A Talubin Text with Wordlist and Grammatical Notes*

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Abstract
This is a transcription of a story told in Talubin, a small town in the south of Bontoc, the capital of Mountain Province in the Northern Philippines. Some grammatical notes and a wordlist compiled from the text are also provided.

1. Introduction.
2. Grammatical notes.
4. Wordlist.

1. Introduction.
Talubin is one of the Southern Bontok group of closely related languages which are part of the Central Cordilleran subgroup of languages spoken in the north of Luzon in the Philippines. The text presented in this paper was narrated by Agwaking, a 67 year old resident of Talubin, one of the barangays of Bontoc municipality which is located about thirty kilometers south of Bontoc town on the road which leads to Banaue, Ifugao. The text was recorded and originally transcribed by Miream Katamen, a 21 year old college graduate, who was also born and raised in Talubin.

1.1. The Amulu Ritual Prayer-story.
This story is a version of the common catastrophic flood event that is found throughout Southeast Asia and other parts of the world. Although given here in narrative form, it was traditionally recited with ritual intonation in the context of animal sacrifices associated with a wedding. These ritual prayer-stories are referred to as gaeb in Talubin and other Bontok-speaking communities, and as kapya in others. The ritual of /amulu/ was part of the traditional repertoire of old men throughout the Bontoc area who recited prayer-stories, but has died out in many places in recent years. It is still recited in traditional wedding ceremonies in Guinaang, Bontoc. The original sense of the term appears to have been “peace” or “harmony” (see sentences 143-146 in the text), and the ritual was performed to ensure harmony between the marrying couple.

The text as presented in this paper has been edited considerably, to eliminate most of the hesitations, and false starts, and to achieve consistency in orthographic

1.2 Phonology and Orthography.

Talubin is not commonly written by native speakers. Those that do are educated in English and are familiar also with at least Ilokano and Tagalog, and adapt the spelling practices of these latter languages to their own. The orthography used here is an attempt to alleviate some of the problems with these practices. These problems relate mainly to the representation of epsilon [ε] and schwa [ə], and of /o/ and /u/.

Epsilon [ε] is a lowered allophone of /i/, and developed also from monophthongization of the sequence *ay. It contrasts with schwa [ə]. Native speakers represent both sounds as e. Here we represent the former with é, and the latter as e. The phonemic contrast between /o/ and /u/ is not commonly found in other Bontok speech communities, and has apparently developed as the result of several historical sound changes. Thus, 1) the reconstructed sequences *al, *ul, *el, *ew, *aw > /o/, e.g. *tálu > Talubin /tóló/ ‘pestle’, *bákal > /vako/ ‘headhunting’, *sáhal > /hálo/ ‘return home’, *tdal > /talo/ ‘body’, *nalpas > /nópah/ ‘finished’, *tíañan > /tiyan/ ‘get for’; *dápul > /japó/ ‘ashes’; *tául > /jálo/ ‘underneath’; *sélán > /hójan/ ‘stage of rice development’; *tèwan > /tóló/ ‘not know’; *táñi > /tóni/ ‘later’; *tipaug > *tipugó ‘person’; and 2) in a few cases, *e (schwa) has undergone an irregular change to /o/, e.g., *deléy > /jólo/ ‘there’, *DEMÁNG > /jólo/ ‘other side of a mountain’, and *tänggey > /tänggo/ ‘only’.

In Ilokano and Tagalog, o typically represents any back vowel phoneme in ultimate syllables, while u represents any back vowel phoneme in other than ultimate syllables. This convention completely obscures the phonemic contrasts in Talubin, and is here rejected in favor of a true phonemic representation for these vowels. It is hoped that the system used here will become an accepted local orthography.

The orthography proposed here is as follows: a, b, d, e (schwa), é (epsilon), g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, ng (velar nasal), o, p, s, t, u, y, w, y, z (glottal stop). The consonant pairs b/v and d/j appear to have originally been allophonic variants, with the latter member of each pair appearing only before vowels, while the former never did. With the introduction of a number of unassimilated Ilokano loan words with voiced stop consonants preceding vowels, each of the sounds now appears to be phonemically distinct.

Glottal stop is represented only when it occurs as the second member of a consonant cluster. At the beginning of a word and between sequences of vowels it is not
represented, following the traditional orthographic conventions of Filipino/Tagalog, the national language of the Philippines.

Stress with accompanying vowel length when in open penultimate syllables is phonemic in Talubin, but is not marked in the orthography.

Some grammatical notes based on the text are presented in Section 2, followed by the text in Section 3. A wordlist based on the text is provided in Section 4.

2. Grammatical Notes.

Some grammatical aspects observed in the text are described in this section. The number in parentheses at the end of each example corresponds to the sentence number in the text transcribed in Section 3.

2.1 Basic Sentence Structures.

2.1.1 Verbal Clauses.

Verbs can be analyzed as either intransitive or transitive. Intransitive verbs can be classified into two classes, depending on whether they require a single Nominative noun phrase which is semantically either an actor or an undergoer, or two core noun phrases, namely, a Nominative phrase (expressing the actor) and either a Locative or a Dative phrase (expressing the undergoer). A transitive verb requires a Genitive noun phrase (expressing the actor), and a Nominative noun phrase (expressing the undergoer). This is schematically shown in (1). (A list of abbreviations is provided at the end of this paper.)

(1) Basic sentence structures (verbal clauses)

a. V \( \text{NOM} \) (LOC) - TRNS actor/undergoer

b. V \( \text{NOM} \) LOC/DAT (LOC) - TRNS actor undergoer

c. V \( \text{GEN} \) \( \text{NOM} \) (LOC) + TRNS actor undergoer

2.1.1.1 Verbal sentences with pronominal arguments

When the core arguments, or the underlined elements in (1), are expressed pronominally, they occur as clitic pronouns attached to the verb. A Nominative clitic

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1 The term “Genitive” is used instead of “Ergative”, because the forms of the pronouns and the case marking of the actor of a transitive verb and the possessor of a noun phrase are identical.
pronoun\(^2\) indicating the actor may occur on an intransitive verb, as shown in (2).

(2) **Intransitive sentences with pronominal arguments\(^3\)**

a.  *humaokayuk...*  
   huma\?o =kayuk\(^4\)  
   go.home =2PLNOM -TRNS  
   ‘you (pl.) go home, and...’

b.  *Mangankami ké.*  
   ma\(\)n =kami ké  
   eat =1PLNOM MOD -TRNS  
   ‘We (excl.) will eat now.’

A Genitive clitic pronoun indicating the actor may occur on the transitive verb as in (3).

(3) **Transitive sentences with pronominal arguments**

a.  *ta issayu niyu vutug*  
   ta ?issa=yu ni=yu vutug...  
   so.that eat.meat=2PLGEN POSS=2PLGEN pig +TRNS=actor undergoer  
   ‘so that you (pl.) eat your (pl.) pig,....’

b.  *... ë ajimi ammuk,...*\(^5\)  
   ë ?aji=mi ammuk  
   LIG not=1PLGEN know AUX +TRNS  
   ‘(a person) whom we (excl.) don’t know’

When the undergoer is expressed pronominally, the Nominative clitic pronoun occurs following the Genitive clitic pronoun as in (4).

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\(^2\) See Table 1 in 2.2 for the forms of the clitic pronouns.

\(^3\) In example sentences, the first line indicates a sentence using the proposed local orthography, while the second line shows its phonemic and morphological interpretations.

\(^4\) -k typically occurs phrase final when the phrase ends with a non-low vowel.

\(^5\) When the verb is preceded by an auxiliary verb, the clitic pronoun is “attracted” to the auxiliary verb.
(4) Transitive sentence with two pronominal core arguments

a. ... nu innissajaka, ...
   nu ?inissa =ja =ka, ...
   if ate.meat =3PL(GEN) =2SGNOM
   +TRNS =actor =undergoer

   ‘...if they (wild animals) ate you (sg.)...’

Dative and locative phrases are expressed by a sequence of a preposition and a following an independent pronoun.

(5) Pronoun occurring in dative phrases

a. ...nijakpuh eh han janum ken jija
   nijakpuh ?eh han janum ken jija
   reached also DET(NOM) water DAT IND3PL
   -TRNS

   ‘...the water reached them also’

b. ...miid ha ken jakamik.
   mi?id ha ken jakamik
   not.exist that(NOM) DAT IND1PL
   -TRNS

   ‘...that (person) is not among us (excl.).’

2.1.1.2 Verbal sentences with non-pronominal arguments

The Nominative and Genitive marking on non-pronominal core arguments is not as morphologically distinct as that on pronominal ones. Their cases (indicated in parentheses) are determined by their possible alternation with pronominal forms. No distinct case-marking form occurs in the Nominative phrase of intransitive sentence (6a), nor in the Nominative phrase of transitive sentence (6b). Neither is the Genitive noun phrase of transitive sentence (6c) distinctively case-marked. The Locative phase in (6d) is distinctively marked by a locative preposition.

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6 In the gloss, a case is indicated in parentheses when it is not morphologically distinct from that of another case, but is clear from the context and by alternation with other forms in the same position which do maintain a formal case distinction.

7 See 2.2.3 for more about Genitive marking on non-pronominal nouns.
Basic sentence structures with non-pronominal arguments

(13)

ñañmetñget han nēy batawa.

became.dark DET NOM this sky

‘The sky became dark.’

(48)

Agtana han iyÅp-apuy hi apuy met.

give.to=3 SG GEN DET(NOM) Ap-apuy.person LOC fire also

‘He also gave some fire to the Ap-apuy person.’

(10)

Kanan kanu han ji ja hin-agik, woh.

say REPORT DET GEN that PL pair sibling QUOT

‘The two siblings said, that, …’

(12)

umeyjat, initikidjad han hana jallan.

go=3PL(NOM)=SEQ climb=3PL(NOM)=LOC DET that trail

‘They went, and they climbed up that trail.’

2.1.2 Non-verbal Clauses

A sentence may have a nominal or a prepositional predicate, instead of a verbal predicate. Example sentences are presented in (7).

(7) Non-verbal clauses

a. Happang, ngantu keh?

‘As for “happang”, what (is it)?’
b. *Vaken nah imi vumableyan.* (84)

\[
\begin{array}{lllll}
\text{vaken} & \text{na} = \text{h} & \text{?i} = \text{mi} & \text{vumableyan} \\
\text{not} & \text{this.NOM=LOC} & \text{our} & \text{place.to.make.house} \\
\end{array}
\]

`‘This is not a place to make our (excl.) house.’`

c. *Hitud-i na las?* (158)

\[
\begin{array}{llll}
\text{hitud} & \text{i} & \text{na} & \text{las} \\
\text{that.one} & \text{its} & \text{end} \\
\end{array}
\]

`‘Is that the end of it?’`

2.1.3 **Topicalization (“fronting”)**

A noun phrase, both of verbal and non-verbal clauses, may be topicalized by appearing in the clause-initial position. In (7a) in the previous section, a noun in a non-verbal sentence is topicalized by fronting. Example (8) provides a verbal sentence where the Nominative noun phrase is topicalized.

\[
\begin{array}{llllll}
\text{Giyag,} & \text{aja} & \text{ipakud,} & \text{jaja} & \text{alan.} \\
\text{giyag} & \text{ja} \text{=ja} & \text{ipakud} & \text{jaj} \text{=ja} & \text{alan} \\
\text{rice.plate} & \text{get} \text{=3PL(GEN)} & \text{grab} & \text{CONT=3PL(GEN)} & \text{get} \\
\text{+TOPIC} & \text{AUX} & \text{+TRNS} & \text{AUX} & \text{+TRNS} \\
\end{array}
\]

`‘As for rice places, they were grabbing and getting (them).’`

2.2 **Pronouns and Casemarking Forms**

2.2.1 **Pronouns**

2.2.1.1 **Personal pronouns**

Two sets of clitic personal pronouns, a Genitive set and a Nominative set, are observed in Talubin. Table 1 shows the forms of these clitic pronouns.
Table 1: Clitic Personal Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>1+2</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SG.GEN</td>
<td>=k, 8</td>
<td>=ku</td>
<td>=ta</td>
<td>=m, =mu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG.NOM</td>
<td>=ak</td>
<td></td>
<td>=ka</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL.GEN</td>
<td>=mi</td>
<td>=taku</td>
<td>=yu</td>
<td>=ja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL.NOM</td>
<td>=kami</td>
<td></td>
<td>=kayu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1+2SG means the speaker and the hearer only (sometimes referred to as “first person inclusive dual”), while 1+2PL means the speaker and the hearer and more (sometimes referred to as “first person inclusive plural”). The singular versus plural contrast is observed in all persons, while the Genitive and Nominative forms are distinct only in 1, 1+2, and 3SG as can be seen in the table.

The “clitic pronouns” are named as such, rather than as agreement markers, because they do not obligatorily co-occur with co-referential full noun phrases. However, there are many cases where a plural pronominal form appears in fact to be an agreement marker. One such example is given in (9), where the third person plural clitic pronoun =ja co-occurs with a noun phrase han hin-agik that specifies its content.

(9) Clitic pronoun functioning as an “agreement marker”

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{hima} & \text{ojaj}a & \text{han} & \text{hin-agik, ...} & (5) \\
\text{hima} & \text{o=ja} & \text{han} & \text{hin?agik} \\
\text{went.home=} & \text{3PL(NOM)} & \text{DET} & \text{pair.siblings} & \text{~TRNS} \\
\end{align*}
\]

‘...the two siblings went home.’

In addition to the clitic pronouns, some independent pronoun forms, such as jakami ‘1PL’, hiya ‘3SG’, and jija ‘3PL’, occur also in the text. Independent pronouns occur in prepositional phrases, as jija in (10), and in predicate noun phrases, as hiya in (11).

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8 The short forms, =k (GEN1SG) and =m (GEN2SG), occur when they follow a word ending with a vowel. They also replace the final nasal of the verb endings –en and –an. The long forms =ku and =mu occur elsewhere.
Independent pronoun occurring in a prepositional phrase

(10) \[ \ldots \text{nijakpuh} \quad \text{eh} \quad \text{han} \quad \text{janum} \quad \text{ken} \quad \text{jiija} \quad (20) \]

nijakpuh \quad ?eh \quad han \quad janum \quad ken \quad jiija
-TRNS

reached also DET(NOM) water DAT IND3PL

‘...the water reached them also’

Independent pronoun occurring in a predicate noun phrase

(11) \[ \text{té} \quad \text{hiya} \quad \text{met} \quad \text{ija} \quad \text{kanan} \quad (89) \]

té \quad hiya \quad met \quad ?i=ja \quad kanan
because IND3SG also theirs say +PRDC

‘because it’s also what they say’

2.2.1.2 Demonstrative Forms

Demonstrative forms show a three way contrast distinguishing the following: near the speaker, near the hearer, and away from both. The demonstrative forms are shown in Table 2. The forms occurring in the same cell are free variants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demonstrative Forms</th>
<th>near the speaker</th>
<th>near the hearer</th>
<th>away from both</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrative nouns (Set I)</td>
<td>‘this one’ na</td>
<td>‘that one’ ha</td>
<td>‘that one’ ji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrative nouns (Set II)</td>
<td>‘this’ na lay nay néy né</td>
<td>‘that’ hana</td>
<td>‘that’ jo joy jey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrative Locative pronouns</td>
<td>‘here’ hin ?a hina</td>
<td>‘there’ hih ?a hiha</td>
<td>‘there’ hid ?i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A demonstrative form in Set I may occur by itself, for example as the sole exponent of a Nominative noun phrase, as in (12a). It may also follow a preposition, as in (12b).

(12) Demonstrative pronoun (Set I)

a. \[ \text{lyu} \quad \text{élan} \quad \text{ji} \ldots \quad (80) \]

?lyu ?élan ji
go=2PLGEN see that one +TRNS

‘Go to see that place ...’
b.  "...ja  umaléh  na.
    ja  umali  =ah  na
    CONT  come  =Loc  this.one
    -TRNS

    ‘it continued to come to this (place)’

A form in Set II usually occurs followed by another noun as in (13). ⁹

(13)  Demonstrative pronoun (Set II)

...nahnab  han  nay  ilik  
nahnab  han  nay  ?ilik
flooded  DET(NOM)  this  village
-TRNS

‘...this village was flooded.’

The demonstrative locative pronoun forms a locative phrase by itself, as hin-a in (14).

(14)  Demonstrative locative noun

Inmalit  hin-a  han  janum.

?inmali=t  hin?a  han  janum
came=SEQ  here  DET(NOM)  water
-TRNS

‘The water reached here.’

Plural is marked with the form ja following the demonstrative pronouns, for example,
na ?ay ja ‘these’, hana ja ‘those (near the hearer)’, and ji ja ‘those (away from both)’.

2.2.2  Determiners

The forms of determiners are presented in Table 3.  There are personal and non-
personal determiners, the former occurring preceding personal nouns while the latter
precede non-personal nouns.  Personal determiners are either non-plural or plural,
while non-personal determiners are either definite or non-definite.

⁹ Except in a phrase expressing ‘because of this, at this point’, where a form in Set II occurs by itself
following té, or téy.
Singular personal determiners have two forms, a free form \textit{hi} as in (15) and a clitic form \textit{=h}, which occurs when the preceding word ends with a vowel, as in (16). An example with a plural personal determiner is provided in (17). Personal determiners occur before proper names and kinship terms. The singular personal determiner (\textit{hi} \sim \textit{=h}) occur only in Nominative, Predicative and Topic noun phrases. They do not occur before proper nouns or kinship terms which are in Genitive or Dative noun phrases (see examples (23a) and (25) respectively).

(15) **Personal determiner \textit{hi}**

\[
\text{Linmauh hi Lumawig.}
\]

passed.by +PRS.N.-PL(NOM) Lumawig -TRNS

‘Lumawig passed by.’

(16) **Personal determiner \textit{=h}**

\[
\text{Di inanijuwanah kavavaiyana.}
\]

make.fire.for =3SGGEN =+PRS.N.-PL(NOM) sister =3SGGEN +TRNS

‘So he made a fire for his sister.’

(17) **Plural personal determiner \textit{ja}**

\[
\text{ken ja amaja}
\]

 LOC +PRS.N.+PL father =3PL

‘to their parents’

Non-personal determiners have several variants. Among these, it is known from other
dialects of Bontok that han and nan were distinct in earlier stages of the language, but now appear to have lost their distinctions in Talubin. The form na sometimes occurs before glottal stop initial forms, as in (18b).\(^{10}\)

(18) **Determiners nan and na**

a. nan yayah ‘locust’ (95)
na yayah

b. na anak ‘child’ (109)
na anak

The forms han and =n appear to be stylistic variants, with =n sometimes occurring when the preceding form ends in a vowel, as can be seen in (19a), (19b) and (19c).

(19) **Alternation between determiners han and =n**

a. ...jaet umali han janum. (15)
jaet ?umali han janum then=SEQ come -PRSN.DEF(NOM) water

‘Then the rain came.’

b. Mavalin é umalin janum. (14)
mavalin é ?umali=n janum probable that come=-PRSN.DEF(NOM) water -TRNS

‘Then the rain came.’

c. Henagenjan hilé. (56)
henagen =ja =n hilé send =3PL(GEN) =DET(NOM) +TRNS

‘They sent the wild cat.’

The indefinite Determiner ji is homophonous with the Demonstrative ji ‘that, away from speaker and hearer’. The former can occur in Genitive noun phrases and requires a generic interpretation of the following noun, as in (20a), (20b) and (20c). The latter does not occur in Genitive noun phrases, and always has a definite, demonstrative sense.

\(^{10}\) Such forms do not have the glottal stop represented in the text. They appear as though the first vowel is the initial segment.
(20) **Indefinite Genitive Determiner** ji

a.  
\[ \begin{array}{ccc}
g a e b & j i & a m u l u k \\
g a 2 e b & j i & ? a m u l u k \\
r i t u a l & o f & n e w l y - w e d \\
\end{array} \]

\[ \text{DET(GEN)-DEF} \]

‘ritual for newly-weds’

b.  
\[ \begin{array}{ccc}
? a t u t u n g & j i & v u t u g \\
\text{feeding.bowl} & o f & \text{pig} \\
\end{array} \]

\[ \text{DET(GEN)-DEF} \]

‘pig-feeding bowls’

c.  
\[ \begin{array}{ccc}
h u n g h u n g & j i & v u t u g \\
h u n g h u n g & j i & ? a m - i n \\
\text{smell} & o f & \text{pig} \\
\end{array} \]

\[ \text{DET(GEN)-DEF} \]

‘the smell of pigs’

Example (21) shows both forms occurring in the same sentence. The Demonstrative (ji1) occurs in the Nominative noun phrase (coreferential with the third person plural pronoun which is attached to the initial Auxiliary. The indefinite Determiner (ji2), introduces the Genitive noun phrase which follows the noun am-in ‘all’.

(21) **Demonstrative ji and Indefinite Genitive Determiner ji**

\[ \begin{array}{cccc}
\text{geh} j a h & n a l m e h & j i & a m - i n \\
\text{although}=3\text{PL drowned that all of everything} \\
\text{AUX} & \text{(NOM)} & \text{DET(GEN)-DEF} \\
\end{array} \]

‘..even though everything (else) there was drowned.’

2.2.3 **Prepositions**

Prepositions include those that mark Genitive, Dative and Locative. These forms are listed in Table 4.
Table 4: Prepositions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>PRSN</th>
<th>non-PRSN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GEN</td>
<td>=n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAT</td>
<td>ken</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOC</td>
<td>ah ken</td>
<td>ah<del>hi</del> =h ad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Genitive marking preposition =n only occurs when the preceding word ends with a vowel. There is no Genitive preposition when the preceding word ends in a consonant. Genitive forms mark the possessor of a noun as in (22a), or the agent of a transitive verb as in (23a). Examples (22b) and (23b) show sentences where the form =n does not appear.

(22) =n Genitive preposition (and its absence) marking possession

a. *ilin han iBayyuk*  
   =n ?ili han ?ibayyuk  
   *village =GEN DET Bayyew.people*
   ‘a village of the Bayyew people’

b. *hunghung ji vutug*  
   *smell of pig*
   ‘the smell of pigs’

(23) =n Genitive preposition (and its absence) marking agents

a. *Inanukan Lumawig, ...*  
   =n ?inanuka lumawig  
   *arranged=GEN Lumawig +TRNS*
   ‘Lumawig arranged (it).’

b. *Kanan han jooy taga-Ap-apuy woh, ...*  
   =n kanan han jo?oy taga?ap?apuy woh  
   *say (GEN)DET that Ap-apuy person QUOT*
   ‘That Ap-apuy person said...’
There are some instances where the Genitive preposition \(=n\) does not appear although the preceding word ends with the vowel /o/. In such cases, the preceding word is known to have ended with the consonant /l/ at an earlier stage of the language, as in \(jao\) (<*da?ul) \(han\) kaiw ‘underneath of the tree’ (text 30).

The marking of Dative and Locative differs depending whether the following noun is personal or non-personal. Examples are shown in (24) through (26).

(24) **Personal Dative phrases**
   a. \(ken\) Lumawig ‘to (a person called) Lumawig’
   b. \(ken\) ja amaja ‘to their parents’
   c. \(ken\) jija ‘to them’

(25) **Personal Locative phrase**

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Inhublijah} & \text{\(=h\) \(ken\) Lumawig} & \text{(85)} \\
?\text{inhubli} =ja & \text{\(=h\) \(ken\) Lumawig} & \\
\text{return} & \text{3PL \(=\text{LOC DAT.PRSN}\) Lumawig} & -\text{TRNS} \\
\end{array}
\]

‘They returned to Lumawig’s (place).’

(26) **Non-personal Locative phrases**
   a. \(ad\) Palanjey ‘to (a place called) Palanjey’ (15)
   b. \(ad\) Ap-apuy ‘from Ap-apuy’ (38)
   c. \(ah\) Kalawwitan ‘to Kalawwitan’

### 2.3 Possessive Expressions

When a possessor is expressed by a pronoun, there are three possible structures in Talubin. One is found when the Genitive clitic pronoun occurs as a clitic following the noun that expresses the possessee, as shown in examples (27). The other is found when an independent possessive pronoun precedes the noun that expresses the possessee. An independent possessive pronoun appears in the text in two forms. It consists of a Genitive clitic pronoun expressing the person and number of the possessor attached to a form, either \(ni\) or \(i\)^11, which functions as its carrier, as in (28a) and (28b). A is attached to this form. The third structure has a Genitive pronoun occurring without a preceding nominal base, and cliticized to the noun which follows it, as in

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^11 In other elicited material, other forms, such as \(na\) and \(nu\) also function as carriers of Genitive clitic pronouns.
(29a) and (29b). These forms appear to be in free alternation, and probably represent ongoing stages of a process of syntactic change.

(27) **Enclitic possessive pronouns (I)**

a. *amayu*  
   ?ama=yu  
   father=2PLGEN  
   ‘your (pl.) father’

b. *kalalakiyana*  
   kalalakiyan=na  
   brother=3SGGEN  
   ‘her brother’

(28) **Independent possessive pronouns (II)**

a. *niyu vutug*  
   ni=yu  
   vutug  
   your (pl.) pig  
   (Lit. your (pl.) thing, a pig)

b. *ina ajo*  
   ?i=yu  
   ajo  
   his body  
   (Lit. his thing, a body)

(29) **Proclitic possessive pronouns (III)**

a. *na hiki*  
   na=  
   hiki  
   its feet  
   (Lit. its thing, feet)

b. *itaku élan yu minvavleyan.*  
   ?i=taku  
   ?ilan yu=  
   minvavleyan  
   go=1+2PL see  
   2.PL villagers  
   ‘Let’s go see your (pl.) fellow-villagers.’

The ways that a non-pronominal possessor is expressed have been briefly described in 2.2.3.

**2.4 Verb Formatives**

The data are not sufficient to provide a clear description of verbal morphology, though some derivational relationships are observed as can be seen in the wordlist in Section 4. A detailed description will appear in a future publication.
3  *Gaeb ji Amuluk* ‘Ritual Prayer for Newly-weds’

The text is presented in three lines. The first line presents a sentence written in the local orthography. The second line provides word-for-word glosses. The third line, where necessary, provides analyzed forms in phonemic transcription, to enable easy cross referencing to the wordlist.12

Symbols (A) and (M) at the beginning of sentences indicate speakers, Agwaking and Miream Katamen respectively.

1. (A)  
   *Istulyaek han hin-agik, hin-agi é minvakvako*
   story=1SGGEN DET pair.sibling pair.siblings LIG go.headhunting
   (?istulya?en, =k) (hin?agi, -k) (=é)

   *ad Jawwang.*
   LOC Jawwang

   ‘I will tell the story of the two siblings, the two siblings who went headhunting at Jawwang13 River.’

2.  
   *Linmauh hi Lumawig.*
   passed.by DET Lumawig

   ‘Lumawig passed by.’

3.  
   *Kanana en, “Humaokayuk, ta kananyu ken ja amayu ya hi so.that say=2PLGEN DAT.PRSN PL.PRSN father=2PLGEN and SG.PRSN mother=2PLGEN so.that eat2=2PLGEN your.PL pig eat2=2PLGEN your.PL*
   say=3SGGEN QUOT go.home=2PLNOM
   (kanan, =na) (huma?o, =kayu, -k)

   (kanan, =yu) (=?ama, =yu)

   *inayu ta issayu niyu vutug, issayu niyu*
   so.that eat2=2PLGEN your.PL pig eat2=2PLGEN your.PL
   (?ina, =yu) (?issa, =yu) (?i2, =yu) (?issa, =yu) (?i2, =yu)

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12 See 1.2 for a description of the orthography.

13 The form *jawwang* means ‘river (in general)’, but it is also the name of the river at Talubin.
"He said, “Go home, and tell your (pl.) father and mother to eat your (pl.) pig, eat your (pl.) chicken, and eat your (pl.) rice, because I am going to Lagud, I am going to stop the leakage of water, so the people can all be recipients of it.”"

‘Now, the siblings went home.’

‘They said to their father and mother, they said, “Let’s eat our (incl.) pig, because there was someone who passed by who we (excl.) do not know, his eyes were white, and his body was lean.”’
6. (M) Ngantu é nakagkaggawan?
   what LIG ‘nakagkaggawan’

   ‘What’s nakagkaggawan?’

7. (A) Nakaweng ha et nagammunglan, e nanung-o, wen.
   hard.working that in.addition strong HESIT boney yes

   ‘That’s hard-working and strong, uh, having strong bones, yes.’

8. Hiya ji han ija kanan, na nakagkaggawan ya nagallagawan,
   IND3SG that DET theirs say LIG white and lean

   té himaojah ken ja amaja.
   because went.home=3PL=LOC DAT.PRSN PL.PRSN father=3PLGEN

   ‘That is what they said, he was white and lean, because they went home to their
   father.’

   say=3PL REPORT QUOT not.known that not.exist that DAT.PRSN IND1PL

   ‘They said, “We don’t know that person, he isn’t one of us (excl.).”’

10. Kanan kanu han ji ja hin-agik woh,
    say REPORT DET that PL.PRSN siblings QUOT

    “Mangankami ké.”
    eat=1PLNOM MOD

    ‘Those siblings said, “We (excl.) will eat now.”’

11. Manganja han ji hin-agik.
    eat=3PL DET that pair.sibling
(manjan, =ja) (hin?agi, -k)

‘The brother and sister ate.’

12. Nangananganja pé a, umeyjat intikidjad
having.eaten=3PL more.over TAG go=3PL=SEQ climb=3PL=LOC
(RED-, nanjan, =ja) (?umey, =ja, =t) (?intikid, =ja, =d1)

han hana jallan é umey ad Kallawitan.
DET that trail LIG go LOC Kallawitan
(=é)

‘When they had eaten, they went and climbed up that trail that goes to Kallawitan.’

then went=3PL=LOC Wayya look.behind=3PL became.dark DET this sky
(?inmey, =ja, =d1) (?inhagun, =ja)

‘When they got to Wayya, they looked back, the sky had become dark.’

14. “Mavalin é umalin janum.”
possible LIG come=DET water
(=é) (?umali, =n2)

“Probably the rain is coming.”

15. Di inmeyjad Palanjey, hagungenja, jaet umali han janum.
then went=3PL=LOC Palanjey look.back=3PL.CONT.SEQ come DET water
(?inmey, =ja, =d1) (hagunjen, =ja) (ja2, =?et)

‘When the got to Palanjey, they looked back, then the rain came.’

CONT be.flooded CONT coming=LOC this
(?umali, =h2)

‘It was getting flooded, it was coming here.’

17. Ji pé, nijatum, inmeyja ad Giniswang.
then more.over arrived went.to=3PL LOC Giniswang
(?inmey, =ja)

‘After that, it (the water) arrived, and they went to Giniswang.’

18. Élanjat han janum, nahnab han nay ilik.
see=3PL=SEQ DET water was.flooded DET this village
(?(ilan, =ja, =t) (?(ili, -k)

‘They saw the water, it was flooding this village.’

19. Innalit hin-a han janum.
came.SEQ here DET water
(?(inmali, =t)

‘The water had come here.’

20. Di inmeyjah Kalawwitan, nijakpuh eh han janum
then went=3PL=LOC Kalawwitan reached also DET water
(?(inmey, =ja, =h2)

ken jija.
DAT.PRSN IND3PL

‘Then they went to Kalawwitan, the water reached them there.’

21. Wen, inmey eh hid-i han janum.
yes went also there DET water

‘Yes, the water also went there.’

22. Wajajah ji han kaliggaligga, kagiyagiyag,
exist=3PL=LOC that DET all.winnowing.baskets all.rice.plates
(waja, =ja, =h2)

té giyag ad hang-ajum, a?
because ‘giyag’ LOC long.time.ago Q

‘There were many winnowing baskets, rice plates, because [rice plates were called] giyag a long time ago, huh?’

23. Kagiyagiyag, kajuyujuyuk.
all.rice.places all.soup.bowls
‘(There were) many rice plates, many soup bowls.’

24. Han ji juyu é hukung, tinuktuk.
   DET that juyu’ LIG be.hollow chipped.out

   ‘That juyu, it was hollow, chipped out.’

25. (M) Mangpéan han e… ?
   put DET HESIT

   ‘What did one put in the (bowl)… ?’

26. (A) Iggup.
   soup

   ‘Soup.’

27. (M) Aa.
   uh.huh

   ‘Uh huh.’

28. (A) Inmeyjah jik, kanana kanuk,
   went=3PL=LOC that say=3SGGEN REPORT
   (ini, =ja, =h2) (ji, =k) (kanan, =na)

   “Inik, ajita ngen key mahto hin-a?”
   EXCL not=1+2SG Q MOD cold here
   (?ini, =k) (?aji, =ta)

   ‘When they got there, he said, “Hey, aren’t we (dl.) so cold here?”’

29. Té néy naamungja nan kaughaugha
   because this gathered=3PL DET all.deer
   (na?amung, =ja)

   ya kalamalaman ya kauleug ya.
   and all.wild.pigs and all.snakes and

   ‘Because all the deer, pigs and snakes had gathered.’
30. Am-in é vumanget, waja am-in eh hid-ik all LIG wild.animal exist all also there
       (=é) (hid?i, -k)
       han ji jao han kaiw.
DET that underneath DET tree

‘All the wild animals, there they all were under the trees.’

31. Pé e anukaen e…
    more.over HESIT be.what=QUOT HESIT
    (anuka, =en)

‘Moreover, what’s it [hesitation]…’

32. Kanana kanuk woh, “Ta umammaak et hita eh
    say=3SGGEN REPORT QUOT so.that make=1SG NOM SEQ here also
    (kanan, =na) (kanu, -k) (?umamma, =ak)

    happang.
    happen

‘He said, “So I will make a happen here.”’

33. (M) Happang, ngantu keh?
    happen what also

    ‘What’s a “happen”?’

34. (A) Atag han ji kaiw, e nakakagga.
    shelf DET that tree HESIT messed.up

    ‘A shelf on the tree, it was all jumbled up (below).’

35. Inatagnah jik ta waja minhalangan
    made.shelf=3SGGEN=LOC that so.that exist place.to.climb
    (?inatag, =na, =h2) (ji1, -k)
    è hin-agik ta matagujanja.
    LIG pair.sibling so.that survive=3PL
    (=é) (hin?agi, -k) (mataguwan, =ja)
‘He made a shelf there, so that the brother and sister would have a place to climb up on to, so that they would survive.’

36. *Jikad* inmammah nija atag.
    so.then made=LOC their shelf
    (?inmamma, =hɔ) (ni₂, =ja)

‘So he made a shelf for them.’

    climb.up=3PL truly DET pair.sibling
    (ninhalang, =ja) (hin?agi, -k)

‘The brother and sister truly climbed up.’

38. *Kanana* kanuk, “*Hin-aka ngalud, kavavaiyan,*
    say=3SGGEN REPORT here=2SGNOM surely sister
    (kanan, =na) (kanu, -k) (hinʔa, =ka)

    *ta iyak uminap, ta iyak umah apuy*
    so.that go=1SGNOM hunt so.that go=1SGNOM get=LOC fire
    (?i₁, =ak) (?i₁, =ak) (?uma, =hɔ)

    ad *Ap-apuy hid-ik jomangna.*
    LOC *Ap-apuy* there other.side=3SGGEN
    (hidʔi, -k) (jomāŋ, =na)

‘He said, “You stay here, sister, and I will go looking, so that I will go to get fire from Ap-apuy over there on the other side.”’

    so went LOC Ap-apuy

‘So he went to Ap-apuy.’

40. *Kanan* han jooy taga*Ap-apuy* woh,
    say DET that Ap-apuy.person QUOT
    (taga-, ?apʔapuy)

‘That Ap-apuy person said,’
41. "Mid ké ék apoy.
not.exist MOD my fire
(ʔiʔ, =k)

"I don’t have any fire."

42. Umeykad Vinaley té jey hiya
go=2SGNOM=LOC Vinaley because that IND3SG
(ʔumey, =ka, =d1)
nan kawad-an nan minkunkunniing."
DET existing.place DET flickering

‘Go to Binaley because that is the place where there is a flickering light.'

43. Ijuugna¹⁴ nina teveb.
start.paddling.in=3SGGEN his teveb
(ʔijuʔug, =na) (niʔ, =na)

‘He started out in his teveb.’

44. Han ji ja kanan teveb, han ji waa man
det that their say ‘teveb’ det that probably MOD
haliyahi é kavvangayan.
frying.pan LIG huge

‘That thing they call teveb, it was maybe like a very big frying pan.’

45. Jaluluh¹⁵ inlugan hid-ik umey ad Vinaley,
ride.vehicle there go LOC Vinaley
(hidʔi, -k)

han ji anukan han Vallig.
det that what’s.it=QUOT det Vallig
(ʔanuka, =n1)

‘He rode in that to go to Binaley, that place which is part of Barlig.’

¹⁴ joŋog: Uncertain meaning. Suggests sound made by paddling with the hands.
¹⁵ Uncertain meaning.
46. *Inmey tat-iwan jik inmah apuy.*
   went truly there got=LOC fire
   (ji₁, -k) (?inma, =h₂)

   ‘He truly went there and got fire.’

47. *Iyalinad Ap-apuy.*
   come.with=3SGGEN=LOC Ap-apuy
   (?iyali, =na, =d₁)

   ‘He brought (it) to Ap-apuy.’

48. *Agtana han iyAp-apuy hi apuy met,*
   give.to=3SGGEN DET Ap-apuy.people LOC fire also
   (?agtan, =na) (?i-, ?ap?apuy)

   ah jadluk iyeynah Kalawwitan han ji ina pinakad,
   then surely take.3SGGEN=LOC Kalawwitan DET that his torch
   (jadlu, -k) (?iyey, =na, =h₂) (?i₂, =na)

   he apuy metlaeng é nakinjo ad aw-a ad Vinaley
   HESIT fire just.the.same LIG thing.begged.for LOC probably LOC Vinaley

   ké inmey ad Kalawwitan.
   MOD went LOC Kalawwitan

   ‘He gave some fire to the Ap-apuy people, then he surely took his torch to Kalawwitan, uh, fire that he had just begged for at Binaley he took to Kalawwitan.’

49. *Kanan kanu han jey,*
   say REPORT DET that HESIT

   ‘That person said, uh…’

50. *Kanan kanu kalalakiyan,*
   ‘Hik-a keh kavavaiyan,
   say REPORT brother IND2SG also sister

   wajaka?’
   exist=2SGNOM
   (waja, =ka)

   ‘The brother said, “You, sister, are you there?”’
51. *Woh, “Naiyak pé.”* 
(Woh here=1SGNOM more over) 

(She said), “I’m still here.”

52. *“Inik, kanaken nu inissajaka, ngantu té né* 
   (Inik, say=1SGEXCL what because this) 

   *é hínmalaktinja am-in hin-a nan vumanget.”* 
   (é came.close=3PL all here DET wild.animals) 

   “Oh, I wondered if you had been eaten, because all these wild animals have been approaching.”

53. *“Naiyak met.”* 
   (here=1SGNOM also) 

   “‘I’m here though.’”

54. *Di inanijuwana kavavaiyana.* 
   (make.fire.for=3SGGEN=SGPRSN sister=3SGGEN) 

   ‘So he made a fire to warm his sister.’

55. *Maoni pé ya kanana kanuk,* 
   (later moreover and say=3SGGEN REPORT) 

   *kanan kanu kalalakiyana, “Inpahnagta.”* 
   (kanan, =na) (kanu, -k) 

   “After a while he said, her brother said, “Let us (dl.) send out (a messenger).””
56. Henagenjan hîlê.
   send=3PL=DET wild.cat
   (henagen1, =ja, =n2)

   ‘They sent the wild cat.’

57. Han jey ey hîlê, è ina kanu guwangen han janum.
   DET that LIG wild.cat LIG go=3SGGEN REPORT open DET water
   (=ey) (=è) (?i1, =na)

   ‘That wild cat, it was to go open a channel for the water to pass out through.’

58. Ajin makaguwang.
   not=LIG able.to.open
   (?aji,=n4)

   ‘It was unable to open (a water channel).’

59. Henagenja han e anukan vaniyah.
   send=3PL DET HESIT what’s.it=QUOT lizard
   (henagen1, =ja) (?anuka, =n1)

   ‘They sent the monitor lizard.

60. Ajin kay et makaguwang di.
    not able.to.open that.one
    (?aji,=n4)

   ‘It wasn’t able to open a water channel either.’

61. Henagena han ji aga[h]él jakumuk.
    send=3SGGEN DET that crab k.o.crab
    (henagen1, =na)

   ‘He sent that jakumuk crab.’

62. Inmey han ji jakumuk.
    went DET that k.o.crab

   ‘The crab went.’
63. Inmey kanuk, ina inipit han ji ja kapalépalén went REPORT go=3SGGEN pinched DET that PL all.drift.wood
(ʔinmey) (kanu, -k) (ʔi₁, =na) (ʔinipit)

é waa hiya nin namulet-an hi jənam.
LIG probably IND3SG DET blockage LOC water
(=é)

‘It went, it is said, it went to pinch those piles of driftwood which were probably what was blocking the water.’

64. Jana kanu ninpalakwinen.
CONT=3SGGEN REPORT push.aside
(ja₂, =na)

‘Then he just pushed it aside.’

65. Adwan-ik, matchuk et han lugyan han jənum
now subside SEQ DET source DET water
(ʔadwanʔi, -k) (=et)

é matchuk.
LIG subside

‘Now, the source of the water subsided, it subsided.

66. Di natchuk han jənum, henagena han wawak.
when subsided DET water send=3SGGEN DET crow
(henagen₁, =na)

‘When the water had subsided, he sent the crow.’

67. ‘Um-ilan ah nu tet-iwa é natchuk han jənum.’
go.see Q if truly LIG subsided DET water

‘“Go and see, huh, if the water has truly subsided.”’

68. Idi inmey han wawak é hinnagana,
then went DET crow LIG sent=3SGGEN
(=é) (hinnagan, =na)
‘The crow that he sent went, but instead it began to peck on those people who were dead and were therefore stinking.’

69. *HenagenahHan wajana hinnag hina,*

think.about=3SGGEN DET exist=3SGGEN sent here

(henagen2, =na) (waja, =na)

é eha a henagenah kalapatik.

LIG one LIG send=3SGGEN=LOC dove

(=é) (henagen1 =na, =h2) (kalapati, -k)

‘He thinks about the ones he has already sent, and he sends one more, the dove.’

70. *Inmey intupkenah Han dala Han ji ina hikik,*

went dipped=3SGGEN=LOC DET blood DET that its feet

(?inmey) (?intupken, =na, =h2) (?i1, =na) (hiki, -k)

invangad.

return

‘It went and dipped its feet into the blood, and returned.’

71. *Kanana, “O kahahhaadja Han ipugo,*

say=3SGGEN EXCL all.lying.around=3PL DET people

(kanan, =na) (kahahha?ad, =ja)

‘He said, “Oh, the people are all lying scattered around.’

72. *Natchuk Han janum ngem kahahhaadja Han taguk.”*

subsided DET water but all.lying=3PL DET people

(kahahha?ad, =ja) (tagu, -k)

‘The water has subsided but the people are all lying scattered around.”’

73. *Isunga nalavaga na hiki té ina vinaddekan*

for.that be.red its feet because go=3SGGEN stepped.into

(na=) (?i1, =na)
han ji jala, ya han ji ina tupek ya nalavaga
DET that blood and DET that its beak TOP.LK red

(ʔi₂, =na)

té ina injutngo han ji ina tupek han kajala.
because go=3SGGEN dipped.into DET that its beak DET blood

(ʔi₁, =na)   (ʔi₂, =na)

‘That is why its feet were red because it went and stepped into the blood, and its beak was red because it dipped its beak into the blood.’

74. Adwan-i pé é inmey et jik, a,
now more.over LIG went SEQ that huh

(=é)   (ji₁, -k)

pumehnak hi Lumawig.
descend SG.PRSN Lumawig

‘Now after that he went, huh, and Lumawig came down.’

75. Kanana kanu en “Nah itaku élan yu minvavleyan.
say=3SGGEN REPORT QUOT well go=1+2PL see your.PL villagers

(kanan, =na)   (ʔi₁, =taku)   (ʔila=en) (yu=)

‘He said, it is said, “Let’s go now and see your (pl.) fellow-villagers.”’

76. Péenna kanud Vanawo han ina kawitis.
place=3SGGEN REPORT=LOC Vanawo DET his kawitis

(þéʔen, =na)   (kanu, =d₁)   (ʔi₂, =na)

‘He placed his kawitis at Banaue.’

77. (M) Kawitis, ngantu é kawitis?
kawitis what LIG ‘kawitis’

(=é)

‘Kawitis, what’s a kawitis?’

78. (A) Waa vantulé.
maybe spear

‘Maybe a (kind of) spear.’
79. *Inpeeynah ji nina kawitis.*
place=3SGNOM=LOC that his spear
(ʔinpeʔey, =na, =h₂) (ni₂, =na)

‘He placed his spear there.’

80. *Kanana kanuk,* “*Iyu élan ji* say=3SGGEN REPORT go=2PLGEN see that
(kanan, =na) (kanu, -k) (ʔi₁, =yu)

*miid eh yu min-iliyan.*”
not.exist also your.PL place.to.live
(yu=)

‘He said, “Go see that (place) if there is any place for you (pl.) to live.”’

81. *Inmeyja han ji min-agik.*
went=3PL DET that siblings
(ʔinmey, =ja) (min?agi, -k)

‘The brother and sister went.’

82. *Kananja kanuk,* “*Dah, uhna keh nah min-iliyan,*
say=3PL REPORT EXCL disgust also this=LOC place.to.live
(kanan, =ja) (kanu, -k) (na₁, =h₂)

*inlangaga han laya.*
became.ripe DET ginger

‘They said, it is said, “Ugh, this place is no good to live in, the ginger is nearly ripe.’

83. *Ajija keh maanukan e anak?*
not=3PL also be.affected HESIT child
(ʔaji, =ja) (ma?anuka, =n₂)

‘Won’t the children be affected?’
84. *Vaken nah imi vumableyan."*

not this=LOC our.EXCL place.to.make.house

(\(n_{1} = h_{2}\) ) (\(i_{2}, =m_i\) )

‘This is not the place for us (excl.) to make a house.’"

85. *Inhublijah ken Lumawig.*

return=3PL=LOC DAT.PRSN Lumawig

(\(?inhubli, =ja, =h_{2}\) )

‘They returned to Lumawig.’

86. *Kananja kanuk woh, "Vaken hid-i mi vumableyan.*

say=3PL REPORT QUOT not there 1PL place.to.make.house

(kanan, =ja) (mi=)

‘They said, “That is not the place for us (excl.) to make a house.’

87. *Inlangaga han laya ya in-iwatiw han matek reddish DET ginger and hanging DET leech

ya aji keh mamattek ji anak?’

and not also get.leeches that child

‘The ginger is nearly ripe and leeches are hanging from them and won’t the children get leeches on them?’”

88. *Kah-inna kanu e vekhen ad Haling.*

again=3SGGEN REPORT HESIT tell LOC Haling

(kah?in, =na) 

‘Next he told (them to go) to Haling.’

89. *Ajëk ammu mu ud han Haling his-ad not=1SGGEN know if where DET Haling there=LOC

(?aji, =k) (his?a, =d_{1})

anukan Vanawo, té hiya met ija kanan.

what’s.it=QUOT Vanawo because IND3SG also theirs say

(?anuka, =n_{1}) (\(i_{2}, =ja\) )
'I don’t know where Haling is there in Banaue, because that is what they just say.'

90. *Vekhen ad Haling.*

tell LOC Haling

‘He told (them to go) to Haling.’

91. *Anggoy kanu ya umeyja eh han hin-agik.*

dead REPORT and go=3PL also DET pair.sibling

(ʔumey, =ja) (hinʔagi, -k)

‘After that, it is said, the brother and sister went.’

92. *Kanaja kanuk, “Nawang nah min-iliyan té kija aanuka nan yayah.”*

say=3PL REPORT not.good this=Loc place.to.live

(kanaj, =ja) (kanu, -k) (na, =h2)

‘They said, “This place is not good (for us) to live because the locusts are all what’s-it.”’

93. *(M) Kija kakalik.*

CONT=3PL make.noise

(ki, =ja) (kakali, -k)

‘They’re all making a noise.’

94. *(A) “Kija kakalik.*

CONT.3PL make.noise

(ki, =ja) (kakali, -k)

‘“They’re all making a noise.’
95. *Ajija keh vangten ji anak*  
not=3PL also affect that child  
(ʔaji, =ja)  

té nény e kija ya kakali nan vayah?’”  
because this HESIT cont=3PL and make.noise DET locusts  
(ki, =ja)  

‘Won’t they affect the child because here the locusts are all making a noise?’”

96. *Inhublija mampé ken eh Lumawig.*  
return=3PL more.over DAT.PRSN also Lumawig  
(ʔinhubli, =ja)  

‘They returned to Lumawig.’

97. *Kananja kanu woh “Vaken jèh mi min-iliyan, ayaka yayah ya!”*  
say=3PL REPORT QUOT not that=Loc 1.PL place.to.live  
(kanan, =ja) (ji 1, =h2) (mi=)  

be.many locusts INTENS  

‘They said, “We (excl.) will not stay in that place, there are so many locusts!”’

98. *Vekhenad Liveng, ilin han iBayyok.*  
tell=3SGGEN=LOC Liveng village=GEN DET Bayyew.people  
(vekhen, =na, =d1) (ʔili, =n3) (ʔi, bayyo, -k)  

‘He told (them to go) to Liveng, a village of the Bayyew people.’

99. *Vekhena kanu eh, kanana,*  
tell=3SGGEN REPORT also say=3SGGEN  
(vekhen2, =na) (kanan, =na)  

“*Iyu jinyu nu hitud-i yu min-iliyan.*”  
go=2PL that= 2PL.GEN if that.one your.PL place.to.live  
(ʔi1, =yu) (ji1, niyu) (yu=)  

‘He told (them to go), he said, “You (pl.) go (and see) if that place will be the place for you (pl.) to live.”’
100. *Umeyja kanu eh, ija élan.*
    (ʔumey, =ja) (ʔi₁, =ja)

    ‘So they went, they went to see.’

101. *Invangihel.*
    stinking

    ‘It was stinking.’

102. *Hunghung ji vutug han jeey vavley.*
    smell DET pig DET that houses

    ‘The houses smelled of pigs.’

103. *Kag wa inmanak.*
    just.as probably gave.birth

    ‘It was like (a pig) had given birth.’

104. *Amvutug té mahunghung han ji lang-eh han vutug.*
    pig.smell because be.smelling DET that after.birth DET pig

    ‘The pig stench was because the afterbirth of the pig was smelling.’

105. *Kanan han ji hin-agik woh.*
    say DET that pair.sibling QUOT
    (hinʔagi, -k)

    “*Nawang nah min-iliyan té né invangihel.*
    not.good this=LOC place.to.live because this stink
    (na, =h₂)

    ‘The brother and sister said, “This place is no good to live in because it stinks.’

106. *Kah-inta mavangad.”*
    again=1+2SG go.back
    (kahʔin, =ta)

    ‘Let us (dl.) go back again.”’
   go.back=3PL
   (mavangad, =ja)

   ‘They returned (to Lumawig).’

108. *Kananja* kanu eh é hin-agik woh,
    say=3PL REPORT also LIG pair.sibling QUOT
    (kanan, =ja) (=é) (hin?agi, -k)

   “Lawang hid-éh mi min-éliyan.
    not.good that=LOC 1.PL place.to.live
    (hid?i, =h2) (mi=)

   ‘They, the brother and sister, said, “That place is no good for us (excl.) to live in.”

109. *Ni keh invangihel ya itlek na anak!”*
    EXCL also stink and stick.to DET child

   ‘It stinks and (the smell) will stick to the child!’”

110. *Dikad kah-inna vekhen na kawitis.*
    so again=3SGGEN tell his spear
    (kah?in, =na)

   ‘So then he again threw his spear.’

111. *Vinkahnad …*
    threw=3SGGEN=LOC
    (vinkah, =na, =d1)

   ‘He threw it to …’

112. *Inmalijad Wayya.*
    came=3PL=LOC Wayya
    (?inmali, =ja, =d1)

   ‘They came to Wayya.’
113. *Vekhennad* Atangwey, ad Vaat,
tell=3SGGEN=LOC Atangwey LOC Vaat
(vekhen, =na, =d)1

‘He told (them to go to) Atangwey, to Vaat.’

114. *Inmey* kanuh jik.
go REPORT=LOC that
(kanu, =h)2 (ji, -k)

‘They went there.’

115. *Kanana* kanun, “Iyu keh élan ji
say=3SGGEN REPORT=QUOT go=2PL also see that
(kanan, =na) (kanu, =en) (?1, =yu)

miid eh yu min-iin-gawihan.”
not also your.PL place.to.be.good
(yu=)

‘He said, “You (pl.) go and see that place if it would be a good place for you (pl.) to be.”’

116. *Jey* pinmehnakja.
so descended=3PL
(pinmehnak, =ja)

‘So they descended.’

117. *Kananja* kanuk, “Uninah nah min-iliyan,
say=3PL REPORT be.better=LOC this=LOC place.to.live
(kanan, =ja) (kanu, -k) (na, =h)2

té ja inlangaga han pagey.”
because CONT become.ripe DET rice

‘They said, “It is better to live here, because the rice is becoming ripe.”’

118. (M) *Inlangaga?*
‘inlangaga’

‘(What is) inlangaga?’
119. (A) Inlangaga ja inhojang.
    "Inlangaga" is "becoming ready for harvest."

120. Kapatapatangja nan manuk ya kaluklukvub nan vutug.
    (kapatapatanja, =ja)

    ‘There were so many chickens perched about and there were so many pigs lying
    around.’

121. Aw-aja ken=ja jaan natey jik,
    (a=ja) (ken, =ja) (ji, -k)
    ‘Maybe they were not yet dead, even though everything (else) there was
drowned.’

122. Geh pinmehnakja yaet jik.
    (pinmehnak, =ja) (ya, =et) (ji, -k)
    ‘Then they descended to that place.’

123. Dikad umeyja kanuk, kananja woh
    (umey, =ja) (kanu, -k) (kanan, =ja)
    ‘So they went, it is said, they said, “This is a better place to live in, because as for
the rice, it is nearly ready to harvest,’
124. *Nan* manuk ya *kapatupatung.*

‘So many chickens are all perched about.’

125. *Nan* vutug ya *kalukvulkvub.*

‘So many pigs are all lying around.’

126. *Kaeekja* am-in.’

‘They are all sleeping.’

127. *Adwan-i* pé *pumehnakja.*

‘Now they descended.’

128. *In-ilijad Tuveng* ah?

‘They lived in Talubin, huh?’

129. *Ad et Tuveng, ad et Tuveng ja* nin-iliyan.

‘It was in Talubin, it was in Talubin where they lived.’

130. *Ja kanu u anyangay té han janum jaet vumava* 

‘What will they do now, because as the water was becoming low and subsiding, it was beginning to stink.’
131. *Jaja kantu maanud nan ligga*

CONT=3PL REPORT be.floating DET winnowing.basket

(ja2, =ja)

*ya ouk.*

and rice.pounding.pestle

(?o?u, -k)

‘The winnowing baskets and the rice pounding pestles were floating.’

132. *Giyag, aja ipakud, jaja alan.*

rice.plate get=3PL grab CONT=3PL get

(?a1, =ja) (ja2, =ja)

‘As for rice plates, they were grabbing them and getting them.’

133. *Tatag-ong, jaja alan.*

soup.dippers CONT=3PL get

(ja2, =ja)

‘Soup dippers, they were getting them.’

134. *Am-in é maanud é mauhal, alanja*

all LIG be.floating LIG be.used get=3PL

(=é) (=é) (?alan, =ja)

‘All the floating things that could be used, they got.’

135. *Jaja ipakud.*

CONT=3PL grab

(ja2, =ja)

‘They were grabbing them.’

136. *Jaja kanan, “Ta wa ta uhalen.”*

CONT=3PL say so.that exist 1+2SG something.to.use

(ja2, =ja) (ta=)

‘They were saying, “So there will be something for us (dl.) to use.”’
‘And so they got all the rice plates, winnowing baskets, what’s it ah rice ladles, pestles, pig-feeding bowls, they got them.’

‘Then they put them in the place in which they were living in Talubin.’

‘It was in Yapyapan where they went to live because it was not in Atangwi.’

‘It was in Yapyapan.’

‘Now he went there.’

‘After that, they said, “Here now the soup dippers have been gotten.”’
‘Since every one of those soup dippers, and every one of the rice plates, everyone of the rice ladles, everyone of the what’s it uh winnowing baskets were gotten, so that there would be harmony between the husband and wife, because they were companions and they were married.’

‘Yes, they will be in harmony so that they will again, uh, there will be no continual fighting.’

‘There will be no conflict.’
‘There will be no anger, because they were brother and sister, you see, and they were married to each other.’

147. *Inanukan Lumawig, hin-agi ya min-ahawaja.*

arranged=GEN Lumawig pair.sibling and married=3PL

(ʔinanuka, =n3) (minʔahawa, =ja)

‘Lumawig arranged it, brother and sister and they got married to each other.’


because that say REPORT brother=3SGGEN

(kalalakiyan, =na)

‘Because her brother said, “Can someone look down at his sister?”’

149. *Kanan kanu.*

say REPORT

‘It is said.’

150. *Umey ken e kavavaiyanna.*

go DAT.PRSN HESIT sister=3SGGEN

(kavavaʔiyan, =na)

‘He went to his sister.’

151. *Kanan kanu e kavavaiyanna.*

say REPORT HESIT sister=3SGGEN and=3PL=QUOT

(kavavaʔiyan, =na) (ken=ja, =en)

‘She said, uh his sister said, “Can someone look up at her brother?”’

152. *Adwan-ik, linmupilup hi Lumawig han tavvak.*

now rolled.up DET Lumawig DET tobacco

(ʔadwanʔi, -k)
‘Now, Lumawig rolled up some tobacco.’

153. Inpaikab-itna han jey ina ivan vavaik.

stick.into=3SGGEN DET that his companion=LIG female

(?inpa?ikab?it, =na) (??j =na) (?iva, =n4) (vava?i, -k)

‘He stuck it into his female companion.’

154. Adwan-ik malitun.

now pregnant

(?adwan?i, -k)

‘Now she got pregnant.’

155. Masikug et kanana kanuk “Hagungem pé

pregnant SEQ say=3SGGEN REPORT look.after=2SGGEN more.over

(kanan, =na) (kanu, =k) (hagu?en, =m)

han név ivam té malitun ké,

DET this companion=2SGGEN because be.pregnant MOD

(?iva, =m)

éyahhalinuwam.”

take.care.of=2SGGEN

(?iyahhalinuwana, =m)

‘She was pregnant and then he said, “Take good care of your (sg.) sister because now she is pregnant, you (sg.) take care of her.”’

156. Kanana kanun é “Yamu, iyahhalinuwak

say=3SGGEN REPORT.SEQ LIG certainly take.care.of=1SGGEN

(kanan, =na) (kanu, =n) (=é) (?iyahhalinuwana, =k)

té hinod keh mangihalinuk?”

because who also care.taker

(manjihalinu, -k)

‘He said, “Certainly, I will take care of her because who else will take care of her?”’

157. Adwan-i, nin-ahawaja jik,
‘Now, they got married, those people, Adam and Eve who were married.’

158. (M) Hitud-i na las?
that its last
(hi₂, tud?i) (na=)

(M) ‘That’s its end?’

4. Wordlist

Introduction. The wordlist which follows contains all the lexical items, both full words and clitics that occur in the text Gaeb Ji Amulu. Some affixal forms are also listed. The form of each entry is as follows: 1) Source. The text contains a number of words that are probably of either Ilokano, Tagalog, or English origin. The source language is given, and the original form appears in parentheses. 2) Word class. Most of the entries that do not have a word class specified are either forms which appear to be the base of one or more derivationally related verbs in the language and from our present knowledge do not function as full words. The other forms need additional research to determine their classification. 3) Verb subclassification, by feature. The primary subclassification indicates the transitivity of the verb. In addition, known aspectual and modal features are given. 4) Definition. 5) Derived forms (dr.) of listed bases. 6) Cross references (cf.) of derived words to their base forms, and to other derivationally related words. 7) Variants (Var.) are sets of words which seem to have identical meaning and distribution and which are similar in phonological shape. 8) Words which appear to be phonological reductions of longer words are shown with the “lesser than” symbol (<). 9) Words which appear to be combinations of entries provided elsewhere in the list are linked to them with ‘See’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Local Orthography</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>=a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Ilk (a). LIG occurring between a numeral and a following noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbol</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=ak</td>
<td>ak</td>
<td>PRON 1SGNOM, I, me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?a₁</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>get; dr. ma ?a, ñia, ñuma; cf. ñala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?a₂</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>tag question marker, asking the listener for confirmation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?aʔa</td>
<td>aa</td>
<td>uh huh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?aʔanuka</td>
<td>aanuka</td>
<td>N what’s it; cf. ñanuka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?ad</td>
<td>ad</td>
<td>PREP at, in. Usually introducing proper noun locations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?adan</td>
<td>Adan</td>
<td>N a personal name, Adam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?adwanʔi</td>
<td>adwan-i</td>
<td>ADV now, today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?agahhél</td>
<td>agahhél</td>
<td>N crab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?agi</td>
<td>agi</td>
<td>N sibling; dr. hin ñagi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?agtan</td>
<td>agtan</td>
<td>V+TRNS to give to someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?agub</td>
<td>agub</td>
<td>N stench; dr. min ñagub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?ah₁</td>
<td>ah</td>
<td>ADV then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?ah₂</td>
<td>ah</td>
<td>PREP to, at; of. Usually introducing non-proper noun locations; also introduces indefinite oblique objects. Var. =h₂; cf. hi₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?ah₃</td>
<td>ah</td>
<td>Tag question, huh?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?ahawa</td>
<td>ahawa</td>
<td>N spouse; dr. hin ñahawa, min ñahawa, nin ñahawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?aji</td>
<td>aji</td>
<td>AUX negative of verbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?ajo</td>
<td>ajo</td>
<td>N body (BonG ñawak)</td>
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<tr>
<td>?akit</td>
<td>akit</td>
<td>stench; dr. ñamakit</td>
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<td>?ala</td>
<td>ala</td>
<td>get; dr. nin ñala, ñalaen; cf. ña</td>
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<td>?alaen</td>
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<td>V+TRNS to get something; cf. ñala</td>
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<td>alan</td>
<td>V+TRNS to get something; &lt; ñalaen</td>
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<tr>
<td>?ali</td>
<td>ali</td>
<td>come; dr. ñali, ñnali, ñyali</td>
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<tr>
<td>?ama</td>
<td>ama</td>
<td>N father</td>
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<td>?amʔin</td>
<td>am-in</td>
<td>N all</td>
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<td>?amma</td>
<td>amma</td>
<td>do, make; dr. ñamama, ñnmamma</td>
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<td>?ammu</td>
<td>ammu</td>
<td>know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?amvutug</td>
<td>amvutug</td>
<td>N smell of pigs; dr. vutug</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
amulu_N ritual prayer for newly weds
amulu_N harmony; dr. ḡam ḡamun ḡamulu, min ḡam ḡamulu
amung_gather; dr. ḡamung
amungen_V-TRNS-CMPL to gather something; cf. ḡamung
anak_N child; cf. ḃanak, Ḃanmanak
aniju_make a fire for warming; dr. ḃanijuwan
anijuwan_V+TRNS-CMPL to make a fire to warm someone; cf. ḃaniju; ḃanijuwan
anud_float downstream; dr. ma ḃanud
anuka_N what’s it; an empty hesitation noun, acquiring meaning from context; dr. anuka; ḃanukaen, ḃnanuka
inanuka_V+TRNS-CMPL to do something; cf. ḃanuka; ḃnanuka;
inanuka
anyangay_Ilk.(ania ngay) what
anggoy_N end
ap-apuy_N a place name; cf. ḃapuy
apuy_N fire
atag_N shelf; dr. ḃatagen, ḃnatag
atagen_to make a shelf; cf. ḃatag; ḃnatag
Atangwey_N a place name
atutung_N a bowl for pigfeed
aw-a_ADV probably. Var. wa ḃa
ayaka_N many
batawa_N sky
Bayyo_N a place name--Bayyew
beneng_N path along the top of terrace wall
benngen_V+TRNS to pack a terrace wall with mud, to prevent water leakage from the pondfield; cf. beneng
=d1 d_PREP at, in. Usually introducing proper noun locations, follows vowel-final words; cf. ḃud
=d2 d_ADV modal form, often following question words, what then, who then, where then, etc. Follows vowel-final words; cf. ḃud
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dah</td>
<td>EXCL ugh!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dala</td>
<td>N blood. Var. jala</td>
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<tr>
<td>di₁</td>
<td>DEM PRON that one, away from both the speaker and the hearer, used also to refer to an object that has been mentioned in the previous context. Var. jey, ji₁</td>
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<tr>
<td>di₂</td>
<td>DET non-specific genitive common noun marker. Var. ji₂</td>
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<tr>
<td>di₃</td>
<td>Ilk.(idi) when</td>
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<tr>
<td>digad</td>
<td>so, then. Var. dikad: cf. di₃</td>
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<tr>
<td>dikad</td>
<td>so, then. Var. jikad, digad</td>
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<td>e</td>
<td>hesitation marker</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
hid?i  hid-i  DEM LOC PRON there, the location which has just been referred to
hik?a  hik-a  PRON you; independent 2sg.
hiki  hiki  N foot, feet
hilé  hilé  N wild cat
hima?o  himao  V-TRNS +CMPL went home. Var. hinma?o; cf. ha?o; huma?o
hin-  hin  unit, pair
hina  hina  DEM LOC PRON here. Var hin?a
hin?a  hin-a  DEM LOC PRON here. Var hina
hin?ahawa  hin-ahawa  N husband and wife, a couple; cf. hin-, ?ahawa
hin?iva  hin-iva  N companions; cf. hin-, iva
hinmalaktin  hinmalaktin  V-TRNS +CMPL came close; cf. halaktin, humalaktin
hinma?o  hinmao  V-TRNS +CMPL went home. Var. hima?o; cf. ha?o; huma?o
hinnag  hinnag  V+TRNS +CMPL sent, cf.. henag; henagen
hinnagan  hinnaga  V+TRNS +CMPL sent to someplace; dr. henag; henagan
hinu  hinu  N who
hinud  hinud  N who then; cf. hinu; =d₂
his?a  his-a  DEM LOC PRON there, near speaker
hita  hita  Ilk.(?ita?) there, near speaker
hituḍ?i  hitud-i  that place; cf. hi₂, tud?ā
hiya  hiya  PRON he, she, it, independent 3sg.
hojaŋ  hojang  N a stage in the development of rice, when the grain is ripening; dr. minhojaŋ
hubli  hubli  return; dr. ūnhubli
hunhuŋ  hunghung  N smell; dr. mahunhuŋ
huhhuhuŋad  huhhuhungad  being continually angry; cf. hurjad
hukuŋ  hukung  hollow
humalaktin  hinmalaktin  V-TRNS -CMPL to come close; cf. halaktin, hinmalaktin
| humaʔo      | humao      | V-TRNS -CMPL to go home; dr. haʔo, hinmaʔo |
| humhumhuma | humhumhuma | N fighting; cf. huma, humhumhuma |
| humhumhuma | humhumhuma | N continual fighting; cf. huma, humhumhuma |
| huŋad      | hungad     | N anger; dr. huhuhuŋad |
| ?i-        | i          | noun derivational prefix, person/people of X |
| ?i₁        | i          | AUX go. Var ?é (before =k) |
| ?i₂        | i          | N empty personal noun acting as a carrier of genitive pronouns to form independent possessive pronouns. Var. ?é (before =k), ni |
| ?idi       | idi        | Ilk. (idi) then |
| ?iggup     | iggup      | N soup |
| ?ihaʔad    | inhaad     | V+TRNS -CMPL to place something on the ground; cf. haʔad, ḷiŋhaʔad |
| ?ija       | ija        | N theirs; See: ḷi₂, =ja |
| ?ijakpuh   | ijakpuh    | V+TRNS -CMPL to reach (someone) with something; cf. jakpuh, nijakpuh |
| ?ijatum    | ijatum     | V+TRNS -CMPL to arrive (someplace) with something; cf. jatum, nijatum |
| ?ijutŋo    | ijutŋo     | V+TRNS -CMPL to dip something; cf. jutŋo; ḷiŋjutŋo |
| ?ijuʔug    | ijuʔug     | V+TRNS -CMPL to paddle a canoe by dipping one’s hands in the water; cf. juʔug |
| ?ila       | ila        | see; dr. ḷilaʔen, ḷumʔilan |
| ?ilaʔen    | ilaʔen     | V+TRNS -CMPL to see something. Var. ḷilaʔen |
| ?ilan      | ilan       | V+TRNS -CMPL to see something. Var. ḷilaʔen |
| ?ili       | ili        | village; dr. ḷinʔili |
| ?imi       | imi        | ours. See: ḷi₂, =mi |
| ?ina₁      | ina        | V+TRNS +CMPL got; cf. ḷa₁, alasʔen |
| ?ina₂      | ina        | N his. See: ḷi₂, =na₁. Var. nina |
| ?ina₃      | ina        | he goes. See: ḷi₁, =na₁ |
| ?ina₄      | ina        | N mother |
| ?inʔamʔamulu | in-am-amulu | V-TRNS -CMPL to be in harmony. Var. minʔamʔamulu; cf. ḷamulu₂ |
| ?inanjuwan | inanjuwan  | V+TRNS +CMPL made a fire to warm someone; cf. ḷaniju, ḷanjuwan |
| ?inanuka     | inanuka     | V+TRNS +CMPL fixed something; cf. anuka; anukaen |
| ?inanukan    | inanukan    | See: ãinanuka, =n³ |
| ?inap        | inap        | look for, hunt; dr. ūminap |
| ?inatag      | inatag      | V+TRNS +CMPL made a shelf; cf. ūtag; ūtagen |
| ?inha?ad     | inhaad      | V+TRNS +CMPL placed something on the ground; cf. ha?ad; ?iya?ad |
| ?inhaguŋ     | inhagung    | V+TRNS +CMPL looked back at something; cf. haguŋ, hagugen |
| ?inhalanŋ    | inhalang    | V-TRNS -CMPL to climb up; cf. halaŋ; ninhalanŋ, minhalanŋ |
| ?inhojanŋ    | inhojang    | V-TRNS -CMPL to become ready for harvest, of rice. Var. minhojanŋ; cf. hojanŋ |
| ?inhubli     | inhubli     | V-TRNS -CMPL to return; cf. hubli |
| ?in?iwatiw   | in-iwatiw   | V-TRNS -CMPL to be hanging; cf. ūwatiw |
| ?ini         | ini          | EXCL expressionn of displeasure |
| ?in?ili      | in-ili      | V-TRNS -CMPL to live; cf. ūili |
| ?inipit      | inipit      | V+TRNS +CMPL pinched something; cf. ɾpit; ɾpiten |
| ?inissa      | inissa      | V+TRNS +CMPL ate meat; cf. ųssa |
| ?injutŋo     | injutŋo     | V+TRNS +CMPL dipped something; cf. jutŋ; jutŋo |
| ?inlaŋaga    | inlangaga   | V-TRNS -CMPL to become ripe; cf. laŋaga |
| ?inlugan     | inlugan     | V-TRNS -CMPL to ride a vehicle; cf. lugan |
| ?inma        | inma        | V-TRNS +CMPL got; cf. ūa; ūuma |
| ?inmali      | inmali      | V-TRNS +CMPL came; cf. ūali; ūamali |
| ?inmamma     | inmamma     | V-TRNS +CMPL made; cf. ūamma; ūamamma |
| ?inmanak     | inmanak     | V-TRNS +CMPL gave birth; cf. ūanak; ūamanak |
| ?inmey       | inmey       | V-TRNS +CMPL went; cf. ūey, ūumeý |
| ?inpahnag    | inpahnag    | V-TRNS -CMPL to send out (a messenger); cf. pahnag |
| ?inpa?ikab?it | inpai kab-it | V+TRNS +CMPL stuck something into; cf. paʔikabʔit; ūpaʔikabʔit |
| ?inpeʔey     | inpeʔey     | V+TRNS +CMPL placed something; cf. peʔey; ūpeʔey |
?intikid intikid V-TRNS-CMPL to climb up a slope; cf. tikid
?intupken intupken V+TRNS-CMPL to dip the beak into something, of a bird; cf. tupek
?invangad invangad V-TRNS-CMPL to return; cf. vaŋad; mavaŋad
?invangihel invangihel V-TRNS-CMPL to stink; cf. vaŋihel
?ipaikab-it ipaikab-it V+TRNS-CMPL to stick something into; cf. paʔkab-ʔit; ḫʔpaʔkab-ʔit
?ipakud ipakud V+TRNS-CMPL to grab something; cf. pakuḍ
?ipeey inpeey V+TRNS-CMPL to place something; cf. peʔey; ḫʔpeʔey
?ipit ?ipit pinch; dr. ḫʔpiten, ḫʔnipit
?ipiten inipit V+TRNS-CMPL to pinch something; cf. ḫʔpit; ḫʔnipit
?ipugo ipugo N person, people; cf. tagu
?issa issa V+TRNS-CMPL to eat meat; cf. ḫʔnissa
?istulya istulya story; dr. ḫʔstulyaʔen
?istulyaʔen istulyaʔen V-TRNS-CMPL to tell a story; cf. istulya
?isunga isunga ADV therefore
?itlek itlek V+TRNS-CMPL to stick to something
?iwatiw iwatiw hanging; dr. ḫʔnʔwatiw
?iyahhalinuwan iyahhalinuwan V+TRNS-CMPL to take care of someone; cf. halinu; maŋihalinu
?iyali iyali V+TRNS-CMPL to come with, to bring; cf. ḫʔali
?iyey iyey V+TRNS-CMPL to go with, to take something; cf. ḫʔey

=ja ja PRON they, them, their; 3PL
ja1 ja DET plural personal noun marker
ja2 ja AUX continuative
ja3 ja PRON their; independent possessive 3PL
jaʔan jaan AUX not yet
jadlu jadlu ADV surely
jadluk jadluk ADV surely. See: jadlu, -k
jaʔet jaet See: ja2, =ʔet
jakami  jakami  PRON we (excl.), us (excl.); independent 1PL
jakpuh  jakpuh  reach; dr. ūjakpuh, nijkakpuh
jakumu  jakumu  N a kind of crab
jakumuk  jakumuk  N a kind of crab. See: jakumu, -k
jala  jala  N blood; cf. dala
jallan  jallan  N trail, path
janum  janum  N water
jaʔo  jao  N underneath
jawwang₁  jawwang  N river (BonG wanywaŋ)
jawwang₂  Jawwang  N name of the river at Talubin
jey₁  jey  so; cf. di₁, jii₁
jey₂  jey  that; cf. jii₁
ji₁  ji  DEM PRON that one, away from both the speaker and the hearer, used also to refer to an object that has been mentioned in the previous context. Var. jey, di₁
ji₂  ji  DET non-specific genitive common noun marker. Var. di₂
jija  jija  PRON they, them; independent 3PL
jikad  jikad  so, then. Var. dikad, digad
jinyu  jinyu  See: jii₁, niyu
jomang  jomang  N the other side of a mountain (BonG demāŋ)
joʔoy  jooy  DEM that, away from both the speaker and the hearer
jutŋo  jutngo  dip into; dr. ūjutŋo, ūŋjutŋo
juʔug  juug  sound made by paddling water with the hands; dr. ūjuʔug
juyu  juyu  soup bowl
=k  k  PRON I, my; 1SGGEN. Follows vowel-final words, and replaces the final nasal of –an and –en verb suffixes; cf. =ku
-k  k  an epenthetic consonant, which occurs on the end of words with final high or mid back vowels at the end of phrases (see grammar for some exceptions)
=ka  ka  PRON you; 2SGNOM
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ka-RED₁</th>
<th>ka-RED</th>
<th>derives a noun with a comprehensive sense; cf. kagiwayag</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ka-RED₂</td>
<td>ka-RED</td>
<td>derives a verb with comprehensive actors; cf. kahahad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kada</td>
<td>kada</td>
<td>Ilk. (káda) each, every; dr. kakada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaʔeʔek</td>
<td>kaeek</td>
<td>V-TRNS +CMPR to all be sleeping; cf. ṭek, maʔek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kag</td>
<td>kag</td>
<td>as, just like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kahahad</td>
<td>kahahhaad</td>
<td>V-TRNS +CMPR to all be lying on the ground; cf. haʔad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kahʔin</td>
<td>kah-in</td>
<td>AUX again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaʔiw</td>
<td>kaiw</td>
<td>N tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kajala</td>
<td>kajala</td>
<td>all bloody; cf. jala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kakada</td>
<td>kakada</td>
<td>Ilk. (káda) each, every; cf. kada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kakali</td>
<td>kakali</td>
<td>all making a noise; cf. kali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalalakiyan</td>
<td>kalalakiyan</td>
<td>N brother; cf. lalaki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalapatik</td>
<td>kalapatik</td>
<td>N dove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kali</td>
<td>kali</td>
<td>N sound, noise, language, animal cry; dr. kakali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaliggaligga</td>
<td>kaliggaligga</td>
<td>N all winnowing baskets; cf. ligga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kallawitan</td>
<td>Kallawitan</td>
<td>N name of a mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaluklukvub</td>
<td>kaluklukvub</td>
<td>V-TRNS +CMPR to all be lying face down; cf. lukvub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=kami</td>
<td>kami</td>
<td>PRON we (excl.), us (excl.); 1PLNOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kan₁</td>
<td>kan</td>
<td>eat; dr. maŋan, nangan; kanen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kan₂</td>
<td>kan</td>
<td>say; dr. kanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kanan</td>
<td>kanan</td>
<td>V+TRNS -CMPL 1) to say; 2) to mistakenly think, to wonder; cf. kan₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kanen</td>
<td>kanen</td>
<td>V+TRNS -CMPL to eat; cf. kan; maŋan, naran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kanu</td>
<td>kanu</td>
<td>ADV reported speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kangunun</td>
<td>kangunun</td>
<td>N everything</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kapalépalén</td>
<td>kapalépalén</td>
<td>N all driftwood; cf. palén</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kapatapataŋ</td>
<td>kapatapatang</td>
<td>V-TRNS +CMPR to all be perched about, of birds. Var. kapatapatung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kapatupatuŋ</td>
<td>kapatapatung</td>
<td>V-TRNS +CMPR to all be perched about, of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
birds; cf. patut, pumat. Var. kapatapatang

kavava?iyan kavavaiyan N sister; cf. vava?

kavutuvutug kavutuvutug N all pigs; cf. vutug

kavvana?ayan kavvanga?ayan huge; cf. vana?

kawad?an kawad-an N place where something exists; cf. wa?a

kawitis kawitis N a kind of spear

kay ?et kay et either. See: kéy, ?et

=kayu kayu PRON you (pl.); 2PLNOM

keh keh ADV also. Var. ?eh. (BonG. ?ages, ges)

kejo kejo beg; cf. kejo, kinjo

kinjo kinjo V+TRNS +CMPL to have begged something; cf. kejo, nakinjo

ken1 ken DET Dative personal noun marker

ken2 ken CONJ and

ken3 ken AUX and

ké1 ké ADV indicating certainty. Var. kéy, kay

ké2 ké instead; cf. kénet

kénet kénet instead; cf. ké2

kéy kéy ADV indicating certainty. Var. ké1

ki ki AUX continuative

=ku ku PRON I, me, my; 1SGGEN. Follows consonant-final words; cf. =k

lagud Lagud N a place name; downstream

lalaki lalaki N male, man; dr. kalalaki?yan

laman laman N wild pig

la?aga langaga ripe; dr. ?lnla?aga

lanj?eh lang-eh N afterbirth

las las Eng. (last) last, end

lauh lauh pass by; dr. lumauh, linmauh

lawan lawang no good. Var. nawang

laya laya N ginger

ligga ligga N winnowing basket; dr. kaliggaligga
linmupilup \(\sim\) linmupilup – V-TRNS +CMPL rolled up; cf. lupilup, lumupilup
linmauh \(\sim\) linmauh – V-TRNS +CMPL passed by; cf. lauh, linmauh
live\(\text{ŋ}\) \(\sim\) Liveng – N a place name
lugan \(\sim\) lugu \(\sim\) lugan – N vehicle; dr. ɬɨn]\(\text{l}\)ugan
lugi \(\sim\) lugi \(\sim\) lugi – begin; dr. lugyan
lugyan \(\sim\) lugyan \(\sim\) lugyan – N source, origin; cf. lugi
lukvub \(\sim\) lukvub – lie face down; dr. lumukvub; kaluklukvub
lumawig \(\sim\) Lumawig – N the name of the cultural hero in Bontok ritual prayers
lumukvub \(\sim\) kaluklukvub – V-TRNS -CMPL to lie face down; cf. lukvub; kaluklukvub
lumupilup \(\sim\) lumupilup – V-TRNS -CMPL to roll up, as a leaf of tobacco; cf. lupilup; linmupilup
lupilup \(\sim\) lupilup – roll up, as a leaf of tobacco
=m \(\sim\) m – PRON you (sg.), yours (sg.); 2SGGEN. Follows vowel-final words, and replaces the final nasal of –an and –en verb suffixes; cf. =mu
ma?\(\text{a}\) \(\sim\) maa – V-TRNS +PSSV -CMPL gotten; cf. \(\text{ʔa}_1\)
ma?amuŋ \(\sim\) maamung – V-TRNS +PSSV -CMPL be gathered; cf. \(\text{ʔamuŋ}\), \(\text{ʔamuŋen}\)
ma?anud \(\sim\) maanud – V-TRNS +STTV floating downstream; cf. \(\text{ʔanud}\)
ma?anuka \(\sim\) maanuka – V-TRNS +PSSV –CMPL be affected; cf. \(\text{ʔanuka}; \text{ʔanukaen}\)
mabnej \(\sim\) mabneng \(\sim\) mabneng – V-TRNS +STTV flooded
ma?ek \(\sim\) ek \(\sim\) ek – V-TRNS -CMPL to sleep; cf. ma\(\text{ʔek}; \text{ka}\text{ʔek}\)
maŋan \(\sim\) mangan – V-TRNS -CMPL to eat; cf. \(\text{kan}_1\)
majihalinu \(\sim\) mangihalinu \(\sim\) mangihalinu – N care taker; dr. iyahhalini\(\text{w}\)an, éhahalin\(\text{w}\)an
manpe\(\text{ʔan}\) \(\sim\) mangp\(\text{e}\)\(\text{ʔan}\) \(\sim\) mangp\(\text{e}\)\(\text{ʔan}\) – N one who puts something in; cf. pe\(\text{ʔey}; \text{pé}\text{ʔan}\)
manuhjuŋ \(\sim\) manguhjung \(\sim\) manguhjung \(\sim\) manguhjung – N one who looks down; cf. \(\text{ʔuhjuŋ}\)
mahto \(\sim\) mahto \(\sim\) mahto – V-TRNS +STTV cold
mahuhjuŋ \(\sim\) mahunghung \(\sim\) mahunghung – V-TRNS +STTV smelling; dr. hughuŋ
maka- \(\sim\) maka – formative deriving intransitive verbs with abilitative meaning
makaguwaŋ \(\sim\) makaguwang – V-TRNS +ABLT -CMPL be able to open; cf.
makiŋkiŋ  makingking  V-TRNS +STTV decreasing
mali  mali  V-TRNS -CMPL to come; < ṭumali
malitun  malitun  V-TRNS +STTV pregnant; cf. masikug
mampé  mampé  ADV moreover. See: man, pé
mamattek  mamattek  V-TRNS +STTV covered with leeches; cf. matek
man  man  ADV establishes a social tie between the speaker and the hearer.
manaŋad  manangad  N one who looks up; cf. tąpad; tumaŋad
manuk  manuk  N chicken
maŋan  mangan  V-TRNS -CMPL to eat; cf. kan; naŋan
maŋihalinu  mangihalinu  N someone to care for someone; cf. halinu
masikug  masikug  Ilk. (masikog) pregnant; cf. malitun
mata  mata  N eye
mataguwan  mataguwan  V-TRNS +PSSV –CMPL to be surviving; cf. tagu, taguwan
matchuk  matchuk  V-TRNS +STTV subsiding; dr. natchuk
matek  matek  N leech; dr. mamattek
maʔuhal  mauhal  V-TRNS +STTV usable; cf. ʔuhalen
maʔoni  maoni  V-TRNS +STTV be a little while later; cf. ʔoni
mavangaŋad  mavangad  V-TRNS +STTV be on one’s way back; to return; cf. vangaŋad
mavalin  mavalin  V-TRNS +STTV be possible
met  met  ADV also, likewise
metlaʔeŋ  metlaeng  ADV just the same
=mi  mi  PRON we (excl.), our (excl.); 1PLGEN
mi=  mi  PRON our (excl.); 1PLGEN
mid  mid  V not exist, < miʔid
miʔid  miid  V not exist (BonG maʔid)
minʔagub  min-agub  V-TRNS -CMPL to stink; cf. ʔagub
minʔahawa  min-ahawa  V-TRNS -CMPL to marry; cf. ʔahawa; ninʔahawa
minʔala  min-ala  V-TRNS -CMPL to get; cf. ʔala; ninʔala
<p>| Min?am?amulu | Min-am-amulu | V-TRNS -CMPL to be in harmony. Var.  ámbam?amulu; cf. ãamulu₂ |
| Minhalanjan | Minhalangan | N place to climb up; cf. halag; ãinhalaŋ |
| Minhojan | Minhojang | to become ready for harvest, of rice. Var.  ãinhojaŋ; cf. hojaŋ |
| Min?i?ingawihan | Min-iin-gawihan | N place to be good; cf. gawih |
| Min?iliyan | Min-iliyan | N place for one to live; cf. ãli; ãnãli; ninãliyan |
| Minkunkunni?iŋ | Minkunkunniing | V-TRNS -CMPL +CONT to be flickering |
| Mintupek | Mintupek | V-TRNS -CMPL to peck; cf. tupek |
| Minvakvako | Minvakvako | V-TRNS -CMPL +CONT to go headhunting; cf. vako |
| Minvavleyan | Minvavleyan | Villagers; cf. vavley₂ |
| Miyahyab | Miyahyab | V-TRNS +PSSV -CMPL to be recipients of; to share in something |
| =mu | Mu | Pron you (sg.), yours (sg.); 2SGGEN. Follows consonant-final words; cf. =mu |
| Mu | Mu | If; cf. nu |
| =n₁ | N | Lig introduces a direct quotation. Follows vowel-final words; cf. =en |
| =n₂ | N | Det definite common noun marker. Follows vowel-final words; cf. han |
| =n₃ | N | Prep GEN only occurs following vowel-final words |
| =n₄ | N | Lig appearing between a vowel final head word and a following form |
| =na | Na | Pron he, she, it; his, her, its; 3SGGEN |
| Na= | Na | Pron his, her, its; 3SGGEN |
| Na₁ | Na | Dem Pron this |
| Na₂ | Na | Det singular definite non-personal noun marker; cf. han. Var. nan |
| Na₃ | Na | Tag. (na) ligature |
| Na?amunj | Naamung | V-TRNS +PSSV +CMPL was gathered; cf. ãamunj; ãamunjen |
| Na?ay | Naay | Dem this. Var. nay, néy, né |
| Nagallagawan | Nagallagawan | V-TRNS +STTV lean, skinny, tough |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nagammulan</td>
<td>V-TRNS +STTV strong</td>
<td>nah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nah₁</td>
<td>well (interjection)</td>
<td>See: na₁ =h₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nah₂</td>
<td>nah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nahnab</td>
<td>V-TRNS +STTV flooded; dr. mabney</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naʔiyak</td>
<td>See: naʔay, =ak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nakagkagga</td>
<td>V-TRNS +STTV messed up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nakagkaggawan</td>
<td>V-TRNS +STTV white</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nakawen</td>
<td>V-TRNS +STTV hard working</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nakinjo</td>
<td>V-TRNS +PSSV -CMPL be begged for; cf. kejo, kinjo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nalavaga</td>
<td>V-TRNS +STTV red</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nalmeh</td>
<td>V-TRNS +STTV drowned, submerged</td>
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<tr>
<td>namuletʔan</td>
<td>V-TRNS +PSSV +CMPL was blocked</td>
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<tr>
<td>nan</td>
<td>DET singular definite non-personal noun marker; cf. han. Var. na₄</td>
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<tr>
<td>nanuŋʔo</td>
<td>V-TRNS +STTV boney; cf. tuŋʔo</td>
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<tr>
<td>naŋan</td>
<td>V-TRNS +CMPL to eat; cf. kan₁; maŋan; naŋanaŋan</td>
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<tr>
<td>naŋananaŋan</td>
<td>V-TRNS +CMPL + CMPR to have all eaten; cf. kan₁; naŋan</td>
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<tr>
<td>natchuk</td>
<td>V-TRNS +STTV subsided; cf. matchuk</td>
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<tr>
<td>natey</td>
<td>V-TRNS +STTV dead</td>
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<tr>
<td>nawaŋ</td>
<td>no good. Var. lawang</td>
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<tr>
<td>nay</td>
<td>DEM this. Var. naʔay, néy, né</td>
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<tr>
<td>néy</td>
<td>DEM this. Var. naʔay, nay, né</td>
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<td>né</td>
<td>DEM this. Var. naʔay, nay, néy</td>
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<tr>
<td>nékéy</td>
<td>See: né, kéy</td>
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<tr>
<td>ni₁</td>
<td>EXCL expression of displeasure; &lt;ʔni</td>
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<tr>
<td>ni₂</td>
<td>N empty personal noun acting as a carrier of genitive pronouns to form independent possessive pronouns. Var. =ʔ₂</td>
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<tr>
<td>nija</td>
<td>N theirs. See: ni₂, =ja</td>
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<tr>
<td>nijakpuh</td>
<td>V-TRNS +PSSV +CMPL was reached; cf. jakpuh, ʔjakpuh</td>
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nijatum  nijatum  V-TRNS +PSSV +CMPL was arrived at; cf. jatum, ḳjatum
nina  nina  N his. See: ni₂, =na₁
nin?ahawa  nin-ahawa  V-TRNS +CMPL married; cf. ḳahawa; min ḳahawa
nin?ala  nin-ala  V-TRNS +CMPL got; cf. ḳala; min ḳala
ninhalan  ninhalang  V-TRNS +CMPL climbed up; cf. halag; minhalag, minhalan
nin?iliyan  nin-iliyan  lived; dr. min ḳiliyan
nin?iliyan  nin-iliyan  place where one lived; cf. ḳili, ḵn ḳili; min ḳiliyan
nipalakwinen  nnipalakwinen  V+TRNS -CMPL to push something aside
nitaku  nitaku  N ours. See: ni₂, =taku
niyu  niyu  N yours: See: ni₂, =yu
nopah  nopah  V-TRNS +PSSV +CMPL was finished
nu  nu  Ilk. (nu) if;  cf. mu
ŋalud  ngalud  ADV surely
ŋantu  ngantu  N what
ŋem  ngem  CONJ but
ŋen  ngen  Ilk. (ngen) question word
ŋinmetŋet  nginmetŋet  V-TRNS +CMPL became dark; cf. petŋet
ŋetŋet  ngetŋet  dark, as nighttime; dr. ḳinmetŋet
ʔo  o  exclamation, oh
ʔoni  oni  N a short time; dr. maʔoni
ʔoʔu  ou  N rice pounding pestle
pagey  pagey  N rice plant
pahnag  pahnag  cause a message to be sent; dr. ḳinpahnag
paʔikabʔit  paikab-it  cause something to be stuck into; dr. ḳpaʔikabʔit, ḳinpaiʔikabʔit
pakud  pakud  grab, hold, restrain; dr. ḳpakud
palanjey  Palanjey  N a place name
palén  palén  N drift wood; dr. kapalépalén
patuŋ  patuŋ  perch; dr. pumatŋ, kapatupatuŋ
pehnak pehnak descend; dr. pumehnak; pinmehnak
pé pé ADV moreover, in addition
péʔan péan V+TRNS -CMPL to put into something (< peʔey + -an); cf. peʔey; matîpèʔan; péʔen
péʔen péen V+TRNS -CMPL to place something in (< peʔey + -en); cf. peʔey; péʔan
peʔey peey cause to go, place; dr. ʔpeʔey, ʔnpeʔey; péʔen, péʔan
pinakad pinakad N torch
pinmehnak pinmehnak V-TRNS +CMPL descended; cf. pehnak; pumehnak
pumatuŋ pumatung V-TRNS -CMPL to perch, of birds; cf. patuŋ, kapatupatuŋ
pumehnak pumehnak V-TRNS -CMPL to descend; cf. pehnak
=ť t ADV sequential, then, immediately after that, in addition. Var. ʔet, =ʔet
=ta ta PRON we (dual), us (dual), our (dual); Nominative and Genitive 1+2SG
ta= ta ta PRON our (dual); Genitive 1+2SG
ta ta CONJ so that
tagata- taga Tag., Ilk. (taga-) derivational prefix, person/people from X; cf.
tagʔonj tag-ong N soup ladle; dr. tatagʔonj
tagu tagu N person, people; dr. taguwan; mataguwan
taguwan taguwan V+TRNS -CMPL to give life; cf. tagu; mataguwan
=ťaku taku PRON we (incl.), us (incl.), our (incl.); Nominative and Genitive 1+2PL
taŋad tangad look up; cf. tumaŋad, manaŋad
tatagʔonj tatag-ong N soup ladles; cf. tagʔonj
tatʔiwa tat-iwa truly. Var. titʔiwa
tatʔiwan tat-iwan truly. See: tatʔiwa, =n4
tavvak tavvak N tobacco, cigarette
teveb teveb N a kind of vessel that could be used on the river, possibly a raft
té té CONJ because. Var. tét
ténéy  ténéy  CONJ because of this, at this point. See: té, nény

tét  tét  CONJ because. Var. té

tikid  tikid  climb up a slope; dr. ‘Intikid

tinuktuk₁  tinuktuk  V+TRNS +CMPL pecked; cf. tuktuk₁; tuktukan₁

tinuktuk₂  tinuktuk  V+TRNS +CMPL chipped out; cf. tuktuk₂; tuktukan₂

tit?iwa  tit-iwa  truly (BonG. tet?ewa); cf. tat?iwan

to?an  toan  not exist (BonG. tew?an)
tud?i  tud-i  N that one; cf. hi tud?i, ja tud?i

tuktuk₁  tuktuk  peck; dr. tuktukan₁

tuktuk₂  tuktuk  chip; dr. tuktukan₂

tuktukan₁  tuktukan  V+TRNS -CMPL to peck something; cf. tuktuk₁; tinuktuk₁

tuktukan₂  tuktukan  V+TRNS -CMPL to chip out something; cf. tuktuk₂; tinuktuk₂

tumangad  tumangad  V-TRNS -CMPL to look up; cf. taragad, manaragad

tun?o  tung?o  N bone; dr. nanun?o

tupek  tupek  N beak of a bird; dr. ‘Intupken

tuvenj  Tuveng  N a place name, Talubin

?u  u  CONJ or

?ud  ud  ADV modal form, often following question words, what then, who then, where then, etc. Follows consonant-final words; cf. =d₂

?ughå  ugha  N deer

?uhal  uhal  use; dr. ‘Uhalen, ma‘uhal

?uhalen  uhalen  V+TRNS -CMPL to use something; cf. ‘Uhal, ma‘uhal

?uhunj  uhjung  look down; dr. ‘Umuhjong, ma‘umuhjong

?uhna  uhna  EXCL expression of disgust

?uleg  uleg  N snake

?uma  uma  V-TRNS -CMPL to get; cf. ?a

?umakit  umakit  V-TRNS -CMPL to stink; cf. ?akit

?umali  umali  V-TRNS -CMPL to come; cf. ?ali; ?inmali

?umamma  umamma  V-TRNS -CMPL to make; cf. ?amma; ?inmamma
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tagalog</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tr>
<td>umey</td>
<td>umey</td>
<td>V-TRNS -CMPL to go; dr. ʔey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umīlan</td>
<td>um-ilan</td>
<td>V+TRNS -CMPL +MPRT go see something; cf. ʔila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uminap</td>
<td>uminap</td>
<td>V-TRNS -CMPL to hunt; cf. ʔnap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umuhjuŋ</td>
<td>umuhjung</td>
<td>V-TRNS -CMPL to look down; cf. ʔuhjuŋ, maʔuhjuŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unina</td>
<td>unina</td>
<td>better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaʔat</td>
<td>Vaat</td>
<td>N a place name</td>
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<tr>
<td>vaddek</td>
<td>vaddek</td>
<td>step into or onto; dr. vaddekan; vinaddekan</td>
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<tr>
<td>vaddekan</td>
<td>vaddekan</td>
<td>V+TRNS -CMPL to step into or onto something; cf. vaddek; vinaddekan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaŋay</td>
<td>vangay</td>
<td>big; cf. kavvaŋayan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaŋten</td>
<td>vangten</td>
<td>V+TRNS -CMPL to affect something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaken</td>
<td>vaken</td>
<td>not; negative of nouns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vako</td>
<td>vako</td>
<td>headhunting; dr. minvakvako</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valey</td>
<td>valey</td>
<td>N house; dr. vavley; vavley2, vumableyan, minvableyan; vinaley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vallig</td>
<td>Vallig</td>
<td>N a place name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vanawo</td>
<td>Vanawo</td>
<td>N a place name, Banaue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vanew</td>
<td>vanew</td>
<td>N rice ladle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaniyah</td>
<td>vaniyah</td>
<td>N monitor lizard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vantulé</td>
<td>vantulé</td>
<td>N spear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaŋad</td>
<td>vangad</td>
<td>return; dr. ʔinvaŋad, mavaŋad</td>
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<tr>
<td>vaŋihel</td>
<td>vangihel</td>
<td>stink; dr. ʔinvaŋihel</td>
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<tr>
<td>vava</td>
<td>vava</td>
<td>low; dr. vumava</td>
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<tr>
<td>vavaʔi</td>
<td>vavai</td>
<td>N female, woman; dr. kavavaʔyan</td>
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<tr>
<td>vavley1</td>
<td>vavley</td>
<td>N houses; cf. valey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vavley2</td>
<td>vavley</td>
<td>one’s home village; cf. valey; vumableyan, minvableyan</td>
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<tr>
<td>vekah</td>
<td>vekhen</td>
<td>throw, as a spear; cf. vekhen; vinkah</td>
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<tr>
<td>vekhen1</td>
<td>vekhen</td>
<td>V+TRNS -CMPL to throw something, as a spear; cf. vekah</td>
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<tr>
<td>vekhen2</td>
<td>vekhen</td>
<td>V+TRNS -CMPL to tell something</td>
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<tr>
<td>vinaddekan</td>
<td>vinaddekan</td>
<td>V+TRNS +CMPL stepped into or onto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vinaley</td>
<td>Vinaley</td>
<td>N a place name, Binaley; cf. valey</td>
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<tr>
<td>vinkah</td>
<td>vinkah</td>
<td>V+TRNS +CMPL threw something, as a spear; cf. vekah; vekhen</td>
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<tr>
<td>vumanjet</td>
<td>vumanget</td>
<td>N wild animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vumbleyan</td>
<td>vumbleyan</td>
<td>N place to make a home; cf. vavley2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vumava</td>
<td>vumava</td>
<td>V-TRNS -CMPL to become low; cf. vava</td>
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<tr>
<td>vutug</td>
<td>vutug</td>
<td>N pig; cf. kavutuvutug; ?amvutug</td>
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<tr>
<td>wa</td>
<td>wa</td>
<td>V to exist; be. Var. waja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wa?a</td>
<td>waa</td>
<td>ADV probably. Var. ?aw?a</td>
</tr>
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<td>waja</td>
<td>waja</td>
<td>V to exist; be. Var. wa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wawak</td>
<td>wawak</td>
<td>N crow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wayya</td>
<td>Wayya</td>
<td>N a place name</td>
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<td>wen</td>
<td>wen</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woh</td>
<td>woh</td>
<td>LIG introduces a direct quotation; cf. =en</td>
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<td>ya1</td>
<td>ya</td>
<td>CONJ and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ya2</td>
<td>ya</td>
<td>LIG links a topic with its following predicate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ya3</td>
<td>ya</td>
<td>ADV intensifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yamu</td>
<td>yamu</td>
<td>ADV certainly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yapyapan</td>
<td>Yapyapan</td>
<td>N a place name</td>
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<td>yayah</td>
<td>yayah</td>
<td>N locust</td>
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<tr>
<td>=yu</td>
<td>yu</td>
<td>PRON your (pl.); 2PLGEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yu=</td>
<td>yu</td>
<td>PRON your (pl.); 2PLGEN</td>
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### Abbreviations

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<td>speaker person</td>
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<tr>
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<td>hearer person</td>
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<td>1+2</td>
<td>speaker-hearer person</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>non-speaker-hearer person</td>
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