

Kapampangan Reader

Philippine Language Series

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Grammatical Outline

This is only a very abbreviated treatment of some major grammatical patterns in Kapampangan (also known as Pampango). As much as possible, forms that actually occur in the Readings have been used; for an explanation, check the Glossary and then the selection which is cited. Much more detail can be found in a text or reference book (e.g., Forman 1971 or Mirikitani 1971, 1972).

Accent

Word accent is very important in distinguishing forms in Kapampangan. Roots generally have accent on either the second last or final syllable, as in:

ápu	grandparent	apú	grandchild
báka	cow	baká	maybe
bálas	bullet	balás	sand
dákal	will increase	dakál	many, plenty
búku	flower bud	bukú	joint
dálan	road, path	dalán	be brought
kapítan	be clung to	kapitán	captain
masákit	hard, difficult	masakít	sick, ill

If the accent falls on the second from the last syllable (penult) and that syllable is not closed by a consonant (i.e., if the syllable is open or of the shape CV), the vowel is pronounced long. Thus **á:pu, bá:ka ... masá:kit** in the above examples. If the accent falls on the final syllable, then that syllable receives stress (is pronounced louder and with a slight change in pitch), while the penult is pronounced with a short vowel.

Note that accent can play an important grammatical role in distinguishing an adjective (or stative) form from its noun or verb root counterpart:

báyad	fee, payment	bayád	paid
yári	finish	yarí	finished, over

Accent (realized as vowel length) is also a major feature of verb tenses:

mágobra	is working	magóbra	will work
mágpadalá	is sending	magpadalá	will send
mánanasan	is fishing	manasán	will go fishing
mángikil	is extorting	mangíkil	will extort
mídaus	was being held	midáus	will be held
síngilan	being collected	singilán	be collected

Glottal Stop

Although not indicated in most Kapampangan publications, this is a very important sound in distinguishing words. Each of the following pairs would be spelled the same, yet take note of the difference in pronunciation:

bángko	bank	bángko'	bench
íta'	thigh	itá	that (near by)
táu	person	taú'	feast

Usually when a word ends in a glottal stop and is followed by the ligature or linker (-ng), the glottal stop is lost and the forms are fused:

adwá' + -ng	adwáng
aliwá' + -ng	aliwáng
biglá' + -ng	bigláng

If a word ends in a glottal stop and is followed by a discourse particle, the glottal stop is dropped and the vowel before it is pronounced longer:

alí' pa	not yet	ali:pa
alá' na	no more	alana

Affixation/Marking

Grammatical relations are shown either by particles (*ing, i, at, a, deng, úli nang*, etc.) or by five kinds of affixes:

PREFIXES (which come before a root word), e.g., *ma-*, *maka-*, *pa-* (see examples in the Overall Glossary).

INFIXES (which come after the first consonant (C-) but before the first vowel of a stem), e.g., *dumánup*, *lumápít*, *ginámít*, *mangaragúl*, *siníkad*. Note that a glottal stop begins all words that appear to have a vowel first, e.g., *'inalíli*, *'inaráp*, *'inátas*.

SUFFIXES (which come after the root), e.g., *adwan*, *lawen*, *sagipán*, *saupan*, *tanggapán*.

CIRCUMFIXES (which consist of a prefix & suffix or an infix & suffix) belong together, e.g., *dinóblian*, *pipupulan*, *kabaldugan*, *pagarálan*, *pasalamátan*, *pepadalán*.

PARTIAL REDUPLICATIONS (which are the doubling of the first consonant and vowel of a root, indicated herein as CV-), e.g., *tutuki*, *lalapít*, *kakamál*, *didinan*, *kakaláwat*, *masasambút*.

The Parts of Speech

1. NOUNS or NOMINALS are of four kinds: COMMON NOUNS (with **ing**-type markers), Proper Nouns (marked with **i**), DEMONSTRATIVES (like **iní, itá** -- also called DEICTICS), and PRONOUNS (like **áku, íka, katá, karéla**).

COMMON NOUNS are marked by three case particles: a TOPIC or FOCUS form (usually serving as subject), an ASSOCIATE form (possessor, actor or object, i.e., having a direct relationship to a verb or head noun), and an OBLIQUE form (location or any other indirect relationship within the sentence). Plurality is also marked by a special form, which may indicate a variety or assortment of what the noun signifies.

PERSONAL NAMES are also distinguished by three case markers which indicate singular or plural. The plural here (e.g., **di Pedro**) is the equivalent of *Peter and family* or *Peter and his companions*, etc.

COMMON NOUNS

	singular	plural
TOPIC/FOCUS	ing	ding ~ ring deng ~ reng
ASSOCIATE	ning	daring / dareng
" SPECIFIC	neng	deng ~ reng
OBLIQUE	king	karing
" SPECIFIC	keng	kareng

PERSONAL NAMES

	singular	plural
TOPIC/FOCUS	i	di ~ ri
ASSOCIATE	nang / neng	dari
OBLIQUE	kang	kari

DEMONSTRATIVES (DEICTICS) show four different locations (near me, near us, near you, far away); a special subset of the oblique forms can also indicate time. Finally, there is an existential set that signifies *here it is, here are, there is/are*, etc.

	CLOSEST		NEAR US		NEAR YOU		FAR	
	sing.	plural	sing.	plural	sing.	plural	sing.	plural
TOPIC	ití	d/réti	iní	d/réni	itá	d/réta	iyán	diyán
ASSOCIATE	nití	daréti	niní	daréni	nitá	daréta	ni(y)án	darén
OBLIQUE	kéti	karéti	kéni	karéni	kéta	karéta	karín	karén
TIME	kaníti		kaníni		kaníta		kanyán	
EXISTENT	waytí	oréti	wayní	oréni	waytá	oréta	wayán	oryán

PRONOUNS are generally like their English equivalents, but there are EXCLUSIVE vs INCLUSIVE DUAL and PLURAL forms for *we*, and a SINGULAR vs plural form for *you*:

PRONOUNS	TOPIC FORMS		ASSOCIATE short	OBLIQUE full
	long	short		
I	áku	ku	ku	kanáku ~ káku
you [sg]	íka	ka	m u	kéka
he / she	íya	ya	na	kayá
we [excl]	íkamí	kamí	m í	kékamí
" [alt]	íke	ké		kéke
we [dual]	íkata	katá	ta	kékata
we [incl]	ítámu	támu	tá	kekatámu
you [pl]	íkayú	kayú	yu	kékayu
" [alt]	íkó	kó		kéko
they	íla	la	da ~ ra	karéla

Note: Although very important in everyday speech, first and second person pronouns (*I, you, we*) are not common in newspapers because articles report facts and do not generally reflect personal opinions.

2. NOUN FORMATIONS include a system of gerunds and other derived words. Although some may have the sense of *-ing* in English, they are nouns emphasizing the place, instrument, time or manner of an act:

AFFIX	ROLE	EXAMPLE	TRANSLATION
-an	PLACE	sagupá'an	encounter(ing)
-an	RECIPROCAL ACT	bakbákan	boxing
		labánan	competition
CaV-	DIMINUTIVE	balabalíta'	rumors
ka-	COLLEAGUE	kayábe	companion
ka--an	ABSTRACTION	'karangálan	reputation
ka--an	COLLECTIVE	kasangkápan	equipment
kamag-	RELATED GROUP	kamagának	relatives
ma-	QUALITY	maragúl	big (one)
mi-	RELATION	mikasundú'	mutual agreement
magCV-	MUTUALITY	magkakalugúran	mutual friends
pang-	RESERVATIONAL	pambalén	national, for the nation
paN-	INSTRUMENT	panalíli	substitute
pamag-	ACT OF DOING	pamagalsá	revolting, revolution
pamaN-	DISTRIBUTIVE ACT	pamanyuri	study, investigation
pami-	RECIPROCAL ACT	pamipulong	meeting (one another)
paNaN-	COMPLETE ACT	pamamayad	payment, paying off
pi--an	LOCATION	pisambán	church, place of worship
tala-	AFFILIATION	talasalí'	consumer
talapag-	PROFESSION	talapagobra	laborer, worker

3. NUMERALS would not normally be treated as a separate part of speech since they fall within the noun class. However, in Kapampangan (as in most other Philippine languages) there is a native as opposed to a Spanish set. This causes confusion as to pronunciation when an Arabic number (such as 3, 10, 35, or 1991) is encountered. As a general rule, phrases that involve time, money and compound numbers use Spanish loans, while counting in a series (certainly up to ten) or naming simple numbers is done with the original Pampango system. But actual usage will often depend on the degree of "purity" a given speaker or author is trying to maintain or achieve.

1	métung	uno
2	adua	dos
3	atlú	tres
4	ápat	k(u)watro
5	limá	singko
6	ánam	sais
7	pitú	siete
8	walú	otso
9	siyám	nu(w)ebe
10	apúlu'	diyés
11	labing-métung	ónse
12	labing-adua	dóse
13	labing-atlú	trese
14	labing-ápat	katorse
15	labing-limá	kinse
20	aduangpúlu'	bainte
23	aduangpúlu-tatlú	bainte-tres
30	atlungpúlu'	trainta
50	limangpulu	singkuwenta
hundred	dínalan	si(y)ento
thousand	líbu	mil
million	laksá'	milyón

Dates and years exclusively use the Spanish numbering system:

1917	mil nuebe sientos diesisiete
1986	mil nuebe sientos otsenta i sais

4. VERBS are the most complex area of Kapampangan grammar. As in other Philippine languages they are inflected for the following categories:

VOICE

ACTIVE emphasizes an actor or a meteorological event, e.g., **mangán** to eat, **mumurán** is raining, **sumáup** to help.

PASSIVE emphasizes an object affected or taken in, e.g., **péngan** was eaten, **sinábi** was said, **saliwán** be bought.

INSTRUMENTAL emphasizes an object moving away, e.g., **ipakán** have it eaten, **ibíe** will be given, **ikulóng** will be put in jail, **ilakó** be removed, **itás** be raised.

LOCAL emphasizes an object partially affected, e.g., **píkanán** be eaten in (as room) or from (plate), **inapruwaan** was approve.

BENEFICIARY - "for whom" or "by means of", e.g., **pakánan** feed, give food to

TENSE

CONTINGENT = action not yet begun, yet to unfold, simple future, or command, e.g., **mangán** will eat ~ eat!, **saliwan** will be bought

PAST or unfolded indicates that the action has already begun and is used for past time statements, e.g., **méngan** ate, **gewa'** did

PROGRESSIVE = ongoing or unfolding action [with CV- reduplication and/or vowel length], e.g., **dáragúl** increasing, **kakandidátu** were campaigning, **lálagánap** is spreading, **mágdalá** taking, **mámangán** is eating, **tútukí** following

MOOD

FACTUAL ("is ...ing", "does ..." or "did ..." is UNMARKED), e.g., **mámangán** is eating

POTENTIAL = "can ..." "could ...", "is able to ...", e.g., **makápangán** can eat

STATIVE = "be in a MOOD", "feel ...", e.g., **maránup** be hungry

CAUSATIVE = "make" or "let" or "have" a person do ..., e.g., **pépakán** make someone eat.

ASPECT

PUNCTUAL = action viewed as a single event, used with intransitive verbs or one action following upon another.

DURATIVE = action viewed as an ongoing process, used with transitive verbs or emphatic statements about an action.

UNSPECIFIED = simple descriptive statement about an action or an unintentional act (see Mirikitani 1972:70).

DISTRIBUTIVE = complex process involved in the action or a plural object.

Some confusion may arise over the two different **-an** suffixes. Note that one marks the direct passive but disappears in the past (just like Tagalog **-in**, Ilokano **-en**, Bisayan **-un**), while the other marks the local passive and remains in the past (similar to Tagalog, Ilokano, Bisayan **-an**).

However, unlike other Philippine languages, Pampango distinguishes several additional verb classes on the basis of sound changes that occur in conjugating them:

O- ROOT = The CONTINGENT or ROOT form does not take -um- in the active, e.g., **muna** be ahead, **minuna** was first, **mumuna** being first, **dápat tanggáp** should accept.

E- GROUP = The PAST form has a vowel change of a to -e- (rather than the -in- infix), e.g., **géwa'** made, **mengán** ate, **pepasyág** was announced, **peyágan** was permitted, **tegúyod** dragged.

I- GROUP = The PAST form has a vowel change of u to -i- (rather than the -in- infix), e.g., **minta** went, **múnta** to go, **silsúlan** was instigated, **sulsúl** instigate.

ME- GROUP = The PAST form has a me- prefix while the PROGRESSIVE has regular CV- reduplication, e.g., **minúm** drink, **mémínúm** drank.

Additionally, there are several affixes that fit into the system described (above and in the chart below), some of which include:

CAUSATIVE = **pa-** (past passive **pepa-**, past instrumental **ipi-**) used before the root with standard verb affixes indicates that someone is making or having someone or something else perform the action, **apabalwan** have been informed or was caused to know, **ipasulong** will be promoted or made to continue, **ipisali'** will be sold (caused to be bought), **pepakit** was showed or caused to see.

INCHOATIVE = **maging** (past **meging-**) has the sense of becoming, e.g., **maging biktima** becoming a victim, **meging palíno** became clear.

STATIVE = **ka-** (past **ke-**) used before the root with standard verb affixes indicates that some state or status has been achieved, e.g., **makasúlat** written.

VERB AFFIXES

ACTIVE	PAST	PROGRESSIVE	CONTINGENT
PUNCTUAL	-in-	CV-	-um-
DURATIVE	mig- / meg-	mág-	mag-
UNSPECIFIED	mí-	miCV-	mi-
POTENTIAL (um)	meka-	máka-	maka-
POTENTIAL (mag)	mekapag-	mákapag-	makapag-
DISTRIBUTIVE	meN-	máN-	maN-
0 ROOT	minúna	múmúna	múna
E GROUP	mekó	mámakó	makó
I GROUP	mintá	mumunta	munta
ME GROUP	mémínúm	míminúm	minúm
DIRECT PASSIVE			
PUNCTUAL (um)	-in-	CV--an	-an
DURATIVE (mag)	pi(g)-	pág--an	pag--an
POTENTIAL 1	a-	má-	ma-
POTENTIAL 2	me-	maCV-	ma-
DISTRIBUTIVE	peN-	páN-	paN-
E GROUP	géwa'	gágawá'	gawán
INSTRUMENTAL			
PUNCTUAL (um)	(i)-in- / ini-	(i)CV-	i-
DURATIVE (mag)	(i)pig-	ipág-	ipag-
POTENTIAL 1	a('i)-	má('i)-	ma('i)-
POTENTIAL 2	a'ipag-	ma'ipag-	ma'ipag-
DISTRIBUTIVE	piN-	ipáN-	ipaN-
I GROUP	tíru'	túturu'	itúru'
LOCAL PASSIVE			
PUNCTUAL (um)	-in--an	CV--an	-an
DURATIVE (mag)	pi(g)--an	pág--an	pag--an
UNSPECIFIED	mí--an	miCV--an	mi--an
POTENTIAL 1	a--an	má--an	ma--an
POTENTIAL 2	me--an	maCV--an	ma--an
DISTRIBUTIVE	peN--an	páN--an	paN--an
E GROUP	peyágan	pápayágan	payágan
I GROUP	silsulan	súsulsulan	sulsulan

5. EXISTENTIAL and NEGATIVE markers show that a situation exists or does not and that an action is or is not relevant.

atí ~ atín	there is / are; has X
alá'	there is none; does not have X
alí'	not, no; is not so
aliwá'	not so; another (of a different kind)
e	not, no
wa	yes

The marker/prefix *mika* denotes having or owning, as in:

<i>mika</i> batas	have a law
<i>mika</i> sakít	sick, having an illness
<i>mika</i> saksák	stabbed, having a stab wound

6. PREPOSITIONAL ELEMENTS operate much like prepositions in English, indicating place, position, time, cause, etc. In Pampango they consist of several possible phrase combinations.

In one type, the preposition is always followed by the article *king* (or *kang* if a person is named):

<i>agpáng</i> kang	according to
<i>angá na</i> king	up to, until
<i>bandá</i> king	going towards
<i>búkad</i> king	apart from, besides
<i>ibát</i> king	from; starting with
<i>imbés</i> king	than; rather than
<i>inggil</i> king	about, regarding
<i>lában</i> king	against
<i>lugál</i> king	instead of
<i>pára</i> kang	for, on behalf of
<i>tungkúl</i> king	regarding, about

A second major type is used in fixed phrases of the pattern *king* -preposition-*ning*:

<i>king aráp</i> ning	in front of
<i>king kilúb</i> ning	inside, within
<i>king lálam</i> ning	under(neath)
<i>king léle</i> ning	besides, next to
<i>king sumángid</i> ning	on the other side of

The third type is used with **nang** (or **neng** if a person is named):

kalúpa nang	such as, like
kayábe nang	accompanied by
úli nang	because of, due to

7. ADJECTIVES are descriptive words, similar to their English counterparts. There are five major kinds in Kapampangan.

ADJECTIVE ROOTS [that is, words that do not have prefixes or affixes]:

aliwá'	other, another
báyu	new
buó	whole, entire
dáti	former, previous
dítak	little
libré	free (of charge)
malí'	wrong, improper
palpák	defective

ADJECTIVES DERIVED FROM VERBS [with accent on the final syllable]:

bagsák	fallen
bukbók	stripped
bigú'	frustrated
daíg	beaten
sikát	having risen, popular
yari'	completed

BASIC ADJECTIVES marked by the prefix **ma-** form the largest class by far in Kapampangan:

ma'áyus	orderly, well-arranged
mabába'	low
mabáyat	heavy
mabilís	fast, swift
magástus	wasteful
maláya	free
maragúl	big, large
masákit	hard, difficult
matás	high, tall
matatág	firm, stable

This latter set is pluralized by a -nga- infix:

mangakwálta	rich (people)
mangaragúl	big (ones)
mangátas	high (officials)
mangayáman	rich (people)

STATIVE ADJECTIVES marked with **maka-** also represent a largish group:

makadestíno	assigned (to a place)
makágawá'	accomplished
makamaté	lethal, deadly
makaugné	related, similar

INTENSIVE ADJECTIVES marked with **ka-** are commonly used:

karakál	very many
kasantíng	very good(-looking)

These adjective forms are conjugated for time in a way resembling the direct passive potential 2 forms in the verb table above. Thus **ma-** becomes **me-** in the past, **manga-** becomes **menga-**, and **ka-** becomes **ke-**.

mengabagsák	were destroyed
mengamaté	have been killed; were all dead
menga-ospítal	were hospitalized
mesakit	were sick; became ill

Many adjectives can also serve as ADVERBS; these usually occur before an article in the oblique or associate case:

kasantíng	very well, laudably
kayagnán	simultaneously
lagánap	widespread
maíngat	carefully
masalése	well, in a good manner

The COMPARATIVE DEGREE is marked by the particle **mas**. The item with which something is compared is marked by **keng** or **kang**.

mas dakál	greater (in number)
mas mabilís	faster, quicker
mas maragúl	bigger, larger
mas masákit	harder, more difficult

The SUPERLATIVE DEGREE is marked by the prefix **peka-**:

pekatauli	last, final
pekamasikan	strongest
pekamaragul	biggest, largest
pekamalapit	nearest

8. QUESTION WORDS include interrogative pronouns and other parts of speech that are used in asking questions:

nánu	what?
nínu	who?
kanínu	whose?
sánu	which?
nukarín	where?
kapilán	when?
makanánu	how?
baket	why?
óbat ~ ot	why?
pilán	how many?
magkánu	how much?

9. DISCOURSE PARTICLES add color, inject mood, state an opinion, indicate relative time, or give some form of contextual meaning to spoken or written speech. Many are very difficult to translate into English. Note that most of them follow the word or phrase they modify. These can be subdivided into the following basic functions:

QUESTION & ANSWER PARTICLES:

sána	hopefully (marks speaker's wish/hope)
man	also, too, then (marks a reply or sequence)
kasi	since, because (explains or gives a reason)
kanú	accordingly (marks a rumor or report)
ngána	according to (reports what someone said)
pu'	sir, madame (high degree of respect)

TIME-ORIENTED PARTICLES:

na / ne / no	already, now (action/state has begun)
pa	still, yet; also (action/state not begun)
agád	right away, at once (immediate action necessary)
namán	then; also; just like (subsequent relationship)
múna	first; next; before (action to follow)

ATTITUDINAL PARTICLES

kayá'	certainly, therefore (encourages listener to agree)
palá	so; that's right (indicates discovery on the part of the speaker)

LIMITING PARTICLES:

námu'	just, only, merely (limits the scope of a word)
mu'	only, just, merely [alternate of námu']
galáng	maybe, might be [some possibility]
wári	maybe, could be [some possibility]
mékad	maybe, perhaps, likely [medium possibility]
pin	indeed, for sure, really
sigúru	certainly [probable, high possibility]
talagá	very, really [intensifies phrase]

10. CONJUNCTIONS link words, phrases or clauses:

agyáng	even, in spite of
ampó	and (simple coordination)
anggát	until, as long as
anyá'	and then, so, therefore
antimúrin	likewise; and also
at	and
ban(g)	in order to
báyu	before
dápot	but, however
imbés	instead of
kábang	while
kabúd	when(ever), as soon as
inyáng	when, at the time of
istúng	if
makányan	however, nevertheless
nune	as well as, but
nung	if [conditional]; when [temporal]
o	or
patí	and, also, including
péro	but
samantála	meanwhile
úling	because

Sound Changes (Morphophonemic Changes)

When affixation takes place, particularly the addition of suffixes the root word may undergo complex changes as in each of the examples below:

VOWEL LOSS:

dakpán	be caught	dakap + -an
gawán	be made	gawa' + -an
keraklán	majority, most	dakál + ka--an

VOWEL CHANGE:

lakwán	be left behind	lako + -an
sabyán	be said	sabi + -an

ADDITION OF A SEMIVOWEL (-y- or -w-) TO THE ROOT:

iyatrás	will be retracted	i + atrás
kayabákan	in the morning	ábak + ka--an
kayalíli	replacement	ka + alíli
makayábe	included	maka- + ábe
mayáus	will be called	ma- + aus
salwán	be bought	salí' + -an

CHANGE OF D TO R:

daragúl	getting bigger	CV- + dagúl
dirinan	be given to	CV- + dinan
marakáp	will be caught	ma- + dakáp

NASAL SUBSTITUTION

After certain prefixes (e.g., **maN-** or **paN-**) the first consonant of the root word is lost and replaced by a nasal (m for **b/p**, n for **d/t/s**, ng for **k/g**):

m/b	memalén	meN- + balén
	memáryo	meN- + baryo
m/p	méte	Contrast: péte 'kill'
n/d	panamdám	paN- + damdám
n/s	ménábat	meN- + sábat
ny/s	penyaksák	peN- + saksák
n/t	menanggál	meN- + tanggál
ng/g	mangambul	maN- + gambul(an)
ng/k	mangalingwan	maN- + kalingwan

Portmanteau or Reduced Forms

In Pampango, several of the pronouns are generally fused together:

de	they - him	da + ya
do	they - them	da + la
ro	they - them	ra + la
mo	you - them	mu + la
me	you - him	mu + ya
ne	he/she - him/her	na + ya
no	he/she - them	na + la
nong	he/she - them	na + la + nang

Combined Forms

In still other instances words are written together rather than separately.

edopa	they still ... not them	e + do + pa
ela	they ... not	e + la
ena	not now	e + na
epa	not yet	e + pa
yapang	he still ...	ya + pa + -ng

High Frequency Words

The following words have a high frequency of occurrence in the selections that follow. They are listed in order of their importance in this text, but without any indications of their use or meaning. As an exercise, write down the meaning and/or grammatical function of each.

a	235	no (ng)	27	batas	15
king	213	ta (ng)	27	memalen	15
ning	210	pang	26	banwa (ng)	15
na	149	sinabi	26	atin(g)	15
at	144	pa	25	Pilipino	15
ding	101	kaya	25	Pilipinas	15
karing	97	keng	25	para	14
da	70	kareng	25	kang	14
e	69	kekatang	24	balen	14
ring	68	uli (ng)	23	anggang	14
nang	65	tamu	23	agpang	14
ya	64	lalu (ng)	22	pesus	14
la	61	bansa	21	re (ng)	13
nung	58	ban	21	dapot	13
iti	58	i	20	karin	13
naman(g)	56	gubierno	19	pauli	13
yan(g)	43	ne	19	ngeni	13
mu (ng)	43	maging	18	ketang	13
lang	41	dakal	18	tutu (ng)	13
dapat	40	keti	18	bayung	12
ra (ng)	36	man	17	ila (ng)	12
metung	36	imedyá	16	presidenta	11
aliwa (ng)	36	anti	16	malyari (ng)	11
dang	34	deng	16	kanu (ng)	11
o	30	mo (ng)	15	meging	11
karela (ng)	29	mesabing	15		

The remaining words are used at least five times. They are listed in alphabetical order, but without any indications of meaning. As an exercise, write down the meaning or grammatical function of each of these, either after you learn them or as you progress through this book.

abak	inya	
abalu	itang	nanu
adwa (ng)		napun
agawa	ka	neng
agyang	kabalen	nune
ala	kabang	
alaga	kalakal	officiales
alang	kasalukuyan	
Amerikano	kekatamu	pamagwelga
anam	kilub	pamilia
antimurin	klase	panibatan
atlu (ng)	kontratista	paninda
awsan		panukalang
	laban	pero
bage	libu (ng)	potang
bakit	lima (ng)	presidenti
balang	lugal	problema
barangay	lugar	pu'
bengi	lulwat	
buwis		reti
	mabilug	
dala	maestra	sakit
dalan	mangaragul	samantala
dati (ng)	mangatas	sana
daywan	manungkulan	senador
deti	maragul	sueldo
dinan	maralas	syudad
dong	masanting	
	mete	tanggapan
gatpanapun	mibagsak	tune
gawan	milyon	tungkol
gewa	mismung	
	mitas	ustu
ibat	miyayaliwang	utang

Spelling Variations

Although spelling conventions generally tend to follow the more phonetically-based Tagalog (or Pilipino) system, some Kapampangans may emulate the Spanish spelling system or use a system all their own. Although many of the selections here have been edited to conform with the national system, it would not be unusual for you to encounter multiple spelling variations, even within the same article.

álos	álus	almost
awsán	ausán	call
báket	bákit	why
gobiérno	gubiérno	government
industriyalisasyon	industrialisasion	industrialization
kasópan	kasaúpan	assistance
mamábot	mamábut	reaching
opisyales	oficiales	officials
pamahalan	pamahalaan	government
sugpwan	sugpuan	prevent

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