HANDWRITTEN NOTES
laundry - Northern Tagbanwa

mūyǎŋ Jåpun manáyaar tun durúyan
báklu sabùnáy yu
báklu kəsəkəsən nu
báklu bənlaωan nu
báklu² payán da
báklu² ipakáldaw tɔŋ səkbáyan
kəŋ láŋu ra əmənənú ra
iulíŋq ku tɔŋ bálay
yaka plansən nu
'also'
ipab'tay tɔŋ aparádur #
matil
thorn

#i

tagbak
# smell, have an odor

úwáb
t

iklab
# belch, burp

kîtî-kîtî?
tickle

tinakaana ao ra.
I am bored.
sádyâ?
happy

=múlmul
do gangle
=biyîd
do stretch
=día'im
do saigh

R/pronouns (same as Ampro)
ton oyin ~ yî?în
nôyo

yánya

yàtin

numyo

níra

kára?
# husk a coconut

kon mayîta íta: if we see each other
dapat an maríayá you must go.
mamanan na ta: mëôpya? eat well.
dôrug târim very sharp
may kwarta áo ~ yu? ?a

tánya námi yamu taníra

anday kwarta ajo

mu na

mi → yamen

tá: yamu → mi níra

alanjay ka ta tinapay. Buy bread for me.
ytklay ka tagwáip. Get water for me.
bayaráy ra ilím ta kwárta. Please pay in cash only.

pagpaN--- álí? "a digger of roots"
amík "a weaver of mate"
talagpanawin "a wanderer, roam-about"
büyínanin "vagabond, nomad"
- am-- pamağ bulakbul "blackball <together>"
- um-- am tumi ayahan "be lying up in a group"

kanunuksu? "tempter" (tuksu?)
Northern Tagbanwa

Statives:

na--- < past >
ma--- < future - remote >
aya--- < present >
maya--- < immediate future >
naya--- < recent past >

ayasuβok aw ra < pres >
nasuβok < past >
masuβok ka < fut >

aya ᴾələr aw < pres >
minler aw < past >
naeler aw "
maeler aw < fut >

masiruk da yan balay < past acc. >
masiruk < fut acc. >
cigarette story

nayanayaw ton sindan nagalan ao
ta %igarilo, pagkatapus sindi sinindian no.
pagkatapus sinip sip po yan tabuk, pagkatapus
pinalbab pinalupao. makalilim

an napupud sinuksuk ko ton ?ayo?
pagkatapus ipinlik ko
pilitk

<very> ka- CV1 ---
btag separate, divorce (BVI) - fighters

Stress
ian
btag
mangarin
 taku

balay
talagay <x>
tanam
ilam
may

9 of nag- > nay- but not *g- of roots!
morpheme final follows mph. rules, but not morpheme initial.
whirlwind  buawi?
measles  sikdat ~ tipgas
know  askə?  maskə aw
understand  < intindi >  ramasməs (get implication)
walk  panəw
hike  səbləy (over mountains)
Northern Tagbanwa

Morphophonemics

\[ t > k \quad V \rightarrow \emptyset \quad \text{timid} \rightarrow \text{na-}kmir-an \quad '\text{find you sweet}' \]

\[ d > r \quad V \rightarrow V \quad \text{danik} \rightarrow \text{aranik} \]

\[ b > \beta \quad V \rightarrow V \]

\[ g > y \quad V \rightarrow V \]

\[ \text{tibas} \]
\[ \text{tiba?} \]

\[ \text{to complete harvest} \]
\[ \text{tuba?} \]

\[ p \quad t \quad k \quad ? \]

\[ b \quad d \quad g \]

\[ \beta \quad r \quad (\text{flap}) \quad y \]

\[ m \quad n \quad n \quad \eta \]

\[ w \quad l \quad y \quad s \]

\[ u \quad i \quad t \quad a \]
Phonotactics

No geminate clusters w: p t k b d g m n y l s y w

No pb bp gn iy yp ym wb wn pm bk dg

pn bg mn iw yb yw wd ws tm bg dn

tn bm yn ew yd wp wg wy tn bs ds

ng dg wn uu yg wk wm pk ts dp mt
ei eu ng ym nk ms mn mk

Morpheme classes: bases, affixes, clitics

bases: regular, deictic, particle

affixes: 7 prefix classes, 1 suffix class, 4 infixes

clitics: 4 proclitic classes, 8 enclitic classes

aspect: completive, incomplete, abstractive, marginal

voices: subjective, objective, referential, implicative, aptative

modes: causative, purposive, distributive, reflexive, reciprocal, rapid, nonconformative, particular, obligatory, collective, successive

-4 -3 -2 -1 | -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 +1 | +1 | +2 +3 +4 +5 +6 +7 +8

PROCLITICS PREFIXES SUFFIXES ENCLITICS

m = am - tag - ag - apa - en - en
n = an - an - pag - ki - in - in
p = ?i - ?i - pag - - en - en

predicative marker

subordinate marker
Northern Tagbanwa — some intelligibility with Agutaynon and with Kalamian. Some reflected as those two, with minor lexical and grammatical differences.

Negatives: verbal \textit{indi}? (tense in affix, not negatives)  
existential \textit{anda}?  
nominal \textit{b+lag}  

Markers:  
Tm \textit{yang} \quad \textit{ti} \quad \textit{na}  
Am \textit{yang} \quad \textit{ni} \quad \textit{na}  
Om \textit{ta} \quad -  
Rm \textit{ton} \quad \textit{toni-tuni tonna}  

Stress not phonemic: CV̂CCVC automatic  

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Obligatory or obliging: \{ --- ay \}  
"please let me..."

\textit{ay-i- pa-ikt} IF "about to send off"
HANDWRITTEN NOTES
1. 
basāun ta yar tiriag-banwa
read. Imp/Or we Im Ig-Tagbanwa

2. luka yar kulu .
The head is wounded

3. luuk yar ?aka?.
Older sibling is crying

4. luka yar kabala.
The forearm is wounded

5. ?i-?ulik yar linv.
Return the mowing basket

This is his/her child.

7. manabu? {man- tabu?} ti nini.
Nini is fetching water

8. ma-kinit yar kabu.
The ashes are hot.

Ner child is pounding (wory)

10. pag-lutuk ta ?anün ti nini.
Nene is cooking the rice

11. primirug libru
first volume

12. yadwa-ŋ libru
second volume

13. yaklu-ŋ libru
third volume

14. pa-lutuk-un yar punti
Ripen (?) the bananas

15. ?üüp-ün ta palot yar punti
The bananas will be blown by the wind

The house is his child's.

17. pag-bila? ta ian
Fishing for fish

18. pag-pa-layag yar ?ana? na
His child is going sailing.

19. ma-bulig yar pinigun
The dishes are dirty.

20. ?unjukuy, mag-pa-layag ?ita
Friend, let's go sailing.

21. ma-magan ta babuy
Eat (my) pork.

22. lima-ŋ ?ana? na
his five children

23. pag-?imud ti nini
Nene is laughing

24. Anda-y taklub na
(!) It has no cover.


27. panuul {pan- + swut} yan tatay na. His father is entering the cave.

28. sin-aküp yan balay na. His house was included.

29. pamurak {pan- + burak} da yan punti. The bananas are already budding.


32. Panabu? turj bawar. {pan- + tabu?} Fetch water at the brook.

33. panuul yan bayaur na. His brother-in-law is entering the cave.

34. manabu? a ta wai. You are fetching water.
tair  luuk
jump, leap  lukbu
hurry  kali-kali
fisshhook  bila
pound  lübük
get water  tabu?
friend  ḥunjuy
mountain fušhèt  bawag
also  ka
c already  da
member, including  saküp
put on; be enclosed  suut
you  yawa
baya
ours [exclusive]  yamün
yün
ice  gilu
ayu
yu
buyu
gabuk
buga
gatas
gütuy
göyük
gürüt
gilük
lagi
gimay
dugu
digu
guyud
layug
gaygay
gütüy
puypuy
kapayat
basküy
?ayüp
nyuy
dayun
?agad
sgüyp
sgid
sugud
bülag
sülüg
sandig
tugtug
maliwag
hundred
gatus
güsyü
lagüm
?ayül
mülûd
müput
mükül
mi
mimud
?amu
mu
mula
kumag
?amük
mukmuk
tagam
düm düüm
?ayumum
gakmût
dükûm
kalamintik
timug
namu?
dakulu
dawa
düput
düup
dikûl
dipût
duru
duyan
duuk
damdam
duldul
gawad
kawüd
ʔalawid
bukud
dayaw
tüngüd
dünül
dii
duun
ʔaradu
sakan
sabag
süra?
süküd
sölüg
süray
sikad
sipå
silag
sikasu
bugsu
laksu
tuksu
sambüŋ
?isüg
dasun
tastas
taküs
ma amis
buslay
sapyat
sükül
pisü
?isip
sinti
kuskus
sugsung
rangga
nira
rügüs
?ari
kapari
taru
karu
kiru
barutu
?ürüm
risgu
kurut
buray
buray
OTHER MATERIALS

001. *aniŋ ñaw, duduy, paŋan namu. muya masuBuk kamu. taa,*
ay wa nandawat atiŋ nanay na ta wai yaŋ niuy. 'I said, Lads,
eat. You might get hungry in a little while. Now, why did that
mother of his request the coconut water?'

002. *taa, numanyan, yaŋ ana na pinaaŋay na duun ñuŋ yeen.*
'Well, then, his child, he sent him there to me.'

003. *Taa, ta yeen, nantaluk kaw ra tuŋ duluŋ yaŋ balaŋay.*
Well, as for me, I hid in the prow of the boat.

004. *Numanyan, maganiŋ tuŋ ni Alprid, Alprid, yaŋ siuŋguŋ dakulu,*
eklan mu tani. 'Then he said to Alfred, "Alfred, the large bamboo
container, bring it here."'

005. *Simanyan, tiniradar si ni Nanu. 'Then Nanu speared it again.'*

006. *Numaan, buay-Buay ta gesye, yaŋ apuy aŋ atia kumindeŋ da duun.*
'Then, in a little while, that fire stood up over there.'

007. *Paŋawaŋ ja ilem tuŋ mamula aŋ pagpataŋu ta wai para indi*
a tigbaken aŋ masyadu. *Dispués yaŋ wai ta, palimasan mu tuŋ na*
Misiuŋ ni Tabaka para matinlu yaŋ waiŋ pirmi. 'You just recruit
the children to fetch water so that you won't get so tired out.
What's more, our water, have both Nemesio and Tobacco bail it so
that it will always be in fine shape.'

008. *Magpakuma a jaŋi, karkuladuen mu yaŋ kuma aŋ magkargaŋ*
ta saŋ bakid. *Dispués impisaan duun tuŋ dalan, isampet asan*
tuj mahatubatuen. 'When you have a swidden made, estimate it for a
capacity of one sack of seed. What's more, start there on the trail
and take it right up to the stony place.'

009. *Piru inay kuŋ sumaraŋ jaŋum si purki yaŋ ubra asan malbat.*
Dispués yaŋ pagpakled asan yaŋ madasig kag mapinarurusun tuŋ
masigkatau na. 'But I don't know if you can handle it because the
work there is heavy. And besides the one who enters it is the one who
is quick and easy-going with his fellow-man.
Ruch. 1968: 2.

010. Yuu manigepet yaŋ mula. Dispuis maski magpasusu yuu.
'I was the one to care for the child. Besides even when it came to
nursing him, I was the one.'

011. Aniŋen mu, Ti bayaw mu agaeyak ilem aŋ magtinir tuŋ Dalusan
nateteŋed aŋ yaŋ aran yaŋ papilis numyu. Kapurisu, tanya agataha.
Dispuis tanya may maŋa ana na tuŋ dumaŋ baŋay. Yaŋ maŋa ana naŋ
atiaŋ durua indi na ka madiadu purki tia dugu na. "Say to him:
'Your brother-in-law is reluctant to reside in Dalusan because the
title is in your name. So he hesitates. Besides that, he has
children from another wife. Those two children of his he is not
about to put in jeopardy (they could not inherit the land after
their father's death) because they are his own blood.'

012. Piru yaŋ kasaŋkapan na nabutwan, yaŋ tinaŋuni na yay
iŋkelan. Purisu ya takaway. "But its accessories were left, its
body that's what was taken. So it had to be stolen (and not set
adrift carelessly).

013. Qay muya mabagar yaŋ kinaldaw wu. Purisu akday ta anen nu
muyaŋ baaw. 'My day-wage might be lessened. So please bring me
my rice in a little while at breakfast time.'

014. Piŋgesan ni pupuutan pinikdit na yaŋ ŋaŋa na. Purisu ti
kalaykalay puntu indi naimu taaŋ ŋaŋa na. 'Jack-fish grasped him
and pinched his snout. So that's why they Kalaykalay-fish just
about doesn't have any snout here.'

015. Tuŋ kaluuy ta Dios numanyan midyu maayen-ayen da ka. Ugariŋ
ilen, tataŋ pagsaŋkel da ilem, ya ra ilem tii. 'Due to God's mercy
now it appears to also be somewhat better. However, there is one
thing that hinders, that is what I mentioned before.

016. Anda ray bali, masin indi ra nakumplitu. Ugariŋ kuŋ tinu
si ay makaruŋ tuŋ puistu, maŋa putul lu, ya si ay magkakumplitu taa.
'Never mind, even if it didn't get finished. However, whoever wins
the election (sits on the position), my brothers, that will be the
one to complete the job.'
Ruch. 1968: 3.

017. Taq, teleñan mu yañ kaluku ni bukaya. 'See, I told you so--
look at the foolishness of Crocodile."

018. Maniñ jau tuñ ni Urnij, ala, beltay. "I said to Urning,
'Come on, paddle'."

019. Ala sigi, suntukun mu ra. Yuuy bala. 'Go ahead and box him,
I'll be responsible.'

020. Abaa, duru ag bukli. "Go on, you're a big liar."

021. Abaa, magbuñkarat ti Nanij, maganiñj, "Abaa tia tatay!"

'Of all things, when Naning lurched over, she said, "Good grief,
father, what's going on!"

022. Numanyan, abaw, indi rin tugt-an ni Dunya Maria. "Abaw,
Lepek Uruñ Keleñ-keleñen, magpasuildu a pa ka eñed?"

'Then, imagine, Dunya Maria almost was not going to allow it.
"Flat-nosed Curly-head, you don't mean that you still intend to go
to work anyway?"

023. Piru yañ bakes taa abaw anday payarien nañ luak. 'But the
monkeys here, wow, they don't allow any plants to exist."

024. Abaw ya ilem ṣasikdapay yañ kantila, yañ kantila ya ra
tagasugi-sugij maglalampud tuñ balay na. "Imagine, she had only to
be glanced at by the Spaniard, and there was the Spaniard descending
the steps of his house in a bent-over fashion."

025. Adius, yañ mepet añ atia sañ puntu mapatay ta suBuk.
Well, said to say, that old woman was on the point of dying of hunger.

026. Abe, anday maita mu, pulus teeb. 'All you could see was ocean!'

027. Nandawal-dawal. Abe, durug lapad añ banwa. 'He took a look
around. Wow, it was a very spacious place."

028. Tapus nuñaynañj timpranu nagtuañ jau ka yañ lata. 'You don't
appreciate the fact that a little while ago this morning I also
carried by suspension the can (of water).'

029. Tapus añ maganiñj 'Indi matakuj magbeles.' He said "Oh the
ungratefulness! He doesn't know how to reciprocate!"
030. Ee, pinuŋaw waw. 'Oh I got so sad.'
031. Ee, siniruk da. 'Oh, he already was burned up now.'
032. Aruuy, tinektek da pala. 'Ay yay yay, they're already rusted!'
033. Aruuy, mabugsu taniraŋ magkasawa, maŋa ya maglimbuay. 'Oee, when those two spouses fell, they hugged each other.'
034. Adey. 'Ouch!'
035. Meyak kaw ay. 'I was so embarrassed, I'll tell you.'
036. Ay wa magkasalananan naw ay? 'How is it that I would be blameworthy, for crying out loud?'
037. Eey. Eey. Eey, mapuaw wa ra. 'Hey, hey, hey, wake up now.'
038. Abee atia wa. Uay nandepa-repa. "Wow, there they are. Look how their arms are stretched out (in sleep)."
039. Belek eey, indi mu ianiŋ aŋ uman. "Watch out, don't say it again!"
040. Agaanĩŋ tuŋ yeen, "Duduy, dumanay ka." 'He said to me: 'Lad, please accompany me.'
041. Unu ray agataŋitan mu? Yaŋ tauŋ naa, belag yawa agpagisip yawa agpagataŋjt. 'What are you crying about? This person, rather than think, you cry.'
042. Yaŋ atiĩŋ pagkaBut yamen duun tuŋ Ulasi, maganiŋ tuŋ yeen, "Andu, yaŋ atiĩŋ kawa may yaŋ lambat may yaŋ atiŋ kanastru italuk mu" manĩŋ. 'At that time when we arrived there at Ulasi, he said to me: 'Andu, those urns, and the fish-net, and those fish-baskets, hid them.'"
043. Naniŋ teBa', yuu ra ilem magbitbitit. 'This liquor here by me, I'll just be the one to hand-carry it.'
044. TumuBal, "Yaŋ layag," maniŋ, "yay panuntan ta." 'He answered: 'The sail,' he said, 'that's what we'll follow behind.'
045. Tuŋ yeen na ra manajed. 'Believe you me.'
046. Purki yaŋ baBuy, yaŋ linawa na pariu tuŋ yaten...

'Because the pig, its life-force, is the same as ours...'

047. Ta yami indi ami ra. 'For our part, we won't!!'

048. Tani ra ilem padapatay yaŋ buluŋ yamen. Ay ta yamen may maŋa buluŋ ka aŋ para tuŋ luka. 'It is only necessary that he be treated with our medicine. For our part there is medicine for wounds.

049. Ta nuyu yaway tuŋ aktu. Ta yeen tani aw tuŋ buku mu. 'For your part, you are the one performing the act. For my part, I'll be right here behind your back.

050. Kuŋ kisira yaŋ iskuilaan ta magšiin ilem, kuŋ ya ra ilem, yaŋ maŋa balay taa tuŋ baryu ubra yamen aŋ sadili. 'If it could only be that our school-house would be a pre-fab, if only that would happen, the houses here in the barrio would be by our own personal labor.


"So, when they returned for him, this was his answer: "I'll not," he said, "return. Here" he said "is where Dunya Maria is coming. She will deliver my breakfast. Inform the Spaniard."

052. Dapat demdemen mi yaŋ ubligasyun aŋ pagapegsan miŋ pinirmaan mi sinumpaan mi tuŋ paganiŋen ustisia tuŋ munisipiu ta. Yay agilaygay yu tuŋ numyu, maŋa binata. "You must remember the obligation which you hold, which you have signed and sworn to before those who are known as justices at our municipal seat. That is what I am advising you, young people."

053. Maganiŋ, "Tiŋ, kuŋ maimu, elatay." Taa, indi, inlatan?

He said, "Tiung, if possible, please wait (for me)." Well, he did wait for him, didn't he?

054. Indi mu iugtul. Masalapu yaŋ ari ta. 'Don't tell on her. Our younger sibling might get punished.

055. Muya magkasuBuk kamu. 'You might get hungry in a while."

056. Matapus sami ta paŋalaŋ, indi, duun nami si. 'When we were finished purchasing, there we were again, weren't we?"

057. Ee. Taa, indi binutwanan mu si ti manuŋi mu duun tuŋi Manila? Anda si aruman na? 'Well, so you left your elder brother again there in Manila, didn't you? Now he doesn't have any companion, does he?

058. Naa, Flora, magsaay yaw si tuŋi Uibis, aa? 'Now, Flora, I'm going to sail again on Thursday, O.K?'

059. Melek kita qay andamal pulaw wita kaŋ lagi. 'Let's go to sleep for tomorrow evening we will stay awake right from the start.'

060. Paŋajayuq, dayun nami ra tuŋi Masaya. 'At daybreak, we proceeded to Masaya Reef.'

061. Pira paŋi kaldaw nagbagat tami ra yaŋi mepet aŋi atii. 'After a few days, that old man and I met each other.'

062. Andamal aŋi timpranu deepen mu. 'Tomorrow morning catch (him).'

063. KaBut yamen tuŋi Dikel, napakled dami ra. 'After we reached Neck, we entered (the bay).'

064. Pagpaadalem mu, pagkagaŋi jaw tuŋi batu. 'After I went down (into the cave), I laid spread-eagle upon the rock.'

065. Indi paigmen nu ta teBa'aj maŋay duun tuŋi Balakbak. Agad aŋi maŋay duun, pagustuan nu ilem yaŋi linawa na ka, tapus aŋi indi matakuŋi magbeles. 'Don't I let him drunk tuba whenever he goes to Balakbak? Needless of the fact that whenever he goes there I let him drink as much as he wants, and then (he turns around and) doesn't know how to reciprocate properly.'

066. May ngaatrasaduan na. 'Something has detained him.'

067. Taa, sikaren yamen yaŋi baBuy aŋi atia asta naduwali ami tuŋi duwali yaŋi Puyay. 'We chased that pig until we got over on the other side of Puyay.'

068. MaluBus su atiiŋ beyed yamen aŋi atii, maŋay yaw tuŋi kasawa na, pakdulan naw anya saŋi gantaŋi. 'When that rice of ours was all gone, I went to his wife and was given some by her, all of one ganta.'

069. Tamaŋi tamaŋi panuŋul lamu tuŋi sablayan tuŋi Disiŋali, pagbagat
tami tuŋ kateŋateŋaan ta dalan ni tatay na. 'Just as we were ascending the mountain trail near Disinali, her father and I met at the middle of the road.'

070. Minras naaw wa tuŋ buku u, yaŋ may kagaeman tuŋ nuyu yuu. 'As long as you are here on my back, the one who has power over you is me.'

071. Indi ita masiguru yaŋ kabetuŋ ta taa tuŋ kaliButan minras bui ita pa, papatauen nita pa yaŋ Dios aŋ nagpayari tuŋ yaten. 'We can't be sure of our situation here in the world, as long as we are still alive, God who caused us to come into being allows us to still be persons.'

072. Kada mampaeled atiaŋ duma, pagbalik ŋani asan tuŋ balay aŋ pinatayan na magtagam ta tariŋkul... 'Every time those other kinds of spirits of the dead scare others, after returning there to the house where he died, he tries to beat on things to make noise.'

073. Purisu gay ana a yeen aŋ asta kumpurmi. 'So you'll indeed be my child forever.'

074. Purisu maski tanya magpaŋita ta aruman nuŋ lalii kumu ustu yaŋ paayag gu simpri baski tuŋ adalem da ta tanŋk gay madipara aw pa ka eŋed anya, mademdem maw ka anya kumu anday agabuatan nu tuŋ anya. 'So even if she may marry another man, since my permission is right; it follows of course that although I may be under the ground, she will still look for me, regardless, she will remember me since I never did anything wrong to her.'

075. Taa, yaŋ tau tanya gay nateteŋed ka man aŋ tata kaŋ tauŋ malinuuyun tuŋ tauŋ agakurian... 'So, the man, on account of the fact that he really was one who was merciful to a person who experiences difficulty...

076. Timanyan, maita yaŋ nanaksak, dirisyu na siŋ linambay. 'Then, when the one who had stabbed saw him, he motioned to him directly to come over.

077. Basin tuŋ adalem mita ra ta tanek, dakele ra yaŋ manlastima, dakele yaŋ maŋanugun tuŋ yaten, kumu ita mupiaŋ tau. 'Although we may be underneath the ground, many will grieve, many will feel sad for us since we are good people.' (p. 25 Ex. 1.)
OTHER MATERIALS
bala' 'responsibility'
kukbaŋi 'seed (of fruit)'
pabtaŋi 'be placed'
kirib 'cogon grass'
baBay 'woman'
'ubu' 'to smell'
liBayliBay 'plunger of bellows'
'ukub 'fingernail'
sangab 'to crash'
bitayBitay 'cāimba a rope'
'abaGat 'west wind'
lebat 'heaviness'
sabun 'soap'
malbat 'heavy'
kabauŋi 'coffin'
grabi 'prostrate'
trabaGo 'work'
selbe 'bruise'
tebas 'harvest'
kaBala 'arm'
taBaŋi 'help'
'aBay 'walk side by side'
saBed 'be attacked by evil spirits'
iBeg 'jealousy'
'awa 'small of the back'
tawaŋ 'call'
taBu 'draw water'
palwad (dried coconut leaf)
buBun 'spring'
buwat 'is that true?'
bawaŋi 'river'
wakwak (sea worm)
bakbak 'tear in pieces'
larab 'advancing edge of a grass fire'
saraw 'to singe'
bai 'grandmother'
kilab 'raise the eyebrows'
kilaw bright
goy 'call'
begsak 'stumble'
belag 'separate'
butal 'pride'
'ipalGod 'to put in a hole'
salaGad (sickness caused by breaking a taboo)
'eet 'to mend a net'
paGeet (he) is mending
liwag 'difficult'
kalivaGan 'difficulty'
'alut 'to strip rattan'
Giplad 'to be blown'
Gipabitala 'cause to speak'
bagul 'halved coconut husk'
sugal 'to gamble'
baliskad 'to turn over' (baliskaran)
panaŋed 'to obey' (panaŋera)
lampod 'to go down' (lamporaw 'I get down')
'eqed 'anyway' ('eqejenmu 'do it anyway')
kereŋ 'to stand' (kekdeŋ)
Ruch. 1959: 2.

'adi' 'to rule'
'ari' (younger sibling)
tuduŋ 'hat'
'uruŋ 'nose'
reGes 'to force'
deeg 'to win'
ruğan 'open place along beach'
duma 'another'
masabor 'delicious'

buray/buday 'blind'
'arado/'araro' (root plant)

tepad 'next to/neighbor'
tukaw 'former, ahead, before'
belak 'to split'
matuŋ 'pregnant'
tumba 'fall over'
nanak 'pus'
nani 'here (towards speaker)
'atii' that (far)
ğarekŋek 'to purr'
'aleŋet 'near'
'alaŋ 'to buy'
susu 'breast'
say 'to ride'
'imbis (fish scale)
'isi 'tooth'
luGaw 'mushy rice'
balyaw 'sea weed'
baw 'breakfast'
'inei 'aunt'
ami 'uncle'
 maka'lem 'sour'
 makaklem 'sour'
ta'bul 'to broadcast seed'
takbul 
 madiklem 'dim'
 madi'lem 
 seañ 'jaw'
gesye 'small'
uab 'yawn'
luak 'plant'
piak 'small chicken'
supyak 'to chip off'
bay 'basket'
baskey 'to sneeze'
piun 'to sew nipa'
'abyuŋ 'to pull down'
piet narrow
balyed 'look over shoulder'
mañjyawra 'I will go now'
mabwi 'will live'
batalyus 'to misspronounce'
liutliut 'to squat on the ground'
tiki 'gecko (lizard)'
'eyak 'shame'
'kaske to know (how)
bied to stretch the body
Ruch. 1959: 3.

'ujkuy  'friend'
'uman  'again'
nuama  'now'
taaka  'here, also'
taka  'here (unseen)
'anen  'cooked rice'
pujawenaw  'I am sad'
malamig  'cold'

yang ana ni tinambak, ti kulasitu, yay nagpakayen tung banwang naa.

yang balitang tukaw, yang banwang naa--kamuri--tulisan.

Ti Tinambakang naa, takliban tanya ta balangay, pangtawag tung rumana,

"Kakeeneng, tania tung yeen." Lumukbu', nanipa tung ni tinambak.

Mapagpatawag yang tananang tau'. Naitanira yang balangay,

yang karga diniskarga taa tung tananang manga tau'. Kumu ti Kulasitu

may isipnang kayenan, insunsis, ti Kulasitu binkatna tung inisipana.

Kumu naisipda ti Kulasitu yang kayenan tung banwa, may balangay

nagpundu tung Dimalarung. Ti Kulasitu nagkapay tung balangay,

pagaita yang manga Agutaynum, yang gustunira, patayenira ti Kulasitu.

Maaning ti Kulasitu, indyaw patayenmi, pasawawaw tung balangaymi.
eyep⁺en ta palet yaŋ punti 'The banana is blown by the wind.'
kinarus ta uti ti Karul 'Carol was scratched by a cat.'
inawaŋ ni Sirapina ti Barbun. 'Barbun was invited by Sirapina.'
ipakdul mu yaŋ punti tuŋ ni Karul. 'Give the banana to Carol.'
simanian tiniradur si ni Nanu. 'Then (ŋt) was speared again by Nanu.'
balay ta lamlam 'house of a bird'
pumaŋga na apuŋ kaklem 'mangoes belonging to Grandpa Sour and company'
na Anisita yay nagtukaw 'Anisita and friends, they went ahead'
ti Anisita yay nagtukaw 'Anisita, she went ahead'
pagkeresen ami na apu 'I and those of grandfather's group are talking'
maŋya duun yaŋ maŋa tau' 'The people will go there.'
kinarus ta uti yaŋ babay 'The girl was scratched by a cat.'
kinarus yaŋ uti yaŋ babay 'The girl was scratched by the cat.'
kinalawan ta kiru yaŋ uti ta anno+na. 'The cat had its rice snatched away by a dog.'
kinalawan yaŋ kiru yaŋ uti ta anno+na. 'The cat had its rice snatched away by the dog.'
kinalawan yaŋ kiru yaŋ uti yaŋ anno+na. 'The cat had the rice snatched away by the dog.'
kinarus ta uti ti Karul. 'Carol was scratched by a cat.'
ti Karul kinarus ta uti. 'Carol was the one scratched by a cat.'
nąŋkel da ta geed yaŋ tau! tuŋ balay. 'The person fetched a bolo from the house.'
nąŋkel da yaŋ tau yaŋ geed tuŋ balay. 'The person went to get the bolo from the house.'
linuyuk ni Kama Karul yaŋ uti. 'The cat was poked by Carol.'
ti Karul linuyuk+na yaŋ uti. 'Carol was the one by whom the cat was poked.'
agaita yaŋ babalyan yaŋ lebeŋ. 'The buried one can be seen by the shaman.'

yaŋ babalyan agaita+na yaŋ lebeŋ. 'The shaman is the one by whom the buried one can be seen.'
pintuq  'guess'
kiruq  'dog'
niniq  'little girl'
bali  'child's spouse's parents'
pinliq  'rope'
qaskean  'know how to do'
teeb  'ocean'
lekeb  'to lie prostrate'
tulduk  'finger'
karuq  'sit'
kuluq  'head'
duru  'much'
baktaen  'devour'
paekel  'order'
saad  'mock battle'
talay  'bud'

qitalig  'entrust to'
yaqitalig  'that which is entrusted'
qayuq  'tree'
maŋaayuq  'trees'
qayunira  'their tree'
maŋaayunira  'their trees'
dururin  'almost a great deal'
balayra  'a house already'
telebdin  'almost swamped'
telabda  'swamped already'
balayBalay  'makeshift shelter'
buatbuat  'to tinker'
mabalay  'will be able to reside'
mabuat  'will be able to make'
biiriBan  'look over the shoulder at'
tiriBaw  'I look over the shoulder at'
tiriBda  'look over the shoulder at already'
qaŋalampud  'about able to go down'
qagdayun  'about to go ahead'

qaŋaiita  'let's go'
qaŋayen  'go see about'
maiian  'and fish'
maypaliq  'and string ray'
mayuu  'and I'
qayyuu  'since it is me'
maskiami  'even we'
parayami  'so that we'
midyualuq  'looks like eight'
maŋawaluq  'about/approx. eight'
bayauu  'my brother-in-law'
bayawmu  'thy brother-in-law'

pa+belag--pablag  'to make separate'
pa+lutaw--paltaw  'to make float'
pa+qekel--paekel  'to cause to obtain'
paŋ+pesek--pamsek  'to crush'
paŋ+belak--pamlak  'to split'
paj+ketel - paŋtel 'to become strong'
paj+tudul - pandul 'to give'
p+in+elad - pinlad 'blown away'
p+in+esek - pɨnsek 'smashed'
ŋ+in+ekel - qinekel 'obtained'
1+um+upuk - lumpuk 'will explode'
k+R1+etel - kektel 'particularly strong'
t+in+eŋaq - tineŋaq 'halved'
liŋeb+an- - liŋban 'to slip from sight'
nunut+an- - nuntan 'to accompany (someone)'
qeped+an- - qepdan 'to diminish (something)'
pa+ŋkel+an- - paŋkelan 'to cause to obtain (for someone)'

pa+beles+ay - pablesay 'allow me to borrow (it)'

pa+j+etel+an- - paŋkelan 'place for continuous obtaining'
b+in+es+an- - binlesan 'borrowed from'

pa+seled- - pakled 'to enter'

pa+tunul- - paknul 'to make loud'

pa+tudul- - pakdul 'to make give'

pa+teŋaq - pangaq 'to center'

pa+seked- - paskaed 'to cause to be fastened'

pa+tukaw- - patkaw 'to cause to precede'

pa+tubaŋ- - pakbud 'to make free-flowing'

qiBel+en- - qiblen 'to crave (something)'

pa+dereŋ - pakdeŋ 'cause to stand upright'

kereŋ+an- - kedəŋan 'stand upon'

pa+péGes- - papes 'cause to grasp'

piGel+an- - piglan 'to become hoarse'

ma+luBus - malBus 'able to be consumed'

pa+luGud - palGud 'to have inserted'

l+in+epas - limpas 'lowered'

l+in+eBek - limbek 'pounded'

t+in+udul - tindul 'given'

p+in+elad - pinlad 'blown away'

t+in+ukaw - tiŋkaw 'preceded'

l+in+uGud - linggud 'inserted'

l+um/in+epak - lumimpak 'burst'

l+um/in+utaw - lumintaw 'floated'

m- - am- qag- -ag- pa- ka- -si- -in- -en
n- - aŋ1- -aŋ2- pag- -ki- qiŋ- -um- -an
p- qi paŋ- -a- -CV- -ay

paŋ+paray -- pamaray

paŋ+balaŋ -- pamaŋay

paŋ+kinit -- paŋinit

paŋ+tyalay -- panalyaŋ

paŋ+sɨuut -- panuut

paŋ+mataq -- pamataq

paŋ+nunut -- pununut

paŋ+iaw -- paŋiaw

paŋ+walwal -- pamwalwal

paŋ+delep -- pandelep

paŋ+reGes -- panreGes
Ruch, 1964: 3.

paŋ+leBek -- panleBek
paŋ+taluk -- pantaluk
qiŋ+sapuen -- qinsapuen
paŋ+gambar -- pangkan
makumaq 'able to make a swidden'
pagatkal 'is climbing up'
pamagbuaq 'collective working'
bereles 'successively spell one another'
qaŋ+lutuk 'about able to become ripe'
paGalut 'he is stripping rattan'
paGangingen 'that is to say'

qi+telen -- qiklen 'swallow (it)'
pa+ksi+kesen -- pakiksen 'cause reciprocal conversation'
pa+ketel+an -- paketelan 'allow something to be strengthened'
l+um+upuk -- lumpuk 'will explode'
p+in+elad -- pinlad 'blown away'
l+R1+uBug -- luluBug 'to specifically lie on the back'

beles+an -- belsan 'borrow from someone'
betŋ+en -- bekəen 'yank (it)'
kiri+b+an -- kiriBan 'place of cogon grass'
talig+an -- taliGan 'trust (someone)'

-4 proclitics:
teŋed-
qay-
purki-
piru-
para-

-3 proclitics:
quGud-
may-
kuŋ-
qasta-
qu-
maski-
basta-
kumu-

-2 proclitics:
ta-
qaŋ-
tuŋ-

-1 proclitics:
ti-
ni-
na-
maŋa-
midyu-

yaŋ-paray -- yamparay
tuŋ-barutuq -- tumbarutuq
tuŋ-waiq -- tumwaiq
yaŋ-tanan -- yantanan
tuŋ-dalusun -- tundalusun
tuŋ-reGes -- tunreGes
yaŋ-lansaq -- yanansaq
yaŋ-saGaq -- yansaGaq
tuŋ-yeen -- tunyeen
tuŋ-kapuŋul -- tuŋkapuŋul
yaŋ-gimay -- yaŋgimay
yaŋ-qeled -- yaŋeled
yaŋ-mepet -- yamepet
tuŋ-nuyu -- tunuyu
tuŋ-jaŋaqaq -- tuŋjaŋaqaq
teŋeddeeg 'because he wins'
quqūdsaaq 'so that (he) embarks'
mayyuq 'and I'
maski+telen 'even if (he) swallows'
kumu+luBuq 'since (he) reclines'
ta+ketel 'of strength'

+1 Enclitics
-1aw
-1a
-1ita
-1ami
-1amu
-1u
-1ta
-2mu
-2na
-2mi
+2 Enclitic
-2da
+3 Enclitic
-1pa
+4 Enclitic
-1ka
+5 Enclitic
-1si
+6 Enclitics
-6din
-6man
+7 Enclitics
-7kanay
-7aniiq
+8 Enclitics
-8ilem
-8egeed
talay-da -- talayra 'bud already'
kalaw-da -- kalawra 'snatch away already'
duru-din -- dururin 'There would have been many.'
kuluq-din -- kulurin 'head almost'
laum-mu -- laumu 'thy idea'
qaran-na -- qarana 'his name'
taBag-jañaniq -- taBagjaniq 'Help then'
beles+amu -- belesamu 'you borrow'
bet+ajilem -- betejilem 'just yank'
peGes+u -- peGesu 'my grasp'
peGes+aj+laGiq -- peGesanlaGiq 'to clutch immediately'
teleb+aj+laGiq -- telebanlaGiq 'to be overloaded immediately'
duru+aj+gimay -- durujgimay 'many barrel skirts'
duru+aj+taq -- duruntaq 'many people'
duru+aj+binlay -- durumbinlay 'many rafts'

yat beles ay laksuq 'The borrower is the one who runs'
yat teleb ay malfmes 'The one who is overloaded will be drowned'
tinu-pa+yqaran-mu -- tinupayaranmu 'What is thy name?'
yuu-y+tiintiq -- yuuytiintiq 'I am the lieutenant'
qal+CV+ejet -- qalelejet 'especially close'
t+CV+alyud -- tatalyud 'to specifically turn around'
d+CV+alit -- daralit 'especially poisonous'
g+CV+esyeq -- geGesyeq 'especially small'
m+patay -- matay 'will die naturally'
m+beles -- meles 'will borrow naturally'
m+qekel -- mekel 'will obtain as a matter of course'
s+em+elem -- semlem 'will dive'
s+um+in+elem -- suminlem 'did dive'
k+um+aBut -- kumaBut 'will arrive'
qeyep+R₂ -- qeyepayep 'to blow gently,'
balay+R₂ -- balayBalay 'makeshift shelter'
bayaq+R₂ -- bayaBayaq 'neglect'
danuy+R₂ -- danuyranuy (type of fish)
dumaq+R₂ -- dumarumaq 'to be unstable'
danaw+R₂ -- danawranaw 'moderately expansive'
getey+R₂ -- geteyGetey 'somewhat small'
guluq+R₂ -- guluGuluq 'mild uproar'
qalejet+R₂ -- qalejetlejet 'fairly close'
qalawid+R₂ -- qalawidlawid 'fairly far'
tujul+en -- tungulun 'will be ascended'
pintuq+en -- pintuen 'will be guessed'
qañay+en -- qañayen '(someone) will be approached'
nagkaBut -- 'did arrive'
agkaBut -- 'will arrive'
nañaBut -- 'were arriving'
nañaBut -- 'will be arriving'
nakaBut -- 'were able to arrive'
makaBut -- 'will be able to arrive'

qikinaBut - 'reached with (something)'
kuminaBut 'did arrive'
kinaButan 'arrived at'
kinaBut 'reached'
mamagsaay 'will sail together in a group'
namamaŋan 'were collectively eating'
paŋasuBuk 'are collectively able to be hungry'
m+in+beles -- xiŋe minles 'did exchange'
p+in+ag-reGes -- pinagreGes 'forcibly persuaded'
q+in+iŋ-patay -- qinimatay 'unexpectedly killed'
qi+p(in)a-qaŋay -- qipinaaŋay 'caused to go'
q+in+aniŋ -- qinanĩŋ 'spoken to'

qikinaBut 'reached with (something)' )kaBut( qilinansaŋ 'nailed' )lansaŋ( tinakwal 'climbed' )takwal( tinaraBaŋan 'placed in a position of being helped )taBaŋ( paralaksuq 'to cause successive running' )laksuq( magkarabuntuk 'will initiate and be the recipient of a successive coming apart' )buntuk( darakuluq 'successively large'
qirinemen 'beverage'
bereblag 'to take part in a unitized successive separation' )belag( lumalayag 'one who specifically and naturally uses a sail' 'foreigner'
tinukdulan 'specified gift used for betrothal' )tudul(+in+R₁+-an

maggamit (He) will use (something)
pagqañaq (He) is talking too much.
tirib+amu -- tiriBamu 'You look over your shoulders'
qeled+aw -- qeleraw 'I'm afraid'
silig+ami -- siliGami 'We are sleeping'
HANDWRITTEN
NOTES
Kal. Tagbanua

* tumba  'fall'
* batak  'pull up'
  purning  'base'
  laksu  'run'
  dulun  'prow'
  sablaytan  'mountain trail'
  gahem  'power'
  hilamsus  'wash face'
  kanugun  'waste/shame/sorrow'

(see Inaya/Atangan)
OTHER MATERIALS
Angelina Aguilar
Rosalina Guinabanc

TRANSLATION: (A Shirt - written by Diego Friginal)

Tagbanwa

May bistida ang naliliagan nu kapurisu nagubraw
ugud maeklan nu. Piru kung alangen nu rin, naalang da
pala ta duma. Kapurisu nagsagyap paw ta duma. Yang
kulay na pula pati abwat yang kawala na. Kapurisu
naliliagan nu. Naitaw ka ta pariu nang klasi.

Tinguian

Awad ta issa nga bado wa nasengak ket nagostowak
nga onay. Gapo ta magostowak nga onay napanonot ko wa
magtrabaho sannon magmet ko sidiye. Ngem kandi inak
intenen tay awad ta kowartaken naid meten gapo ta
magmet ta sabaliyen. Ngem pinadas ko sit nagtonton
ta pada na ket nakatontonak ngattoo ket immet ko. Sit
kolor na nalabaga ken ando sit ima na. Ket nabalo wa
onay ta nakasengak ta kasdiay met laeng nga klase. Ket
siya towe sit kapintasan nga badok.
Assignment: Choose an audience: picture in your mind someone at home and tell them about something here at Nasuli in such a way that they will be able to picture it even if they didn’t see it yet.

Topic: A picnic

Tagbanwa


Tagalog

English. (A picnic - by Angelina Aguilar)

Mother, I am writing to you because I have good news for you. Last Saturday, we had a picnic to a distant place, farther than Malaybalay. The place is called Impalutao and it was the first day of April when we went there. Carol came with us because she is also here in Nasuli. We had lots of fun because there were many of us. When we got there oh! the waterfalls was the most beautiful ever. It was deep and the current was strong. When we look at it the water is white. I like it because we don't have this back home. Even the trees here are so different from what we have there. The people especially, they are all good. And I have a lot of friends here and I am not lonely. This is all I can write you for now.
Angelina Aguilar

Assignment: To expand an idea by means of imagery
Topic: It rained hard

Tagbanwa

Yang pagpanaw wu tung karsada ay gesye aw pinlad. Tenged durug ketel yang palet. Sipurki anunsiu kang lagi.

Tagalog

Noong ako'y lumalakad sa kalsada ay kamuntik akong nilipad nang malakas na hangin. Malakas masyado ang ulan at hangin dahil may bagyo pala. Ang mga bahay na iba ay bumagsak.

English

While I was walking down the street I was almost blown away by a strong gust of wind. It was a strong wind and rain because there was a storm. Some houses were destroyed.
Assignment: To expand an idea by means of imagery
Topic: The vehicle is full

Tagbanwa
Yang pagsaay yamen tung lansa ay masadya ami
purki ay durung tau. Getek ang pisan. May pagkereng;
may pagkarung. Piru kinawutan nami ta palet ang maktel.
Dayun naming napnukan. Purki gesye yang lansa. Purki
belag da kang baklu.

Tagalog
Noong kami ay sumakay sa lansa ay masaya kami
dahil sa maraming pasahero. Talagang nagsisiksikan
ang mga tao. Ang iba ay nakatayo, ang iba ay naka-
kalong. Pero inabot nang malakas na hangin ang lansa,
Ang lansa ay nalunod dahil sa malit ito at saka hindi
pa bago.

English
We were so happy when we rode on the boat because
there were many passengers. The people were really
crowding. Some were standing, others were seated on
other people’s laps. But the boat was overtaken by a
strong wind. The boat sunk because it was small and not
even new.
Angelina Aguilar

Assignment: To expand an idea by means of imagery
Topic: A dress

Tagbanwa


Tagalog


English

I saw a very beautiful dress in a store and I really liked it because it was sleeveless. It was of different colors; when you looked at it it was shiny but it fit me perfectly. It was really expensive. I was not able to buy it because I didn't have enough money. I just went back home.
OTHER MATERIALS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ka-</th>
<th>kaap *qapah</th>
<th>'husk of rice, to winnow rice'</th>
<th>kabin</th>
<th>'to have a weapon on one’s person'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kaat</td>
<td>'light, lamp'</td>
<td>kabu *qabuh</td>
<td>'ashes'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kābābaga*</td>
<td>'swelling on the body'</td>
<td>kabung</td>
<td>'mold'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kābābāgab</td>
<td>'to grow wider and deeper e.g. festering wound'</td>
<td>kabut *qabut</td>
<td>'to arrive'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kābīdbid</td>
<td>'to walk together with arms around each other'</td>
<td>kabuyaw *kaburaw</td>
<td>'a lime-like citrus tree'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kābit&lt;*kābit</td>
<td>'to be linked or connected to'</td>
<td>kakay *qagay</td>
<td>'come loose'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>jakbu</td>
<td>'foot'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kaklem *qalsam</td>
<td>'scream'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kāblay*qarbay</td>
<td>'to carry something by suspending it from the shoulder diagonally'</td>
<td>kada&lt;spa  kada</td>
<td>'each'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kadlay</td>
<td>'type of grain'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kadung *qajun</td>
<td>'pointed nose'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kābli&lt;spa</td>
<td>'cable'</td>
<td>kadyes&lt;kadyes</td>
<td>'cow peas'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kabra</td>
<td>'to wrench loose'</td>
<td>kagang</td>
<td>'fresh water crab'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kāba</td>
<td>'then, next'</td>
<td>kagkag</td>
<td>'to strike at with claws'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kābalah*qabrah</td>
<td>'upper arm'</td>
<td>kagang</td>
<td>'to spreadeagle one’s way between two adjacent rock faces in a cave'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kabalakngaanen</td>
<td>'type of spirit who dwells halfway between heaven and earth derived from tengahalf'</td>
<td>kāig&lt;kaib</td>
<td>'to roughly push aside with back hand motion'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kābang</td>
<td>'depression in rock where rain collects'</td>
<td>kail&lt;kaib</td>
<td>'orange tree and its fruit'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kābātwen</td>
<td>'stone-fish'</td>
<td>kaiing</td>
<td>'extremely dry'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kābed</td>
<td>'rudder'</td>
<td>kaisan</td>
<td>'sometimes'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kala&lt;kara</td>
<td>'kind of turtle'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kalabus</td>
<td>'jail'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kalabasa</td>
<td>'squad'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kalag</td>
<td>'string used to spin tops, starter rope'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kalamagu</td>
<td>'arms of the octopus'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kābid</td>
<td>'the two end points of something e.g. beach'</td>
<td>kalamay</td>
<td>'to feel ticklish'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kābig&lt;ka big</td>
<td>'to consider or treat someone in a certain way'</td>
<td>kalamkam</td>
<td>'grasshopper'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kalamintik</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Language: Calamian Tagbanua
Informant: Rodolfo Aguilar
Investigator: Ed Ruch
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tagalog Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kalamraganen</td>
<td>'morning star; evening star'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalangkalang</td>
<td>'to be unaware of what is going on upon being wakened from sleep'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalanguyung</td>
<td>'megapode'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalarang</td>
<td>'thorn'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalasiaw</td>
<td>'deer'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalat</td>
<td>'rattan rope; rust'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalaw</td>
<td>'to snatch away'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalaykalay</td>
<td>['fish type']</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalaylay</td>
<td>['banana type']</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalbit</td>
<td>'to touch on the shoulder to draw attention'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalbu</td>
<td>'bald'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaldaw</td>
<td>'sun, day'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaley</td>
<td>'to be startled'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalep</td>
<td>'smelling of urine'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kali</td>
<td>'quickly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalibangbang</td>
<td>'butterfly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalima</td>
<td>'hand'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalimangu</td>
<td>['crab type']</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalimasagan</td>
<td>['crab type']</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalimbuas</td>
<td>'to suffer supernatural sanction'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalinay</td>
<td>'to go slowly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalintug</td>
<td>'to reverberate'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalining</td>
<td>'little finger'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaliparas</td>
<td>'dizzy'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalipasangan</td>
<td>'to deliberately hurry'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalipesed</td>
<td>n. 'the navel cord that adheres temporarily to the navel after the cord is cut' v. 'treat navel with medicine'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaliput</td>
<td>'to be encrusted over with rock'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaliputung</td>
<td>'firewood glowing at one end, used for light at night or to light another fire'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalirawraw</td>
<td>'fuzzy, indistinct appearance'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaliskis</td>
<td>'to level off ganta measure'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalit</td>
<td>'unusual ability in some activity, the sign of such ability'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalit</td>
<td>'take a moment to do some thing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaliweswes</td>
<td>'wavy-bladed sword used by Muslims'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalmada</td>
<td>'calm sea'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalmut</td>
<td>'to grab the flesh of another with tips of the fingers and pull it as a prelude to a fight'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalut</td>
<td>'semen'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalu</td>
<td>'pestle'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaluay</td>
<td>'rice panicle'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalukalu</td>
<td>'to heat up leftover rice'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalug</td>
<td>'ditch'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalugti</td>
<td>'very fragrant perfume'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalumbayed</td>
<td>'welt raised on skin after whipping'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaluntani</td>
<td>'dirt ingested by worms and then later deposited in small circular piles on top of the ground'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalung-kalung</td>
<td>'woven circlet of rattan'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
kalupkap 'splints used to strengthen a broken bone'
kalut 'the breeze that immediately precedes a rain'
kalyaw 'to call upon spirit of the dead to curse some one, or for aid'
kalyek 'to move'
kalyu 'the long way around, roundabout, esp. in speech'
kama 'to scratch an itch, bed'
kamaalan 'a person's worth, something worthy of others esteem, delicious food, highest price fish, the main day of a festival'
kamandung 'clitoris'
kamarun 'shrimp'
kamariti 'boat's cabin'
kamata 'to care for, watch over'
kamantud 'hornbill'
kambabalu 'fish type'
kambing 'goat'
kambung 'when shaman suspends his paraphernalia above sick to effect healing'
kamkam 'get hold of, lay hands on to use'
kametek 'pink eye'
kamey 'ink of the octopus'
kameyeng 'isolated, separated, cut off from'
kamian 'northeast prevailing wind'
kamiklug 'testicles'
kaministiran 'n. that which is needed to satisfy or gratify one's desires'
kamped 'for each one of a group to be included in the distribution of something'
kampi 'twin, to take sides with'
kampus 'to run out of something; for supply of something to be exhausted, to come to the end of something'
kamtangan 'content of something, meaning, what is involved in some action; the sense in which something is meant'
kamu 'stale smell'
kamudla 'medicinal plant'
kamuga 'pinkeye'
kamulung 'hardened secretion of eye after sleeping that needs to be washed out'
kamumula 'black snake said to spit its poison'
kamumutwan 'one who has a reputation for leaving his wife'
kannaban 'type of rice'
kana 'one who has a reputation of stealing the wives of others'
kany 'for awhile, please'
kankan 'to cave in'
kandas 'liver'
kandirisingan 'little finger'
kaneeman 'kindness, generosity, goodness of heart' kanyamu

kanibung type of hard palm used for bows kanwang
* ganibung kankang 'In olden times'

kaninaw 'to see something indistinctly but partially recognizable' kanit gahit
* ganinaw kapakapa

kaningal 'part of the stem of the rice plant which has no leaves and which is cut in harvesting' kanit gahit

kanitu kanitu 'to remove hide' kapagkapag
* ganiitu kapas

kanteng 'the brown crust of rice formed in the bottom of the cooking pot' kapatung

kantiladu 'narrow coral reef attached to cliff which is never completely bare at low water' kapayud

kantud 'to sit' kapawkapaw

kantuli 'the colored rinse of new clothes just washed, to have colors run onto other clothing' kapaykapay

kanubli 'descendant, successor' kapkap

kanu-kanu 'to sweet talk a person into following your will' kapal

kanug 'eagle' kapel

kanugun kanugun 'too bad' kapal

kanumpit 'clitoris' kapiing

kanunumpit 'a seductive woman' kapin

kanup ganup 'to hunt wild pig using dogs' kapit

kanuping 'type of fish (Sp - capital)' kapital

kus * ganus 'soot' kapulit

'rope made from hemp or abaca'

crawl'

'hallowing cry of a dog when he's flushed a wild pig'

good/bad body odor'

'for one's life to be in jeopardy, to struggle to save one's own life'

tousled hair, uncombed'

to be entirely devoid of'

'the all around capacity, ability of a person, for leadership'

'forgiveness, possibility of forgiveness' (from kap atawaran)

'mound or ball of earth where termites live'

'a condition where sickness has weakened a person that he has to shuffle along slowly'

to swim on top of water'

to swim on top of water'

'swim underwater'

'to supernaturally affect the welfare of another adversely, especially done by ancestors who are peeved with the living'

'dark red clots of blood'

to carry on the hip'

'how much more'

corn attached to stalk'

to carry on the hip'

'full of content' adj.

capital for business' n.
kapungul 'trunk, stem, beginning' → karit 'curved harvesting tool'
kapus < *kapus 'youngest child in family'
karpus 'type of fish'
kapulul 'type of fish'
kapwa' 'to dig out, or plow out, something buried in ground- or an ant digging out rice seeds newly planted'
kapwas 'to be blown out to sea by wind'
kapyat 'for foot to grasp onto something'
karabaw 'water-buffalo'
karakulan 'the main part of a house excluding porch or extensions'
karagay 'frying pan'
karamal < *damaR 'to work at night by the light of some thing'
karaskas 'gravelly beach'
karawat 'crab'
karem 'dark spot or skin from birth which does not grow in size'
karerases 'wrinkled, withered'
- karga' < Sp cargo 'to load'
kargu' 'to be in charge of what belongs to another'
karinyu' 'to be cordial so other person will not be inclined to stay angry with you'
karip 'to peel off the skin from a fruit with a kamiknife'
kari' 'to scrape off the skin of'
kairira' Sp 'race, career' 'Course in school'
kairirig 'to be slanted at a rakish angle'
kasawa *gaswot' 'spouse'
kasalanan 'result of the act, i.e. punishment' Sp 'sin, fault, punishment'
kasas 'to deflect or turn away, reject'
kasi' 'hull of a boat'
kasial 'very good in obtaining his desires, i.e. successful but connotes short life'
kasilya Sp <Sp 'toilet'
kasip 'salt'
kasta' 'armpit'
kastigu' 'to breed an animal'
- kasu' 'to Punish or discipline'
kasual 'legal suit'
kasuy Sp 'to pry by means of a lever'
kasuwat 'cashew nut'
kaswal 'to pry up with a heavy stick'
katsabon 'black, flying insect that stings'
katad 'flatten out, smooth out flat'
katamaan 'agreement, n.\nreach an agreement v.'

katamataman 'just right, exact fit, balanced'

katang 'grip between the teeth'

kataw 'well-known, already discovered, already utilized by man'

katumbal < *katumbar
kawa <kawa

kawal

kawel

kawelu

kawaru

kawen

kawah < Tg(?)

kawat

kawayan <kawayan 'type of bamboo'

kawano 'type of tridacna shell'

kawen 'type of shell which adheres to rock, but cui-
ys-up for protection when prised loose'

kawen

kawin-kawin (Kabin -Kabin)

kawitan

kayab

kayam <qayam
Kayanum

kayangag

kayas

kayaw

kayemeg

katutuuun 'for teeth to be partially decayed'

kaun

kaunuunuan

kaun

kawal

kawel

kaweren

kawaru

kawen

kawah < Tg(?)

kawat

kawayan <kawayan 'type of bamboo'

kaweno 'type of tridacna shell'

kawen 'type of shell which adheres to rock, but cui-
ys-up for protection when prised loose'

kawen

kawin-kawin (Kabin -Kabin)

kawitan

kayab

kayam <qayam
Kayanum

kayangag

kayas

kayaw

kayemeg

for teeth to be partially decayed'

'dike, crate'

'something to do with another, personal relationship'

'hot pepper'

'large cooking urn'

'material which something encases the body of a child at birth'

'person who cannot be hurt by arms'

'to feel sorry for'

'since'

'to be armed with; to wear in a scabbard'

'rooster'

'can, able'

'to fan something'

'to play, relax'

'toes' 'suckers of octopus'

'kind of bird'

'to scrape off'

'bark of dog'

'to tuck extremities close to the body, with backbone straight; e.g.
  like a cat.'
kayeskes  'scabies'
kayet  'hidden speech term used by elders to refer to the vagina of a pre-pubescent girl who is not hiding her private parts'
kayeteng  'teat, tip of tail' v. to fondle the teats
kayumad  'young hair louse'
kayumut, kayumut  'suction cup on feet of lizards or on tentacles of octopus' 'toes'
kayungkung  'bent over with age' 'to have knees tucked under body'

(ke-) kebal  'lump of something' 'to split off from'
kebes  'to remove one object resting its weight upon another by sliding it off one end'
kedked  'that which is used for tying' v. to tie up'
kedeg < *kâdag  'move'
keeb  'to be in bent over position'
keen  'to stay permanently'
keet  'to tighten something'
keetkeet  'to become tangled'
keged-keged  'item toward which enthusiasm is projected'
keged  'do something enthusiastically with drive; vigorously pursue a course of action'
keget < *kâRat  'bite'
kelad < qâlad  'leaf, sheet of paper'
kelag  'to be startled'
kelas  'easily frightened, skittish'
kelba  kêlba.  'to be apprehensive'
keleng-keleng  'slow-growth'
keleng-kelengen  'curly-hair'
kelmet  'do something half-heartedly'
kemel  'fist; to hold in one's fist' 'to be under the power of'
kemelkemel  'to be congealed together or closely packed together'
kemeskemes  'stick together'
kemay  kenay  'sand'
kenay  'to yell'
keneng  'for a girl to flirt'
kenep  'aggressive'
kenet-knet  'perfect row of teeth or kernals on an ear'
kenet  'pleat'
kepa < *qopah  'flaky, layered'
kept-kept  'deflated'
kepek  'epilepsy, shrunken cloth'
kepek < *kapas  'wrinkled up, curly hair, bent wire, clothing'
kereng  'curly-headed'
kerengkereng  'to stand up, be on behalf of'
keregteng  'take sides in land dispute, speak on behalf of someone else'
kerere  'fade from sight, e.g. sun to set'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>keseg</td>
<td>lateral line on side of fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kesegkeseg</td>
<td>retarded development, stunted growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kesen</td>
<td>to converse with others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kesyab</td>
<td>to suddenly scatter in all directions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keta-keta</td>
<td>to go easy on someone or something when the full treatment is possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ketab</td>
<td>gnawing fear and uncertainty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ketang</td>
<td>to fall over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ketat</td>
<td>to be ajar, slightly opened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ketay</td>
<td>to extend a line into the distance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ketket</td>
<td>gnaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keteb</td>
<td>exclamation used when mildly frustrated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keteg</td>
<td>to block or bar the way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keteg-keteg</td>
<td>feeling shaky inside because of fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ketel</td>
<td>strength</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keyeng</td>
<td>to shake head horizontally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keyengkeyeng</td>
<td>to shake head horizontally to indicate surprise or negation, to tilt from side to side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ki-kiaw</td>
<td>to roast on the coals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiaykiay</td>
<td>type of a shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kibali</td>
<td>IT means that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kibaw</td>
<td>type of a clam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kibut</td>
<td>to be surprised, startled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kikilayen</td>
<td>forehead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kikiru</td>
<td>type of fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiklep</td>
<td>dark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiklup</td>
<td>egg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiknel</td>
<td>to twitch, move slightly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kidel</td>
<td>for an egg to develop bloody streaks in the albumen, visible first signs of fetus but still edible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiig</td>
<td>to gently push aside with back hand motion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiis</td>
<td>kiss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kilab</td>
<td>blink of an eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kilabkilab</td>
<td>to blink the eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kilam-kilam</td>
<td>to eat alog of something quickly, to single-mindedly search for something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kilas</td>
<td>unbalanced, tippy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kilaw</td>
<td>intense brightness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kilaw_qilaw</td>
<td>file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kilix</td>
<td>stinger of a bee, wasp, which is left behind; for something embedded in flesh or body to be moved or out of line so as to cause pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kilid</td>
<td>'the sound of a bell ringing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kililing</td>
<td>'type of bamboo'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiling</td>
<td>that used to wipe the anus clean, crooked, unit of measure, 1 kilogram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kilu</td>
<td>'type of fish'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kilukilu</td>
<td>'the beveled part of a blade which gets honed'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kimikimi</td>
<td>'to move around', motion of an unborn fetus in the womb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kimpur</td>
<td>'greedy, gluttonous'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kismud-kismud</td>
<td>'to feel happy, encouraged'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kmm kimum</td>
<td>'to manifest sexual jealousy'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiswalkiswal</td>
<td>'to move arms and legs around in random fashion'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kinagman Kinagman, Kinaugas, Kinampa'</td>
<td>'magical power'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kitikiti</td>
<td>Ito tickle someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiup</td>
<td>'large manta ray'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiwag</td>
<td>'to be crooked, out of line'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kina &lt; *kintat</td>
<td>'to raise the eyelids in order to acknowledge another'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuari</td>
<td>'Thrush (mouth rash)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qua &lt; *gaham</td>
<td>'as if, like'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuarto'</td>
<td>'money'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuartu'</td>
<td>'room'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuat</td>
<td>'remove'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuaw &lt; *gahaw</td>
<td>'to feel thirsty'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuay &lt; *gahay</td>
<td>'rice panicle'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuay &lt; *gahay</td>
<td>'a type of [rattan]'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kubransa'</td>
<td>'to secure a large quantity of something'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kubali'</td>
<td>'just as if'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuban &lt; *guban</td>
<td>'gray-hair'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'ubi'</td>
<td>'ub'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kubud &lt; *gubud</td>
<td>'tender, mix edible shoot of coconut tree, inner core of banana trunk'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kidepen &lt;gudipan</td>
<td>'slave'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuleul</td>
<td>'burn up completely'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kibul</td>
<td>'to be piled up or healped high'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kubung</td>
<td>'to be piled up or healped high'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kubhang</td>
<td>'seed, pit'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuklun &lt; *guslun</td>
<td>'blanket'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kukulunan</td>
<td>'pillow' (from kulunan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kudkud &lt; *kudkud</td>
<td>'to shred'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kudlap</td>
<td>'lightning'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kidlat &lt; *kidlat</td>
<td>'lightning'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kudung</td>
<td>'pointed nose'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kugita</td>
<td>'octopus'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunta</td>
<td>'like, as if it were'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuntu</td>
<td>'to tell stories'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kulasu</td>
<td>'to be heavily dusted on; to be filmy, hazy, greyish color'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kulalay</td>
<td>'long-term, prolonged, extended'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kulanlan</td>
<td>'flying ant'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kulang</td>
<td>'lacking'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kulap</td>
<td>'deep redness of something'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kulasuyun</td>
<td>'to become scarce, to experience scarcity of food; to fast'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kulay</td>
<td>'color'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kulay</td>
<td>'color'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kulubu</td>
<td>'sets fire to objects in order to destroy them, e.g., arson'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuluk</td>
<td>'cough'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kulintas</td>
<td>'necklace'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kulit</td>
<td>'white'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kultit</td>
<td>'type of fish; to harvest second growth of millet'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kultu</td>
<td>'outdoor religious service or in a house'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kulu</td>
<td>'head'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kulud</td>
<td>'worm'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kulun</td>
<td>'to lay the head upon'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kulur</td>
<td>'color'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kulung</td>
<td>'enclosed, imprisoned'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kulyap</td>
<td>'shingles disease'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kulyapet</td>
<td>'serious speech defect where most everything is mispronounced'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuma</td>
<td>'swidden'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumang</td>
<td>'hermit crab; to be emptied of contents'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumba</td>
<td>'lungs'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumbatel</td>
<td>'raised bump on skin due to insect bite'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumbinasu</td>
<td>'to secretly team up to defeat another'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumbini</td>
<td>'taboo, restriction'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumbinyu</td>
<td>'persuade, influence'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumbira</td>
<td>'wedding, celebration'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumpanya</td>
<td>'group'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumpurmi</td>
<td>'as many as'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumu</td>
<td>'since'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumus</td>
<td>'since'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumun</td>
<td>'situation where many are opposed to one by coming at it from all sides'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumusta</td>
<td>'to greet, to shake hands with'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumuy</td>
<td>'to be contaminated by having been smeared with blood or fat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunayung</td>
<td>'one place adjacent to another; where a trail ends'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kundiman</td>
<td>'large red kerchief'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kundisun</td>
<td>'conditions of an agreement'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunlalaknit</td>
<td>'small fruit bat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunsu</td>
<td>'advice'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuntintu</td>
<td>'millionaire'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunu-kunu</td>
<td>'satisfied with'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunul</td>
<td>'do something without sufficient forethought or preparation'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunul</td>
<td>'trails used by wild animals, esp. wild pigs'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunul</td>
<td>'stem of betel pepper vine'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kung</td>
<td>'if, when'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kungal</td>
<td>'sad cry of a dog left behind'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kungkista'</td>
<td>'discover location of edible birds within a new cave'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kupa</td>
<td>'hen'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kupas</td>
<td>'to loose luster, become faded'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kupit</td>
<td>'pincer'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kupitinsia'</td>
<td>'competes with, compares with'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kurabu</td>
<td>'gray color'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kural</td>
<td>'fence'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuralun</td>
<td>'braided nylon rope'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuran</td>
<td>'rain'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kurap</td>
<td>'for eyes to become temporarily dim'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kurbut</td>
<td>'to start off in a burst of speed'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuri</td>
<td>'difficulty'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuring</td>
<td>'charcoal'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuriput</td>
<td>'person with socially unacceptable qualities'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kurisem</td>
<td>'scowling countenance revealing anger'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kurit</td>
<td>'to draw a straight line with something that leaves a surface mark as against an indentation'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kursu</td>
<td>'dysentery and vomiting'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kursunada</td>
<td>'strong desire for something, takes his fancy'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kurta</td>
<td>'clotting of blood'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kupugnun</td>
<td>'type of tridacna shell'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kurup</td>
<td>'heavenly body goes out of sight beyond horizon or behind obstruction'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuras</td>
<td>'to cross the finger, to show absolute no answer or absolute yes'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kurut</td>
<td>'type of edible root which is poisonous if not treated'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kurutkurut</td>
<td>'type of snake'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuskus</td>
<td>'to scrub'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuspad</td>
<td>'ridden with lice'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kusyam</td>
<td>'type of rice'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuta</td>
<td>'cotta, fort'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kutkut</td>
<td>'suck'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kutinyaa</td>
<td>'season for gathering or harvesting'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kutu</td>
<td>'taboo, restriction'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kutun</td>
<td>'pile up several layers of something'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kurtung</td>
<td>'to break wind'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kutut</td>
<td>'sheaf to which rice grains are attached before threshing' for fishline or rope to become all tangled up'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuut</td>
<td>'to oscillate in the breeze'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuyapkuyap</td>
<td>'withered, wrinkled'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuyapesuypes</td>
<td>'to become sallow-faced, white faced; to be immature in appearance'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuyut</td>
<td>'to have sexual intercourse'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
abaka' < abaká: 'abaca'
abka': 'greedy, selfish'
abakla': 'to be surprised'
aka< kaka?: 'elder sibling'
akad akad: 'to dig a hole'
akam: 'to clear the throat to draw the attention of another or to announce one's presence'
akas: 'quickly used up'
akbay: 'to drape over something'
akbu': 'extremely high'
akdes: 'spicy'
akes: 'belt'
akid: 'to ladle out onto a plate'
akig akig: 'jealousy'
akis: 'to cheer on contestants'
akla: 'anchor' (rare)
akles: 'to pull towards one with both hands; schemes'
akmaw: 'to vigorously sit up sliced kurut in a sack with one's hands to hasten dissipation of poison aruku into the ocean'
aku': 'expert climber, sure-footed'
akun: 'to remove from container by pulling it out'
akutakut: 'type of ant'
akuyakuy: 'to gently and continuously stir'
akwat hakwat: 'to carry away'
akuyup: 'to close up tight, to be enveloped within'
agkul: 'loose fitting'
ali kabuk<
ali kasu': 'dust'
ali kasan: 'glowing ash carried by wind'
ali kus: 'low threshold for pain'
ali kusang: 'the inedible part of something edible, e.g., eggshell, corncob'
angkal: 'burning sensation in stomach'
angkapan: 'scabbard'
angkas angkas: 'to ride double on'; to ask for help
angkat: 'to gently massage upward'
angken an( )kan': 'nephew, niece'
apiki: 'bel'
' to be too close together'
'to rent'
'to feel a longing for s.t.
and to say "ari aning"'
ari aning: 'to feel deprived of something or someone; to feel deep emotion about; potentially taboo to do this'
'type of banana'
'to sit with knees up close to chest and hunch over due to cold'
' to take care of something'
'to know how; to know, to know how to'
'to bleach'; 'cow'
'to dig up with a pick'
'to be joint-owners of something'
'vacation time'
bakay 'to walk along the beach' bangkal 'mature, hard, e.g. bamboo'
baked < 'strong' bangkas < 'variegated in color'
bakes < 'monkey' bangkaw < 'spear'
baklet 'to alternate between' bangkil < 'projecting tooth of male wild pig'
baklu < *baqRuh 'new' bangkuat 'slightly curved near the ends'
bakulud < 'a hill with flat surface surrounded on three sides by valleys' bangkaw < 'horseshoe crab'
barangkas 'plateau'
bakta 'to gorge oneself upon' barku < 'ship'
'death wake'
batikal 'to sneeze'
bakukang < 'tropical ulcer' baskey 'even if'
bakuku < 'tortoise' baskin < 'to richochet'
bakuku < *baqgu 'type of spider that lives in a hole in the ground' batikal 'to curl up the body'
bakunawa < 'type of [snake]' batikal 'cotton, kapok'
bakurung 'woven circlet of rattan' bekad 'to put tension on the spear of a pig-trap or of a spear gun so that it is ready to be released'
bakyaw 'sterile, infertile' bekas 'to spread out flat'
balakad 'to roll over and over on the ground' bekas 'to remove camote vines from an area by rolling them up into a ball preparatory to digging up the roots'
balakyang 'to alternate between' beklad < 'to yank hard so as to tear off'
balanaken 'type of [snake]' beklas 'to bind together'
balangka 'to split open' belkang < 'molar tooth'
balasikwanen 'slim' bengka 'to grasp along edge or lip preparatory to moving object or turning it over'
balikid < 'to look behind' bikling 'to carry suspended from the hand'
balintukbalintuk 'to successively stand up and fall down in trying to escape' bikulug 'type of [rattan]'
baliskad < 'reversed'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bingkil</td>
<td>'branch of bamboo cut short and left attached'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bingkit</td>
<td>'lying side by side in close proximity, close relationship'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitukun</td>
<td>'star' alternates with dumakel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bukak</td>
<td>'to elicit a conditioned response from another, e.g. when hunting dog barks at first sight of wild pig and pig responds to challenge'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bukag</td>
<td>'corn cob'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bukagkagan</td>
<td>'completely open to the sky with no cover or shade'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bukal</td>
<td>'to boil'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bukangkang</td>
<td>'for a flower to open up'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bukatud</td>
<td>'hill'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bukawas</td>
<td>'open-sided, open-ended'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bukay</td>
<td>'white-colored animal'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bukaya</td>
<td>'crocodile'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bukid</td>
<td>'mountain'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bukli</td>
<td>'to tell a lie'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buklug</td>
<td>'backbone'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buklus</td>
<td>'type of basket'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buknigil</td>
<td>'sprout just poking through the soil'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buku</td>
<td>'back'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bukul</td>
<td>'raised bump on body caused by being struck'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buktut</td>
<td>'hunch backed, bent over'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bukud</td>
<td>'bent over; 3:00 P.M.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bukut</td>
<td>'to be enclosed within something'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bukyat</td>
<td>'generous'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bulagtak</td>
<td>'to be dispersed or broken down into smaller units'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bulalakaw</td>
<td>'shooting star'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buntuk</td>
<td>'to part or break, of a rope'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bungkad</td>
<td>'for something dormant to become active'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bungkaras</td>
<td>'to rise up suddenly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bungkiat</td>
<td>'to show sudden opposition to'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burkiat</td>
<td>'to peel off wrapper from, to open eyes wide, to peel back covering to inspect corn'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buskad</td>
<td>'to open up'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buskul</td>
<td>'to bulge'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buyakyan</td>
<td>'generous'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kabeg</td>
<td>'type of [bat]'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karem</td>
<td>'dark spot on skin from birth which does not grow in size'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dakat</td>
<td>'to be reached by the eye or mind'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dakele</td>
<td>'many'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daktal</td>
<td>'flooring'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daku</td>
<td>'eldest uncle or aunt'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dakulu</td>
<td>'large', big</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daguuk</td>
<td>'deeply resonating sound'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duluk</td>
<td>'to gather remaining debris into piles for burning after firing a swidden'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dapuk</td>
<td>'to clap one's hands'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dekal</td>
<td>'to burn, a flame'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dekem</td>
<td>'to chew'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
diabaniku'  'type of spear gun with a barb'
dikan  'cause of something, where it started'
dikel  'neck'
diklat  'first light at dawn on eastern horizon'
diklem  'murky'
dipiktu'  'the cause of trouble, defeat'
diskapa'  'to swim safely to shore'
diskuida'  'to have an accident'
dumakel  'star'
dungkus  'type of tridacna shell'
duruklan  'throat, esophagus'
ekeb/ukub  'fingernail, toenail, claws'
ekelekel  'belongings'
eket  'going at full tilt, e.g. work, fighting, harvesting'
ekgang  'to experience extreme thirst'
ekmeng  'to keep quiet'
egke'  'to speak or read haltingly'
gakmet  'rag used to wipe-up feces of baby (baby's waste to keep air from entering nostril)
galmuk  'grunting of pigs'
ginikanan<  'parent'
gugulukan  'eyebrow'
iker  'to remove a cover or block so that object is free (ears, mask)
ukas  'to remove a cover; to emerge from period of mourning'

ikaw = 'hikaw  'selfish'

ikbaw  'to scream and holler for sheer delight while playing

ikkit  'to place extremely close together'

iklab<-iRqab  'belch'

iksir  'to enforce an ordinance'

ikuy, ukuy<iRr'tail'

iggit  'to place close together so no space between, e.g. fence'

impaki<  'to take inventory of one's stock; also to pack belongings away'

ingkasu<  'but the problem is...'

kk iskala  'for a ship to dock'

iskandalu<  'to commit an anti-social act'

iskantadu<  'to have magical abilities, to be enchanted'

iskantu<  'to be enchanted'

iskuila<  'student, pupil'

istukada'  'to engage in a fencing duel'

istikurungka<  'to disassemble'

laka'  'few'

lakad-lakad  'rolling back and forth while lying down'

lakan<  'lightness of weight'

lakawlakaw  'dusk just before the darkness of evening'

lakay  'for different varieties of rice seeds to be mixed together'

lakbang<  'wide'

lakdang<  'to take a big step over something to avoid it'
lakday 'to lay down in an extended manner'

lakgad 'type of skin disease occurring in folds of the skin'

lakitlakit 'non-coral rock that protrudes from the ocean, has ritual use'

laknitlaknit 'to progressively reduce something by small chunks until consumed, e.g. fish-bait'

laksa' 'myriad of'

laksawan 'water texture of certain squashes'

laksu' 'to run'

laktang 'to hop over something to avoid it'

laktaw 'to by-pass someone on the trail'

lakted 'to transfer'

lakub 'half a coconut shell; to cover over with a half-shell'

lakun 'wave'

lakyub 'to bred, to mate with'

lamku 'to underestimate the difficulty or prowess'

langka' 'jackfruit'

langkag 'to long for something'

langkapan 'bamboo flooring that is tied together so it can easily be rolled up and transported'

langke 'affectionate name for baby girl'

laskaw 'root'

lekat 'to return'

lekeb <*kalab 'to lie face down'

leken <*keng 'to reduce size of body by hunching down & rolling up into a ball'

lekge' 'to improperly cook rice due to low fire resulting in mushiness'

lelemkan 'soft area between ribs and pelvis'

leskag 'to swell up in size'

likarem 'dusk'

likas 'to avoid trouble'

likaw 'to coil rope'

likay 'to avoid'

likdulikdu 'to zig-zag'

liked 'to tread upon'

likeglikeg 'wavy edge of something, e.g. blade'

<*logas 'lice-eggs; circumference of something'

liket 'to cook in such a way as to be very brittle and crunchy'

likid 'to be rolled up as in a ball'

likin 'to roll up into a circular shape'

likting-likting 'to jump high'

likyad 'to turn one's ankle so that it is sprained'

lakgas 'to get exasperated'

liskad 'to get free of'

luka' 'wound'

lukad 'dig up by the roots'

lukay 'long bamboo torch'

lukbu 'to jump'
luki 'for a snake to coil up in preparation to strike'

lukngis 'to raise the nose slightly to show impatience'

luksa 'mourn for the dead'

luktun 'to increase by adding more weight to what is already being carried'

lukut 'to live in the same house with others for awhile for some purpose'

lukutlukut 'orchid'

lugmuk '<mud>

makan 'stage of growth just before ripening sets in e.g. papaya, bananas'; generic term for paddy rice'

makinilya'<sp 'typewriter'

malagket '<glutinous rice'

mangkuk '<bowl'

marka'sp 'brand on an animal; brand-name on goods; to make a mark upon'

maski 'even if, although'

muku '<type of banana'

naka 'demonstrative, near, out of sight'

paka'<sp 'thigh'

pakang 'to swing down at a 90 degree angle with an instrument in order to land a hard blow upon'

pakatu 'return to known place'

pakay 'to give birth for the first time'

pakbung 'to be like something else in some way'

pakdul 'to give'

paki '<to step in such a way that one's balance is endangered, i.e. feet directly in line or crossed'

paktad 'to recede gradually'

pakli 'exchange'

pakultad 'to sponsor or start a project

pakultang 'type of fishing technique in which bait is carried to bottom by rock which detached allows bait to be carried by the current near bottom'

paigkat 'tide begins to recede from high water mark'

painunuku 'to advise'

palamingku 'type of ant'

palasipikadu 'counterfeit or contraband item'

panambukun 'to swell up, e.g. sting'

pangaku '<promise'

pangked 'birth - cord'

pangki 'noise made by movement or speech'

papakiten/ papakiden 'gall bladder'

parakul '<axe'

parukpukan 'squirrel'

parangka'sp 'to speak frankly to'

paskin 'sign'
pasikutsikut 'interminable complexity' puklut
patikang 'to manage something well' puknaan
patukud 'cuttle fish' puksa
payukan< *pawikan 'turtle'
peknga' 'speak nasally' puku' < *pugu
pelekdey 'fish'
pungkul
pesken< *pasgan?) 'public area'
'public area'
pikita' 'birth-mark'
pikas 'dark blotches on the skin which spread'
pikatpikat 'to blink the eyes'
pikdit 'to squeeze with all the fingers to see if soft or ripe'
'squeezing with all the fingers to see if soft or ripe'
pikiti' 'to get someone in a position where he can no longer make a move'
piklat 'hole in floor caused by broken flooring'
piknut 'to pinch the nostril shut'
pikay 'parrot'
pikwa' 'for a container to be shrunken or altered from its original shape'
'for a container to be shrunken or altered from its original shape'
pingkaw 'for fingers or hand to be rigid and so useless'
pingkay 'to walk with a limp permanently'
pipigken 'eyelashes'
piskanpiskan 'absolutely clear'
puka' 'odd-numbered'
pukis 'to be cut in two'
puklit 'to pull down covering so as to expose e.g., corn husk, foreskin of penis'
puklu' 'to remove one's upper clothing'
to let something drop through aperture'
'to escape from a group of early-maturing variety'
'to be completely eliminated or destroyed'
'type of sickness'
'to be shortened by cutting off'
'heart'
'because'
'split, crack'
'loosely packed'
'to copy or follow'
'to carry on shoulder'
'crotch; the measurement of pants from the crotch to the hem'
'to have the ability to handle a task'
'to enter into a crowd or into a forest so as to be lost from view'
'knife'
'to drape something over so that it stays put'
'to boast of one's prowess often to the detriment of others'
'to hang up on a hook or peg'
'to slice the length of something with a sharp instrument'
'to be breathing fast and shallowly'
'subject, to be struck by something'
'measurement'
(Calt. Pan. of Takes)
saklang
'to reach out a long distance with the leg to negotiate a difficult place'
sampuk<
'sto meet head-on, as of chickens in each fight'
suntuk<
'sto hit with the fist'
sangka
'to file down the biting edge of the teeth until all are the same height'
sangkad
'to plumb the depths of something'
sangkap<
'to be outfitted or equipped with'
sangkay
'to make head of another, hit something hard'
sangkel
'to be hindered'
sangkit/
santik<
'strike two things together with a glancing blow'
saramangka'
'cat's cradle'
saruk<
'to dip water'
seka
'to be up against a threatening situation with no options'
'sekag
'for hair or feathers to stand out stiffly'
sekeb<
'to measure the exact volume of something by a unit measure'
sekeda
'to secure by tying'
'seket
'at full strength'
sikad
'to chase, seek after'
sikat<
'showing off'
sikdapat
'to catch a glimpse of'
sikdet
'to be fed up with'
sikgel
'to diverge from rest of group'
sikiten
'type of fish'
siklad  'shaman in the prime of his power'
siklat<  'a type of fence made by placing small bamboo close together'
sikrita'gp  'to secretly gather damaging information'
sikup  'to sneak up on someone unnoticed'
simpaku'  'type of small round fruit used for necklaces'
subrikama'  'python'
subuk  'hunger'
suka'c  'vomit'
sukab  'to find out if something was really said by going to the one who said it'
sukat<  To measure'
sukdip  'to insert something thin between two tight-fitting surfaces'
sukli<  'to change money; to arrive after another person has left'
suklub  'to completely cover over from the top of st.
sukma  'to ask a question, to ask for in marriage'
suknit  'to prick the skin with sharp instrument'
suksam<  'to insert between two objects close together'
suku'  'to surrender'
sukul<  'to measure something'
sukun<  *suqun  'to carry something on top of one's head'
sukut<  'to dun for payment of debt'
sugkay  'to narrow a ricefield'
sungka<  'shell-game'
sungkud  'to use stick as an aid to walking'
sungkul  'hump on the back of an animal'
sungkut  'to be wrapped up so as to be completely hidden'
surkat  'short cut'
tabkaw  'to interrupt'
tabuyukun  'bladder'
taka' takao  'to be fed up with'
takaa  'locative demonstrative, near, out of sight'
takas<  'land as distinct from sea; to escape from capture'
takab  'greedy, gluttonous'
takaw<  *takaw  'to steal'
takbul  'bur' broadcast seed'
takdel* takder  'stamp foot on floor or ground'
taked<  'attach by affixing to another object'; to be completely stymied

takel  'to breath out with noise upon exertion'
taken  'attach by affixing to another object'
takep<  'cover'
takes<  'measure'
taki<  *takii  'to defecate; feces'
takinis  'type of vine'
takleb<  'cover'
taklib  'to pass by'
takling  'to be careful of'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Alternative Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>takluy</td>
<td>'to stop by for'</td>
<td>tarpakan &lt; 'sole of the foot'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>takmed</td>
<td>'to keep the lips shut'</td>
<td>tarka' 'to lay claim to something ahead of time'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>takras</td>
<td>'to suddenly escape for safety'</td>
<td>taripekdelen 'short and stout of body'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taksa'</td>
<td>'to predict future, guess'; 'to discover what another is thinking'</td>
<td>taruktu'k 'clucking of hen to call her chicks'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taktak</td>
<td>'to become detached and to fall'</td>
<td>tekme' 'to saturate with liquid by dipping'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taku' *taquh</td>
<td>'knowledge, cleverness'</td>
<td>tegka' 'extent of'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>takun '&lt;tagun</td>
<td>'year'</td>
<td>tikangkang &lt; 'to have into view'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>takwali</td>
<td>'to climb up, scale'</td>
<td>tikti '&lt;* taki? 'to be lying on the ground with all four legs sticking straight up'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>takyud</td>
<td>'to jerk suddenly forward'</td>
<td>tikig 'gecko lizard'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>takiyul/takwil</td>
<td>'G-string'</td>
<td>tiklud &lt; 'squat down with one hand balancing weight on the ground'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>takyup</td>
<td>'to close, envelope'</td>
<td>tikungkung 'buzz of conversation in uninterested audience'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tagkes</td>
<td>'to secure by lashing together'</td>
<td>tikguk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tagkup</td>
<td>'hide behind tree'</td>
<td>tiknguk 'taste a little bit of a beverage'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talakinep</td>
<td>'to dream'</td>
<td>tikmi' 'to bend down on one knee'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talangked</td>
<td>'what my luck brings me'</td>
<td>tikmungkung &lt; 'monthly gift to fiancee' (&lt;from 'arrow')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talkem</td>
<td>'to keep the lips shut'</td>
<td>tinukdulan 'to be exposed to light'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talipaka'</td>
<td>'frog'</td>
<td>tingal 'for head to strike something hard inadvertantly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tamkem '&lt;*tamken</td>
<td>'hankering for certain foods by pregnant woman'</td>
<td>tingku' 'nap of the neck'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tampak</td>
<td>'to sink down deep in'</td>
<td>tingkuy' 'bamboo with branches cut short for stepping on, used for negotiating a cave'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tamuska'</td>
<td>'to take unfair advantage of'</td>
<td>tukang' 'to prop open'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tangkal</td>
<td>'pen or cage'</td>
<td>tukas 'to go ahead, previously'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tangkeb</td>
<td>'completely covered'</td>
<td>tukaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tangked</td>
<td>'to definitely agree to do something'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
tukbul 'stomach-ache caused by unripe fruit'

wakay

tuklaraw 'to stand on tiptoe and with neck extended to get a better view'

waki

tukmal 'to lose interest in a certain food; to have found, go against you'

yaked

tuku < 'prop to hold window open'

yaken *i+akən

tukud *tuqad 'stump; support for flooring of a house; to initiate something'

yaku *i+akə

tukug 'type of sting ray'

tukyad 'to interfere with what someone is doing in a playfull manner'

gakudyakud

tukyap 'to be flipped over by wind'

( -ak )
tugkay 'fine comb used to get rid of lice'

agak

tuluk 'for a rooster to crow'

ambak
tungkuy 'bent over sitting position with head resting on something'

asak *hasaq

awak

tutubuntukan 'summit, extreme top of'

ukab 'to become detached from'

ayakayak

ukad 'food that expands in volume while being mixed cooked'

baak < ba?ak

ukban 'orange tree and its fruit'

bakbak < ba2bak

uki 'to be agreed upon'

balanak <

uksibar 'observe'

bangkak

ukum 'to hold water in one's mouth'

batak <

ukupar < 'occupy'

a bayawak <

ugkal 'loose, ajar' (cf. agkul)

begsak <

ulandakay 'for a monkey to move along the tree tops'

belak *belaq

ungkuy 'friend'

'grape-like fruit of a certain vine; to reveal the evil deeds of someone in order to shame him'

'hock, back of knee'

'me' (alternate of vee, emphatic possessive set)

'I' (alternate of yuu, emphatic set)

'jumping up and down of baby being held under armpits'

'hard breathing'

'to pile up on top of something' cf. tambak

'to hone on whetstone'

'structural part of roof parallel to ridge pole; to have a miscarriage'

'for light to show through holes in the roof'

'bark of skin of bamboo used for tying'

'to tear or rip apart'

'type of fish'

'to take a big bite out of'

'haul up something by rope'

'tree lizard'

'to fall heavily to the ground'

'to split open'
belnak   'sickness caused by breaking taboo'
bengak   'to pry open'
biklak    'piece of bamboo'
bulaklak < 'flower'
bulagtk    'to be spread around'
bulyak    'for a liquid to bubble'
bunak<    'to wash clothes'
burak<    'fruit'
ketak<    'clucking of hen when startled or after laying egg'
kukak<    'sound made by frog'
dapak    'to slap with fingers together'
dilak<    'tongue'
egakegak    'to expand in size'
elak    'to be marooned'
eyak < hayaq    'shame'
gak gaak   'V-shaped indentation in outer edge of reef'
gagkak<    'crow'
galuak    'to scream'
isiak<    'to cry out'
istak    'to stay put, to store up'
itraq < 'hitaq    'groin'
lagbak    'to reach the limits of growth'
lagpak<    'to lose in a contest, to speak harshly to someone'
lagamak    'cracking sound of tree falling or of sustained gun-fire'
lampak    'to knock or beat with a stick, e.g. fruit on a tree, to fall heavily to ground so that whole body is in contact with ground'
lamtak    'perfectly smooth surface of sea or lake'
lapyak    'to sit cross-legged'
lawak    'sensation of fear of height'
lawak<    *lawaq    'spider'
lepak<    *rabag(t)    'to burst, split open; to shout'
leyak    'to expand in size'
libak<
luak<    *luvak    'to cause oneself to abort a fetus'
lugak
luntak/lumtak
lupakpak
mamak<    mamag
manak<    *manaq
nipak<    *nipaq
panak<    *papak
pakpak<    *papak
papak<    *pap
pasak<    *pasak, cf. pasak
pasakpasak
patak
patak
pulak
puak
pulakan
'baby chick'
'one-tenth of a ganta'
'small can used for measuring'
pulalak 'air bubbles in water'
puswak < 'for plug to suddenly blow out and release pressure'
rusdak 'to be rotted away'
sabak < 'lap, to hold on lap'
saksak < 'stab'
salak * salaq 'sin, fault'
sibak 'gluttonous'
siāk 'bite of a fish'
sigaak 'to blaze up'
sirak < 'sun's sending out rays of light'
sirak 'to delouse'
tābak 'stinger of the sting-ray'
tagbak 'to be saturated with'
talangkak 'to laugh scornfully'
tatak 'to hack off branches of trees felled in swidden to aid drying process'
telak 'to plant seed in holes made by dibble-stick'
tenak * tajaj 'split up ao as to share'
tigbak 'to be seriously hurt'
tilak < 'to lick'
tindak 'location directly across from' = class above directly'
tulak < 'push away from'
tuldak 'descend'
tambak < 'to pile up on top of something'
tumbak 'to jab at with a pole'
tumpalak 'to disagree openly'
udak 'completely consume'
ulak * lū́ːq 'to spit out mucous'
upak < 'remove bark or skin'
uttak * hutak 'brain'
wasak 'spread out, disperse'
wakwak 'type of [worm]
abek 'to discourage someone from doing something'
akdek 'to know'
alekakek 'gurgling, gagging sound in throat, esp. of sick child requiring certain type of sacrifice'
amek 'sleeping mat'
anek 'sound sleep'
aranek 'low'
danekek 'to descend'
belek 'to criticize'
basek 'type of [tridacna shell]
bayek * bərək 'mumps'
beek 'to be drifted away'
beledyek 'type of [palm-tree]
berkberk 'to be confused'
beyek * berk 'baby pigs'
bintek 'rice grains crushed in hulling process'
danekek 'descend'
dasek 'to wedge something tightly to stuff'
dekek 'to stare hard at'
elek 'to sleep'
elnek 'to tuck one's head in between one's shoulders or for tortoise or turtle to pull inside its shell'
getek< 'over crowded'
ibekibek 'to make a movement'
ignek 'to tuck one's head between one's shoulders for protection'
lagemek 'crunchy sound'
laperek 'specks of dirt'
lapnek 'foam, froth'
latek 'staghorn coral'
lebek< 'to pound rice, to be destroyed'
leek< *lu?ek 'cove' bay
lemek 'soft, tender'
lepek 'low with regard to some point'
letek 'speck in the eye; omen'
mekmek 'to make no response when one is due'
neknek< 'sand flea'
pangkek 'for tide to come up to maximum depth'
payek 'sap'
pelek 'to throw away'
perek 'for a flow to cease'
pesek<*pesaq 'to be broken into pieces, e.g. glass'
sablek 'to crave fish'
santek 'sun sets behind mountain, horizon'
santeksantek 'type of snake'
sinek 'to be disgusted with'
sepek 'highest point of high tide'
tagek< *gataq 'blood, sap'
tagnek 'to tie the hair in a knot'
talek 'to dance (traditional)'
talektek< talenkek 'to laugh in jest'
tambek< 'fat'
tampek 'to cover over with'
tanek< tanaq 'ground, earth'
tarektek 'close together in succession'
tepek 'to penetrate with sharp point'
tektek< 'rust'
tedek 'to chop up finely; a kind of biting fly'
tedek 'deeply penetrating'
tenek< 'thorn'
temek 'crushed'
tepesk 'close'
tiblek 'the line where the deep of the ocean meets the wall of a reef, the drop-off'
ulagek<*ulagek 'to snore'
yakeyakek 'slim'
yantekyantek 'to be bounced around or jolted'
yenggekyenggek 'to loosen by working back and forth'
yese kyesek 'tender twig'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abtik&lt;</td>
<td>'alert, fast'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alikalik</td>
<td>'lateral and pectoral fins of fish'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arikik</td>
<td>'mildew'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balatik&lt;</td>
<td>'pig trap; constellation of Orion'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barik&lt; *baDiq</td>
<td>'to break, snap in two'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balik&lt;</td>
<td>'return'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biik</td>
<td>'to turn over something heavy'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dinik&lt; *bəniq</td>
<td>'seed'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitik&lt;</td>
<td>'tick'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buragsik</td>
<td>'diarrhea'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dalik&lt; *daDiq</td>
<td>'short and sweet'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daliik</td>
<td>'to move ever so slowly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diik</td>
<td>'to extend almost to the ground due to weight; for turtle to crawl up on the beach to lay eggs'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glik&lt; *g-iniq</td>
<td>'to urinate'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ililikik</td>
<td>'high-pitched call of certain birds'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lapik</td>
<td>'break of corn from stalks'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lasik</td>
<td>'to tear'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>latik&lt;</td>
<td>'the hardened substance left in frying pan after processing coconut milk for coconut oil'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pilik&lt; *piDiq</td>
<td>'to choose'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pilikpilik</td>
<td>'were-bird used by witch'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pitik&lt;</td>
<td>'chalk line used for sawing straight line; when muscle suddenly contracts'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pitikpitik</td>
<td>'to pluck strings of an instrument'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pisik</td>
<td>'to pick up'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purasik</td>
<td>'to squirt or spray'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>putik&lt;</td>
<td>'gory mud'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siksik&lt;</td>
<td>'type of rattan'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taliktik&lt;</td>
<td>'to eavesdrop or spy on'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiktilk&lt;</td>
<td>'spy'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiilk&lt; *tahiq</td>
<td>'to sew'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tilik</td>
<td>'sea-fish, (edible)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tirik</td>
<td>'a drop'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tulikik</td>
<td>'praying mantis'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tumatik</td>
<td>'spear-gun'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulik &lt; *uliq</td>
<td>'return'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abuyuk</td>
<td>'lake'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aluk</td>
<td>'to suck out viscera'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baruk</td>
<td>'type of tree whose bark is used for caulking'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batuk</td>
<td>'to oppose, fight against'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bukbuk&lt; *bugbiq</td>
<td>'to pour out or dump out a liquid'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bugsuk</td>
<td>'sharpened stake, drop of rain'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buluk&lt; *buloq</td>
<td>'species of bamboo'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bunuk&lt; *bunuq</td>
<td>'for wild pig to slash open assilant with tusk'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bungkuk&lt;</td>
<td>'node on bamboo'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>butuk&lt; *butuq</td>
<td>'scrotum, as a whole, including testicles'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dagumuk</td>
<td>'for a group of people to rush toward someone'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daluk</td>
<td>'greedy, glutinous'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duuk</td>
<td>'to reach inside enclosed place with hand to remove something'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
gukguk  'owl'
ingaluk  'to request'
lagupuk  'slapping sound made by water'
lamtuk  'pluck off'
landuk  'metal'
lauk  'edible seaweed, like small green grapes'
lauk-lauk  'penetrates right through; see through something'
limpasuk  'depressions in mud-bottom of tidal flats, caused by action of tide and waves'
lubuk <  'rotten'
lupuk <  'to explode'
luuk, luex*luag 'tears'
lutuk*lutug  'ripe, to cook'
luyuk  'to jab with finger or stick; to incite'
mangaluk  'witch who sucks out visera' (from aluk)
mukmuk  'bamboo borer'
parukpuk  'sound of something falling heavily'
piluk *pilug  'bent'
pukpuk <  'to flop around on the ground; drive nails; to shout in anger at another; to pull out feather of chicken'
punuk  *panúq  'full'
puntukpuntuk  'spotted'
pusuk  *pusug  'banana bud before opening up and developing'
putukputukan  'summit, very top of'
puyuk  'to bore a hole in something'
sampuluk  *pulug'tén  'to dip water'
sigalpuk  'to make a splashing noise'
siruk  'burn'
suluk <  'for pointed object to enter the eye'
suntuk  'to hit with fist'
supuk  'to shut up, to close; to eliminate all members of a group'
tabuk  *tabuk  'smoke'
talingkuk  'mudskipper'
taluk  *taRuq  'hide'
taluktuk  'pimple'
taluluk  'gray heron'
tambuk/tabuk <  'to traverse a channel between the two islands'
tapuk  'to store away secretly'
taripukpuk  'to cluster around'
tayuk  'to insert rope, string through aperture'
tigsuk  'to surface dive head first, straight down'
tuktuk  'bird's beak', 'to peck'; 'to knock on'
tukuk  'to duck one's head'
tularuk  'mast'
tulduk  *tuldug  'finger; to teach'; to point at'
tulpuk  'to dip briefly in water'
tumbuk  'period, point'
tumpuk  'to be piled up'
turuk  *tudug  'to drip'
tuyuktuyuk  'pointed'
xjak ukay < 'to stir gently with ladle'
*hukay (?)

ukuk 'cockroach'

ulik *uliq 'to return home, to return to normal'

umpuk 'to pile up of Tumpuk'

uruk 'young leaves'

urukuruk 'type of snake'

utuk 'to pick off or pluck something attached to something else'

< *hutak 'brain'

yukyuk 'corner, or confined space'

yusuk yusuk 'to rub one's gye with the knuckles in order to relieve an irritation'

kalag 'the immaterial part of a person that lives on after death, but has no real function during one's life'
PROTO-
AUSTRONESIAN
WORKSHEET
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROTO-AUSTRONESIAN WORKSHEET FOR</th>
<th>Northern Tagbanwa</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION</td>
<td>Phil. Kuron - Banwa Puan</td>
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<tr>
<td>RESEARCHER</td>
<td>D. Zorc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INFORMANT</td>
<td>Rodolfo Aguilar e/c Bautilla sasa, coron, polawan</td>
</tr>
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<td>native speaker</td>
<td>Tagbanwa</td>
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<td>second language</td>
<td>Tagalog</td>
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<tr>
<td>other languages</td>
<td>Kuyonon</td>
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<td>AGE</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>SEX</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCCUPATION</td>
<td>student</td>
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<tr>
<td>English</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

This is a worksheet or test list for helping research forms for proto-Austronesian. It consists of some 500 English items to be translated into the target language. The gloss should be put to the right of the English; any discernible cognates (other than the gloss) to the left of the reconstructions, along with their meaning. The bias of the organizer of this list has been towards the Austronesian group of languages, particularly of the Philippines, and hence the researcher should consider many of the reconstructions in that light. In effect, several layers of reconstructions are represented: proto-Austronesian, proto-Halayo-Polynesian, proto-Philippine and even proto-Tagalic, with no indications as to which are which. Hence the reconstructions are meant only as a guide and the researcher is appropriately cautioned. Please send copies to:

R. DAVID ZORC
PMP PROJECT
Department of Linguistics
Morrill Hall
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York 14850
U. S. A.

N.B. At the end of the English list is a check-list of reconstructions in alphabetical order. On the last page is a list of all proto-phonemes. Please enter the reflex of your test language for each respective form: initial, medial and final consonants under 1, 2, 3 respectively; and vowels in the first, second and third syllable respectively.
*babaw 001 ABOVE  
*atas  
*
pulut 002 ADHESIVE  
*glue  
*sticky  
*
tapet  
*
*antiN 005 AMULET  
*charm  
*
landas-an 007 ANVIL  
*landasan  
*
irek-kili 008 ARMPIT  
*kili-2  
*
abu 009 ASHES  
*dust  
*
tapu  
*
baNun 010 AWAKE(n)  
*bagun  
*
balakanN 011 BACK  
*búko?  
*
zaqat 012 BAD  
*evil  
*
[]anta 013 BAD-TASTING  
*tában  
*
paNun 014 BAIT  
*pain  
*
be[n]tuN 015 (BAMBOO)  
*kawayan  
*ñbúlok  
*
bulaN 016 (BANANA)  
*púnti?  
*arikundal  
*butolan  
*balayán  
*
piti  
*
Sagín  
*
mukó  
*
*SUMpit  
*SPURT  
*
*DiRus 017 BATHE  
*Diyo?  
*
*pa-tiyuk-an 018 BEE  
*pitúwan  
*
mula[]  
*puna[]  
*
*ti[]an 020 BELLY  
*Stomach  
*tían  
*
babaq 021 BELOW  
*Beneath  
*Under  
*ananık  
*
besar 022 BIG  
*LARGE  
*dakúlo?  
*
*Raya[]  
*[d]akel  
*
manuk  
*lahiR 024 BIRTH  
*Born  
*pinajána?  
*
karac 025 BITE  
*killét  
*
paqíc 026 BITTER  
*pakít  
*
gitem 027 BLACK  
*layém  
*
*blur  
*bileR  
*
*blur  
*eye disaease  
*buray  
*
buta[] 029 BLIND  
*buta  
*
*DaRaQ  
*ZuRuq  
*
*seyup 031 BLOW  
*tyíp  
*
*sumpit 032 BLOWGUN  
*torumpitó?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*awan</td>
<td>*boat</td>
<td>*beli []</td>
<td>buy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*balutu</td>
<td>canoe</td>
<td>*b[a,e]kal</td>
<td>provisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*[b,w]anka[q]</td>
<td></td>
<td>*bati []</td>
<td>calf of leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*badan</td>
<td>body</td>
<td>*ka-rabaw</td>
<td>carabaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*navak</td>
<td>waist</td>
<td>*baba</td>
<td>carry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*lawas</td>
<td>endure</td>
<td>*ha[n]te</td>
<td>bring along</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Caq[u]laN</td>
<td></td>
<td>*za[a]z</td>
<td>pedal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*piNgan</td>
<td>bone</td>
<td>*sugun</td>
<td>carry--on head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*-le[N]kuN</td>
<td></td>
<td>*t[o]s[o]qun</td>
<td>sukun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*qu(n)tek</td>
<td>brain</td>
<td>*pes[o]qan</td>
<td>carry--on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ba-Rani</td>
<td>brave</td>
<td></td>
<td>shoulders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*naNka</td>
<td>hero</td>
<td>*sape []</td>
<td>catch in hands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*susu</td>
<td>hero</td>
<td>*dakep</td>
<td>capture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ñawa</td>
<td>bright</td>
<td></td>
<td>akip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*silaw</td>
<td>glaring</td>
<td>*uba[h]</td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*bunkus</td>
<td>bundle</td>
<td>*baliw</td>
<td>exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*berkes</td>
<td>wrap up</td>
<td>*iba[h]</td>
<td>transform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*suRaq</td>
<td>burn</td>
<td>*udi []</td>
<td>become</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*sunu[R]</td>
<td>set on fire</td>
<td>*buRew</td>
<td>chase away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*leben</td>
<td>sing</td>
<td>*mamaq</td>
<td>chew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*bunuq</td>
<td>butcher</td>
<td>*b-ujiW</td>
<td>charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*bu[r/l]iq</td>
<td></td>
<td>*baRah</td>
<td>live coals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>buttocks</td>
<td>*manuk</td>
<td>chicken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*qayam</td>
<td>domesticated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*[l]anak</td>
<td>child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mula? ~ ana?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*linaw</td>
<td>clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ma-lídyaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*bazu</td>
<td>clothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dress/shirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>lambug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>taruwál</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- *[]: Syllable
- []: Lengthening
- (): Variation
- []: Vowel harmony
- [b]: Glottal stop
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*niyuR</td>
<td>Coconut ni oy</td>
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<tr>
<td>*baker</td>
<td>Cook lútuk ~ búwat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*lu[n]tuq</td>
<td>Roast kátuk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*tu[R]enaw</td>
<td>Cold -lamig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*seje[d]</td>
<td>Comb salyag ~ tulud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*dateN</td>
<td>Come kábôt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*suRuq</td>
<td>Command túbul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*baNKay</td>
<td>Corpse napáty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*bilaN</td>
<td>Count bilan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*takep</td>
<td>Consider takip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*takub</td>
<td>Cover up bukut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*bukut</td>
<td>Crocodile bukaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*buqaya</td>
<td>Crying/tagit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*tanis</td>
<td>Crying/beking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*gaRus</td>
<td>Current bitek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*gañud</td>
<td>Current flow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*puTul</td>
<td>Cut/sever gírtt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>075</td>
<td>Dance pukís</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>076</td>
<td>Dance tálit</td>
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<tr>
<td>*DeDeSem</td>
<td>Dark káláp</td>
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<tr>
<td>*kuSem</td>
<td>Dark-colored layún</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*gajaw</td>
<td>Day/sun káláwid</td>
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<tr>
<td>*beNel</td>
<td>Deaf biŋjíl</td>
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<tr>
<td>*gutaN</td>
<td>Debt útang</td>
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<td>*gawes</td>
<td>Deduct buín (an)</td>
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<td>*D-idi</td>
<td>First person ná?a ~ tab=</td>
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<td>*D-ini</td>
<td>Dual person nani?</td>
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<td>*D-itu</td>
<td>Second person ati?a ~ atía</td>
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<tr>
<td>*D-ana</td>
<td>Third person ati?i ~ döon</td>
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<td>Delicious nánam</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Rebaq</td>
<td>Destroy gúba?</td>
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<tr>
<td>*maCey</td>
<td>Die patáy</td>
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<tr>
<td>090</td>
<td>Dirty bulíp</td>
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<tr>
<td>*tawaD</td>
<td>Discount pa-táwad</td>
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<td>*piNga</td>
<td>Dish píngan</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Wasu</td>
<td>Dog kíro?</td>
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<tr>
<td>*gayam</td>
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<tr>
<td>*tarInep</td>
<td>Dream talakínip</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Xipi</td>
<td>Dream talakínip</td>
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<td>Pinyin</td>
<td>Value</td>
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<td>*punay</td>
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<td>*tulu[q]</td>
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<td>*pera</td>
<td>099</td>
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<td>*maja</td>
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<td>*balur</td>
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<td>*taliNa[]</td>
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<td>*tanaq</td>
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<tr>
<td>*tuba</td>
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<td>*[b,D]u[R]taq</td>
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<td>*tunaNa</td>
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<td>*qi-CeluR</td>
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<td>*walu</td>
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<td>*surud</td>
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<td>*salaq</td>
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<td>*luwas</td>
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<td>*mahal</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*babaw</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*[pade[m,N]</td>
<td>118</td>
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<tr>
<td>*sebu</td>
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<tr>
<td>*maCa</td>
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<td>*zatuq</td>
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<td>*labuq</td>
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<td>*huluR</td>
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<td>*Za[]uq</td>
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<td>*qumaH</td>
<td>122</td>
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<td>*gemuk</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*tabe[q,k]</td>
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<tr>
<td>*ama</td>
<td>124</td>
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<td>*Depa</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
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<td>*takut</td>
<td>126</td>
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<tr>
<td>*bulu</td>
<td>127</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Caqi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Entry</td>
<td>Translation</td>
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<tr>
<td>*pa-ka7en</td>
<td>FEED</td>
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<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>pamájan ~ búuyg</td>
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<tr>
<td>*be-beHi()</td>
<td>FEMALE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>WOMAN</td>
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<tr>
<td>*kuraN</td>
<td>FEW</td>
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<td>131</td>
<td>LACKING INSUFFICIENT</td>
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<td>*[]away</td>
<td>FIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>bátuk</td>
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<td>*darizi</td>
<td>FINGER/TOE POINT</td>
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<td>133</td>
<td>tóldok</td>
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<tr>
<td>*tuZeq</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>FINISH (OFF) SEAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*putus</td>
<td>tapus (on) SEAL</td>
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<td>135</td>
<td>FIRE</td>
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<td>*xapuy</td>
<td>apúy</td>
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<td>136</td>
<td>FISH SIDE DISH</td>
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<tr>
<td>*qi-ka7en</td>
<td>ián</td>
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<td>*qi-seDaq</td>
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<td>137</td>
<td>FISH--RAY pálí?</td>
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<tr>
<td>*paRi</td>
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<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>(FISH) balanák</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*balanak</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>(FISH) tangínji?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*taNiRi</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>lambú'am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*bali[d/D]a</td>
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<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>FIVE lima</td>
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<td>*lima</td>
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<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>FLAME dabdab</td>
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<tr>
<td>*ñala</td>
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<td>143</td>
<td>FLATULENCE kutít</td>
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<tr>
<td>*k-e[n]tut</td>
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<td>144</td>
<td>FLOAT lutáw</td>
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<tr>
<td>*[l]etaw</td>
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<td>145</td>
<td>FLOOD bá?a?</td>
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<tr>
<td>*baSaq</td>
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<td>146</td>
<td>FLOW CURRENT</td>
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<td>*q]iluR</td>
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<td>147</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*qapejus[u]</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td>GALL/BILE ópdo?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note: The text contains entries with various meanings, including natural language translations and some that appear to be technical or specialized terms.
<p>| 163  | GINGER | lúya? | 181  | HE/SHE | táníja |
| 164  | GIVE   | pákdol | 182  | HEAD   | kólo? |
| 165  | GLITTER | SHINE | 183  | HEADPIECE | pándug |
| 166  | GO/LEAVE | mananjy ~ agay ~ pánav | 184  | HEAR | díník |
| 167  | GOAT   | kám byín | 185  | HEART KERNEL | pupusúkon |
| 168  | GOLD   | YELLOW | 186  | HEAVY | malbat ~ lítbat |
| 169  | GOOD   | ma opya? (good at) | 187  | HELP | tábay |
| 170  | GRAIN  | WART | 188  | HICCOUGH | sidlu? |
| 171  | GRASS  | ilamúntn | 189  | HILL MOUND | púrgudy |
| 172  | GREEN  | RAW | 190  | HIS/HERS | -ña |
| 173  | GROIN  | CROTCH | 191  | HISS SNICKER | njísnyis |
| 174  | GROW   | túbuy | 192  | HIT STRIKE | súntok |
| 175  | HAIR--BODY | balaibo? | 193  | HOLD | kfpkyp pigs-an |
| 176  | HAIR--FIBROUS | bûlbul | 194  | HOLD--IN FINGERS | bitbit |
| 177  | HAIR--GRAY | kupán | 195  | HORN--ANIMAL | súnyay |
| 178  | HAIR--HEAD | buá? | 196  | HOUSE CONSTRUCTION | baláy |
| 179  | HAND   | FIVE | 197  | HOW-MANY/MUCH? | pirápa |
| 180  | HARVEST | ayfg |</p>
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**bukan** 270 (NEGATIVE) bitlag
**-[{d}i]-** 271 (NEGATIVE) indi?
**bageRu[h]** 272 NEW báklo?
**baRu[-]**
**Rabi[li]** 273 NIGHT lapí?
**siywa** 274 NINE šiam
**siwya**
**nipaq** 275 NIPA katíp
**liseSaq** 276 NIT likís
**qijuN** 277 NOSE óron
**ban[i]hed** 278 NUMB CRAMP(ED) binfd
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**k-uRita** 280 OCTOPUS tubbiktín
**tuqas** 281 OLD < mptt 'person' tay?2 'thing'
**{[i,e]sa** 282 ONE sasa
**bawan** 283 ONION GARLIC sibúyas
**buka[]** 284 OPEN bóka?
**beNkaR** 285 OPEN--APART (AS FLOWER) běkag
**iba** 286 OTHER diffrerent dúma?
**la[]in**
**katir** 287 OUTRIGGER katíl
**tirum** 288 OYSTER BLACK INK (šigum)
**pediq** 289 PAIN(FUL) ákbik hurt(ING)
**Nilu[]**
**palaj** 290 PALM--OF HAND pálad
**[a]hanaw** 291 (PALM TREE) anáw
**kasi** 292 (PARTICLE--EXCUSE) GIVE
**ada[]** 293 (PARTICLE--EXISTENTIAL) may there (IS) HAVE
**waDa[]**
**[a]RODa[]**
**pa** 294 (PARTICLE--INCOMPLETE) pa? NOTHING still; yet; more da?
**bayad** 295 PAY bayad (bayarám)
**butuq** 296 PENIS kútín
**297 (PERFECTIVE--RECENT) A WHILE AGO nogayna**
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| *pera | 327 | REQUEST | COMMAND |
| *[j]uli[q] | 328 | RETURN | ulík |
| *tabul\textsuperscript{i} | 329 | REVERSE | TURN OVER |
| *Rus\textsuperscript{u}k | 330 | RIB\--BONE | us\textsuperscript{u}k |
| *h[e,i]may | 331 | RICE\--COOKED | án\textsuperscript{a}n
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<td>SIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>377</td>
<td>karōŋ</td>
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<tr>
<td>*7enem</td>
<td>SIX</td>
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<tr>
<td>378</td>
<td>ṣinīm</td>
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<tr>
<td>*kulit</td>
<td>SKIN</td>
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<td>379</td>
<td>ṣulīt</td>
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<tr>
<td>*la Nit</td>
<td>SKY</td>
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<tr>
<td>380</td>
<td>ṭaŋjīt</td>
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<tr>
<td>*tiDuR</td>
<td>SLEEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>381</td>
<td>ṭīk</td>
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<tr>
<td>*intuk</td>
<td>SMALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>382</td>
<td>g[st]? ~ g[st]y?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*behew</td>
<td>SMELL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>383</td>
<td>sīŋot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*bahuq</td>
<td>ODOR</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>buyo?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*h[a,e]Rum</td>
<td>FRAGRANCE</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>banlo?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*paŋDay</td>
<td>SMITH</td>
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<tr>
<td>384</td>
<td>skōldp</td>
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<tr>
<td>*asu</td>
<td>SMOKE</td>
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<tr>
<td>385</td>
<td>taḇōk</td>
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<tr>
<td>*sawa</td>
<td>SMOOTH</td>
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<tr>
<td>386</td>
<td>ma-pino</td>
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<tr>
<td>*tapak</td>
<td>(SNAKE)</td>
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<tr>
<td>387</td>
<td>ūrau</td>
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<tr>
<td>*bujiN</td>
<td>SOLE/FOOTPRINT</td>
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<td>*([]aRiw</td>
<td>liktd</td>
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<td>*ligedj</td>
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<td>*asem</td>
<td>SOOTY</td>
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<td>389</td>
<td>kānūs</td>
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<tr>
<td>*baNKas</td>
<td>SOUR</td>
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<tr>
<td>390</td>
<td>ma-kaŋlīm</td>
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<tr>
<td>*peDes</td>
<td>SPEAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391</td>
<td>bānkār</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*la[b,w]ai</td>
<td>SPECKLED--FOWL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>392</td>
<td>laqāk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SPEND THE NIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*la[b,w]ai</td>
<td>SPIDER(WEB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>393</td>
<td>lwāk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*la[b,w]ai</td>
<td>SPIT(TLE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>394</td>
<td>lwāy (an)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*la[b,w]ai</td>
<td>SPICE/HOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>395</td>
<td>márat</td>
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<tr>
<td>*la[b,w]ai</td>
<td>SPLIT</td>
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<tr>
<td>396</td>
<td>šiák</td>
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<tr>
<td>*wašay</td>
<td>AXE</td>
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<td></td>
<td>parakol</td>
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<tr>
<td>*-saWe</td>
<td>SPOUSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>398</td>
<td>kasāwa?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*-sWe</td>
<td>SQUEEZE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>399</td>
<td>kīmkīm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*DiRī</td>
<td>STAND (UP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>kīrtīn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*se-n-diRī</td>
<td>ONSELF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*bituqen</td>
<td>STAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401</td>
<td>dumākīl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*batu(]</td>
<td>STONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>402</td>
<td>bātu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
*banyu 403 STORM bályu?
*dapur 404 STOVE/KITCHEN langán
*tepat 405 STRAIGHT tadlyg
*azar 406 STUDY aral
*sepsep 407 SUCK sipsip
*Siup 408 (SUFFIX--LOCATIVE) -
*i 409 (SUFFIX--NOMINAL/STATIVE) -an
-*en 410 (SUFFIX--PASSIVE) -tn
*tebusu 411 SUGAR CANE túbo?
*qajaw 412 SUN káldag
*DaRat 413 SURFACE pátag
*manis 414 SWEET ámis
*tamgis 415 SWIM (sítam) kápay
*namnam 416 SWING/ROCK dúyan
*laNuy 417 TAIL ikuy

*anu[w]an 418 TAMARAW WATER BUFFALO
*tuZug 421 TEN sam póluk
*anay 422 TERMITE xánay, ándap
*lasu[R/g] 423 TESTICLES butúk
*siDa 424 THEY tanira
*kapal 425 THICK damil
*besar 426 THIGH/LEG paka?
*nipis 427 THIN nípis
*ni[w]an 428 THINK NARROW pet
*jaman 429 THIRSTY isip ~ dimdim
*Dem-an 430 THOUSAND 1,000
*ríbu 431 THREE tuló?
*telu[h] 432 THROW tampil
*kami 467 WE (EXCLUSIVE) yami
*kita 468 WE (INCLUSIVE) ita
*kaya 469 WEALTH RICH mangarán
*tenu7un 470 WEAVE áñth clothig > tálá?
*habel 471 WHAT? unopa
*apa 472 WHEN? sanopa
*anu 473 WHERE? ario ~ aypa
*NesNes 474 WHINE WHIMPER nisnál
*putiq 475 WHITE kólit
*balu 476 WHO? tinopa
*balu 477 WHOSE? ninopa
*balu 478 WHY? ayía?
*balu 479 WIDOW(ER) balu
*habar 480 WIND/AIR pálit
*timur 481 WIND--NORTHWEST obáyat
*salatan 483 WIND--SOUTH dáplak salátan
*pakpak 484 WING pakpak
*nuRu 485 WINNOWING BASKET línú?
486 WIPE OFF < trapo? >

*]alám 487 WISE SMART
*bugbuk 488 WOOD-BORER bukbuk
*uley 489 WORM--EARTH kulúd
*peraq 490 WORM--STOMACH lúbay
*surat 491 WRING/TWIST
*qubi 493 YAM kúbi?
*taqun 494 YEAR takún
*panahun 495 YEAST tapay
*daqur 496 YELLOW korud lúwín
*hehe 497 YES !¡tn
*hehe 498 YESTERDAY nonápon
*kamu 499 YOU--PLURAL yámu
*ku 500 YOU--SINGULAR yawa? ~ Pa

* -kaw pontanin
*ixu[ ] Young múla?
PROTO-PHILIPPINE WORKSHEET
**PROTO-PHILIPPINE WORKSHEET For Northern Tagbanwa**

**Basic Interrogatives:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q.</th>
<th>Tagbanwa</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01.</td>
<td>tino ápa? unopa na'a?</td>
<td>What?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.</td>
<td>tindpaly aran mo.</td>
<td>Who?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.</td>
<td>ninopa ta'a</td>
<td>Whose is this?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.</td>
<td>arifpa pa páning? ay pa maránin?</td>
<td>Where is he going?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05.</td>
<td>sandapa kabot?</td>
<td>When (past)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.</td>
<td>sandapa tana kabot? kumabot?</td>
<td>When (future)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07.</td>
<td>ayba?</td>
<td>Why?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.</td>
<td>yapayaring payobra. ari?</td>
<td>How (manner)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.</td>
<td>yapayaring kalawid</td>
<td>How (degree)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>pirapa na'a?</td>
<td>How much?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>piramopapa tuñ pamílyami</td>
<td>How many?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>pampa-pa</td>
<td>To what degree?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>yawady</td>
<td>In what rank?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>tagpirápa</td>
<td>How much apiece?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>payunóda? unopa-y aya'obra mo?</td>
<td>Do what?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>bilag ba?</td>
<td>Isn't that so?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BASIC DEICTICS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q.</th>
<th>Tagbanwa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>this one (near me)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>this one (near us)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>that one (near you)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>that one (far away)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
21. I am here.       22. We are here.       23. You are there.       24. They are there (yonder).
   tabao        tabita        (atia wa)
   tawao        taw ita

BASIC GRAMMAR:

25. Don't go!       26. I do not go.       27. I did not go.
in ya        indyao        indyao
  magánuy      magánay      magánay

28. I will not go.
   indyao        mulao
   magánuy      pa

29. I am young.
30. I am not young.
   balay an jao
   ra
   mulap
   magárin
   tán ya
   tán ya
   magárin

31. He is rich.
32. He is not rich.
33. This man is not a farmer, he is a fisherman.

34. We have food.
35. We don't have any food.
   may         anday
   pamágan      pamágan
   namí      yamín

36. He has money.
37. He has no money.
   may         anday
   kwarta      kwarta
   tán ya      na

38. They have a house.
39. They don't have a house.
   may         anday
   balay       balay
   tán ra      níra

40. This is a beautiful house.
41. That is a very rich man.
   na a         tánya        tánya
   matínlon    talagán      magárin
   balay       an táo
FOCUS PATTERNS:  

42. Rice can be bought in the market.
43. Rice cannot be bought now.
44. Rice could not be bought yesterday.
45. This is the child that will eat the fish.
46. This is the fish which the child will eat.
47. This is the knife with which the child will cut the fish.
48. This is the room which the child will enter.
49. This is the branch on which the bird landed.
50. This is the bread on which the fly landed.
51. This is the fly which landed on the bread.
52. The man will go to the beach, seashore.
53. We arrived last year.
54. We will go on Monday.
55. He will leave within three days.
56. He came last Wednesday.
57. He will come next Friday.
58. You (sing.) can go swimming this afternoon.
59. You (pl.) could not go swimming this morning.
60. They don’t eat supper until seven p.m.
61. The carabao is wallowing in the mudhole.
62. The carabao was killed yesterday.
63. The carabao will be sold tomorrow.
64. This is the money they will use to buy the carabao.
na? a yan kubi? an ipakli yo toy ian mu.
65. This is the yam I will exchange for your fish.

yan kwartan na? a ipanalan ta tinapay.
66. Buy the bread with this money.

ipakli? yan maga ian an na? a toy maga kubi?
67. Trade this fish for some yams.

na? a yan ian an alajin yan darala?
68. This is the fish which the maiden will buy.

na? a yan ian an ipa:lan yan darala?
69. This is the fish which the maiden will sell.

na? a yan pinangan an uwasan yan darala?
70. This is the plate which the maiden will wash.

na? a yan lugar an limbuyan yan presidente.
71. This is the place where the president lied down.

na? a yan mulan alajaran yan lali? ta tinapay.
72. This is the child whom the man will buy bread.

na? a yan mulan panalahan ta tinapay yan lali?
73. This is the maiden whom the man will buy bread.

74. This is the child whom the man will have buy fish.

indi pa:alan yan bisita ta tinapay; yaway ilim.
75. Do not have the visitor buy bread; you buy it.

indi alajaran yan tinapay; alajaran bityid ilim.
76. Do not buy bread, buy rice.

indi ipakdul yan kwarta?; pamanjan ilim.
77. Do not give money, give food.

indi bayaran yan tita?; bayaran kanay yan bityid.
78. Do not pay for the ring, pay for the rice first.

indyao imuran; taniray ilim imuran mu.
79. Do not laugh at me, laugh at them.

indi buniakan no yan taruwal osta andamal.
80. I will not wash these trousers until tomorrow.

indi ipa:lan no yan ian; panganan no ilim.
81. I will not sell this fish, I will eat it instead.

indtcao napasimba? yan lingo?.
82. I did not go to church last Sunday.

indi pa? ipinalkol-lo yan regalo?
83. I did not give this gift to her yet.

indi pa? pinangan no yanıntı?.
84. I did not eat the banana.

indi inalan no yan ?ian; bityid ilim yan inalan no.
85. I did not buy that fish, I bought rice instead.

yan inaran no bila? ti Maria; ti Lili ilim.
86. I did not kiss Maria, but I kissed Lily.

indi pa binunakan no yan taruwal; pero binunakan no.
87. I didn’t wash those pants yet, but I washed this shirt.

88. I did not open the window but I opened the door.
PRONOUN FORMS:

88. I am running.  
   yuro paglakso?  
   aq. wa

90. Thou art running.  
   yawa?  
   wa

91. He/she is running.  
   tanya  
   (tanya) Ø

92. We (exclusive) are running.  
   yami  
   ámi

93. We (inclusive) are running.  
   ita?  
   itá?

94. You (pl.) are running.  
   yamu  
   samu

95. They are running.  
   tanira  
   tanira

96. The others are running (but we are not).  
   yan duma

97. Everybody is running.  
   tanán

98. This house is... mine.  
   yan balay  
   yan balay

99. Thine.  
   thine.

100. His, hers.  
   hi, hers.

101. Ours (excl.)  
   ours (excl.)

102. Ours (incl.)  
   ours (incl.)

103. Yours (pl.)  
   yours (pl.)

104. Theirs  
   theirs

105. He was called by me.  
   guuy  
   tanya

106. You were seen by him.  
   yawa?  
   nayi tana.

107. This was made by you (sing.).  
   na? a binuat mo.

108. The children of my uncle are rich.  
   yan and yan amuy yo 
   mangar+yn

MARKERS:

109. This was brought by the maiden.  
   na? a inkil+an yan darála?

110. This was brought by Juan.  
   na? a inkil+an ni Huan.

111. Peter was shot by Paul.  
   ti Pedro pinusil ni Paul.

112. Give the money to Maria.  
   ipakdo+y yan kwarta +ton ni Maria.

113. Give the gift to the girl.  
   ton darála?

...ton na Maria  

...tanira na Pedro pinusil na Paul.
114. DISCOURSE PARTICLES:

114. (question) =pa ba? Did he really go to Manila? (kaya')
115. (excuse) (ka) But I was sick then. (kasi)
116. (patience) kanáy Wait first. (muna)
117. (quotative) ?úno? They say you are rich. (daw, kuno)
118. (durative) tapos ?a ra-da Are you finished now? (na)
119. (sustaining) anda? pa? I am not finished yet. (pa)
120. (consequence) tay+ dayon When he comes, then we'll go. (dayon)
121. (immediate) látì? Do you need this right away? (agad)
122. (limiting) ilán Just a little is left. (lamang)
123. (reflexive) mismo I myself will do it. (mismo)
124. (estimate) alus It is just about ready. (halos)
125. (emphatic) talagán... She is very, very beautiful. (talaga)
126. (discovery) pálá? Oh my goodness, it's done. (pala)
127. (affirmative) (t?) ngání? Yes, I know already. (nga', ngani')
128. (ignorance) ináy I do not know. (aywan, ambot, tao)
129. (permissive) pwede May I borrow this? (maari', pwede)
130. (possibility) múya? mabuysó? a You might fall. (yata')
131. (optative) ilán kisira? ~ rin I would like a little money only. (sana)
132. (answer) ka Good afternoon. (man, din, naman)
133. (qualifying) medyo? He is somewhat rich. (tala, medyo, maita)

gísýt² au ilán napatay.
I just about died.
napatay au ra rin.
NUMERALS AND ENUMERATIVES (*ka enumerative marker, *ba’atu, etc.)

134. one baby  sambilog an gisyi?
135. one flower  sambilog an (Obligatory) tálay
136. one house(hold)  sambilog an bálay
137. two children  düwö yan mulán
138. three people  túluna táöö
139. four bananas  ṭpat an bílog am punti?
140. five sheets of paper  lúman kílad am pápel
141. six shirts  fnim na lúmbúj-an
142. seven cigarettes  pítum bílog an sigarilyo?
143. eight stones  wálun bílog am báto?
144. nine eggs  siyam am bílog an killog
145. These three black cats were drowned.  ná’a ogtúlun áyípan an láxim nalmis.
146. Those six fat men killed the carabao.  ati’i ogtfnim na lákay-an an matatámbik nagpatúy ta karábaños.

COMPARISONS WITH ADJECTIVES.

147. My food is better than the maid’s.  masabór an pamanán no tóy maga kalilibtán
148. He is the richest king in the world.  ati’ay pinakamanggarín an édíp táton
149. I am taller/shorter than you.  io mas ñabuwát ton nóyo?
150. I am the fatest one in our family.  yído gáy pinakatámbik ton maga potóló

N.B. possible irrealis verb slots:
1. imperative (negative/positive)
2. past or perfective negatives
3. aorist or a verbal/interrogative constructions.
VERBAL RELATIONS

151. (MUTUAL) They talked to each other. pag=nag-kîr'tín tanîra
152. They shoot at each other. nagpinusîl-ay tanîra
153. We will write to each other. magsinulátay yîta
154. (RELATION) father and son mag'îna? tanîra
155. They are mother and child. mag'îna? tanîra
156. We are first cousins. magpinsan ita ta mínsa? nîyo
157. (RECIPROCAL) I want to talk to you. doro'n kalîlyag ô'yan magpakîr'tín ton ð
158. He wants to see/meet with us. doro'n kalîlyag nag pakîgbágas ton yátin
159. (ABILITATIVE, CAUSATIVE) makes one thirsty kanalina'w ra makakokwîwaw makakawâ
160. soperific/makes one sleepy makâpôpôyát
161. makes you hungry makásusûbôk
162. makes us tired makâpîpîlay
163. (INTENSIVE) They ate and ate at the party last night. namagpanan aq'yan magpakîr'tín tanîra
164. We walked and walked all day. tan labí? pánaw ra ðûm aq'yan pánaw yâmí ðog nongapun

GENERAL PHRASES AND GREETINGS.

165. Good morning/noon/day, afternoon, evening.
166. Where are you going? ari'a pa pánin aq banway.
167. Where have you been? ari'a pa liit
168. I'll just go ahead (of you). mag tôkaw aq ra toq nîyo
169. Thank you...You're welcome. mopîyan salâmát toq nîyo...a nda kay dipîrën'sa toq nîyo.
170. How old are you now? pîra raq tákun
171. (SPECIAL POSSESSION). This is my eye.../carabao.../house.../amulet. napa yan baláy o
ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY ITEMS.

172. accustomed/used to páñad
173. anger/angry sillag
174. answer/reply túbol * túbár
175. anus búyo búyo?
176. areca nut búño? sukma?
177. ask/question kíman
178. betel leaf búyo?
179. boil (water) bûkál
180. borrow/lend bilíks
181. breakfast bá? aw
182. butterfly kalínbán
183. call kíndalán
184. ceiling kísáme
185. chest/bust dtbšt
186. coconut shell—half/ladle bilakin-bamután
187. companion arónan
188. cough kûkúk
189. crow/blackbird gákgak
190. deer karásyaw
191. difficulty/har malíbag máklas
192. dirty laundry ma bûlin (yán) aâl
193. door porta
194. east (pagmuran) murúran
195. easy ma aplís
196. eggplant tárupn búyo?
197. fall/drop dásig
198. fast/quick <apovado> dásp
199. fence kóral
200. flavor of unripe banana aplitd
201. floor dáktal
202. forget malipatam
203. frog tali páka?
204. husk of rice kípa?
205. if/when(ever) kon
206. itch(y) ma? dtíl
207. joke/funny <intrémis>
208. kick sipa?
209. lame/crippled páyud
210. last night tan lábi?
211. last week tátan liggo?
212. lie/cheat bûkli?
213. lie—on back tiyaya?
214. lie—on side tíyúid
215. lie—on stomach lûkíb
216. lightweight malákán * Ragan
217. lonely pinúyaws
218. lose/misplace na?aplík
219. lungs kûmbá?
220. massage piló?
221. masturbate sádal
222. mat pántí
223. monkey bálíks
224. must/should dápat
225. nap of neck tinjóy
226. need kaministíran
227. needle tinjóy
228. next to (each other) mag-dálán
229. noon kúnay kaláw
230. peanuts máni?
231. pillow kukuluñán
232. pound rice lûkíb
233. put feet over lánay tukílan
234. raft bínlay láput pámbí?
235. rat/mouse láput tinjóy
236. remove-bones (fish) talabtab an yán tinjóy
237. remove-feathers imulbulán
238. remove-lice (hair) sirak-an yán lóto?
239. remove-tartar (teeth) nakuatán dá tákíl
240. repeat ulit-im mu
241. ring títi
242. same/similar <pareho>
243. sand kínay (pinigípinig) kulámig
244. scar pûlat
245. scratch (itch) káma?
246. shade/shadow lándun úlon
247. show/demonstrate pa?ita?
248. slave pínay
249. sleep together with sábalan lóta?
250. soup: stew sábaws lóta?
251. span (6 in.) lápaws
252. spring:well tóubodám bóbón
253. steal takaw-an
254. steel/iron landúk
255. strong mántíl
256. swallow tílin
257. sweat púlas
258. thorn tinik
260. summit/peak  pûtûkputûk'an  yar  bûkid
261. throat (alayaw)- duruklan  ñûmtê
262. toothless  madiklim
263. turbid/murky  payokan  ñ bakedóp
264. turtle  ma-panâw ra yar ána' mo
265. wait (for)  tañyan
266. walk/hike  pasâpâsak
267. water jar  lâkun  *galun
268. waterfall  malulûway
269. wave (ocean)  kasâłpan
270. weak  kûwan
271. which (one)?  ani?a  duruwa  yar  at'ra...
272. win/defeat  nandîg  (win)  perde  (lose)
273. window  tûbâ?
274. wine-rice  pakàgîap
275. whisper  ñalas
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N. Tagbanwa - Batak (Pal.)</th>
<th>56 +3 &lt;sup&gt;100&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>87 +3 &lt;sup&gt;150&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>151 +8 &lt;sup&gt;250&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
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<td>060</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>005</td>
<td>062</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
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<td>006</td>
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<td>110</td>
<td>(154)</td>
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<tr>
<td>007</td>
<td>064</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>009+</td>
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<td>072</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>162</td>
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<tr>
<td>016++</td>
<td>073</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>017</td>
<td>076</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>(166)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>018</td>
<td>079</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>167</td>
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<td>080</td>
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<td>131</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>037</td>
<td>086</td>
<td>133</td>
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</tr>
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<td>038</td>
<td>085</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>039</td>
<td>087</td>
<td>135</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>041</td>
<td>088</td>
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<td>(181)</td>
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<td>043</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>091</td>
<td>139</td>
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<td>047</td>
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<td>140</td>
<td>184</td>
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<tr>
<td>048</td>
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<td>141</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050</td>
<td>096</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>186</td>
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<tr>
<td>051-</td>
<td>097</td>
<td>144</td>
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<td>054</td>
<td>098</td>
<td>147</td>
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<tr>
<td>057</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>(189)</td>
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</table>
N. Tagbanwa- Agutaynon

\[
\frac{340 + 16}{500} = 0.680\quad 0.712
\]

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
473 & 500 & 3.40 \\
(474) & & 3.56 \\
475 & 300 & 0.652 \\
476 & 40 & 326 \\
477 & & \\
479 & .689 & 9.86 \\
481 & .434 & .434 \\
482 + & .386,000 & .428,000 \\
483 + & 3472 & 3906 \\
(484) & 3880 & 3740 \\
485 & 3472 & 3472 \\
488 & 4080 & 2680 \\
489 & 3906 & 2604 \\
490 & 174 & \\
494 & & \\
497 & & .783 \\
498 & 340,000 & \\
499 & 3038 & \\
500 & 3620 & 3472 \\
& 1480 & 1302 \\
\end{array}
\]
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>N. Tagbanua - Agutaynon</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>003 045 082 119 157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>004 047 083 121 158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>005 049 084 122 159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>006 050 085 123 161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>009 051+ 086 124 162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010 052 087 125 163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>011 053 089 126 164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>015+ 054 090 127 166</td>
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<tr>
<td>016++ 056 091 128 167</td>
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<td>017 057 093 130 168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(018) 058+ 095 131 172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>020 059 096 133 169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>023 060 097 134 173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>024 (061) 098 135 177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>026 062 100 136 178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>027 063 101 137 179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>028 064 102 138 180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>030 065 104 139 (181)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>031 067 105 141 182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>034 068 106 143 183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>035 070 107 144 185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>036 072 108 145 186</td>
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<tr>
<td>037 073 109 148 187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>038 075 110 149 188</td>
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<td>039 077 111 151 190</td>
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<td>041 078 112 152 191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>042 079 113 153 194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>043 080 115 155 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>044 081 116 156 196</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SWADESH
LIST
| 1. + 004 | 51. + 144 | 101. + 277 | 151. + 428 |
| 2. + 006 | 52. - 147 | 102. + 281 | 152. + 431 |
| 3. + 009 | 55. + 149 | 103. + 281 | 153. - 432 |
| 4. + 011 | 54. + 153 | 104. + 282 | 154. + 434 |
| 5. - 012 | 55. + 155 | 105. + 286 | 155. + 438 |
| 6. + 017 | 56. + 159 | 106. + 298 | 156. + 439 |
| 7. + 020 | 57. + 164 | 107. + 315 | 157. + 442 |
| 8. - 022 | 58. - 169 | 108. - 317 | 158. - 443 |
| 9. + 023 | 59. + 178 | 109. + 321 | 159. + 447 |
| 10. - 025 | 60. + 179 | 110. - 326 | 160. + 448 |
| 11. + 027 | 61. + 181 | 111. + 338 | 161. + 458 |
| 12. + 030 | 62. + 182 | 112. + 340 | 162. + 462 |
| 13. + 031 | 63. - 184 | 113. + 341 | 163. + 473 |
| 14. + 035 | 64. + 185 | 114. - 344 | 164. - 464 |
| 15. + 041 | 65. - 193 | 115. + 347 | 165. + 465 |
| 16. + 044 | 66. + 197 | 116. + 350 | 166. + 466 |
| 17. + 045 | 67. + 201 | 117. + 351 | 167. + 467 |
| 18. + 050 | 68. - 207 | 118. + 353 | 168. + 468 |
| 19. + 064 | 69. + 208 | 119. - 357 | 169. + 471 |
| 20. + 065 | 70. + 213 | 120. - 359 | 170. + 472 |
| 21. + 067 | 71. + 214 | 121. + 360 | 171. + 472 |
| 22. + 070 | 72. - 216 | 122. + 361 | 172. + 473 |
| 23. + 073 | 73. - 217 | 123. + 364 | 173. + 476 |
| 24. + 075 | 74. + 221 | 124. - 365 | 174. + 475 |
| 25. + 083 | 75. + 223 | 125. + 367 | 175. - 480 |

| 26. + 084 | 76. + 226 | 126. ? 371 | 176 + 484 |
| 27. + 085 | 77. + 229 | 127. + 377 | 177 - 486 |
| 28. + 086 | 78. + 234 | 128. + 379 | 178 + 398 |
| 29. + 089 | 79. + 235 | 129. + 379 | 179 + 489 |
| 30. + 090 | 80. + 237 | 130. + 380 | 180. + 490 |
| 31. + 093 | 81. + 238 | 131. - 381 | 181. + 494 |
| 32. + 097 | 82. + 276 | 132. - 382 | 182. - 496 |
| 33. + 100 | 83. + 242 | 133. - 383 | 183. + 499 |
| 34. - 103 | 84. - 244 | 134. - 385 | 184. + 500 |
| 35. + 104 | 85. + 248 | 135. - 396 | 185. - 040 |
| 36. + 105 | 86. + 251 | 136. - 397 | 186. - 195 |
| 37. + 108 | 87. + 255 | 137. - 399 | 187. - 196 |
| 38. + 110 | 88. + 260 | 138. + 400 | 188. + 186 |
| 39. + 111 | 89. + 262 | 139. - 401 | 189. + 366 |
| 40. + 119 | 90. + 263 | 140. + 402 | 190. - 055 |
| 41. - 120 | 91. + 265 | 141. - 405 | 191. + 051 |
| 42. + 121 | 92. + 268 | 142. + 407 | 192. + 095 |
| 43. + 123 | 93. + 269 | 143. + 412 | 193. + 123 |
| 44. + 124 | 94. + 270 | 144. - 415 | 194. + 080 |
| 45. + 126 | 95. + 271 | 145. + 417 | 195. + 034 |
| 46. + 127 | 96. + 293 | 146. + 421 | 196. + 034 |
| 47. + 130 | 97 (+271) | 147. + 424 | 197. + 037 |
| 48. + 135 | 98. + 272 | 148. + 425 | 198. - 021 |
| 49. + 136 | 99. + 273 | 149. + 427 | 199. + 373 |
| 50. + 141 | 100. + 274 | 150. + 427 | 200. - 001 |

\[
\frac{434}{204000} = \frac{1736}{3040} = \frac{338}{338} = \frac{20}{20} = 1.63 = 81.5\%
\]

\[
\frac{434}{1736} = \frac{3040}{338} = \frac{338}{338} = \frac{20}{20} = 1.63 = 81.5\%
\]
OTHER MATERIALS
ROLE COMBINATIONS AND VERB STEM CLASSES IN KALAMIAN TAGALOG

Edward Bach
Summer Institute of Linguistics
In Philippine languages the diversity of behavior among verb stems calls for classification. Attempts have been made to classify them by affixation potential (Wolff, 1970), affix meaning (Ballard, 1972), clause structure (Reid, 1966), and participant roles encoded by the non-predicate tagmeme (Barnard and Forster, 1966; Hettick, 1971).

It seems that none of these criteria alone yields a satisfactory generative classification. Yet a combining of all of them in a systematic way is a massive research project. What follows is a description of a first step in this direction for the
Kalamian Tagbanwa language.

First the method of classifying according to affixation potential is discussed briefly. Then the method of arriving at classes based on a correlation of role combinations (arguments) and affix is explained, and the classes discovered are presented. Finally, some of the methods and problems of the second classification are discussed.

1. Stem Classes Based on Affixation Potential.

Sixty action verbs were classified according to their co-occurrence possibilities with the following six affixes: *an-, al-, *an-, *an-, *en, *en.* The first three signal subject focus, *en signals object focus, *en referent focus, and *en accessory focus. This operation yielded eleven classes, as listed below.

CLASS A stems take: *an-, al-, an-, *an, *en, and *en.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>leka'ut</td>
<td>'run'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulik</td>
<td>'return, fix'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deep</td>
<td>'catch, apprehend'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naga'ap</td>
<td>'catch with the hands'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitbit</td>
<td>'carry by the fingers'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ali'</td>
<td>'dig up'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
livev
usak
kanit
kere
ilasun
takwal
dian?
nebet
lerag
gayak
sarah
pelad
pukie
benik
kalew

clear
remove bark of
remove skin of
bite
weed
shake up
bathes
cut, slice
butcher
split up wood
singe
cut down
cut in two
break
snatch away

CLASS A2 stems take: ag-, ali-, -up-, -an, i-
tukuk
'duck, bow head down'
taluk
'hide'
lauk
'plant'
lamasu?
'scrub with water'
bunak
'wash clothes'
usag
'wash (dishes, hands)'
danug
'wash face'
bubuku
'dump out, pour out'

CLASS B1 stems take: ag-, all-, -on, -an, i-

waeak
'spread out'

pencen
'eat'

sanut
'dig up camote by rolling up leaves'

pesek
'smash'

CLASS B2 stems take: ag-, all-, -on, i-

pelek
'throw away'

pakul
'give'

wulik
'shake off'

tartac
'distribute'

CLASS C1 stems take: ag-, -um-, -on, -an, i-

leyus
'fly'

enceay
'go'

CLASS C2 stems take: ag-, -um-, -on, i-

karung
'sit'

kereng
's tand'

lues:
'lie down'

bavuktut
'curl up'

lapas
'run off'
tulud  
"push"

CLASS D1 stems take: all-, -um-, -an, -en, i-

tusul  
"ascend"

danek  
"descend"

pisik  
"pick up"

dewat  
"teach for, hand to"

penuk  
"spear"

karus  
"scratch"

elang  
"buy"

savai  
"redeem"

CLASS D2 stems take: all-, -um-, -an, i-

bula?  
"spit out"

CLASS F1 stems take: an-, -an, -en, i-

naecon  
"to feed a person"

CLASS F1 stems take: all-, -an, -en, i-

evec  
"harvest rice"

inea  
"drink"

dulung  
"fetch"

CLASS F2 stems take: an-, -an, i-

ated  
"take, deliver"

innay, bung  
"feed animals"
2. Stem Classes Based on Participant Roles

The verbs were also classified according to participant roles. For this classification only the affixes -en, -en, and i- were utilized (for reasons discussed later on \( \frac{35}{36} \}). For the most part, only those roles which could be mapped onto a surface topic tagmeme were utilized. Following are the roles used in this study, along with their abbreviations and definitions:

\[ A = \text{Agent, the animate participant who performs the action denoted by the verb.} \]

\[ P = \text{Patient, the participant, whether animate or inanimate, which is affected or changed by the action.} \]

\[ G-P = \text{Goal-Patient, same as Patient, except that it is simultaneously the participant towards which the Agent moves.} \]

\[ L = \text{Location, the place within which the action takes place.} \]

\[ G = \text{Goal, the participant or place which is the target or destination towards which the action is directed.} \]

\[ S = \text{Source, the participant or place away from which the action moves. Often it is the original location of the Patient.} \]
G-S = Goal-Source, same as Source, except that it is simultaneously the participant toward which the Agent moves in carrying out the action.

B = Beneficiary, the participant for whose benefit the action is performed.

I = Instrument, the inanimate entity utilized in some way by the Agent to accomplish the action.

Q = Quantity, the inanimate entity that is gathered into a measurable state. Lexically, it is normally the same entity as the Patient, but it is encoded in a different surface tagmeme.

G = Concomitant, the entity (animate or inanimate) which the Agent involves or implicates in his performing the action; it accompanies the Agent during the action but in a passive or inert manner.

A-S = Agent-Source, the participant who not only performs the action, but who is also the original location of the Patient.

X-POSER = Possessor, a role which is most often encoded on the phrase level, and which specifies that the role X has an obligatory possessor.

Other conventions utilized are:

V = An action encoded by a verb stem plus affix(es).
- indicates that the preceding role X is encoded in a topicalized tagmeme.

- indicates a mutually exclusive relationship between affix-role correlations. Certain verbs in a class take one such correlation, while other verbs take the other correlation, but no verbs take both. If there is no notation with the verb, it is to be understood that it takes the first of the two correlations.

Two other roles were investigated: Stimulus-Reason and Time. As far as can be determined, they can occur with any verb. For this reason they were not used in setting up role combinations nor in the classification. Both are topicalized with i- and encoded in the Accessory tagmeme.

Stimulus-Reason is the entity to which the Agent responds by performing the action of the verb. Another way of looking at this role is to say that it expresses the motivation or reason for the action. It appears to be similar to Beneficiary. However, the latter is usually animate, while Stimulus-Reason has to do with emotions or perceptions.
Illustrations: 5

2.1 yang linawa na. yay idinawat na tung yaeen ta amen.
S-R breath his that requested he from me rice
"His hunger, that is what made him request food from me."

2.2 ilisbug u yang siit yang kulu u.
laid-down I S-R pain of head my
"My headache is what made me lie down."

Stimulus-Reason may also occur unfocused in a subject
focus clause. However, phonologically there is a slight
pause (symbolized by a comma) preceding the tagmeme, which
is always encoded by a yang phrase.

2.3 nagtukaw ra tung yaeen ang simulik, yang kamugnawen na.
proceeded now to us-ex. returned S-R honesickness his
"He returned home ahead of us due to his honesickness."

Time is the period during which or the moment at
which the action of the verb is carried out. The affix
combinations i-pag- and i-pal- are typically used to signal
that the role of Time is in focus.

Illustrations:

[Presumably some text follows]
2.4 asipamanak na ta ian yang alas saiu ang timaran.

spear he fish $T_6$ six morning

'He spears fish at six o'clock in the morning.'

2.5 asipamanaw ta iain ang tau yang panahi $U_8$.

walk bad person $T_6$ pain-signal my

'When I get a pain signal is the time when a
bad person is coming.'

(A certain pain in the body is said to predict a
future event.)

Time may also be encoded in an unfocused tagmeme in
a clause other than an accessory focus clause. It can
either be encoded by a ta phrase (indefinite) or a
tung phrase (definite).

2.6 purki agatakaw ta lehi$U_8$ yung ukban.

because got-stolen $T$ night oranges

'Because the oranges got stolen at night.'

2.7 yay pag paiwaniwan tung lehi$U_8$ kaldaw.

that cares-for $T$ night-and-day

'She is the one who cares for (me) night and day.'
The encoding of each role as one or more surface structure tagmemes is shown in Table 1. Roles are shown on the left, topicalized tagmemes on the right, and the relevant verbal affix on the line joining each role and tagmemes.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roles</th>
<th>Tagmemes</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AGENT</td>
<td>ag- all- in-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGENT-SOURCE</td>
<td>ag- all- in-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONCOMITANT</td>
<td>in- i-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSTRUMENT</td>
<td>i-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BENEFICIARY</td>
<td>i-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATIENT</td>
<td>-an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOAL</td>
<td>-an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION</td>
<td>-an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>-an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUANTITY</td>
<td>-on</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE 1**

**PARTICIPANT ROLES AND THEIR CLAUSE LEVEL TAGMEMES ENCODINGS**
A total of 32 role combinations were posited for these verbs. Of these 27 were utilized in the classification, the other 5 being too infrequent to be useful. When correlated with the three affixes chosen above, 32 correlations of affix and role combination were found to be useful. Each of these were given equal weighting in the classification. The usefulness of a correlation was based upon frequency of occurrence. However, there were also certain correlations having low frequency of occurrence which proved useful in uniting certain verbs into a class when otherwise they might have been unclassified.

The 32 correlations of affix with role combination are displayed in Table 2. The order of the roles in any given combination is arbitrary and does not represent the linear ordering of their encoding tags. The symbolization is to be read as follows: /AGF_\,-\text{on}\ represents a clause whose predicate is affixed by \text{-on} and which may express the roles of Agent, Patient, and Source, the latter being topicalized.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role Combinations with Cooccurring Affix</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$-2\beta$</td>
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<tr>
<td>$AP_t$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$AP_t$ $POS\beta$</td>
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<tr>
<td>$AG_t$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$AP_t$ $L$</td>
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<td>$AP_t$ $S$</td>
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<td>$AP_t$ $G$</td>
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<td>$AP_t$ $I$</td>
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<td>$A-3SP_t$</td>
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<td>$-an$</td>
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<tr>
<td>$AL_t$ $POS\beta$</td>
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<td>$AG_t$</td>
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<tr>
<td>$AP_t$ $I$</td>
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3. Stem Classes in Detail

Each stem class is defined by which of these 38 correlations the members of the class share. Because most verb stems exhibit several role combinations, those which are placed in the same class may and often do differ from one another because of certain role combinations not shared. As a consequence of multiple role combinations, 17 out of the 60 verb stems belong simultaneously to two or more classes each. This fact is noted by cross-reference at the end of the entries below. Also there is noted immediately following each stem its membership in a class based on affix potential.

For instance,

Class 1:

taluk (A2) 'hide' (cf. class 15) is to be read:
"in the role combination classification taluk not only belongs to class 1 but also to class 15; in the affixation potential classification taluk 'hide' belongs to class A2."

3.1 χαθαθαθαθ Class 1 Stem Classes

Class 1.1: /A-SF,G/-/an,//an,//an,//an,//an,//an,//an,//an,\n/A-SF,G/-/an,\n/A-SF,G/-/an,\n/A-SF,G/-/an,\n/A-SF,G/-/an,\n
15.
tatac (B2) 'distribute'

taluk (A2) 'hide' (Cf. Class 15)
bukbuk (A2) 'dump out'

Class 1.2: All the above except /a-spb/ /-an-

luk (A2) 'plant'
tulud (C2) 'push'

Class 1.3: All except /a-spb/ /-an and /a-sg-pb/ /a-/l-

celek (B2) 'throw away' (Cf. Class 15)
ulik (B2) 'return something' (Cf. Classes 6, 11)
pakdul (B2) 'give'
ated (B2) 'deliver'
buuk (B2) 'feed an animal' (Cf. Class 16)
hula? (B2) 'spit out'
ulisik (B2) 'shake off'
pasean (B1) 'feed a person' /a-spg/ /-an (Cf. Class 16)

Class 1.4: /a-spg/ /a- only.

dawat (D1) 'extend to' (Cf. Class 2)
weaak (A2 B4) 'spread out' (Cf. Class 3)

Illustrations, Class 1:

3.1.1 /a-spg/ /-an

akdan mu ti pauku te anen na-

V:delivery A-S:you G:Paulo P:rice his

'Deliver to Paulo his rice.'
3.1.2 /A-SG₃/C₁-

insited μu tung ni pêflu yang anen no.
V: deliver A-S: you G: to Paulo P₈: rice his
"Deliver his rice to Paulo."

3.1.3 /A-SPG₄/-on

papaenon μu kany ti asey μu ta beteŋ.
V: feed A-S: you please G₈: uncle your P₈: young-coconut
"Please feed your uncle some young coconut."

3.1.4 /A-SPB₄/-on

tinalukan au anya yang bôre n.
V: hid B₈: for me A-S: he P: bolo my
"He hid my bolo for me." (Cf. § 3.15.2)

3.1.5 /A-SG-PB₇/-i-

itinaqec anu ra ni wan ta gâbur n.
V: distributed B₈: for me now A-S: John G-P: seedling-my
"John went over to the seedlings and distributed them to me."

3.2 Class 2 Stem Classes

Class 2.1 /AP₄/-en₅/APS₄/-en₅/AQ₄/-en₅/AP₅/-en₅

/AG-PB₄/-i₉/AG-PB₇/-i₉

nisik (D1) "pick up"
ali? (A1) "dig up"
banot (B1) "harvest canoe"
unak  (A1)  'remove bark'  (Cf. Class 9)
soyak  (A1)  'split up(wood)'  (Cf. Class 3)
malad  (A1)  'cut down'  (Cf. Class 3)
pulic  (A1)  'cut in two'  #
panak  (D1)  'to spear'

Class 2.1: All except /Ap/-an
kanit  (A1)  'remove skin, hide'  (Cf. Class 9)

Class 2.2: /Ap-POS/-an or /Ap/-an instead of /Ap/-an;
/As/-an instead of /Ap/-an; all the
rest are the same.
sarab  (A1)  'singe'
kawaw  (A1)  'snatch away'

Class 2.4: shares only /Ap/-an, /Ap/-an, /As-PB/-i-
dawat  (D1)  'request'  (Cf. Class 1)

Class 2.5: shares only /Ap/-an, /Ap/-an
dulung  (F1)  'fetch'  (Cf. Class 3)

Illustrations Class 2:
3.2.1  /Ap/-an
pinasali  ni nulay  yang kapari  tung kaluakan ta.
V: dug-up  A: Nulay  f: kapari-root  S: from garden our

'Sulay dug up the kapari from our garden.'
3.2.2 /APS/-an
pinangalan ni nulay yang kaluakan ta ta kapari.
V:dug-up A:Nulay S_g:garban our P:kapari-root
"Nulay dug up some kapari from our garden."

3.2.3 /AQ/-an
inalihan ni nulay yang kaparing atie.
V:dug-up A:Nulay Q_g:kapari-root that
"Nulay dug up that much kapari."

3.2.4 /ABS/-an
inalihan aw ni nulay ta kapari.
V:dug-up B_g:for-me A:Nulay P:kapari-root
"Nulay dug up some kapari for me."

3.2.5 /AG-FB/-i
inalihan aw ni nulay ta kapari.
V:dug-up B_g:for-me A:Nulay P:kapari-root
"Nulay went out and dug up some kapari for me."

3.2.6 /API/-i
ipinangali ni nulay ta kapari yang sukan u.
V:dug-up A:Nulay P:kapari-root I_g:digging-tool my
"Nulay dug up some kapari with my digging tool."
3.2.7 /AP_g/-en
sinaraḥ na ṣawŋ bulbul na
V:sanged A:he P_g:feathers -POS: its
"He sanged its feathers."

3.2.8 /AP_g/-en
sinaraḥ na ṣawŋ bułav-
V:sanged A:he P_g:unhusked-rice
"He sanged the rice."

3.2.9 /AP_g/-en
sinaraḥbaŋ ṣawŋ bełow ṭa luŋav-
V:sanged A:he S_p:pig I:torch
"He sanged off the pig with a torch."

3.3 Class 3 stem Classes

Class 3.1: /AP_g/-on, /AP_gg/-en, /AP_g/-en, /AP_g/-en,
/AP_g/-R_g/-en, /AP_g/-I-

aveŋ (F1) "harvest rice"
çeře (A1) "cut up (vegetables)"
lečaŋ (A1) "cut (meat)"
beled (A1) "cut down"
reseč (B1) "smash"
3.3 Class 3 Stem Classes

Class 3.1: /AP_{t}-an, /APL_{t}-an, /AQ_{t}-an, /APB_{t}-an,
       /AG-PB_{t}-i-, /API_{t}-i-

aver   (F1)    'harvest rice'
seret  (A1)    'cut up (vegetables)'
lacak  (A1)    'cut (meat)'
palad  (A1)    'cut down' (Cf. Class 2)
besak  (B1)    'smash'

Class 3.2: lacks /AQ_{t}-an

wasak  (B1)    'spread out' (Cf. Class 1)

Class 3.3: lacks /APL_{t}-an
nevak  (A1)  'split up wood'  (cf. Class 2)
barik  (A1)  'snap'

Class 3.4: lacks /APB\L/-an and /AP\a/-an

bitbit  (A1)  'carry by fingers'

Class 3.5: shares only /APB\V/-an

dulung  (P1)  'fetch'  (cf. Class 2)

Illustrations, Class 3:

3.3.1  /APB\L/-an

inayag  na  yang wagwag  tung taraneman ang atii.
V:harvested  A:he  P: wagwag(rice)  L:in paddy  that
"He harvested the wagwag variety of rice in that paddy over there."

3.3.2  /APB\V/-an

pinayagyan  na  ta wagwag  yang taraneman ang atii.
V:harvested  A:he  P: wagwag(rice) L:in paddy  that
"He harvested the wagwag variety of rice in that paddy over there."
3.3.3 /AQ̓̃/-an

inaay̓ən na yəŋg duq̓uq̓ən qã̦uq̓ən paray.
V: harvested A:he Q̓ə: two sack rice
"He harvested the amount of two sacks of rice."

3.3.4 /AP̓B̓/-an

inaay̓ən na ti nanay na ta ebas.
V: harvested A:he B̓ə: mother his P: immature-rice
"He harvested some immature rice for his mother."

3.3.5 /AG̓-B̓/-i-

ina̓w eSw anya ta ebas.
V: harvested B̓ə: for-me A:he P: immature-rice
"He went out and harvested some immature rice for me."

3.3.6 /AP̓T̓/-i-

iipinang̓ax̣əq na ta paray yəŋg kweyəl u.
V: harvested A:he P: rice I: harvesting instrument my
"He harvested some rice with my harvesting instrument."

3.4 Class 4 Stems

Class 4: /AIG̓/-an, /ALG̓/-i-

kərə̃q: (C2) "sit down"
kərə̃q̓: (C2) "stood up"
Lušug (02) 'lie down'  
bevuktut (02) 'curl up'  
šakwal (A1) 'climb up' (cf. Class 5)  
digut (A1) 'bathe' (cf. Class 10)

Illustrations, Class 4:

3.4.1 /ALb/-on  
tinakwalen  na  yung balacon.  
V:climbed-up  A:he  Lb:vine  
*He climbed up on the vine.*

3.4.2 /ALC/-i-  
itinakwal  aw  ni paulu  tung auy?.  
V:climbed-up  C:with-the  A:Paulo  L: tree  
*Paulo climbed up into the tree with me(on his back, drunk).*

3.5 Class 5 Stem Classes

Class 5.1: /APC/-on, /AGc/-on, /ALb/-an, /APBb/-on,  
/ABc/-on, /AGC/-i-, /AG-PBb/-i-

buncal (04) 'ascend'  
danek (04) 'descend'

Class 5.2: shares all of the above except /AGc/-on  
and /APBb/-on.
takwal (A1) 'climb up' (cf. class 4)

Class 5.3: shares only /AB_{t}G/ -en, /AB_{t}G/ -en, and /AG_{t}l- en

laku? (A1) 'run' (cf. class 6)

Illustrations, class 5:

3.5.1 /AP_{t}G/-en
tungulan mu kanay yang seleun tung ni tatay mu.
V: ascend A: you please P_{t}: pitch G: father your
'Please ascend (the mountain) to get) the pitch at your father's.'

3.5.2 /AP_{t}/-en
tungulan mu yang bukid yang dibulalu?
V: ascend A: you G_{t}: mountain of Dibululu
'Climb up Dibululu Mountain.' (punctiliar action, i.e., agent climbs just for the sake of climbing and then comes down again.)

3.5.3 /AM_{t}/-en
tinungulan ni tinuy yang bukid yang dibulalu?
'Tinuy climbed Dibululu Mountain.' (durative action, i.e., agent stayed on the mountain a while.)
3.5.4 /APB_c/-an

tinungulan aw ni tinuy te selang.
V:ascended B_c:for-me A:Tinuy P:pitch
'Tinuy went up (the mountain to get) the pitch for me.'

3.5.5 /AB_c/G/-an

tungulan mu ti tatay mang roo va ta kalabasa?
V:ascend A:you B_c:father your small G:squash
'Take up some squash for your little Father (uncle).'

3.5.6 /ABC_c/\-a-

itinungul na yung kalabasa tung ni tatay mang roo va?
V:ascended A:he C_c:squash B:father his small
'He took up some squash for his Little Father (uncle).'

3.5.7 /AG-PR_c/\-a-

itinungul aw ni tinuy ta kasuy
V:ascended B_c:for-me A:Tinuy P:cashew-nuts
'Tinuy went up (to get) some cashew nuts for me.'

3.6 Class 6 Stem Classes

Class 6.1 /AG_c/-an /AG_c/-an, /AB_c/-an, AGG_c/\-a- /ABC_c/\-a-

lakas? (A1) 'run' (cf. Class 5)
layas (C1) 'run away' /AG_c/-an
Class 6.2: /AG\ ye/-en only

u'ilik (32) 'return to'

(Cf. Class 131)

Illustrations, Class 6:

3.6.1 /AG\ ye/-en
linaksan na yang kasswa ma.
V:ran A: she G\ b: spouse her
'She ran towards her husband.'

3.6.2 /AG\ ye/-en
pianlayasan ni tarpulanu yang mindany.
V:ran-away A: Tarpulanu G\ c: Mindanao
'Tarpulanu ran away to Mindanao.'

3.6.3 /AG\ ye/-en
linaysan ni tarpulanu yang sog putul na.
V:ran-away A: Tarpulanu G\ c: plural siblings his
'Tarpulanu ran away from his siblings.'

3.6.4 /AG\ ye/-en
pianlayasan na yang kasswa na.
V:ran-away A: she G\ c: spouse her
'She ran from her husband.'
3.6.5 /AGG̣/i-

*ilinakau na wangi kasua na tung baley.

V:ran A:he C: spouse his G: house

"He ran with his wife over to the house (to get her out of danger)."

3.6.6 /AGG̣/i-

*ilinawar wangi kasua wani ana na tung bavy.

V:flow A:eagle C: child its S: from nest

"The eagle flew with its child from the nest."

3.7 Class 7 stems

Class 7t: /AP̣/-/an /AP̣/-/on, /AG̣/-/i-/ /APỊ/-/i-

leponasu? (A2) "scrub with water" /AP̣/-/on

bunak (A2) "wash clothes"

usas (A2) "wash dishes"

Illustrations, Class 7:

3.7.1 /AP̣/i/-/an

*inasean ni Angi wangi ana pingdena tung palangana?

V:washed A: Angi C: plural dishes L: in basin

"Angi washed the dishes in the basin."
3.7.2 /AG-PE_s/ι-

inquan ay ANYB yang piningan ang atia.

V: washed B: for me A: she G-F dish that

'She went and washed that dish for me.'

3.7.3 /AF_s/ι-

ipinangwas ni angi yang using malebab tung usa piningan-

V: washed A: Angi I: water lukewarm P: plural dish

'Angi washed the dishes with lukewarm water.'

3.7.4 /AF_s/-an

pinapangayuan na yang hale-

V: scrubbed with water A: he P: house

'He scrubbed the whole house with water.'

3.8 Class 8 Stems

Class 8: /AP_s/-en, /APS_s/-en, /AG-PE_s/ι-

nagan (B1) 'eat'

Inea (F1) 'drink'

Illustrations, Class 8:
3.3.1 /AP t/ -on
ininan na yang teba tung balay ang util.
V: drank A: he P t: tuba L: in house that
"He drank the tuba in that house over there."

3.3.2 /AP t/ -on
pinanginaan na yang ungut ung dakulu ta teba?
V: drank A: he B t: coconut-shell big P: tuba
"He drank tuba from the large coconut shell."

3.3.3

iniman na yang tian na ta teba?
V: drank A: he B t: stomach his P t: tuba
"He drank some tuba for his stomach's sake."

3.9 Class 9 Stems

Class 9: /AP t-POS/ -on, /ASB t- -on, /AG- -on, /AFE- -on, /ASL t- -on

unpak (A1) "remove bark" (cf. Class 2)
kanit (A1) "remove skin or hide" (cf. Class 2)

Illustrations for Class 9:

3.9.1 /AP t-POS/ -on

unpak na yang ulit yang avi?
V: removed A: he P t: bark-POS: tree
"He removed the bark of the tree."
3.9.2 /ASB;/-en

inupakan  ew  anya  yang are ayung atia.
V: removed  B:/for-me  A:he  C: plural trees those

"He removed (the bark) from those trees for me."

3.9.3 /AG-SB;/-en

inupak  ew  anya  yang are ayung atia.
V: removed  B:/for-me  A:he  C: plural trees those

"He went and removed the bark from those trees for me."

3.9.4 /ASI;/-en

ipinagpak  na  yang geer u  tung are ayung atia.
V: removed  A:he  L:/bolo  my  C: plural trees those

"He removed the bark from those trees with my bolo."

3.10 Class 10 Stems

Class 10: /AP;/-en ~ /AP;/-on, /AP;/-on, /AP;//i/-en, /AP;//-en

Alani? (A1) "bathe" /AP;/-en, (Cf. Class 4)

damas (A2) "wash face"

Illustrations for Class 10:
3.10.1  /APc/-an

dinamesan  av  ni mark.
V: wash-face  P.c  A:Mark
"Mark washed my face."

3.10.2  /APc/-an

pinandalasan  na  yang ungat ang dakulu?
V: washed-face  A:he  L.c:coconut-shell large
"He washed his face in the large coconut shell."

3.10.3  /APc/-an

dinacu  na  yang ana na  tung bayang-
V: bathed  A:he  P:child her  L:in river
"She bathed her child in the river."

3.10.4  /APc/-an

pinandalasan  na  yang bayang nga atin  tung ana na-
V: bathed  A:he  L.c:river  that  P:child her
"She bathed her child in that river over there."

3.10.5  /APc/-i-

pinandacu  na  yang waing maleb  tung ana na-
V: bathed  A:he  L.c: water lukewarm  P:child her
"She used the lukewarm water to bathe her child."
3.11 Class II Stem Classes

Class II.1: /AP_u/-en ~ /AP_u,-en / /AP_u/-en ~ /AP_u,-en / /AP_u,-en

Deep (A1) 'catch, apprehend' /AP_u,-en / /AP_u,-en
Spect (A1) 'catch with hands'

Class II.2: /AP_u/-en only

Hillock (U2) 'repair' (Cf. Classes 1, 6)

Illustrations for Class II:

3.11.1 /AP_u/-en
sinaen na yang bula?
V: caught A:he P_t:ball
'He caught the ball.'

3.11.2 /AP_u,-en
pinandep na yang boke ang atie tung bukatud ang ati.
V: caught A:he P_t:plural monkey those L:hillock track that
'He caught those monkeys on that hillock over there.'

3.11.3 /AP_u,-an
sinaen na yang bula?
V: caught A:he P_t:ball
'He caught the ball.'
3.11.4 /APL₁/-an
pinagdaasan na ta bakes yang bukatud ang atii.
V: caught A: he P: monkey Lₜ: hillock that
'He caught the monkey on that hillock.'

3.11.5 /API₁/i-
isinuon na yang kalima nang wala tungs bula?
V: caught A: he Iₜ: hand his left P: ball
'He caught the ball with his left hand.'

3.11.6 /AG-PB₁/i-
ipinandeep na yang mga putul na ta bakes.
V: caught A: he Eₜ: plural sibling his G-P: monkey
'He went out and caught monkeys for his siblings.'
3.12 Class 12 Stems

Class 12: /AP_\text{-}POS/\text{-}en, /AL_\text{-}POS/\text{-}en, /API_\text{-}i/-, /ALI_\text{-}i/-, /AP_\text{-}L/-en

\begin{itemize}
  \item \text{karus} (D1) 'scratch'
  \item \text{ka\text{-}set} (A1) 'bite'
\end{itemize}

Illustrations for Class 12:

3.12.1 /AP_\text{-}L/-en

\begin{itemize}
  \item \text{kin\text{-}set} \text{ ni dulu yang mula u} \text{ tung kakay na.}
  \item \text{V:bit} \text{ A:Dulu} \text{ P_t:child my} \text{ L:foot his}
\end{itemize}

'Dulu (a dog) bit my child on his foot.'

3.12.2 /AP_\text{-}POS/\text{-}en

\begin{itemize}
  \item \text{kin\text{-}set} \text{ ni dulu yang kakay yang mula u.}
  \item \text{V:bit} \text{ A:Dulu} \text{ P_t:foot-POS:child my}
\end{itemize}

'Dulu bit the foot of my child.'

3.12.3 /AL_\text{-}POS/\text{-}en

\begin{itemize}
  \item \text{kin\text{-}setan} \text{ ni dulu yang kakay yang mula u.}
  \item \text{V:bit} \text{ A:Dulu} \text{ L_t:foot-POS:child my}
\end{itemize}

'Dulu bit my child's foot.'

\text{He scratched me on both his leg and shoulder.}
3.12.4 /API:/i-

ipinanggap

ipinanget na yung barkang na tuntubu.

V: bit A: he I: where his P: sugarcane

He used his molars to bite the sugarcane.

3.12.5 /ALI:/i-

ipinanggarus na yung ukub nang abwat tunt kabalapu.

V: scratched A: he I: fingernail his long L: arm my

He scratched my arm with his long fingernail.
Class 13: /AP_{t}{-an}, /AS_{t}{-an}, /ASB_{t}{-an} ~ /AG-3B_{t}{/-i-}
    /ASI_{t}{/-i-}

liwaw (A1) "clear off" /AG-3B_{t}{/-i-}

Illustrations for Class 13:

3.13.1 /AP_{t}{-an}

liwaw na yang lingot tung dalan.
V: cleared A: he "B: weeds S: from path"
"He cleared the weeds from the path."

3.13.2 /AS_{t}{-an}

liwawen na yung dalan.
V: cleared A: he "B: path"
"He cleared the path."

3.13.3 /ASB_{t}{-an}

inalamunan asi ka nira yung balay yaman.
V: weeded B: for-us too A: they "S: house our"
"They also weeded around our house for us."

3.13.4 /AG-3B_{t}{/-i-}

liwaway aw ni tampulanu yung dalan.
V: cleared B: for-me A: Tampulanu S: path
"Tampulanu went off and cleared the path for me."
3.13.5 /ASL /i-

ipinagliway na yang ceer u tung dalm.
V: cleared A: he I: bolo my S: path
'He cleared the path with my bolo.'

3.14 Class 14 Stems

CLASS 14: /APc S/-an, /APc I/-en ~ /APc I/-an,
           /APc I/-i-

elang (D1) 'buy, purchase' /APc I/-en
gawad (D1) 'redeem' /APc I/-en

Illustrations, Class 14:

3.14.1 /APc S/-an

elangen na yang bisa na tung tinean.
V: purchase A: he P: fish hooks his S: from store
'He will purchase his fish hooks from the store.'

3.14.2 /APc I/-en

pinanggawaron na yang sastri yang tarian na.
V: redeemed A: he S: tailor P: pants his
'He redeemed his pants from the tailor.'

3.14.3 /APc I/-en

elangen u ilem ta baini yang sobol ang atis.
V: will-buy A: I only I: twenty P: clothing that
'I'll just purchase that piece of clothing for twenty pesos.'
3.14.4 /APb, I/-en
gawaran na yang taruał na ta kuatri.
V: redeem A:he T: pants his I: four
'He'll redeem his pants for four pesos.'

3.14.5 /APb, S/-en
gawaran na yang taruał na tung asestri.
V: redeem A:he T: pants his S: from tailor
'He will redeem his pants from the tailor.'

3.14.6 /APb, i-
ispinangswed na yang kuatri pigus tung taruał na.
V: redeemed A: he I: four pesos T: pants his
'He redeemed his pants with the four pesos.'

3.15 Class 15 Stem{s}

CLASS 15: /A=SPSb/-en

taluk (A2) 'hide' (cf. Class 1)
pelak (B2) 'throw out' (cf. Class 1)

Illustrations, Class 15:

3.15.1 /A=SPSb/-en
pinlakan ti tampulanu ni kasava na ta bile.
V: throw-out S: Tampulanu A: spouse his P: fish hooks
'Tampulanu had his fish hooks thrown away by his wife.'

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3.15.2 /A-S-PS\_an/

tinalukan  aw  anya  yang  good  na

V:hid  S\_t:i  A:S:he  P:boło  his

"He hid his boło from me." (CP. § 3.14)

3.16 Class 16 S\+em\_s

CLASS 16: /A-S-GL\_an/

buug  (B2)  'feed an animal'  (Cf. Class 1)

papan  (B4)  'feed a person'  (Cf. Class 1)

Illustrations for Class 16:

3.16.1 /A-S-GL\_an/

pinangbuugan  na  yang  pagan  tung  nga  manu  u

V:fed  A:S:he  I\_t:trough  G:plural  chicken  my

'The trough was where he fed my chickens.'

3.16.2 /A-S-GL\_an/

pinangpapan  na  yang  linau  tung  ake  u

V:fed  A:S:he  I\_t:winnow-tray  G:elder-sibling  my

'The winnowing tray was the place where he fed my older sibling.'

There were two verbs that seemed difficult to classify. Their affix-role correlations are given below with illustrations.
1. /APG_t/ /paN/- /-an/  
   pinanukukan  na  yang avu  yang kulu na-  
   V: bowed-down A:he  S:tree  P:head his  
   "He laid his head down upon the tree(branch)."

2. /APG_t/ /i-paN/-  
   ipinanukuk  na  yang kulu na  tung avu?  
   V: bowed-down A:he  P:head his  S:tree  
   "He laid his head down upon the tree(branches)."

3. /APG_t/ /-an/  
   tinukukan  na  yang avu  yang kulu na-  
   V: duck A:he  S:tree  P:head his  
   "He ducked his head away from the tree(branches)."

4. /APG_t/ /i-/  
   itinukuk  na  yang kulu na  tung avu?  
   V: ducked A:he  P:head his  S:tree  
   "He ducked his head away from the tree(branches)."
1. /AG-P_b/-an

angayan mu unu yang adi?.
V:go A:you he-says G-P_b king
'The king says you are to go to him.' (Implies that the
Agent will do something when he gets there, i.e. obey the
king's command.)

2. /AG_b/-an

angayan mu ra yang adi?.
V:go A:you now G_b king
'You are to go to the king now.' IMPERING (Nothing is implied
about any other action.)

3. /APG_b/-an

angayan u ti rikaru yang geer u.
V:go A:G_b:Ricardo P: bolo my
'I'll go to Ricardo (and get) my bolo.' (Implies that the
bolo may or may not be ready.)

4. /ACC_b/-i-

iengay u saang tabaku tumpin angkay tung ni unckay.
V:go A:G_b:here tobacco G: friend
'I'll go to (my) friend with this tobacco here.'

During the research, the detailed investigation of hundreds of clauses brought to light many new facets of the meanings of various affixes.

4.1 - This affix signals that the Agent moves away from his original position in order to carry out the action of the verb. In a real-life situation the existing relationship between the Agent and the Patient is the determining factor, as can be seen in 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 below.

4.1.1 اجرстав  kanay  تا كلامندينج
      cut-up(you-for-me)  please  كلامنسي

'Please go and cut up some kalamansi for me.'

The situation reflected in this utterance is that the Patient (the kalamansi fruit) is at some distance away from the Agent (the hearer, understood). So, in order to carry out the action of the verb (cutting up), the Agent must leave his original position and go x to where the kalamansi are.

4.1.2 اجرстав  kanay  تا كلامندينج
      cut-up(you-for-me)  please  كلامنسي

'Please cut up some kalamansi for me.'
The situation reflected in this utterance is that the Patient is within easy reach of the Agent and it will not be necessary for him to move from his original position in order to carry out the action of the verb. Note also that the -av suffix in both instances signals obligative mode which is used when making a polite request. In 4.1.2, -av may be said to have replaced the -en suffix, which would be used in a statement describing the same situation.\(^6\)

4.2 In subject focus clauses the affix combination -av + -en signals the intense distribution of the action of the verb over multiple Patients and sometimes directed to multiple Goals.

4.2.1 yay nagtaatag yang sabud tung kaun.
that distributed seedlings rice-paddy

'\(\text{That is the person who distributed the seedlings in the rice paddy.}\)'

4.2.2 yay nagcamatag yang sabud tung kaun.
that distributed seedlings rice-paddy

'\(\text{That is the person who distributed the seedlings in all the rice paddies.}\)'
4.2.3 ngaenal nga ra ta sweel.
bought I now clothing
'I bought some clothing.'

4.2.4 nagpangalang da ta sweel.
bought now clothing
'He went around buying clothing.'

4.3 In subject focus clauses -ag- contrasts with
   -all- in the following ways:
   -ag- = thorough-going, intense, long-term, durative
         action; also in certain contexts, it implies
         that all possible Patients actually receive
         the action.
   -all- = diffuse, rather short-term punctiliar
         action; in certain contexts, it implies
         the selection of one or a few Patients
         from out of a group of many.

4.3.1 nagtalwal ti duduy ta niuy.
climbed-up laddie coconuts
'Laddie climbed up and got coconuts (implies several).'
4.3.2 manakeal ti duduy ta niuy
climbed-up laddie coconut
"Laddie climbed up and got a coconut (implies a few)."

4.3.3 ti tampulanu yay naglampasu yang pasungan.
Tampulanu that scrubbed feed-trough
"Tampulanu was the one who thoroughly scrubbed the feed-trough."

4.3.4 ti tampulanu yay naglampasu yang pasungan.
Tampulanu that scrubbed feed-trough
"Tampulanu was the one who scrubbed the feed trough a bit."

Also in non-subject focus clauses, there is some evidence that p-ak- contrasts with p-ak- in the same way.

4.3.5 pinaabarih na yang hakay yang karabaw.
broke he feet of carabao
"He broke all the feet of the carabao."
4.3.6 pinamarik na yang kakay yang karabaw.
broke he foot of carabao

'He broke the carabao's foot.'

4.3.7 pinagpelaran na yang bakayan.
was felled he the beach

'The beach was where he felled the trees (thorough job).' 

4.3.8 pinagpelaran na yang bakayan.
felled he beach

'The beach was where he felled trees (a few).' 

Clearly, more analysis needs to be done on the meanings of as- and all-. Verbs should be run through the following grids with careful attention to meaning differences:

Subject focus clauses: as- vs. all- vs. as- p-all-
Object focus clauses: p-as-an vs. p-all-an vs. -an
Referent focus clauses: p-as-an vs. p-all-an vs. -an
Associate focus clauses: i-p-as- vs. i-p-all- vs. i-

4.4 Also, with certain verbs, the presence or absence of all- signals the occurrence of certain participant
roles.

4.4.1 With certain verbs this affixation signals the occurrence of Goal.

4.4.1.1 nanukuk ti tampulanu yang kulu na tung ayu-
bowd Tampulanu head his G:tree
'Tampulanu bowed his head down upon the tree (branch).'

4.4.1.2 pinanukukan na yang ayu yang kulu na-
bowed he G:tree head his
'He bowed his head down upon the tree (branch).'

(Up 4.4.3.1)

4.4.2 With other verbs this same affixation signals the occurrence of Source.

4.4.2.1 nanlakesu yang baya tung ni kausua na-
ran woman 8:souse her
'The woman ran away from her husband.'

4.4.2.2 pinanlayagan yang kenug yang baya na-
flew eagle 8:nest its
'The eagle flew away from its nest.'

(Up 4.4.4.1)
4.4.2.3 pinanggeatan na yang tobaku... bit he Sitobaco my
'He bit some off from my plug of tobacco.'
(Op. 4.4.5.1)

4.4.3 With certain verbs the absence of all- signals the occurrence of Source.
4.4.5.1 tinakakan na yang ayu yang kulu na.
ducked he Si:tree head his
'He ducked his head away from the tree(branch).'
(Op. 4.4.1.2)

4.4.4 With certain verbs the absence of this affix signals the occurrence of Goal.
4.4.4.1 linayungan ay yang kutung
flew G:me rice-bird
'The rice bird flew over to me.' (Op. 4.4.2.2)

4.4.5 With other verbs the absence of this affix signals the occurrence of Location.
4.4.5.1 kinagetang na yang kakay yang mula u.
bit he L:foot of child my
'He bit the foot of my child.' (Op. 4.4.2.3)
4.5 The infix -um-, in addition to signaling subject focus also has the following meanings: unplanned, unintentional, unexpected, casual action. It can be a spur-of-the-moment action, mere happenstance, something short-lived, lackadaisical, or a mere token type of action.

4.5.1 ti tampulanu yay su-rinagap yang bula?
Tampulanu that caught ball
'Tampulanu was the one who caught the ball.'
(He hadn’t really planned to, but he somehow hated to see it hit the ground without being caught.)

4.5.2 minisik taang amen u.
picked-up this rice my
'He picked up some of my rice in his hand.'
(He was walking by, hungry, and on the spur of the moment, he found himself scooping up a handful of cooked rice from my pile.)

4.5.3 minitbit ti tampulanu ta sang bilug ang niuy.
carry-by-finger Tampulanu one unit coconut
'Tampulanu carried one coconut by his fingers.'
(He just happened to come by and pick one up.)
4.5.4 yay tukaw ang minali ti tampulanu.
that first dug-up Tempulanu
'Tampulanu was the first one to dig up (the
ground).' (He dug the first few shovelfuls
for his child's grave.)

5. Methodology

When one has a large number of stem features
available to examine, how can one know ahead of time
which will be the most useful ones for purposes of
classification? Following is an outline of the steps
taken during the research, which may suggest some
answers to that question.

(1) From the experience of other students of
Filipino languages it is apparent that rare affixes
and affixes whose occurrence and meaning are highly
predictable are of little value as classificatory
criteria. On these latter grounds most investigators
have given only minimal weight to the behavior of the
causative prefix pa-

(2) As a start for the present study, the three
subject focus affixes pa-, sa-, and -un- were chosen,
since this is where most classifiers seem to start and
also because the differences in their meanings were poorly understood. In addition, the object focus suffix -on, referent focus suffix -en, and accessory focus prefix i- were chosen because almost all investigators have looked at these also and have found much complexity in both surface and deep structure.

(3) The first classification was made on the basis of which of these six affixes could occur with a given stem. Affixes i- and -on were found to occur with all stems, and hence the classification was really based on the other four.

(4) When the second classification was made on the basis of the roles expressible in clauses, only -en, -on, and i- were used. The subject focus affixes were not used on the grounds that in many Philippine languages subject focus clauses tend to have one tagmeme fewer than other clauses, and this would presumably limit what they could show us about role structures.

(5) This choice seemed to be a good one, since comparing these three focuses quickly showed up new role structures never recognized before by the investigator. This, in turn, stimulated further
eliciting of situations to see if the newly discovered roles and structures also occurred with other verbs. Often there was considerable difficulty in identifying certain roles. There seemed to be several instances of fuzz between pairs of roles, such as the following: Goal vs. Patient, Goal vs. Beneficiary, Patient vs. Concomitant, and Goal vs. Location. In coping with the problem of role identification, it was found that the tentative definition started with required some refining. For instance, it wasn't until Goal was defined as the target toward which the action is directed that it could be clearly distinguished from Patient and Location. Also, by trial and error, the investigator began to learn how to pick up and evaluate clues given by the language helper. The hints given that Concomitant, even though animate, was an inert and passive participant during the action helped to contrast it with Patient. This does not mean that all ambiguities were removed. For instance, distinguishing Goal from Beneficiary remains problematic in some cases. Transferring clauses between the three focuses also helped to identify roles, since only certain roles could be encoded as the topic in a given focus clause.
(6) Next, the verbs were inspected for the combinations of roles and affixes which they could take. Then the stems were grouped like with like. Next, each major class was posited on the basis of as many affix-role correlations as possible. Where a verb was found to share some (even one) but not all affix-role correlations with the stems of one of these classes, it was added to the class as a sub-class of it. Also, in order for more verbs to be included in a class than would otherwise be possible, a mutually exclusive relationship has been sometimes posited between two affix-role correlations. That is, certain verbs in the class take one such correlation while other verbs take the other correlation, but no verbs take both. Often the only difference is the affix correlated with the role combination.

(7) It was eventually seen that the classes of verb stems were distinguished by a large number of role combinations. It was difficult to find a consistent way of reducing this complexity to a small set of diagnostic features for distinguishing all sixteen stem classes.

6. Multiple Role Combinations

Aside from methodological considerations, the
research paid dividends along other lines as well. During elicitation sessions with my language helper I was constantly impressed with what might be called the elasticity of the verb stems. It is this quality which allows the native speaker to use verb stems in new situations as needed. Such situations may elicit a particular role which perhaps had never before occurred with that particular stem in that speaker's idiolect. I got the impression that if we were to elicit more and more situations describable by a particular predicate and its arguments, one would find that more roles could occur with that verb than at first had been thought possible.

A case in point may be helpful. There is a verb *upak* 'remove bark' and also a verb *kanit* 'remove hide'. The fact that the role of Quantity may occur with *upak* reflects a cultural reality: the bark of certain trees have commercial value and therefore have to be measured. This same role however, may not occur with *kanit* because the hides of animals have little or no commercial use for the Tagbanua. Therefore to measure or count them is meaningless.

In fact, by the end of the research project it became very clear that more verbs have several expressible
role combinations rather than just one. This phenomenon appears to be more frequent than previously suggested in general case grammar writings or heretofore reported for Philippine languages. Ignoring the affixes that correlate with the role combinations, we find the following statistics:

No. of role combinations: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
No. of verb stems: 3 10 13 8 11 9 2 3 1

Following are the ten role combinations found to occur with a single stem, taka'ai ‘climb up’.

6.1 /AP_t/

\[\text{taka'ai} \quad \text{mu} \quad \text{ra} \quad \text{kanay} \quad \text{yang niyu}\]

V: climb-up  A: you now please  P_c: coconut

‘Please climb up (and get) the coconut.’

6.2 /AP_t G/

\[\text{taka'ai} \quad \text{ni paulu} \quad \text{yang baul vamun} \quad \text{tung budiga}\]

V: climbed-up  A: Paulo  P_c: trunk our-exc  G: storage

‘Paulo climbed up to the storage place (and got) our trunk.’
6.3 /AG-PRy/
itinakwal sw anya ta niuy.
V:climbed-up B:for-me A:he C:coconut
"He climbed up and got a coconut for me."*

6.4 /AGy/
tinakwalan me yang aga niuy ang ahi.
V:climbed-up A:he Q:plural coconuts those
"He climbed up and got that many coconuts."*

6.5 /AGy/
tinakwalan sw ra anya ta pinli?.
V:climbed-up B:for-me now A:he C:rope
"He climbed up with a rope for me."*

6.6 /AGy/
itinakwal sw ni paulu tungs anya?.
V:climbed-up C:with-me A:Paulo B:tree
"Paulo climbed up into the tree with me (on his back drunk)."*

6.7 /AGy/
tinakwalan ni runsiyu yang balecan.
V:climbed-up A:Ronsillo L:vine
"Ronsillo climbed up on the vine."*
6.8 /AL\_G/

*tinakwalan ni paulu yang alden ang atia tung budica.*  
V: climbed-up  A: paulo  L: ladder  G: storage-place  
'Paulo climbed up on that ladder to the storage place.'

6.9 /AGB\_G/

*itinakwal ay anya tung tumbung yang ayung atia.*  
V: climbed-up  B: for-me  A: he  G: tip of tree  that  
'He climbed up to the tip of that tree for me (so he could look out over the ocean for my launch).'

6.10 /ALB\_G/

*itinakwal ay anya tung balasan.*  
V: climbed-up  B: for-me  A: he  L: vine  
'He climbed up on the vine for me.'

It should be noted that of the above, only five affix-role correlations were used in classifying *tinakwal* as simultaneously a member of both classes 4 and 5.

At this point it may be instructive to attempt to posit, on the basis of the foregoing illustrations, what Langendoen (1970:79-80) calls the 'role structure' — the set of roles inherent in the stem *tinakwal*, which reflects a distinct real-life situation. From this
set of roles the speaker may select in certain ways what he wants to encode in speech. It will be seen that takwal requires more than one role structure to account for all the role combinations that may be used in talking.

\[ \text{[ALK-P(B)]} \]
could be posited as one of the role structures inherent in the verb, which may be actualized in clauses as the role combinations: /AP/ (6.1), /APG/ (6.2), and /AG-PB/ (6.3); /AQ/ (6.4) could also be generated from this case frame, since Q is a kind of Patient. The real-life situation reflected in this case frame is that of an Agent climbing up a certain Location (tree) toward a Goal where there is a Patient which he wishes to acquire, optionally for a Beneficiary.

\[ \text{[ACLG(B)]} \]
could also be posited as another role structures inherent in the verb, which may be actualized in Nalanian Tagbana clauses as the role combinations: /ABC/ (6.5) and /ALG/ (6.6). The real-life situation reflected is that of an Agent, conveying some kind of a Concomitant, climbing up a certain Location (tree) toward a Goal, optionally for a Beneficiary.
could also be posited as a third role structure inherent in the verb which may be actualized in clauses as the role combinations: /AL/ (6.7), /AG/ (6.8), /AB/ (6.9), /AE/ (6.10). The real-life situation reflected here is that of an Agent climbing up a Location (tree) to a Goal, optionally for a Beneficiary. The purpose of this action is neither conveying a Concomitant nor acquiring a Patient, but some other type of action.

Reflecting upon the three role structures posited above, it can be seen that they differ by one role each: F versus G versus neither. These three role structures could be collapsed into one formula:
In an attempt to be explicit with regard to the methodology of how these role structures were posited, the following steps should be mentioned:

1. Put together in a set all the role combinations which seem to describe the same real-life situation.

2. Make a list of all the individual roles that are found in this group of combinations.

3. Take each combination in turn and ask which role is in or may optionally be in the situation verbalized by that particular combination.

4. Hopefully, this will show what situation(s) lie behind each combination, and which of the combinations really belong together on the grounds that they describe the same situation. (Conceivably a given role combination may belong simultaneously to two such sets of combinations. That is, this role combination would be used ambiguously to verbalize either of two quite distinct real-life situations.)

5. If one finds several such sets of role combinations, each set having a different underlying real-life situation, then these underlying situations could be compared by the same method (1-4 above) to see if they are all really different, or whether some of them could be collapsed into a single formula.
(6) The motivating goal is to describe as many role combinations as possible as being verbalizations of a single situation type.

(7) Once role structures have been posited for a sufficient number and variety of verbs, a databasing makes final step would be to try and find encoding and deletion rules that will specify which role combinations may be used to actualize a particular rule structure, to talk about a given real-life situation.

7. Conclusion

By way of summary it may be stated that classifying the verbs by affix potential was quicker and easier to handle than classifying by role combinations. However, though more difficult, the latter certainly did reveal much more about how to use the verbs.

In particular, an understanding of role combinations makes it easy for one to disambiguate homophones utterances. Note the following:
7.1 /APS\textsubscript{c}/-an
\begin{align*}
tinalukan & \quad \textit{aw} & \quad \textit{anya} & \quad \textit{yang reed.} \\
V: & \text{hid} & \quad G:\text{from-me} & \quad A:\text{he} & \quad P:\text{bolo}
\end{align*}

"He hid the bolo from me (so I wouldn't use it to hurt anyone.)"

7.2 /APS\textsubscript{c}/-an
\begin{align*}
tinalukan & \quad \textit{aw} & \quad \textit{anya} & \quad \textit{yang reed.} \\
V: & \text{hid} & \quad B:\text{for-me} & \quad A:\text{he} & \quad P:\text{bolo}
\end{align*}

"He hid the bolo for me (so that a third party could not borrow it.)"

7.3 /APS\textsubscript{c}/-an
\begin{align*}
pinlekan & \quad \textit{ti tampulanu} & \quad \textit{ni kasawa na} & \quad \textit{ta bila?} \\
V: & \text{threw} & \quad G:\text{tampulanu} & \quad A:\text{spouse his} & \quad P:\text{fish hook}
\end{align*}

"Tampulanu's wife threw him a fish hook. (The one he had been using had broken.)"

7.4 /APS\textsubscript{c}/-an
\begin{align*}
pinlekan & \quad \textit{ti tampulanu} & \quad \textit{ni kasawa na} & \quad \textit{ta bila?} \\
V: & \text{threw} & \quad G:\text{tampulanu} & \quad A:\text{spouse his} & \quad P:\text{fish hook}
\end{align*}

"Tampulanu had the fish hooks thrown out on him by his wife." (She wanted to put a stop to his fishing.)
Identifying, cataloguing, and describing the role combinations associated with verb stems is admittedly difficult, and at the first attempt even seems to be rather subjective. The results, however, are well worth the effort for those who wish to generate semantically acceptable utterances in an appropriate situational context.
Notes

Material for this paper was gathered in Banwang Daan, a barrio of the municipality of Coron, Province of Palawan, Republic of the Philippines. The speakers of Kalamian Tagbanwa, estimated to be around 2500 in number, live scattered along the coasts of the many islands comprising the Calamian and Linapacan Island Groups. This area is located between the island of Mindoro to the northeast and that of Palawan to the southwest. The people refer to themselves as the Tagbanwa and to their dialect as Tinagbanwa. This ethnic group is linguistically, culturally, and geographically distinct from the Tagbanwa who inhabit the central region of the island of Palawan. Kalamian Tagbanwa is a dialect of the Kalamian language, which, according to Dyen (1965:30) belongs to the Sulic Hesion. There are two other dialects known to belong to this language, Kalamian and Agutaynon. As the name suggests, Kalamian Tagbanwa is more closely related to Kalamian than to Agutaynon. The author has engaged in field work under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics during various periods since 1957. The present research was undertaken during a three month workshop held at Nasuli, Malaybalay, Bukidnon, in 1972. The author wishes to express his appreciation for the assistance received from Alan and Phyllis Kealey, and also for the help given by Dr. Alejandro Lunsod, who is a native speaker of Kalamian Tagbanwa. The work was also facilitated by a concordance of native
text material made on the IBM computer of the University of Oklahoma by the Linguistic Information Retrieval Project of the Summer Institute of Linguistics and the University of Oklahoma Research Institute, and sponsored by Grant G1-270 of the National Science Foundation. The phonemes of Kalahari Tagbama consist of seventeen consonants and four vowels and initial \( \eta \) is not written.

2 Process and state verbs have not been examined. Thus the classes listed in this paper cannot be taken as a completed classification of Kalahari Tagbama verb stems.

3 \( \eta \) is a morphophoneme which is actualized as a nasal at the position of articulation of the following stem-initial consonant. Also, in the case of all the following rules apply: (1) stem-initial \( \eta \) and \( \eta \); (2) stem-initial \( \eta \); (3) certain stems, initial \( \eta \) and \( \eta \); (4) the resultant geminate nasal sequences are reduced to a single nasal. Other relevant morphophonemic information is as follows. - \( \eta \) has an allomorph \( \eta \) and past tense forms \( \eta \eta \). Also \( \eta \) has the past tense form \( \eta \eta \), \( \eta \eta \eta \) for its past tense form, and \( \eta \eta \) has as its past tense forms \( \eta \eta \eta \). \( \eta \eta \eta \) and all- occur in the past tense forms \( \eta \eta \eta \) and \( \eta \eta \eta \) and in the nonpast tense forms \( \eta \eta \eta \) and \( \eta \eta \eta \). Further details are given in Ruch 1964.
Participant roles, for the most part, are named after Chafe, 1970.

The parts or parts of an example in italics are those which directly illustrate the feature or features under discussion.

In a seminar, David Zorc suggested that with -on the Agent's motion is optional; whereas with - to his motion away from his original position is obligatory.

Subsequent to the analysis and classification, two additional role combinations were discovered for the verb stem: takwal 'climb up': /AGB/ and /ALB/.

By a "real-life situation" is meant here not one specific situation, but a large set of similar situations.
References


END OF FOLDER