch. See kalíṅan.
- kalíṅan a cluster of small palm fruits, as of búṅa, ʔiyúk, etc. (< +kalíṅ, q.v.)
- kalípay merrymaking, hilarity, noisemaking. (< lípay, q.v.)
- kalkáliṅ jingling of bells. See also kalkalúg. (< +káliṅ, q.v.)
- kalkálug shaking of a container with the contents inside, as of a bottle. Cf. kalkalúg. (< +kalúg, q.v.)
- kaluʔukán bay, a body of water; a common term in ambáhan. (< +lúʔuk, q.v.)
- kalúban scabbard, bolo sheath, etc. (< +lúʔub, q.v.)
- +kálug shaking. See kalkálug; cf. +kalúg.
- +kalúg jingle. See kalkalúg; cf. +kálug.
- kalugʔúgan guideline of rattan, tayiktík, or similar material, along which a sliding-door arrangement such as a talakúp may slide. See baláy (1).
- kalumpit (B) a type of tree (probably Terminalia edulis Blco.); also, its fruit, which is small (about 2 cm. in diameter) and green when ripe.

- +káluḡ one strand [?]. See kaluḡkáluḡ.
- kaluḡkáluḡ single loops made from dáḡaw-long strings of seed beads of one color, bunched into hanks by Christian middlemen for trade with, or sale to, the Hanunóo; the local Tagalog term is tuntún.
- kalusísi (Z) a very small hanging parakeet (*Loriculus philippensis mindorensis* Steere) having gray, black, red, and white plumage.
- kalútaḡ musical sticks, an instrument consisting of two foot-long sticks of dry balánti? wood. One stick, held loosely in the hand, is banged on the other, keeping up a two-beat rhythm while hiking; slight variation in tonal quality is produced by rotation of the less active stick. kalútaḡ is usually considered a woman's instrument.
- kalwá wait a moment! (< luwá, q.v.)
kalwá yí idem.
- kálway (A) don't! Cf. dáḡa. (< kalwá yí)
- kalyág [K] state of not being within the bounds of customary law; illegitimacy, as in ?anáḡ sa kalyág, q.v.
- kalyáman (A) to be known; known. (< ?)
- kalyáwan (Z) a very small bird.
- kalyawanún (B) a variety of betel-leaf plant and its leaves, considered the best of the various types known; the term also carries with it the idea of something which is hot, burning, or acrid. See kagasgás, kunúl, má?it, saḡílu.
- kám your (singular); the term is rarely used, even in ambáhaḡ. (= kánmu, q.v.)
- kama?ú?u back of the hand, as opposed to the palm. (< pa?ú?u, q.v.)
- kamag?ának (K) relative. (< ?anáḡ, q.v.)
- kamáḡu winding of a whipping cord around a toy top preparatory to spinning it. See pasíl (1). (< ?)
- kamagúḡ (B) a tree (*Diospyros discolor* Willd.?); the term is used to designate only young trees the wood of which is still light in color; for older trees or wood having a darker, seasoned color the term used is baluntínaw, q.v.
- kamam?án a small, loose, unslung container for areca nut chewing equipment and ingredients, such as a buyo box or small bay?úḡ, q.v. (< mamá, q.v.)
- kamanáwit (G) Kaminawit (Caminawit on some maps), the name of a district, a village (Christian), and a peninsula on the southwest coast of Mindoro; this area is known to the Hanunóo as a relatively ancient source of ?urúkay-type songs. Cf. ?íliḡ.

- kamánsi (B) a tree (*Artocarpus camansi* Blco.); also, its edible fruit.
- kámaᅇ (1) arm of the body, from the shoulder to the tips of the fingers, including the hand; in some contexts kámaᅇ is used to designate only the hand. Cf. takyáy (1), dalúkap (1), kamaʔúʔu.
- kámaᅇ (2) sleeve, as of a balukás, q.v.; a more common and somewhat more precise term for sleeve is takyáy (2), q.v. (< kámaᅇ (1), q.v.)
- kámaᅇ (3) that part of a stringed instrument, such as a gitgít, which includes the head, pegbox, and neck. (kámaᅇ (1), q.v.)
- kamáñi (B) a plant species (*Ocimum sanctum* Linn.); the leaves have some reportedly medicinal value; the roots are boiled in water to make a decoction for the cure of stomach pains; when dried, the herb itself is placed among clothes to scent them and is used in other ways as pamáñlu. Cf. ʔalbaháka. [L.E.]
- kamará (B) a white taro (gábi, q.v.).
- kamátiš (B, S, tamate) a naturalized form of semiwild tomato (*Lycopersicum esculentum* Miller) with small (1 - 1.5 cm. in diameter), round, smooth-skinned fruits.
- kamáy Kamáy, a masculine proper name.
- kamayá (B) a species of tree (family Ebenaceae).
- kamáyan elder member of a group, old man, usually with reference to a monkey.
- kamáysa (B) croton-oil plant (*Croton tiglium* Linn.); the fruits are mixed with wild yams (kurút) and chile peppers (ládaʔ) to make a substance used to stupefy fish.
- kambíᅇ (Z) goat; known, although rare, in southern Mindoro.
- kambubúyun (B) a species of tree.
- kámgan understanding, grasp, of a subject, idea, etc.
makamgánan be understood.
- kamí we (exclusive). Cf. kitá.
- kampána (S, campana 'bell') bells of all sizes except the very small type used for ornament; known to the Hanunóo only through contact with the Christians. Cf. gurugúruᅇ.
- kámpu (S, campo) encampment, camp, as of a military unit.
- kámu you (plural). Cf. káwu.
- kamúti (B, S, camote) generic term for sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas* [Linn.] Poir.); at least nine varieties are recognized by the Hanunóo.

- kamutihán a kaingin after clearing of the straw. (< kamúti, q.v.)
- kán (1) to, for, of, from, at the place of, etc.; used with names of persons; e.g., ?áti kán lúyun or ?áti sa kán lúyun 'there at Lúyon's (place).' See kána, si.
- kán (2) (A) to, toward, etc. (= the vernacular sa, q.v.) Cf. kán (1).
- kan?akán a man past the age of puberty but still single; usually in the sense of a young dandy, bachelor, or young man. (< ?aná? (2), q.v.)
- kána to, toward, etc. (plural of kán (1) or sa kán, q.v.); e.g., kána gawíd 'to, for, of, from, Gawíd and his companions, family,' 'for the Gawíds,' etc. Cf. si, kán (1).
- +kaná? putting something in place [?]. See pakaná?.
- kanabán (Ba, A) a type of tree.
- kanárum (B) a species of tree.
- kánaw (1) (A) light; rays of light, especially from the moon.
- kánaw (2) (A) a name applied to the moon, used either alone or in the expression si kánaw búlan, both being personifications. (< kánaw (1), q.v.)
- kanáway a strong northeast or north-northeast wind.
- kánda their, theirs; them, to them, by them, of them; e.g., kánda ?íbug 'their desire,' sa kánda tanantanán 'to all of them,' 'to them all.'
- kandís (B) a tree with reddish fruits (*Garcinia rubra* Merr.).
- kánda? Kánda', a masculine proper name.
- kandrás jingling noise, as of coins or other small metal objects. Cf. kandríng.
- kandríng jangle, tinkle, as of metal bracelets or anklets when one walks. Cf. kandrás.
- kangúya? (G) Kan-gúya', the name of a Hanunóo community in the Kagúray River drainage.
- kanháyan (G, A) Kanháyan, the name of an unidentified river.
- kánmi our, ours; us, to us, of us, by us (exclusive); e.g., sa kánmi 'to us,' 'for us,' etc. kánmi garamítun 'are-used by-us,' kánmi báya 'our enjoyment.' Cf. kánta.
- kánmu your, yours (singular); you, to you, by you, of you; e.g., kánmu ?índa 'this is yours,' kánmu (pag) baláy 'your house,' kán bilin sa kánmu 'my advice to you,' i.e., 'I am telling you.' Cf. kányu.

kánta our, ours; us, to us, of us, by us (inclusive); e.g., sa kánta 'to us,' 'for us,' sa kánta (pag) baláy 'in our house,' kánta garamítun 'are-used by-us.' Cf. kánmi, kántam.

kántá (S, cantar 'to sing') any song other than those (?ambáhan, ?urúkay) considered traditionally Hanunóo; singing. Cf. lalaylálay.
magkantá sing.

kantakánta lánj ours and only ours (inclusive); to, or among, ourselves only.
(< kánta and lámang, q.v.)

kántam our, ours (inclusive), etc.; in certain contexts kántam seems to have a slightly more plural emphasis than does the more frequently used term kánta, q.v.

kantápu whose? whose. Cf. sintápu.

kantúwal carrying pole; pingga. (< ⁺túwal, q.v.)

kanú (T, kanô < S, americano) an American.

kanugún what a pity! an expression of vain regret, somewhat more restricted to poetic use than sáyang, q.v.

kanúmay (B) a species of tree (possibly Diospyros maritima Blm.); the fruits are pounded and pulverized for use as a stupefier or poison for eels and shrimp. Cf. súrum, tawág.

kánya his, her, hers; him, to him, to her, of him, of her, by him, by her; e.g., sabihun sa kánya 'tell him, her,' literally: 'be-(it)-told to him, her,' kánya tunda 'that's his, hers,' kánya (pag) tugdá 'his, her, dibble (stick).' See káy.

kányu your, yours (plural); you, to you, by you, of you; e.g., sa kányu 'to you,' 'for you.' Cf. kánmu.

kanyún (S, cañon) cannon, field gun(s); known to very few Hanunóo except through conversations with Christian lowlanders.

káj (1) my; of me, by me; e.g., káj manúk 'my bird,' káj ?íbug 'my desire,' i.e., 'I wish'; apocopated form of kájku, q.v.

káj (2) when I . . . (used to introduce a narration); e.g., káj ?áti sa kagúray '(once) when I was on the Kagúray River' Cf. káj (1).

káj ?ísip perhaps, maybe; literally: 'my thought,' 'my thinking.'

káj?ud correct, just, right, true, real, exact; the term is considered somewhat literary; loan words such as hustú, q.v., are more commonly used in conversation.

kájay attracted, drawn to.
paájay attraction, inducement.

- káŋku my, mine; me, to me, of me, by me, for me; e.g., káŋku ?índa 'this is mine,' sabíhun nimú sa káŋku 'tell me!' literally: 'be-told by-you (singular) to me,' káŋku (pag) baláy 'my house.' See káŋ (1).
- kaŋkúŋ (B) aquatic morning-glory (*Ipomoea aquatica* Forsk.); the young leaves are cooked as vegetables.
- kapaládun luck, fortune, fate, destiny. (< pálad, q.v.)
- kapanláŋan (A) arrival (here, at this place). (< ⁺panláŋ, q.v.)
- kaparíhu (S, parejo 'equal') the same, the like; both; e.g., kaparíhu níkú 'like me,' 'as I am,' 'the same as I am'; the corresponding native term katúlád, q.v., is used less frequently. Cf. paríhu.
- kaphú cough.
- kápid [K] twin(s).
- kapinán (Z) clamlike shellfish (barnacles?) attached to rocks and said to have small vents on the sides.
- kapintiwán very end, extremity in space. (< ⁺píntiw, q.v.)
- kapirá when? when. (< pirá, q.v.)
- kapís (Z) a species of clam, averaging the size of one's hand.
- ⁺kapkáp type of cloud [?]. See paŋalapkáp.
- kapúg Kapóg, a feminine proper name.
- kapurú?an forest. (< púru?, q.v.)
- ⁺kapús end, last (in time). See kapúsan.
- kapúsan (K) youngest child, son or daughter. (< kapús, q.v.)
- kapusgán calf of the leg. (< púsug, q.v.)
- kapút beeswax from the lukútan bee; that which remains after extraction of honey from the comb by the process of mastication; it is applied to the tongue of a bamboo jew's-harp as a weight for increasing its vibration. Cf. táru.
- karabáw (Z) carabao, water buffalo (*Bubalus bubalus*).
- karakúdan coconut-meat scraper, grater. (= karukudán, q.v.) (< ⁺kúd, q.v.)
- karambíŋan (G) Karambíngan, the Hanunóo name for the small rock island just east of Pukánon Island on the southeast coast of Mindoro.
- karámnag evening or morning star.
- karamúmug (B) a species of tree; the bark is used as a substitute for areca nut. See balúkuk.

- karán?únun food, something to eat. (< ká?un, q.v.)
- karánas rustling of leaves while still attached to the branches of a tree.
- karánidu (Z, S, carnero) sheep (Ovis spp.); known though not raised by the Hanunóo.
- karanyán (B) a type of tree; the term is a free variant of karáñyan, q.v.
- karáñyan (B) a species of tree (Ouratea angustifolia [Vahl] Baill. [?]).
Cf. karanyán.
- karáp ticklishness. Cf. kitík.
makaráp ticklish.
- karápas (B) a species of tree.
- karapugrápug dark gray. (< +rápug, q.v.)
- kararáyu? distance, space, interval, between points, objects, etc.
(< ráyu?, q.v.)
- karasarín?an much laughing. (< sarí, q.v.)
- karasasá (Z) a very small bird with brown and white striped breast plumage.
- karasiyáw (Z) deer of the sambar group (Cervus unicolor?).
- karasyáw (Z) (= karasiyáw, q.v.)
- karatiñtíñ (Z) a very small woodpecker with light-colored, striped plumage.
- karáw?an middle; e.g., sa karáw?an 'in the middle (of)'; emphasizes a position in the center or middle of something. Cf. tuñá?, which stresses the idea of a half. (< +rá?aw, q.v.)
- karáw?an sírañ midday, middle of the day, noon.
- karáw?an yabí midnight.
- káray (A) death; e.g., hañgán káñ ?ikarayán 'until my death.'
- karbún (S, carbón) coal.
- karig?únan permanence, as of land tenure. (< rig?ún, q.v.)
- karigpiyán either of the two main (longer) sides of a four-sided, thatched, hipped roof. See baláy (1); cf. panúluñ.
- karís fallen, all dead (of leaves).
- karmín (S, Carmen) Karmén, a feminine proper name.
- karsáda (S, calzada 'roadway') road(s) constructed for four- or two-wheeled

- vehicles, especially of paved roads; seen only by those who have traveled to Bongabong or San Jose.
- karukudán coconut-meat scraper, grater. See karakúdan. (< ⁺kúd, q.v.)
- karumáta (B) a fragrant herb.
- karumatahán (B, A) a very fragrant herb. (< karumáta, q.v.)
- karumúy folded arms.
makarumúyan be with folded arms.
- karúy stiffening of warp threads for setting up a backstrap loom; the process of treating the threads with a rice or banana paste; also, the starchlike substance itself.
kinarúyan thread which has been so starched.
- karúykuy (B) a white-grained rice having dark, "black" husks.
- kás?a once (frequently used with nu); e.g., nu kás?a 'once.' (< ?usá, q.v.)
- kasába lawsuit, case or question before a court; instituting legal proceedings. (< ?)
- kasagságan harvest, especially the work involved at harvesttime.
(< ⁺sagság (2), q.v.)
- kasangákay (A) that which is wrapped around an object together with something.
- kasílay (B) a species of tree.
- kaskás strumming on a guitar, playing any stringed instrument by strumming; e.g., kaskasá 'play!' literally: 'be-strummed!' (a stringed instrument). Cf. kutipkutip.
- kasmúŋ (B) a blackish taro.
- kaspurú (S, fósforo) match(es), still rare among the Hanunóo.
- katíla? (T, kastilà < S, Castilla 'Castile') Spanish, the Spanish, a Spaniard.
- kasúy (1) (B) the cashew tree (*Anacardium occidentale* Linn.), bearing edible yellow fruits.
- kasúy (2) (B) a variety of taro (gábi, q.v.) by Hanunóo classification, "like kaládi?" (genus Araceae sp). Cf. kasúy (1).
- katá?u (1) knowledge of a fact; know something; e.g., ?úd wáya ?akú katá?u 'I still don't know (it).' (< ⁺tá?u, q.v.)
- katá?u (2) trust, custody; used mainly in the phrase káwu (yí) ti katá?u 'it's up to you.' Cf. katá?u (1).
- kata?uhán village mate, fellow tribesman, etc.; not to be confused with katawúhan, q.v. (< ⁺tá?u, q.v.)

katabwánan exhaustion, extinction; e.g., ?unmán máy katabwánan '(it) does not die out.' (< tábu, q.v.)

katadlúpan reason, reasoning. (< tādúlŭ (2), q.v.)

katágbu? a person met by another, especially if unintentionally. (< tágbu?, q.v.)

katagubli?án (A) return, returning. (< hublí?, q.v.)

katákin companion. (< tákin, q.v.)

katámbid hanging, hung; used as an attribute for words denoting objects hung from rafters of a house. (< támbid, q.v.)

katánda? know (a fact). Cf. katá?u. (< tandá?, q.v.)

katapúsan two or, more commonly, three parallel lines inscribed at right angles to the general direction of writing and placed at the end of an inscription after the last syllabic character. Cf. tab?ánan; see also súrat (1) and (2). (< tapús, q.v.)

katawánan change, modification; e.g., ?unmán may katawá nan 'unchanging.' (< táwan, q.v.)

katawúhan (K) relative(s), a general term, without reference to any particular relationship. (< táwu, q.v.)

káti? decoy wild cock.
pa?áti? idem.

katída like that, in that way, in that manner, referring to something which is not immediately available or which is taking place at some distance. Cf. katúnda, ka?índa. (< tída, q.v.)

katidamán however. (< tída, q.v.)

kátig outrigger.

katímbay (A) near. Cf. ?aráni. (< ⁺tímbay, q.v.)

katímun (B) a striped variety of the sweet melon (*Cucumis melo* Linn.).

katípan (B) a fishtail palm (probably *Caryota cumingii* Lodd.) with bipinnate leaves.

katmún (B) a fruit tree (*Dillenia* sp.) bearing round, semispiraled fruits.

kátna (A) truth.

katpúg opposite (in position), facing (something); e.g., sa katpúgan 'in a position opposite (to something),' 'on the opposite side,' 'in a position facing (something).'

kátri (S, catre 'small bedstead') raised bed; known to the Hanunóo only through visits to Christian villages.

- katsá (S, cachera 'coarse shagged cloth or baize') muslin (white, bleached or unbleached) or other coarse trade cloth used for men's and women's shirts when the supply of homespun cotton cloth is insufficient.
- katsubúḡ (B) a small eggplant-like flowering herb (*Datura metel* Linn.).
- katúlad like, similar, same; e.g., katúlad sa 'the same as,' 'just like,' etc. Cf. kaparíhu. (< túlad, q.v.)
- katúnda like that, in that way, in that manner, referring to something which is taking place in the immediate vicinity of the person being spoken to. Cf. katída, ka?índa. (< túnda, q.v.)
- katundamán however. Cf. katidamán. (< túnda, q.v.)
- katuḡá?an (one) half, a half. (< tuḡá?, q.v.)
- katúwaḡ carrying pole, pingga. Cf. kantúwal. (< ⁺túwaḡ, q.v.)
- katwáḡ (A) visible. Cf. makitán.
- káw?it picking (something) up with the toes of the foot, as a stick, etc.; e.g., kaw?itá 'pick it up with your foot!' literally: 'be-(it)-picked-up-by-the-foot.'
- káwa?, káwa a large cooking vessel or kettle, especially of trade origin.
- káwad wire; specifically, the short wire between a fishhook and the end of a fishline.
- kawákat (G) Kawákat, the name of a Hanunóo community in Bulalacao Municipality.
- kawáli? frying pan. Cf. káwa?, káwa.
- kawálwag (B) a white variety of yam (?úbi) with a reddish-colored skin.
- ⁺kawáras nonglutinous quality of some types of rice. See kinawáras.
- ⁺kawás falling over, as of water over a cliff or precipice. See kawásan.
- kawása?, kawása suffering, tolerance, endurance.
- kawaság (A) suffering, endurance, etc. (= kawása?, kawása, q.v.)
- kawásan waterfall. (< ⁺kawás, q.v.)
- ⁺kawát secrecy, stealth. See kawátan.
- kawátan (K) a distant concubine, one who is thus unknown to close relatives or to the real wife.
- kawáyan (B) a species of bamboo (*Bambusa spinosa* Roxb.). Note: This is not a generic term as it is in Tagalog and several other Philippine languages. Cf. tinikán.

káwiŋ a unit consisting of ten strands of thread; a classifier for enumerating such units. Cf. ?úgat.

kawĩŋ coition (canine), mating of dogs. Cf. kĩnud.
magkarawĩŋan mate freely (intensive), of dogs only.

káwit hook, in a general sense.
paŋáwit a hook, i.e., an implement.

+kawkáw bent? See barikawkáw.

káwu you (singular). Cf. ká, kámu.

káy his, her, its; by him, by her, by it, of him, of her, of it; also, very often by extension, their, of them, by them; e.g., káy kadaká 'his, her, its, size, bigness'; 'how big!' káy baláy 'his, her, its, house,' káy binuwát (niyá) 'he did (it),' literally: 'by-him was-(it)-done (by-him),' káy ?irũŋ káy ka?ába 'how very long his nose is!' literally: 'his nose its length!' (= shortened form of the attributive kánya, q.v.) Cf. kandá, kanyá, niyá.

káy?a? shame; shyness, timidity.
makáy?a? shy, bashful, timid.

+káyab fanning motion. See paŋáyab.

káyad be good! be (act) well! (< +áyad, q.v.)

kayáŋ (Z) intestinal roundworm (Ascaris).

káyas rattan strips which have been split and shaved to an even thickness for use in plaiting, lashing, tying, or lacing.

kayasáw any of the common (thatch) rafters of small bamboo poles placed at about span intervals. See baláy (1).

káyaw (A) rays of the sun.

kayawán (A) sun. Cf. ?fĩt. (< káyaw, q.v.)

káybi an indefinite period of time long past, long ago, originally; e.g., ?unmán parĩhu sa káybi 'not like it used to be.'

káy dimán ?ápu he himself, she herself; in some contexts, his spouse, her spouse.

kayĩg scratching of the ground, as by chickens.
magkayĩg to scratch the ground in such a manner.

káyu wood; tree. Cf. pũ?un káyu.

kayukáyu (B) a variety of cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz), comparatively bitter, white inside, with brown skin. Cf. balĩŋhuy. (< káyu, q.v.)

kayúmad (Z) young head louse (lice). Cf. kúto.

- kayú mpi? "carabao squat," posture assumed when the legs are tucked under the body in the same direction, as to the left rear. (< ⁺kúmpi?, q.v.)
- kayupkúp stuck fast, as vines clinging to a tree. (< ⁺kupkúp, q.v.)
- kayupús a type of tropical skin ulcer or abscess. (< ⁺kupús, q.v.)
- kaywán (A) wood. (< káyu, q.v.)
- ki (A) a connective similar to the vernacular pag, q.v.; e.g., kán ki dapdáp 'my dapdáp (tree).'
- ki?apu?apwán (A) master, owner. (< ?ápu, q.v.)
- kibánj (B) a species of tree (Tristira triptera [Blco.] Radlk.)?
- kibaságan (A) breaking up into small pieces (of some object). (< básag, q.v.)
- +kibkíb coconut meat. See kalibkíb.
- kíbul callosity.
- kíbut protrusion of the lips as a means of indicating direction or location of something; done in place of pointing with the finger.
- kidís shaving of the eyebrows, done with a knife of the siyáw type.
kidsún eyebrow(s).
kidsún be shaved, referring only to the eyebrows.
- kidkíd land which has been completely cleared "to the last blade of grass."
- kidsún eyebrow(s). (< kidís, q.v.)
- +kíkaw stirring motion. See kuyíkaw.
- kilála knowing (someone), being acquainted with (someone); acquaintanceship.
kakilála acquaintance.
magkakilála be acquainted (used mostly in the passive); e.g.,
magkakilála dí? níkú 'I know (him) too,' literally: 'becomes-known also by-me.'
- kílat lightning.
- kílaw cleaning and preparation of tomatoes for eating.
- kiláw (Z, A) the kalyáwan bird; said to be a Buíd term.
- +kíli See kilikíli.
- kilikíli armpit.
- kilíj (B) a tall, smooth bamboo (Bambusa vulgaris Schrad.); known as taywanak to the local Tagalog lowlanders.
- +kílij listening. See pakilíjan.

kilíḡnan (B, A) a type of bamboo; the colloquial term is kilíḡ (1), q.v.

kímáy numbness; cramp; e.g., naḡímáy káy kapusḡán 'he had a cramp in the calf of his leg.'

+kímud basal extremity? See kimudkímud.

kimudkímud coccyx.

kinabaláw (A) cut, chopped out, as a notch.

kinabán (1) small, narrow, body-encircling, woven nito or nito-and-rattan decorative bands, worn about the waist by women and usually slung across the shoulders and under the opposite arms by men. (possibly < kabán (1), q.v.)

kinabán (2) a thinner, finer type of bamboo (kawáyan type) jew's-harp than the plainer súbiḡ, q.v.; also distinguished by its longer tongue. (possibly < kabán (1), q.v.)

kinakáw (B) a species of squash similar in shape (long) to cacao. (< kakáw, q.v.)

kinamaḡ?íru? a design used in overlay work in nito and dyed rattan on bay?úḡ baskets. (< kamaḡ + ?íru?, q.v.)

kinámḡan (A) catch; that which has been caught, as game; hence, food; the colloquial Hanunóo term is karan?únun, q.v. (< kámḡan, q.v.)

kinawáras nonglutinous rice. Cf. mapúta?. (< +kawáras, q.v.)

kinawáyan (B) an upland rice with very long white grains (inside). (< kawáyan, q.v.)

+kiní? pulse, as of heart beat; quivering of muscles, etc. See magkinkiní? (1) and (2).

kinkiní? (1) beating of the heart, pulse. (< +kiní?, q.v.)
magkinkiní? beat, will beat, referring to the heart.

kinkiní? (2) rapid flexing, quivering of muscles (involuntary); this is believed to be a sign of an approaching visitor.

kínta? (B, S, tinta 'ink') a "black" variety of sweet potato the skin and vine of which are also very dark.

kíntab shine, sparkle, glistening.
magkíntab shine, will shine.

kínud coition, especially with reference to human sexual intercourse.
Cf. kawíḡ.
magkinúd have sexual intercourse.
kumínud have sexual intercourse (with someone).

kinuníhu (S, conejo 'rabbit') the carved animal-like head at the top of a bolo handle.

- kinúruḡ curled, as of hair. (< kúruḡ, q.v.)
- kinurút (B) a sweet, fragrant banana (*Musa sapientum* Linn. var.), much like murádu, only not reddish in color; the plant is very tall, sometimes growing above even the sab-á plants. (< kurút, q.v.)
- kinútu (B) a variety of rice having a reddish kernel and a black husk, a comparatively short stem, but large grains. (< kútu, q.v.)
- +kĩnyaw a quiet, solitary, or enclosed location [?]. See kinyawkĩnyaw.
- kinyawkĩnyaw a closed place, sheltered spot. (< +kĩnyaw, q.v.)
- kiḡkĩḡ hopping on one leg.
- kipawaʔán (A) a palm; a grove of palms. (< páwaʔ, q.v.)
- kĩpay stroke (in swimming), a general term.
- kipíd knock-kneed.
- kĩrʔum (A) fear, worry; worry, will worry, e.g., dáḡ kĩrʔum 'don't worry!'
- kisʔáb a while ago, but not more than twenty-four hours past; e.g., kisʔáb súrip 'this morning,' kisʔáb yabí 'last night.'
- +kĩsi a sharp-pointed tool. See paḡísi.
- +kit abstract of see; sight.
makakĩt see.
makitán be seen.
- kitá we (inclusive). Cf. kitám, kamí.
- kitám (A) we (inclusive). Cf. kitá.
- kitík tickling (of someone).
magkitík tickle, will tickle (someone).
- kĩwʔaḡ limp; also, a person with a limp.
- kĩwaw the rapid, tingling numbness experienced when the elbow joint is hit in a certain way; by extension, the term may refer to a twisted or crooked arm; e.g., kiniwáwan ʔakú 'I hurt my funnybone.'
- kiwĩt glance, look.
magkiwĩt glance, will glance (at something).
- kubáw Kubáw, a masculine proper name.
- kubí (B) a species of tree (*Artocarpus* sp.); the bark is used as a substitute for the areca nut. See also balúkuk.
- kubkúb halo of the moon.

- kublá Kublá, a personal name, probably feminine.
- +kubút gritting of the teeth [?]. See paṅkubút.
- +kúd scraping of coconut meat from a coconut shell. See karakúdan, karukudán.
- kudális S, corales 'string of corals') red, vermilion, as of certain European trade beads (3 mm. in diameter).
- kudáy (Z) a crab similar to ?alimánu, q.v., but smaller.
- kudaykúday (B) a type of vine.
- kudlúp a bamboo zither. See paṅaskás, sákal, bakyáṅ.
- kudúp Kudóng, a masculine proper name.
- +kudús (S, cruz) cross. See +kurús, pakudús.
- kudyapí? a six-stringed guitar; the term is nearly obsolete. Cf. gitára.
- kúga? strangling, choking, with the hands.
- kugán scab.
- +kughún separation. See kughúnan.
- kughúnan lease stick, part of a backstrap loom [?]. (< +kughún, q.v.)
- kugíta, kugitá? (Z) octopus.
- kúgun (B) cogon grass (*Imperata cylindrica* [Linn.] Beauv.). See also pádaṅ.
- kúha getting, taking, removing (something); a term used in very few contexts; the more common term is bú?ul (1), q.v.
kuhánan acquisition.
- +kúku a coil. See barikúku.
- kukú nail(s) of the body; claw(s).
- kukút broken-off lump (crumb) of hard salt. (?asín bilúg, q.v.).
- kukutkúkut adam's apple. (< kukót, q.v.)
- kúla (S, cola) glue, paste, made of tree sap.
- kulambú? mosquito net; an exceedingly rare possession among the Hanunóo, but known through contact with Christians in lowland villages.
- kulambútan (Z) squid.
- kulbukulbú(A) brownish, referring to dogs.

- +kulhúd jumping up and over (something). See kulhúdan.
- kulhúdan standing or sitting high jump, practiced by the men, always done sideways. (< +kulhúd, q.v.)
- kulflis (B) a species of tree (possibly *Bulbostylis barbata* [Rottb.] Kunth).
- kulŋkaŋ (A) long-kneed, referring to crickets; thought to be a Buŋd word.
- kúlit a short line (|) or angle (>) added to a character in the Hanunóo syllabary to change the vowel quality from a to i (if to the left) or u (if to the right); e.g., (>) na, (> , >) nu.
- kuliyát (B) a vine (*Gnetum indicum* [Lour.] Merr.) which contains potable water and supplies edible nuts. (= kulyát)
- kulkúlu boiling, seething, as of water; boil. (< +kúlu, q.v.)
- kúlpit (Z) a cicada found in the forest; cicadas are believed to answer a knock or tap on a piece of wood.
- +kúlu boiling. See kulkúlu.
- kulyát (B) a vine. (= kuliyát, q.v.)
- kumáywan (A) wood; tree. (< kaywán, q.v.)
- kumbád tinder.
- kúmit nudging a person with a finger to call his attention to something.
- kúmikum bud of either a flower or a leaf.
- +kúmpi? a type of squatting. See kayúmpi?.
- kúmpis six (6), a nonsense numeral used only in a children's counting game (?usakán, q.v.).
- kúmun (A) like that; especially common in the negative; e.g., pá di? kúmun or ?unmán kúmun 'not like that,' 'don't (be, do it) that way!'; the colloquial term is katúnda, q.v.
- kumús feeling, massaging of the breasts.
- kumustá (S ¿ cómo está?) how do you do? how are you?; a greeting now very common among the Bisayan and Tagalog lowlanders, less so among the Hanunóo.
- kúmut sheet or blanket of thick native homespun cotton. Cf. baláŋkit.
- +kún saying, telling, etc. Cf. kúnu, +kúnu?.
magkún to say, to tell.
- kun?áy (A) like this, in this manner; the colloquial term is ka?índa, q.v.
Cf. kúmun, kunmán.

kúnay tremble. [F.G.]

+kunáynay flowing. See kunaynaykunáynay.

kunaynaykunáynay continuous flowing. (< +kunáynay, q.v.)

kundíman (T) red trade cloth.

kundúy (B) a cucumber (*Cucumis* sp.) with a very white interior.

kunmán (A) like that, in that manner; the colloquial term is katúnda, q.v.
Cf. kúmun, kun?áy.

kúntay (A) it is said, they say (a quotative particle); the colloquial term is kúnu, q.v.

kúnu it is said, they say (the common quotative); e.g., ?unmán kúnu mayád ?índa 'it is said that this one is no good.' Cf. +kúnu?, +kún.

+kúnu? (A) saying, telling; e.g., magkunkúnu? 'speaks'; poetic or literary form of +kún, q.v. See also magkúnku; cf. kúnu.

kunúl (B) a type of betel plant and its leaves. Cf. litlít.

kúnut flexibility, pliability.
makúnut flexible, pliable.

kunɔ (A) if, whether; when; a rarely used term, even in ambáhan; the colloquial term is nu, q.v.

+kunɔkúnɔ convergence, narrowing to a point, etc. See salikunɔkúnɔ.

kúpa touching, feeling, as of objects, people, etc.

kúpaɔ (B) a large tree (*Parkia javanica* [Lam.] Merr.).

+kupkúp adhering, sticking, clinging quality. See kayupkúp.

+kupús shriveled, decayed, shrunken, contracted quality. See kayupús.

kúra an imitative word describing the shouting of monkeys.

kúraɔ lacking, insufficient, incomplete; shortage, lack, deficiency.

kúri? (1) difficulty, hardship, as of a task or problem.
makúri? difficult, hard, not easy.

kúri? (2) poverty, destitution. Cf. kúri? (1).
makúri? poor, indigent, poverty stricken.

kuríd rubbing, scraping, as in the removal of hair from a pig before barbecuing; e.g., kuridí 'scrape (this one),' literally: 'be-scraped!'

+kurítus whirl, twirl.
magkurituskurítus whirl and twirl, as is said of a spindle when a woman is spinning cotton yarn.

- kurukurú (1) (Z, A) a species of bird; known colloquially as kurukúru, q.v.
- kurukurú (2) (G, A) Kurkuró, the name of an unidentified river.
- kurukúru (Z) a small bird, a type of pigeon (*Ptilinopus* sp.) having iridescent body plumage, a white-tipped tail, and red legs; its call is a rising suwí.
- kurún (Hi, kóron) an earthenware pot. (= ?áŋlit, q.v.)
- kúruŋ curl, ringlet of hair. Cf. ?ariŋkutúr.
 kuruŋkúruŋ curled hair, as of Christian women with permanent waves.
- kúrúrúrúrúrú a high-pitched monotone call to chickens, trilled in rapid succession.
- +kurús (S, cruz) cross. (= +kudús, q.v.)
- kurút (B) the wild yam nami (*Dioscorea hispida* Dennst.), edible but poisonous if not properly leached.
- kúsi the act of making a small opening in a leaf-wrapped bundle in order to note its contents; e.g., pinapáksi ti lábuŋ 'the leaf was opened' (in this manner).
- kustál (S, costal) a large sack or bag. Cf. sáku.
- kúsug (1) vein, artery; any large, deep blood vessel. Cf. ?ugat?úgat.
- kúsug (2) ligament, tendon. Cf. kúsug (1).
- kusúg strength, etc. (= bisúg, q.v.)
- kusugán that which has many veins, many-veined, as of butterflies, etc. (< kúsug (1), q.v.)
- kusúl (B, R) a medicinal herb (*Kaempferia galanga* Linn.), one of the most important known to the Hanunóo; the dried underground stem is used in making decoctions for stomach-ache and many other internal disorders. Two varieties are recognized and named by the Hanunóo: a long-leaved variety (tagábas, q.v.) and a short-leaved variety (malíduŋ, q.v.).
- kúta cement, cement work, pavement; walls and houses made in part or wholly of cement or mortar; e.g., pasáy kinúta káy maŋá tuláy 'all their bridges are of cement construction.'
- kútay a line of balingway (?inwág) vine on which tobacco leaves are strung to dry (indoors).
 ?ikútay be strung up to dry, referring to tobacco leaves, as described above.
- kúti? (Z) cat (*Felis domestica*).
- kutiŋkutíŋ picking at a guitar; playing any stringed instrument by plucking the strings with the fingers. Cf. kaskás.

- kútkut a hole in the ground. Cf. súlat, buslút.
magkutkút dig (a hole).
- kutsára (S, cuchara) spoon, referring to a tablespoon of metal; known but rare among the Hanunóo.
- kútu (Z) hair or head louse (lice).
- kútub desires, plans, designs, which are thought out but not discussed.
- +kutúr curl of hair. See ?ariŋkutúr.
- kuwá what do you call it? what's his name? etc., an expression of indefiniteness. (= kwá, q.v.)
- kuwáhaw (Z) a small bird, black in color; its call consists of a series of continuously rising "dips."
- kuwáku (T, kuwako) a smoking pipe; very rare among the Hanunóo. (< ?)
- kuwárta (T, kuwaltá < S, cuarta, cuartos) money, paper or coinage.
- +kuwát power, force [?]. See baliŋkuwát.
- kuwíba (S, cueva) cave. (= lúkib, q.v.) Cf. kúyba.
- kúyas (Z) a very large bird, black in color, with long legs and virtually no tail.
- kuyaskuyás (Z, A) a bird; the corresponding colloquial form is kúyas, q.v.
- kuyatípan (B, A) a fishtail palm (Caryota sp.); known colloquially as katípan, q.v.
kuyatipkuyatípan idem (diminutive).
- kúyba (S, cueva) cave. (= lúkib, q.v.) Cf. kuwíba.
- kuyíkaw stirring of a liquid with the hand; e.g., kuyikáwa 'stir (it) with (your) hand!' (< +kíkaw, q.v.)
- kúyug going together (with someone), accompanying (someone); accompaniment, companionship.
kumúyug go with, accompany (someone).
- kúyug buzzing, with reference to bees.
maŋúyug buzz, will buzz, referring to bees.
- kwá a shortened and more commonly heard form of kuwá, q.v.
- kwáhaw (Z) a bird. (= kuwáhaw, q.v.)
- kwáku (T) smoking pipe; more common pronunciation of kuwáku, q.v.

- lá?ad any brook or stream which may run dry in the dry season; a dry stream bed, arroyo, so formed.
- +lá?an trap, surround [?]. See palá?an.
- lá?un large, great, big; largeness; e.g., lá?un págka manúk 'large bird,' 'large eagle.'
 lala?ún large, great, big (plural).
 lumá?un grow up, increase in height or in size; get or become large.
- labág (A) house. Cf. baláy (1).
 labágan idem.
- laban going against or counter to, fighting or fighting against (someone or something).
 lumában go against, fight (someone or something).
- labánj (R) a class of evil forest spirits of which there are at least eight types; these forest people, táwu sa tálun, are visible only to seers; labánj are believed to be an important cause of sickness, strange maladies of all sorts, accidents, etc.; they live on human flesh. Cf. kalág (1).
- labánj ?ídu? (R) an evil forest spirit appearing in the form of a dog.
 (< ?ídu?, q.v.)
- labánj bábuy (R) an evil forest spirit appearing in the form of a pig.
 (< bábuy, q.v.)
- labánj bu?áya (R) an evil forest spirit appearing in the form of a crocodile.
 (< bu?áya, q.v.)
- labánj damú?uŋ (R) one of the two pīntas, the worst of the labánj type of forest spirits, appearing in the form of a Christian. (< damú?uŋ, q.v.)
- labánj kutí? (R) an evil forest spirit appearing in the form of a cat.
 (< kutí?, q.v.)
- labánj lumalákaw (R) noose-puller, one of the two pīntas, the worst of the labánj type of forest spirits, appearing always with an invisible noose with which victims are gradually strangled. See labánj damú?uŋ; cf. lakáw.
- labánj manúk (R) an evil forest spirit appearing in the form of a long-haired pagan mountaineer. Cf. labánj damú?uŋ. (< manyán, q.v.)
- labása (B, S, calabaza 'calabash') squash, a generic term (*Curcubita* spp.).
- +lábaw quality of being higher, above, exceeding, over, or longer than (something else). See ?inalábaw, manlalábaw.
- lábay (1) shoulder.
- lábay (2) a type of yarn or thread. See búnaŋ.
- labáyaw (B) a type of vine (*Melochia umbellata* [Houtt.] Stapf).

- labaylábay slung across chest and shoulders, as a heavy pack. (< lábay (1), q.v.)
- lábgb yawn; sigh.
manlábgb yawn; sigh.
- +lábi excessiveness. See palabilabihun; cf. lábis.
- lábis an excessive amount; more, excessive, surpassing; e.g., lábis, ?índa sa ka?ilájan nimí 'this is more than we need.'
- lábnav (G) Lábnav, the name of a stream that is south of the Wawán River.
- lábni seizing, pulling away (of something) quickly, as of a mischievous child by his parents.
- labníg (B) a term referring only to the half-grown state of a rattan widely known as palasan (*Calamus maximus* Blco.). Cf. parásan, tíkul.
- labsík a small vertical spring snare for rats and monkeys.
- labtúg flatulence, gas pains.
- labtúg bracing of a bow. Cf. lúpit.
- labtújan loop at the upper end of a bowstring. (< labtúg, q.v.)
- lábug rice gruel.
- lábuq leaf.
- lábut perpetrator, doer, especially of a nefarious deed; the one to blame; e.g., ?unmán ?akú lábut 'I'm not to blame.'
- lábuy covered with fat or some sticky substance, as one's hands or lips and face when eating fat or honey; e.g., nalábuy kánmu bibíg 'your mouth has become greasy.'
- labúyu? rooster, cock. Cf. ?iná?an.
- láda? (1) (B) chili peppers (*Capsicum* spp.).
- láda? (2) Láda', a masculine personal name.
- ladlád unrolling of sleeping mats or similar matlike objects; e.g., nagladlád yí '(someone) has already unrolled the sleeping mats.'
- ládu? (Z) a small ground bird with greenish plumage; it resembles the kurukúru in many respects, but not in habitat.
- ladú? (A) meat; genitals.
- ladu?ládu? (A) ambáhan form of ládu?, q.v.
- lagaklágak (B) a species of grass (family Gramineae). [L.E.]

lagári? (T) saw; this tool is known from Christian traders, but is not used by the Hanunóo. Cf. sirútsu.

+lagát an indefinite unit of time.
malagát frequent; frequently; always.
lagatlagát after a while.

lagatlagát in just a little while, by and by; of shorter duration than sáb, q.v.
(< +lagát, q.v.)

lagaylágay (A) gradually; the colloquial term is lagatlagát, q.v.

lagáylay (B) a creeping beach vine (*Ipomoea pes-caprae* [Linn.] Roth). [L.E.]

lagbán a term denoting either of two kinds (an upper and a lower type) of horizontal beams essential in the construction of the framework of a Hanunóo house; distinguished primarily by their horizontal, basal position in respect to roof and walling, respectively, their number (four of each kind), and the fact that they are never fastened directly to the corner posts. An upper lagbán is one of four eave poles or eave purlins, usually of bamboo, lashed to the base of the principal rafters, and into which fit the lower ends of the common (thatch) rafters. A lower lagbán is one of four bamboo base poles of the side walling, into which the wall studs are set, and which are lashed to joists and to end floor beams (*hurús*, q.v.), not to corner posts. See *baláy* (1).

lágbuq sound made by a stone falling into water or by the splash of water.

lágbus (A) sprout, growing tip. Cf. *súput*.
lumágbus grow (up), sprout.

lagbúsan (A) young people, those who are still in the process of growing up.
(< lágbus, q.v.)

lagdán (A) situation, position, status, especially with reference to personal affairs.

lagíkway (B) a planted, cultivated bush or small tree; the leaves and shoots are cooked and eaten as vegetables.

lágis (B) a species of tree (*Ficus* sp.); the roots are boiled to make a concoction which is drunk for stomach-ache; the rough leaves are used as sandpaper to polish utensils and furniture. [L.E.]

lagislágis (B) a species of tree. See *lágis*.

lagíw running.
malagíw run, will run.

lagnás (1) flow, flowing, as of a river or stream.
nanlagnás flowed.

lagnás (2) (G) Lagnás, the name of a Hanunóo community; also, a river having its source near this community.

- lagpák fall, falling; e.g., báraŋ káwu malagpák 'you may fall (if you don't watch out).'
 magkalagpák fall down.
 malagpák fall.
- lágtaŋ (B) a type of vine (*Anamirta cocculus* Linn.); the fruit is known as bayatí, q.v.
- lagtí, lágti (1) whiteness; lightness, in skin color, hair color, etc.
 malagtí white.
- lagtí (2) Lagtí, a feminine personal name. [E.R.]
- lagtúm Lagtóm, a masculine personal name.
- lágu? (B) a large tree.
- lagwás (S, enaguas, naguas 'petticoat') full-length, one-piece frock or dress for women; not currently worn by Hanunóo women (see ramít, lámbug), but recognized on Christian women.
- lágwin (A) distance. Cf. ?aráyu?.
 malagwín far, distant.
- láhúb heating of leaves, especially banana leaves, over a fire to make them pliant.
- lahúb (B) a short, dark-colored eggplant. See talúp.
- lákəŋ taking a long step, as when walking over a fallen tree or a rock in a trail; a pace.
 lumákəŋ take such steps, step over something in this fashion.
- lakatán (B) a tasty variety of eating banana (*Musa sapientum* lacatan [Blco.] Teodoro).
- lakáw walk, hike; walking, moving on; in vogue, current (among); circulation; e.g., lakáw yí 'let's go,' 'let's take off!' nalakáw nitá 'we walked there,' literally: '(it, a place) was-unintentionally-visited-on-foot by-us.'
 lumakáw walk, will walk.
- lakáwan a walking place; stairs, a staircase, as opposed to a ladder.
 (< lakáw, q.v.)
- lákay mixed; mixture.
 lakaylákay mixed.
- lakdáw going over, skipping over, as of fiber strands or splints in basketry weaving. Cf. súluy.
- +láki masculinity, quality of being male. See lakí, lálaki.
- lakí (1) (K) grandfather (in both nominative and vocative). Cf. lakí (2) and (3).

- lakí (2) (K) grandchild of either sex, i.e., grandson or granddaughter (in both nominative and vocative) if the speaker is the grandmother. Cf. ?idú (2); lakí (1) and (3).
- lakí (3) (K) ancestor, male ancestor; in a general sense, any direct, distant male progenitor, as a great-great-grandmother; theoretically, the term may also be used reciprocally. Cf. lakí (1) and (2); ?umpút (1) and (2).
- laklák (Z) a sea snail with a long, laterally coiled shell.
- lakpáti (A) if perchance [?].
- laksá? ten thousand, 10,000 as a unit; e.g., duwá ka laksá? 'twenty thousand,' ?usá ka laksá? 'ten thousand,' i.e., 'one unit of 10,000.'
- láktud short cut, as between two trails.
- lakwáy trailing, terrestrial part of a vine, as opposed to the ascending, climbing part.
- lakwí removal from the fire of something being cooked on it; e.g., lakwíha 'remove (it) from the fire,' literally: 'be-(it)-removed!'
- lalá Lalá, a masculine personal name.
- lala?ún large, great, big (plural). (< lá?un, q.v.)
- laláki man, boy, male. (< ⁺láki, q.v.)
- lalawán (A) only one (left), as a length of bamboo.
- lalayláláy the sound of lowland Christian singing (imitative). Cf. English "tralalalala."
maglalayláláy sing in such a manner, in contrast to the Hanunóo type of chanting.
- lálu more (intensive); e.g., lálu mayámu 'more' (in amount or quantity).
- láma? bleaching and drying of scented herbs to make pamánlu, q.v.
lamá?un be bleached and dried.
- lámak setting out of food for a meal.
maglámak set out food for a meal.
- lámaŋ only; but. See lán.
- lamáy forest fire, an uncontrollable kaingin fire which goes beyond proposed limits of the upland field to be cleared.
- lambáyug instability, weakness, shakiness.
malambáyug shaky, etc.
- lambíyug (Z) a very small black fish.

- lámbug (1) woman's waist or blouse; a seven-piece, closed-seamed (cf. balukás), slipover, homespun cotton garment with a flare bottom.
- +lámbug (2) shade, darkening, etc. See malámbug.
- lámig a low table, bench, or platform, usually of bamboo slats.
- lamísa (S, la mesa 'the table') a raised table of the usual four-legged wooden type found in Christian Filipino homes; seen but not used by the Hanunóo.
- lampítaw sling for hurling stones; two types are known, a fiber-strip hand sling and a split-stick sling.
- lána oil, especially coconut oil, used occasionally for the hair.
- lánat flabby, as of overripe fruits.
- lánay clear pitch (sáluḡ, q.v.); used as a medicament to apply to the skin of those suffering from ringworm.
- landáway Landáway, a personal name, probably masculine.
- lánduy (A) carrying, resonance, of a sound or voice.
maglánduy carry, resound.
- lánit pulling abruptly, jerking of persons or objects. Cf. galbút, pu?il.
- lántaḡ (A) duration of time.
lantaḡán a long time.
- +lantáy privy? See lantáyan.
- lantáyan toilet, privy, latrine, consisting basically of a raised, horizontal crossbar on which an individual squats; not of universal use among the Hanunóo nor used at all by the surrounding Christians.
- lantúy nose flute; according to one informant, "a Christian name for a nose flute." At present nose flutes are not used by the Hanunóo.
- lanút wearing away of a rope, as by constant use and friction.
- lanútan (B) a species of tree (*Alphonsea arborea* [Blco.] Merr.).
- lanyúḡ extremely high, referring to elevation.
- láḡ only; but; derived by syncope from lámag, q.v.
- láḡ?at (B) a species of tree.
- laḡá? (B) a species of tree.
- láḡaw (Z) common housefly.
- laḡbá? luxuriant growth, especially of plants.
malaḡbá? luxuriant, verdant.

- lájbid strand, (so many)-ply, referring to bast fibers in a twisted rope; a unit classifier for such strands.
- lájbu (A) bachelor, young man; the colloquial form is kan?akán, q.v.
- lajgám a millipede (class Diplopoda) with round, smooth segments, a large body, and feet which do not extend at the sides (1.5 cm. x 15± cm.). The repugnatorial gland secretion (tír?is, q.v.), known incorrectly though commonly as "urine," can be projected with considerable accuracy into the eye of a person who happens to step on a millipede; this causes excruciating pain, and, according to folk belief, probable blindness.
- lajgánan (A) traveling by, traveling through; passing over, passing through, passing by (on foot, in time, etc.).
malajgá?nan? be gone over, be visited, be passed by.
- +lajgáñ shaft. See lajgáñan.
- lajgáñan shaft of a spear. (< +lajgáñ, q.v.)
- lajgaw vinegar.
- lajñi? (B) a species of vine (probably *Tetrastigma everettii* Merr.). [L.E.]
- lájit sky, heavens.
- lajká? (B) jack fruit (*Artocarpus heterophylla* Lam.), the tree and its fruit.
- lajtút repulsive odor of long-standing water and the like.
- lájú dizziness; drunkenness.
lajú dizzy; drunk.
- lajúy swimming.
lumajúy swim, will swim.
- lajúy ?ámu? crawl stroke used in swimming, literally: 'monkey stroke.'
- lajúyan surface swimming as a sport. (< lajúy, q.v.)
- lap?út (B) a type of vine.
- lápa? butchering, chopping, splitting up (of something).
lapá?un be cut up, be butchered.
- lápad (1) smoothness, evenness.
lapádun be smoothed out.
- lápad (2) broadness, wideness, width, breadth, as of a field.
- lapád widest type of woven binding ring (bañkás (1), q.v.), usually made of split rattan; used commonly for binding and decoration on knife hilts, bows, etc.
- lápaw excessive depth. In an agricultural sense, this means excessive

cultivation; e.g., nalpawán 'barren land.' In space alone, lápaw denotes depth exceeding that of a named unit; e.g., lápaw táwu 'a certain depth exceeding the height of one man (by one span).'

lápaw táwu a unit of depth measurement, equal to the height of a man plus one dáṅaw (span between extended thumb and middle finger). See lápaw.

lapi?án (Z) an edible ground snail (biyúku, q.v.) with a yellowish shell; eaten by the Buíd but not by the Hanunóo.

lapíga? athlete's foot.

lapínig (B) a species of tree (probably *Eugenia xanthophylla* C. B. Rob.).

lapság baby, infant.

+lápsi gray color. See lapsilápsi.

lapsilápsi light gray. (< +lápsi, q.v.)

lápús going over and beyond.

lápwas overflowing of liquids.

lapwásan (Z) an edible land snail (biyúku, q.v.) with a large shell; eaten only by the Buíd.

+lárga (S, largar 'to leave') departure, going away, leaving.
lumárga leave, go away.

lása taste.

+lasá? muck, mud [?]. See lasá?an.

lasá?an marsh, swamp. (< +lasá?, q.v.)

lasgás removal of outer skin, as from one's leg when accidentally scraped against a log.

lási gums (of the mouth).

lásik sudden flying off of splinters and the like.

lásun poison, but no venom or arrow poison (dálit, q.v.).

latá? withering of plants; e.g., nalatá? 'withered.'

látag scattering, spreading out.
?ilátag be scattered.

látí? new (moon) until full.

latí? Latí', a feminine personal name.

- latú? scar.
latu?latu?ún all covered with scars.
- latúy (1) raw, uncooked; e.g., latúy wáya 'raw.'
- latúy (2) green or bluish green color.
malatúy green or bluish green.
- law?íd a type of wrestling. See law?ídan.
- law?ídan shin wrestling, a pastime of the men; similar to bi?ídan of the Iráya. (< law?íd, q.v.)
- láwa (Z) a generic term for spiders, very few of which are given specific names.
- láwa? (A) along, continuously, etc.
- lawá?an (1) (B) a species of tree (family Dipterocarpaceae).
- lawá?an (2) (B) a tobacco plant having long leaves, the least valued of four types raised by the Hanunóo.
- lawá?an (3) Lawáan, a masculine personal name.
- lawaláwa simple string figures, or cat's cradles, made with strings of seed beads. (< láwa, q.v.)
- láwas internode, as a bamboo cylinder or strip, including at least one node as well as the section between two joints. Cf. lawás.
- lawás internode, as a bamboo cylinder or strip, but not including any nodes or joints. Cf. láwas.
- laway saliva (while in the mouth). Cf. búga.
- lawhut Láhhot, a masculine personal name.
- lawí tail feather(s); specifically, those of the wild jungle fowl; frequently bound together and used as plume decorations stuck in men's arm bands.
- lawíg long time.
- ⁺lawís straightness, as of roads, trees, etc., referring to stationary objects but not to posture. See maláwis.
- lawlaw loosening, as of a rope.
maglawlaw loosen (something).
- lawúd lowlands, coastal regions; down below, as opposed to up in the mountains; e.g., gīnan sa lawúd 'comes from the seacoast (down there).'
- Cf. lawúd.
- lawúd sea, mid-sea, high seas. Cf. lawúd.

- láuwy beyond.
lumáuwy go past, go beyond, go over and beyond, as of sound,
light, material objects, or persons.
- láuyan (A) going past, going by, going beyond, going through (something),
with no apparent difficulty, as the wind through a poorly constructed
wall; by extension, passing by and failing to notice (something).
pagláuyan be passed by in such a manner.
- láya circular casting net.
- láya? (1) (Z) a nonpoisonous palm snake, very thin and long (2.5 meters),
and light, dull yellow in color; it eats birds' eggs and lives in tops of
palm trees.
- láya? (2) dried out, as of wood; this form is frequently found in ambáhan;
the more common colloquial term is layúŋ, q.v.
maláya? dry up, wilt.
- láyag sail; not currently used by the Hanunóo.
magláyag sail, as in an outrigger canoe with a sail.
- láyag flying.
lumáyag fly, will fly.
- +láyaw (open) space. See kalayawán, layawán.
- layawán high, referring to spaces, heavens. (< +láyaw, q.v.)
- láyhap Láyhap, a masculine personal name.
- láyi (S, ley 'law') [?] custom, habit; culture; usual, customary, common;
e.g., ti labása láyi 'common squash.'
- láyis courting, love-making, serenading.
layísan idem.
panlayísan courting practices.
magláyis serenade, court, etc.
- layuhán (B) a tree (*Canangium odoratum* Lam.) bearing fragrant greenish
flowers which later turn yellowish; ilang-ilang.
- layúm dry? See layúŋ.
- layúŋ dry, dried out, as of wood, bamboo, and other plants; parched. See
also ?ugá, mamará; láya? (2).
- lí?a (B) common ginger (*Zingiber officinale* Roscoe); many medicinal uses;
the tuberous rootstocks are mixed with tobacco ashes for direct applica-
tion for severe earache, etc.
- lí?a? a division or section of fruit, as of an orange.
- lí?ád a stocky, blunt-tipped knife, used for cleaning palay, etc.

- +li?áw clarity. See mali?áw.
- li?úd footprint.
- li?ug neck.
- li?únwan (A) like that, in that manner.
- li?us nits, eggs of head lice. See kútu.
- libaba?án (A) becomes low tide. (< +bába?, q.v.)
- libákaw (B) a large, longish variety of areca nut. See búpa.
- libán (B) a type of vine.
- libán diversion, amusement.
kalibánan idem.
- libásun (R) Libáson, the father of masíkdi?, q.v.; a beneficent, invisible, immortal being, alive since the "beginning of time"; not to be confused with a type of kalág, q.v.
- libat cross-eyed.
- libtuṅ water left in pools, as when a river dries up.
- libu thousand; e.g., ?usá ka libu 'one thousand' (1,000).
- +libu? cylinder, roller, as of bamboo. See libu?án.
- libu?án a cylindrical bamboo shed roll, an essential part of the Hanunóo backstrap loom; represented by a bamboo slat in the han?áyan setup.
- libud a multiple-noose rectangular snare, similar to the dandán, q.v., but larger; commonly put around the base of papaya plants to catch civets.
- libug mixture. See lákay.
- libúkaw (B) a white taro having rough leaves; even after being boiled, this type of taro causes the mouth to "itch" when eaten.
- libut around; surround.
magpalibut go around, will go around; e.g., nagpalibut ?akú sa baláy 'I went around the house.'
- libuywán (B, A) buho, a thin-walled bamboo. See búlu?.
- lig?úm (A) secret, something which is hidden; hidden.
maglig?úm secrete, hide (something). Cf. lñim.
- ligaw hunting with dogs; e.g., nu kás?a kánmi dí? mán ?ipagligaw ti ?ídu?
'sometimes dogs are used by us to hunt with.'
- ligbús (B) an edible mushroom. See dalugdúgan, ?amamákul, takuláw, duṅusbábuy.

- ligbús máya (B) an edible ground mushroom.
- ligda?áy steepness. Cf. diríg.
ligda?áyan a steep place.
- ligdas an unintentional downward stroke, as when scraping the surface of a hard object. Cf. ligsáy.
- lígi ovary of crustaceans.
- +lígid pressure, act of pressing (down on something). See ligidán.
- ligidán simple lever-roller sugar-cane press for extracting the sweet juice.
(< +lígid, q.v.)
- lígis forcing, pressing out of seeds from cotton; ginning.
panlígis a bamboo roller used for ginning.
- ligsáy slipping (up); slipperiness. See niligsáy.
- ligtás free, freed, saved; set free.
?ipagligtás be set free.
- ligún?at stretching oneself after awakening.
- lihím secret; kept quiet. Cf. lig?úm.
- lihís dodging.
- +lihúd a design motif; usually referred to as palíhud, q.v.
- líklik noisy flight accompanied by screaming, shrieking, as of a hawk.
panlíklik such a flight; a common form in ambáhan.
maglíklik fly in such a manner.
- líksí great activity, agility; mischievousness.
- líktás setting free. Cf. ligtás.
maglíktás set free, free (someone).
- líkú? (1) crook, bend, as in a stick, river, etc.
- +líkú? (2) (A) watercourse. See líkú?an.
- líkú?an (A) river. (< +líkú?, q.v.)
- líkúd the thick, flattened side of the back of a knife blade.
- líkukágnan (A) river. See +líkú? (2), kágnan.
- líkup Líkop, a masculine personal name.
- líkus sides; around.
palíkus circumference.

- lilfd rolling over and over.
- líma five (5), a cardinal number.
- limakán five (5) in a children's counting game (?usakán, q.v.). (< líma, q.v.)
- limandáy five (5) in a children's counting game (?isaraháy, q.v.).
(< líma, q.v.)
- límaḡ púlu fifty (50).
- limátuk (1) (Z) common leech, bloodsucker, found in damp forests; a blood-sucking annelid worm of the class Hirudinea.
- limátuk (2) (G) Limátok, the name of a Hanunóo community.
- +limbába? (A) encircling motion. See magpanlimbabá?an.
- limbád glance.
- limbún dam.
- límug voice, intonation, pitch; tune, melody.
- límus (S, limosna 'alms') alms.
- limús drowning. Cf. bágbag.
malimús drown.
- +límut forgetfulness, forgetting; e.g., magkalímtan níkó 'I forget,' literally: '(it) gets-to-be-forgotten by-me,' dáḡa kalímti 'don't forget (it),' literally: 'don't be-(it)-forgotten (by you).'
- línag Línag, a feminine personal name.
- linákay foods mixed in cooking. (= liníbug, q.v.) (< lákay, q.v.)
- linápa? split; in ambáhan with specific reference to the vulva. (< lápa?, q.v.)
- línaw (1) complete stillness, tranquillity.
malínaw tranquil, still, quiet.
- línaw (2) pool, i.e., a quiet, still body of water; the deeper part of a river or stream. Cf. línaw (1).
- línḡag clearness, as of liquids.
palínḡag clear liquid.
malínḡag clear, transparent, of liquids.
- +línḡug tallness, height. See malínḡug.
- liníbug foods mixed in cooking. Common combinations are: rice cooked with coarsely ground cereals such as maize; bananas with greater yams (ubi); and rice with taro. See also linákay. (< líbug, q.v.)

lintá? (Z) a carnivorous annelid worm, leech, or bloodsucker, found usually in small pools or in bodies of still, fresh water. Cf. limátuk.

lintug banging (something, as the head) against (something else).
 magpalintug bang against (something).
 lintúg a curse; similar to the Tagalog lintík.

linu?anáwan (A) lowlands. (< lu?ánaw, q.v.)

linu?úmnan (A) town, village; townsman, lowlander.

linúg earthquake.

linulún ?ámak (R) rolled mat, containing the corpse when placed in a grave.
 (< lulún and ?ámak, q.v.)

linumyún (= linunyún, q.v.) (< ⁺lumyún, q.v.)

linunyún a headband or neckband (sáp̄baw, q.v.) consisting of a twilled band of buri-palm strips; men use these only as neckbands, while women employ them as headbands or neckpieces. See also linumyún. (< lunyún, q.v.)

linuḡ peace, quiet, calmness, tranquillity, resulting from a good or favorable situation, especially of the natural environment, as a location, a body of water, etc.
 malínuḡ favorable, good in this sense.

linúḡ (A) forest, jungle.
 kalinúḡan forested area.

⁺linyám a type of weave [?]. See linyáman.

linyáman a basket made of lukmoi stems, having a hexagonal weave; used to carry blankets and other personal goods when traveling. See also buyugán. (< ⁺linyám, q.v.)

lín yaw (A) height, referring to plants.
 lumín yaw get higher, grow higher, with reference to plants.

liḡbán (A) wall, walling, as of a house; by extension, home. Cf. liḡúb.

liḡgún commercial trade cloth of cotton. (= giḡgún, q.v.)

⁺liḡin roundness. See malíḡin.

liḡúb wall, walling. See baláy (1).

liḡun Língon, a personal name, probably male.

liḡut admiration; surprise, wonder; error? [F.G.]

⁺lipas passing of time. See lumípas.

lipáta (B) a species of tree (probably Excoecaria agallocha Linn.).

- lípáy joy, happiness.
magkalípáy rejoice.
- lípít either of the two common rafter-sized bamboo poles used in house (roof) construction, placed parallel with and above the top intermediate purlin strip, to hold down the ridge thatch (bubúg, q.v.). See baláy (1).
- lipudán (A) back, as opposed to front. Cf. dayú? (1).
- lípug dizziness.
magkalípug get dizzy.
- lipúryu (S, repollo) cabbage; not known locally to the Hanunóo.
- lísa (S, Felisa) Lísa, a feminine personal name. See pilísa.
- lisíg (A) departure, going away.
lumisíg leave, go away.
- lisíng (1) breaking or tearing off of small branches and twigs; picking leaves and trimming, as of tobacco plants, herbs, flowers.
paglisíng be trimmed or picked in this manner.
- lisíng (2) slant-eyed.
- lístá (S, lista 'list') registration, enrollment, list, enlistment, muster, roll.
magpalístá register, enlist, especially with reference to military or government service.
- listínu (S, Celistino) Listíno, a masculine personal name. [E.R.]
- lísud (1) turning around in position, as while sitting down.
- lísud (2) Lísod, a masculine personal name. [E.R.]
- litgawán (A) tough, hard.
- lítik noise made by striking of flint and steel, in making fire.
litiklítik idem.
- litlít (B) betel plant (*Piper betel* Linn.) and leaf, essential in preparing an areca nut chew. For several varieties see kagagsás, kalyawanún, kunúl, má?it, sañflu. See also búja.
- litúg (Z) a thick-shelled clam.
- liw?ág Liw-ág, a masculine personal name.
- liwán, (A) far, distant.
- líwliw looking back.
malíwliw look back(ward).
- líyu dizzy.
liyuhún dizzy person, dizzy one.

liyukú (Z) a red-breasted Pitta (*erythrogastra erythrogastra* Hach.), small with dark wings; it hops on one leg.

líyuŋ (Z) a tagburíra grasshopper when small; this brownish insect is roasted and eaten as a delicacy.

líyuŋ damú?uŋ (Z) a greenish grasshopper, literally: 'Christian líyuŋ,' q.v., up to 20 cm. in length, which does not travel in swarms; it is edible when roasted.

liyuŋliyuŋán (Z) a small, immature grasshopper; diminutive of líyuŋ, q.v.

+lu?ánaw (A) coastal region, lowlands. See linu?anáwan.

+lú?at articulation, join, hinge. See lu?atlú?at.

lu?atlú?at a carved wooden pendant hanging loose, as at the upper end of a gitgīt violin, attached mainly for decoration. (< +lú?at, q.v.)

+lú?ub inside, interior; containing (something), etc. See kalúban.

lu?úg lodging of a fishbone or the like athwart the throat; e.g., nal?úg 'go stuck in this manner' (of a fishbone).

+lú?uk bay, cove, sheltered body of water connected with the sea.
kalu?ukán bay.

lú?uŋ valley or deep ravine.

lu?úsan (B) a species of tree.

lubád undoing, unfastening, untying of knots, ropes, etc.
maglúbad untie a knot.
lubadún be untied.

lúbag twist, wringing, turning, etc.; e.g., báraŋ malúbag kánmi lí?ug 'our necks might get twisted.'

lúbaŋ (B) a white-kerneled rice with light husks; it is difficult to thrash because the grains tend to stick and do not separate readily from the stems. The name may derive from the small island northwest of Mindoro which is known to the Christians as Lubang.

lubáŋ entertainment, diversion, amusement; e.g., kánmi pag lubáŋ 'our enjoyment,' 'our pleasure,' 'our entertainment.' See also libáŋ.

lubáy fatigue.

lubayán (Z) a small, flabby greenish fish.

lubgánan carabao wallow. (< +lubúg, q.v.)

lúbid rope, cord, as a fishline, usually twisted, and made of bast or other fibrous material.

lubīgan (B) a low, ginger-like herb (*Acorus calamus* Linn.); the flesh is an important constituent of many medicines, and is mixed with tobacco leaves for treating skin burns.

lúbḡan burial ground, cemetery. (< lúbḡ, q.v.)

lubsán Lubsán, a masculine personal name.

+lubúḡ cloudiness, turbidity. See malubúḡ, lubḡánan.

lubúk dibble. See tugdá.

lúbḡ grave; ground burial, as opposed to cave burial.

lubút hole, perforation, especially if it be completely through an object.
Cf. buslút, súlat, kútkut.

ludḡúd scrubbing of the body with the hand or with an object in order to remove the dirt which might otherwise not come off.
panludḡúd a stone used for such a purpose.

lúḡ?is partial, usually posterior, baldness.

lúḡ?ud (1) softness, as opposed to hardness.
malúḡ?ud soft.

lúḡ?ud (2) fragility, weakness.
malúḡ?ud fragile, weak.

+lúḡ?ud (3) immaturity, unripeness, as of fruits. See malúḡ?ud (3).

lugalíd (A) trouble, difficulty, etc.
lugalídan idem.

lugár (S, lugar 'place') place, space, location; room. See rugár.

lúḡaw Lúḡaw, a masculine personal name; name of the Christian-appointed presidente of Bínli in 1947.

lugdáḡ sinking.
lumugdáḡ sink, will sink.

luglugún (B) a species of tree.

luginú pulling down, as of a vine hanging across a trail.

lúḡḡ a light or temporary indentation made in the surface of some object, as the mark made by a fingernail.

lúḡus insistence, obligation, force.
lugúsun be forced (to do something).

+luhúd (1) kneeling. See luhúd (2).

luhúd (2) a unit of linear measurement, equal to the distance between the

- extended thumb and the first joint (from the knuckle) of the extended but doubled-under index finger of the same hand; the Tagalog baluktót. Cf. ⁺luhúd (1).
- lukʔáb separation, disjoining, as of the skin, from a blow causing a serious wound.
- lúkaʔ any tubular bamboo container having one node at the bottom of the base section and one in the cap. Cf. payuḡán, binalákwas, taḡkúp.
- lukás slipping off (both transitive and intransitive); undressing, taking off clothing.
- lúkay mixed; mixture; e.g., lukáya 'be-mixed!' Cf. lákay.
- lukbán (B) pomelo (*Citrus grandis* Osbeck = *Citrus maxima* Merr.); also, sometimes, pompelmous, or shaddock.
- lúkdap scraping off, as of bark from a pole.
- lúkib cave.
- luksú jump, jumping, i.e., up and down, as opposed to running, broad jumping, etc.
 magluksú jump in this fashion.
 luksúhan standing broad jump, sometimes as a competitive sport among men or boys.
- lukúb skin, bark, cover, outer layer; e.g., lukúb káyu 'tree bark.'
- lukúb ʔútin foreskin, prepuce. (< ʔútin 'penis,' q.v.)
- lukúb biḡbḡ pudendum. (< biḡbḡ 'vagina,' q.v.)
- lukúb káyu bark, of trees, etc. (< káyu 'wood,' 'tree,' q.v.)
- lukúb matá eyelid. (< matá 'eye,' q.v.)
- lukún taut, stretched, tight.
- lukútan (Z) a stingless honeybee (family Meliponidae, species *Trigona*); also, the comb, which is very dark in color. Lukútan honey is called dáykut, q.v.; the wax, kapút, q.v. Cf. putyúkan.
- lúluʔ (1) pulling back of the foreskin; penis; a curse used especially by angry women. Cf. ʔútin.
- lúluʔ (2) Lólo', a masculine personal name. See lúluʔ (1).
- lulúbḡan burial place. (< lúbḡ, q.v.)
- lulúd foot, leg, as of a chicken.
- lulún roll, as of a sleeping mat, paper, or cloth.

- lulunbinúyu (Z) a yellowish bee. (< lulún + binúyu, q.v.)
- lumábuḡ (B) a type of edible, cultivated beans.
- lumápwas overflow, will overflow. (< lápwas, q.v.)
- lumáwuy go past, go by; e.g., lumáwuy ?akú 'I'll just be passing by,' 'I'm just passing by' (a polite greeting when passing through a settlement where one does not expect to stop). (< lówuy, q.v.)
- lumáy (R) love charm, potion.
- lúmba? Lúmba', a feminine personal name.
- +lumbád (A) morning; usually in the derived form lumbádan, q.v.
- lumbádan (A) morning; also, in a broader sense, day. (< +lumbád, q.v.)
- lúmban (Z) a sea snail having a yellowish shell and a somewhat shorter coil than snails of the síhi? type.
- lúmhay (B) a type of vine (*Corchorus capsularis* Linn.).
- lúmi? (1) crying, weeping.
maglumí? cry, weep.
- lúmi? Lúmi', a feminine personal name.
- lumípas go by, go past, with reference to a certain time or date.
(< +lípas, q.v.)
- lumubút slip through, fall through, as an object through a bamboo-slat floor or thatched wall, with no particular method involved. (< lubút, q.v.)
- +lúmun a cultivated field [?]. See lúmun dá?an.
- lúmun dá?an an upland clearing, a kaingin when the cultivated sweet potatoes finally give out. Cf. tanmán.
- lúmut (B) moss, especially that found on trees. Cf. bú?aw.
- lúmuy slowness; weakness, as of persons.
malúmuy slow; weak.
- lumwáj go through, get through, as between fence posts. (< luwáj, q.v.)
- +lumyún twilling of fine buri-palm strips [?]. (= +lunyún, q.v.)
- lun?ús hunger.
- lúnas miscarriage; abortion; e.g., nalúnas ti ?anáḡ 'the child was miscarried.'
- lúnis (S, lunes) Monday.

- lunís (S, Lunes) Lunés, a masculine personal name.
- +lunít a thin covering [?]. See lunítun.
- lunítun pellicle or thin membranous skin under the shell of an egg.
(< +lunít, q.v.)
- lúnu soft, tender. See also malúg?ud.
- +lúnud turning over; covering up; drowning [?]. See palunúran.
- +lunyún twilling of fine buri-palm strips [?]. See linunyún, +lummyún.
- lúña (B) sesame (*Sesamum indicum* Linn.), much used as flavoring.
- luḡán (A) coming together.
magluḡán come together (with).
lumuḡán come in with, come together with.
- lúḡbuy (B) a species of wild cherry tree and its fruit (*Eugenia cumini* Linn.);
the roots are mixed with those of lágis for brewing a decoction commonly
used for stomach-ache; known as dúhat among Tagalog lowlanders.
- luḡúd (B) a tree (*Gnetum gnemon* Linn.) bearing small reddish ovoid fruits;
the leaves are edible also.
- lúp?ak (B) a white variety of sweet potato (kamúti, q.v.) with a reddish skin.
- lúpáw (B) a white variety of sweet potato (kamúti) having a reddish vine
and skin.
- lúpiḡ a side dent or impression in the edge of a knife blade, from cutting
a hard object. Cf. bíḡaw.
- lúpit unbracing of a bow by removing the bowstring loop from the upper
nock in the bow in order to release tension on the string. Cf. labtúḡ.
- lupnít the bast sheathing or inner bark of certain plants used to make rope,
twine, etc.
- lúpu? puknáy ten (10), used only in a children's counting game (?usakán,
q.v.). Cf. saḡpúlu.
- lupúk stamping of the feet or of a single foot.
maglupúk stamp vigorously with the foot.
- lupún patch, as on clothing; e.g., lupní 'patch (it)!' literally: 'be-(it)-patched!'
- lúput report, as of firearms; crack, bursting sound; explosion.
- lupúy Lupóy, a masculine personal name.
- lus?á castration; castrated-one.
- lús?ay burned, charred coconut meat used to blacken bamboo inscriptions.

- lúsad coming out (of a child), with reference to parturition.
- lusáw remedy.
- luslús (1) sliding up and down or removal of ringlike objects from more stationary bodies, as when removing a breastband (húlun, q.v.) from the body, or in moving a band up and down a hollow cylinder or pole.
- luslús (2) running, as of colored dyes or threads which are not fast. Cf. luslús (1).
- lusúb courting, serenading. (= láyis, q.v.)
- lúsuk state of extreme thinness in human beings, when ribs and bones protrude and fatty areas recede.
- lúsun Lúson, a masculine personal name.
- lusúḡ a large wooden mortar used mainly to hull grain such as rice. See bayú, hál?u.
- lusút indentation, dimple.
- lusút píḡi? dimple.
- lusút sa píḡi? dimple.
- lusyánu (S, Luciano) Lusyáno, a masculine personal name.
- lusyáw (B) a type of nito which is not all black. See nítu?.
- +lut (A) badness; dislike, hatred; e.g., linút?an 'disliked,' etc. Cf. da?út.
malút bad.
lut?án evil, bad feeling; discomfort.
- lut?án soft, pithy, easily crushed portion of rattan vines; also, a type of brittle rattan. (possibly < +lut, q.v.)
- lútu? ripe.
- lútuk mud.
- luwá pause, wait; most frequently used in the expression kalwá or kalwá yí 'wait!' 'wait a moment!' Cf. luwáy.
- lúwa? tear(s).
- luwág loose, fitting easily, not tight, as of clothes; easy.
- luwák a large, collapsible buri-leaf carrying basket; known as bákid among Tagalog lowlanders.
- luwáliw around and around.
magluwalíwan go about, go around and around; common in ambáhan.

- luwáŋ bringing, going, coming out; appearance; distribution; selling, etc.
magluwáŋ appear, come out (from), as water from an opening or
people on a stage.
- luwás outside, exterior, out of doors.
- luwáy slowness, gradualness. See malwaymálwan, maluwáy, mamakalwáyan;
cf. luwá.
- lúyaw fading. Cf. luślús (2).
maglúyaw fade.
- luygúy (B) a species of tree (*Laportea* sp.); the leaves cause severe itching
on coming in contact with the skin. Cf. aliŋátuŋ, bulanbúlan.
- lúyhaw fading, as of the color of indigo-dyed cloth. Cf. lúyaw.
- lúyun (1) collective placement, i.e., placing together, as of grains, material
objects, etc.
?ilúyun be placed together.
- lúyun (2) Lúyon, a masculine personal name.
- má (A) (= mána, q.v.)
- ma?ága punctual. (< +aga (2), q.v.)
- ma?alwán succeed. (< ?aluwán, q.v.)
- ma?án in turn, next (in order); and now . . . , again; e.g., ?akú ma?án 'now
it's my turn.'
- ma?ánad be(come) accustomed, skilled, experienced. (< ?ánad, q.v.)
- ma?aráyhay a refreshing breeze, such as one experiences on a long hike
when resting in the shade. (< +?aráyhay, q.v.)
- ma?ariŋáhut hot and dry, not sultry, as of the weather. (< ?ariŋáhut, q.v.)
- ma?asín salty. (< ?asín, q.v.)
- ma?aslúm sour, acidic. (< ?aslúm, q.v.)
- ma?áw so, so then (an interjectional particle of surprise); e.g., ?unmán
kúnu ma?áw 'so he says he has none!' káwu ma?áw 'so then, it's you!'
- ma?íbas putrid, rotten, decayed, as of meat, carrion, etc. (< ?íbas, q.v.)
- ma?íbug fond of, inclined to . . . , etc. (< ?íbug, q.v.)
- ma?ilá wild, not tame, as of animals. (< ?ilá, q.v.)

- maʔĩmbug hot, as of objects, food, etc., the opposite of cold. (< ʔĩmbug, q.v.)
- maʔĩnit hot, as of sunny, clear weather; sunny. (< ʔĩnit 'sun,' q.v.)
- maʔirĩbgun be a source of joy, happiness, desire, etc.; be liked, be desired, etc.
- maʔĩs (B) maize, Indian corn (*Zea mays* Linn.); at least seven varieties are identified by Hanunóo terminology.
- maʔisturú (S, maestro) teacher; identified with government schools seen in Christian barrios.
- maʔĩsug brave, daring. (< ʔĩsug, q.v.)
- máʔit (1) (B) a type of betel leaf, less shiny and less fragrant than the type known as kalyawanún, q.v.
- máʔit (2) (G) Máit, the name known to some Hanunóo for the island of Mindoro; also, the earliest historic name for Mindoro (Mai-i, Chinese records, 982 A.D.). Cf. máʔit (3).
- máʔit (3) (G) Máit, the former name of Mauhao, a Christian coastal village in Bulalacao Municipality. Cf. máʔit (2).
- maʔúnu be affected by some action which is usually both unknown and expected to be not beneficial; e.g., ʔakú baláw maʔúnu ʔáti 'nothing will happen to me there.' (< ʔúnu (2), q.v.)
- maʔuránun rainy, referring to weather or season. (< ʔurán, q.v.)
- maʔúriŋ dirty, referring to a person's body. (< ʔúriŋ, q.v.)
- mabáhuʔ (G) Mabáho', the name of a small mountain over which the trail from Mansalay to Manaol passes.
- mabatáhun patient, enduring. (< batá, q.v.)
- mabátaŋ straight, referring to a log. (< bátaŋ, q.v.)
- mabílaŋ be counted, be countable, be numerable; e.g., dá yí mabílaŋ 'innumerable.'
- mabíru black; purple, blue, green, especially with reference to the darker shades; a term covering a much greater descriptive color range than any single English color term. (< bíru, q.v.)
- mabisúg strong; fast. (< bisúg, q.v.)
- mabúʔuŋ break open; hatch, as eggs. (< búʔuŋ, q.v.)
- mabulháw light blue; dark blue, brown, and other dark colors are called "black" (mabíru, q.v.). (< bulháw, q.v.)
- mabulhawbulháw bluish. (< mabulháw, q.v.)

- mabuyát heavy. (< búyat, q.v.)
- madá?ug be defeated, lose. (< dá?ug, q.v.)
- madáhan slow. Cf. lúmuy. (< dáhan, q.v.)
- madalí? fast, quick; e.g., nu magka?ún madalí? baláw malúmuy 'when (they) eat (they do it) quickly, not slowly.'
- madámut mean, unkind; selfish? (< +dámut, q.v.)
- madápat well joined, well adjusted.
- madáyaw boastful. (< dáyaw, q.v.)
- madáyu? (A) far, distant. Cf. ?aráyu?. (< +dáyu?, q.v.)
- madayukdúk starving; having to do with starvation. (< dayukdúk, q.v.)
- madí? even, even though; e.g., madí? ?uryán burákan 'even the last to fruit'; a contraction occurring most frequently in ambáhan. (< mán + dí?, q.v.)
- madiláw yellow. (< diláw, q.v.)
- madiríg steep. Cf. matukádun. (< diríg, q.v.)
- madlúm dark. (< dulúm, q.v.)
- madnúgan be heard; e.g., madnúgan ?áw nimú 'do you hear it?' literally: 'being-heard is-(it) by-you?' Cf. dujúg. (< dunúg, q.v.)
- madúgay long, referring to a period of time. (< dúgay, q.v.)
- madulasdúlas having the color or quality of any brilliantly reflected light; intense, reddish, shiny, etc. (< dúlas, q.v.)
- madúnuḡ wise, skilled, learned; possessing the knowledge or skill (to do something); e.g., madúnuḡ ?áw káwu maghábul 'do you know how to weave?' (< dúnuḡ, q.v.)
- mag?adnugán hear. Cf. dujúg. (< dunúg, q.v.)
- mag?alága? take care of, look after (someone). (< ?alága? (2), q.v.)
- mag?anáḡ give birth to a child. (< ?anáḡ, q.v.)
- mag?aranákan mate, as of animals. (< ?anáḡ, q.v.)
- mag?asáwa (K) husband and wife. (< ?asáwa, q.v.)
- mag?i?utuk?utúk be bumpy, be constantly jerking up and down. (< +?utúk, q.v.)
- mag?igínan (A) going away; depart; e.g., kis?áb káḡ mag?igínan 'when I took off a while ago.' (< gínan, q.v.)

- mag?úli? go home. (< ?úli?, q.v.)
- mag?upús smoke a cigarette or cigar. (< ?upús, q.v.)
- maga?án (1) light in weight. (< ga?án (1), q.v.)
- maga?án (2) cheap; easy? (< ga?án (2), q.v.)
- magahúl troublesome. (< gahúl, q.v.)
- maganĩt hard, stiff, rigid, not soft, referring to a substance. (< ganĩt, q.v.)
- magánuy slippery. (< gánuy, q.v.)
- magaráŋ rough, coarse. (< garáŋ, q.v.)
- magása fatigued, physically exhausted, tired (out). (< gása, q.v.)
- magatúl itchy. (< gatúl, q.v.)
- magbágay practice (at something). (< bágay (2), q.v.)
- magbagunbúnan (A) rain, will rain. (< ⁺búnbun, q.v.)
- magbalalayi?án (K) parents of mates, the reciprocal relationship between the parents of one individual and the parents of his or her spouse, so long as at least three parents are included. (< baláyi, q.v.)
- magbaláyi (K) two parents of mates and their mutual relationship to each other; e.g., the father of a woman's husband and her own father, etc. Cf. magbalalayi?án. (< baláyi, q.v.)
- magbalídyá peddle or sell (something). (< balídyá, q.v.)
- magbarantáyan look at each other (plural, intensive). (< bántay, q.v.)
- magbasád form, reach full size or maturity, as of underground roots, tubers, etc. (< basád (3), q.v.)
- magbayáw (K) two siblings-in-law and their mutual relationship; e.g., two brothers-in-law, two sisters-in-law, a man and his sister-in-law, etc. Cf. magtalbayaw?án. (< bayáw, q.v.)
- magbilás (K) two siblings of mates and their mutual relationship; e.g., a woman and her brother's sister-in-law (i.e., his wife's sister), etc. Cf. magbililasán. (< bilás, q.v.)
- magbililasán (K) siblings of mates and their mutual relationship, so long as three or more individuals are included. See magbilás. (< bilás, q.v.)
- magbugyá act in a lazy manner, be disobedient or lazy in response to the orders of one's elders, etc. (< bugyá, q.v.)
- magbúlay catch (something), usually wild game, as with dogs when hunting. (< búlay (2), q.v.)

- magbuwát work; do (something); make, construct (something). (< buwát (1), q.v.)
- maggirirínan leave in unison, referring to many people leaving simultaneously. (< gínan, q.v.)
- maghánay practice (at something). See also magbágay. (< ⁺hánay, q.v.)
- maghídat spread apart, stretch to open (something); e.g., maghídat kay biḡbiḡ 'to masturbate (female),' literally: 'spread-apart her vulva' (said to be practiced only by children). Cf. halsughálsug. (< hídat, q.v.)
- magílaḡ iridescent shades of blue, green, violet, as in a cock's plumage. (< gílaḡ, q.v.)
- magílaḡílaḡ slightly or somewhat iridescent. (< magílaḡ, q.v.)
- magisráḡ coarse, as of hair. (< ⁺gisráḡ, q.v.)
- magkaʔangíhut turn about. (< ʔangíhut, q.v.)
- magkaʔibáhan go, be together (with someone). (< kaʔibáhan, q.v.)
- magkaʔintúnu (S, entono 'intoning') make an agreement.
- magkaʔúnhun expand, as of cotton. (< ʔ)
- magkabágras defecate, void excrement. (< bágras, q.v.)
- magkabálaw be sulky as a manifestation of hurt feelings rather than real anger. (< baláw, q.v.)
- magkabalíw at, of, or on both sides (of a certain position or object). (< bálíw, q.v.)
- magkabúlʔan carry, support, bear; be the source and support of (something); e.g., ti ʔusá ka púʔun magkabúlʔan ʔusá ka gátus káy lábuḡ 'a single plant will have a hundred leaves.' (< búʔul (1), q.v.)
- magkadaʔút have bad luck. (< daʔút, q.v.)
- magkadálaʔ fear (something), be afraid. (< dálaʔ, q.v.)
- magkadúgay last, stand for a long time. (< dúgay, q.v.)
- magkadugúʔ menstruate. (< dugúʔ, q.v.)
- magkágbaʔ give way to stress; collapse, fall to pieces, as a house, because of too many people in it; also, spring, recoilʔ, dart, as in a spring spear trap. (< gubáʔ, q.v.)
- magkaláḡu become dizzy. (< láḡu, q.v.)
- magkáli search for by digging (in the ground); dig out, dig up (something). (< káli, q.v.)

- magkalimús (start to) drown. (< limús, q.v.)
- magkalútu? ripen. (< lútu?, q.v.)
- magkamatáy die. (< mátay, q.v.)
- magkamhán finish, make, complete. (< +?amhán, q.v.)
- magkara?ibgan make love together, make love to each other. (< ?ibug, q.v.)
- magkaragunrún crumble, fall to pieces, referring to rocks and stones.
(< ragunrún, q.v.)
- magkasakit be(come) sick, ill. (< sakit, q.v.)
- magkasályu miss someone unintentionally; fail to meet, as two travelers
going toward each other who do not see each other. (< +sályu, q.v.)
- magkatígbak have a fit, convulsion. (< tígbak, q.v.)
- magkaturugtúrug nap, sleep just for a few minutes. (< túrug, q.v.)
- magkáyu cut wood; chop wood and/or gather it for fuel. (< káyu, q.v.)
- magkitík tickle someone. (< kitík, q.v.)
- magkúнку (A) (= magkunkúnu?, q.v.)
- magkunkúnu? (A) speak; speak(s); an introductory word of many an ambáhan.
(< +kúnu?, q.v.)
- magkuwá do, or be, something indefinite, which for some reason is not
mentioned. (< kuwá, q.v.)
- magkwá (= magkuwá, q.v.)
- maglalayaḡán fly about. (< láyaḡ, q.v.)
- magláyis serenade, court, etc. (< láyis, q.v.)
- magmaratyán engage in mortal combat, with many people getting killed; e.g.,
magmaratyán ti táwu ?ásan 'the people there are fighting it out to the
last man.' (< mátay, q.v.)
- magpa?álam let someone know about one's destination, on leaving or
departing. (< ?álam, q.v.)
- magpa?amút mix around. (< ?amút, q.v.)
- magpa?áya affect an attitude of wanting to be caressed. (< ?áya, q.v.)
- magpa?iḡána ask a question. (< pa?iḡána < +ḡána, q.v.)
- magpa?udám lend (something). (< ?udám, q.v.)

- magpa?usá remain for one (unit of time), last one (unit of time); be or make one (something); e.g., dáŋa magpa?usá ka búlan 'don't stay for a (whole) month!'
- magpabudbúd go or fit around (something). (< budbúd, q.v.)
- magpadará send (something). (< dará, q.v.)
- magpakamatáy commit suicide. (< mátay, q.v.)
- magpamidpilús shake the body, as a dog does when wet. (< ?)
- magpananbú?an rest the chin on or in the palm of one hand. (< +tájbu?, q.v.)
- magpanlimbabá?an (A) go around and around a house. (< +limbába?, q.v.)
- magpanulúd crowd in, attend, as a feast; fill out, fill up; e.g., mayámu ti magpanulúd pag maŋá táwu (sa panlúdan) 'many people attended (the feast for the dead).' (< +sulúd, q.v.) ?
- magpasakitún hurt, injure. (< sakít, q.v.)
- magpina?úmaŋ lie, tell a falsehood, prevaricate. Cf. magpúdíl. (< +?úmaŋ, q.v.)
- magpúdíl lie, tell a lie. Cf. magpina?úmaŋ. (< púdíl, q.v.)
- magsaragtán talk, answer back and forth to each other, as of a group of people on the trail. (< sagút, q.v.)
- magsárig depend on, count on; hope for, have high expectations for. (< sárig, q.v.)
- magsí?ak shine, be brilliant. (< +sí?ak, q.v.)
- magsirihutún sniff in order to retain nasal mucus. (< siphút, q.v.)
- magtal?áka? (K) siblings; i.e., brothers, sisters, or a brother and a sister. (< ?áka?, q.v.)
- magtal?áma? (K) father and child (son or daughter). (< ?áma?, q.v.)
- magtal?anakán (K) family (immediate). (< ?aná (1), q.v.)
- magtal?ína? (K) mother and child (son or daughter). (< ?ína?, q.v.)
- magtalbayaw?án (K) (three or more) siblings-in-law, i.e., brothers-in-law, sisters-in-law, or brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law. (< bayáw, q.v.)
- magtar?ári? (K) (two) siblings, i.e., brothers, sisters, or one brother and his sister. (< ?ári?, q.v.)
- magtar?ari?án (K) (three or more) siblings. Cf. magtar?ári?. (< ?ári?, q.v.)

- magtaránhag look around in different directions. (< +tánhag, q.v.)
- magtaytáy perch, sit on a rail, branch, etc. (< taytáy (2), q.v.)
- magtību? accompany, escort. (< tību?, q.v.)
- magyábyan (A) become night [?]. (< yabí, q.v.)
- mahál good, fine, excellent; hence, beautiful, expensive.
- mahál pamáwa? Bible, gospel. (< páwa?, q.v.) [F.G.]
- mahamnú parsimonious, thrifty, saving, provident; also, in some contexts, stingy, miserly, penurious. Often said of one with little rice or beads who nevertheless can and does make what he has tide over until the next harvest; e.g., mahamnú pag táwu túnda 'he (that) is a thrifty person.' (< hamnú, q.v.)
- mahápu? out of breath, tired. (< hápu?, q.v.)
- mahárat peppery, pungent, hot, as of peppers. (< hárat, q.v.)
- maháyag clear, as of a mountain in the distance. (< háyag, q.v.)
- mahigpīt tight; strict. (< higpīt, q.v.)
- mahim?úŋ quiet, tranquil, peaceful, still. (< him?úŋ, q.v.)
- mahĩmu be possible; be able (to do something). (< +hĩmu, q.v.)
- mahĩpig kind, virtuous, good, well-behaved. (< +hĩpig, q.v.)
- mahú?ut tight, as of clothes. (< +hú?ut, q.v.)
- mahúlas sultry, humid; perspiring, sweaty. (< húlas, q.v.)
- mahúsay neat, orderly; fine, excellent; probably a loan word from Tagalog. Cf. Hanunóo meaning of húsay.
- maka?áku? (R) any human benefactor; supernatural or human power; a savior, redeemer, protector; one who makes someone or something better. (< ?áku?, q.v.)
- makábra (B, S, macabra 'ugly,' 'hideous') a common pantropic vinelike weed (*Heliotropium indicum* Linn.) with orange-red fruits. [L.E.]
- makaduwá twice, two times. (< duwá, q.v.)
- makádwa day after tomorrow. Cf. nakádwa. (< duwá, q.v.)
- makágba, makágba? (B) sensitive plant (*Mimosa pudica* Linn.); the more common term is huyahúya, q.v. (< gubá?, q.v.)
- makágtiŋ a generic descriptive term for corn (maize) which has a short growing season. (< +kágtiŋ, q.v.)

- makaká?un eat; e.g., dáyu? ?akú makaká?un 'I don't want to eat (it).'
(*< ká?un, q.v.*)
- makalás scarce, few; widely spaced. (*< kalás, q.v.*)
- makalpúk step, tread on (something). Cf. tatá?. (*< lupúk, q.v.*)
- makama?alwán be able to succeed. (*< ?aluwán, q.v.*)
- mákan measure up to, amount to, total; e.g., ?unmán máy bágay mákan
?úna hīntay 'nothing amounts to anything.' (*< +?ákan, q.v.*) [F.G.]
- makapa?alwán be able to help succeed or cause success. Cf. makama?alwán.
(*< ?aluwán, q.v.*)
- makapag?ibugán be able to be the object of (one's) liking; e.g.,
nakapagibugán níkú 'I could like (it).'
- makaráp ticklish. (*< karáp, q.v.*)
- makasagwīli (A) become accustomed to (something, a certain place, en-
vironment, etc.). (*< wīli, q.v.*)
- makasampúlu ten times. (*< sampúlu, q.v.*)
- makatá?u learn. (*< tá?u, q.v.*)
- makátlu thrice, three times. (*< túlu, q.v.*)
- mákay (A) (= mána (1), *q.v.*)
- makíná (S, máquina) machine, any mechanical device such as a motor or
generator.
makínáhan machine, any complex mechanical device.
- makisáma go around together (with someone) in an amiable, friendly
fashion. (*< sáma, q.v.*)
- makitán be seen; visible. (*< +kit, q.v.*)
- makúnut tough, leathery; pliable, flexible; i.e., not crisp or brittle.
(*< kúnut, q.v.*)
- makúri? (1) difficult, hard, not easy. (*< kúri? (1), q.v.*)
- makúri? (2) poor, indigent, poverty stricken. (*< kúri? (2), q.v.*)
- makúsug fit, healthy, strong, referring to the body; probably a loan word
from Hiligaynon (makúsog, *q.v.*). Cf. meanings of Hanunóo form kúsug.
- malabaháy (B) a species of tree (probably *Chisocheton pentandrus* [Blco.]
Merr.). (*< baháy, q.v.*)
- malabúpa (B) manioc, cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz = *M. utilissima*
Pohl); at least two varieties are differentiated by the Hanunóo. (*< búpa,*
q.v.)

- malabúyug almost fresh, referring to plants; light green in color.
(\langle +búyug, q.v.)
- malagát always; frequently. (\langle +lagát, q.v.)
- malagatlagát after a little while (in the future). (\langle malagát, q.v.)
- malagtí, malágti white; light, in skin color, etc.; e.g., ti damú?uŋ malagtí
'the white Christians,' malágti káy maŋa buhúk 'their hair is white.'
(\langle lagtí, lágti (1), q.v.)
- malagú? (B) a species of tree (*Pterocymbium tinctorium* [Blco.] Merr.).
- malámbuŋ afternoon. (\langle +lámbuŋ, q.v.)
- malápád (1) broad, wide; in this sense the term daká, q.v., is more frequently used. (\langle lápád (2), q.v.)
- malápád (2) (G) Malápád, the name of a grassy valley west of the Tarubóng area.
- malatúy green, bluish green, and many intermediate shades or blends of these colors. (\langle latúy, q.v.)
- maláwis straight, referring to trees, trails, etc., but not to posture.
(\langle +láwis, q.v.)
- maláya? wilt, dry up, as of plants which are cut. (\langle láya?, q.v.)
- malbád undo, untie, a knot; e.g., malbád káwu 'untie (it)!' (\langle lubád, q.v.)
- mali?áw clear. (\langle +li?áw, q.v.)
- malibága (Z) a large red centipede (2 x 18 \pm cm.) which bites like an
?aluhípan, q.v.
- malíduŋ (B, R) a short-leaved kusúl, q.v. (*Kaempferia galanga* Linn.), with many religious and medicinal properties.
- maliksí mischievous, agile. (\langle liksí, q.v.)
- malínaw still, tranquil, quiet, as of weather; a perfect state of tranquillity with not a thing stirring. (\langle línaw (1), q.v.)
- malíndag clear, not muddy, referring to water. (\langle líndag, q.v.)
- malíndug (1) tall. (\langle +líndug, q.v.)
- malíndug (2) (G) Malíndog, the name of a river source and a Hanunóo community.
- malínŋin round, circular. (\langle +línŋin, q.v.)
- malíwliw look back. (\langle líwliw, q.v.)

- malkás slip off (by itself), as of a noose from a short branch or branch stub. (< lukás, q.v.)
- malḡán (A) weak, weakly, as of crying, etc. (< ?)
- malubúg hazy. (< ⁺lubúg, q.v.)
- malúḡud (1) soft, not hard. (< lúḡud (1), q.v.)
- malúḡud (2) fragile, weak. (< lúḡud (2), q.v.)
- malúḡud (3) immature, unripe, as of fruits. (< lúḡud (3), q.v.)
- malúkuḡ a cup or bowl (porcelain) without a handle. (< ?)
- malúḡ Malóng, a masculine personal name.
- malút (A) bad. (< ⁺lut, q.v.)
 malután bad.
- maluwáy walk very slowly; gradually, little by little. (< luwáy, q.v.)
- malwáy (= maluwáy, q.v.)
- malwaymálway gradually, slowly; by attrition, little by little. (+ ?amat?ámat, q.v.) (< luwáy, q.v.)
- malyáḡu (B) a species of tree.
- mam?ín (1) betel leaf for chewing; areca nut chew. Cf. litlít. (< mamá, máma?, q.v.)
- mam?ín (2) Mam-ín, a masculine personal name.
- mamá, máma? chewing of betel leaf; areca nut chew.
 manmamá chew areca nut and other ingredients.
 magmamá idem.
- mamakalwáyan (A) go forward gradually. (< luwáy, q.v.)
- mamála separate cotton from the boll, by hand. (< ⁺pála (3), q.v.)
- mamaligbúyuḡ (A) about, around; going around and around. (< búyuḡ, q.v. + ?)
- mamanabúnu? (A) kill by thrusting (some weapon). (< búnu?, q.v.)
- mamará dry, parched, of something which is usually moist or damp, as the throat, ground, skin, etc. See also ?ugá, layúḡ. (< ⁺mará, q.v.)
- mamatundugán (A) stand alone. (< ⁺túndug, q.v.)
- mámbuḡ (B) a large tree (Mitragnya rotundifolia [Roxb.] O. Ktze.)?
- mámhay (B) a type of vine; often referred to in ambáhan.

- maníntu? crow, will crow; said of a rooster; often occurring in ambáhan.
(< +píntu?, q.v.)?
- mámkad pick, especially cotton. (< +búkad (2), q.v.)
- mámsa (Z) a large (50+ cm.) fish, very light or white in color.
- mamúti pick, as cotton. Cf. mámkad. (< púti, q.v.)
- mán even, even if; also, too. (with dí?, etc.); e.g., ?akú mán 'even I.'
Cf. dí?.
- mána (1) a term expressing a mild wish, desire, anticipation, hope, conditionality; e.g., kamí mána gumínan yí 'we should like to leave soon.'
(= mákay)
- +mána (2) inheritance? See pamána.
- maná?as fetch water, draw water. (< tá?as, q.v.)
- maná?ul (G) Manaol (on some maps, erroneously, Mansiol), the name of a small Christian (Tagalog, Bisayan) community on the coast of Mindoro about 5 km. south of Mansalay; also, the surrounding Hanunóo territory.
- manabláy (A) live (at a certain place); stay, make one's home (in a certain place). (< baláy (1), q.v.)
- manabuṅbunlágwan (A) become espoused, get married. (< sábuṅ (2), q.v., + ?)
- managunsíruṅ bride service given by a would-be husband in a matrilineal environment; while this takes place the bride-to-be may not be courted by another suitor. (< síruṅ (1), q.v., + ?)
- manálbud (Z, A) honeybee. Cf. putyúkan, lukútan. (< salbúd, q.v.)
- manámsi (Z) a fish similar to the tígi, q.v., finger-sized, but not as dark in coloration.
- mananágum (A) a black bee. (< tágum, q.v.)
- manasá? (S, tasa 'measure,' 'rulé,' 'standard') [?] a unit of linear measurement, equal to the distance from the suprasternal (in the center of the chest) to the tips of the fingers of one extended arm (= one-half dúpa, q.v.).
(= túgka? sa buk?án, q.v.)
- manáwul (Z) a high-flying reddish hawk, larger than búyaw species (possibly the white-breasted sea eagle, Cuncuma leucogaster, Hach.). Cf. maná?ul.
- manaytí? (Z) a very small bird, light tan in color.
- mandá?ug beat, win. (< dá?ug, q.v.)
- mandalugsunán descend from one's house (plural); a form common in ambáhan. (< dúgsun, q.v.)

- mandaru?así spray forth, scatter or spread out, spill out; a form common in ambáhan. (< +du?así, q.v.)
- mánda (A) also. Cf. mán, dí?.
- maní? (B, S, maní) peanut (*Arachis hypogaea* Linn.); known but not grown in Hanunóo country.
- maníbu? accompany, conduct, bring (someone). (< tíbu?, q.v.)
- manigúnda well dressed. (< ?)
- maníla (1) (G) Manila, capital city of the Philippines. Note: Not Maynīla', as in several other central Philippine languages.
- maníla (2) (G) Maníla, the name of a tributary of the Bulalacao River.
- maníni? smarting, stinging, as of a pain. (< +nīni?, q.v.)
- manínging (G) Manínging, the name of an island off the southern coast of Mindoro near Simarara Island.
- manipís thin, with reference to things. Cf. maníwaṅ. (< nipís, q.v.)
- mániw Mániw, a feminine personal name.
- maníwaṅ thin, with reference to people and animals (?). Cf. manipís. (< níwaṅ, q.v.)
- manlalábaw middle digit. See also ?inlalábaw. (< +lábaw, q.v.)
- mánlut (Z) giant edible clam with fluted shell; tridacna (*Tridacna gigas* Linn.).
- manmán (A) searching for, looking for (something); e.g., kamanmán 'looked for.'
- mansálay (G) Mansalay, the name of a Christian (Tagalog) coastal village and the municipality in which it is situated; about half of the Hanunóo people live in this municipality.
- mansánas (S, manzanas 'apples') apple; rarely if ever seen in Hanunóo country, but known of through conversation with Christians.
- mánu (S, mano 'quire') a unit of 100 dried tobacco leaves strung together. manusúhun to be counted in, or into, manos.
- manúgaṅ (K) parent-in-law, i.e., either mother-in-law or father-in-law (both nominative and vocative). (< dúgaṅ, q.v.)
- manugbulúṅ (R) herb doctor, herbologist; one who cures by massage and the use of medicinal herbs. (< bulúṅ, q.v.)
- manugpíntu? "it" in guessing games, the guesser, as in hide-and-peek. (< píntu? (1), q.v.)

- manugút (A) to imitate. (< sugút, q.v.)
- manúk (Z) a generic term for bird; specifically, in certain combinations, chicken. See tálun manúk, baláy manúk, etc.
- manukán (A) bird. (< manúk, q.v.)
- manúk baláy (Z) domestic fowl, chicken (*Gallus gallus*). Cf. tálun manúk; see also baláy manúk. (< manúk and baláy, q.v.)
- manungál (B) a plant (*Samadera indica* Gaertn.) with thorny reddish roots; these are boiled to make a decoction to be drunk for treating stomach-ache.
- manúnan (A) act sulkily. (< súnnan, q.v.)
- maná (1) more than one (a pluralizing indicator); e.g., ti kan?akán 'the young man,' ti maná kan?akán 'the young men.'
- maná (2) about, approximately (used before numbers); e.g., maná túlu ka bilug 'about three of them' (referring to objects), maná ?usá ka bayús kilíŋ 'just about one length of bamboo.'
- maná ?áma? (K) fathers, one's folks, father's folks, people. See ?áma?.
- manakád Mangakád, a masculine personal name.
- manaratubáŋan be in a position facing each other (plural). (< ?atubáŋ, q.v.)
- manǵá (B) mango tree (*Mangifera indica* Linn.) and fruit.
- manǵád riches, wealth, money, currency; specifically, seed beads (?únu?, q.v.).
- manǵárin (G) Mangǵárin (usually spelled Mangarin), the name of a Christian town, the general district around it, and the bay on which it is situated, in southwest Mindoro.
- manǵátuŋ cook, boil (something to eat). See gátuŋ, táma? (2).
- manǵídlis set the teeth on edge. (< ⁺ŋídlis, q.v.)
- manǵídu? hunt (with dogs). (< ?ídu?, q.v.)
- manǵúku pare the nails. (< kúku, q.v.)
- manǵúyuŋ buzz, referring to bees. (< kúyuŋ, q.v.)
- manǵyán the Hanunóo people; or, in a general sense, all pagan mountain people as differentiated from short-haired Christian lowlanders and coastal dwellers (damú?uŋ, q.v.). Note: This blanket term is widely used by Christian Filipinos, even on other islands, to designate the interior non-Christian peoples of Mindoro and also of several other near-by islands such as Tablas. Cf. hanunú?u.
 minanǵyán the Hanunóo language.
 magminanǵyán speak Hanunóo.

- maṅyári (1) happen. (< +yári, q.v.)
- maṅyári (2) because, on account of. Cf. sapagká?
- mapa?ít bitter. (< pa?ít, q.v.)
- mapág?un durable, sturdy, as of a strong, newly woven belt. (< pág?un, q.v.)
- maparukapúk dusty. (< +pukapúk, q.v.)
- mapud?aspúd?as weak, referring to color, as in cloth, caused by the presence in a fabric of many white (undyed) yarns, as in the indigo-blue and white part of a woman's skirt (ramít, q.v.). (< +púd?as, q.v.)
- mapúr (S, vapor 'steamship') steamer, steamship, ocean liner.
- mapúru? dull, as of a knife blade. (< púru? (2), q.v.)
- mapúta? sticky, glutinous; also, glutinous rice. (< púta? (1), q.v.)
- +mará dryness. See mamará.
- marabúku ankle. (< +búku, q.v.)
- maragúsu (B, S, amargoso 'bitter') a vinelike plant bearing a very bitter type of fruit eaten as a vegetable; the balsam apple (*Momordica charantia* Linn.).
- maramíg cold. (< ramíg, q.v.)
- marángu (B) a species of tree (probably *Azadirachta integrifoliola* Merr.).
- marará red, as the color of kundiman cloth. (< rará, q.v.)
- marará?un reddish, as of skin color; considered descriptive of the typical Hanunóo skin color. (< rará, rará?, q.v.)
- marararará slightly reddish. (< rará, q.v.)
- marará sa líbut súlat bulí? the reddish epiderm surrounding the rectum or anus, literally: 'red in-around hole (of) anus.'
- maráwnun (B) a species of tree.
- marayáw tidy; clear; clean; shining, with reference to the moon. (< rayáw, q.v.)
- marig?ún durable, sturdy, indestructible. (< rig?ún, q.v.)
- marígnuk tame. (< rígnuk, q.v.)
- maríhas (S, madejas 'skeins') skein of yarn or thread; a classifier for enumerating such skeins; e.g., ?usá ka maríhas mabíru 'a (one) skein of black (thread).'

- marikánu (S, americano) an American; an older form of the now current mirkánu, q.v.
- marínu? beautiful, fine, with reference to both personal and impersonal qualities. (< +rínu?, q.v.)
- maríruṅ of close spacing or interval. Cf. makalás. (< ríruṅ, q.v.)
- mársu (S, marzo) March. See ?abríl.
- martilyu (S, martillo) hammer.
- mártis (1) (S, martes) Tuesday. See dumíngu.
- mártis (2) (S, martes 'Tuesday') Mártes, a masculine personal name.
- marúku? sad, lonely. (< +rúku?, q.v.)
- maryánu (S, Mariano) Maryáno, a masculine personal name (rare).
- masakyán riding; e.g., máy maṅá masakyán táwu sa kabáyu 'there are people riding horseback.' (< sakáy, q.v.)
- masalapínyad shallow, as of dishes, food containers; the opposite of masalúg?uṅ, q.v. (< salapínyad, q.v.)
- masalúg?uṅ deep, of food containers, dishes, etc.; the opposite of masalapínyad, q.v. (< salúg?uṅ, q.v.)
- masámuk thorny, thick, dense, as of jungle underbrush; entanglement(s). (< +sámuk, q.v.)
- masaṅbáyan (A) become espoused, get married. (< sáṅbay, q.v.)
- masaplúd acrid, especially with reference to the taste of unripe bananas. (< saplúd, q.v.)
- masiggabúd (A) climb up and around, as vines on a tree. (< gabúd, q.v.)
- masigpatumán (A) go in different directions; scatter, as water dropped on hot metal. (< ?)
- masíkdi? (R) Masíkdi', the son of libásun, q.v.
- masípag diligent. (< sípag, q.v.)
- maslákut (B) a species of tree.
- maslukúban lying prone; prone. (< +salukúb, q.v.)
- masuṅkúkan sleep in a squatting position with head on hands. (< suṅkúk, q.v.)
- masúrip early. (< súrip, q.v.)
- masúrut closely packed, jammed together. (< +súrut, q.v.)

masyádu (S, demasiado) excessive, too, too much; e.g., masyáduḡ makúri? 'too poor,' 'exceedingly poor,' etc.; the term is sometimes used as in Tagalog.

matá (1) eye.

matá (2) operculum of a snail.

mata?ikán (Z) a species of insect; the caterpillar form is very long and thin, and causes the skin to itch considerably on contact (from hair secretion).

matab?úl fat, as of people, animals, etc.; fleshy, as of fruits, and thus, mature. (< tab?úl, q.v.)

matabíl talkative, prattling. (< +tabíl, q.v.)

matabyá (B) a large, soft, very sweet plantain (*Musa paradisiaca maxima* Blco.).

matáduḡ straight, as of slat flooring, houses, etc. (< +táduḡ, q.v.)

matagsíḡ sweet; sugar, i.e., something which is the essence of sweetness. (< +tagsíḡ, q.v.)

matakáḡaḡ hangnail. (< matá + káḡaḡ, q.v.)

matakdán be overtaken, be caught up with, be reached. (< +takdán, q.v.)

matalamtámay lukewarm. (< +tamtámay, q.v.)

matarágsik (G) Matarágsik, the name of a water point near the Wawán River.

matarúm sharp, as of knife blades. (< tarúm, q.v.)

mátay death.

matyún killing.

maratyún slaughter, killing on a large scale.

mamatáy die; e.g., namatáy yí 'already dead,' mamatáy yí 'will soon die.'

matgás hard, durable, not soft. (< tugás, q.v.)

matláy seeing, looking; visiting.

mamatláy look, see; go to visit; a common form in ambáhan.

matnúḡ sonorous, resonant. (< tunúḡ, q.v.)

matukádun steep, literally: 'going-uppish.' Cf. madiríḡ. (< túkad, q.v.)

matúl?id straight, especially of trees. (< túl?id, q.v.)

+matyáḡ (A) looking (at something), viewing. See namatyáḡ.

- máy (1) there is, there are; exist; have, possess; e.g., máy danúm ?áw sidá 'do they have (any) water?' máy táwu sa túnda pag lúkib 'there is someone in that cave,' 'there are people in that cave.' See may?ásan, may?ímaw. For corresponding negative expressions see ?unmán (2), ?unmán máy.
- máy (2) and (only when indicating the existence of a numerable entity in excess of what has been enumerated previously); e.g., duwá ka búlan máy tuḡá? 'two and a half months,' literally: 'two (x) month and half.' Cf. máy (1).
- may?ásan there is (one), there are (some); exist; have, possess (one, some); e.g., máy danúm ?áw ?áti may?ásan 'is there any water there? yes' (i.e., there is some). Cf. may?ímaw; ?ásan, ?unmán (2).
- máy?i (A) even, even though; though (when preceded by madf?, q.v.).
- may?ímaw exist; there is (one), there are (some); have, possess (one, some); e.g., may?ímaw dimán sidá 'they have (some) too,' may?ímaw wáya 'there is, are, still (some) left,' '(some) still exists.' Cf. may?ásan; ?ímaw, ?unmán (2).
- máya (Z) sparrow, a generic term; two types are distinguished locally by color, one yellow and the other very dark or black.
- mayád good, fine; beautiful, neat; free, comfortable; delicious, tasty. (< +?áyad, q.v.)
- máyag Máyag, a masculine personal name.
- mayagan (A) sound, noise. (< ?)
- mayagán Mayagáng, a masculine personal name.
- mayagtíḡ dirty, messy, etc. (< yagtíḡ, q.v.)
- mayáman (T) rich, with reference to money; a borrowed word and concept. Cf. maḡgád. (< yáman, q.v.)
- mayámu many, much; e.g., mayámu pag maḡgád sidá 'they have lots of bead-money.'
- mayasí?ag (B) a species of tree.
- +maysá aloneness, oneness. (< ?usá, q.v.)?
pagpamaysahán be left alone; be left alone!
- maysadīli owner. See ?ápu. (< sadīli, q.v.)
- maysakīf one who is sick, sick person, patient. (< sakīf, q.v.)
- maysúrat writer, one who writes. (< súrat, q.v.)
- máyu (1) (S, mayo) May. See ?abrīl.

- máyu (2) (S, mayo 'May') Máyo, a feminine personal name.
- mayúnay (A) Mayúnay, an old woman; referred to in ambáhan.
- máywi (B) a type of tree; often mentioned in ambáhan.
- mibyúŋ (A) die, will die. (< buyúŋ, q.v.)
- mídyas (S, medias) socks; not used by the Hanunóo, but known to them through contact with Christian lowlanders.
- migbalkán (A) go back, return. (< balík, q.v.)
- míghit leave, take off, go away, depart. (< gíhit, q.v.)
- mígra (A) Mígra, a dog's name.
- mihublí? (A) go back, return. (< hublí?, q.v.)
- +miláŋ crossing, as of the legs [?]. See tamiláŋ.
- milyám (A) disappear, never to be replaced; go away, never to return. (< ?)
- milyú (A) arriving. (< ?)
- mí . . . mímímímímímí a high, falsetto-pitched, rapid succession of sounds to call cats.
- mináŋa union of two near-by bodies, as of rivers; hence, fork of a river, fork or crotch of a tree limb. (< saŋá, q.v.)?
- minañyán the Hanunóo language. Cf. hanunú?u. (< manñán, q.v.)
- mindúru (G) Mindoro, the name of the seventh largest island in the Philippine archipelago, the one on which the Hanunóo live, as known to Christian Filipinos; an older Hanunóo term is má?it, q.v. According to a common (mostly Christian) folk etymology, the name Mindoro comes from the Spanish phrase mina de oro, "gold mine."
- mínsan (T) once, at one time. See kás?a.
- míraw (G) Míraw, the name of a Hanunóo community.
- +míri? smirking. See tamíri?.
- mírka (G, S, américa) America, the United States of America; the Hanunóo know little about it. Cf. mirkánu.
- mirkánu (S, americano) an American.
- mirmír Mirmír, a feminine personal name.
- misugaynuhán (A) return, come back (to a certain place).
- míyaw (Z) kitten. Cf. kúti?.

- miyirkulís (S, miercoles) Wednesday. See dumíngu.
- mú?ug an elevated tree-house granary supported on only one post, with a rat guard. Cf. básad, bāṅkas.
- mudpúd (B) a variety of plantain (*Musa paradisiaca* Linn. var.) which is full and round in cross section; it is eaten only when cooked at a preriipe stage.
- mukáy (B) a variety of banana (*Musa sapientum* Linn. var.) like the matabyá except for a very light ("white") skin.
- muklát opening the eyes. Cf. nimatá.
- mukmúk sound made by monkeys.
- múli? go home. (< ?úli?, q.v.)
- múlta (S, multa 'fine,' 'mulct') fine, mulct. See and cf. bugtāṅ.
magmúlta pay a fine.
- múnay Múnay, a feminine personal name.
- muntí? Muntí?, a masculine personal name.
- munyūṅ (A, G) Munyóng, the name of an unidentified river.
- mūṅjaw nightmare accompanied by groaning and moaning.
- muṅpūṅ (G) Mongpóng, the name of a river south of Mansalay and a Hanunóo community.
- múra? scolding, cursing, damning.
magmúra? scold, curse.
- murádu (B, S, morádo 'purple') a fragrant, sweet banana (*Musa sapientum* violacea [Blco.] Teodoro) with a thick, dull red skin.
- murmúr sediment, residue, slime, as that which forms at the bottom of a water container (pasúk, q.v.).
- muskáda (S, mascar 'to chew') chewing tobacco (store-bought).
- múta? gummy secretion of the eyes.
- mutyá? bezoar stone amulet.
- múyat Múyat, a masculine personal name.
- muyúṅ (B) a sweet-tasting banana (*Musa sapientum* Linn. var.), almost spherical in shape.

- naʔán where? which? where, which (when preceded by nu). Cf. h́ntay.
- náʔi be given| give me| give it to me| e.g., náʔi ʔakú danúm 'give me some water!' literally: 'be-given I water!' (< ʔ)
- náʔis Náis, a personal name, probably feminine.
- nabí (A) looking, investigation.
- nabigáʔan (G) Nabigáan, the name of a mixed Hanunóo-Christian community on the upper Wasíg River.
- nabiríŋ was twisted; twisted (neck). (< bíríŋ, q.v.)
- nabiyágan was wounded; wounded. (< býag, q.v.)
- nábla yí caught, already gotten. (= nabúʔul yí) (< búʔul, q.v.)
- nadiktan was hit by a missile. (< díkut, q.v.)
- nagʔahulinán (A) place of origin, e.g., birthplace, conceived as one "extremity" of life's path. (< húlin, q.v.)
- nága (B) narra, a type of tree (*Pterocarpus* spp.); the sap is used as a medicament for application to cold sores in the mouth.
- nagamagláyay seemed to fly. (< láyay, q.v.)
- nágpakarará very red. (< rará, q.v.)
- nagsám (B) a sweet potato or camote with light-colored ("white") skin, vine, and flesh. See kamúti.
- nagsinagʔulíʔ (A) swirled around and around, as a whirlpool. (< ʔulíʔ, q.v.)
- nagsitáy came here; e.g., máy táwu nagsitáy sa káŋku 'there is a (certain) person who came here to me.' (< sitáy, q.v.)
- nakʔát dry river bed, dried-up stream bed.
- nakábtan was found, was met; found. (< ʔábut, q.v.)
- nakádwa day before yesterday. Cf. makádwa. (< duwá, q.v.)
- nákan the reason (for), because (of), on account (of), since; therefore, that is why; the reason for which . . . is; e.g., nákan máy pagrít kamí ʔáy máy báya kamí 'we are happy and therefore we pagrít calling,' or 'the reason we have pagrít calling is because we are gay,' nákan sa makúriʔ kamí 'because we are poor,' kánmi pamísti nákan paggamítun nimí '(it's) our dress, that's why we use it.'
- nakásʔa at once. (< kásʔa, q.v.)
- nakát (B) a black vine used extensively to make a very fine, superior type of men's arm bands; it comes mostly from Buíd country.

- nakátbas cut away, cleared, as a field. (< t̄bas, q.v.)
- nakitán was seen. (< ⁺kit, q.v.)
- nal?úg athwart the throat, as of a fishbone.
- nalpawán barren land, if caused by overcultivation. (< lápaw, q.v.)?
- namalakpák fluttered (its) wings, etc. (< palakpák, q.v.)
- namaláyan (G) Namaláyan, the name of the mountains and surrounding Hanunóo district, and of the peninsula south of Pukánon Island.
- namarína bored (holes). (< barína, q.v.)
- namatáy died. (< mátay, q.v.)
- namatyág (A) was seen; look, view. (< ⁺matyág, q.v.)
- namhán was made, was accomplished; made; e.g., kánmu ba?ág namhán yí 'your loincloth is finished' (i.e., has been completed).
- námтуг hardening of a mother's breasts from excessive accumulation of milk. (< búтуг (2), q.v.)?
- námug dew (morning). Cf. tún?ug.
manámug dew-laden, dewy.
- namúk (Z) mosquito.
- namúrak bore fruit, referring to plants. (< búrak, q.v.)
- nána? pus.
- nanayagtáyag became sparse, as plants in a field. (< ⁺táyag, q.v.)
- nandugú? bled. (< dugú?, q.v.)
- nánit Náit, a masculine personal name. [F.G.]
- nangátуг cooked rice. (< gátуг, q.v.)
- nanímay became numb. (< kímay, q.v.)
- napa?umán (A) changed, went to change, wanted to change. (< ?umán, q.v.)
- napadapá? fell into a prone position. (< dapá?, q.v.)
- napali?án was scalded. (< ⁺palí?, q.v.)
- napanáplit (A) was said, i.e., was given as an example. (< ⁺sáplit, q.v.)
- nasiyún (S, nación 'nation,' 'tribe') nation, nationality; country. (= nasyún)
- nasulpút did receive, received, got. (< sulpút, q.v.)

- nasyún nation, nationality; country. (= nasiyún, q.v.)
- nataklúban covered, shut; was covered. (< taklúb, q.v.)
- natalákpan was closed; closed, covered, shut. (< talakúp, q.v.)
- natigbákan was stricken with unconsciousness; to have fainted, to have swooned. (< tigbák, q.v.)
- nátu? (B) a large tree (*Madhuca obovatifolia* [Merr.] Merr.); the bark is boiled and the resulting decoction drunk by those who pass bloody feces.
- náwa (A) then, referring to a time in the past; ago. Cf. káybi, ?áti (1).
- nawá (A, Bu) even, even if. [?]
- nawá? (G) Nawá', the name of a tributary of the Bongabong River.
- nawa?án (1) asked forgiveness. (< ?áwa?, q.v.)
- nawa?án (2) (A, Bu) smallness; small. [?] (< ?)
- nawanáw?an (A) youth, early years. (< náwa, q.v.)
- ni of, by; e.g., ti lúka? ni badú? 'Badó's lime tube,' kiná?un ni badú? ti burút 'Badó' ate the wild yam,' literally: 'was-eaten by Badó' the wild yam.' Cf. si.
- nidá by them, of them; their. Cf. kánda, sidá; see ni.
- nidǰán (A) taken along (with something, someone). (< ?)
- niglúǰan (A) leafed out, came out in leaf, of trees, vines, and other plants. (< ?)
- nígu a flat, circular winnowing tray made of twilled bamboo strips.
- nikú by me, of me; my. Cf. kǰn, kǰku; see ni.
- nǰlbuǰ sank into, as an object dropped into the mud. (< lúbuǰ, q.v.)
- niligsáy slipped, as on loose gravel or talus.
- nimatá open-eyed. Cf. muklát. (< matá, q.v.)
- nimí by us, of us; our (exclusive). Cf. nitá; kamí, kǰnmi; see ni.
- nimú by you, of you; your. Cf. niyú; kǰwu, kǰnmu; see ni.
- +nǰni? smarting, stinging pain. See manǰni?.
- nǰpa (B) nipa palm (*Nipa fruticans* Wurmb.); the leaves are used for thatch.
- nipís thinness, referring to things. Cf. nǰwanǰ.
manipís thin.

- niruwásan (A) was extinguished, was put out; died. (< ruwás, q.v.)
- nisayán (A) coming here, arrival (here). (< sayán, q.v.)
- nisyáʔud (A) snared. (< ?)
- nitá by us, of us; our (inclusive). Cf. nimí; kitá, kánta; see ni, nitám.
- nitám by us, of us; our; a less common term is nitá, q.v.
- nītan (G) Nétan, the name of a western Hanunóo community. [E.R.]
- nitpúŋ (A) happened. (< ʔtupúŋ, q.v.)
- nītuʔ (B) a climbing fern (*Lygodium circinatum* Swartz); the twining, vinelike dark stems are used extensively in basketry overlay work; nito. See also lusyáw.
- nitwád tumbled, somersaulted. (< tuwád, q.v.)
- nīwaj thinness, referring to people. Cf. nipís.
manīwaj thin, referring to people.
- niyá by him, of him; his, her. Cf. siyá, kánya, káy; see ni.
- niyú by you, of you; your (plural). Cf. kámu, kányu; see ni.
- niyúg (B) coconut palm and fruit (*Cocos nucifera* Linn.); the roots are boiled and the resulting decoction is drunk for urinary disorders.
- niyúgan coconut grove. (< niyúg, q.v.)
- nu if; when, during, in (with forms denoting periods of time); e.g., nu diʔit wáya ʔakú 'when I was still small,' nu rumasʔúg ʔakú 'if (when) I shall arrive,' nu ʔúdas ʔabágat 'in the rainy season,' táʔu ʔakú nu háyga katúnda 'I don't know why it's that way.'
- nu ʔábi in case, if it should happen, if perchance; e.g., nu ʔábi máy makitán ʔakú 'in case I should see (one).' See ʔábi.
- nu ʔunmán but, if not; e.g., ʔunmán máy ʔibá nu ʔunmán ʔakú 'no one else but me.' See ʔunmán.
- nu bukún but, except, if not; same; more emphatic than nu ʔunmán, q.v.
See bukún.
- nubyímri (S, noviembre) November. See ʔabríl.
- núdwa (A) if not yet, if still not. (< nu + ʔud + wáya, q.v.)
- nu kásʔa sometimes, once in a while; e.g., nu kásʔa gīnan 'at times,' '(from) sometime,' etc. See kásʔa.
- nukút (B) a rattan (*Calamus filispadix* Becc.); the vine is about 2 cm. in diameter; used in the construction of a multiple-noose labuyo trap (dandán, q.v.).

- nuryán, Nuriyán a feminine personal name. (< ?) [E.R.]
- +núsnus brushing motion. See panúsnus.
- ḡá (A) indeed. (= ḡáni, q.v.) [?]
- ḡáʔuy (A) indeed. (= ḡáni, q.v.)
- +ḡána question, inquiry; asking. See paʔḡána, ḡarána.
- ḡáni indeed; e.g., mayád ʔínda ʔunmán ʔáw mayád ḡáni 'this is all right, isn't it? yes, indeed!'
- ḡáḡa open-mouthed.
magḡáḡa keep one's mouth open.
- ḡáp (P, A) indeed; now. (possibly < ḡáni + dáp, q.v.)
- ḡaragḡág squeal, as of a cat.
- ḡáran name; e.g., nu pagʔḡárnan 'if named,' 'if called.'
- ḡarána that which might be asked; e.g., ʔúna híntay ḡarána 'whatever might come, be asked for, called for,' etc. (< +ḡána, q.v.)
- ḡárus palate.
- ḡasiwa management, direction, directorship.
tigpaḡasiwa manager, etc.
- ḡátay what perchance (?), expressing uncertainty, supposition, etc.; e.g., ḡátay sidá ʔáti yí 'do you suppose they're there already?'; used commonly in ambáhan.
- +ḡídlis setting of the teeth on edge. See maḡídlis.
- ḡinḡín Ngingḡín, a personal name, probably masculine.
- nípun tooth, teeth.
- ḡírít smile.
- ḡísaw smile, smirk.
- +ḡíwiʔ grin, smile. See ḡíwiʔán.
- ḡíwiʔán corner(s) of the mouth. (< +ḡíwiʔ, q.v.)
- ḡukḡúk noise made by monkeys; often referred to in ambáhan.
- ḡuná an indefinite form of infrequent occurrence; used mainly in the interrogative phrase bukún ʔáy ḡuná 'isn't it so?'
- ḡúḡuʔ exaggeration of prognathism with accentuated protrusion of the oral region, used, among children only, as a means of showing disgust.

- ḡurub dog's growl, i.e., with the mouth closed.
- gurubḡurúb (P) the gurgling, trickling sound of water (imitative); the vernacular equivalent is gulugúluḡ, q.v.
- paʔálam letting (something) be known. (< ʔálam, q.v.)
- paʔálpas running about free; setting free. (< ʔálpas, q.v.) [F.G.]
- paʔálawan aid, help. (< ʔaluwán, q.v.)
- paʔáḡa [K] favorite child. (< +ʔáḡa, q.v.)
- paʔarakʔák hearty laugh of men. (< +ʔakʔák, q.v.)
- paʔarayúʔan distance shooting in archery, practiced as a sport by men, both young and old. (< ʔaráyúʔ, q.v.)
- paʔarikʔík giggle. Cf. paʔarakʔák. (< +ʔikʔík, q.v.)
- páʔig boiled rice.
- paʔigyá lying down on one's back. (< ʔigyá, q.v.)
- paʔinitán sun-drying of cotton in a tray. (< ʔínit, q.v.)
- paʔinuʔínu thinking (something) over. (< ʔinuʔínu, q.v.)
- paʔiḡána. inquiry, question. (< +ḡána, q.v.)
 magpaʔiḡána ask a question.
- paʔípliʔ sidestepping, as when avoiding a flying missile. Cf. úkub.
 (< +ʔípliʔ, q.v.)
- páʔit (B) a large tree.
- paʔî (1) bitterness.
 mapaʔî bitter, referring to taste.
- paʔî (2) (Z) a small white fresh-water fish with a bitter taste; hence its name. (< paʔî (1), q.v.)
- paʔuʔu (Z) a common land turtle.
- páʔun bait.
- páʔuḡ (1) crazy, mentally deranged, demented.
- páʔuḡ (2) any fourth digit, finger or toe; specifically, the third finger, ring finger.
- paʔúrag act of adultery. (< ʔúrag, q.v.)

- paʔúsun shrinking, going backward, retreating [?]. (< +ʔúsun, q.v.)
- pabalawán (A) wife-to-be. (< baláwan 'desire,' q.v.)
- pabalíntuk somersaulting, on the floor or ground, as done by children of both sexes for amusement. (< bintúk, q.v.)
- pabátiʔ rapid strumming of guitar by serenading young men as a greeting signal to their girl friends, who are still inside. (< bátiʔ, q.v.)
- pabáyʔi wán (A) neglected. See wán. (< báyʔaʔ, q.v.)
- pábkas release, in archery. (< bukás, q.v.)?
- pábli (A) sale. (< bilí, q.v.)
- pabulálug children's game of blowing bubbles. (< +bulálug, q.v.)
- pabúlan an overlay pattern worked out with nito and red-dyed rattan strips, used in decorating small buri-leaf baskets (bayʔúŋ, q.v.). (< búlan 'moon')
- pabuldúhun tuberculosis. (< buldú, q.v.)
- pabuŋdáy hair, let out; practice of letting the hair out. (< buŋdáy, q.v.)
- pabúr (S, favor) (as a) favor.
- pabútaŋ opinion, thoughts, idea. (< bútaŋ, q.v.)
- pabuyúŋ trouble, worry; a term especially common in ambáhan. (< buyúŋ, q.v.)
- padahilánan alibi, excuse. Cf. dahílan. (< +dáhil, q.v.)
- pádaŋ (B) a short, small-leaved cogon grass (*Imperata* sp.). Cf. kúgun.
- padáphag hut, shanty. (< +dáphag, q.v.)
- padará a sending, something which is sent; e.g., si kuwá máy padará súrat sa káy ʔanáʔ 'so-and-so is sending a letter to his son (child).'
- (< dará, q.v.)
- padáti (T, parati) always. Cf. malagát, píirmi. [F.G.]
- padáyaʔ (R) witchcraft. (< dáyaʔ (1), q.v.)
- padayawín braggart. (< dáyaw, q.v.) [F.G.]
- pádi (S, padre) priest, father; missionary.
- pádiʔ (A) no, not; don't! (an indefinite negative); e.g., pádiʔ kúmun 'not like that!'
- padílaʔ tongue of a bamboo jew's-harp. (< dílaʔ, q.v.)

- pádna? drop, referring to any liquid; classifier for same.
- pádjan (A) coming out (together), exuding, etc.; e.g., ni pádjan, '(tears) were let out.'
- padpará (A) fluttering, as of wings. (< ?)
- pag a connective; e.g., mayámu pag pagká?un 'much food.' Cf. págka; ka (1), ki.
- pag?apúy meal, literally: 'fire.' (< ?apúy, q.v.)
- pag?i?inanák was born, were born; e.g., kapirá káwu pag?i?inanák 'when were you born?'
- pag?i?ísip thinking. (< ?ísip, q.v.)
- pag?iskúl (E, school) schooling, education. (< ?iskúl, q.v.)
- pág?un (1) sturdiness, durability, strength.
mapág?un sturdy, durable, as of a new hagkús-type belt.
- pág?un (2) Pág-on, a masculine personal name.
- pag?usisáwan be attacked and devoured, as of bees and other insects by birds. (< +usísaw, q.v.)
- pága shelf.
- pagámit a small, raised balátik-type spring spear trap for monkeys; trigger arrangement released by monkey's hand?, hence the derivation given. (< gámit (2), q.v.)
- pagáw hoarseness.
magkapagáw become hoarse.
- pagáytu? an arrow point made of hardwood, with oppositely arranged, simple, carved-in barbs. (< +gáytu?, q.v.)
- +págba firing, burning, heating. See pamágba.
- pagbakiḡkíḡun hopping on one foot, as done by children for amusement; the other foot is held behind with one hand. (< kiḡkíḡ, q.v.)
- pagbatáhun be suffered (by). (< batá, q.v.)
- pagbay?áni be forsaken! (< báy?a?, q.v.)
- pagbú one of the four principal rafters, frequently of bamboo, used in the Hanunóo construction of a house roof. See baláy (1).
- pagbúhan arm wrestling; specifically, forearm pressing; a test of physical skill practiced by Hanunóo men. (< pagbú, q.v.)
- paggamitún yí secondhand; used, worn out. (< gámit (1), q.v.)

- pagguyábdan (A) be filled with the desire to be wrapped (up), as of
brambles, thickets. [?] (< gabúd, q.v.)
- paghapú?un asthma. (< hápu?, q.v.)
- pagharampañán speech. (< hámpañ, q.v.)
- paghigunasán (A) be carefully picked. (< +gúnas, q.v.)
- paghiyáptan be held tightly, be grasped firmly. (< hiyáput < yáput, q.v.)
- pági (Z) sting ray, devil ray, rayfish.
- págka a connective similar to pag, q.v. See also ka (1).
- pagkalapság infancy. (< lapság, q.v.)
- pakanahábul weaving. (< hábul, q.v.)
- pagkatápus afterward. (< tapús, q.v.)
- pagpaká?un a long, pencil-thick stick given by the last dancer to a spectator,
who, in turn, must grasp the stick (not a binding custom, however) and
dance, as during a panlúdan; the giving of this stick [?] Cf. ?álap.
(< ká?un, q.v.)
- pagpakihámpañ tell! ask about! discuss! (< hámpañ, q.v.)
- pagpakuri?án punishment, i.e., forced hardship. (< kúri? (1), q.v.)
- pagpañímbabayihún [K] relationship between a married man and an illicit
female companion. (< babáyi, q.v.)
- pagpañínlalakahún [K] relationship between a married woman and an illicit
male companion. (< laláki, q.v.)
- pagramígan malaria; fever with chills. (< ramíg, q.v.)
- pagrî a staccato yell or signal call, to relieve fatigue when climbing a
steep grade, to announce one's arrival when nearing a settled community,
or merely for amusement and as a means of enhancing the esprit de corps
of a group of hikers; used only while walking. See also huyáw, ?úwi.
- pagsalakán fork in a trail. (< +sálak, q.v.)
- pagtabanún be attracted (by someone or something). (< +tában, q.v.)
- pagtakígan malaria; shivering, chill, as from the cold or from malaria.
Cf. pagramígan. (< takíg, q.v.)
- pagturúsan a measure of depth, as deep as the height of a man plus his
vertically extended arm and hand. Cf. lápaw táwu, dupá. (< +turús, q.v.)
- pahágut disguised, courting "language" used by young men when serenading
unmarried girls; their identity is easily concealed, since pahágut speech

is produced not by expiration, as in normal articulation, but entirely by inspiratory processes. (< hágut, q.v.)

pahámul moving into the shade. (< hámul, q.v.)

pahári? rest, pause. (< hári?, q.v.)

pahulughúlug a monkey trap similar to the gawá?, q.v., except that the trigger mechanism is simpler. (< +húlug, q.v.)

pahúru diminishing, going down, becoming smaller or shorter. (< +húru, q.v.)
mamahúru diminish, go down, become smaller.

pahwáy lie down| rest| (< huwáy, q.v.)

pak?án (Z) a white fish, larger than balának, q.v.

paká?un gift, tribute; offer, offering. (< ká?un, q.v.)
magpaká?un give; feed? (transitive)
pakán?an be given.

pakahampakún be beaten, be struck, be whipped. (< hampák, q.v.)

pakaná? advice, counsel. (< +kaná?, q.v.)

pakaturyú?i (A) extending upward, of a bird snare [?]. (< ?)

pákaw (1) stem, stalk, as of flowers.

pákaw (2) handle, as of a frying pan or other utensil. Cf. pákaw (1).

pakidamgúhan (A) be listened to. (< ?)

pakidnúgan be listened to, be heard. See pakilíjan. (< dunúg, q.v.)

pakilíjan be listened to, be heard. See pakidnúgan. (< +kflíj, q.v.)

pakinábañ benefit, profit, gain.

pagpakinabáñan be benefited by, be profited from.

pakláj whole leaf or frond of palms or banana (or plantain) plants; sometimes refers to large single leaves of certain varieties of taro.

paknúl hide, skin, as of a tamarao; leather.

paknút inner bark, especially if this consists of some form of usable bast.

pakpák wing.

pakpak?úpa (B) a white variety of yam (?úbi, q.v.), literally: 'hen's-wing.'

pakpakbuyáw (B) a white variety of yam (?úbi, q.v.), literally: 'hawk's-wing'; flat but very long in comparison with other varieties.

pakpút application of some sticky substance, as of sap to a wound; e.g.,

pakputí 'be(it) applied!
mipákput stick on, stick to, etc.

páku? nail, spike; known but not used by the Hanunóo.

pakudús cross designs such as are embroidered or appliquéd on men's and women's shirts. (= pakurús) (< +kudús, q.v.)

pákul (B) a banana-like plant (*Musa* sp. var.) with no edible fruit; the leaves are used extensively as food wrappings, temporary eating trays or mats, etc.

pakúl (Z) a fish (60+ cm. long) which is black on one side, white on the other.

pakurús cross designs. (= pakudús, q.v.)

pakut cord, string, used to sling a bush knife (bolo) from (at) the waist.

pakyáw something done by lot, en masse, in a large unit; specifically: (1) contract labor (cf. ?alsáda, gúlpi) or (2) wholesale purchase, as of rice, dry goods, etc.

pála (1) smarting of the eyes from penetration of lye, soap, or the like; e.g., pinaláhan káŋ matá 'my eyes have been caused to smart.'

pála (2) (S, pala) spade, shovel; very rare in Hanunóo country.

+pála (3) separation, by hand, of cotton fluff from the boll. See mamála.

palá?an fish corral; known and seen by Hanunóo but not currently used by them. (< +lá?an, q.v.)

palabilabñhun be boasted about. (< +lábi, q.v.)

palabyán (A) be said [?]

+pálad luck, fortune? See kapaládun.

palagkít (P) Palagkít, a mythical or folkloristic being, probably masculine.

palákpak flapping of wings. (< pakpák, q.v.)

palalísan all parts (collectively) of the join and binding between the blade and the shaft of a spear. Cf. sakrá. (< palís, q.v.)

palamáda (S, palmada 'slap' [?]) disobedience.

palangána (S, palangana, palancana 'washbowl') a low metal tub, washbasin.

palasláyit (E) flashlight. Cf. pasláyit, paslá?it.

palátay (B) a variety of melon (probably *Cucumis melo* Linn.).

paláwta (S, flauta) flute; e.g., palawtáha 'play!' (on a flute), literally: 'be-played!'; a general term, but used more commonly than the specific Hanunóo terms. Cf. baŋsí?.

- paláwun (Z) a fresh-water fish with reddish sides; also known as ?urú?un, q.v.
- palaypáy (B) a type of fern.
- palbúg mixing of rice with broth by placing a few handfuls in the same coconut (half) shell dish holding the liquid; the resulting mixture.
- palhiyún (B) Palhiyón, a Hanunóo community.
- páli? (B) a type of tree and its fruit, similar to the mango except that the fruits are much smaller.
- +palí? scald. See napali?án.
- palibúyuy scrolls and spirals carved on wooden scabbards and the like in low relief. (< búyuy (1), q.v.)
- palíhud an overlay pattern worked out with nito and red-dyed rattan strips, used in decorating small buri-leaf baskets (bay?úy, q.v.). (< +líhud, q.v.)
- palíkus circumference; e.g., ?abitáy ka?ába káy palíkus 'what is its circumference?' ?usá ka dupá káy palíkus 'its circumference is about five feet (one are span).' (< líkus, q.v.)
- palíndag any clear, transparent liquid the impurities of which have settled to the bottom. (< líndag, q.v.)
- palís a nonmetallic binding ring or cap, of plaited rattan, woven vines, etc., serving to prevent the splitting of the handles and shafts of various implements. See baykás, sakrá; palalísan.
- palkás shooting with a bow and arrow; e.g., palkásun 'to be shot,' as of an arrow.
- pálpag loft, shelf, for storage purposes. See baláy (1); cf. pága.
- palpás releasing, freeing, letting (something) go.
palpasán be let free, i.e., let go, as to release one's grip on something.
- paltík a swift, jerky blow.
- pálu (1) (Z) a round, fresh-water fish, about 30 cm. long.
- pálu (2) (S, palo) mast; pole.
- palu?ún (B) a type of palm (probable genus Caryota). Cf. pálwun.
- palubúk a vertical bamboo cylinder rattrap operating with a bow string and blunt-tipped arrow. (< lubúk, q.v.)
- palugún (B) a species of tree.
- paluklúk (B) a type of beans similar to lumábuq, q.v.

- palunápi? (B) a species of large trees.
- palunúran (R) ceremonial feast for the dead. (= panlúdan, q.v.)
- páluḡ cock's comb. (= gináray, q.v.)
- palupákun (B) a type of vine.
- palwás cause to go out. (< luwás, q.v.)
- pálwun (B) a species of palm. Cf. palu?ún. [L.E.]
- pálya (S, falla 'failure,' fallar 'to fail') failing to go through with an agreement.
- palyás (B) a short variety of Job's-tears (*Coix lacryma-jobi* Linn.); the seeds are used for neckbands, headbands, and necklaces. Cf. tigbi.
- pamágba firewood. (< +págba, q.v.)
- pamákaput a medicating application, as an ointment. (< pákaput, q.v.)
- páman (A) no, not. Cf. pádi?, ?unmán (1); mán.
- pamána inheritance. (< +mána (2), q.v.)
- pamanbánun (Z) an aquatic black centipede, about the same size as an ?aluhípan but with a more severe bite; if the little finger is bitten, one's whole hand is said to blacken.
- pamáḡlu a general term for anything which is fragrant; specifically, a bound bundle of sweet-smelling roots, herbs, or perfume, put in the hair, in folded blankets, in stored clothing, etc. (< báḡlu, q.v.)
- pamará? (R) an ill-defined, invisible, supernatural power, being, or spirit used by a pamará?an in curing. (< pará?, q.v.)
- pamará?an (R) a shaman who has control over, or the aid of, pamará?, q.v.
- pamatáy instrument for killing. (< mátay, q.v.)
- pamatík a set of two bamboo strip tappers for playing on the rim of a gong. (< patík, q.v.)
- pamatú weight(s), as on a fishing net. (< batú, q.v.)
- pamgás planting, especially the communal planting of a large kaingin, usually a two-day task, and with particular reference to the planting of upland rice.
- pamgasán star(s).
- pamidkán (A) eyes. Cf. matá.
- pamíhit wooden peg, turnpin, of a stringed instrument. (< píhit, q.v.)

- pamīlin (R) tradition, adat; anything of this nature handed down from generation to generation from one's ancestors. (< bīlin, q.v.)
- pamispís fan. (= paṅáyab, q.v.) (< ⁺pispís, q.v.)
- pamīsti adornment, dress. (< bīsti, q.v.)
- pámlay catching, trapping, of animals; also, a general term for traps used in catching animals. (< búlay, q.v.)
- pampáṅ bank of a river; edge of a field; a term used in ambáhan?
- pamudbúd wrapping to keep a projectile point in the shaft of an arrow. (< budbúd, q.v.)
- pamukásan pīntal (R) a ceremony or ritual: the removal of the remaining grave poles, by one man, twelve days after the panhulnūtan pīntal, q.v.; a feast is given in the house of the nearest of kin to the deceased. (< bukás, q.v.)
- pamulpúg a wooden mallet, paddle, or beater, used in washing clothes or for beating on a bamboo signal drum (barimbáw, q.v.). Cf. pamuṅbúg. (< pulpúg, q.v.)
- pamulúṅ (R) medicine; in a broad sense, any object or substance believed to give control over supernatural as well as natural forces. (< bulúṅ, q.v.)
- pamuluṅán (R) herb doctor, herbologist; native physician. Cf. manugbulúṅ. (< bulúṅ, q.v.)
- pamuṅbúg wooden gong beater. (< buṅbúg, q.v.)
- pamúsu? medicine. Cf. pamulúṅ. (< púsu?, q.v.) [F.G.]
- pamúta? a flycatcher made from the rib of a palm leaflet covered with the sap of a banana plant. (< púta? (1), q.v.)
- panabúṅan (A) spouse. (< sábuṅ, q.v.)
- panagdáhan (R) feast and ritual (ceremony) of propitiation to certain unseen spirits and supernatural beings. There are two main types of panagdáhan; one held on the seacoast (panagdáhan sa dágat), the other held in the mountains (panagdáhan sa dagá?). (< ságda, q.v.)
- panagibúlwa (B) a species of tree.
- panaguríruṅ (B) a tree with maroon-colored fruit and white flowers. [L.E.]
- panagusipsíp (B) a species of tree.
- panahí? thread, as used for sewing. (< tahí?, q.v.)
- panahún time, period; weather. Cf. ?údas.
- panakásan cultivated field far from any house or settlement. (< ⁺tákas, q.v.)

- panambán (Z) a type of sea? fish. Cf. támban.
- pananánum choice, selected seed saved for the next planting season. See taranumún. (< tanúm, q.v.)
- panaṅbáyun (R) unintelligible chanting of a pandaniwan seer, q.v. (< sáṅbay, q.v.)
- panára a thin rod around which the near ends of the warp threads are placed in a loom; it is then clamped between two halves of the lower end bar (?átip, q.v.).
- pánaw need, necessity; e.g., hīntay ti kánmu pánaw 'what do you need?' See also ka?ilájan, which is considered a less "deep" Hanunóo term.
- panaytáyan (1) summit. (< taytáy, q.v.)
- panaytáyan (2) (G) Panaytáyan, the name of a Hanunóo community.
- panaytáyan darága (G) Panaytáyan Darága, the name of a Hanunóo community near Tarubóng.
- pándak Pándak, a feminine personal name.
- pandaniwan (R) a shaman or seer; specifically, one who "possesses" dániw, q.v.
- pándan (B) a type of tobacco, graded third of the four known varieties. See tabáku.
- pánday (1) smith; smithing, blacksmithing, forging.
- pánday (2) manufacture, construction, making, of an object. Cf. pánday (1).
 napánday made, was made, as of a house.
 magpánday fashion, chip or shave down, as a dugout.
- pandáyan forge. (< pánday (1), q.v.)
- pandayú? bulí? backstrap of a stick loom, consisting of an arched, flat, and often carved piece of wood. (< dayú? and bulí?, q.v.)
- pandunṅ a protective rain cover, a combination rain cape and umbrella, made commonly from a leaf sheaf of the fan palm (buri).
- panhágut bow used in playing a three-stringed violin (gitgīt, q.v.). (< hágut, q.v.)
- panhilútan (R) a native healer who cures patients of various ailments by massage with cotton. Cf. manugbulúṅ. (< hflut, q.v.)
- panhúgun strung beads, such as are worn around the neck. (= panuhúgun) (< túhug, q.v.)
- panhulnútan pīntal (R) a ceremony or ritual: the removal of one grave pole, by one man, five days after burial; a feast is given in the house of the nearest of kin to the deceased. Cf. pamukásan pīntal. (< hulnú, q.v.)

- paníʔat (B) a vine having white flowers and bitter-tasting leaves; the leaves are heated and applied directly as an aid in soothing black eye. [L. E.]
- paníʔid noticing, examining, looking at, studying (something), with the intention of using this knowledge at some future time. (< tíʔid, q.v.)
- panihúlan (R) a shaman or seer; specifically, one who "possesses" the supernatural power known as tihul, q.v.
- panindúkan (A) accustomed to pecking at and eating unhusked rice. (< +sinduk, q.v.)?
- paniḡit corner (outside), as of a house. See baláy (1). (< +siḡit (2), q.v.)
- panípul whistling, a shrill musical sound produced by forcing the breath through the teeth or compressed lips. (< +sípul, q.v.)
- panirawán situation. (< ?)
panírwan idem.
- panírut comb for removing head lice from the hair. (< +sírut, q.v.)
- +panláḡ (A) arrival. See kapanláḡan.
- panlígis a cylindrical bamboo roller for the manual ginning of cotton. (< lígis, q.v.)
- panlúdan (R) ceremonial feast for the dead, held about one year after the death of a relative whose disinterred bones are to be honored. See punsiyún. (< +lúnud, q.v.)
- panludgúd a stone used for scrubbing the body while washing. (< ludgúd, q.v.)
- pántuk shooting with a bow and arrow (at something), making a target of something in this manner; e.g., magpántuk sa maḡá tálun manúk 'shoot at the wild chickens!'
- pantúkan target shooting with a bow and arrow, at trees, etc. (< pántuk, q.v.)
- pantún (A) a wise one, a wise person.
- panuḡí something used to knock off the ashes of a pitch candle (?ága (1), q.v.). (< sugí, q.v.)
- panuhúgun strung beads. (= panhúgun, q.v.)
- panúbluk a hardwood fid or marlinespike for weaving rattan binding rings. Cf. panúluy. (< +súbluk, q.v.)
- panúluḡ (1) either of the two opposite end sides of a hipped roof (usually thatched). See baláy (1). (< súluḡ (1), q.v.)?
- panúluḡ (2) (G) Panúlong, the name of a river and a northern Hanunóo community.

- panúluy a hardwood fid used in the intricate weaving of rattan binding rings.
Cf. panúlbuk. (< súluy, q.v.)
- panumayán (A) selling (something); being sold (to someone); e.g.,
panumayán buḡḡúʔan 'selling rice (palay)!' (< +súmay, q.v.)
- panúmbuḡ a wooden gong beater. (< búmbuḡ, q.v.)
- panuḡáʔan central, most distant position from an observer in a given plane
or arc; e.g., panuḡáʔan dagáʔ 'nadir,' 'lowest part of the universe,'
'world,' 'earth,' panuḡáʔan lápit 'zenith,' 'highest point of the heavens,'
'sky.' (< tuḡáʔ, q.v.)
- panuḡáy one of the four end roof-frame braces, usually of bamboo, used in
the construction of a Hanunóo house; this brace is tied at the upper end to
a middle section of a side main purlin (?anamán, q.v.), and at the lower
end to the end eave poles (lagbán, q.v.). See baláy (1). (< súḡay, q.v.)
- panús stench of urine. (= ʔaḡrús, q.v.)
- panúsnuḡ (sa ḡḡipun) brush (for the teeth). (< +núsnus, q.v.)
- panyú (S, paño 'cloth') cloth headband, worn only by the men; usually made
of a rectangular piece of kundiman (red) trade cloth.
- pányu (S, Epifanio) Pányo, a masculine personal name.
- paḡá base of a bamboo branchlet, the part which attaches at the node. See
yaḡáw.
- paḡáʔun eat! e.g., káwu paḡáʔun siyún sa páʔig 'eat that boiled rice!'
literally: 'you eat there at (of) rice (boiled)!' (< káʔun, q.v.)
- paḡaháwan (R) a ceremonial feast similar to a panlúdan, q.v., which is
held for the spirits of the dead a week after the bones are placed in the
family burial cave; held only occasionally. (< ʔáhaw, q.v.)
- páḡak barking (of dogs); e.g., magpaḡakpáḡak wáya 'to keep on barking.'
- paḡalapkáḡ high and apparently motionless clouds, light or dark.
(< +kapkáḡ, q.v.)
- paḡámyan (A) wind. (< ʔamyán, q.v.)
- paḡánay (K) oldest child.
- paḡánud white clouds. Cf. rurúm, paḡalapkáḡ. (< ʔánud, q.v.)
- paḡanwáḡ spear, lance; a more common term is báḡkaw, q.v.) (< ʔanwáḡ,
q.v.)
- paḡaraskásun (B) a species of tree.
- paḡáraw (A) dry season.

- paṅás broken, referring to a wooden projection which has been knocked off partly because of the grain.
- paṅaskás a pick or plectrum consisting of a small bamboo stick, used to play the two bamboo (raised) "strings" of a kudlúṅ-type zither. (< kaskás, q.v.)
- paṅáti? decoy wild cock. (< káti?, q.v.)
- paṅatuṅkúlan official duties. (< tuṅkúl, q.v.)
- paṅáwit hook, i.e., an instrument. (< káwit, q.v.)
- paṅáyab fan, any fanning device. (< +káyab, q.v.)
- paṅáyu cutting wood, wood chopping. (< káyu, q.v.)
- páṅdan (B) a pandan, or pandanus palm (*Pandanus* sp.).
- paṅgudgúd the upper, movable part of an inverted bamboo fire saw. See gudgúdan. (< gudgúd, q.v.)
- paṅhiniṅá a toothpick made of bamboo or wood. (< +tiṅá, q.v.)?
- paṅinú?un (T, panginoón) God, Lord; used only with reference to the Christian diyús, q.v.
- paṅísi a spear the point of which has a single barb. Cf. báṅkaw. (< +kísi, q.v.)
- paṅká? (Z) frog (*Rana* spp.); a term less common than píkaw, q.v.
- paṅká? píkaw (Z) a type of fresh-water "jumping" fish. (= píkaw paṅká?, q.v.)
- paṅubút gritting of the teeth; e.g., magpaṅubút káy ?úṅtu 'to grit his teeth' (incisors). (< +kubút, q.v.)
- paṅusugán (B) a thornless, vinelike plant which has a bitter taste; the roots are boiled to brew a decoction for stomach-ache.
- paṅuwáy gathering rattan. (< ?uwáy, q.v.)
- paṅúyaw (Z) a large monkey.
- paṅuypán (A) be blown (by something, someone). (< ?úyup, q.v.)
- pápag (R) a bamboo-slat tray or shelf, used for support of bone bundles in a family burial cave.
- papák bamboo switches, one held in each hand, used to fluff up cotton by beating on a mat.
papakún fluff cotton in this manner.
- pápi blossoming, flowering, blooming.
masigpápi bloom, will bloom.

- pará? (R) a supernatural force or being which aids the sucking shamans in curing.
 pamará? the power of pará? itself, an invisible spirit.
 pamará?an one who possesses pará?, a sucking shaman.
 magpapará? use pará? power.
- para?án method, means; the term is probably of Tagalog origin.
- para?iqán?an counselor, one to whom questions or disputes may be brought.
 (< pa?iqána, q.v.)
- para?iskúlan schooling, the whole complex of school education. (< ?iskúl, q.v.)
- para?uli?án but?úl pag baláy (R) deadhouse, house built to contain the bones of the dead.
- para?uli?án pag but?úl baláy (R) (= para?uli?án but?úl pag baláy, q.v.)
 See ?úli?, but?úl, baláy (1).
- parabanáwan finger bowl, usually a coconut shell filled with water in which the fingers are washed before and after eating. (< ⁺banáw, q.v.)
- parabariyúhan settlement in Christian-like barrios, the whole complex so involved. (< bariyú, q.v.)
- parabuwísan taxation, the whole complex. (< buwís, q.v.)
- paragbúhan arm wrestling (more emphasis on the plurality of the action than in the term pagbúhan, q.v.). (< pagbú, q.v.)
- paragrītan concerted communal yelling, exchange of pagrīt-type yells.
 (< pagrīt, q.v.)
- paraharában pasture, pasture land. (< hárab, q.v.)
- paranīla (S, franela) flannel (blanket).
- paransīsku (B, S, Francisco 'Francis') a blackish sweet potato with a very light skin. See kamúti.
- parántis (B) a variety of maize which has a short growing season; the ears are very thin and the kernels are whitish. See ma?ís.
- parañisdá?an fishing tackle, things used for fishing. (< ?isdá?, q.v.)
- parapīt eight (8), in a children's counting game (?isaraháy, q.v.)
- parapulúkan cockfighting, as an institution; seen in Christian barrios but not practiced by the Hanunóo (< pulúk, q.v.)
- parásan (B) a tall, mature type of rattan; palasan (*Calamus maximus* Blco.); the thick vines (up to 4⁺ cm. in diameter) are used for heavy lashing, etc. For terms designating immature stages of the parásan rattan see labnīg and tīkul.

- parásan batbát a stick wrapped with spiny rattan and used for killing bats, especially at night and under such trees as the banyan.
- parásku (S, frasco) flask, bottle.
- paratagtagú?an hide-and-seek, as played by children. (< tágu?, q.v.)
- paratígmun riddle. (= patigmáhun, q.v.)
- paratíkun playing of gongs by beating on the rims, tapping rapidly with sticks known as pamatík, q.v. (< patík, q.v.)
- paratpát (B) a species of tree (*Sonneratia caseolaris* [Linn.] Engl.)
- páraw disappearance, giving out (of something); e.g., napáraw yí 'has disappeared.'
- parawán (A) changed, different. (< páraw, q.v.)
- páray (B) palay, or unhusked rice (*Oryza sativa* Linn.), especially that standing in the fields, still unharvested. Cf. pasí?an, binugás, pá?ig.
- párdú (S, fardo 'bale,' 'bundle') thirty manos (of tobacco leaves). See mánu.
- pári priest, father; missionary. (= pádi, q.v.)
- paríhan anvil.
- paríhu (S, parejo 'equal') like, as, same as. See túlad.
kparíhu likeness; that which is the same (as something else).
- parína (B) a species of tree (*Kingiodendron alternifolium* [Elm.] Merr. & Rolfe).
- parís broom, usually a short-handled brush type made of corn or coconut husks, not the palm midrib bundle type found in the lowlands; in one sense, a cleaning "rag."
- partídu (K, S, partido 'divided'; '[political] party') relatives in general.
Cf. kamag?ának.
- parukapúk dust. (< ⁺pukapúk, q.v.)
maparukapúk dusty.
- parukpúk (B) a species of tree.
- parúmpuḡ a man's ear pendant or earring; a generic term for ornaments hung from the ear lobe, which is pierced, especially for men.
(< ⁺púmpuḡ, q.v.)
- parúpud sprinkling, as of powder or water on a wound. (< ⁺rúpud, q.v.)
- pas?án carrying something on or over the shoulder(s).
magpas?án carry something in this manner.

pasági square, oblong, rectangle; cube; any object with squared sides.
(⁺sági, q.v.)

pasalámat thanks, appreciation. (< salámat, q.v.)

pasáy unmixed, pure; all; entirely, continuously.

pasbakún (B) a species of plant; the white root is used to make a decoction for treating stomach-ache.

pasbáli (A) exception.

pási? grain of rice, before the removal of the husk; e.g., ?usá ka pási?
páray 'one grain of unhusked rice.' Cf. binugás, páray.

pasí?an unhusked rice, especially after harvesting (otherwise = páray, q.v.).
(⁺pasí?, q.v.)

pasíbi any type of house annex, usually behind the main dwelling. (< síbi, q.v.)

pasíl (1) wooden top(s).

⁺pasíl (2) maturing, hardening, of palm boles. See pasílan.

pasílan hardening, growing up, and maturing, of a palm bole. (< ⁺pasíl, q.v.)
mamasílan get hard, get mature.

pasinsiyá (S, paciencia 'patience') forgiveness, patience.
pasinsiyáhun be forgiven, be patient.

pasíraṅ peeping. (< ⁺síraṅ (2), q.v.)
magpasíraṅ peep, will peep.
pasíraṅun be peeped at.

pasíti (B) a short-leaved tobacco, the most highly valued of the four cultivated types known to the Hanunóo. Cf. tabáku.

paskád women's inlaid hardwood earplugs, very ornate and now very rare.

paskadpáskad (Z) a species of shellfish. (< paskád, q.v.)

paslá?it (E) flashlight. (= palasláyit, q.v.)

paslakayán (A) be placed on, i.e., astride, in a vehicle or hammock, etc.
(⁺sakáy, q.v.)

pasláyit (E) flashlight. (= palasláyit, q.v.)

pasnu?án be allowed, be permitted. (< ⁺sunú?, q.v.)

⁺paspás dripping of rain from eaves. See paspásan.

paspásan ditch formed by rain dripping from eaves; rain ditch. (< ⁺paspás, q.v.)

- pasraqú showing, exposing.
 pasraqúhan be shown, be exposed.
 ?ipasraqú idem.
- pásu (R) ritual scarification by burning, done most frequently by unmarried men.
- pasúk a tubular liquid container, usually made of two or three internodes of bamboo.
- pasúkub facing downward, prone. (< súb, q.v.)
- pasúlat a tight coil of buri-palm leaf used to spread and stretch the hole in a girl's ear lobe. (< súlat, q.v.)
- pásuq one Mangyán, i.e., Hanunóo, cavan, a measure of volume, as of rice; = two real cavan (one cavan = twenty-five gantas); this difference may be due to the difference between measures of unhusked and of husked rice. See salúp.
- pasújan arrow footing, usually made of the hard outer part (báhi?) of an areca palm bole. (< ?)
- pasyák (Z) a species of mollusk (Conus sp.); the shell is reddish in color and smaller than dangúy, q.v.
- pasyár (S, pasear 'to take a walk') promenade, taking a walk, visiting.
- pát?uq stop, halt.
 magpát?uq stop, will stop.
- patáduq sitting posture, erect with the legs crossed. (< táduq, q.v.)
- patagnáy trouble, as sickness, pain, etc. (< +tagnáy, q.v.)
- patágu? hiding oneself. (< tágu?, q.v.)
- pataládan (A) quality of being numerous, diverse, different. (< +talád, q.v.)?
- patáni (B) lima beans (Phaseolus lunatus Linn.), the largest type of beans cultivated by the Hanunóo.
- patar?ári? (K) sibling, i.e., sister or brother; e.g., patar?ári? laláki 'brother,' literally: 'sibling male.' (< ?ári?, q.v.)
- patar?ári? ?ulúq (K) stepsibling, half sibling ? See ?ulúq.
- patarahúy a high-pitched, ascending cry of women when laughing; typical of women only, and not of Christian Filipinos in the area. (< +tahúy, q.v.)
- pataráka (S, matraca 'wooden rattle' = carraca) a split-bamboo noisemaker or clapper.
- pataráq roasting or toasting over, but not in, coals or embers, as of meat, etc. (< +taráq, q.v.)

- patata?án trigger, i.e., the perch stick, of spring snares for birds, as of the bitík type, q.v. (< tatá?, q.v.)
- patátas (S, patatas 'potatoes') potato(es).
- patáwad forgiveness; e.g., patawáda 'forgive me!' literally: 'be-forgiven!' (< táwad, q.v.)
- pátay dry, as of grass.
- patbúg a vertical balátik trap arrangement for monkeys.
- patí even; a more common term is hangán, q.v.
- patigmáhun riddle. See also paratígmun. (< +tígma, q.v.)
- patík tapping on the rim of metal dance gongs with pamatík, q.v.
- patikálan facing up, on one's back; faced up; specifically, floating or swimming on one's back; practiced only by Hanunóo men. (< tikálan, q.v.)
- patindúg (1) perpendicular. (< tindúg, q.v.)
- patindúg (2) bamboo pole studs, or walling uprights, usually set 25 to 30 cm. apart. See baláy (1). (< tindúg, q.v.)
- patindúg (3) an overlay pattern worked out with nito and red-dyed rattan strips, used in decorating small buri-leaf baskets (bay?úg, q.v.). (< tindúg, q.v.)
- patípit outside vertical wall stripping of split bamboo; each strip corresponds to an interior walling upright or stud (patindúg (2), q.v.). See baláy (1). (< tipít, q.v.)
- patláy (A) watching, noticing, seeing, keeping an eye on (something), etc. magpatláyan watch (something).
- patlí?ug a vertical, hinged, one-way spring snare for monkeys, placed at an opening in a kaingin fence. (< lí?ug, q.v.)
- patnáv openness, clearness, etc.
patnáwan clearing, open spot, as in a forest.
- pátpat second grade, of secondary importance; a term most commonly found in ambáhan.
- pátpat nítu? (B) a climbing, vinelike fern similar to nítu?, q.v., except that the leaves are light in color.
- patráka a split-bamboo noisemaker or clapper. (= pataráka, q.v.)
- pátuk plug, stopper; wedge, as used in log splitting.
- patuktúk a blunt-tipped arrow point made from a joint of kilíng bamboo. (< tuktúk, q.v.)

- patúŋ (Z) a medium-sized blackish ant which builds rounded mud hills of surprising durability.
- paturības slanting, oblique. (< tiības, q.v.)?
- patuwaŋtúwaŋ human rocking-chair game; an amusement of Hanunóo boys. (< +túwaŋ, q.v.)
- patúyu? toward, in the direction of. (< túyu?, q.v.)
- páwa? (1) light; clearness; luminosity, mostly in a figurative sense; for a term covering a more physical sense see rayáw.
pamáwa? that which reveals, illuminates; e.g., ti mahál pamáwa? 'gospel.'
- páwa? (2) a clearing or space, interval between, as of a clearing in the forest.
- páwa? (3) (B) a species of palm. [L.E.]
- pawáhig (A) return, going back (spatial).
- páway (A) not yet. (< pa + wáya, q.v.)
- pawíkan (Z) sea tortoise.
- páyag (1) conformity, conforming.
- páyag (2) (R) a small house or hut built for spirits of deceased relatives, storage purposes, etc., but not primarily for human occupancy.
- payagpáyag a rest shelter or hut offering shade from the sun, usually found at the top of steep kaingins. (< páyag (2), q.v.)
- payapáy fin of a fish. (< paypáy, q.v.)
- páyat Páyat, a feminine personal name.
- páyí (A) does not?
- páyid wiping off.
payídun be wiped off.
- paypáy beckoning, always with a downward motion of the hand.
magpaypáy beckon.
- páyuy (1) umbrella; known to the Hanunóo only through contact with the lowlanders.
- páyuy (2) Páyong, a masculine personal name.
- +páyuy (3) a type of container. See payuyán; cf. páyuy (1).
- payuyán a tubular bamboo container. (= binalákwas, q.v.) (< +páyuy, q.v.)

- piʔisúl moving over on one's buttocks. (< ʔísul, q.v.)
- píʔud broken, bent over, as of a thatch "shingle" made from a palm leaf.
- pibríru (S, febrero) February. See ʔabríl.
- pidlīt (R) a pellet of tobacco and ginger placed in a small hole made between the eyebrows, as a treatment for headache.
- pidpiráw winking repeatedly. Cf. pirúk. (< ʔpiráw, q.v.)?
- pídut pinch.
- pigníʔ flat-nosed, pug-nosed.
- pīhit turning around in place.
pamīhit wooden peg, turnpin, of a stringed instrument.
- pīka piece, chunk, as of hard salt; classifier in enumerating such objects; a broken, irregular fraction of some more complete object, as of the pieces of a broken native comb.
- pīkaw (Z) frog (Rana sp.). See also paŋkáʔ.
- pīkaw paŋkáʔ (Z) a type of fresh-water "jumping" fish. See also paŋkáʔ pīkaw.
- pikīt closing the eyes.
- pikúy (Z, S, perico 'parakeet,' or pico 'beak') parrot.
- pīlak silver; coinage, money.
- piláy lame.
- pildís gripping firmly, as the nose, leg, etc.
- pīli (B) a tree from which an inflammable pitch is obtained for use in making crude candles to illuminate the house (ʔága (1), q.v.). See ʔanaŋí, dáka.
- pīliʔ choosing, selection.
- pilipínas (G, S, Filipinas) the Philippines, but vaguely conceived as an entity by the Hanunóo.
- pilipínu (S, Filipino) Christian Filipino(s).
- pilísa (S, ʔFelisa, analogous to the masculine 'Felix') Pilísa, a feminine personal name. See lísa.
- piliwán (A) growing tip or bud at the top of a plant. (< ʔ?)
- pinaʔáŋgaʔ done especially well, as the decorative carving on a scabbard, etc. (< ʔáŋgaʔ, q.v.)

- pinagka?ámu? closest thing to being a boss, master, etc. (< ?ámu?, q.v.)
- pinagkamayámu most, most plentiful, largest in number. (< mayámu < yámu, q.v.)
- pinákul (B) a sweet banana (*Musa sapientum* Linn. var.) which is very small but otherwise much like sab?á, q.v.
- piná ntaw (B) a variety of large yams (?úbi, q.v.) which is very white inside.
- pinatagyáñan an overlay pattern worked out with nito and red-dyed rattan strips, used in decorating small buri-leaf baskets (bay?úñ, q.v.). (< tagyáñ, q.v.)
- pínhay Pínhay, a feminine personal name.
- pinígan (E, Finnegan) Pinígan, a feminine personal name.
- pínsan (K) cousin.
- pínsan sa ?aruwá (K) second cousin.
- pínsan sa ?átlu (K) third cousin.
- píntal (R) poles of bamboo or wood placed on top of a grave.
- píntas (R) any extremely powerful and evil force in the supernatural realm (padáya?, q.v.); specifically, either of the two worst types of labáñ, q.v.
- +píntiw end, extremity [?]. See kapintiwán.
- píntu? (1) solution, answer to a riddle; answering, guessing the answer to a riddle; e.g., pintu?á 'guess this one!' literally: 'be-guessed!'
- +píntu? (2) crowing of a cock. See mamíntu?.
- pintú?an guessing game. (= tugmáhan, q.v.) (< píntu? (1), q.v.)
- pinu?útan ambush. (< +pú?ut, q.v.)
- pinudílan joke, jesting. (< púdíl, q.v.)
- pinuñú (1) (B) a variety of rice with short, round, full white kernels and light-colored husks.
- pinuñú (2) (B) a variety of banana (*Musa sapientum* Linn. var.) which is similar in color to sab?á, q.v.
- pinútul club, cudgel; a hardwood baton carried by young men. Cf. bakúlu. (< +pútul, q.v.)
- pinyá (B) (S, piña 'pineapple') a small native pineapple (*Ananas comosus* [Linn.] Merr.).
- piḡán dish, plate, usually of porcelain.

- píngguy Pínggoy, a masculine personal name.
- píji? cheek.
- piḡkupiḡku (A) swaying back and forth, as a snake's head.
- piḡpḡ Pingpḡng, a feminine personal name.
- pipí? pounding of clothing in laundering.
 pamipí? wooden mallet or beater for pounding clothing.
 magpípi? wash clothes, launder clothes, using a pamipí?.
- pirá (1) how many?
 tigpirá how much? in asking a price.
 tigipirá idem.
- pirá (2) some, several (objects); e.g., pirá ka bílug 'several (of them).'
- Cf. pirá (1).
- +piráw winking. See pidpiráw.
- pidíbli (S, imperdible) safety pin(s); occasionally obtained by trade with Christians.
- pidíhan (S, perder 'to lose') a type of checkers; a term used only in the construction dáma pidíhan, q.v.)
- píri (R) very gentle rubbing with some substance, such as an ointment, on the skin.
- pirígru (S, peligro) danger.
- pirímyu (S, premio 'reward,' 'prize') a prize, as in a Christian game, sport, or contest.
- pírit (A) twist, twisting; e.g., pinírit 'twisted' (as of the fibers in a rope).
- pírma (S, firma 'signature') signature; signing, as the name of an inscriber of a bamboo manuscript or letter.
 pirmádu signed.
 magpírma sign, will sign.
- pirmádu (S, firmado) signed. Cf. pírma.
- pírmi (S, firme 'firm,' 'unyielding') always. Cf. malagát.
- píru (S, pero) but; less commonly used than the Hanunóo term dapát, q.v.
- pirúk winking of the eye (only once). Cf. pidpiráw.
- pirukdagáw (B) an edible saprophytic tree fungus.
- pirután (Z) a sea snail, similar to the bagtúḡan except that the operculum is very thin.

- písaŋ cut, slash, slice.
písaŋun be sliced, be slashed, be cut.
- pisidínti (S, presidente 'president,' 'chairman') presidente, a headman
locally appointed by Christian Mangyán agents.
- pisík throw, throwing.
?ipisík be thrown.
- pisikmanúk (B) a species of fern.
- +pispís fanning. See pamispís.
- písus (S, pesos) a monetary unit equal to 80 centavos (rather than 100 centavos, which is the standard value of the peso in most other parts of the Philippines); one peso. If only "one peso" is meant, no numeral attribute is used in Hanunóo, although higher numbers are specifically designated; e.g., písus 'one peso,' ?úpat ka písus 'four pesos,' but maŋá ?usá ka písus 'about one peso.'
písus máy kaháti? a monetary unit equal to 100 centavos; one peso of standard Philippine currency, literally: 'peso plus 20-centavo-unit.' Like písus alone, this longer form is never preceded by ?usá ka if only one such unit is meant.
- piták compartment, section, division.
- pītiw Pītiw, a personal name, probably masculine.
- pitpīlaw (Z) a small fly.
- pitú seven (7), a cardinal number.
- pitúgu (B) a species of tree (*Cycas circinalis* Linn.).
- pitúm pūlu fifty (50). See pitú.
- piturúryu (S, petróleo 'petroleum,' 'mineral oil') petroleum; gas, oil for lamps.
- piyápi? (B) a tree (*Avicennia marina* [Forsk.] Vierh.) found along muddy coastal regions and tidal streams.
- pu?áyan Puáyan, a personal name, probably masculine.
- pu?íl pulling something out by side motion; turning over; pulling out, of the teeth. Cf. galbút, lánit.
magkapu?íl to turn (something) over.
- pu?úl (G) Puól, the name of a Hanunóo community near Tarubóng.
- pú?un (1) base of a plant stem; trunk; stump.
- pú?un (2) (R) an officiating elder at a panagdáhan ritual, q.v.; not to be confused with a shaman such as a pandaníwan, q.v.

pú?un káyu tree. (< pú?un (1) and káyu, q.v.)

+pú?ut impeding, ambushing, waylaying. See pinu?útan.

pu?út a small coconut shell, stunted but whole, containing no meat and used occasionally as a lime container.

+púd?as weakness. See mapud?aspúd?as.

púdil jesting; alleging; lie, falsehood.
pudílun liar.

pudpúd equal to, even with, as long as, as tall as, as high as; common in ambáhan. Cf. túpuŋ.

púdu (S, puro 'pure, unmixed') all, completely; always; unmixed, pure; nothing but.

+púdwan whorl? See ?aripúdwan.

pudyúk picking something up with the hand. Cf. púdyut.
pumudyúk pick up with the hand.

púdyut handful; classifier for same. Cf. pudyúk.

pug?ún be squeezed. (< pugá?, q.v.)

pugá? squeeze; pressing, wringing.

púgad nest, as of a bird.

pugpúg strike, blow.

púgu? (Z) quail (probably the barred button quail, *Turnix suscitator fasciata*).

pugu?án basket cage for birds, especially small chicks. (< púgu?, q.v.)

púka rubbish, garbage, refuse.

púkan chopping down, cutting, felling; e.g., pukána wásay 'fell (by means of an) ax!'

pukánun (G) Pukánon (Pocanil on some maps), the name of a small island off the coast of southeastern Mindoro below Mansalay, a cave and steep cliff opposite that island, and the surrounding district. (= namaláyan, q.v.)

pukánun karáŋyan (G) Pukánon Karáŋyan, the name of a Hanunóo community near (south of) the Budbúran River.

+pukapúk dust. See parukapúk.

pukí buttocks; hindmost part of buttocks. Cf. buyutbuyútan.

puklíd (B) a type of poisonous saprophytic tree fungus.

- puklút coming undone suddenly; breaking, snapping, as a rope, suddenly and spontaneously.
- pukpúk (1) obstacle, blockade, block, as a tree felled across a trail.
- pukpúk (2) bite, mouthful; classifier for same. Note: This term is used only with reference to sugar cane; e.g., ?usá ka pukpúk tubú 'one mouthful of sugar cane.'
- puktúr (E, Proctor?) Puktór, a masculine personal name.
- pukú smallpox.
- pulagán orange, bright red.
- púlak takal, a measure for rice, corn, lime, etc., equal to one fifth of a salúp, q.v., or one 125th of a pásuq, q.v.
- pulántan Pulántan, a masculine personal name.
- púlaw waking up, awakening.
mapúlaw awake, wake up.
- pulát (1) pulling back of the foreskin; also, a slang expression for penis.
Cf. ?útin.
- pulát (2) Pulát, a masculine personal name.
- pulatkabáyu (B) a long dark eggplant, literally: 'horse penis.' See talúq.
- pulbús (S, polvos 'toilet powder') face powder; obtained by trade from Christians.
- puldún be cut off, as a piece of firewood from a dead limb. (< púlud (2), q.v.)
- pulpúg beating, hitting, pounding.
pamulpúg a wooden mallet, paddle, or beater, used in washing clothes or for beating on a bamboo signal drum (barimbáw, q.v.).
- púlu ten, a unit used only in compound expressions designating multiples of ten, from ten to ninety; an essential element in all cardinal numbers from ten to ninety-nine; e.g., duwá púlu 'twenty' (i.e., two units of ten), límaq púlu máy duwá 'fifty-two' (i.e., five units of ten plus two).
- púlud (1) piece, section, cut-off portion, etc.; classifier for same; e.g., ?usá ka púlud káyu 'a stick.'
- púlud (2) cutting off (something); e.g., puldá 'be cut off (by you)!' puldí idem. Cf. púlud (1).
- pulúg fighting, pecking, among chickens. (= buntúg, q.v.)
- pulúk cockfight, a natural fight between two cocks.
- puma?igyá? lie down on one's back, become supine. (< ?igyá?, q.v.)

- pumadúwa become two. (< duwá, q.v.)
- +púmpuḡ dangling? See parúmpuḡ.
- pumúti cut plants, flowers, etc. (< púti, q.v.)
- púna? small intestine. Cf. bitúka?.
- púnay (Z) pigeon, wild dove. (possibly *Treron pompadora axillaris*).
- punlá? seedling(s), especially of rice.
- púnpun Púnpon, a feminine personal name.
- punsiyún (S, función 'affair,' 'religious ceremony,' 'function'). (= panlúdan, q.v.)
- puntúd cut-off stump of bamboo.
- púnu? leader, head, chief, especially with reference to people other than the Hanunóo.
pinúnu? idem.
- punú? full; e.g., napnú? 'already filled up.'
- púḡaw (Z) a taro beetle which feeds on the underground stem of the taro plant.
- pugáw sorrow, gloom, grief.
- puggúd pimple.
- púḡsu anthill, i.e., a termite hill.
- pugús (A) section, piece; the colloquial form is pulúd (1), q.v.
- purántuk vertically projecting boulders; rocky promontory. (< pántuk, q.v.)?
- puráw Puráw, a masculine personal name.
- púru? (1) forest, a small raised hillock or knoll, covered by rather dense vegetation in contrast with the surrounding grassy terrain; an isolated area of woods in a grassy area. Cf. purú?.
- púru? (2) dullness, as of an unsharpened knife.
mapúru? dull, not sharp.
- purú? island.
- purún (1) spool, ball, of anything that can be wound; classifier for same.
- purún (2) specifically, a ball of spun cotton thread measuring 14-16 cm. in diameter.
purunún be made into such balls.

- pus?ún abdomen.
- púsa going out, with reference to a flame; e.g., pús?i 'blow out (the pitch flame or light)!' nápsa yí 'it's out.'
- pusít spurt, spurting, as of blood.
- púsu? heart.
- púsu? ma?ís ear of corn.
- púsud umbilicus, navel.
- púsug skeletal muscles, long muscles, as the biceps, leg and thigh muscles, etc.
- +púsyaw type of blue (color). See pusyawpúsyaw.
- pusyawpúsyaw medium blue, darker than bulhawbulháw, q.v. (< +púsyaw, q.v.)
- púta? (1) stickiness, glutinousness.
mapúta? sticky, gluey.
- púta? (2) (B) a white variety of yam (?úbi, q.v.) of glutinous consistency.
Cf. púta? (1).
- putáhi (S, potaje 'stewed vegetables') dish(es), i.e., of different types of food.
- pútat (B) a species of tree (probably *Barringtonia racemosa* [Linn.] Elm.).
[L.E.]
- púti picking of flowers, cutting of plants.
- pútlíw (Z, A) hawk. Cf. búyaw.
- pútu entanglement, as of rope or thread; e.g., napútu yí '(it is) already tangled.'
- +pútul a cut-off section, as of a stick. See pinútul.
- putulsúsu (Z) a small bird which is black and has a short tail, literally: 'cut-off breast.'
- putyúkan (Z) a honeybee (*Apis* sp.), a relative of the true honeybee.
- púwak external region of the esophagus.
- púyat sleepiness; e.g., magkapúyat yí ?akú 'I am already getting sleepy,'
pagpuyátun yí '(I'm) overcome by sleepiness.'
mapúyat sleepy?
- +púyu cloth container, sack. See puyupúyu.
- púyuy uncircumcised. See túri?.

- puyús twisted head cord worn around the hair by Hanunóo men.
- puyupúyu small bag of cloth. (< ⁺púyu, q.v.)
- ⁺ráʔaw mid-location. See karáwʔan.
- rabintadúr (S, reventar 'to burst,' 'to blow up') firecrackers; obtained occasionally from Christian traders.
- rabúŋ Rabóng, a masculine personal name.
- ragári a large, two-man crosscut saw; seen in use among Christians; the Tagalog term is lagarì. Cf. sirútsu.
- rágaw flower, open blossom.
ragawrágaw open-blossomed.
- rágdag falling off or down, as of tree leaves; the ambáhan form is rágrag, q.v.
- raghúp Raghóp, a masculine personal name.
- rágrag (A) falling off, as of tree leaves; the colloquial form is rágdag, q.v.
karagrágan idem.
- ragumúk rustling, as of dry leaves when one walks over them. (< ⁺rumúk, q.v.)
- ragunrún crumbling, decay. (< ⁺runrún, q.v.)
magkaragunrún crumble, etc.
- ragúnuʔ thump of a falling body. Cf. runʔúg. (< ⁺rúnuʔ, q.v.)
- ragutús coming undone slowly, little by little. (< ⁺rutús, q.v.)
- rákrak eating, as a dog laps up water, without stopping.
magrákrak eat in this fashion.
- ⁺rámbid twisted around, looped around. See rambidrám̄bid.
- rambidrámbid tied along together on a single rope or string. (< ⁺rámbid, q.v.)
- rámhuy (A) going among, going along.
ramhúyan be gone among.
- ramíg cold, state of being cold; chill; etc.
- ramî skirt, usually of indigo-dyed homespun cotton; the typical lower garment worn by all Hanunóo women.
- rankán reclining, with reference to a person.
rumankán recline.

- ranúk (A) sleep.
magranukán sleep, will sleep.
- rajarápa (Z) a species of mollusk (Murex sp.).
- rápat Rángat, a masculine personal name. [F.G.]
- rangát Ranggát, a feminine personal name.
- raḡíran (1) (B) a tree (Euphorbaceae?) bearing very fragrant yellow flowers; also, a necklace made from the dried, folded black seed pods and frequently worn by Hanunóo men.
- +raḡíran (2) (Z) a species of sea snail; the more usual form is síhi?
raḡíran, q.v.
- +raḡút crunch. See raḡutḡút.
- raḡutḡút crunching, as when chewing brittle foods. (< +raḡút, q.v.)
- +rapá bottom of human foot; sole. See raparapá, raprapá.
- raparapá foot; specifically, the sole of the foot; more commonly raprapá, q.v. (< +rapá, q.v.)
- rápas harvesting, cutting down of rice with a bolo; e.g., rapása 'cut the rice!' literally: 'be-harvested!' Cf. ?upúḡ, ?áni.
rumápas harvest rice with a bolo.
- rapín Rapín, a masculine personal name.
- raprapá foot; specifically, the sole of the foot. Cf. raparapá. (< +rapá, q.v.)
- +rápug gray. See karapugrápug.
- rará, rará? red, redness, quality of being red.
marará red.
marará?un reddish, as of skin color.
- ras?úḡ arrival, arriving; e.g., rinas?úḡan 'to have been reached (arrived at) (by).'
rumas?úḡ arrive.
- rásnan (A) bad [?].
- rátag low country; a term rarely used, but see ratagnún.
- +rátag (A) piece; the corresponding colloquial term is bílug, q.v.
- ratagnún Ratagnón, the name of an ethnic group of mountain people living south of the Hanunóo; also, their language. (< rátag, q.v.)
- ratí? Ratí?, a feminine personal name.
- rawán (A) grudge.

+ráway torn piece of cloth. See rawayráway.

rawayráway shred, piece, torn from clothing. (< +ráway, q.v.)

ráwnay Ráwnay, a personal name, probably feminine.

rawrínayu Rawrínayo, a masculine personal name.

rayapáñan walking on all fours, done by children when imitating animals, especially on house floors when many children are playing together.
(< yá pañ, q.v.)

ráyaw esteem, value, praise; e.g., pagrayáwan nimí 'is esteemed by us.'

rayáw (1) light, luminosity, shining quality, clearness. Cf. líndag, páwa?.
marayáw bright and clear, as of the moon; light, luminous, clear;
hence, clean.
rayawán be cleaned, be shined, be polished.

rayáw (2) Rayáw, a feminine personal name. Cf. rayáw (1).

raynawán (B, A) a type of plant.

ráyu? distance.
?aráyu? distant, far.

ráywan (A) visit.
magraywánan visit, will visit.

rig?ún (1) permanence, durability.
marig?ún permanent, durable.
karig?únan permanence, as of land tenure.

rig?ún (2) Rig-ón, a masculine personal name.

ríga (A) learning, by experience, of the type which is usually unpleasant.

rígmay Rígmay, a feminine personal name.

rígnuk stepping on something, plus the idea of keeping it underfoot or down
or "from going wild."
marígnuk tame.
pagrígnukán be stepped on.

rígus bathing, washing oneself.
marígus bathe.

ríkut (Z) grass, weed(s).

rímas (B) breadfruit (*Artocarpus altilis* Fosberg).

rín?ay Rín-ay, a feminine personal name.

rinatagán (A) bird cage; a cageful of birds, i.e., a unit in counting caged
birds. Cf. rinmatágan. (< +rátág, q.v.)

- rinirúkan any object decorated with incised designs. (< ríruk, q.v.)
- rinmatágan (A) split portions, cut pieces. (< +rátag, q.v.)
- ringúna (A) whoever, whatever (an indefinite relative). (< ḡuná, q.v.)
- +rĩnu? beauty, fineness, of human or impersonal objects.
marĩnu? fine, beautiful.
- rĩras weaving of baskets or mats, including the preparation of the materials used, such as buri leaves.
magrĩras weave articles of basketry construction.
- rĩruk decoration, designs; carving, incising. See rinirúkan.
- rĩruḡ close interval, spacing.
marĩruḡ placed close together, spaced at close intervals.
- rú?ay (A) old people.
- ru?áy (A) self. Cf. sadĩli.
- rudúy (A) blunt-tipped.
?uták rudúy a blunt-tipped knife; the colloquial Hanunóo term is li?ád, q.v.)
- rúgar (S, lugar 'place') location, place, space, spot; room. See lugár.
- rukruk sawdust.
- +rúku? sadness, loneliness, melancholy. See marúku?.
- rúlyu (S, rollo) coil, roll, as of wire.
- rúm?um (A) retreat, going back, backtracking.
- rumirú (S, número) number(s), cipher(s); seen on paper money used in Christian villages but not read, understood, or used by the Hanunóo.
- +rumúk rustling. See ragumúk.
- rún?ay Rún-ay, a feminine personal name.
- run?úg (A) falling, dropping, as of rain, light, etc.
run?ugán be dropped.
- +runrún decay. See ragunrún.
- +rúnu? thumping. See ragúnu.
- rúnut pulverization, smashing, crushing; e.g., runúta nimú 'be pulverized by you!'
runútun be crushed, be smashed.
- +rúpud pulverized material or substance which may be sprinkled. See parúpud.

- ruráy (A) daylight.
- rurúm clouds, especially nimbus clouds, i.e., dark rain clouds.
- rútay clothing; cloth in general.
- +rutús loose. See ragutús.
- ruwás (A) outside. Cf. luwás.
paruwásan outside (area).
- rúya? (G, P) Rúya', the name of an unidentified place; referred to only in riddles.
- rúyuy (A) falling, as of bamboos when cut.
miruyújan be felled.
- sa to, on, at, by, in, for, from.
- sá?ay a personal name, probably feminine.
- sá?ulí? slip, loosen, as a knot in a rope or in a handkerchief. (< ?úli?, q.v.)
- sa?ún?an be put first; e.g., pagsa?ún?an dí? ti gíra 'put war before the rest.' (< +?ún, q.v.)
- sáb in a little while, by and by, after a while; a term denoting time reference in the indefinite future, but within twenty-four hours, and not as soon as is indicated by lagatlagát, q.v.; e.g., sáb malámbuy 'this afternoon' (i.e., later on, if speaking in the forenoon), báray sidá rumas?úg sáb 'perhaps they will arrive a little later.'
- sab?á (B) an angular, short banana (*Musa sapientum* var. *compressa* [Blco.] Teodoro) or plantain (Merrill, 1925: "probably should be under *Musa paradisiaca*"); yellow-skinned when ripe, but usually picked green and boiled to make it palatable; one of the important staples of the central Hanunóo.
- sabadú (S, sábado) Saturday. See biyírnis.
- sábak stuck in, or under, one's belt, as a bolo, small knife, etc.
- sabák whetting, grinding, sharpening, with reference to a metal-bladed instrument or weapon.
magsabák sharpen, with reference to a knife.
- sabákan broth, usually taken with rice. (< ?)
- sabakán process of cooking the wild yam nami. (< ?)
- sabála (S, Zavala?) Sabála, a feminine personal name.

- sábaᅇ visit, especially if paid to one's relatives; e.g., sábaᅇ ?áti sábaᅇ sitáy
'visiting here and there.'
- mansábaᅇ visit, will visit.
sumábaᅇ idem.
- sábay accompanying, going along with; e.g., ?unmán máy sáyay ?águᅇ
'gongs are not used with (it).'
- sábi saying, telling.
sabihun be said, be told.
- +sabí? closure, closing [?]. See sabí?an.
- sabí?an doorway, but not the door itself (talakúp, q.v.). (< +sabí?, q.v.)
- sabilán (Z) a snail found in brackish waters and mangrove swamps.
- sáblag obstacle, hindrance, impediment.
- sáblay carrying something slung from the shoulder.
sináblay slung from the shoulder.
- sabláyan (G) Sablayan, the name of a river north of Hanunóo territory
emptying into the South China Sea on the west side of Mindoro.
- sábu? rain which enters a house through cracks.
- sábud (1) coiled, spiraled, as vines on a tree.
- sábud (2) sowing, broadcasting, as of seeds.
?ipagsábud be scattered, be sown.
- sabún (S, jabón) soap; occasionally obtained from Christian traders.
- sábuᅇ (1) cockfight; a sport known but not practiced by the Hanunóo. Cf.
pulúk.
- sábuᅇ (2) (A) spouse.
- sábuᅇ (3) Sábong, a feminine personal name.
- sabuᅇbulúᅇ (B) a plant the leaves of which are used to add color to pamáᅇlu
bundles.
- sabuᅇbalwáhan (B) (= sabuᅇkabalwáhan (1), q.v.)
- sabuᅇkabalwáhan (1) (B) a fragrant herb. See also sabuᅇbalwáhan.
- sabuᅇkabalwáhan (2) (A) wife.
- sabút pubic hair.
- sád?aq (1) hanging, as on a peg, hook, etc.
- sád?aq (2) (B) a plantain (*Musa paradisiaca* Linn. var.) resembling taríp,
q.v., but larger; usually eaten when still in a preriye stage, boiled.

- sadidñ (Z, A) a type of bird (unidentified).
- sadñli self, own; e.g., dá?an dí? kánmi sadñli 'our own even in former times.'
- sadisádi miscellany; multifarious, various. (= sarisári, q.v.)
- sag?áñ jaw; jawbone.
- sag?áñan a three-legged wooden holder for a pitch lamp. (< sag?áñ, q.v.)
- sag?ubán (A) any place from which water is procured; a water point. Cf. ta?asán.
- sága? (1) fifty ears of maize; a unit equivalent to that amount.
- sága? (2) centavo; e.g., ?usá ka sága? 'one centavo.'
- sága (3) (B) a small vine (*Abrus precatorius* Linn.); the seeds, which are vermilion with some black, are used as eyes in carved figures, beads, etc.
- sagánsan Sagánsan, a personal name, probably masculine.
- sagáñ parry, defending of the body with the arm, as from a thrown missile.
Cf. ?úkub, pa?ípli?
sumágañ parry, will parry.
- sagáñat a type of arrow point with two, three, or five prongs. (= sarañá, q.v.) (< sáñat, q.v.)
- sagasá (B) a species of tree (*Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea* Gaertn. f.).
- ságbat driving off, driving away, etc. [F.G.]
- ságda (R) propitiation.
magsagdá propitiate.
panagdáhan ceremonies, rituals, involving propitiation.
- sagháya (A) continue, as of a stream current. (< +háya, q.v.)
- +sági rectangle, four-sided, referring to an object. See pasági.
- +sági? cutting, chopping. See suwági?.
- ságiñ (B) banana, plantain; a general term including all edible varieties of the two species of *Musa* (*M. sapientum* and *M. paradisiaca*).
- sagññan a kaingin in which bananas or plantains have been planted.
(< ságiñ, q.v.)
- sagñpad (A) flying, as of insects; e.g., sinmagñpad 'flew.' (< +sñpad, q.v.)
- saglñ instant, moment, second.
- sagnáp (A) searching, hunting for (something).
sagnapán be searched for.

- sagpáw high jumping.
- sagpáwan running high jump practiced by the men as a sport or test of agility, usually with a pole for a crossbar. (< sagpáw, q.v.)
- +sagság (1) a horizontal piece or beam used in the construction of houses, etc. [?]. See salagság.
- +sagság (2) harvesting. See kasagságan.
- sagumá (A) going back to a previous position or condition; e.g., sinagumá 'retrogressed.' (< +sumá, q.v.)
- sagút answer.
- sáha? stump, base of banana or banana-like plants, referring to nonwoody plants such as taro.
- sáhap (B) a species of tree (family Cyperaceae). [L.E.]
- saká climbing up, going up, as into a house; e.g., saká sa baláy 'entering a house.'
sumaká go up, enter.
- sákal (1) side wedge, used in rail splitting, etc.
- sákal (2) bridge(s) of a bamboo zither (kudlúŋ, q.v.).
- sakáŋ astride, astraddle.
- sakáy riding on a horse or in a boat or land vehicle, etc.
magsakáy ride, will ride.
sumakáy idem.
sarakyán vehicle, something on or in which to ride.
- sakayán native dugout canoe, a banca; none currently owned by Hanunóo. (< sakáy, q.v.)
- +sakbáw uplands. See sakbáwan.
- sakbáwan uplands, mountains, etc. (< +sakbáw, q.v.)
- +sakbáy placing of yarn around an object of a certain type in order to coil or wind great lengths into convenient skeins. See sakbáyan.
- sakbáyan any arrangement of round bamboo or bamboos on or between which yarn is strung or wound. (< +sakbáy, q.v.)
- sakbīt hanging by hands and feet, or by the feet only, from a raised horizontal pole; a form of amusement among Hanunóo boys.
sakbītan idem.
- sakiláw (Z, A) a type of bird. (= kilyáwan) See kalyáwan.
- sakīt pain; illness.
masakīt hurt, pain, be painful.

- sakláy men's temporary clout or G string. Cf. baʔág.
- sakrá metal binding ring or cap placed at the end of handles, especially at the base of spear shafts, to prevent them from splitting.
- sáku (1) (S, saco 'sack,' 'bag') burlap sack, bag.
- sáku (2) (S, saco 'coat') long coat, overcoat.
- +sakúb covered or closed container or cage. See siyakúb.
- sakúp dependency, part, of some larger entity; included (in).
- +sakyát stepping over. See salakyát.
- saláʔ mistake, error. (= salán, q.v.)
sumaláʔ err, be wrong, make a mistake.
- salábay (Z) jellyfish, a general term.
- salág (A) offspring, children.
- salagság crossbar, crosspiece; specifically, one of the flooring joists, bamboo poles placed about 10 cm. apart; also, a crosspiece used in a grave to support the mat (sará, q.v.) covering the body. See baláy (1).
- salagúntiŋ a geometrical position in the form of an X. (< guntíŋ, q.v.)
- +sálak fork, as in a trail. See pagsalakán.
- salák (Z) an insectivorous bird with a red bill and black plumage.
- salákay (A) climbing, ascending, going up. (< sakáy, q.v.)?
- salakút (T) broad-brimmed sun hat; used by Christians but never by the Hanunóo.
- salakyát stepping up and over (something). (< +sakyát, q.v.)
- salakyátan stile, part of a fence cut lower than the rest to facilitate crossing by human beings. (< +sakyát, q.v.)
- salámat thanks; thank you.
pasalámat thanks, appreciation.
- salamín glass; mirror, looking glass.
- salán mistake, wrongdoing, a wrong, sin; wrong, incorrect. (< saláʔ, q.v.)
magsalán make a mistake; miss, as a step when walking.
- salaŋkíput (B) a type of vine.
- salapíʔ 40 centavos.

- salapínyad shallowness, as of containers; the opposite of salúgʔuŋ, q.v.
masalapínyad shallow.
- salátan southwest monsoon; southwest.
- salawál (T) trousers, pants; seen on Christian men but not worn by the Hanunóo; more commonly, sarawár, q.v.
- saláyaw Saláyaw, a masculine personal name; the name of one of the five or six Hanunóo men who were taken to the United States in 1904, and the only one who died there.
- sálbid crossleggedness.
masalbídan crosslegged.
- salbúd alighting on a flower, as of insects, birds, etc. See manálbud.
- saldíg leaning against something.
magpasaldíg lean against.
- sálhag (A) rising high.
magpasálhag rise up, get up high.
- salfʔut (Z) a large clam, similar to the mánlut except that it is attached to rocks.
- salibukbúk (B) a species of tree. Cf. ʔalibútbut.
- salfdaŋ (B) a wild jungle plant with small edible underground stem which is eaten only in times of famine; if not thoroughly cooked it is described as being very "itchy."
- salígʔut one half hitch. (= suláwʔud) (< +sígʔut, q.v.)
- salikuŋkúŋ funnel-shaped form, funnel-fashioned leaf, paper, etc.
(< +kuŋkúŋ, q.v.)
- salíli carrying a child astride one's hips with one hand.
- salimáʔu (B) a type of vine.
- salimbayúg (B) a type of vine.
- sálin (1) transferring the contents of one container to another.
ʔisálin be so transferred.
- sálin (2) translation; translating.
ʔisálin be translated.
- saliŋát sticking in the crotch of a split stick or stump; e.g., ʔipagsaliŋát sa púʔun káyu káy gudgúdan '(the) gudgúdan (q.v.) is stuck in the crotch of a split tree stump,' literally: 'is-so-stuck in stump (of) tree its gudgúdan.'
(< +siŋát, q.v.)

salĩnsiq branches, twigs. (< sĩnsiq, q.v.)
manalĩnsiq branch out.

salĩpit (1) holding something by pressure in a natural or artificial crotch, under the arms or between the ends of a split stick. (< sĩpit, q.v.)

salĩpit (2) a small pole stuck in the ground; the top is split and holds a marker used to blaze new trails, indicate detours, or warn (and threaten) would-be thieves when the marker is placed at the base of fruit trees which have been robbed previously. (< sĩpit, q.v.)

salipĩtan angle between the fingers or toes. (< sĩpit, q.v.)

salság (A) flooring. Cf. salũg.

+sálu catch loop. See siwálu.

salubádbad unfolding of leaves from whorled, budlike stage. (< bádbad, q.v.)

sálud (1) pay, wages, salary, remuneration for accomplished work.

sálud (2) receiving something, as water, from a bamboo tube in a receptacle held in the hands.

salúd underbite.

salũg flooring, floor. See baláy (1).

salũg?uŋ depth (relatively great) of containers; the opposite of salapĩnyad, q.v. (< +sũg?uŋ, q.v.)
malalũg?uŋ deep.

salugũn (1) (B) upas tree (*Antiaris toxicaria* [Pers.] Lesch.); a source of dálit arrow poison and bark cloth.

salugũn (2) bark cloth made from the inner bark of the upas tree (salugũn (1), q.v.); e.g., namhán yĩ salugũn 'finished bark cloth.'

salukĩgi (B) a tree (*Albizia saponaria* Lour.)?

salúkub tubular bamboo quiver for arrows, especially if poison-tipped. (< sũkub, q.v.)

+salukũb pronation. See maslukũban.

saluksũk overlaid work with nito and/or akós (?akús (1), q.v.) on buri-leaf baskets and bags. (< +suksũk, q.v.)

salúm diving, swimming underwater; immersion.

salumági (B) tamarind tree (*Tamarindus indica* Linn.).

salúman underwater distance swimming, practiced only by the men; those not very proficient in this sport place rocks on their shoulders to keep below the water's surface. (< salúm, q.v.)

- sáluḡ pitch, resin, used for lighting.
- sálup setting (of the sun); e.g., ?isálup ti ?ínit 'the sun will be set' (i.e., will set).
magsálup set, will set (of the sun).
- sálúp a measure of volume equal to one 25th of a pásuḡ, q.v.; one ganta (3.17 liquid quarts).
salúpan idem.
- sályu (1) (A) thought.
- +sályu (2) (S, salió mal, preterit of salir mal 'to fail') failure to meet. See magkasályu.
- sáma togetherness; among, with, together with.
- samantála while, during; a rarely used term.
- sámay stripe, as on certain vegetable products. See samaysámay.
- samaysámay striped, as of various root crops. (< sámay, q.v.)
- sambalflu (S, sombrero) a hat other than a salakút, q.v., worn by Christians; known but not worn by the Hanunóo.
- sambút catching that which has been thrown; taking or receiving that which has been put out, as of the one who takes a corpse from a house.
sumambút catch or take in this manner.
- samĩt tasting; figuratively, trying, trying out.
samítán be tasted.
- sampá? meeting, coming together; e.g., nisampá? 'was met.'
magkarasampá? meet (plural idea stressed).
- sampál slapping on the face.
sampalún be slapped on the face.
- sampáy (B) a white taro.
- sámpit mention; e.g., nu hĩntay káy pagsampĩtun 'what he is saying,'
literally: 'what by-him is-being-mentioned.' [F.G.]
- sámpuk fight, especially cockfighting. Cf. sábuḡ.
magpasámpuk fight, will fight (intransitive), one cock against another.
- sampúlu ten. (= saḡpúlu, q.v.)
- +sámuk that which causes entanglement or impedes travel, as dense thickets. See masámuk.
- sán?ib (R) horizontal layer, as of supernatural realms.

- +sanál a type of weaving design. See sinanálan.
- sanbaríbra (B, S, Yerba de Santa Bárbara) a plant (family Cruciferae) of American origin; the leaves are rubbed over the surface of the body to stop fever.
- +sándar a type of design [?]. See sinandarán.
- sandarí? (B) a tree bearing long, rounded, edible fruits with a thorny covering.
- +sandáy (A) resting of the head (on something). See sandáyan.
- sandáyan pillow. (< +sandáy, q.v.)
- sandugú? [K] blood brother; blood brotherhood; friend; a common word of address between friends, especially between Christians and Hanunóo. (< dugú?, q.v.)
- sandugusandugúhan ([K], A) blood brother (possibly diminutive); close friend. Note: the loss of the final glottal stop of the stem in this "song" form. (< sandugú?, q.v.)
- sandúk ladle.
- +sandúy sharpened stick [?]. See sulandúy.
- sanhusí (G, S) San Jose, the name of a town and a municipality in southwestern Mindoro, inhabited mostly by Bisayan and Tagalog Christians.
- santík strike, striking, as of a light from a match or with flint and steel; e.g., santíki 'strike (it)!' literally: 'be-struck!'
santíkan flint and steel, a fire-making set comprised of a piece of file steel and a chip of what is usually quartzite. (< santík, q.v.)
- santín̄ taut, tight, stretched.
- santúl (B) the ketjape or santol tree (*Sandoricum koetjape* [Burm. f.] Merr.).
- saṅ?án togetherness.
magsaṅ?án go together.
- saṅá (1) branch, limb.
- saṅá (2) a two-pronged wooden stick, a special instrument used in setting up the warp threads for weaving on a backstrap loom.
- sáṅat setting, cocking, as of a trap.
nakasáṅat set, cocked.
- saṅát Sangát, a masculine personal name.
- saṅbaw any flat, stiff, decorative circlet used as a neckband by men and women or as a headband by women; made of woven palm leaves, fern stems, or beads. For different types see siwáyaṅ, siyáwaṅ, linunyún, tiníg?ús?a, suriyáw, tinítit.

sáṅbay good, favorable (outcome); ready, fit, ripe.
 saṅbáyan good; a term used in ambáhan.
 magkasáṅbáyan become fit, become ready; a term used in ambáhan.
 sumáṅbay result favorably; a term used in ambáhan.
 panáṅbáyan seer's chant, q.v.

sáṅdan (A) that which will be said or told (to someone).

+saṅdúl head, referring to the part covered by hair [?]. See saṅdúlan,
 ?isandúlan.

saṅdúlan (A) head (someone's). Cf. ?isandúlan. (< +saṅdúl, q.v.)

saṅgáb collision.

saṅkúlaṅ cross-pole ladder arrangement. (< ?)

saṅlilu (B) a type of betel leaf; also, the plant. See litlít.

sáṅlay toasting.

+sáṅlit (A) explanation, example [?]. See napanáṅlit.

saṅpúlu ten (10). See sampúlu.

saṅpúlu máy ?usá eleven (11).

saṅpúlu máy duwá twelve (12).

saṅpút surrounding, encircling, as of a string of bells worn about the waist.
 saṅputún be encircled.

saṅráhan (S, sangrar 'to bleed'; 'to be bled') bloodletting.

saṅyá? leaning against (something).
 magpasáṅyá? lean up against (something).

sápa? river.

sápad small bunch, or hand, of bananas; classifier for same. Cf. bulíg.

sapagká? because.

sápak cutting close to the ground, as of trees.
 magsápak cut close to the ground.

sápal soft center pulp of pumpkins, squashes, and similar vegetables; the
 part which surrounds and holds the seeds.

sápat (Z) maggot(s).

sapátus (S, zapatos 'shoes') shoe(s); known only from visits to Christian
 towns.

+sapáy apron? See sapáyan.

- sapáyan the front flap of a loincloth (ba?ág, q.v.). Cf. ?ikugún. (< +sapáy, q.v.)
- +sápid twist, fold, plait. See sulápid.
- sapínit (B) a leguminous plant (Mezoneurum latisiliquum [Cav.] Merr.).
- sáplid (B) a variety of maize which has a short growing season; the plant is short, as are the fat ears, and the kernels are white.
- saplúd taste of unripe bananas; acidity of such unripe fruits.
masaplúd acrid; tasting like unripe bananas.
- saplún twisted cloth headband worn by Hanunóo men.
- sapnúŋ communal labor, neighborhood work; no wages are paid, although the sponsor supplies food for the whole group.
sapnuŋán [to] be done, [to] be accomplished, by communal labor.
- sápul (R) "medicine," often consisting of a mixture of pitch and tree roots placed in bamboo quivers; used for success in hunting and in gathering traps such as the balátik, for arrows, for locating putyúkan, q.v., etc.
- sapúpu taking on one's lap or carrying in one's arms, as a child.
magsapúpu [to] take or [to] carry (something or someone) in this fashion.
- sáput (R) shroud, wrapping; e.g., sarapút?an but?úl 'bone bundle (wrapped bones) of the dead.'
sapútun [to] be wrapped.
- sapyá stew.
sinapyá idem.
- sará beaten, flattened, bamboo "boards" used extensively for flooring and walling of Hanunóo houses; the smooth side is always up or in.
- +sárab roasting. See sinárab.
- sarabibyán a type of container.
sarabibyán paŋáti? a bark cloth bag for transporting decoy wild cock.
- sarág (A) shining of stars, and especially of the moon; a ray of light from the moon; etc.
sumarág [to] shine, will shine.
- sarakyán vehicle. See also sasakáyan, sasakyán. (< sakáy, q.v.)
- saráŋ capability, capacity, means; can, to be able; e.g., kánmi ka?ába saráŋ sa pitú ka dáŋaw 'we are limited to (about) seven spans in height.'
- saraŋá any prong-tipped shaft, such as a spear, harpoon, or arrow (as used in fishing), having up to five separate prongs, usually barbed.
(< saŋá (1), q.v.)

- saráray motion, action involved in forcing a child down from the womb, commonly done by the husband while sitting behind his wife. (< +sáray, q.v.)
- sumaráray assist in childbirth, as described above.
- sarawál (T, salawál) trousers, pants. See sarawár.
- sarawár (T, salawál) trousers, pants; the most completely naturalized loan word derived from the Tagalog form; trousers are worn by Christian men, but not by the Hanunóo. Cf. sarawál, salawál.
- +sáray downward and outward motion [?]. See saráray.
- sarí laughing, laugh.
sumarí laugh, will laugh.
- saríg hope.
sarigán someone to depend on, to count on, i.e., to have hopes in.
- sárik (1) spilling or scattering of part of a substance which one is trying to pour into another container, as of water, palay, etc.
- +sárik (2) rewinding. See sarikán.
- sarikán winding rod for taking yarn from a ball and winding it into the right lengths before dyeing. (< +sárik (2), q.v.)
- sarikún be wound onto a sarikán, q.v. (< +sárik (2), q.v.)
- sarimára (B) a vine (probably *Piper retrofractum* Vahl) with orange-colored fruit; the juice is used to cure mild itching. [L.E.]
- sárin (A) where?
- sarisári various types; diverse. (= sadisádi, q.v.)
- sarúy (1) edge, border, as of a field.
- sarúy (2) alongside, to the side, as the exterior of a house, etc.; e.g.,
?unmán máy nakitán sarúy dagá? 'there was no land to be seen alongside'
(referring to a vessel).
- sasakáyan vehicle. See also sasakyán, sarakyán. (< sakáy, q.v.)
- sasakyán vehicle. See also sasakáyan, sarakyán. (< sakáy, q.v.)
- sáwa tiring of something, becoming tired, as of a certain type of food.
- sáwad residue, remainder, that which is left, that which remains; e.g., máy
sáwad wáya 'there is still some left,' ?unmán yí máy sáwad 'there is no
more residue.'
- +sawán a type of circlet. See siyawán.
- sáway wire.

- sáwi (Z) a small bird with shiny black plumage; it imitates the calls of other birds and of some mammals.
- sáya (A) want, desire, wish.
magkasáya want, desire; will want.
- sayán (A) arrival; shot, referring to an arrow, in the sense of "arriving" at a target or mark; e.g., misayán 'will arrive.'
- sáyaŋ (1) pity! an expression of vain regret; what a shame! what a pity!
See also kanugún.
- +sáyaŋ (2) an encircling band. See siwáyaŋ.
- sáyi? (B) a rattan vine, about 2 cm. in diameter; used especially for the weaving of pocket belts (hagkús, q.v.).
- saypúd (A) telling, saying.
saypudán be told, be said.
- si a form preposed to personal names; e.g., si gawíd 'Gawíd,' sítay si lúyun 'who is Lúyon?' Cf. ni. Sometimes si is used figuratively with terms other than actual personal names; e.g., káŋ manúk si manaytí? 'my bird the manaytí?'
- +sĩ?ak brilliance, shininess [?]. See magsĩ?ak.
- sibá? gulp, swallow, especially with reference to animals.
siba?ún be gulped down, etc.
- +sĩbay (1) shoulder-slung? See surĩbay.
- sĩbay (2) (A) simultaneous, at the same time; going along with.
sibaysibáyun be gone along with.
- sibáy (A) letting alone.
pasibáyan idem.
- sĩbi shed, "kitchen," or side shelter attached to the main house or other structure. See baláy (1).
- sĩbi? wincing, facial contortion, as when crying.
- sibúkaw (B) a tree (*Caesalpinia sappan* Linn.); the wood shavings are mixed with water and slaked lime to make a much-used decorative red paint or dye.
- sibúran a large earthen water jar; a tapáyan, q.v., or similar vessel. (< ?)
- sĩbyaw (B) a long white yam (a type of ?úbi, q.v.).
- sidá they. Cf. siyá, nidá; kánda.
- +sidláŋ rising, shining, as of the sun. See sidláŋan.

- sidlájan east, i.e., where the sun rises. See butlákan. (< +sidláŋ, q.v.)
- sidsíruy (Z) a very tiny bluebird.
- sídu? hiccup.
- sidúla (S, cédula 'personal registration tax certificate'; also, 'the tax itself')
annual personal or poll tax; paid to officials of the Philippine Government
by very few Hanunóo.
- sigʔáŋ tripod, usually of three rocks, to support cooking vessels over a
fire.
- +sígʔut hitch, as in a rope. See salígʔut.
- sigaríryu (S, cigarillo) cigarette.
magasigaríryu smoke cigarettes.
- sígay (1) (Z) cowries, especially "money cowry" (*Cypraea moneta* Linn.).
- +sígay (2) (A) separate. See sulígay.
- sígbu pouring of salt water on a fire to make the ashes absorb as much salt
as possible, a step in the process of making hard salt.
- sigdáy Sigdáy, a masculine personal name.
- sígin (A) not.
- sigínun (A) cheated. (< sígin, q.v.)?
- +sígíw (A) bird. See sigiwán, sumigiwán.
- sigiwán (A) bird(s). (< +sígíw, q.v.)
- sigúdu (S, seguro 'certain') maybe, perhaps; a naturalized loan word. Cf.
sigúru, káŋ ʔísip.
- sigúru (S, seguro 'certain') maybe, perhaps; a less naturalized form. Cf.
sigúdu.
- sigyáp slice, as of ginger; classifier for same.
- síha? spreading apart (of objects).
síháʔun be spread apart, with reference to objects.
- síhi? (Z) sea shells, a general term for a type of salt-water snail.
- síhi? ʔagasán (Z) a sea snail with a red, white, and varicolored striped
shell. (< +ʔagasán, q.v.)
- síhi? bakláyan (Z) a sea snail with a black and white striped shell.
(< +bakláyan, q.v.)
- síhi? kahaŋán (Z) a sea snail with a black and white (some lighter color)
shell. (< +kahaŋán, q.v.)

- sīhi? rañíran (Z) a sea snail with a black shell. (< ⁺rañíran (2), q.v.)
- síka shout or yell used to drive cats away. Cf. sípi.
- sikadán Sikadán, a masculine personal name.
- sikadsikád (Z) a mollusk (Conus sp.) similar to pasyák but with a white shell.
- sikápat 10 centavos; a 10-centavo piece, about the size of a dime, worth 5 cents in United States currency.
- sikápat sikawalú 15 centavos.
- sikawalú 5 centavos; a 5-centavo piece, about the size of an American 5-cent piece.
- sikdút (B) an edible saprophytic tree fungus.
- sikilíta (S, bicicleta) bicycle; seen only by those Hanunóo who have reached Bongabong or points farther north. See siyulíta.
- siklát grating, walling, of tightly latticed split-bamboo strips.
- siknán (A) right (side). (< sikún, q.v.)
- sikpáw fish scooper; a type not made by the Hanunóo.
- siksík scales of fish, reptiles, or birds.
- síku elbow.
- sikún right; right hand.
- síli (Z) a ground snake, about two meters long; males are dull orange in color, females black; one of the most poisonous types known to the Hanunóo.
- silsíng (G) Silsíng, the name of a tributary of the Wawán River flowing south between Tarubóng and Yágaw.
- síma? barb, barbed prong, as of an arrow point.
- símaḡ turning, as around a corner, or in a new direction.
sumímaḡ turn, as to the right or left, or around a bend in a trail.
- símba week, a period of seven consecutive days; e.g., ?usá ka símba 'one week.' The concept of símba which in languages of adjacent Christian peoples means worship, adoration, etc., underlies such derivatives as simbahán 'church,' q.v., even though such a term may have reached the Hanunóo only as a topic of discussion.
- simbahán (T, simbahan) church; known only through contact with Christian lowlanders. Cf. símba.

- simĩntu (S, cemento 'cement') concrete, pavement, cement.
- simúk Simók, a masculine personal name.
- sĩn?ay Sĩn-ay, a feminine personal name.
- sĩna (G, S) China.
- sinalıpit carried under the arms, as of a package. (< salıpit, q.v.)
- sinampád.(G) Sinampád, the name of an unidentified mountain area.
- sinanalan a different (not the usual twill) weave for small buri-leaf baskets (bay?úq, q.v.), using light- and dark-colored nito. (< +sanál, q.v.)
- sinandarán a bead with longitudinal stripes of black, white, and red; formerly highly prized but at present no longer existent in Hanunóo material culture; known only through continued mention in ambáhan. (< +sáandar, q.v.)
- sinangariya (P) larvae of the honeybee. (< ?)
- sináqlay roasted in a frying pan (kawáli, q.v.) or pottery vessel (?áqlit, q.v.), referring to rice or corn. (< sáqlay, q.v.).
- sinapĩnit (B) a white yam (a type of ?úbi, q.v.) with very dark skin. (< sapĩnit, q.v.)
- sinárab roasted with the skins left on, as of bananas. (< +sárab, q.v.)
- sináray Sináray, a masculine? personal name.
- sinarĩri (G) Sinarĩri, the name of a Hanunóo community.
- sĩndu (P) each, each one; e.g., sĩndu baláy 'each house.'
- +sĩnduk (A) pecking, eating rice in a field. See panindúkan.
- sĩnduq (A) agreement, arrangement.
magsĩnduq make an agreement.
- sinhıgan Sinhıgan, a masculine personal name.
- sĩni (S, cine 'cinema') moving pictures, cinema, movies; movie theater; the whole movie complex.
- sinıwsiw a woven rattan binding ring (bankás, q.v.), the thinnest type, used on small knife hilts, etc. (< +sıwsiw, q.v.)
- sĩnta (A) wish, desire.
magsĩnta want, like, wish, desire; will want, etc.
- sĩntay who? which (one)? who, which (one) (when preceded by nu). Cf. hıntay.
- sintápu whose, etc.; a dialect variant of kantápu, q.v.

- sintimíntu (B, S, sentimiento 'grief'; 'sensation') a species of tree.
- sintímus (S, céntimos 'centavos') copper coin; centavo.
- síntun (A) who? who; the colloquial term is síntay, q.v.
- sinubúñ an alloy of gold [?]. (< +subúñ, q.v.)
- sinugbá roasted without skins, as of bananas. (< +sugbá, q.v.)
- +sinqát position of an object in the crotch of a split stick. See salinqát.
- siṅgáluṅ (Z) Malay civet or musang (*Viverra zibellina* Grey). See also siṅgáruṅ.
- siṅgapúr (B) a recently introduced variety of large taro; the term is derived from the name of the city and port, Singapore (Malay, Singapura), from which this type of taro may have been imported into the Philippines.
- siṅgáruṅ (Z) Malay civet or musang (*Viverra zibellina* Grey). See also siṅgáluṅ.
- siṅṅit ray of light.
- siṅgúlyas (B, S, cigarillas 'a type of bean') a cultivated bean (possibly the asparagus bean, *Psophocarpus tetragonolobus* [Linn.] DC.).
- siṅhút sniffing.
sumiṅhút sniff, will sniff.
- +sīñi little toe or equivalent appendage. See siñisiñi (1) and (2).
- siñír collection of payment of debts; e.g., siñrá 'collect (that payment)!' literally: 'be-collected!' See also súkut.
- siñisiñi (1) fetlock, as of a horse's hoof. (< +sīñi, q.v.)
- siñisiñi (2) small toe of human foot. (< +sīñi, q.v.)
- sīñit rising (of the sun).
magsīñit rise, referring to the sun.
- siñit (1) nock in an arrow.
- +siñit (2) external corner, referring to an object. See paniñit.
- sīñit ?ñit dawn, daybreak, sunrise.
- siñit?ugyúñ (Z) a black fruit beetle which is very flat, literally: 'arrow nock.'
- siñkamás (B) a climbing herbaceous plant with edible, turnip-like, watery tubers (*Pachyrrhizus erosus* Linn.); now pantropic, this plant originated in tropical America.

- sĩjku right-angle turn in a path, trail, or road.
- sĩjsiŋ (1) finger ring(s).
- +sĩjsiŋ (2) branch, i.e., of a tree [?]. See salĩjsiŋ.
- +sĩpad (A) flying? See sagĩpad.
- sĩpag diligence, industry.
masĩpag diligent, industrious.
- sipátag (G) Sipátag, the name of a river in Mansalay Municipality.
- sĩpi yell or shout used to drive cats away. (= sĩka, q.v.)
- sĩpit tongs, pincers.
sipĩtun be grasped by or with pincers.
- +sĩpul whistling. See panĩpul.
- sipsĩpan part of a backstrap loom, probably a heddle stick. (< ?)
- +sĩpwak (A) arrival?
- sir?ĩp glance, glancing.
magsir?ĩp glance (at someone or something).
- sĩra? broken up, destroyed, crushed, etc., as of granular salt, ?asĩn sĩa?, q.v., when contrasted with rocklike salt, ?asĩn bilũg, q.v.
- sirádu (S, cerrado 'closed') closed, shut, as of boxes, other containers, doors, etc.
- sĩraŋ (1) day, but not sun. See ?ĩnit.
- +sĩraŋ (2) looking at (something) [?]. See pasĩraŋ.
- siraŋsĩraŋ daily, every day. (< sĩaŋ (1), q.v.)
- sirbĩa (S, cerveza) beer; known through contact with village Christians.
- sĩrig a gust of wind, a fierce or severe wind (storm).
sirigán idem.
- sĩruk spoon made from a section of a coconut shell; made for children only.
- sĩruŋ a location with reference to something above it; hence, the space under or below a house, or underneath or below something; e.g., sa sĩaruŋ baláy 'underneath the house'; sa sĩaruŋ sũsu wála 'under the left breast.'
- sĩaruŋ saŋá a location just under the place where the first branches of a tree begin.
- +sĩrut removing, or combing out, of head lice. See panĩrut.

sirútsu (S, serrucho) handsaw.

síryu (S, Serio < Sergio) Síryo, a masculine personal name.

sísi blame.
manísi blame, will blame; begrudge.

sisíw chick.

sísta (S, ? sistro 'sistrum'?) violin, fiddle; of Christian manufacture and use but known to the Hanunóo.

sitáy here; e.g., pagsitáy dapú 'come here a minute.'

sití there, designating a place distant from both speaker and hearer but usually visible; not as far as is indicated by the term ?áti, q.v.

sitímri (S, setiembre) September. See ?abríl.

sitsít a sort of hissing "psst!" sound made to attract someone's attention.
magsitsít call someone's attention to something in this manner.

siwálu fastening loop, as of a pocket belt (hagkús, q.v.). (< +sálu, q.v.)

siwalúhan (A) well adjusted, well fastened; hence, firm, fine, good.
(< siwálu, q.v.)

siwáŋ open, spread apart, not closed; e.g., nasíwaŋ 'opened.'

siwáyaŋ a headband or neckband consisting of a rattan base and seed-bead embroidery. (< +sáyaŋ (2), q.v.)

+síwsiw a very fine weave used in making rattan binding rings. See siníwsiw.

+síya horizontal reinforcing bars [?]. See siyasiya.

siyá he, she. Cf. niyá, kánya, káy; sidá.

siyabá (B) a prolific white variety of yam (?úbi, q.v.); the yam itself is small and of little consequence, but the numerous fruits are boiled and eaten with relish. Cf. sab?á.

siyakúb square or triangular lattice cage for birds such as pets, songbirds, etc., but not for fighting cocks, of which there are none among the Hanunóo.
(< +sakúb, q.v.)

siyám nine (9), a cardinal number.

siyám púlu ninety (90).

siyáŋa (B) a cultivated plant, appearing as many small vines; the edible underground part (tuber?) is white inside, though covered with a reddish skin. (< saŋá, q.v.)

siyáp chirp, cluck; e.g., magsiyáp káy butú 'her chick chirps, or clucks, back.'

- siyápu (1) (B) a tree (*Grewia multiflora* Juss.); the bast fibers in the inner bark are used to make three-ply bowstrings.
- siyápu (2) (G) Siyápu, the name of a northern Hanunóo community.
- siyasíya multiple-element, bound crosspieces; used in fence construction. Cf. bantúyan. (< +síya, q.v.)
- siyáw (1) small utility knife worn by Hanunóo men and women in a wooden sheath which is usually tucked in between the stomach and the pocket belt at all times; used for writing, paring, shaving, etc.
- +siyáw (2) a type of stiff headband or neckband. See suriyáw.
- siyáwan a headband or neckband, broader than most similar bands, consisting of a buri-leaf base and designs sewn on with Job's-tears seeds (as beads). (< +sawán, q.v.)
- siyáway (B) a climbing aerial plant; the vine is yellow; used in weaving sájbaw circlets, especially suriyáw headbands. (< sáway, q.v.)
- síyay (B) a species of tree.
- siyulíta (S, bicicleta) bicycle.
- siyún there, right there, designating a place nearer the person spoken to than the speaker; e.g., dája kálu siyún 'don't be there!' 'get away from there!' Cf. sití, ?áti.
- sú?i (1) child born legs first. (= súli, q.v.)
- sú?i (2) Sú-i, a masculine personal name.
- sú?ud (A) tie, bond; binding, cord; figuratively, promises, vows, etc.
- sú?uk inside corner, as of a room.
- sú?uq pushing forcefully. See su?uqán.
- su?uqán "push-of-war," a game played by Hanunóo men with a pole. (< sú?uq, q.v.)
- subán barking of a dog.
- súbiq one type of bamboo jew's-harp (usually made from tinikán, q.v.); a thicker, plainer type than kinabán (2), q.v.
- súbli picking up something dropped by another; e.g., nasublí?an níkú 'was picked up by me.'
- súbra (S, sobra 'excess, surplus') over, more than; excessive.
- súbu temper of forged steel knives, bolos, etc.
- súbuq (1) tapered end of a woven pocket belt (hagkús, q.v.) opposite the loop end.

- súbuŋ (2) rope splice. Cf. súbuŋ (1).
- súbuŋ (3) (B) an herb (*Piper* sp.); the leaves are used to treat stomach pains.
- +subúŋ alloy. See sinubúŋ; cf. súbu.
- subúŋan (A) arrow; bow and arrow. Cf. báyi (1).
- sudʔán (A) hammock. Cf. dúyan (1).
- sudláy comb.
- sudú weaving sword made of the hard, dark, outer wood of certain species of *Palmae*; used in operating a Hanunóo backstrap loom.
- sudúk snare, a general term; specifically, a plain rope snare for deer.
- súduŋ (A) night, nighttime; e.g., naʔasuduŋán 'was overtaken by night,' nu súduŋ ti magyábyan 'if night falls.' Cf. yabí.
- súdut poking a pointed stick up under the floor in someone's rear end, done mainly by children in fun. (= húdut, q.v.)
magsúdut use a pointed stick as described above.
- +súgʔuŋ depth? See salúgʔuŋ.
- sugál (S, jugar 'to play') gambling.
magsugál gamble.
- súgba roasting.
manúgba roast, will roast.
- sugí removal of ashes from a pitch torch brand in order to increase combustion and thus give more light.
panugí something used to remove ashes, as described above.
- súgid legend, tradition, story.
sugidánun be told stories, legends.
- sugíkay (G) Sugikay, the name of a small island off the southeast coast of Mindoro; also, the name of a small Christian coastal village opposite this island on the mainland.
- sugkád (1) yard or cleared space about a house.
sugkádan idem.
- sugkád (2) (A) down, below, underneath; downstream; in the shade (of something). Cf. láwud.
- súguʔ order, command.
suguʔán demand, order, command.
- sugút (A) sameness, similarity, likeness, conformity.
manugút conform to (something); imitate.

- súhul remuneration, wages, fee, pay. Cf. sálud (1).
- súka vomit, vomiting.
sumúka vomit, will vomit.
- súkad placing something inside a container; e.g., sukadán nimú 'be-(it)-put-into-(something) by-you!' páyag di?ít surukádan baláy 'small storage hut.'
?isúkad be put into (something).
sukádan container, such as a sack.
- súkli? lever, as used in lifting heavy objects.
- suklí? change, especially coinage.
- +suklúb covering, top, as of a container. See suklúban; cf. sakúb.
- suklúban any telescopic basket; specifically, a checker-woven telescopic rattan box used to hold betel and areca nut ingredients. (< +suklúb, q.v.)
- suksúk (1) (Z) common house lizard (*Hemidactylus frenatus*, Duméril and Bibron); also, the sound made by this lizard.
- +suksúk (2) overlay work. See saluksúk.
- súkub (1) facing down, pronation.
pasúkub prone.
- súkub (2) ridge cover of a roof made of a split (in half) length of a bamboo pole. See baláy (1)
- súkul (A) just right, quite satisfactory, fine; e.g., bantá? súkul sa kánya 'perhaps it is just right for him.'
- sukúl measuring.
- súkut collection of payment of debts, bills, rent, etc.; e.g., súkta, 'be-collected!' Cf. siqír.
magsúkut collect payment.
- sukút (Z) a bird with long tail and black plumage.
- sulandúy a type of wild pig snare with four bipointed, sharpened bamboos (bagákay (1), q.v.) pegs. (< +sandúy, q.v.)
- súlaŋ (1) mouth, oral cavity; the term for the external parts of the mouth is bibíg, q.v.
- súlaŋ (2) meeting (someone); e.g., sinúlaŋ níkú si gawíd 'I met Gawid,' literally: 'was-met by-me Gawíd.'
- sulápid (1) braid, as of hair; plait. (< +sápid, q.v.)
- sulápid (2) a unit of thirty strands of yarn, braided in three ten-strand sections (thirty ?úgat = three káwiŋ = one sulápid); classifier for same.

- súlat hole, a permanent pierced or natural hole or slit in a solid surface, such as the body openings (nostrils, anus, etc.); also, the hole pierced in the ear lobe. Cf. buslút, kútkut, gáha; see pasúlat.
- súlat ?irúŋ nostril(s). (< ?irúŋ, q.v.)
- súlat bulí? anus. (< bulí?, q.v.)
- suláw?ud one half hitch; any such simple loop; specifically, the loop of a cloth or other flexible headband around the hair (done up in a knot or hanging loose down one's back) at the back of the head; headband used only by men. See also salíg?ut.
- súlay (A) house. Cf. baláy (1).
- +súlbuk interweaving of rattan strips into binding rings [?]. See panúlbuk.
- súli (1) child born with legs first. (= sú?i, q.v.)
- súli (2) Súli, a masculine personal name.
- sulíg (A) growing, maturing.
sumuligán grow.
- sulígay (A) separation. Cf. táyak.
magsulígay separate (from each other).
- sulít replanting of a kaingin if the sprouts of the first planting are too few.
- sulpút inheritance, reception, taking from, receiving; e.g., sinulpút nimí sa guráŋun 'we inherited this from the old folks,' literally: 'was-inherited by-us from old-people.'
- súlsul crowding, pressing in, insisting; e.g., ti súlsul sa yabí máy túmuŋ kúmut 'at night the crowd may be seen using blanket head covers' (freely translated). [F.G.]
- súlu (B) one of the most prized varieties of eating bananas (*Musa sapientum* var. *cinerea* Quis.).
- súlu? torch; e.g., súl?i 'be-ignited!' (of a torch).
surúl?an light, lamp, lighting fixture.
- sulúd interior, inside, as of a house, pavilion, etc.
magpanulúd go inside, take one's place inside, as of one attending a dance; fill up the interior of such a structure, as a dance pavilion.
sumuludán enter (in number).
- sulúg a young rooster with spurs that are still small.
- súluŋ (1) advancing, forward motion; pushing, shoving.
- súluŋ (2) putting on, wearing, with reference to clothing.
magsúluŋ put on, wear.

súluy going under, slipping through a narrow opening, as in basket weaving.
Cf. lakdáv.

+sumá (A) return? See sagumá.

+súmay (1) (A) sale. See panumayán.

súmay (2) Súmay, a feminine personal name.

sumbákay going back upstream, said to be impossible normally of water.
magsumbákay go back upstream.

súmbi a punch or blow in the alveolar region.

sumigiwán (A) be a bird in all essential qualities. (< +sǐgiw, q.v.)

sumpá? oath, swearing.
sumumpá? swear.

sumpǐliw (Z, A) honeybee.

sumpǐŋ use of the middle finger.
sumpǐŋan middle-finger "wrestling" practiced by Hanunóo men.

sumpǐt sling for hurling stones, usually of stick, cord, and leaf construction.

súmsum prepared food, especially meat or fish.
sumsúman small feast. [F.G.]

sumúlaw (A) Sumúlaw, a dog's name.

sundáŋ blunt-tipped bolo.

sundú? (1) reaching, extending to, just touching or attaching (to something).

sundú? (2) going to look for (someone). [F.G.]

súnduŋ bamboo handle of distaff arrangement (binúyu, q.v.).

súnsun repeat, echo; answering or replying likewise.
masúnsun be repeated.

suntúk fist.
magsuruntúkan engage in mutual fist fighting, boxing.

+sunú? conformity, accordance, harmony; permission. See pasnu?án.

sunúd following.
sumunúd follow.

+súnuy smoke? See sunúyun.

sunúyun smoke torch used for chasing bees away. (< +súnuy, q.v.)

- súpa blowing one's nose.
sumúpa blow one's nose.
- +súṅaw leaking, escaping, as of steam, gas, liquids, etc. See suṅawán.
- suṅawán glans penis. (< +súṅaw, q.v.)
- súṅay horn, i.e., of an animal.
- súṅguy carrying (of something) on the head; a common practice among neighboring Christian Filipinos but rare among the Hanunóo except for small children; e.g., sinuṅgúy 'carried on the head.'
- súṅil (1) fulcrum, as used when employing a lever to lift a heavy object.
- súṅil (2) lunge, as made by a wounded cow when shot; last lunge preceding death.
- suṅkáli? a wooden crosspiece placed in the closed, tapered end of a pocket belt (hagkús, q.v.). (< ?)
- suṅkúk drooping head; hanging of one's head, being unable to speak or answer, because of fear, shame, or similar emotions.
magsúṅkuk hang the head, in shame, fear, etc.
masuṅkúkan sleep in a squatting position with the head on the hands.
- súṅnan (A) bad, disagreeable, angered, sulky; bitter; worried, fretting.
?isúṅnan be made the reason or cause of one's worrying.
masúṅnan be angry.
- súṅu the pointed anterior projection of the rostrum of shrimps and crayfish; also, sometimes, including bases of antennules; "nasal spike."
- súpa? maternal premastication of food for a baby.
- súpil suppression.
masúpil be overcome, be put down, be suppressed.
- supít bedbug.
- supsúp sipping, sucking.
sumupsúp suck.
- súput young leaves of any plant, just after having sprouted.
- supút arrow shaft.
- súrat (1) writing, especially on bamboo; a letter so written.
sumúrat write.
- súrat (2) a character, one "letter" of the Indic-derived syllabary used by the Hanunóo; e.g., ṣ = susú? (phonemic value = su).
- súray inclined, tilted, referring to an object.

- surbītis (S, sorbete 'sherbet') ice cream or water ice.
- surībāy slung over one shoulder and under the opposite arm. Cf. labaylābay, ?ulu?úlu. (< +sībāy, q.v.)
- súrip morning.
sumíríp become morning.
magsurípsúrip be about dawn (in time); break of day, sunrise. See sígit.
- suríp Suríp, a personal name, probably feminine.
- surīwan (Z) a thin (salt-water?) fish, about 15 cm. long.
- suriyáw a stiff, rigid type of headband or neckband covered with woven strips of nito and red-dyed rattan, and with white or yellowish vines and/or grasses. (< +siyáw (2), q.v.)
- súru? point, tip, end, extremity, as of a knife or spear blade, or of a treetop.
- surugú?un messenger. (< súgu?, q.v.)
- +surúk place where something, food especially, is stored, referring to the stomach. See suruksurúkan.
- suruksurúkan stomach, the internal organ; also, the pit of the stomach. (< +surúk, q.v.)
- surul?an light, lamp, lighting fixture. (< súlu?, q.v.)
- súrum (B) a species of tree; the fruits are mashed and used as a poison or stupefier for eels and shrimp. Cf. kanúmay.
- surugáyan head-pushing game played by children of both sexes. (< súḡay, q.v.)
- +súrut tightness, congestion, a state of being closely packed. See masúrut.
- súsi key (for a lock); rare in Hanunóo country.
- súsu breast(s), especially those of an adult woman.
- susubáka (B) a tree with white flowers, literally: 'cow teat.' [L.E.]
- sutím (Z) a yellow flea found on dogs.
- sutlá silk; silk thread; obtained by trade with lowland Christians.
- suwági? cutting at a pole or stick of wood or similar material, as with an ax. (< +sági?, q.v.)
- suwít extraction of something from a hole or cavity, with a prying instrument; e.g., suwíta 'be-(it)-extracted!'

súy?uŋ (A) depth.

sumúy?uŋ become deep, get deep.

súyak sharpened bamboo (bagákay, q.v.) stakes; used in cultivated fields as a protection against pigs.

súyuŋ (K, A) mother. Cf. ?ína?.

súyuŋ muyu?án (K, A) mothers; a strictly literary term. Cf. bansáy (2), bansáy kayasán.

tá (A) we (inclusive); apheretic, literary form of kitá, q.v.

+tá?ab interval. See tab?ánan.

tá?as fetching, carrying water; water source.

magtá?as danúm fetch water.

maná?as danúm idem.

ta?asán water point, place where water is procured for drinking and cooking purposes. Many community names are derived from the name by which the nearest water point or spring is known. (< tá?as, q.v.)

+tá?id close together. See tará?id.

+tá?u (1) knowledge of a fact, an abstract concept of the relationship between an individual and a known fact. See tá?u (2), katá?u (1).

tá?u (2) denying knowledge of a fact; in a verbal sense, not to know (something); e.g., tá?u ?akú nu háyga katúnda 'I don't know why it is that way.' Cf. +tá?u (1).

tá?ub high tide.

ta?ún cocking, as a gun or a trap.
nakata?ún cocked.

tab?ánan (1) space, interval; between; e.g., sa tab?ánan 'in between.'
(< +tá?ab, q.v.)

tab?ánan (2) single or two parallel lines (==; less often, —) inscribed at right angles to the general bottom-to-top direction of writing; used to mark the end of phrases, sentences, or (rarely) words in the body of an inscription in the Hanunóo script, usually on bamboo. Cf. katapúsan.

tab?áŋ (1) fresh water.
matab?áŋ (1) fresh, referring to water.

tab?áŋ (2) tastelessness, flatness, referring to flavor or taste. Cf. tab?áŋ (1).
matab?áŋ (1) tasteless, flat, referring to taste.

- tab?úhan (Z) an edible bee with a long body and a severe sting.
- tab?úl fatness, corpulence, of men or animals; fat, but not the edible substance. Cf. tabá?
 matab?úl fat, corpulent, stout, obese.
 tumab?úl grow fat.
- tabá? fat, referring to the substance. Cf. tab?úl.
 matabá? fatty, as of cooked foods. Cf. matab?úl.
- tabáku (B, S, tabaco) tobacco; a more common term is ?upús, q.v.
- +tában attraction? See pagtabanún.
- tábas (1) cutting down, clearing underbrush and small trees as in preparing a kaingin; a cleared piece of upland. Cf. tības.
- tábas (2) style, cut, or design of wearing apparel. Cf. tábas (1).
- tabáyag lime container made from a gourd. (< +báyag, q.v.)?
- tabigún a medium-sized carrying basket of buri-palm leaf (vertical, whole) and nito construction, with a round mouth rim and base; this type is probably the most commonly used storage container for clothing, blankets, and carryall. (< +bigún, q.v.)?
- +tabīl prattle, small talk, etc. See matabīl.
- tábiḡ fastening, attachment.
 ?itábiḡ be fastened onto (something).
- tabíyat (Z) a small bird with dark green plumage and a white breast.
- tablá (S, tabla 'board') plank, board, timber cut into boards; frame (houses).
- tablúḡ swinging, hanging, dangling motion.
 nakatablúḡ swaying, hanging, dangling.
- tablúgan vine swinging, as done by children. (< tablúḡ, q.v.)
- tábraw swaying, dangling movement. Cf. tablúḡ.
 nakatábraw swaying, dangling.
- +tabsúḡ potbelly. See tiyabsúḡ.
- tabtábi (B) a water plant.
- tábu termination, finishing, finish, finishing off.
 magkatábu end, finish (something); e.g., magkatábu sa sakīl 'cure sickness.'
- tabú consumed, used up, finished up or off; e.g., tabú yí 'all gone,' 'used up.'
 Cf. tábu.
 tabuhún to be consumed.

- tábug going; go; e.g., na?án tábug káwu 'where are you going?' See tág, ?atábug, ?atág.
- tabúl Tabúl, a personal name, sex unknown. Cf. tab?úl.
- tábun cover, covering, as of the heavy stitching over the closed portions of the seams in a man's shirt (balukás, q.v.).
- taburí (G) Taburí, an open area of cogon grass in southern Mindoro.
- tabyák (B) an edible saprophytic tree fungus.
- tadlúŋ expediency, directness; rapid, fast, speedy; hence also, a direct route.
- +táduŋ straightness, squareness, as of house flooring, sides, etc. especially of right angles. See matáduŋ.
- tág going; go; e.g., na?án tág káwu 'where are you going?' ?áti tág sa wáygan '(he) went over there to Waigán,' '(I'm) going over to Waigán.' nu ?íbug tág sa tuŋúd 'if (one) wants to go up' (i.e., into the high country); syncope of tábug, q.v. Cf. ?atág.
- tagá? fishhook.
- tagábas (B, R) a long-leaved variety of kusúl (*Kaempferia galanga* Linn.), q.v.; many medicinal and religious uses. (< tábas (1), q.v.)
- tagábaybáyan (A) a lowlander (damú?uŋ, q.v.). To help fill out a seven-foot line (typical of ambáhan) an epenthetic i is often added to this term; the resulting form is then tagá?ibaybáyan with no change in meaning.
- tagalúŋan bezoar stone amulet. (= mutyá?, q.v.) (< talúŋ, q.v.)
- tagána?án from where? where (someone) is from; e.g., tagána?án káwu 'where are you from?' 'of what place are you a native?' (< na?án, q.v.)
- tagánhup (B) a species of tree.
- tagaránuk (B) a type of epiphyte, an orchid.
- tagarígnuk (B) a type of shrub. [L.E.]
- tagáskan (G, A) Tagáskan, the name of an unidentified river.
- tagbák (B) a large grasslike herbaceous plant (*Kolowratia elegans* Presl).
- tagbu? meeting (someone); encountering (something).
 katágbu? a person met.
 magkatágbu? meet (someone).
 tagbú?un be met intentionally.
 matagbu?án be found, be encountered, as an animal or plant species; e.g., natagbu?án 'was found.'
- tagbúŋ underhanging, sticking onto or under something with no movement,

- as barnacles; e.g., napatagbúŋ 'became attached to something in that manner' (as barnacles to a boat).
 nakatagbúŋ adhering, sticking on, as described above.
- tagbúra (B) a type of vine.
- tagburíra (Z) a brownish grasshopper, edible when roasted; a cricket?
- +tágham clearing the throat. See tarágham.
- tagháŋin (B) a small banana (*Musa sapientum* Linn. var.).
- taghurí (A) noise, sound. (< ?)
 magpataghurí make a sound, sound.
- tághuy type of panting.
 panaghúy combined whistling and panting, done especially when nearing the top of a steep climb; this practice is believed to help lessen physical exhaustion on the trail when packing heavy loads into high, rugged country.
- tagík lashing, binding, fastening, of bamboo-slat platforms, floors, etc.; a rattan tie used in securing bamboo strips to a framework in making slat platforms, etc. See also bá?at.
- tagílid tipped on one side, as of trees partially blown over by the wind.
 (< +gílid, q.v.)
- tagín a horizontal spring snare for catching pigs or deer.
- tagín?up dream. Cf. panagínip.
- tagindumán thoughts, memories. (< dumán, q.v.)
- tagipasán (A) arrow; believed to be a Buíd term.
- tagipusú?un heart, sympathy, inner feelings, affection.
- tagísi (B) a species of palm (*Heterospathe elata* Scheff.). [L.E.]
- tagítay (A) wincing, facial contortions, as while crying; the colloquial equivalent is sibi?, q.v.
- tagmá creaking of posts or parts of a house below the flooring.
- tagmaŋanáċ a parturient woman, a pregnant woman within a few days of delivery. (< ?anáċ, q.v.)
- tagmára (Z) a type of cicada.
- +tagnáy bodily disorder, sickness. See patagnáy.
- tagnúyu? (A) settling, clearing, as of a liquid.
 matagnúy settled, good.

- tagpís the entire unsharpened, unbeveled side (back) of a knife or bolo blade.
- tagpú? (B) a species of tree (*Ardisia squamulosa* Presl).
- tagsák a length of strung seed beads of one color, about a meter long (from the center of the chest to fingertips of extended hand), usually tied into a loop.
- +tagsíŋ sweetness. See matagsíŋ.
- tágu? hiding; e.g., ?itágu? sa lúkib 'hide (it) in the cave,' literally: 'be-hidden in cave.'
 tagu?án be hidden, be concealed, as an object.
 patágu? hiding oneself.
- tagúban meat, flesh, that which is to be eaten; e.g., tagúban bábuy 'pork,' tagúban manúk 'chicken meat.' (< +túban, q.v.)
- tagúdnan (A) coming in here, arriving here. (< +túdnan, q.v.)
 tumagúdnan come inside, come in here; e.g., ?ibyuúk ban
 tinmagúdnan 'a pig may have come inside.'
- tagúdtud peak, summit, as of a mountain. (< +túdtud, q.v.)
- tagúk sap, as of a tree.
- tagúl?an (A) selfishness; e.g., tinagul?ájan 'was filled with selfishness.'
 (< ?)
- taguláyaw (B) a species of vine. [L.E.]
- tagulíw?as (B) a species of tree.
- tagúlisi (B) a species of tree.
- tágum (B) indigo plant (*Indigofera tinctoria* Linn.); the leaves are used for dying (see táyum) and for rubbing on neck swellings.
- tagumtagúm (B) a species of tree. (< tágum, q.v.)
- tagúnum stag. Cf. bayí?an 'doe.' (< ?únum, q.v.)?
- tagurígnuk (B) a species of tree.
- taguríg?un (B) a species of tree.
- +tágus (R) charm. See tinágus.
- tagusílaw (B) a type of plant (*Begonia* sp.). [L.E.]
- tagutúŋ (B) a species of plant (family Solanaceae?); the fruit may be eaten raw after the hairy skin is peeled off.
- tagwák (Z) a very large bird, a type of gray kingfisher appearing to have no tail, but with a long neck and beak; found along salt-water coastal regions.

- tagyáŋ rib.
- tahí? sewing.
- táhud respect (shown by not naming parents or parents-in-law by given names, using only the proper kinship terms. See dáhan.
matáhud respectful; e.g., matáhud sa ?ína? 'respectful toward one's mother,' matáhud sa ?áma? 'respectful toward one's father.'
- tahúd cock's spur.
- táhun hardness, hardening, as of poison on an arrow point; e.g., ?ipagtáhun sa ?apúy 'be hardened in the fire.'
- tahúp (1) winnowing.
magtahúp winnow.
- tahúp (2) (A) bark, as of trees.
- +tahúy women's laughter. See patarahúy.
- +tákas upland, as opposed to a valley or the sea. See panakásan.
- tákaw theft, stealing.
takáwun be stolen.
- +tákdan fastening? See +talákdan. (< +takúd, q.v.)
- +takdán overtaking, catching up (with someone). See matakdán.
- takíŋ (1) shiver, chill.
pagtakíŋan shivering; malaria.
- takíŋ (2) (Z) a poisonous sea snake similar to ?antiwáray.
- tákin accompanying, going along (with someone).
katákin companion.
tumákin go along (with someone); e.g., ?íbug níkú tumákin 'I'd like to go along,' literally: 'desire mine to-go-along.'
- takíru (B) a white variety of yam (?úbi, q.v.).
- takláy tired, out of breath.
- taklúb cover, top, lid.
- takmúl drawing in of the lower lip and biting down on it with the upper incisors in anger, as at the pranks of children.
- takubí Takubí, a masculine personal name.
- tákud reach, reaching (by walking, hiking); e.g., natákdan 'was reached' (with reference to a place).

⁺takúd something which may be fastened or tied onto something else. See talakúd, talalákdan.

takulaw (B) the largest type of ground mushroom known to the Hanunóo; it is edible.

takúp cover, lid, top. Cf. taklúb.
talakúp door (sliding type).

takyáy (1) arm, from shoulder to wrist only.

takyáy (2) sleeve. Cf. takyáy (1).

taláb?u choking caused by food "going down the wrong throat."

talabá (Z) oyster.

talábuḡ (Z) Indian cattle egret, the tagak (*Bubulcus ibis coromandus* Boddaert), a very large white bird.

⁺taláid (A) difference, quantity. See pataláidan.

talagá right; really, truly.

talágsa seldom; rare; rarely. Cf. bihíra?.

⁺talákdan that which is to be fastened, tied up. (< ⁺tákdan < ⁺takúd, q.v.)

talakú? (Z) a red and black bird.

talakúd carrying something at the waist which is firmly attached to a girdle or belt. (< ⁺takúd, q.v.)

talakúp door, a sliding "doorway cover." See baláy (1). (< takúp, q.v.)

talalákdan any complex, permanent, immovable fastening at the lower extremity of a taut string or of taut strings (*bakyán*, q.v.); specifically: talalákdan sa báyi, bowstring knot at the lower end of the bow; talalákdan sa gitgít, a flat, triangular attachment, usually of coconut shell, to which the lower ends of the three strings of a gitgít (type of violin) are fastened. (< ⁺talákdan < ⁺tákdan < ⁺takúd, q.v.)

tálaḡ losing one's way.
tumálaḡ become lost, get lost, lose one's way, lose the trail, get off the trail.

talápud filled, covered, as of fingers with rings. (< ⁺tápud, q.v.)

talatúḡug (B) a type of vine.

tálaw certainty.
matálaw certain.

taláyib (B, A) a tall grass; the colloquial form is tíḡbaw, q.v.
talayibán a field of taláyib grass.

talaytáyan bamboo ridgepole combination consisting of both main and upper ridgepoles; either one of these two (no specific terminological difference). See baláy (1). (< taytáy, q.v.)

tálbak overcooked.

talibúḡ (G) Talibong, the name of a small river located between Mansalay and Bulalacao; also, the surrounding district.

talindīḡ (B) a very long plantain (*Musa paradisiaca* Linn. var.); eaten only when cooked at a preriye stage.

taliḡabátan (B) a poisonous saprophytic tree fungus.

talísay (B) a species of tree (*Terminalia catappa* Linn.).

talísi an aqueduct consisting basically of open, supported sections, or lengths, of split bamboo, usually connecting a spring with a distant habitation. (< ^tísi, q.v.)

talísig (A) leave, go away from, turn one's back on (someone or something); e.g., dáḡ talísig 'don't go away!' (i.e., 'don't leave me!').
tinalisigán 'has been left behind.'

talitágu (Z) a poisonous black ground arachnid, 5 to 6 cm. in diameter but smaller than a banayáw, q.v.

tálpi, tálpí? any arrangement wherein poles are used to cover or hold down something; specifically, either of the two external bamboo poles used in house roof construction, corresponding to the two lípit, q.v., with which the ridge thatch (bubúḡ) layer is tied down and held in place. Also, poles such as are used to cover a grave; e.g., pagtalpi?án pitú ka bílug káyu 'be covered with seven wooden poles.' See baláy (1).

tálta? chewing, mastication, referring to persons only.
magtálta? chew, will chew.

taltál a single or double notch or nock, as the nock of a bow at either end for the bowstring. Cf. kabaláw, garitíḡ.

tálu cheating, beating, as in trade; surpassed; the latter meaning may be a borrowing from Tagalog.
talúhun be beaten in, or cheated at, trade.

táluk (1) post, stake.

táluk (2) sprout, shoot (to be transplanted); transplanting.
?ipagtáluk be transplanted.

tálun jungle, forest; an extensive, continuous, forested area.

talún Talón, a masculine personal name.

tálun bábuy (Z) wild pig (*Sus philippensis* Nehring).

- tálun kúti? (Z) a tan-colored wildcat (possibly *Felis domestica* in a feral state), literally: 'jungle cat.'
- tálun manúk (Z) wild jungle fowl, wild chicken, labuyo (*Gallus gallus gallus* Linn.).
- tálún (B) eggplant (*Solanum melongena* Linn.); five varieties are known to the Hanunóo.
- tálúnkud bridge of a stringed instrument, such as a gitgít, q.v. (< +túnkud, q.v.)
- tálus (B) a taro with yellowish leaves.
- tám (A) we (inclusive); apheretic, literary form of kitám, q.v.
- táma cooking, especially boiling; e.g., ?usá ka táma ginátun 'one cooking by boiling' (the time it takes to cook for one meal); hence, a measure of time and/or space; e.g., ti mayád magtáma 'the one who cooks well.' magkatáma cook (intransitive).
- táma? right, correct, true.
- tamadún (B) a round, short variety of yam (?úbi, q.v.), light in color, with a touch of green and black.
- tamásuk (Z) a very green maize beetle.
- tamayuk a protruding, nipple-like, inverted projection, as a bee's nest.
- támban (Z) a dark-colored fish similar to the tīgi, q.v., but twice as long (about 15 cm.).
- +tambán flatness, levelness. See tambájan.
- tambájan flat tableland. (< +tambán, q.v.)
- tambásu (B) an edible, cultivated bean.
- +támbid hanging, as of a bamboo container from the rafters of a house. See katámbid; cf. +rámbid.
- tambíj at once.
- tambúk Tambók, a masculine personal name.
- támbug (A) dam, as in a stream; e.g., tambúga 'dam it up,' literally: 'be-dammed-up!'
- tambúr (S, tambor) drum; known but not currently used by the Hanunóo.
- tamilán cross-legged squat. (< +milán, q.v.)
- tamíri? smirk. (< +míri?, q.v.)

- tamís Tamís, a masculine personal name.
- tampalásan destruction, destructive, as of forest mammals once inside a kaingin. (< ?)
- tampáyak (R) a type of amulet or charm. (< ?)
- +támpu slowing down, stopping for a while. See tamputámpu.
- tampúl plaster, poultice.
- tampúḡ hand wrestling. See tampúḡan (1).
- tampúḡan (1) hand wrestling done by men in a similar position to that of pagbúhan, q.v., except that the hands are clasped. (< tampúḡ, q.v.)
- tampúḡan (2) (Z) field mouse. (< ?)
- tampúpu? (B) a white taro the fleshy underground stem of which frequently comes above ground level.
- tamputámpu temporary cessation of wind or rain. (< +támpu, q.v.)
- tampuyáw Tampuyáw, a feminine personal name.
- +tamtámay warmth? See matalamtámay.
- tamúmu? (A) protruding, pointed; the colloquial form is tiyúmus, q.v.
- tamúḡ Tamóng, a feminine personal name.
- tanán all.
tanantanán all (emphatic).
- tandá? (1) remembering, memorizing (something); e.g., ?unmán ?akú magkatandá? 'I don't know' (i.e., 'I can't recall'), magkatandá?an dí? níkú 'I too remember,' literally: 'is-remembered also by-me.'
- tandá? (2) sign, mark.
- +tándas (A) slipping, slipping up. See tiyándas.
- tándug movement, stirring about.
tumándug move, stir about.
- tándus skill, dexterity, quickness, diligence.
matándus diligent; enduring, as in mountain climbing.
- +tánhag looking about. See magtaránhag.
- tanmán a kaingin after planting, as of rice or corn. (= taramnán, q.v.) (< tanúm, q.v.)
- tanmantigbáya (B) a type of vine, literally: 'planted-field (of the) tigbáya-bird.'

- tánud guard, one who watches over something, as a field.
- tanúm planting.
magtanúm plant, will plant.
- tányag beauty, in the sense of quantity and evenness, as of a planted rice field; abundance, neatness; e.g., ?itinányag 'made even, thick, fine.'
- taŋ?úyu? (P) term used to refer to a woman's breasts in riddles.
- taŋág biting or holding something in the mouth, as ants do.
magtaŋág hold on by biting.
- taŋál (B) a type of tree (*Cerriops* spp.).
- taŋála stem of a plant. (= pakáw, q.v.). (< ?)
- taŋantáŋan (B) a species of tree (*Jatropha curcas* Linn.); two types or varieties are known, one reddish, one white.
- +táŋbu? offshoot, sucker, referring to bamboo. See magpanaŋbú?an.
- táŋbud Táŋbud, a masculine personal name.
- táŋda looking upward.
- táŋdan (R) direct payment of beads to a seer, as a pandaniwan, for his services. Cf. ?utú.
- taŋgaríhas (B) a water plant.
- taŋgí?it creaking, squeaking, of bamboo and/or other house fixtures, such as rattan hammocks, caused by the wind, etc.
tumaŋgí?itan creak, will creak.
- taŋgígis little finger, but not the little toe (siŋisíŋi, q.v.).
- taŋhúp a whistle, a wind instrument.
- taŋí? athlete's foot.
- taŋisanbálu (Z) a sea snail, similar to bagtúŋan except that the shell is much thicker.
- taŋkál pig basket or cage.
- taŋkúp a tubular container of bamboo both ends of which are plugged with wooden caps; natural nodal closures are not used in this type. Cf. lúka?.
- táŋla? clacking noise produced by the tongue.
- táŋsu copper, bronze, brass.
- +táŋu hanging, dangling, wobbling, with reference to objects. See taŋutáŋu.

- taṇutáṇu hanging, dangling, wobbling, as of a woman's breasts. (< +táṇu, q.v.)
- taṇutú? (Z) a very small bird with a red throat and a speckled body; its song is a high-pitched "hut-hut-hut."
- taṇwáy (Z) a large bird, a long-tailed tan hornbill; the Mindoro tarictic (*Penelopides panini mindorensis*, Hach.).
- táp?uṅ haystack, stacked grain.
- tapá smoked fish.
- tápal plaster, poultice. (= tampúl, q.v.)
- tápay finely pounded rice flour added to sugar-cane juice to aid in making fermented wine (?intús, q.v.).
- tapáyan a large earthenware pot used in making sugar-cane wine. Cf. sibúran. (< tápay, q.v.)
- taplís (B) a species of large trees.
- taplún soot blackening collected on rocks held in the smoke of burning coconut shells; used for staining wood surfaces of various containers which are later decorated by cut-out work against the black background; cannot be washed off.
- tapú?an (Z) hermit crab; eaten by the Hanunóo.
- +tápud full? See talápud.
- tapús finished, as a song, task, or story; e.g., tapús yí 'finished already.'
- tar?ári? (K) fifth cousin, sixth cousin, etc. Cf. patar?ári?.
- tára (A) meeting, coming upon, coming together, by chance.
magtára meet, come upon (someone).
- tára? (A) speaking, saying.
magpatára? speak.
- tará?id close together (plural), as 'of fence poles, stakes, etc. (< +tá?id, q.v.)
- tará?uk crowing of a cock, "cock-a-doodle-doo."
- tarabáhu (S, trabajo 'work') work, in a general sense; especially that which is done for payment (wages) or to pay up debts of various sorts.
magtarabáhu work, will work.
- tarágham clearing of the throat. (< +tágham, q.v.)
- taragsíṅan (B) a citrus tree; the fruits are smaller than those of the kahíl, q.v. (< tagsíṅ, q.v.)
- tarák (E, truck) bus, car, automobile, truck.

- taramnán a kaingin after planting. (= tanmán, q.v.)
- taranánan mass, forced elopement of young unmarried couples. (< tanán, q.v.)
- taranumún choice, selected seed saved for the next season's planting. (= pananánum, q.v.) (< tanúm, q.v.)
- +taráŋ roasting above coals. See pataráŋ.
- tararúkan dancing, i.e., much dancing. (< tarúk, q.v.)
- taraták spreading out, opening up, as of young leaf sprouts; e.g., nakataraták 'open and spread out.' (< +taták, q.v.)
- tarátu (S, trato 'pact,' 'agreement') agreement.
- tarawís (Z) an edible crab (*Neptunus gladiator* Fabr.).
- tari?ítan (A) owner. (< ?)
- tarigwasák fluttering about, as of falling leaves. (< +wasák, q.v.)?
- taríkwad protruding, prominent, referring to buttocks. (< +tíkwad, q.v.)
- tarínduk clitoris, sometimes tirínduk, q.v.; also, the lower external female genital organs in general. Cf. tingíl. (< tínduk, q.v.)
- tárip skin, peel, rind, as of fruit; e.g., tarípi 'peel it,' literally: 'be-peeled'
 tarípan be peeled (off).
 tárip bibíŋ lips.
- taríp (B) a variety of plantain (*Musa paradisiaca* Linn. var.) which is relatively low; the small fruits are eaten only when preripect, and after having been boiled.
- tárip bibíŋ lips, literally: 'skin of mouth,' the darkened "reddened" outer lip surfaces.
- taris?ák cutting of firewood into smaller pieces. (< +tis?ák, q.v.)
- tarití? (Z) a very tiny bird having black and red plumage.
- tarítis sides of waist. Cf. ?áwak. (< +títis (2), q.v.)
- táru beeswax produced by the bee known as putyúkan, q.v. Cf. kapút.
- tarubúŋ (1) (Z) a small bird, bluish and black in color; very rarely seen today in the central Hanunóo area.
- tarubúŋ (2) (G) Tarubóng, the name of a central Hanunóo community near the upper Wawán and Silsíŋ rivers.
- tarúd scraping, rubbing; e.g., tinarúd 'was scraped,' 'was rubbed.'

- tarúk dance, dancing.
 magtarúk dance, will dance.
 tararúkan dancing (plural, intensive).
- tarúkay clucking (of a chicken) (imitative).
 magtarúkay cluck, will cluck.
- tarúm blade of a knife, bolo, or other cutting instrument.
- tarupásik splash, splattering of a liquid, as water. (< ?)
- tarúra (B) a rattan palm (probably *Calamus blancoi* Kunth) the vinelike stem of which is about 1.3 cm. in diameter; it is used extensively as a tying and binding material.
- tatá? stepping on (something) with the bare foot.
 magtatá? step on (something) with the bare foot.
 pagtatá?an be stamped or stepped on with the bare feet; also, especially in the imperative.
- +taták opening up, blossoming. See taraták.
- +tatlú three (3), a cardinal number. Cf. túlu. See tatlúm púlu.
- tatlúm púlu thirty (30).
- tatlundáy three (3), a term used only in a children's counting game (?isaraháy, q.v.). Cf. túlu, +tatlú.
- tatlún bahági? 30 centavos.
- táwad discount; bargaining; pardon.
- tawadún (B) a species of tree.
- táwag calling (to someone); e.g., tawági nimú siyá 'call him,' literally: 'be-called by-you he!'
- tawág (B) a species of tree (probably *Diospyros maritima* Blm.). Cf. kanúmay.
- táwan change, changing, becoming something different. See katawánan.
- tawatáwa (B) a plant with greenish white flowers and roots; the latter are used to treat sore eyes. [L.E.]
- tawíd (A) stop.
 magtawíd stop (something, someone).
- táwu (1) man, person; human being, not man in the sense of male opposed to female. See laíaki.
- táwu (2) man, men, referring to markers in games, such as checkers, which use counters of "men." Cf. táwu (1).

táwu dágat (R) sea supernaturals in human form, sea folk, sea people. The five most important are kadámut, ?áma? nagbakúlud, ?ína? nagbakúlud, ?áma? nagtagapá, and ?ína? nagtagapá, q.v.

táwu danúm (R) water spirit; not to be confused with táwu dágat, q.v.

táwu sa tálun (R) forest spirit(s). See labáq.

táya half of a coconut shell after cleaning, used mainly as a food dish.

tayá? bet, wager, stake.
manugtáyá? one who bets, in gambling.

*táyag thinness, sparsity, as of plants in a field. See nanayagtáyag.

tayagtág (B) a species of tree.

tayagtágan (B) a species of tree, possibly the same as tayagtág, q.v.

táyak departure, separation, abandonment, leaving.
tayákan be left (behind), be abandoned.
pagpatáyak departure, taking one's leave (of).
magtarayákan take leave of each other, especially if more than two people are involved.

tayák Tayák, a feminine personal name. [E.R.]

táyan rust.

táyduk fence post, in position. Cf. gúhad.

tayiktík (B) a rattan or rattan-like vine which rarely exceeds 8 mm. in diameter; it is much used for lashings and for binding rings. The vine is dried and split in half with the thumbnail when it is to be used as a binding material in house construction; finer strips are made for binding rings (lapád, sinisíw, q.v.).

tayiktíkan (B, A) rattan or rattan-like vine; the colloquial term is tayiktík, q.v.

táykaq Táykang, a feminine personal name.

táyman (A) for a while.

taynúna now.

taynúna pag síraḡ today.

taytáy (1) top, peak. Cf. *túdtud.
panaytáyan summit.

taytáy (2) sitting or perching on a single crosspiece; e.g., magtaraytáyan kitá 'let's sit on this rail' (many people involved).
tumaytáy sit down, perch (on something).

- táyu? scooper.
- tayúbu (B) an edible saprophytic tree fungus.
- táyum indigo dye. Cf. tágum.
- tayúŋ tayóng, a personal name, sex unknown.
- ti the one, that which; e.g., mayád ti táwu 'the person (is) good,' sīntay ti mayád 'who (is) good?' (i.e., who is the one who is good?), ti maŋá da?út 'the (things which are) bad.' See si.
- ti?ápu (G) Tiángo, the name of a tributary of the Kagúray River in southern Mindoro.
- tí?id attempt, try.
ti?ídan be tried.
- tí?is patience.
mati?isún patient.
- ... ti ?usá ... ti ?usá one (is such and such) ... the other (is thus and such); e.g., mayád ti ?usá, bukún mayád ti ?usá 'one (is) all right, the other (is) not.'
- tíbad eight (8), used only in a children's counting game (?usakán, q.v.).
- tibák (B) an uncultivated banana-like plant (*Musa* sp.); the hard black seeds are often used to make necklaces for the men and occasionally for the women.
- tíbas (1) cutting away.
- tíbas (2) (A) catching, getting, as of a game animal or python; e.g., tiníbas 'was caught.'
- tíbay Tíbay, a masculine personal name.
- tíbu? accompanying, going along with.
maníbu? go along with, accompany.
magtíbu? idem.
- tída that, that one, those, with reference to something far from both speaker and hearer; e.g., tída ?áy 'that's the one, right over there.' Cf. túnda, ?índa; ?áti.
- tíg?ab eructation, belch, belching.
magtíg?ab belch, will belch.
- tig?álan (A) fail to mature normally, referring to fruits. (< +?álan, q.v.)
- tig?unán Tig-unán, a feminine personal name.
- tig?únum six apiece, six each. (< ?únum, q.v.)

- tig?úpat four apiece, four each. (< ?úpat, q.v.)
- tig?usá one apiece, one each. (< ?usá, q.v.)
- tigána prepared, ready; preparation. Cf. handá?.
magtigána prepare, make ready.
- tigásaw (Z) a small brown ant (Pheidole?) which is very common; eats palay and all kinds of food; bites viciously. Cf. gúyum.
- tígaw (B) a small tree or shrub (*Callicarpa cana* Linn.); the bark is used as an areca nut substitute when chewing betel. See also balúkuk.
- tigba?úgan (Z) a very small bird with black and white spots.
- tígbak loss of consciousness, fainting; a fit.
magkatígbak have an epileptic fit.
- tigbák lethal, fatal; dead, killed; killed! that's the end! a common exclamation. Cf. tígbak.
- tígbas cutting, hewing (with a bolo). Cf. tǐbas.
manígbas cut, hew, hack.
tigbásun be hacked, be cut (by a bolo).
- tigbáw (B) a tall grass (*Saccharum spontaneum* Linn.) of which there are several varieties; known elsewhere, e.g., in Tagalog, as talahib. [L.E.]
- tigbáya? (Z) a very tiny bird with dull yellow plumage (possibly the Mindoro bulbul, *Ixos philippensis mindorensis*, Hach.).
- tigbí (B) a long variety of Job's-tears (*Coix lacryma-jobi* Linn.). Cf. palyás.
- tigdarunhayán (A) the one carrying something away; figuratively, the wind.
(< +dúnhay, q.v.)
- tigdáwan fishing pole. (< ?)
- tígday (A) a type of arrow point made of hard palm wood which is spirally barbed; known colloquially as basláy, q.v.
tígdáyan be hit, or pierced, or shot, with an arrow tipped with a tígday-like point.
- tígdáy cutting off, as of a plant stalk; striking, slashing, as with a bolo;
e.g., katígdáy 'cut (it)!'
magtígdáy cut off, slash.
- tígi (Z) a very black fish of about finger size.
- tigǐb (1) chisel.
- tigǐb (2) pestle for small areca nut mortar (baráywan, q.v.). Cf. tigǐb (1).
- tigílma five apiece, five each. (< líma, q.v.)

- tigipirá how much? in asking for a price (with stress on the idea of plurality). (= tigiprá). Cf. tigiprá. (< pirá, q.v.)
- tigiprá (= tigipirá).
- tigkasarí humorous, funny. (< sarí, q.v.)
- +tígma riddle-telling. See paratígmun, patigmáhun; cf. tígma.
- tignú?an (G) Tignúan, the name of a river and a Hanunóo community in Mansalay Municipality.
- tigpa?abáy disapproving, disagreeing [?]. (< +?abáy, q.v.)
- tigpalúsad the one who forces the coming out (of a child), with reference to parturition. (< lúsad, q.v.)
- tigpaḡasíwa the one in charge, director, manager. (< ḡasíwa, q.v.)
- tigiprá how much? in referring to a price (without the sense of plurality present in the form tigiprá, q.v.). (< pirá, q.v.)
- tigpitú seven apiece, seven each. (< pitú, q.v.)
- tigsábuḡ (A) wedlock, married life; marriage. (< sábuḡ, q.v.)
- tigsampúlu ten apiece, ten each. (< sampúlu, q.v.)
- tigsiyám nine apiece, nine each. (< siyám, q.v.)
- tigudwá two apiece, two each. (< duwá, q.v.)
- tigútlu three apiece, three each. (< túlu, q.v.)
- tigwalú eight apiece, eight each. (< walú, q.v.)
- tigwará (A) middle, as of a path.
- tigyágaw (A) running about.
- tīhul (R) an invisible power; invisible supernatural beings said to be human in shape (and some say in size), who can be called only by the whistling of a panihúlan, q.v.
- tikaláḡ faced up, turned over, reversed.
tikalaḡún one who, or that, is faced up.
patikaláḡan upside down.
- tikaláḡ (Z) a white beetle that lives on rice-plant roots.
- tikás entering, opening (with force); e.g., tumikás dí? ti ?amyán 'the wind will come through too' (from an ambáhan).
matikás be entered, be opened, as by some natural force such as the wind.

- tiki? (Z) a lizard larger than the common house lizard (suksúk, q.v.); geckos (especially Gekko gecko Linn.), which are small and harmless; also, the sound made by them.
- tikís intention; intentionally.
- tiklá?ug uvula.
- tikláp step, pace.
tiklápán path, trail; road.
- tíktik dripping(s), as of filtered liquids, tree sap, etc.
magtíktik drip, will drip.
- tikul (B) an immature stage of the palasan rattan plant when it is still very small (full-grown plant, parásan; half-grown plant, labníg).
tikulán idem; an ambáhan form.
- +tíkwad a tendency toward steatopygia. See taríkwad.
- +tikwáy swaying; swayed. See tikwaytikwáy.
- tikwaytikwáy pushed back and forth. (< +tikwáy, q.v.)
matikwaytikwáy being pushed back and forth.
- tílad a chew of betel and areca nut, i.e., a betel leaf smeared with slaked lime together with areca nut and tobacco ready for chewing.
- tílib uneven teeth.
- tílipúnu (S, teléfono) telephone; known only through discussions with Christians or with one informant who had been to Manila.
- tilyána (S, tillar 'to floor')? a type of checkers; a term used only in the construction dáma tilyána, q.v.
- tim?án (A) [to] know (a fact); e.g., ?akú ma?áw ?ud tim?án 'so I don't know (of it).'
- timbakálan (Z) a small lizard found in rocky places; said to be venomous.
- timbáp weight.
timbápán means of weighing something, scales.
- +tímbay (A) nearness, proximity. See katímbay.
- timbulúgan (Z) a venomous lizard, about 25 cm. long, found in rocky places.
- tínga lead, i.e., the metal.
- tímid chin.
- timid?amú? (Z) a rough-shelled clam, literally: 'monkey chin.'
- tímla (Z) common dog flea. Cf. sutím.

- tímpu (S, tiempo 'time') year; a less common term, sometimes used in this sense, is turuḡún, q.v.
tímpuḡtímpu annually, every year.
- tímug south wind; south.
- tinagʔumánj (A) was turned bad, was rotted, was spoiled, as of fruits.
(< +ʔumánj, q.v.)
- tinagúʔ (G) 'Tinagó', the name of a stream and a district, both unidentified.
- tinágus (R) amulet, charm. (< +tágus, q.v.)?
- tinámbuḡ (G) Tinámbong, the name of a Hanunóo community.
- tinápáy bread, biscuits, crackers (foods made from dough); occasionally bought from Christian traders as a delicacy. (< tápay, q.v.)
- tinápi (G) Tinápi, the name of a Hanunóo community and a stream source.
- tinarípan peeled. (< tárip, q.v.)
- tínbuk pierced, pricked, punctured with a sharp-pointed instrument.
(< tubúk, q.v.)
- +tindá (S, tienda 'store') merchandise. See tindáhan.
- tindáhan shop, store where Christian trade goods are sold, usually only in coastal villages. (< +tindá, q.v.)
- tíndas kick, i.e., of the foot.
tumíndas kick, will kick.
- tindúḡ standing, being erect.
tumindúḡ stand (up).
magpatindúḡ erect, construct (something), as a house.
- tínduk (B) the largest local variety of plantain (*Musa paradisiaca* var. magna Bico.), arm-sized; eaten only when cooked, preripe.
- tinidúr (S, tenedor 'fork') metal fork; seen in use in Christian homes, though not used by the Hanunóo..
- tinigʔúsʔa a checker-woven, buri-leaf circlet used as a headband or neckband. (< ʔusá, q.v.)?
- tinikán (B, T) a species of bamboo. (= kawáyan, q.v.)
- tinímʔan Tiním-an, a feminine personal name.
- tinípluk a folded bundle of vines, especially of rattan; classifier for same; known in other areas (e.g., Tagalog) as súkong. (< típluk, q.v.)
- tiníḡit a neckband or headband similar to a suriyáw, q.v., except that it is always wider and of a distinct weave. (< +tíḡit, q.v.)

- tinú?um roasted or toasted in wrappings, especially of banana leaves.
(< tú?um, q.v.)
- tíq?awtíq?aw tiny, "teeny-weeny." (< tíqaw, q.v.)?
- +tíqá food particle stuck between the teeth. See hiniqá; cf. tíqaw.
- tíqaw food particle(s) left between the teeth. Cf. +tíqá.
- tíqduñ nape, back of the neck.
- tíqñl clitoris; usually tarínduk, q.v., which is also used to refer to the lower external female genital organs in general. See also tirínduk.
- tíqi listening (to something); e.g., patíqñi 'listen (to it)!' literally: 'be-listened-to!' Cf. various forms under dunúg.
- +tíqpa slowness. See tíqpatíqpa.
- tíqpatíqpa gradual, gradually. (< +tíqpa, q.v.)
- típakúñ (Z) a tan-colored house cricket.
- típdás measles.
- típiq folding up, as of a blanket, in order to put (it) away.
- típiñ clamps, holders, as used to fasten house walls down.
- típluk folding (in two), bending back (on itself), as of rattan, instead of coiling.
- típu breaking off, as of a limb or branch.
- típúlu? (E) a tree (probably *Artocarpus blancoi* [Elm.] Merr.); the bark is used as an areca nut substitute. See also balúkuk.
- típun (1) collecting, gathering (together).
típúnun be gathered.
magtirípnun collect, gather (together).
- típun (2) Típon, a masculine personal name.
- tír?is stinging secretion of a millipede (*langám*, q.v.), the most important part of which is prussic acid; it comes from repugnatorial glands along the sides of the body, one pair to a segment.
- tirá living (in a place), inhabiting; a more common term is ?úli?, q.v.
magtirá live, stay, inhabit.
- tirín (S, tren) train, locomotive; known mostly from stories of Christians.
- tirínduk clitoris; sometimes tarínduk, q.v. (< tínduk, q.v.)

- tirípnan big family get-together. (< típun (1), q.v.)
 magtirípnan get together, referring to many relatives.
- tiriskúbir (E) mattress cover; white cotton cloth used for same (United States Government issue).
- tirismárya (B, S, tres maría 'three Mary') a white taro.
- tíriw Tíriw, a masculine personal name.
- +tis?ák breaking firewood into kindling. See taris?ák.
- +tísi carrying water [?]. See talísi.
- tistís sheath at the base of palm leaves; often used as strainers.
- tisyú (S, Leticio?) Tisyó, a masculine personal name.
 tisyún idem; a nickname, as in Tagalog.
- títis melting, as of metals; e.g., natítis 'melted.'
- +títis sides? See tarítis.
- +títit a type of headband weave. See tinítit.
- tíwa a low basket of twilled bamboo, like a nígu but more angular or squared, with sides more upturned and without any rim.
- tiwála? belief, trust (in).
 maniwála? believe.
- tiyabsúg potbelly; potbellied. (= buntúyin, q.v.) (< +tabsúg, q.v.)
- tiyadún (Z) a brown and white sandpiper.
- tiyadúr (S, tirador 'thrower') slingshot.
- tiyagbún (Z, A) a type of fish.
- tiyán (1) belly.
- tiyán (2) back, referring to a hunter's bow.
- tiyándas (A) slip (up); the colloquial term is niligsáy, q.v. (< +tándas, q.v.)
- tiyúmus protruding, pointed, as of nipples, breasts. (< +túmus, q.v.)
- tiyúndug squatting on one's heels. (< +túndug, q.v.)
- tú?ud (1) knee.
- tú?ud (2) tripping the foot.
- tú?ud (3) blossoming of flowers.
 matú?ud to blossom.

- tu?úd stump (of a large tree). Cf. tú?ud (1).
- tú?ug (B) a species of tree (probably *Bischofia javanica* Blm.); shavings from the bark are rubbed on fishing lines to cause them to become dark, smooth, and more durable.
- tú?um wrapping something in leaves, especially for roasting purposes.
- tu?ún (1) learning; learn. Cf. makatá?u.
- tu?ún (2) Tuón, a feminine personal name.
- tú?us (A) penis. Cf. ?útin.
- túba? cutting down, as of a banana plant.
- tubá? palm wine; not made by the Hanunóo but known through contact with Christian lowlanders, from whom it is occasionally procured, though it is rarely bought or drunk by the Hanunóo.
- +túban flesh. See tagúban.
- tubíbu (S, tiövivo 'carrousel,' 'merry-go-round') merry-go-round; known only from discussions with Christians.
- túbli (B) a vine (*Derris elliptica* [Roxb.] Benth.) the sap of which is used as a fish stupefier; also, the fish-stupefying substance itself. The pulverized roots of this plant are applied as a medicament to large skin ulcers (baḡkúkaḡ, q.v.).
- tubtúbu either of two long, slanting house props, usually of bamboo, which are tied to both ridgepole and tie-beam purlin (tukláḡ, q.v.), with the other ends in the ground. See baláy (1). (< +túbu, q.v.)
- +túbu house prop. See tubtúbu.
- tubú (B) sugar cane.
- túbu? growth, growing.
tumúbu? grow.
- tubudinúyug (B) a species of plant: possible literal translation: dugong's sugar cane; the juice of the fruit is strained and applied to sore eyes.
- tubúḡ external throat region. (= púwak, q.v.).
- tubuk awl. (= duklát, q.v.)
- tubyún (B) a large tree (*Conocephalus grandis* [Wedd.] Merr.); the saplings produce a sap which is used extensively in treating ringworm (bún?i, q.v.).
- túdlu? pointing out, teaching, showing, demonstrating.
?itúdlu? be pointed out.
magtúdlu? teach.

- +túdnan (A) arrival. See tagúdnan.
- +túdtud summit. See tagúdtud.
- tudtúray shaking, shivering. (< ?)
matudtúray shaky, shivery.
- tugás (1) hardness, durability, the opposite of softness, etc.
matgás hard, durable, not soft.
- tugás (2) heartwood (of a tree). Cf. tugás (1).
- túgban (A) softness, as of honeybee larvae; soft.
- túgbun descent from mountains, going into town, i.e., a coastal village
(having come from the mountains).
- tugdá pole dibble, a sharpened wooden digging stick; the principal agri-
cultural implement used by the Hanunóo. See lubúk.
manugdá dig seed holes with such an instrument.
- tugká? until (both spatial and temporal), expressing terminal descriptive
position, as of the sun, certain standard measures, etc.; e.g., sitáy
tugká? 'up to here,' hangán sitáy tugká? idem.
túgka? sa up to, until, to (in space); as long as, while (in time);
e.g., túgka? sa magkútkut máy ?águn 'as long as the digging
proceeds, gongs are played.'
túgka? sa buk?án a measure of length, from center of chest to
fingertips.
túgka? sa kilikīli a linear measure, from armpit to fingertips.
túgka? sa lábay a linear measure, from fingertips of one hand
extended to the side to the point where the arm and shoulder of
the opposite side meet.
túgka? sa manasá? a linear measure, from center of chest to
fingertips of the extended hand. See buk?án.
túgka? sa síku a linear measure, from fingertips to elbow.
- túgma puzzle, guessing game, etc. Cf. tígma.
- tugmáhan a guessing game played by children with corn kernels and corn-
cobs. (< túgma, q.v.)
- túgpu? (B) orchid.
- tuháy different, distinct; separate.
tuháy sa except; apart from, separate from.
tuhaytuháy different, distinct (from each other), etc. (plurality
stressed).
- tuhú hole (through something).
panuhú all?
- túhug stringing of beads or similar objects.
panuhúgun beads, literally: 'that which is used for being strung.'

tuhúyan (A) real, true (used postpositively); e.g., bukún ?ínyam tuhúyan
'not real ?ínyam' (a tree).

túkád ascent, as of a ridge; uphill; e.g., magtukád sa bantúd 'climb up the
mountain,' 'go into the mountains.'

patúkád going uphill.

tukád contrariwise; uphill.

tukárug a vertical, stationary, split-stick pitch candleholder; a more
common type of pitch torch holder is sag?ájan, q.v.

túkaw (1) sitting.

tumúkaw sit (down).

tukáwan seat.

túkaw (2) (A) position, situation. Cf. túkaw (1).

tukláj either of two tie-beam purlins, usually of bamboo, tied to the ends
of the two principal tie beams (baláyan) and forming a closed rectangle
with them. See baláy (1).

túkmu (Z) a buff-colored bird with a white breast.

tukmúd shoving, pushing over, causing to fall, as of children playing pranks.

tuksú? temptation.

túkud any of the six to eight supporting posts of wood, braced against the
main floor beams of a house; support, prop. See baláy (1).

tukúd extension, erection, setting up, as of traps in the forest; e.g.,
?itinukúd 'were set up.'

túktuk mincing, chopping into small pieces, as of meat.

túktúk (1) knock, knocking.

tumúktúk knock, will knock.

+túktúk (2) a bird's beak; like a bird's beak. See túktúkan.

túktúk (3) sunset.

túktúk malámbug idem.

túktúkan a halved bamboo post used in setting up the warp threads for a
Hanunóo backstrap loom. (< +túktúk (2), q.v.)

túl?id straightness, referring to trees.

matúl?id straight.

túlad similarity, sameness.

túlag destruction, ruin; e.g., tinúlag 'destroyed,' 'ruined.'

tuláy bridge, a general term.

- tuldúk corner house post of wood. See baláy (1).
- túli ear.
- tulmí? that which is put on or in food for seasoning, etc.
panulmí? seasoning, flavoring.
- túlpuk fingering of a stringed instrument, as a guitar or gitgít, q.v.
- túlu three (3), a cardinal number.
- tulukán three (3), used only in a children's counting game (?usakán, q.v.).
(< túlu, q.v.)
- tulúlnan throat. (< túlun, q.v.)
- tululunán esophagus (internal), throat. See also tulúlnan. (< túlun, q.v.)
- túlun swallow, swallowing.
tumúlun swallow, will swallow.
tulúlnan throat, i.e., the place of repetitious swallowing.
- túluḡ (1) (B) a species of tree.
- túluḡ (2) (G) Túlong, the name of a Hanunóo site near Tarubóng.
- +túlus continuance. See tumulsán.
- túlwi an expression used to designate that, in ropemaking, the third strand is being laid in. (< túlu + yí, q.v.)
- túma (Z) itch mites or immature lice; tiny, almost invisible insects on clothes, fabrics, or the human body.
- tumán (A) place, spot, location.
- túmaw (G) Túmaw, the name of a Hanunóo community near Tarubóng.
- túmpan a cap or cover for the bottom of a wooden mortar hole which has worn through.
- tumpúk pile, heap.
- tumulsán continue. (< +túlus, q.v.)
- túmuḡ blanket head-covering arrangement used extensively for courting.
- +túmus projection, protrusion. See tiyúmus.
- tumwáḡ (A) sleeping together, as on the same floor mat.
- tumyág Tumyág, a personal name, sex unknown.
- tún?ug dew (night). Cf. námug.

- túnaw (1) melting, dissolving.
 matúnaw dissolve, melt.
- túnaw (2) Túnaw, a masculine personal name.
- túnda that, that one, those, with reference to something nearer the hearer than the speaker. Cf. tída, ?índa.
- ⁺túndug a person's posture when not sitting or lying down, i.e., either squatting or standing. See tiyúndug, mamatundugán.
- túntun prop or aerial roots, as of the pandanus.
- tuntún (1) one-span length of seed beads 3 mm. in diameter; sold in Christian shops in Bulalacao and Mansalay.
- tuntún (2) six (6), used only in a children's counting game (?isaraháy, q.v.).
- tuntún (3) dangling, hanging through (and down); e.g., tuntún sa súlat 'hanging through an opening.'
 mag?itúntun dangle, hang down.
- túnu falling away of level land due to heavy rains, erosion, weathering, etc.; hence, a landslide or cave-in.
- túnu? (G) Túno', the name of a spring in the southern part of Mansalay Municipality.
- tunúg sound.
- tuná? half; middle, center (as indefinite concepts).
 katuná?an (one) half (as an entity).
 tuná?un be divided into halves; be halved.
- tunáw (1) (Z) tiny, reddish, biting mites (Trombiculidae), most bothersome in regions such as the crotch, armpits, scrotum, under the belt; they transmit scrub typhus.
- tunáw (2) ten (10), used only in a children's counting game (?isaraháy, q.v.).
- túngu a deep rocky pool.
- túnkud any supporting object. See talúnkud.
- túnkúl concern; about, concerning.
- túnkúlan duty, obligation, charge. (< tunkúl, q.v.)
- túnpan strung, as tobacco leaves to dry; e.g., ?ipagpatúnpan 'strung,' pinatúnpan 'placed on string.'
- tunúb (B) a species of tree.
- tunúd upper part; above, up.
 sa tunúd up, above.

- tupád compliance, faithfulness.
 matinupádun faithful, complying.
- túpu stepping on, setting one's foot on (something).
- túpud sufficiency.
 nakatúpud sufficient, literally: 'has been able to supply enough (for)'; e.g., ?unmán nakatúpud 'insufficient.'
- túpuḡ measuring the same, having the same height or length.
 magtarupúḡ be the same in height.
- +tupúḡ (A) happening, event [?]. See nitpúḡ.
- tupuḡbánwa (B) a type of vine.
- túpus wet.
- túri? circumcision; circumcised. Known and practiced in some sections of the Hanunóo area, unknown in others; batakan method is most common where circumcision does occur.
- túru? (1) exuding, dripping (out), coming out, with reference to liquids; also, a drop of any liquid.
- +túru? (2) pointing, direction. See ?itutúru?; cf. túdlu?.
- túru? sūsu milk, literally: 'breast drops.'
- túrug sleep.
 matúrug go to sleep; sleep.
- +turús extension of the hand over the head [?]. See pagturúsan.
- turúsu (S, troza) log. See bátaḡ.
- turuḡún dry season; season, year (tĩmpu). (< ?)
- turúpuḡ of the same height. (< túpuḡ, q.v.)
- túryu? birdlime; e.g., naturyú?an 'was caught with birdlime.'
- tutú?u true, right, correct; really.
- tutúb (1) soft, clothlike covering for anything; a bandana-like head covering; a leaf cover for an earthenware pot filled with bananas for cooking; etc.
- tutúb (2) body organ located above an animal's heart; edible if taken from pig, deer, etc., but forbidden food for women, as it is believed to cause great difficulty in childbirth.
- tútub (Z) a hornet often found in coconut palms.
- tutubán covered, referring to an earthen pot. (< tutúb, q.v.)

- tútud burning down, usually of brush, in order to clear a kaingin; such a kaingin after the trees and brush have been burned; e.g., tinutdán hapún 'were burned down by the Japanese.'
pagtútdan be burned off.
- tuwád state of being upside down, head forward, buttocks protruding backward.
- tuwadlágít (Z) small edible river snail (genus Turritella), literally: 'upside-down sky.'
- +túwal balancing pole. See kantúwal; cf. +túwaŋ.
- +túwaŋ balancing on a fulcrum, rocking to and fro. See patuwaŋtúwaŋ, katúwaŋ; cf. +túwal.
- tuwáŋ (A) readjustment; e.g., tinmuwáŋ 'did readjust.'
- tuwáŋjan (G) Tuwáŋjan, the name of an area near Tarubóng.
- túway (Z) a species of clam (Venus sp.); clamshell used as a unit of liquid measure, i.e., a clamshellful.
- tuwaytúway patella, kneecap. (< túway, q.v.)
- tuwíŋ (B) a species of tree.
- túy (A) this, this one; these; the colloquial form is ?índa, q.v.
- túyaw pointing out, specifying (something).
?itutúyaw index finger, etc.
- túyu? direction toward (some place).
patúyu? idem.
- tuyúŋ (A) want, desire, wish.
magtuyúŋ want, desire; will want.
- tuyunán a bamboo container for arrow poison (dálít (1), q.v.). (< ?)
- wa?igán (G) Waigán, the name of a river south of Mansalay and the Hanunóo district north of it; also, a Hanunóo community in this district.
- wád a contraction of wáydi?, q.v.; e.g., ?úna wád lág hīntay 'whatever imaginable' (i.e., every imaginable sort), literally: 'even and-also only what.'
- wádi? and also, yet too, still also; in like manner. (= wáydi?, q.v.)
- wagwág (A) leaving behind; e.g., niwagwág 'left behind.'
- wagwágan (A) method of undoing, as of the hair.

- wák (Z) crow; apheresis of the form ?uwák, q.v.
- wákat vine, a general term.
- wál?an Wal-an, a masculine personal name.
- wal?án (A) left (side), left-handed (person). (< wála, q.v.)
- wála left (side, hand, etc.)
pawála toward the left, to the left, leftward.
- walú eight (8), a cardinal number.
- walúm pílu eighty (80).
- wán (A) already; e.g., talísig wán 'left (behind).' Cf. yí.
- wanáy rhizome, as the underground stems of the sweet potato, the wild yam, etc.
- wánsu (= huwánsu, q.v.)
- wáŋli? eyetooth, or canine tooth; tusk.
- waŋwáŋ (1) (Z) a type of ant. (= ?uwaŋ?uwáŋ, q.v.)
- waŋwáŋ (2) (A) expansiveness, broadness, wideness, bigness, as of pools.
- +wára half; used only in the expression wára táya 'half-filled half coconut shell,' a unit of measure of liquid volume. See táya.
- +wasák fluttering? See tarigwasák.
- wásay ax; e.g., wasáya 'chop this down with an ax,' literally: 'be-axed!'
- wasaywásay (Z) a clam with a long "angel wing" type of shell. (< wásay, q.v.)
- wasíŋ (G) Wasíŋ, the name of a northern Hanunóo community.
- wasitáy (A) still here. (< wáya + sitáy, q.v.)
- waswás pouring out, with reference to liquids. (= búhus, q.v.)
- wawán (G) Wawán, the name of a river near Manaol and a Hanunóo community on that river.
- wáy still, yet; more; e.g., túrug wáy siyá 'he's still sleeping,' pagsitáy wáy lákaw 'stay a few minutes,' 'stop here for a while!' (said to a traveler); especially common in ambáhan; apocope of wáya, q.v.
- wáya still, yet; more; e.g., ?usá ka bílug wáya 'one more,' may?ímaw wáya 'there is still some left.'
- wádi? and also, yet too, still also; in like manner; e.g., madúnuŋ wáydi?

káwu magpagrít 'and you too know how to make signal calls (pagrít), eh?'
 mayád wáydi? ?índa 'and this too is good.' (< wáya + dí?, q.v.)

wáygan (G) (= wa?igán, q.v.)

wáy mán (A) again.

wígan (G) (= wa?igán, q.v.)

wíli, wílí acclimation, adaptation; being or getting accustomed, as to a
 place, new environment, etc.

wilihún be adapted to, be made accustomed to (something).

masagwilihán become accustomed to (something); an ambáhan form.

+wísik shaking, sprinkling. See wiswísik.

wiswís chirping of birds, especially of the balaw?ís, q.v.

magwiswís chirp.

wiswísik shaking of the hand, to get rid of something attached or stuck to
 it. (< +wísik, q.v.)

ya?út (A) mud.

ya?útan quagmire, muddy place.

yábas noon meal, prepared and eaten between noon and two o'clock in the
 afternoon.

yábat leading one by the hand.

pagyabátun be led by the hand (by someone).

yabí night, evening; e.g., yabí hangán magkasíraḡ 'all night.'

+yábu? fine particle, as of a liquid, dirt, dust, etc. See ?alinyábu?.

yabúd tangle, entwining, etc. (= gabúd, q.v.)

yabudán be entwined.

yábut inside pellicle of bamboo.

yadiwán (A) there; e.g., ?akú nangín yadiwán 'I have come from there.'

yadnís Yadnís, a masculine personal name.

yagán Yagán, a personal name, probably feminine.

yágaw (G) Yágaw, the name of a Hanunóo community west of Tarubóng.

yagtíḡ dirt, filth.

mayagtíḡ dirty.

yakán Yakán, a masculine personal name.

- yakús Yakós, a masculine personal name.
- yakyakáw (B) smallest of the local varieties of banana (*Musa sapientum* Linn. var.).
- yám?uk Yám?uk, a masculine personal name.
- yáman (T) riches, with reference to money; a borrowed form and concept.
Cf. maṅgád.
mayáman rich, in the sense described above.
- yamás grated coconut meat after having been squeezed for obtaining coconut cream (gatá?, q.v.).
- yámbu? (B) a tree bearing large red fruit, rose apple, tersana (*Syzygium malaccense* [Linn.] Merr. & Perr.)
- yamí (A) our (exclusive); by us, of us; the colloquial term is ká nmi, q.v.
- yámis Yámis, a feminine personal name.
- yámnag Yámnag, a feminine personal name.
- yámtuk (B) a type of rattan the vine of which is about 1.5 cm. in diameter; used extensively for binding and lashing, especially in house construction.
- yámu (1) quantity, volume, abundance, great amount, great number; e.g., duwá púlu káy ka yámu 'there are twenty of them,' 'in number they are twenty,' 'they number twenty.'
mayámu many, much.
- yámu (2) (A) your (second person singular); by you, of you; the colloquial term is kánmu, q.v.
- yamút throwing out or away.
?iyamút be thrown away.
- yán?ay Yán-ay, a feminine personal name.
- yanás whispering.
- yandugí Yandugí, a masculine personal name.
- yaṅáw bamboo twig or branchlet, away from the main stem. See also paṅá.
- yáṅpas steep bank, cliff; ravine.
- yápaṅ creeping, crawling.
- yápun evening meal, supper, dinner, eaten about seven or eight o'clock in the evening.
- yáput grip, a firm hold.
- +yári happening, event, etc. See maṅyári.

- yátab crescent-shaped hand knife for harvesting rice.
- yá'taw flotation, floating, as a log in a river.
yumátaw float, will float.
- yáwa? (H) devil, demon; a mild curse.
- yáwid twig(s). Cf. yaṅáw.
yáwid yaṅáwan twigs; an ambáhan form.
- yawyawí (Z) a type of locust; also, the sound produced by same (imitative).
- yáy call used to drive dogs away. (= hiyáy, q.v.) See also hiyáy.
- yáyuy carrying of an object slung from a pole resting on the shoulders of two or more men.
yayuyán sling and carrying pole arrangement such as is used to carry a corpse to a grave.
- yí already; indeed; e.g., tapús yí 'finished (already),' káwu yí ti katá?u 'it's up to you (now),' literally: 'you indeed (already) the-one to-know.'
- yúdu sago, a pounded, leached food substance (starch) extracted from the boles of certain palms such as the sugar palm and the buri palm.
- yúgtu (A) a break, as in cord or other tying material.
miyúgtu break, snap.
- yúhut Yúhot, a masculine personal name.
- yúk?ub stooping, bowing.
yumúk?ub bow, stoop.
- yúkna nodding (upward) as a sign of affirmation.
yumúkna nod upward affirmatively.
- yúmay (Z) grasshopper; said by some informants to be a Buíd word. Cf. tagburíra.
- yumbákan (A) white inflorescence, as of the plant bákuṅ, q.v.
- yumu yolk of an egg.
- yumú barking, whining (of a dog).
magyumú bark, will bark.
- yúntin Yúntin, a masculine personal name.
- yúnyun (A) preparation for and cooking (boiling) of rice.
?iyunyúnan be prepared as described above, referring to rice.
- yúṅit Yúṅit, a masculine personal name.
- yúṅu corner of a basket.
- yúṅug long- and thin-snouted, as of pigs.
yuygyúṅug idem; an ambáhan form.