A Dumagat (Casiguran) - English Dictionary

by

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PREFACE

This is a dictionary of one of the Philippine minority languages, Casiguran Dumagat, or Casiguran Agta. Like all other Philippine languages, Casiguran Dumagat belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian (Austronesian) linguistic family. It is spoken by a widely dispersed group of about one thousand Negritos in the provinces of northern Quezon (Aurora), southern Isabela, and the eastern tip of Nueva Vizcaya, on the island of Luzon.

The main concentration of Casiguran Dumagats is to be found in the forested foothills on the east side of the Sierra Madre mountain range, near the municipal towns of Casiguran, Dinalongan and Dilasag. However, many of them can be found far beyond this area; as far north as Palanan, Isabela; as far south as Dipaculao, Quezon; and on the west side of the Sierra Madre, near Madella, Nueva Vizcaya.

The data for this dictionary were gathered by the authors during residence in two different Dumagat settlements near Casiguran, from 1962 to 1972, under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. Since the Dumagats are illiterate and know no English, all data has been gathered through a monolingual approach, rechecking the meanings of words with several people (for method of gathering data, see T. Headland 1973).

Finding the range of meaning of many of the words was greatly facilitated by the use of a concordance of 25,000 words of Casiguran Dumagat text material, collected by the authors, and made on the IBM computer at 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 GS-270 of the National Science Foundation.
Thanks are due Alan Healey of the Summer Institute of Linguistics for his assistance in the preparation of the introductory material to this dictionary, and for writing Section 2.4. The assistance during the preparation of this dictionary of Mr. and Mrs. Benvenido Aduanan, Mr. Eleden Aduanan, and Mr. Pelip Aduanan, all of Casiguran, is also gratefully acknowledged. Miss Veny Casala, a native speaker of Kasiguranin, graciously supplied the word list in that language.

This dictionary contains approximately 4700 Dumagat entries. Many names of plants, animals, fish, birds and sea shells have been identified with the scientific equivalents. Many of these were identified by Dumagat informants from collections at the National Museum of the Philippines. The elicitation of others was facilitated by the use of the following sources: Abbot 1962; Avery 1950; Brown 1951; Herre 1948; Smythies 1960; Umali 1950; and Webb 1959. Thanks are also due to Mrs. Priscilla C. Borja of the Philippine Fisheries Commission for the help of her department in identifying fish specimens collected by the authors.
INTRODUCTION

HOW TO USE THIS DICTIONARY

This dictionary is made up of three parts: The first part consists of a brief grammatical sketch of the language (including four appendixes). The second part is the Dumagat-to-English dictionary, and consists of approximately 4,700 Dumagat stems with a description of their meanings. The third part is the English-to-Dumagat index.

ALPHABETIZATION

The alphabetical order of this dictionary is as follows: a, b, d, e, è, é, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, ng, o, ö, p, r, s, t, u, w, and y. Glottal stop is not symbolized except in the few cases where it follows a consonant, where it is represented by a hyphen (-). The ng symbol represents the velar nasal phoneme. For a description and analysis of the eight vowels, see Sections 2.3 and 2.4 of the grammatical sketch. Homophonic stems are indicated by subscript numbers following the entries.

SPELLING

The spelling follows the orthography of the published literature of Casiguran Dumagat (see bibliography), except for the addition of the vowel symbols è and ö. This addition has been made for the benefit of those who are interested in the eight vowel system. (In the orthography of the literature, e and è have not been contrasted, but are both written as e; similarly o and ö have both been written as o in the literature.)
ACCENT

A non-final accented syllable is marked by the symbol ('') preceding that syllable. Accent is not marked when it occurs on a final syllable of a stem. For a description of the phonetic nature of accent see Section 2.1 of the grammatical sketch. It should be noted that accent is shown only on the stems at the head of the entries in the Dumagat-English dictionary. Accent is not shown on words and sentences within the entries, nor in the English index, nor in the Published literature of Casiguran Dumagat.

INDEX

The index should NEVER be used as an English-to-Dumagat dictionary. The INDEX DOES NOT GIVE THE DUMAGAT EQUIVALENTS OF THE ENGLISH WORDS LISTED. It is merely a key to the reader to tell him where certain selected English words may be found in the main body of the dictionary.

To find the true Dumagat equivalent of an English word such as 'touch', turn to 'touch' in the index. Having noted that 'touch' is mentioned among the glosses of kapot, kébil, and kébit, turn to each of these Dumagat stems in the Dumagat-English section and examine carefully their various senses and usages. You may decide that the verb kébilán is the nearest equivalent to 'touch' in the context you have in mind.

Likewise, you may want to find out the word for 'thirsty' in Dumagat. Turning to the index you will find the stem pelék written after the English word 'thirsty'. The reader must not stop there, however, because the stem pelék means 'to crave a betel nut chew'. Only by turning to the Dumagat-English section of the dictionary will you find that there is a derived form of this stem, eplék, which means 'thirsty'.

BORROWINGS

Borrowings, so recognized, are indicated as such. Thus, following the entry baso, is the notation (Sp), indicating that this form is borrowed from Spanish. Most of the borrowings from Spanish, English, Chinese and Arabic have come through Tagalog or Kasiguran, the language of the indigenous, non-Negrito population of Casiguran. Casiguran Dumagat also has a large number of other (Malayo-Polynesian) words borrowed from Tagalog and/or Kasiguran. Since in many instances it is impossible to detect whether a Dumagat word is borrowed, or inherited from Proto-Malayo-Polynesian, no attempt has been made to identify such borrowings from Tagalog in the dictionary entries.
(Casiguran Dumagat is 38% cognate with Tagalog; see Section 1 of the grammatical sketch.

THE 400 MOST FREQUENT WORDS

To determine the frequency with which words are used, the concordance of 25,000 words of Dumagat text was examined. This concordance was produced from 57 different texts spoken by 21 different Dumagats. They included a wide variety of types of texts: history, folk tales, current narratives, procedures, didactic discourses and conversations. Thus it is likely that for any given word, the number of occurrences in the concordance will reflect how frequently it is used by the speakers of the language.

For each of the approximately 400 words that are found seven times or more in the concordance, this information is given in parentheses at the end of the dictionary entry. For example, (c-15) signifies, "This word occurs fifteen times in the concordance".)
**GRAMMATICAL SKETCH OF DUMAGAT (CASIGURAN)**

1. **LINGUISTIC CLASSIFICATION OF CASIGURAN DUMAGAT**

   In addition to Casiguran Dumagat there are two other mutually intelligible dialects to the north of Casiguran: the dialect spoken by some one thousand Palanan Negritos, and Paranan, the dialect of about six thousand non-Negrito Filipinos living in Palanan, Isabela. These two dialects are mutually intelligible with each other and with Casiguran Dumagat. Other Negrito, or Dumagat, languages are mutually unintelligible with Casiguran Dumagat (for example, Baler, Dingalan (Umirey), northern Isabela, Cagayan, etc.).

   This language, with its three dialects, forms part of a chain of nine closely related languages and dialects which runs down the eastern side of Luzon from the northern tip almost as far south as Baler, Quezon. The percentages of cognates shared by these dialects and languages are presented in Table 1, and are based upon the word lists and counts of Headland and Mayfield (1965). It is noteworthy that two of these nine dialects, namely Kasiguranin and Paranan, are spoken by non-Negrito groups.

   This chain of languages and dialects seems to constitute a distinct subdivision within the languages of Luzon, and perhaps one of the eleven or twelve major subdivisions of the languages of the Philippines (Dyen 1965a:30). In Table 2 are presented some comparisons between Casiguran Dumagat and other better known languages of Luzon. The cognate percentages here are based on word lists and counts in Headland and Mayfield (1965) and in Reid (1971).

   Most of these cognate counts were made from a basic word list of 372 words, titled the "1966 Expanded Philippine Word List". This is the standard list presently used by the Summer Institute of Linguistics for linguistic surveys in the Philippines. (See Reid 1971:viii, for a description of this list and its contents.)

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*This introductory material also appeared as a paper by T. & J. Headland and Alan Healey in Pacific Linguistics A43:1-54.*
When any two dialects were being compared, a pair of words were considered to be cognate if they had two differences or less, or if it could be readily seen that they both came originally from the same Proto-Malayo-Polynesian word by regular sound shifts.

**TABLE 1**
A SUB-DIVISION OF NINE LUZON LANGUAGES AND THEIR COGNATE RELATIONSHIPS

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**TABLE 2**
COGNATE COMPARISONS BETWEEN CASIGURAN DUMAGAT AND SOME BETTER KNOWN LANGUAGES OF LUZON

| Casiguran Dumagat - Dicamay Negrito | 60% |
| Casiguran Dumagat - Ilocano | 40% |
| Casiguran Dumagat - Central Cagayan Agta (Negrito) | 39% |
| Casiguran Dumagat - Atta Negrito | 38% |
| Casiguran Dumagat - Tagalog | 38% |
| Casiguran Dumagat - Umirey (Dingalan) Dumagat (Negrito) | 36% |
| Casiguran Dumagat - Pagan Gaddang (Butigui) | 34% |
| Casiguran Dumagat - Ilongot | 25% |
CODE TO MAP

1 = area of Casiguran Dumagat (Agta) speakers
2 = area of Kasiguranin speakers
3 = area of Palanan Dumagat (Agta) speakers
4 = area of Paranan speakers
5 = area of San Mariano Negrito speakers
6 = area of Roso Negrito speakers
7 = area of Santa Margarita Negrito speakers
8 = area of Santa Ana Negrito speakers
9 = area of Ganzaga Negrito speakers
10 = area of Dicamay Negrito speakers
11 = area of Ilocano speakers
12 = area of Central Cagayan Agta speakers
13 = area of Atta Negrito speakers
14 = area of Tagalog speakers
15 = area of Umirey (Dingalan) Dumagat speakers
16 = area of Pagan Gaddang (Butigui) speakers
17 = area of Ilongot speakers

thick broken line = boundary of a chain of nine known languages and
dialects (numbers 1 through 9) which together make
up a sub-division of languages within the Malayo-
Polynesian (Austronesian) languages of Luzon.

2. PHONOLOGY

2.1 ACCENT

Accent is phonemic. Accent usually occurs on the final syllable of
a word, though there are many exceptions to this trend, especially in
words that have been borrowed from Tagalog, Spanish and English*. An
accented syllable always has the peak of the intonation contour. A
final accented syllable is usually stressed (loudest) and the syllable
before it is shortened. An accented penult is always lengthened. In
this section, non-final accented syllables are marked by the symbol
(') preceding that syllable. Except for a small number of words with
accent on the antepenult, the vast majority of words have accent either
on the ultima or the penult.

There are quite a number of pairs of words which differ only by
accent.

*For examples see the Dumagat-English dictionary.
It is noteworthy that all of the instances of word pairs differing by accent have only a single consonant between the ultima and penult. Words which have a consonant cluster between the ultima and penult do not seem to show a contrast in the placement of accent. Words of the pattern CVCCV (with final glottal stop) invariably have accent on the penult. Words of the pattern CVCCVC are pronounced in everyday speech sometimes with an accented ultima and sometimes with an accented penult, and both of these by the same person.*

2.2 CONSONANTS

The consonant phonemes of Casiguran Dumagat are: p, t, k, b, d, g, s, h, m, n, ng, l, r, w, y, and glottal stop. Most of the consonant symbols have their usual phonetic value. The diagraph ng represents the velar nasal, and r is an alveolar flap.

Stops are unaspirated. Glottal stop is not symbolized, except in the few instances where it occurs following a consonant, where it is then represented by a hyphen. Since no utterance initial or final vowels occur, a word such as aso dog, is to be read as beginning and ending with a glottal stop. Similarly, since no vowel clusters occur,

*In the Dumagat-English dictionary such words are recorded with the accent which is most commonly heard.
words written with two vowels together (e.g. taon year) are to be read as having a glottal stop between the vowels.

2.3 VOWELS

There are eight vowel phonemes in Casiguran Dumagat. These are a, e, ê, é, i, o, ö, u. a is low central, e is mid close front, ê is mid open front, é is mid close central (the Philippine pepet vowel), i is high front, o is mid close back, ö is mid open back, and u is high back, as shown in Table 3.

**TABLE 3. PHONETIC QUALITY OF VOWEL PHONEMES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>front</th>
<th>central</th>
<th>back</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>high</td>
<td>i</td>
<td></td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mid close open</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>é</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>low</td>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Casiguran Dumagat is the only Philippine language to date that has been found to have eight vowels. Three Philippine languages show seven vowels (Bilaan, T'boli or Tagabili, and Balangao of eastern Bontoc). A few languages show six vowels (e.g. Ifugao, Central Cagayan Agta, etc.). Most of the languages show four or five vowel systems. Since it has been considered extremely doubtful that a Philippine language could have eight vowels, we have felt it fitting to list here sets of several minimal pairs of vowel contrasting words, in order to demonstrate that there are in fact eight vowels in Casiguran Dumagat. This section concludes with a suggestion as to how the eight vowels might have developed from a (Philippine) proto-language four vowel system.

Several pairs of vowels were suspect as being allophones of one phoneme. However, the following pairs of contrasting words show that the eight vowels are in fact all separate phonemes.

i AND e

meg'dingding to make a wall
meg'dengdeng to warm oneself by a fire
a'gege cloth used to make fire by friction
a'gegi to scorn a lover
ti 'Déngdénéng  a woman's name, with particle
de  personal plural noun-marking particle
dì  nonpersonal plural noun-marking particle

'malë  a long time
patì  also
patë  death

'megibut  to throw away
megëbut  to make a hole

'dingding  wall
'Déngdénéng  a woman's name
mëglinis  to clean
mëglinës  to be moving

sélpet  to clamp
sélpët  fiery minivet (type of bird)
még'nesnes  to whimper
még'nësnës  to wipe off
digët  ocean
digët  to sew
sëme  chin
sémë  to bounce up and down

agél  scream of an evil spirit
agél  caryota palm
mégules  to cut hair
mégulës  to cover with a blanket
singet  arrow notch
singët  bee sting
'keskes to scale fish
'késtés a woman's belt

ä AND é
ngahitingët sound of a splitting tree
ngahitingët sound of grinding teeth
lukët armpit
bukët mouse

u AND ö
Haduy a man's name
Hadöy spoiled roots
bigu new
bigö Miscanthus sinensis (grass)
'gulgul to sharpen an arrowhead
'gölgöl for a dog to yelp
ulitö unmarried man
'ölitö unmarried men

u AND é
busog hunting bow
bésog full from eating
'gulgul to sharpen an arrowhead
'gélgil to slice meat
'bilig round
bilég deer prints
kédut knife
kédët thick brush

o AND ö
lango drunk
langö fly
siko elbow
sikö you
'dipos stern
dipös last born child
'togtog to tap out a rhythm
'töktök to peck
o AND u

tu topic noun-marking particle
to oblique noun-marking particle
'tugtug type of bird
'togtog to tap out a rhythm
talon forest
talung eggplant

o AND é

ipés cockroach
ipos tail
kuyong stomach
kuyéng rat
mégsingot to sniff
mégsingét to sting

ö AND a

lébök dent
lébak ravine
'töktök to peak
'taktak lizard
mégtakö to steal
mégtaka to be amazed
délö to hit the mark
díla tongue

ö AND é

'gölgöl yelp of a dog
'gelgél to slice meat
kéyög hunchbacked
kuyéng rat

a AND é

mag- verbal prefix, future tense
még- verbal prefix, present tense
sabeng mouth of a river
sébeng footprints
Several multiple contrasts occur, and these are listed for assistance in seeing the phonemic status of these vowels.

\begin{align*}
\text{Malí} & \quad \text{mále} & \quad \text{málé} & \quad \text{gölől} & \quad \text{gülől} & \quad \text{gélől} & \quad \text{nésmés} & \quad \text{nesnes} & \quad \text{nësnës} & \quad \text{dingding} & \quad \text{dengdeng} & \quad \text{Déngdëng} & \quad \text{tëgpas} & \quad \text{tugtug} & \quad \text{tógto} \\
& \quad \text{alès} & \quad \text{ulès} & \quad \text{ules} & \quad \text{ulas} & \quad \text{tikti} & \quad \text{tëktëk} & \quad \text{téktëk} & \quad \text{taktak} & \quad \text{tőktők} & \quad \text{toktok} & \quad \text{tugtug} & \quad \text{tógto} \\
\end{align*}

\text{mistake} & \quad \text{a type of fruit} & \quad \text{a long time} & \quad \text{howl of a dog} & \quad \text{to file an arrowhead} & \quad \text{to slice meat} & \quad \text{to jerk by the neck} & \quad \text{whine of a dog} & \quad \text{to wipe off} & \quad \text{wall} & \quad \text{to warm oneself by a fire} & \quad \text{a woman's name} & \quad \text{to chop} & \quad \text{type of bird} & \quad \text{to tap out a rhythm} \\
\text{type of wildcat} & \quad \text{blanket} & \quad \text{to cut hair} & \quad \text{to make a fire by friction} & \quad \text{to stick into the ground} & \quad \text{to shake the contents out of a bottle} & \quad \text{dripping of water} & \quad \text{lizard} & \quad \text{to peck} & \quad \text{mountain peak} & \quad \text{type of bird} & \quad \text{to tap out a rhythm}
2.4 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF EIGHT VOWELS (by Alan Healey)

Since Casiguran Dumagat is so far unique among Philippine languages in having eight distinctive vowels, it is of interest to enquire how these vowels developed from the four vowel phonemes of the original language of the Philippines. Because it appears that Casiguran Dumagat has borrowed a large number of words from Tagalog, any Dumagat word has been excluded from consideration if it is identical to the Tagalog word or differs from it only by the loss of h or by the substitution in the final syllable of e for i or of o for u.

The vocabulary of the Proto-Philippine language has not yet been reconstructed in detail, and the words used below are somewhat tentative in form. They are marked with a double star. Most of them have been especially reconstructed by the author for the present purpose, mainly on the basis of Reid (1971) and Surian ng Wikang Pambansa (1971). A few Proto-Philippine reconstructions are taken from Conant (1913) and unpublished work by Charles and Zorc. The single starred words listed below are reconstructions from Proto-Malayo-Polynesian, in Dyen's (1965a) sense of that name. They are taken from Dempwolff (1938), Dyen (1953, 1965b), and Blust (1971) and are cited in Dyen's (1953) orthography. These well-known, published reconstructions have been used in preference to the more tentative Proto-Philippine ones whenever the two appear to be identical, or to differ only by a well-known consonant shift or merger.

The statements made below do not apply to reduplicated monosyllables except when they are explicitly mentioned.

2.4.1 The Casiguran Dumagat phoneme ö developed in the following three circumstances:
(a) In Proto-Philippine reduplicated monosyllables *u became Dumagat ö in both syllables.

*katkat  kótkót  dig a hole
*TukTuk  tóktók  knock, peck

(b) The Proto-Philippine disyllabic sequence *au reduced to Dumagat ö.

*Iaud  open sea  dilód  downriver
**(u)litau  ulító  single young man

(c) The Proto-Philippine word-final sequence *aw reduced to Dumagat ö in eight instances.

*laNaw  langö  a fly
*qañjaw  ałdó  day
**(D)ayaw  dèyö  praise
**kalaw**  kalō  hornbill (bird)

**N**  ngayō  raid

**takaw (< *(t)a(n)kaw)**  takō  steal

**sa(m)paw**  tapō  waterfall

**bukjaw**  bukhō  throat, neck

Word final *aw became Dumagat aw in three instances.

*pakaw**  pakaw  handle

**tanqaw**  tan-aw  see at a distance

**esNaw (< **seNaw)**  ésnaw  steam, vapor

No contextual factor has been discovered which determines whether ō or aw is developed in such final syllables.

In two instances when final *aw was preceded by a voiced consonant in Dumagat, *aw became ew in Dumagat.

*qañjaw**  aldew, aldō  day

** agaw snatch**  agew  hurry

2.4.2 The Casiguran Dumagat phoneme ĕ developed in the following four circumstances:

(a) In Proto-Philippine reduplicated monosyllables *i became Dumagat ē in both syllables.

**bitbi hold with fingers**  bētbēt  carry by hand

**n**  nēsnēs  to wipe off

(b) The Proto-Philippine disyllabic sequences *ai, *aqi, and *aha reduced to Dumagat ē.

*kain**  kēn  woman's wrap-around skirt

**mai**  mē  verbal or adjectival prefix

**zaRaqit (< *zaqit)**  digēt  sew, patch

*bahaR**  bēg  loincloth, G-string

One exception to this statement has been noted:

**etaqi (< *taqi)**  'etay  feces

(c) The Proto-Philippine word-final sequences *ay and *ey reduced to Dumagat ē in seven instances.

*anay**  anē  termite

**aNay**  angē  go, come

*balay**  bilē  house

*piray rheumatism**  pilē  crippled

*matey**  matē  die

*patey kill**  patē  dead

**qarTey (< *qatey)**  agtē  liver
In four instances *ay and *ey became Dumagat ay.

*wasay wasay axe
**baybay baybay beach, sand
**kijay kihay eyebrow
*pajey pahay unhusked rice

No contextual factor has been discovered which determines whether ê or ay is developed in such final syllable.

(d) In two instances where Dumagat e would have been expected to develop, ê developed instead.

*isa (and *esa) ēsa one
*siDah sidē they

2.4.3 The Casiguran Dumagat phoneme o developed in the following three circumstances:

(a) In a final syllable *u became Dumagat o if the preceding consonant is not a voiced stop in Dumagat.

*besuR bésog satiated
*seseN lésong (rice) mortar
*telu étélo three
**qasuk (< *qasu(h)) asok smoke
*apuy apoy fire
*kayu (or *kahiw) kayo tree
*laNuy nangoy swim
*balu(h) bilo widow
**bayu biyo to pound (rice)
*batu bito stone
*Danum dinom water
**Ramut gimot root
**tilu(h) (< *tilu(h)) tilo earwax

(b) In an initial syllable that is accented in Dumagat, *u became o in three instances.

*tu(n)Zuq 'toldu finger
**uRsa (< *Rusa) 'ogsa deer
*(h)u(n)taq 'ota vomit

In an initial accented syllable *u became u in four instances.

**buliq 'bule buttocks
*quma(h) 'uma farm
**luRtaq, **lutaq 'luta ground
**mula 'mula to plant
No contextual factor has been discovered which determines whether o or u is developed in initial accented syllables.

(c) In disyllabic words in Proto-Philippine, the sequences *uqe and *ahu reduced to monosyllabic Dumagat o.

*bituqe
*stuqced (<*(t)uhu(dj))
*Dahun

2.4.4 The Casiguran Dumagat phoneme e developed in the following four circumstances:

(a) In a final syllable *i became Dumagat e if the preceding consonant is not a voiced stop in Dumagat.

*taNis
**NiSiti
taR
*kuLi
taR
*bebe

One exception to this statement has been observed:

**tamqis (<*(t)amis)

(b) In an initial syllable that is accented in Dumagat, *i became e in the only instance.

**qisu (and **siqbu)

(c) In disyllabic words in Proto-Philippine, the sequences *iqe, *aqi, *ahi and *ei reduced to monosyllabic Dumagat e.

*iqeR
**taRaqi nep
**unahik (< *nahik)
**uDaHik
**bebe

(d) In a final syllable *a became Dumagat e if the preceding consonant is a voiced stop in Dumagat (cf. section 3.6).

*beras
*tuba(h)
*quZan
*quRas
**tabaq (<*(t)abe(q))
**kaRat
*laJa(h)
*maja(h)
**baRat
**dadag
Two exceptions to this statement have been observed:

*quDan u dang shrimp
*siDah sidè they

2.4.5 The Casiguran Dumagat phoneme *u developed in the following four circumstances:

(a) The Proto-Philippine bisyllabic sequence *uhe became Dumagat *u (cf. 2.4.3(c)).

**buhek (< *buhek, *buhuk) buk hair

(b) In a final syllable *u became Dumagat *u if the preceding consonant is a voiced stop in Dumagat (cf. 2.4.3(a)).

**baqRu(h) (< *baqeru(h)) bigu new
*zaRum digum needle
*DiRus digus bathe
*tiduR tidug sleep
*si(r)uN dark sidung space under house
**kiju kéduh thunder
**qisbu (and **siqbu) 'esbu urine
*tu(n)Zuq 'toldu finger

(c) In an initial syllable that is unaccented in Dumagat, *u became u (cf. 2.4.3(b)).

*qutek uték brain
*hulet ulés cover, blanket
**Nudel ngudél blunt
*ujin uging charcoal
*kulit kulet skin
*tuba(h) tube, tubi fish poison
*quzan uden rain
*quras uges wash hands
*quDan udang shrimp
*Duwah éduwa two
**tuqlan (< *(t)ulaN) tulang bone
*bulan bulan moon
*hulaR ulag snake
*kuha(h) kuwa what-you-may-call-it
**bukjaw bukhö throat, neck
(d) In an initial syllable that is accented in Dumagat, *u became u in four out of seven instances (cf. 2.4.3(b)).

2.4.6 The Casiguran Dumagat phoneme i developed in the following three circumstances:

(a) In a final syllable *i became Dumagat i if the preceding consonant is a voiced stop in Dumagat (cf. 2.4.4(a)).

*ujIN
*kaRi

(b) In an initial syllable that is unaccented in Dumagat, *i became i (cf. 2.4.4(b)).

**Nisit
*i kan
**kilat
*(n)ihuN
**kijay
*piray
**siDah
**DiRuR
*tDuR
**siRuN
**tilu(h) (< *tuli(h))
**ipus
**(q)ikej
**Nipen (< *(h)ipen)

Two exceptions to this statement have been observed:

**kidu
*isa (and *esa)

(c) In an unaccented initial syllable Proto-Philippine *a became Dumagat i in fifteen out of fifty instances.

**baseq
*dakel
*balu(h)
**bayu(h)
*batu
*Danum
**Ramut
**baqRu(h) (< *baqeru(h))
**zaRum
*Zalan

xxiv
In the remaining 35 instances *a became Dumagat a.

Another 25 instances of *a becoming Dumagat a are to be found in various other lists above. No contextual factor has been discovered which determines whether i or a is developed in initial syllables.

2.4.7 The Casiguran Dumagat phoneme é developed from Proto-Philippine *e in reduplicated monosyllables and in all other circumstances except in sequences *ei, *ey, *ique, *uqe, *uhe, *aqe, and *ahe.

Many other instances are listed in other sections.

Two exceptions to this statement have been observed:

2.4.8 The Casiguran Dumagat phoneme a developed in the following six circumstances:

(a) In Proto-Philippine reduplicated monosyllables *a became Dumagat a in both syllables.
(b) The Proto-Philippine bisyllabic sequences *aqe, *ahe, and *ae reduced to Dumagat monosyllabic a.

(b) The Proto-Philippine bisyllabic sequences *aqe, *ahe, and *ae reduced to Dumagat monosyllabic a.

**memaqen (< *mamaq) éman betel chew
**tahep tap winnow
**kaen kan eat

(c) In a final syllable *a became Dumagat a when the preceding consonant is not a voiced stop in Dumagat (cf. 2.4.4(d)).

**deqtar détag floor
*epat épate four
**sañjepan sahéman west
**nenaq, **nanaq (< *nanaq) néna pus
*alap alap take, get
*wanan kawanan right side
*Zalan dilan road

Many more instances have already been given in other lists above.

One exception to the above statement has been observed:

**Najen (< *(h)ajan) ngahen name

(d) In three out of eleven instances word final *aw became Dumagat aw (cf. 2.4.1(c)).

(e) In five out of twelve instances word final *aqi, *ay, and *ey became Dumagat ay (cf. 2.4.2(b,c)).

(f) In an initial accented syllable *a became Dumagat a.

**laqya (also **luqya) 'laya ginger
*kaRi 'kagi say, tell

(g) In 35 out of fifty instances, *a in an initial unaccented syllable became Dumagat a. (In the other instances *a became i, but no contextual factor had been discovered which determines which vowel is developed.) (Cf. 2.4.6(c).)

2.4.9 In what has been described above there are four cases in which Casiguran Dumagat exhibits pairs of apparently competing reflexes.

final *aw became either ö or aw (2.4.1(c))
final *ay and *ey became either ë or ay (2.4.2(c))
initial accented syllable *u became either o or u (2.4.3(b))
initial unaccented syllable *a became either i or a (2.4.6(c))

Two possible explanations warrant investigation. Firstly, it may be that when word accents are eventually reconstructed for Proto-Philippine
vocabulary that one or more of these pairs of reflexes will prove to be in complementation on the basis of accent. Secondly, the words containing the second reflex of each of these four pairs may prove to be loanwords from Ilocano, Kasiguranin, or an earlier stage of Tagalog that still had the pepet (schwa) vowel.

At all events, loanwords from Tagalog and other sources have played an important part in the development of the phonology of Casiguran Dumagat. The four "new" vowels (e, ó, o, and ö) not found in Proto-Philippine are clearly the product of context-determined sound changes. In the early stages of change at least, they would have been in complementary distribution with the four "older" vowels (i, é, a, and u). In process of time, however, loanwords coming into the language filled the gaps which these changes left in the distribution of the "older" vowels, and this created contrasts between the "old" and the "new". As these two processes of sound change and borrowing continued the eight vowels became firmly established as fully contrastive, as has been shown in section 2.3.

3. MORPHOPHONEMIC CHANGE

In a Casiguran Dumagat dictionary*, only stems are listed. Thus, if the reader wishes to look up the meaning of a Dumagat word, he must first use the morphophonemic rules of the language to help him identify its stem, and then he can turn to its alphabetical place in the dictionary with no trouble. Six of the most common types of morphophonemic changes are described below. For a more detailed description of the morphophonemics see Headland 1965b.

3.1 ASSIMILATION

3.1.1 When the consonant n occurs at morpheme boundaries, either medial or final in a word, and is followed by the consonants m, b, p, k, or g, the n assimilates to the point of articulation of those consonants.

- in - + kébil + kembil took
ang en + ko + angeng ko I will get

3.1.2 When prefixes ending in ng (see section 6) are attached to a stem beginning with the consonant s, p, b, t, d, or k, the velar nasal of the prefix assimilates to the point of articulation of that consonant, and the consonant itself is dropped.

* Such as the present dictionary.
mén- + sëbkal + mënëbkal to ahant
mang- + pana + mamana to shoot
nang- + kagkag + nangagkag to dry

3.2 REPLACEMENT

3.2.1 Whenever the mid close vowels o and e occur in closed syllables, if the syllable becomes open due to suffixation, these vowels will be replaced by their high close counterparts, u and i.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{gamot} + -én & \text{ gamutén to treat sickness} \\
\text{béges} + -a & \text{ bégisa that rice}
\end{align*}
\]

3.2.2 The reverse occurs when -um- and -in- are infixed to stems with the pepet vowel é in their first syllable. The pepet drops out (see 3.3.1), a consonant cluster is formed, the infixes become closed syllables, and their vowels are replaced by o and e respectively.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{-um-} + \text{ gébék} + \text{ gombék to approach} \\
\text{-um-} + \text{ élélé} + \text{ omlélé to submerge} \\
\text{-in-} + \text{ kétol} + \text{ kentol to cut}
\end{align*}
\]

3.2.3 Whenever a stem ending in ö or é is suffixed, these vowels change to aw and ay, respectively.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{délo} + -en & \text{ délawén to hit a target} \\
\text{bilé} + -an & \text{ bilayan to build a house}
\end{align*}
\]

3.2.4 When i or e, or u or o become non-syllabic by the suffixation of -an on the stem in which they occur, they are replaced by y or w respectively.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{sanike} + -an & \text{ sanikyan shame} \\
\text{kabito} + -an & \text{ kabetwan riverbed}
\end{align*}
\]

3.3 REDUCTION

3.3.1 Affixation of a stem in which a pepet vowel occurs in the syllable contiguous to the affix will cause the optional dropping out of that pepet vowel.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{édép} + -én & \text{ édpen/édpéñ to put out a fire} \\
\text{még-} + \text{ éman} & \text{ mégman/mégeñman to chew betel nut} \\
\text{-um-} + \text{ kéret} & \text{ komret/kuméret to strike a match}
\end{align*}
\]

3.3.2 When the suffix -én is added to a vowel final stem, the pepet vowel of the suffix optionally drops out.
tokso + -én + tokson/toksuén to joke
kagi + -én + kagin/kagién to say

3.3.3 The final consonant of the particle dén now, already, drops out when the particle is followed by a word beginning with the consonant s.
Naluktut de side. They were startled.

3.4 THE PREFIX i-
3.4.1 The prefix i- may be optionally dropped when preceding any other prefix beginning with p-, when the verb is in the non-past tense.
   ipaktol or paktol to cut for someone
   ipangalap or pangalap to get for someone

However, this prefix cannot be dropped when the form of the verb is in the past tense.
   nipaktol cut for someone

3.4.2 When the i- prefix occurs on a word whose first syllable is open and contains the pepet vowel, the pepet is dropped (see 3.3.1), and the i- prefix manifests itself as iye-.
   i- + sépa + iyespa to chew betel nut
   i- + tébung + iyetbung to drop into a hole

3.5 WORDS ENDING IN h
When a word ending in h is followed by another word, the vowel preceding the h will be reduplicated again after the h.
   mégikéh + ék + mégikéhé ék I am coughing.
   kuduh + ko + kuduhu ko my magic
   hah + mo + haha mo You carry it.

3.6 THE SUFFIX -an
The verbal suffix -an has an allomorph, -en, which occurs whenever the stem onto which it occurs has a final voiced stop (cf. section 2.4.4(d)).
   toktokan to knock
   kébilan to touch
   pégluksuan jumping place
   bunogen shaman
   taklében to cover
   binayaden paid
4. NOUN-MARKING PARTICLES

There is a class of particles in Casiguran Dumagat, the members of which introduce phrases as noun-like and show their relationship to the verb (J. Headland 1966). We call these particles noun-marking particles. These noun-marking particles occur in eleven different forms: tu, i, na, to, ta, ti, ni, du, di, de. The nonpersonal plural particles can occur reduplicated (dudu and didi), making a total of thirteen possibilities. These particles contrast on the syntactic and lexical levels.

**TABLE 4. MATRIX OF NOUN-MARKING PARTICLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>singular</th>
<th>topic</th>
<th>attributive</th>
<th>oblique</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nonpersonal</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>tu</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>present</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>personal</td>
<td>ti</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plural</td>
<td>nonpersonal</td>
<td>du</td>
<td>du</td>
<td>du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>present</td>
<td>di</td>
<td>di</td>
<td>di</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>personal</td>
<td>de</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1 SYNTACTIC LEVEL

On the syntactic level the noun-marking particles signal noun phrases as topic, attributive, or oblique.

4.1.1 Topic

The topic is any focused noun phrase within a clause, as signaled by the verbal affixation in the predicate.

1. Négkagi tu anak. The child spoke.
2. Négkagi i anak. The children spoke. (or) The particular child spoke (you know the one).
5. Négkagi di anak. The particular children spoke (you know the ones).
8. Négkagi de Juan. John (and his companions) spoke.
9. Négkagi tu Juan se. John (who is deceased) spoke.
4.1.2 Attributive

The attributive is any unfocused subjective phrase or any noun possessor phrase.

10. Kinagi no anak.  
The child spoke.

11. Kinagi na anak. \footnote{2}  
The children spoke. (or) The particular child spoke (you know the one).

The children spoke.

The (many) children spoke.

14. Kinagi di anak. \footnote{2}  
The particular children spoke (you know the ones).

15. Kinagi didi anak. \footnote{2}  
The (many) particular children spoke.

John spoke.

17. Kinagi de Juan.  
John (and his companions) spoke.

18. Kinagi no Juan se. \footnote{3}  
John (who is deceased) spoke.

4.1.3 Oblique

The oblique is any unfocused noun phrase which is not subject of the clause.

I said it to the child.

20. Kinagi ko ta anak. \footnote{2}  
I said it to the children. (or) I said it to the particular child (you know the one).

I said it to the children.

22. Kinagi ko dudu anak.  
I said it to the (many) children.

23. Kinagi ko di anak. \footnote{2}  
I said it to the particular children (you know the ones).

24. Kinagi ko didi anak. \footnote{2}  
I said it to the (many) particular children.

25. Kinagi ko ni Juan.  
I said it to John.

I said it to John (and his companions).

27. Kinagi ko to Juan se. \footnote{2}  
I said it to John (who is deceased).

4.2 LEXICAL LEVEL

On the lexical level the noun-marking particles contrast as to personal versus nonpersonal, plural versus singular, and present versus absent.

4.2.1 Personal Versus Nonpersonal

Particles ti, ni and de mark phrases as personal (a person's name or a kinship term). All other noun-marking particles mark phrases as nonpersonal. See above examples 1, 7, 10, 16, 19 and 25.
4.2.2 Plural Versus Singular

Particles du, di and de mark phrases as plural. All other noun-marking particles mark phrases as singular. See above examples 3, 5, 8, 12, 14, 17, 21, 23 and 26. Often, however, the singular particles are used even when the noun is plural (as in examples 2, 11 and 20).

4.2.3 Present Versus Absent

Nonpersonal particles contrast as to present and absent. i, na, ta and di mark phrases as present. tu, no, to and du mark phrases as absent. See above examples 1, 2, 10, 11, 19, 20, 21 and 23. By the terms 'present' versus 'absent' we mean several things. For example, the difference between examples numbered 1 and 2 above could be one or more of several, depending on the context under which it is spoken. Though both clauses literally mean, *The child spoke*, the choice of noun-marking particle can reflect one or more several opposite meanings. This can best be shown by Table 5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>present</th>
<th>in contrast to</th>
<th>absent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i, na, ta, di</td>
<td>can mean:</td>
<td>tu, no, to, du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alive</td>
<td>vs.</td>
<td>dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>known</td>
<td>vs.</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>general</td>
<td>vs.</td>
<td>specific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actual</td>
<td>vs.</td>
<td>non-actual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in sight</td>
<td>vs.</td>
<td>out of sight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present in time</td>
<td>vs.</td>
<td>past in time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mass nouns</td>
<td>vs.</td>
<td>singular nouns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. PRONOUNS

5.1 PERSONAL PRONOUNS

There are four sets of personal pronouns in Casiguran Dumagat.

5.1.1 The Set I Emphasis pronouns can substitute for any pre-predicate noun phrase marked by one of the Topic set of noun-marking particles (see section 4).

*tu anak, éy méladu siya.* *As for the child, he is sick.*

*Siko, éy méladu ka.* *As for you, you are sick.*
5.1.2 The Set II Topic pronouns can substitute for any post-predicate noun phrase marked by one of the Topic set of noun-marking particles.

Méglakad tu anak ta banwan. The child walks to town.
Méglakad siya ta banwan. He walks to town.

5.1.3 The Set III Attributive pronouns can substitute for any noun phrase marked by one of the Attributive set of noun-marking particles.

Ginahoti no lakay tu ulag. The man hit the snake.
Ginahoti na tu ulag. He hit the snake.

5.1.4 The Set IV Oblique pronouns can substitute for any noun phrase marked by one of the Oblique set of noun-marking particles.

Ibugtong no anak to bébe. The child sells to the lady.
Ibugtong no anak dide. The child sells to them.

The four sets of personal pronouns are shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SET I Emphasis</th>
<th>SET II Topic</th>
<th>SET III Attributive</th>
<th>SET IV Oblique</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sakén</td>
<td>ék</td>
<td>ko ÷ ta</td>
<td>diyékén</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>we-not-you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sikita</td>
<td>kita</td>
<td>ta</td>
<td>dikita</td>
<td>thou and I</td>
<td>we-all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siko</td>
<td>ka</td>
<td>mo</td>
<td>diko</td>
<td>thou</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siya</td>
<td>siya</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>diya</td>
<td>he, she, it</td>
<td>they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sikame</td>
<td>kame</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>dikame</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sikitam</td>
<td>kitam</td>
<td>tam</td>
<td>dikitam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sikam</td>
<td>kam</td>
<td>moy</td>
<td>dikam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sidë</td>
<td>sidë</td>
<td>de</td>
<td>dide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Whenever two (or three) pronouns occur in a single clause, they occur in an order consistent with the following scheme: Set I preceding the verb; following the verb is ék, Set III (except ék), and Set IV. If a clause contains an auxiliary (such as éwan not, diyan don't, gustu want to, palagi always, sabay at the same time) it precedes the verb and the pronouns are ordered with respect to the auxiliary rather than with respect to the verb.

Igawat mo diya. Hand it to him.
Diyan mo diya igawat. Don't hand it to him.
Méiyamut side dikita. They are mad at you and me.
Inaguman de ka? Did they help you?
Pinabadil ko siya diya. I had him shoot her.

Whenever the first person singular pronoun, ko, of the Set III pronouns occurs in a clause together with a second person pronoun, ka or kam, of the Set II pronouns, the form of the Attributive pronoun changes from ko to ta. Examples: Sinuntuk ta ka (never *Sinuntuk ko ka) I hit you.

5.2 DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

There are two sets of demonstrative pronouns, as shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>éye</td>
<td>se</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ina</td>
<td>sina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>éya</td>
<td>sa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

this, here (near speaker)
that, there (near addressee, or in sight of both)
that, there (far from both)

The Set I demonstrative pronouns can substitute for the head word of any noun phrase.
Méglakad ék ta bile. I am going to the house.
Méglakad ék ta éya. I am going there.

The Set II demonstrative pronouns can substitute for any oblique noun phrase, except those expressing time.
Niyedton ko san ta lamesa. I put it on the table.
Niyedton ko san sa. I put it there.

The Set I demonstrative pronouns, plus the noun-marking particle ta can substitute for any occurrence of the Set II demonstrative pronouns, but the latter are used far more frequently.
Niyedton ko san sa. I put it there.
Niyedton ko san ta éya. I put it there.

Any demonstrative pronoun may take the demonstrative pronoun suffix -e, which adds a meaning of definiteness or exactness to the thing or place referred to.
Niwahak ko san se. I just left it here.
Niwahak ko san see. I just left it right here.
Maguhay kam ta éya. Wait there.
Maguhay kam ta éya. Wait right there.
6. VERBS

The inflection and use of verbs is the most complex part of the grammar of Casiguran Dumagat. Many different categories are indicated by affixes or affix combinations as may be seen in Tables 8, 9 and 10.

6.1 TENSE

All independent forms of the verb show a contrast between past and non-past (present, future and imperative) tense. The past tense is marked by -in- or n- and the non-past is marked by m- except in the cases of -en, -an, i- and -um-. (The occurrence and meaning of -in- in dependent verbs requires further investigation.)

Umunek siya. He is climbing./He will climb.
Inumunek siya. He climbed.

In those instances where there are two past tense forms side by side in Tables 8, 9 and 10 (such as minag- and nag-), there seems to be no difference in their meanings.

If one compares forms vertically in Tables 8, 9 and 10, it will be seen that there are many pairs of forms that are the same except for the vowel, one containing a and one containing é. In the non-past forms, such as mag- and még-, the a at times indicates future and imperative whereas é indicates present continuous and habitual.

Mégman side. They are chewing betel nut.
Magman side. They will chew betel nut.

However, in other instances, they seem to be the same tense and differ in transitivity or in other ways that are less clear.

Mégdigus ék. I will bathe (myself).
Magdigus ék. I will bathe (the child).
Méglogbut ék. I submerge (myself) in water.
Maglogbut ék. I submerge (it) in water.

6.2 FOCUS

Casiguran Dumagat is like other Philippine languages in that it has several grammatical devices for highlighting one element or another in a clause. The best known of these devices is termed 'focus'. The verb in the predicate is affixed to indicate either Subject Focus or Object Focus, and correspondingly the subject or object in the clause is given a preposed topic-marking particle. About half of the verbal affixes are Subject Focus affixes and about half are Object Focus affixes.
6.3 ORIENTATION

A second device which Casiguran Dumagat uses for giving prominence to one element in the clause is what might be called 'orientation'. In Tables 8, 9 and 10 the horizontal blocks of affixes labelled 1, 2, 3 and 4 each has its own distinctive orientation.

6.3.1 Orientation 1

Orientation 1 is essentially intransitive, and no participant other than the actor or experiencer is considered important enough to be mentioned in the clause.

Mëbuk tet dën ti Mensiyan.
pregnant already topic Mensiyan
'Mensiyan is pregnant.'

On the other hand, orientations 2, 3 and 4 are essentially transitive, and one additional participant in the situation is made explicit and prominent by being expressed as the object. For many, but not all, verb stems a different participant functions as object in each of these three orientations.

6.3.2 Orientation 2

Orientation 2 usually has as its object the participant that is most directly affected by the action. Sometimes the action is reflexive and there is no object. It should be noted that the suffix -an has the allomorph -en following b, d or g (see section 3.6).

Mëgunek tu anak to pitukan.
climb topic child oblique honey
'The child will climb up to get the honey.'
6.3.3 Orientation 3

Orientation 3 may have as its object the location, end point, or recipient of the action, or the participant most affected by the action. The subject focus affixes signify a reciprocal or competitive action.

Meginanan du anak to baybay.
run topic children oblique beach
'The children are racing along the beach.'

Ginan nan no anak tu dada na.
run-away attrib. child topic aunt his
'It is his aunt that the child will run away from.'

Meg sabun an du anak to tapo.
soap topic children oblique waterfall
'The children soaped each other up at the waterfall.'

Sinabun an no anak tu ulu na.
soap attrib. child topic head his
'It was his hair that the child soaped up.'

6.3.4 Orientation 4

Orientation 4 may have as its object an instrument or body part used in the action or the participant most affected by the action.

Nangiginan ék to ulés ni Seray.
ran-away I oblique blanket attrib. Seray
'I ran away with Seray's blanket.'

Niginan ko tu ulés ni Seray.
ran-away I topic blanket attrib. Seray
'It was Seray's blanket that I ran away with.'

Néngilukag ék to anak.
woke-up I oblique child
'I woke up the child.'

Nilukag ko dén tu anak.
woke-up I already topic child
'The child is the one I woke up.'
6.3.5 In orientation 2, and in orientation 4 of Table 10, there are pairs of affixes such as mag- and mang- that differ by an affix-final g and ng. For those verbs which take both g and ng affixes, the difference in meaning has been difficult to identify. For some verb stems ng forms signify a more intensive action. mëgkan to nibble, mëngan to eat. For other verbs the two forms have different objects. mëgbuno to kill (an animal), mëmuno to murder (a person). On some verbs the two affixes show a difference in tense. magsibak to chop wood (present), mangsibak to chop wood (future). On at least one verb the two affixes differentiate the object as singular or plural. mëngak it to invite one person, mëgak it to invite several people.

6.3.6 Not all of the orientations may be used with any given verb stem. A preliminary investigation of verb stem classes (J. Headland 1969) indicates that these restrictions on the occurrence of the orientation blocks of affixes may well prove to be definable in terms of stem classes. Similarly, the various meanings of the orientations, of g versus ng, and of a versus é (section 6.1), may also prove to depend on the class of the verb stem with which they occur.
### TABLE 8. BASIC VERBAL AFFIXATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORIENTATION</th>
<th>OBJECT FOCUS VERB (B)</th>
<th>DEPENDENT VERB IN TEMPORAL CLAUSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ma-</td>
<td>ka-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>né-</td>
<td>ké-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>me-</td>
<td>ke-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-um-</td>
<td>ké-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>mag-</td>
<td>pag-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>még-</td>
<td>pég-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>miné-</td>
<td>mé-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nag-</td>
<td>miné-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-én</td>
<td>-én</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-in-</td>
<td>-in-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>na-</td>
<td>na-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>mag--an</td>
<td>pag--an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>még--an</td>
<td>pag--an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>miné--an</td>
<td>pag--an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nag--an</td>
<td>pag--an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-an</td>
<td>-an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-in--an</td>
<td>-in--an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>na--an</td>
<td>na--an</td>
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<td></td>
<td>na--an</td>
<td>na--an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>an</td>
<td>an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mé--an</td>
<td>mé--an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>né--an</td>
<td>né--an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>miné--an</td>
<td>miné--an</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>miné--an</td>
<td>miné--an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>an</td>
<td>an</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>miné--an</td>
<td>miné--an</td>
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<td></td>
<td>an</td>
<td>an</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>miné--an</td>
<td>miné--an</td>
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<td></td>
<td>miné--an</td>
<td>miné--an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>miné--an</td>
<td>miné--an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>mangi--méngi--i-</td>
<td>pangi--péngi--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>minangi--minéngi--ni-</td>
<td>pangi--péngi--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nangi--néngi--i-</td>
<td>pangi--péngi--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ni-</td>
<td>ni-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABILITATIVE</td>
<td>maka-</td>
<td>paka-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>méka-</td>
<td>péka-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>minaka-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>naka-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>minéka-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>néka-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PURPOSE</td>
<td>méki-</td>
<td>péki-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>minéki-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>néki-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Blank spaces within the blocks indicate that the particular affix combination has not been found to occur.
TABLE 9. CAUSATIVE VERBAL AFFIXATION WITH pa-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORIENTATION</th>
<th>SUBJECT FOCUS VERB</th>
<th>OBJECT FOCUS VERB (A)</th>
<th>OBJECT FOCUS VERB (B)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NON-PAST</td>
<td>PAST</td>
<td>NON-PAST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>mapa- mépa-</td>
<td>minapa- napa-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>magpa- mégpa-</td>
<td>minagpa- nagpa-</td>
<td>pa-én</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mangpa- ménɡpa-</td>
<td>minangpa- nangpa-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ménɡpa- ménɡpe-</td>
<td>minagpe- nagpe-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>magpa--an</td>
<td>minagpa--an nagpa--an</td>
<td>pa--an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mégpa--an</td>
<td>minégp--an négpa--an</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>mangipa- ménɡipa-</td>
<td>minéngipa- nénɡipa-</td>
<td>(i)pa-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mangipe- ménɡipe-</td>
<td>minéngipe- nénɡipe-</td>
<td>(i)pe-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abilitative aspect does not occur with causative verbal affixation with pa- (see 6.4.1).

Purposive aspect does not occur with causative verbal affixation with pa- (see 6.4.2).

Dependent clauses do not occur with causative verbal affixation with pa-.

Blank spaces within the blocks indicate that the particular affix combination has not been found to occur.
TABLE 10. VERBAL AFFIXATION WITH <pag->

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORIENTATION</th>
<th>SUBJECT FOCUS VERB</th>
<th>OBJECT FOCUS VERB (A)</th>
<th>OBJECT FOCUS VERB (B)</th>
<th>DEPENDENT VERB IN TEMPORAL CLAUSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>mapag-mépég-</td>
<td>pag--én</td>
<td>mapag-mépég-</td>
<td>pagpag-pégpég-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>minapag-minpég-</td>
<td>pinag-pénég-</td>
<td>minapag-minpég-</td>
<td>pagpag-pégpég-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>napag-</td>
<td></td>
<td>napag-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>magpag-mépgép-</td>
<td>pag--én</td>
<td>mapag-mépég-</td>
<td>pagpag-pégpég-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>minapag-mépgép-</td>
<td>pinag-pénég-</td>
<td>minapag-mépgép-</td>
<td>pagpag-pégpég-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nagpag-mépgép-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>pag--an</td>
<td>mapag--an</td>
<td>pagpag-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>minapag--an</td>
<td>minapag--an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>napag--an</td>
<td>pénipag--an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>(i)pag-(i)péng-</td>
<td>nêpiapag-(i)péng-</td>
<td>pêkipapag-(i)péng-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(i)pang-(i)péng-</td>
<td>pêkipapag-(i)péng-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(i)péng-</td>
<td>pêkipapag-(i)péng-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Blank spaces within the blocks indicate that the particular affix combination has not been found to occur.
6.4 ASPECT

6.4.1 Abilitative Aspect

The abilitative affixes of Table 8 signify that the actor has within himself the ability to perform the action. This affixation only has subject focus and dependent forms.

Tu kuyéng minalimés da éwan makanangoy.  
'the rat drowned because no can-swim'  
'The rat drowned because he didn’t know how to swim.'

Éwan makalakad tu pile.  
no can-walk topic cripple  
'The cripple could not walk.'

6.4.2 Purposive Aspect

The purposive affixes of Table 8 signify that the actor goes to do something or get something (often the stem is a noun). In some measure the action is intense or deliberate, or has an unstated purpose behind it.

mégaged to beg  mékiaged to go and beg  
butag betel nut  mékiutag to go and get betel nut  
ménuyu to win someone’s favor  mékisuyu to make an effort to win someone’s favor  
méguhon to converse  mékiuhon to plead  
dios God  mékidios to be religious

6.4.3 Continuative Aspect

The continuative aspect is signalled by the combination of certain affixes with a partial reduplication of the first syllable of the stem, as shown in Table 11. This affixation only has subject focus forms, and indicates that the action is continual, repetitive or intensive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 11. CONTINUATIVE ASPECT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>consonant initial stems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mégasenén</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mégéknudén</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mégéginanén</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minégésangitén</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glottal initial stems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mégé--én</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mége--én</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>négé--én</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.4.4 Casual Aspect

The casual aspect is signalled by the combination of certain prefixes with a fully reduplicated stem, as shown in Table 12. This aspect indicates that an action is done casually or slowly, and only has subject focus forms.

**TABLE 12. CASUAL ASPECT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>non-past</th>
<th>past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>magR-</td>
<td>minagR- nagR-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>megR-</td>
<td>minégR- néR-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

mégglakad-lakad kame san.
walk we just
'We're just walking around.'

6.4.5 Playing Aspect

The playing aspect is shown by the combination of these same prefixes with reduplication of the first syllable of the stem (which is often a noun) as shown in Table 13. This aspect only has subject focus and dependent forms, and signifies that the actor (usually a child) is playing at an action or pretending to be something.

**TABLE 13. PLAYING ASPECT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>non-past</th>
<th>past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>magCV-</td>
<td>minagCV- nagCV-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mégCV-</td>
<td>minégCV- néCV-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magV-</td>
<td>minagV- nagV-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mégV-</td>
<td>minégV- néV-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

badil gun
mégbadil to play guns
ikan fish
megikan to swim, pretending one is a fish
mégliso to hide something
mégliiso to play hide and seek
megogsa to shoot a deer
mégoogsa to pretend one is a deer
6.4.6 Deceptive Aspect

The deceptive aspect is formed by the combination of certain affixes with the reduplication of the first two syllables of the stem, as shown in Table 14. This aspect only has subject focus forms and signifies that the actor is only pretending to do the action in an attempt to deceive.

TABLE 14. DECEPTIVE ASPECT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>consonant initial stems</th>
<th>non-past</th>
<th>past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>magCVVCV(C)--an</td>
<td>minagCVVCV(C)--an</td>
<td>nagCVVCV(C)--an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mégCVVCV(C)--an</td>
<td>minégCVVCV(C)--an</td>
<td>négCVVCV(C)--an</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>glottal initial stems</th>
<th>non-past</th>
<th>past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>magCVVCV(C)--an</td>
<td>minagCVVCV(C)--an</td>
<td>nagCVVCV(C)--an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mégCVVCV(C)--an</td>
<td>minégCVVCV(C)--an</td>
<td>négCVVCV(C)--an</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

matidug be asleep      mégtidug-tidugan to pretend to be asleep
purupeta prophet       mégpurupurupetaan to predict something false

6.4.7 Accidental Aspect

The accidental aspect is formed by combining the inner prefix ke- with other affixes. Only a few combinations have been observed and these are listed in Table 15. This aspect has forms for all focuses and also dependent forms. It signifies that the action is done accidentally or unintentionally.

TABLE 15. ACCIDENTAL ASPECT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>intentional action</th>
<th>accidental action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>még- minég- nég-</td>
<td>méke- minéke- néke-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>még--an minég--an nég--an</td>
<td>mégke--an minégke--an négke--an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>méngi- minéngi- néngi-én -in-</td>
<td>méngike- minéngike- néngike-ke--an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-an -in--an</td>
<td>kine--an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i- ni-</td>
<td>ke--an</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


6.5 CAUSATIVE VOICE WITH PREFIX pa-

The affixial forms in Table 9 consist of most of the basic affixations (Table 8) combined with the inner prefix pa-. However, pa- does not combine with the Abilitative and Purposive forms, nor with the dependent forms used in temporal clauses. The forms containing pe- could be regarded as involving a fusion of pa- and i-.

The addition of pa- signifies that there is an extra participant in the situation who causes the actor to act. The causer is always expressed in the subject and the caused actor is expressed either in the referent or the object, depending on the particular affix.

Inune ko ulito tu pitukan.
climb attrib. single-man topic bee
'Honey is what the man climbed up (the tree) to get.'

Nipaunek ko to ulito tu pitukan.
climb I oblique single-man topic bee
'Honey is what I had the man climb up (the tree) to get.'

Nune ko ulito tu igut.
climb attrib. single-man topic rope
'It was rope that the man took up (the tree).'s

Nipeunek ko to ulito tu igut.
climb I oblique single-man topic rope
'It was rope that I had the man take up (the tree).'s

6.6 VOICES OF <pag-> PREFIXES

The affixial forms in Table 10 consist of most of the basic affixations (Table 8) combined with the inner prefixes pag-, pég-, pang- and pêng-. The general effect of adding this <pag-> group of affixes is to bring an extra participant into the situation which a verb describes. This shows up in the English translation in several different ways.

6.6.1 Causative Voice

The object focus affixes of orientation 2 in Table 8, plus <pag-> are causative in meaning. These have some differences (such as transitivity) from the corresponding pa- forms (section 6.5).
In u nek no ulito tu pitukan.
climb attrib. single-man topic bee
'Honey is what the man climbed up (the tree) to get.'

Pinangunek ko tu ulito ta pitukan.
climbed I topic single-man oblique bee
'The man is the one I had climbed up to get the honey.'

Pinaunek ko tu ulito.
climb I topic single-man
'The man is the one I had climbed up the tree (so the bull wouldn't gore him).'

6.6.2 Cooperative Voice

The subject focus and dependent affixes of orientation 1 in Table 8, plus <pag-> always take a plural subject and signify a cooperative activity.

Nagpagiskuwela kame to araw ta Kalabgan.
went-to-school we the past-time oblique Kalabgan
'We all went to school together at Kalabgan long ago.'

Du bébe me éy mégpégladey ta abék.
topic-pl. women our link weave oblique mat
'Our women all weave mats (working) together.'

Mégpékgona kitam san se a mégiknud a mesapal kitam.
like we only this link sit link starving we
'We just sit around like this together starving to death.'

6.6.3 Cooperative Purposive Voice

The purposive affixes of Table 8, plus <pag-> may take either a singular or plural subject and signify that the actor is making an effort to join others in the activity.

mékipagtarabaho to go and join others in working
mékipaguhon to seek to converse with others
mékipagkasal to go to a wedding

6.6.4 External Ability

When <pag-> is added to the abilitative affixes of Table 8 the combination signifies that the actor is given his ability by some outside circumstance or person. This contrasts with the abilitative affixes of Table 8, which without <pag-> signify an internal ability originating within the actor.

Makaantípara dén ti Déngdéng.
diving-goggles already topic Déngdéng
'Déngdéng knows how to go spear-fishing.'
Makapagantipara dën ti Déngdèng.
diving-goggles already topic Déngdèng
'Déngdèng can now go spear fishing (because the river has become
clear).'

6.6.5 Benefactive Voice

When <pag-> is combined with the orientation 4 affixes of Table 8, the extra participant brought into the situation is the person (other than the actor) for whom the action is being performed. This beneficiary is expressed in the object, and may or may not be in focus.

Mëngipagsikaw ék ni Didog.
make-field I oblique Didog
'I am making a field for Didog.'

Ipagsikaw ko ti Didog.
make-field I topic Didog
'It is for Didog that I am making a field.'

Minepanggimet mo tu anak ta bêtek na?
make you topic child oblique spear his
'Was it for the child that you made a spear?'

6.7 INNER PREFIX ka-

In some instances the inner prefix ka- is derivational and changes the meaning of the stem unpredictably. mëgjidug to sleep; mëgkatidug to lie down. However, in most instances, ka- is inflectional, and carries various meanings onto the stems on which it occurs. On some verb stems it means 'plural subject', and the sequence magka- seems to be the plural equivalent of me-, when used to describe a state.

Mesibét siya. He is strong.
Magkasibét side. They are strong.

On some noun stems ka- means obtain.
biténg pig net
mëgbiténg to set a pig net
mëgkabiténg to get a pig net
APPENDIX I

ACCULTURATION

Until recent years the Negritos along the northeast coast of Luzon have lived relatively isolated from the influences of the Western world and modern Philippine life. They have been kept isolated by the rugged Sierra Madre mountain range which runs along the whole eastern side of the northern half of Luzon, and by the rough and dangerous seas along the east coast during the six months of northeast monsoon winds each year.

For this reason the Negritos along the east coast still reflect many of the traits they must have had in pre-Spanish times. Most of them are still a semi-nomadic, food gathering people, living in extremely simple houses or lean-to shelters. The men are skilled hunters with bow and arrow, the women at fishing and gathering wild roots, or making a type of starchy food by processing the pulp of the wild Caryota palm (agél). The men still wear a G-string, and the women a wrap-around skirt. Their religion is animistic. Their infant mortality is 65%.

However, the authors have witnessed a great deal of acculturation in the last ten years. This has been caused by the recent influx of cheap transistor radios, the introduction of industries such as logging, mining, sawmills, and especially the effect of the high population explosion in the Philippines (3.3 per annum). This population explosion has finally pushed large numbers of landless Filipinos over the rim of the Sierra Madre mountains and down into the Casiguran valley. There have been at least two non-Negrito towns on the north-east coast of Luzon since early Spanish times (Casiguran and Palanan), but not until the last decade have large numbers of outsiders moved into the area. The 1960 population of the Casiguran-Dilasag-Dinalongan area totalled 9113 (Special Bulletin No.1, 1960). The 1970 population of the same area totalled 22,684 (Advanced Report No.54, 1970). This shows a population increase of 149%.

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One can thus guess the effect this has had on the Dumagats in these areas. Ten years ago the Dumagat men in the authors' village spent most of their time fishing, or hunting wild pig and deer with bow and arrow. Today these same men work most of the time for the lowland Filipinos on their farms downriver, and only go hunting a few times a month. Ten years ago almost all of the hunting was done with bow and arrow. Today 90% of the hunters use home-made shotguns. Ten years ago there was meat in the village almost daily. Today what little game the hunters bring home is traded to the lowland Filipinos downriver for commodities such as rice, cloth, and wine.

We can be almost certain that the acculturation of the Dumagats will be even greater in the next decade, as landless settlers continue to pour into the area, where there are still vast areas of virgin jungle to be homesteaded. In addition to this, the government began last year the construction of the first road into Casiguran. When this is completed it will bring even more changes to the area.

THE EFFECT OF ACCULTURATION ON THE LANGUAGE

Though the authors have seen no evidence that the Dumagat language is dying out, there have been hundreds of new words introduced into the language in the last decade, from Spanish and English, as well as Tagalog and Ilocano. The men especially, and to a somewhat lesser extent the women, are rapidly becoming fluent in Tagalog. Following are a few examples of recently borrowed words which are now a part of the Dumagat lexicon:

megbertday to have a birthday party; yelo ice; sine movie; opera medical operation; palaslasyt flashlight; dyet jet airplane; lipistik lipstick; mégkomlet to be late for school.
APPENDIX 2

KINSHIP TERMS

Most vocative terms may also be used as a term of reference with the additional implication of endearment. For a more complete description of the kinship system, see T. Headland 1965a.

'aka    older sibling (reference)
akéng   older sibling (vocative)
'ama    father (reference)
amay    uncle
améng   father (vocative)
anak    child, offspring (reference)
anéng   nephew, niece
'apo    grandparent, grandchild (reference)
'apo ta tod  great-grandparent (reference)
'apo ta siko great-great-grandparent (reference)
asawa   spouse (reference)
bakés    wife (vocative or reference)
ba'laí   parents of one's son- or daughter-in-law
'boboy   grandparent, grandchild (vocative)
'dada    aunt
dipös    last born child in a family (reference)
'duduy   (term of endearment of parent to his child)
idas     spouse of brother- or sister-in-law
'ina     mother (reference)
inéng    mother (vocative)
'kayong  brother- or sister-in-law
lakay    husband (vocative or reference)
'maméng  father (vocative) (used only by small children)
manugen parents-in-law; son- or daughter-in-law (reference)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mété'tena</td>
<td>immediate family group (consisting of at least two children plus at least one parent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minaka</td>
<td>older sibling who has died</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mina'wadi</td>
<td>younger sibling who has died</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'nanéng</td>
<td>mother (vocative) (used only by small children)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa'nganay</td>
<td>first born child in a family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>partidu</td>
<td>any relative of Ego's generation (syn: top)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa'tena</td>
<td>one parent plus one of his/her children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'pensan</td>
<td>cousin (reference)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'pensan-'buu</td>
<td>first cousin (reference)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>té'tötöp</td>
<td>all relatives of Ego's generation (collective term)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>töp</td>
<td>any relative of Ego's generation (syn: partidu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'wadi</td>
<td>younger sibling (reference)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wadeng</td>
<td>younger sibling (vocative)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NUMBERS

ësa/ëssa   one          sandaan       one hundred
éduwa/duwa  two          ésa a 'datos  one hundred
etélo       three         éduwa a 'datos  two hundred
erpat/éppat  four         ételo a 'datos  three hundred
lima         five         puru'meru     first
éném         six          ikaduwa       second
pitu         seven        ikatélo       third
walu         eight        ikaépat       fourth
siyam        nine         ikalima       fifth
'sapulu      ten          ikaéném      sixth
'sapulu éy ta ësa eleven       ikapitu      seventh
'sapulu éy ta éduwa twelve      ikawalu      eighth
'sapulu éy ta ételo thirteen     ikasiyam     ninth
'sapulu éy ta épat fourteen     ikasapulu    tenth
'sapulu éy ta lima fifteen       ésa a 'beses  once
du'wapulu    twenty       penda 'w duwa  twice
ételo a pulu  thirty      pentélo       three times
épat a pulu  fourty       penépat      four times
li'mapulu    fifty         penlima      five times
éném a pulu  sixty        penéném      six times

SPANISH NUMBERS (used when referring to the time of day, and often when counting money)

'unu         one          saes           six
dos          two          si'yete        seven
tres         three         'otyo          eight
'kuwatro     four         nu'webi       nine
'singku      five
| 'onse  | eleven  |
| 'dose  | twelve  |
| 'trese| thirteen |
| ka'torse| fourteen |
| 'kinse | fifteen  |
|        | diyesi saes | sixteen |
|        | diyesi si'yete | seventeen |
|        | diyesi 'otyo   | eighteen |
|        | diyesi nu'webi | nineteen |
|        | 'bente      | twenty  |
APPENDIX 4
Dumagat Arrows

albid
ambitél
baag
balowét
banglag (with sheath)
bétèk
eblog
kinamangan
ghhaygay
pangal
gungot
polisok
sagud
sahaysay
utèng
unay
sigangat
NOTES

1. A previous investigation (Headland and Wolfenden 1967) was much briefer and was marred by the printer's omission of the diacritics used to distinguish the vowels.

2. Demonstrative pronouns and demonstrative-like noun suffixes (cf. section 5.2) occur optionally (and frequently) in substantive phrases with the noun-marking particles i, na, ta and di. These demonstratives are obligatorily absent in phrases with any of the other noun-marking particles.

3. The use of this type of phrase to refer to a deceased person is optional. It is used only occasionally, to show respect, and may be a form of speech that is dying out. The phrase requires the se particle after the noun.

4. Five exceptions have been found in the Dumagat concordance to this statement, all occurring in clauses with the verb pabayan disregard. Examples are: Pabayan mo sina. Disregard that. Pabayan mo sa, Améng, éng mamuno. Disregard that one, Father, when he kills someone.
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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DUMAGAT - ENGLISH DICTIONARY

adj.  functioning as an adjective
alt.  alternative; (or) dialect variation
ant.  an antonym is
cf.  refer to or compare with; (or)
     head member of lexical set is (or)
     other members of lexical set are
conj.  a conjunction
excl.  an exclamation
id.  an idiom
intr.  interrogative
n.  functioning as a noun
par.  a particle
prep.  preposition
pro.  pronoun
syn.  a synonym is
Tag:  the Tagalog term or meaning is
v.  functioning as a verb
(Ar)  borrowed from Arabic
(Ch)  borrowed from Chinese
(Eng)  borrowed from English
(Sp)  borrowed from Spanish
(c-27)  this word occurs 27 times in the concordance
A

- a connector between adj. and noun; connector between two verbs, phrases, or clauses which are in apposition to each other (c-1500).

-abagat n. southwest winds, southwest monsoon winds (almost always co-occurs with dry weather; most frequent from April through September); kabagatan: south, southwest.

-abalú v. to bother, to disturb, to delay, to be occupied.

-abanto (Sp) v. to go ahead, to advance, to go forward (the subject being usually a truck or jeep, or driver thereof).

-abay v. to stay parallel with (as for two people to walk side by side, or for workers harvesting in a field to stay together in a row, rather than one getting ahead of the others) (cf. hangbay, agbay).

-abeng n. canoe, small boat (with outriggers); v. to travel by boat (cf. motor, lansa, layag, paraw, bapor, barko, bardyes) (c-200).

-abék n. a woven mat; v. to make a mat (c-9).

-abel adj. bent over (of growing rice stalks which are lying flat on the ground because of wind, rain or flood) (cf. hapay).

-abin n. fold (of the part of the g-string which is wrapped around the waist, and which men use to carry money, betel chew, etc.).

-abisa v. to give advance notice (as to tell someone what is going to happen soon).

-abla (Sp) v. to accuse in court; to complain (cf. dimanda).

-ablon v. to go into a trance (the type of singing a shaman does when he is in a trance; usually done in a healing ceremony to drive away the spirits) (cf. gabay, sékbal, bunog).

-abnél cf. bénel-bénel.

-abong n. type of seashell, *Nautilus pompilius* (not edible; circular pieces of this shell are cut out and glued on the end of men's ear plugs as a decoration) (cf. paduwan).

-abril (Sp) n. April.

-'absen (Eng) v. to be absent from school.

-abu; n. fireplace, ashes, stove.

-abu; v. to fade (of cloth that loses its color).

-abu'gadu (Sp) n. lawyer.

-abuho v. for a person to suspect his or her spouse of infidelity; mangabuho ék ta asawa ko: I am suspicious of my wife.

-abu'kadu (Eng) n. or its fruit. avocado tree.

-abung v. to float along with the current (of wind or river) (a person would say to a man stalking game, diyan ka umabung ta pahésa: Don't let your scent drift with the wind (the pig will smell you) (cf. sélég, anod, palét).

-a'bula (Eng) v. to contribute, to give aid to; abuluyan ko du agta ta koso: I will give aid to the negritos in Koso (in rice, because of their loss of crops in the typhoon) (cf. limos).

-abunú v. to be confused, obsessed (cf. ligalig).
abut v. to come together, to reach, to meet, to overtake or catch up with someone on the trail; abut'en ta kam san ta bila: I'll catch up with you at the house. (c-13).

abu'wen n. type of rattan (cf. uway).

abuy v. a certain way of calling dogs as they are chasing game in a hunt (done to encourage the dog to continue in the chase); iyabuy mo i asua: call to the dog.

abuyon n. type of fresh water fish (cf. ikan).

adag adj. to be extremely skinny from lack of food (ant. bagték).

adal v. to learn, to study.

adaw n. baby monkey (cf. buhög).

a'dene n. near; v. to approach, to draw near (c-21).

adëw v. mégadëw: to get burning faggots from a neighbour's fire in order to make a fire in your own house; adëwan: to give someone faggots from your fire.

a'dëyo n. far, distant; v. to withdraw, to go far away (c-17).

adég n. the upper back portion of a person's body; v. to turn your back on someone or something.

adigi n. housepost.

adiyoy excl. ouch! (expression of pain) (c-8).

'adngas v. to glance ahead.

adsayan v. term for an unmarried woman who has passed the age where she is attractive to young men.

adtem v. to hunt at night without any kind of light.

'adu n. a great amount; crowd; v. to increase, to become many; adj. many, a lot, much (c-25).

adul v. to spank, to slap someone.

'adya intr. where, what; ta adya ya?: Where was that? (said in response to the sound of a gunshot, wondering where the sound came from).

−ae n. suff. (indicates that the thing referred to is very close to the speaker) (cf. -a) (c-125).

'aga v. to be early; bakít maaga ka a dumemét?: Why have you come so early?

agad par. soon, right away.

agas v. to abort, to have a miscarriage.

agaw₁ v. to hurry.

agaw₂ v. to grab, to snatch, to save, to grasp onto someone who is about to fall, to save someone's life.

'agbay v. for people to sit or walk parallel together, or with their arms around each other (cf.abay, hangbay).

ag'den n. ladder; v. to make a makeshift ladder so you can climb a tree.

age n. bark cloth; v. to gather bark for making cloth.

aged v. to request, to beg (a material object) (the subject of the form, umaged must be plural).

a'gege n. the piece of cloth used in making a fire by friction (cf.ulas).

agel v. the scream of a spirit (cf. bélét).

agew v. to grab, to snatch, to steal; bakít inagew mo tu luta du agta?: Why did you steal the land of the Negritos? to run off
with someone's spouse for a long time or indefinite period.

agél n. a type of palm, the Fish-tail palm, Caryota um-ingii (uncultivated) (though this is not a true sago palm, a kind of sago starch is secured from it by mashing and straining the pulp from the trunk; formerly this was a main source of food; today it is seldom eaten, except at weddings or when food is scarce); v. to prepare the caryota palm for eating (Tag: pugahan, anibong) (cf. dumék, sapék, tikal, pasok, binga, dékdék, busérba, bingwél, lapet) (c-48).

'a gha v. riotous, shoving crowd; to want to "get in on the show"; to want to "beat someone to the punch";
minagagha du anak: The children are crowding around and shoving (because of the money thrown into their midst);
maagha ék a umuli, da meadu kitam: I want to go to town, because there are many of us.

agima n. ocean crab; v. to look for crabs.

'a gmang n. type of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

'agnaya n. type of uncultivated vegetable.

'agta 'm. a Negrito person, (what the Dumagat people refer to themselves as; term for any dark-skinned person with kinky hair); v. to speak in the Dumagat language (c-91).

a'gosto (Sp) n. August; v. to prepare a paddy field and plant rice in it during the month of August; mangagosto ka, Eleden?: Are you going to plant rice this August, Eleden?

agtè n. liver.

agton v. to transfer, to move to another place.

agu n. type of tree, Casuarina equisetifolia (found growing along the sea shores in the Casiguran area; it looks like a type of pine, but is not) (Tag: aguho).

agum n. companion; v. mèngagum: to help someone; mègagum: for a married couple to live together (c-48).

'agwad v. to jump up in an effort to try to reach something above (as for a dog to jump up onto a table, or for a person to jump up to pick fruit off a tree).

agwas n. type of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

aha n. type of bark cloth (white).

ahabab adj. slightly feverish; slightly warm water.

ahabes v. to cross a body of water; to cross a street; to cross over to the other side of a canyon or ravine.

ahakas v. to crawl, to walk (of bugs, ants, centipedes, hermit crabs, etc.).

ahamad v. to search for wild roots for food; bakit siko, éwan ka mékipéghamad?: How about you, will you not go out looking for wild roots?

ahamét n. bead ornaments, worn on the body.

ahang n. gills (of fish).

ahangas n. type of tree (the leaves of which are said to cause a bad rash on the body); v. to get a rash from the ahangas tree; diyan ka sina, maahangas ka: Don't go there, you'll get the ahangas itch.

a'hapay n. a shrub or small tree, Laportea meyeniana (a type of giant nettles; when one comes in contact with the leaves, the tips of the numerous hairs on the leaves are broken off; this causes intense irritation); v. to get an itch from the ahapay shrub.
ahas v. to dare, to have nerve.

ahawas v. to go ashore, to come out of the water onto land; to take something out of the water (as to beach a boat).

ahayok v. to search for, to look for (c-40).

ahë intr. where, which (c-18).

ahég v. to be like, to be similar, to imitate; ahigén na anak tena na: The child copies his mother.

ahes v. to be contagious (referring to sickness); diyan ka se umange, maahes ka: Don't come here, or you'll catch the sickness.

ahés v. to go check a trap (to see if any animal or fish has been caught).

a'hesbu n. millipede, genus Diplopoda (with round, smooth segments, about 6 inches long; the repugnatorial gland secretion, known incorrectly though commonly as "urine", can be secreted onto the foot of anyone stepping on it, thus causing a stinging itch).

ahew v. to criticize someone about some lack of ability that they have, or about some handicap; to exaggerate someone's faults.

ahéy excl. "I don't know".

ahibay n. lord, patron, serf; (a word peculiar to the type of "patron system" custom in Casiguran which develops between particular negritos and particular lowland Filipinos; it is roughly similar to the Tagalog pakikisama relationship).

ahidid n. type of rain (the cold, light drizzles which are typical in January); v. to rain, to drizzle.

ahigét 1. adj. to be ticklish, to have one's skin shiver because of a bug crawling on it, or because of a scary thought;

2. adj. rich food, greasy fat; idel ék a méngan ta kulet na laman, da meahigét: I don't like to eat the skin of the pig, because it is ticklish-going-down-my-throat.

ahikös n. decorations (on arrows); v. to scratch the decorations onto an arrow shaft.

ahö v. to go to sleep for a night in a neighbor's house (because you are alone in your house and you don't want to sleep alone).

ahob v. to smell, to sniff; to kiss (someone's cheek in affection) (c-12).

ahogkos v. to sneak up on a person or animal (so he won't see you and run away).

ahohog v. to lie side by side (as for people to be sleeping side by side in a row, or for a row of logs to be lined up side by side (cf. salansan).

ahukad v. to scatter things (as to rummage through a box or basket looking for something).

ahung n. small tin bowl or cup.

ahusan n. type of familiar spirit (cf. bunog).

ahutay n. skin from the wild banana plant, used to make string; v. to make string from the wild banana plant.

'aka n. older sibling (kinship term) (see appendix 2).

a'kala v. to think something mistakenly.

akang v. to cautiously take a step (as a hunter in stalking game, or a small child just learning to walk); umakang ék pa, sakay panan ko dón: I will take a step-or-two, and then I will shoot it.
a'kasya (Eng) n. type of tree.

a'kayan v. akayan ta ka: It's up to you.

'akbuy v. to carry something in an article of clothing that you are wearing, by holding out the bottom hem of that clothing and carrying something in the trough thus formed; to hold out the front of your shirt or skirt so someone can pour rice into it; akbuyén mo i badu mua: Stretch out the front of your shirt (so I can pour rice into it).

aked v. to remove a kettle from the fire.

akéng n. older sibling (kinship term) (see appendix 2).

'akit v. to invite, to persuade, to urge someone to do something.

'ako v. to promise; diyan ka mangako, éng éwan mo magimet: Don't make a promise if you can't do it.

a'kontan (Eng) n. term for the man in charge of the money office in the logging camp.

akop v. to pick up (as to pick up rice, salt, sand by cupping it in your hands, or to pick up a pile of clothing or trash in your arms; Hene, mangakop ka pad ta pahaya ya, a ipakan ta ta manokae: Hene, grab a handful of grain there for us to feed to this chicken.

akot v. to transfer something from one place to another; akotén moy pad tu karga ko tabile ko: Please bring my supplies to my house.

aksay v. to step over a low object (as a fence, or a person sleeping).

aksaya v. wasted, squandered; inaksay mo san i aldead: You just wasted this day (because you didn't work).

'ala (Sp) n. o'clock (used only with the first hour); ta ala una: At one o'clock. (cf. alas).

'ala'ala v. to think about something, to remember, to recall; to long for an absent loved one.

a'labas n. a curved knife (used for cutting down coconuts).

a'labat n. type of wet rice (cf. pahay).

alabiyab v. to drool (referring to the spittle that accumulates in a person's mouth just before he has to vomit).

alaet n. wild pig trail in the jungle.

a'lagas v. to take care of, to watch over (as to take care of a child, or a carabao).

alagad n. disciple, helper, companion (of a high ranking person).

alahas (Sp) n. jewelry (includes rings, watches, necklaces, earrings, etc.).

alak n. wine.

alam v. mékialam: to meddle in something, or with someone; to take a hand in something being done; to assume responsibility for; mégpaalam: to say goodbye (c-13).

alamay n. the outer part of certain types of tree trunks which rot after a time, leaving the hard inner trunk (cf. tugas).

a'lambre (Sp) n. wire (especially barbed wire).

alampay n. shawl; v. to wear any cloth around your neck and hanging over both shoulders.

'alan'alan n. word for at least two types of edible sea shells, Murex ramosus and Melongina galotæa; types of snails (cf. gutém).
'alang'alang n. in consideration of; for the sake of.
ala'nganin v. to doubt, to be uncertain, to be vague, to be hesitant, to be undecided.
alap v. to get, to catch, to trap (c-98).
alas (Sp) n. o'clock; ta alas singku: At five o'clock (cf. ala).
alat n. type of basket.
a'lawa n. type of fine mesh fish netting.
albid n. type of arrow (has bamboo head) (cf. pana).
aldat adj. gagging feeling, nausea, to feel sick in the chest.
aldoi alternative of aldew; (c-5).
'ale v. a long period of time, to take a long time (c-9).
a'lebwan n. bladder.
alel'yogén n. type of bird (said to indicate bad luck if it crosses your path).
alemannan ag n. echo; v. to echo; nabati ko tu pédú mo, inumalennan ta éye: I heard your gunshot, as it echoed here (off this hillside).
a'lemték n. type of leech; v. to get a leech stuck onto your body; id. alemték ka: You leech! (said as a mocking joke to a child who is teasing an adult).
a'lepwat v. to cross over to the other side of a mountain or hill.
a'lerdyik (Eng) n. allergic, having an allergy.
alës n. type of small black wildcat.
alew syn. of ahew (cf. ahew).
a'lewés n. curve (of a river); v. to walk following the bending curve in a river (instead of taking the shortcut trail through the jungle) (ant. gisot).
aléla'hanén v. to remember, to keep something in mind, to think about (cf. alaalá).
'alélong n. a cricket-like insect.
alép n. hunger, famine; v. to be hungry (c-7).
alibet v. to search for something lost in the jungle (as a bolo one accidentally left in the jungle the day before; ange ko alalibetan ko tu laman, makay minate: I will go look for the pig (I wounded yesterday), it might have died.
ali'buno n. whirlpool.
alibutég n. whirlpool (syn. alibuno).
alidis v. to strip, to shred (the skin of the bidiyo plant, in preparation for weaving).
ali'gënggëng n. vapor, evaporation (of dew on a sunny morning).
alikabuk n. dust (as the dust thrown up by a passing truck); adj. dusty.
alikap v. to secretly pass something over to someone, so that others present do not notice; to slip something into someone's pocket or basket in such a way that others will not notice.
ali'këbkëb v. to wrap a blanket or cloth around one's shoulders.
alila v. to take care of (as to take care of someone's domestic animal for him, or to take care of a sick person).
ali'mëngmëng v. to be able to see something for just a split second, and then have it go out of sight or disappear.
ali'mogmog v. to gargle, to swish water around in the mouth in order to clean the mouth.

alimuséd v. to be restless, to be anxious to get up and go.

alin'langan v. doubt, fear, ashamed. dubious. uncertain (syn. alanganin).

alin'tana v. to not pay attention to.

ali'pato v. for sparks or flaming debris from a large fire to blow or float over onto something and set it afire (e.g. the roof of a nearby house) (cf. épah).

alipétpet n. lightning bug.

alistu (Sp) adj. quick, quickly, fast, alert, agile. wadi, alistu bale dén siya a mégnangoy!: Boy, he really is a fast swimmer!

alit n. sharp instrument used for harvesting mountain rice (cf. ladey).

aliw v. to entertain oneself, to play music to keep from feeling sad or bored.

aliwadét v. to turn away to leave, to start to leave.

aliyas adj. wild, untamed (ant. amo).

al'kansiya n. toy bank of bamboo or coconut shell (for saving coins).

'alkuhol (Sp) n. alcohol (especially denatured alcohol used for starting a pressure lantern).

'alno n. pestle (for pounding rice); v. to use a pestle; magalo ka ta dikél, monda maseplét ka a makabliyo: Use the big pestle so you can get the rice pounded quickly. (cf. biyo).

alomane n. cricket.

a'lombinas v. to pass a restless night, not being able to sleep; to be uncomfortable.

alon n. greenish excrement of a small baby.

a'löntayag n. earthworm.

a'long-ong n. hole (in the ground, formed by the flowing of water).

alos-os v. to slide down (a tree, rope or pole) (cf. alés-és).

'alsa v. mégalsa: to lift up; umalsa: to swell (of rice in a pot as it is being cooked).

alu'minum (Eng) n. aluminum (of sheeting, cooking utensils, etc.).

alupop adj. steamy (of the steam that rises up from the jungle on sunny mornings) (cf. aligénggéng).

alutot v. for light smoke to slowly rise from a dying fire.

aluwag adj. spread apart, separated, widely spaced (of plants, fence posts, trees, etc.); v. to plant something in the ground widely spaced.

'tama n. father (kinship term, see appendix 2) (c-22).

ama excl. of disbelief or surprise.

amag n. mold, mildew (forms on rice, tobacco, dried meat, walls of a house, etc.) (cf. pikas).

amahak'pakén n. species of flying lizard (said to be poisonous).

amala'dawén n. Philippine trogon bird, Harpactes ardens.

amambul n. type of ocean fish.

'a'mamoh v. to pray in a loud shouting voice (method of praying to the spirits).
a’mara v. for a group of people to scramble to grab something (e.g. money which has been thrown in front of them) (cf. agew).

ama’rilyo (Sp) m. marigold flower.

amay m. uncle (kinship term, see appendix 2) (c-14).

ambé‘buyong m. species of large, black, flying insect.

ambitél n. type of arrow (metal detachable head, bigó shaft, no barbs; for pig and deer) (cf. pana).

ambun adj. thin, overcast, hazy (sky).

amen v. to show respect to certain affinial kinsmen by never saying their name (it is considered taboo and highly disrespectful to say the name of certain kinsmen of the same or ascending, but not descending, generation) (Headland 1965a) (cf. kayong, manugen).

a’merika (Sp) m. America, United States.

ameri’kanu (Sp) m. an American person (term is also used for any non-Filipino Caucasian who speaks English, regardless of actual citizenship).

améng n. father (vocative) (kinship term, see appendix 2).

améy v. to play (referring to the playing of very small children); n. pégaméyan: toy (of a small child).

amin v. to admit fault.

amíyan n. northeast wind, northeast monsoon; rainy season; kamiyanan: northeast.

amlang v. to gather, to cluster (of bees, which gather in a bunch on a branch of a tree after they have been smoked from their hive by someone gathering honey) (cf. pitukan).

’amo n. superior, head, leader, chief, master; adj. tame, domesticated, docile, submissive (referring to animals); meamo a dépog: tame carabao; v. paamoén: to tame, to domesticate, to break (a horse) (ant: aliyas). amoamo: v. to speak softly and gently to someone with a reluctant attitude in order to win him over to your side; to act apologetically to someone with whom you have had a misunderstanding; to persuade, to induce, to win over to one’s side; to prevail upon.

a’mores n. the body smell of a person or animal (on a person this can either be a good smell (of perfume), or the bad smell of body odor).

amor¬’siko n. type of grass, Andropogon acicularis.

ampat v. for the biting, painful sting of a bug bite to subside; for the bleeding of a wound to subside.

ampiyas v. to splash (as the splashing of pouring water as it hits the cement).

amsi n. species of uncultivated plant (used as a vegetable).

amtek n. species of small red bug which bites.

amugu n. species of plant (the small gray seeds are used for beads of necklaces).

amukó n. species of uncultivated banana plant (cf. biget).

amulas adj. stale (of the lime of the betel nut chew which has become old and thus lost its tang or sting).

amulaldew n. early morning, dawn (cf. aldew) (c-9).

amulong n. type of vine (which is chewed as a substitute for betel nut; it causes the spittle to turn black).
'amwaw v. to be lonesome.

anak n. baby, child, son, daughter, offspring; 'anak: children; anak: toy doll; v. mégenak: to give birth; iyenak: to be born; kapanganakan: birthday (c-137).

a'nanat v. sudden, forceful (of an action); to do an action forcefully; inanat ko idulaw: I called out loudly (cf. bakség).

'anusat v. to whisper.

anaw n. a palm of the genus Livistona; (the leaves are used for roofing houses, and for raincapes; the outer bark is stripped and used for flooring, bows and arrow shafts) (Tag: anahaw, pilig) (cf. luméng).

'andar (Sp) v. to play a radio; to run (of a machine, motor, wristwatch, etc.).

andasan n. coffin, casket.

'andep n. species of plant (shines in the dark).

andoroy 1. m. species of grass (the seeds of which stick to one's legs).

2. m. a small sore which fester's and develops into a large wound.

ané n. termite.

a'nepet n. scorpion.

anéng n. nephew, niece (kinship term, see appendix 2) (c-23).

anin excl. "how sweet", "how nice" (c-10).

aninó n. shadow; v. to reflect (off the surface of still water).

anitét v. to groan (of a person that has been badly hurt).

anito n. type of spirit (cf. bunog).

anod adj. to float away, to be swept away (by water or wind).

anop v. for a man to hunt alone with dogs.

ansagan n. term for at least two snapper fish, of the genus Lutjanus (sea) (Tag: maya-maya, dolesan) (cf. ikan).

an'tala v. to be slowed down in a fall from a height (as in opening a parachute when falling from an airplane, or to fall from a tree, but hitting several branches on the way down, thus slowing one's fall) (Tag: an intentionally prolonged delay).

an'tena (Sp) n. antenna (for a radio).

anteng n. fear; v. to be afraid (c-19).

anti'para (Sp) n. swimming goggles; v. to go spear fishing.

antukus n. spectacles, glasses.

anuwel n. species of edible nerite snail (fresh water).

'an'ya intra. what? v. mégenya slya: What is he doing? maanya: to have something bad happen to one; anaananya: to be rejectful, crabby, flirtatious; to act silly (c-113).

an'yaya n. feast, dinner party.

angahe n. species of palm (the trunk is split and used as a clamp by women when weaving mats).

angat n. crack; adj. widely spaced (as of a bamboo floor); loosely hooked (as of a latch); for a board to not be tightly nailed down, so that there is a crack under it; v. to warp (of a board, thus causing a crack to form between it and the board it is nailed next to).

angé v. to come, to go, to go get something (c-200).

angés n. breath; v. to breathe.
anghel (Sp) n. "angel"; the spirit of a dead baby; a newly born baby; a spirit being that lives in the sky.

angkas v. umangkas: to mount a horse or carabao; mëgangkas: to ride double on a horse or carabao.

anglas adj. slippery, smooth.

angloy n. species of edible sea shell, Merizina communis (a type of snail) (cf. gütém).

angod adj. immature, unripe (of a tree or plant) (cf. mura).

angpas n. chicken lice.

'angsét v. to smell burnt (of the burning smell of rice which is being over-cooked in a kettle).

angso adj. the smell of urine.

angwagiwag n. an almost full grown male monkey (cf. buhög).

apalong n. species of uncultivated tree, Euphorbia didyma (the trunks are valued as houseposts, the fruit can be eaten raw).

apanget n. species of vine (used for a dye).

apap v. for a bird to take off from the ground or a tree; pësapëñ: to flush a bird out of a bush (cf. egbéh).

aparador (Sp) n. ant cupboard, dresser, cabinet, closet.

apat v. to lie in wait in ambush (what hunters do during a game drive as they wait for the game to be driven towards them) (cf. tabug, tutod, biténg, for the three types of hunts where this is done).

a'paya (Sp) n. papaya.

apdës adj. to sting, to smart (as of alcohol when put on a cut).

'apdu n. bile, bile duct, gall.

ape (Ch) v. to maltreat, to degrade, to look down on, to offend, to belittle, to show prejudice against.

a'pehit adj. short.

apën v. umapën: to climb up a rope hand over hand, to pull oneself across a river by clinging to a rope which has been stretched across the river; mëgapën: to pull in a fishline.

aphas adj. for the ends of a plant or tree to be lying over on something; neaphas du lamon to dilan: The grass is lying over on the path.

apilidu (Sp) n. surname, last name.

aplag adj. to be lying over on a slant (of grass, growing rice, corn, etc); v. to push grass over so it is not standing straight up.

apo n. grandparent, grandchild; patapo: a child and his/her grandparent together (kinship term, see appendix 2) (c-14).

apog n. slaked lime (part of the betel nut mixture); v. méngapog: to make lime out of shells; mëgapog: to put lime in one's mouth (to add to the betel nut chew).

apon n. late afternoon, evening; apapon: afternoon; apanon: roosting place for chickens; v. to land (of a bird, bug or fly); for a spirit to possess a person; inumapon dén diya tu hayup: The spirit came and possessed him (c-43).

apong n. ashes.

apos v. to stop doing something.

apoy n. fire, firewood; v. mëgapoy: to go collect firewood; umapoy: to start a fire (c-9).

apsot adj. bitter (taste).
apunta (Sp) v. to go towards, to head for some place.
apura v. to hurry.
apuyas v. to stroke, to caress, to brush a person's body (as in affection, or to brush off a mosquito).
apwas v. to pick up dirt from the bottom of a hole being dug and to throw it out of the hole.
a'radu (Sp) n. plow; v. to plow a field.
aramusal (Sp) n. breakfast; v. to eat breakfast.
'araw n. to araw: before, long ago; v. arawan: to work for daily wages (in contrast to working on a contract basis) (c-28).
arbu'lariyo (Sp) n. term for certain types of practitioners of folk medicine, "quack doctor" (cf. bunogen).
areh excl. of surprise (c-24).
'ari n. ariarian: property, belongings.
'ari adj. to be able; éwan kam maari a umange sa: You can't go there.
a'rina (Sp) n. flour.
armidor n. starch (for clothing).
'arsiya n. decoration (referring to decorations on the body, e.g. bead necklaces and arm-bands).
arusét n. species of green seaweed (edible) (Tag: gulaman).
'asa v. to hope, to depend on; pagasãen: to let someone down after building up his hopes.
asadék v. to be close together, not widely spaced (as of plants planted too close together).
a'sasika v. to do something to a person or animal in such a way that it dies; inasasika mo a ginahoti tu aso: You hit the dog so hard that it is dying. Inasasika siya na talon: He has been sickened by the forest spirits (so that he is dying).
asa m. spouse, husband, wife; pêngasawa: an engaged person; pasawa: a married couple; pêpésawan: several married couples in a group; v. to marry (c-57).
asseh v. for a supernatural force to cause one to have bad luck in hunting; asêhén ék na biklat, kanya éwan ék naglaman: I have been bewitched by a python, that is why I haven't got a pig.
a'sehe (Sp) n. metal, tempered iron.
ase'mawa n. species of large tree lizard.
assen n. salt; adj. salty; v. mégasen: to make salt by boiling ocean water; mangasen: to salt food.
a'seyte (Sp) n. oil (machine oil, not cooking oil).
asék v. to be put inside, to put something inside of something else.
asel n. type of itch on the feet (said to be caused by walking in animal urine).
asél n. type of itch on the feet (said to be caused by walking in animal urine).
as-is v. to scrub a kettle with sand.
aso (Ch) n. dog; v. to use dogs to track down a wounded pig or deer (c-13).
aso-aso n. species of rattan (cf. uway).
asok n. smoke; v. for smoke to drift up from a fire.
as'piki v. to pry up a log with a stick (cf. ungkil).
aspili (Sp) n. common pin, straight pin (cf. digum).

a'sukar (Sp) n. sugar; v. to put sugar on food.

asul (Sp) n. any greenish or bluish color.

a'suntu n. case in a law court, court case.

a'supre (Sp) n. sulphur.

asus (Sp) exol. a shortened form of the Spanish exclamation "Jesus!" (cf. sus, susmariyosep).

asusong v. for two or more people to be pounding rice at the same time in one mortar.

at conj. and (cf. éy) (c-39).

'ata v. unripe, green; uncooked.

ataay intr. why? (cf. baklt).

ataq v. to tease, to torment, to tickle; to be made sick by a spirit.

a'takdug adj. long; n. kaatakdu: length.

'atang v. to make a sacrifice, or special offering, to the spirits (a table is set up with food and gifts: rice, a chicken cooked without salt, cigarettes, sugar, etc.).

'atang-'atang n. species of poisonous river crab.

atdilaoy exol. of surprise or excitement, or anger.

atë v. to die, dead; n. death.

ateng v. to hear (the sound of wild game, while hunting).

atërkaan v. to have a shooting contest with bow and arrows (often placing bets, with the winner getting the winnings) (cf. odung).

atéd v. to give (c-30).

atép n. roof; v. to make a roof.

atingah v. to stop what one is doing so as to listen carefully for something (as for a hunter to stop often as he walks along, in order to listen for the sound of game).

atong n. vegetables; v. to pick vegetables.

atras (Sp) v. to back up, to go backwards in a vehicle or boat, to go in reverse.

atu'matik (Eng) n. snaps (metal snaps on clothing).

'awan; adj. clear (of underbrush, e.g. a cleared trail).

'awan; v. to save oneself from death.

awat v. to separate two or more people who are fighting or brawling (sometimes pronounced awak).

awed v. to draw back a bow (in shooting of an arrow).

awét adj. scarce; meawét tu butag ta Bagabag: Betel nut is scarce at Bagabag.

ay exol. "Of course!"

ayasan n. species of small shrimp.

ayat v. to pull wood off a fire (so that the cooking food will not burn (cf. kiyat).

ayéng-ayéng v. for a person or thing to be small in comparison to its equals; maayéng-ayéng i kardero kuæ: My kettle is smaller (in comparison to the others).

ayod n. hammock; v. to sag, (as for a hanging piece of cloth to sag in the middle).

aysdrop (Eng) n. popsicle, ice drop.

ayu'bana n. sour sop or guayabano tree and its fruit, Anona muricata.
a'yuda n. aid; mangalap ék ta
ayuda ko, monda éwan ék
mapage! I will get someone
to aid me, so I won't get
tired.

ayun v. to agree to, to favor,
to conform to, to be in accord
with.

'ayus1 adj. neat (especially
of the neat combing of hair).

'ayus2 v. to gather people
together (to set them up liv­
ing together in one settlement
or village).

B

baag n. type of hunting arrow
(palm shaft, detachable metal
head with barbs) (some people
call this arrow balawét) (cf.
balawét, pana).

baat n. impression, indentation,
mark (temporary impressions
made on a person's skin be­
cause of something that was
pressing against him, as of
marks on a man's shoulders
from carrying a heavy back
pack, or the checkered marks
on a person who has been lying
on a mat); bumaat dén i abéka
ta bégi mua: That mat made
marks on your body.

baay n. species of uncultivated,
edible root plant.

'baba1 v. to carry a person on
your back ("piggyback").

'baba adj. humble, low in rank,
cheap; low in intelligence.

babaan n. windowsill.

baba'yato n. a children's game
(two teams are formed, one
stationed inside a large quad­
rangle drawn on the ground;
they try to catch the other
team as they run through the
quadrangle).

'babuy n. domestic pig.

badasan n. species of ocean fish.

badbad v. to unravel, to untwist
(of rope which becomes unravelled
at the end).

badigad (Eng) n. bodyguard, com­
ppanion of a rich man.

badil n. gun, shotgun. v. to
shoot a gun (c-12).

'badu n. upper garment (as a
man's shirt or a woman's dress
(sometimes also refers to lover
garment, e.g. pants); v. to get
dressed (c-13).

'baga n. live coals.

bagaong n. grunt fish, Therapon
jarbua (Tag: bungao, bagaong).

ba'gasbas n. term for the common
type of jungle area along the
edge of the seashore, which is
devoid of any big trees.

'bagay prep. when, whenever (c-15).

bagbag1 v. to overturn, to come
apart in rough sea (of a boat
at sea).

bagbag2 n. a newly cleared rice
paddy (that has recently been
cleared from forested land).

bage v. to be swollen, inflamed
(of a body part).

bagél adj. thick (of thick cloth,
thick plywood, etc.).

bagiset n. species of edible sea
shell, Corbis souberbi; a type
of snail (cf. gutém).

bagsak v. to be fallen over (as
of a tree or pole); to drop, to
crash (of an airplane).

bagség adj. fast, loud, energetic;
díyan mo pabagségén i radyo moya:
Don't play your radio so loud.
(alternate pronunciation:
bakség).

bagsik adj. extremely angry,
fierceness.
'bagtalo n. small fish-like creature living in the mangrove swamps; the large are Boleophtalmus sp. and the small are Periophtalmus sp. (they hop on the mud or climb on the tree roots, jumping into the water when startled).

bagték v. stuffed (as in eating, so that the stomach is noticeably extended; nabagtek dën i asua to laman: That dog is stuffed with pig meat.

'bagu₁ prep. before, earlier than, in advance (c-lf).

'bagu₂ v. to move, to change, to exchange; binagu me dën i dingdinga na bilea: we changed the wall of the house.

ba'gungén n. species of edible cone shell of the genus Cerithium (cf. gutém).

bagut v. to pull something out which has its end stuck into something else (as to remove a bolo from its sheath, to pull a fencepost out of the ground, to uproot a tree).

'bagyo n. typhoon, storm; v. bumagyo: to storm; bagyóén: to get caught in a typhoon.

bahabah n. threads of cloth.

ba'hagi n. share, portion; v. mégbahagi: to divide up into portions; mégbahabahagi: to divide up into many portions; bumahagi: to help oneself to a share of something; mégkahabagi: to ask to have a share of something.

bahagung n. type of slingshot or sling (swung around the head several times before the stone is thrown) (cf. tirador).

ba'hala v. to be responsible, to manage, to direct, to trust; n. the person in charge (c-8).

bahan'sina cf. baransina.

bahaw v. to finish up something leftover or not done (e.g. food or work).

ba'hawéng v. to throw something overhand.

bahay'bata n. uterus, womb (cf. matres).

'baheng-'baheng n. species of crab, a sand crab.

ba'heta n. report, news, gossip; v. mégbaheta: to give the news, to report; mabaheta: to hear the news; mégkaheta: to try to find out what happened.

bahéng v. to not be able to see something well because something is obstructing your vision.

bahokubuk v. to buzz, to hum (of flies or bees).

bahubu v. species of uncultivated tree, Diplodactylus pandanus; (the fruit is edible and good tasting when boiled (Tag: balobo).

bahungon n. torch (made by wrapping almsagia sap in palm leaves (used in fishing at night on coral reefs); v. to make a bahungon torch (cf. sulo).

bait adj. gentle, kind, meek, humble; tame (c-7)

'baka (Sp) n. cow, cattle.

bakabak₁ n. term for a baby which is stillborn and is covered with blister-like sores.

bakabak₂ n. general term for the variety of things people do to keep away the spirits (such as running around the house with fire, or putting a forked reed on the trail made to look like a crocodile) (cf. hulhul).

'bakad n. shreds of thread that come off the edges of cloth.

'bakal n. iron, metal; v. to spear a fish with a metal spear.

bakasyon (Sp) n. vacation (especially of the school summer vacation); v. to take a vacation.
bakay adv. perhaps, maybe (c-10).

bakbak n. frog (cf. tukak).

ba'keta v. to pound on something in an effort to loosen something that is stuck inside (as to work an empty shell out of a shotgun).

bakéd v. to fall down.

bakén adj. no, another; a different one from that.

bakés 1. n. old woman (also used as a vocative in addressing old women;

2. n. wife (c-22).

'bakit intr. why? (c-36).

'bakyā n. woman's wooden slippers.

ba'kokol n. fresh water turtle.

ba'kongén n. sea scorpion, Thalassina anomala.

'bakrát n. a card game, baccarat, or "Lucky Nine"; v. to play baccarat.

bakség cf. bagség.

bakuHong n. a split bamboo loop which is part of the trigger of the bilatek trap.

bakulaw n. fresh-water porgy, Sparus berda (Tag: bakokong moro).

bakutong v. to carry several different things at once (as to be carrying a kettle, a child, a mat and a dog all at once).

'bakwet (Eng) v. to evacuate, to flee and hide in the forest (as was done during the war to hide from the Japanese) (cf. liso, kobu).

'bala (Sp) n. bullet, shotgun shell; γ. to load a gun.

bala n. type of large round basket made of bamboo for storing rice grain; v. to put rice in a bala basket.

ba'labá v. to split rattan.

baladon n. species of small shrimp.

balagbag v. to be crosswise (as to carry something sideways on your back, or for the wind to be against the side of a boat, or for game to stand sideways to the hunter.

balag'wesán n. species of uncultivated tree (has a red sour fruit which is very tasty).

balagwet v. to carry a pole across one's shoulder with a cargo tied to both ends.

ba'lai n. kinship term (see appendix 2).

balalang n. sandpiper (bird).

'balang adj. each, every; inumange dén side ta balang a bariyó: They went around to every village.

balangabang n. species of large fly.

balangawan n. species of ocean fish.

bala'subas adj. noisy, contentious (person).

balat n. a strong wind from the west (from the mountains, considered a bad wind which blows in stormy weather).

ba'latbat n. type of fence (with several horizontal poles or slats running through it, to keep pigs and other small animals from getting through it).

balawét n. type of arrow (palm shaft, detachable metal head, steel barbs, similar to the baag arrow, but with a different shaped head) (cf. pana).
balaybay n. type of snare (several rattan loops set around a tame rooster, used to catch a wild rooster in the jungle (cf. kate).

balbal v. to spank, to hit with a stick.

'baldi (Sp) n. a five gallon kerosene can; unit of measure: seven gantas (the amount that will fit into a five gallon kerosene can).

bale excl. of surprise (a particle used to indicate that what the speaker is saying is contrary to what he expected); dinumemét ka bale dén!: So you came after all! (c-43).

'bale v. to buy supplies at a store on credit; baleén de tu kailangan de ta tindaan ni Silay: They charge what they need at Silay's store.

ba'leksad adj. backwards, switched around, reversed, inverted, opposite; v. to turn inside out, to turn over, to switch around.

balen v. to go someplace and then turn and circle back, returning to your starting point by a different route.

balenód n. the very small pieces of rice that are separated from the good rice grains in the final process in winnowing rice (cf. sidi).

Baléd n. Baler (a town south of Casiguran).

balégbalég n. species of uncultivated tree (its leaves are used for medicine, and also sometimes chewed as a substitute for betel nut).

balékbék n. type of long torch (used by actors in folk tales only; made by wrapping almasigaw sap in palm leaves (cf. bahungon).

balém v. term for the custom where a Negrito works for a lowland person for a few days, and then the lowland person works for the Negrito for the same number of days (cf. onglon).

baligi n. stomach ache, side ache (caused by running).

balikatan n. type of rice (cf. under pahay).

balik'taran adj. reversible (as of a jacket that can be worn inside out) (from Tag. ballktad: reversed, turned upside down, overturned).(cf. baleksad).

balilit n. species of edible triton shell, genus Cymatium (sea)(cf. gutém).

balingtung v. to turn a somersault.

balingway n. black coral, Antipathária sp. (used as a medicine for a centipede bite, and as an incense).

ba'lisá v. to be worried, to be anxious.

baling 1. n. rice paddy bed (the section surrounded by dikes; 2. n. steps of a ladder.

balkon (Sp) n. balcony, front porch of a house (not enclosed by walling).

balnaw 1. v. to rinse off in fresh water (after having been in the ocean, to get the salt off one's body); 2. v. to rinse soap out of clothes, or off dishes.

balo n. species of edible root vine (c-13).

balogton n. term for the wild root food buklog when it is still small.

bal-ong n. a shallow well or hole (made in a riverbed in order to get clean water); v. to make a well.

balongingan n. large swift (bird).
'balsa (Sp) n. bamboo raft; v. to ride on a raft.
baltaw v. for a fish or croc­odile to swim along on the surface of the water.
balting v. to be slightly drunk.
balud n. pink-bellied imperial pidgeon, Ducula poliocephala (Tag: hagumhum).
balu'dayday n. species of vine (has white bell-shaped flow­ers).
balut v. mágbalut: to wrap something up in leaves, cloth or paper; bumanlút: to wrap yourself up in a blanket.
balutubot v. to be continually coming out (as for a trail of ants to be coming out of a hole, or for a crowd of people to be emerging from a church service).
bál'yena n. species of ocean fish.
banaag n. rays (of the rising sun).
banagang n. spiny lobster, rock lobster, Panulirus versicolor.
banal adj. pious, holy, virtuous, scared, righteous, godly.
'banda adj. in the direction of, towards a place.
ban'dera (Sp) 1. n. flag (as the white cloth put up in a rice field to scare away wild pigs; 2. n. nickname for the sagu root plant.
'banëg n. species of uncultivated root plant (edible).
baninga v. to cut the brush around one's field (to discour­age wild pigs from entering); to set fires around one's field (for the same reason).
'banog n. species of fresh water fish.
bansaway n. species of sea crab, Saylla serrata (Tag: alimasag).
banseng v. to light a fire with flint and steel.
'banta v. to threaten, to intend, to plan; binanta na side a bunuén: He threatened to kill them.
bantalan adj. uncooked (referring to part of the rice in a pot which didn't get thoroughly cooked).
bantay (Ch) v. to guard, to watch.
banto v. to dilute (as in adding cold water to hot water to make it less hot, or to add water to salty water to make it less salty, or to add freshly made wine to old wine to make it less sour).
bantokol n. gizzard (of a chick­en).
banwan n. town, village, city, nation, country; v. bumanwan: to live in town (c-24).
banyos (Sp) v. to rinse or wash off your arms and legs (by splashing them with water and wiping them with your hands).
banga (Ch) n. large clay jar (with a metal spigot at the bottom).
bang-aw v. to be insane, crazy; binang-aw ka na talon: You have been made insane by the forest (spirits).
bangel n. top (child's spinning top); v. to spin a top (cf. bekul).
bangén v. to put large logs on a fire (so it won't go out for a long time).
'bangga v. to collide, to run into, to smash into; bumananga: for a boat to hit an object floating in the water; mebangga: for a person to hit his head on a tree limb.
banggit v. to think about a person, or to mention his name (e.g. in lonesomeness).

bangkay n. corpse, dead body, body; v. to have a wake (the custom of everyone staying up all night in the house where the body is laid out).

bangkéd n. top part of a knife.

bangkilin n. handcuffs.

bangko 1 (Sp) n. seat, chair, stool; v. to sit in a chair.

bangko 2 (Sp) n. bank (office in town where money can be kept for safekeeping).

bangkules n. species of tuna fish.

banglag n. type of poisonous arrow (shaft of bigo reed, head is round, slightly larger than a pencil, made of the trunk of a palm, and covered with poison sap of the palagéd tree; the poison heads are kept inserted in a small bamboo sheath; some Dumagats call this arrow ségnok; used only for raiding and defense against raiders) (cf. pana, palagéd, ségnok, dita).

bangtad v. to fall down dead, or into an exhausted sleep, or to pass out from heavy drinking.

bangus n. milk fish, Chanos chanos (Tag: banglos).

bang'yasan n. fence post.

baol n. hard inner shell of the coconut.

bapor (Sp) n. a large ship.

bara (Sp) adj. to be stuck, grounded, stranded (as for a truck to be stuck in the mud, or a boat on a sandbar, or for a person to be so drunk that he can't get home);angen mo tì Gibson, nebara ta Tinampo: Go fetch Gibson, he is passed out drunk at Tinampo.

bara dero n. term for a boat that has been pulled up on shore for repair (Tag: shipyard).

ba'raka (Sp) n. type pf small house (as a police box at the entrance to a logging camp).

ba'rako v. to mate (of animals); megabarako: to breed.

ba'raksi n. crack (in glass).

baran'dilya (Sp) n. railing (of stairway or porch).

baran'sina n. species of fresh water clam, Corbicula manilensis.

barang v. type of black magic (the practitioner releases one of his flies from his jar of flies; the fly is said then to go and land on the person who has had the spell cast on him, thus resulting in his death).

bara'tilyo n. temporary booth set up in town for the purpose of selling, especially at fiesta time; v. for a booth salesman to sell things cheaply (Tag: bargain sale).

bardyes (Eng) n. barge (old war surplus L.C.T.).

ba'rena (Sp) n. drill, brace and bit (of a carpenter); v. to drill a hole, to bore.

bariyo n. barrio, village, settlement, small town; v. for a group of people to get together and form a barrio (cf. pisán) (c-11).

bar'kada v. for a large group of people to go to town together.

'basa v. to read.

basbas, v. a stage in the transplanting of rice (cf. punla);
for the transplanters to use up all the rice bundles.

basbas, v. to finish a job before quitting.

basbas, v. to bless, to pray over someone (either with your hands on him, or waving your hand over him, or sprinkling him with water and incense; usually by the Catholic priest; either because you are sick, or so you won't get sick) (cf. bendisyon, dasalén).

ba'siyu adj. empty (of a bottle, can, sack, etc.).

'basked (Eng) n. generic word for several kinds of baskets (cf. alat, bala, gatang, kahubut, kalapéy, luwang, sukluban, takba, talen).

'basketbol (Eng) n. basketball; v. to play basketball.

basnig n. a square fishnet (about 20 by 20 meters; all four sides are weighted, and the whole net is lowered to the floor of the sea. Four boats are needed to work this net, each lowering one corner of the net. A Coleman lantern is used to attract the fish. This net is used at night. They are rare in Casiguran bay, but are used there by lowland Filipinos from Baler and Infanta).

'baso (Sp) n. cup, drinking glass; v. to use a glass.

'basta (Sp) adv. only, just, except; basta sikame a ételó a pépetwadi: It was just us three brothers there. (c-43).

'bastos (Sp) adj. ill mannered, shameless, indecent, lewd, vulgar, coarse.

bataan n. maid, servant, cook, housegirl (from Tag. bata, 'child').

'batad v. to soak for a long time in water (as to soak clothes in order to get out the dirt, or to soak the leaves of the sabutan plant in water over-night).

'batak adj. strained, pulled tight, tense, stretched out straight (e.g. string); batakén mo i ulésa: pull the blanket over you.

batangan n. floor girders (of a house).

ba'tares v. for one to invite his friends and relatives to come and help him do a job, not paying them, but giving them food and drink.

'batari (Eng) n. battery (especially flashlight batteries).

batas n. law, judicial authority, government authority; the town mayor.

bate l. v. to hear (with the ears);
2. v. to feel (with the hands). (c-20).

'bate l. v. to be reconciled, to make up after a fight;
2. v. to greet someone (cf. banggit, kumusta).

batel v. to hide a corpse (by tying a stone to it and dropping it into the sea).

batég n. banded barracuta, Sphyraena sp. (sea); (Tag: balyos, asogon) (cf. ikan).

ba'tibut adj. term for bamboo which has narrow inner cavity and thick walls (ant. lupisan).

batikal v. to throw; ibakital mo dên i bitua: Throw the stone; batikalén mo siya ta bitua: Throw the stone at him.

batil v. to scramble eggs.

bating v. to castrate.

batuan n. spotted mojarra fish, Gerre filamentosus (Tag: malakapas) (cf. ikan).

batubalaní n. magnet (syn. magneto).
ba'tugan adj. non-intelligent, a person slow in mind, slow to learn.

ba'tuta n. policeman's club; v. to hit someone with a policeman's club.

baug adj. barren, incapable of producing offspring (of a woman).

baun v. to imb ed something deep into the ground (as a house-post, a truck stuck in the mud, etc.); (cf. kotkot).

bawu v. to tell someone off, to bawl someone out.

bawal v. to forbid, to prohibit; n. taboo, forbidden (c-8).

'bawang n. garlic.

bawas v. to reduce (as to lower the price of something for sale, or to reduce someone's salary); éng bawasam mo, éy bugtungén ko dén: If you'll lower the price, I'll buy it.

'bawat adj. each, every, each one, every one (from Tag. bawa at) (c-7).

bawe v. to take back something you gave to someone.

ba'yabas (Sp) n. guava tree, Psidium guajava (uncultivated; grows in abundance in settled areas in Casiguran); v. to pick guava fruit.

'bayad n. payment for service rendered; fare on a vehicle or boat; v. to pay; magenya ék, éwan kitam diya makabayad?: What can I do, we can't pay him?

'baybay n. sand, beach, seashore; v. to walk along the seashore.

bayék n. species of tiny shrimp.

bayog n. species of bamboo, Dendrocalamus merrillianus.

bayo'neta (Sp) n. bayonet.

be adj. also, too (c-122).

'bëbë v. to make a humming noise while hitting the thumbs on the chin.

bëg n. G-string, loincloth; v. to put on a G-string.

begkaléng n. species of large lizard that lives in rotten tree stumps.

'bekaw n. species of uncultivated mangrove tree, genus Rhizophora (Tag: bakuwan); kabekawan: mangrove swamp.

bekbek v. to bang hard against something several times, to beat something or someone hard with a club (as for a wounded pig to bang the side of its head against the ground several times as it dies); diyan ka sina, pébekbek ka ta udina: Don't stand out there, the rain will beat down on you.

'beking (Eng) n. baking powder.

'bekul n. top (child's toy spinning top); to have a contest game, played with tops (cf. bangel).

'belat n. species of lizard.

'beleng n. new-born monkey (cf. buhög).

'beman excl. of entreaty; atdinan ék mo beman!; Give it to me for goodness' sakes!

benben n. a woody herb, Donax cannaeformis (a green reed one to three meters long, with a white flower; the split stems of this herb are used for weaving baskets, fish traps, and for sewing nipa shingles (Tag: banban); v. to cut and gather benben reeds.

'bënda n. belly band for a newborn baby.

bendisiyon (Sp) v. to bless (usually of a Catholic priest to bless a house, dead person,
child, etc., by the sign of the cross and/or by praying) (cf. basbas, bulung).

bendulin v. to sing, to chant (of a certain style of singing done by women).

benégbég n. species of tree lizard, *Hydrosaurus pustulosus* (cf. layagen).

'benglés v. to spoil (of leftover cooked food).

bëngtët adj. bad smell (of feces, manure).

bengtol v. to jump backwards in fright (as of a person who is about to step on a snake, or of a deer who suddenly sees a hunter).

beri'beri (Eng) n. beriberi (a vitamin deficiency sickness); v. to have beriberi.

'besa adj. no, another; no, the wrong one.

'beses (Sp) n. time, times (of number of times); nagbadil dën siya ta éduwa a beses: He shot two times.

bëtbët n. handle for carrying (as a suitcase handle); v. to carry something in the hand by its handle grip; te bëtbëtan bale i pangala: Well, that arrow has a handle on it!

betok v. to build a house a little ways away from the rest of a group of houses (this is considered as a bad custom unless one has a good reason for so doing, as being newly widowed, or having a vicious dog, etc; this is often done to show hurt feelings).

bébé n. female, lady, woman, girl; böbe: single ladies; v. mëgbébe: for the men to take the women with them on a hunting trip; mëgibébi: to court a girl; mëgibébi: to commit fornication or adultery (c-67).

bédbé v. to wrap around several times with a string or rope.

béges n. husked rice, hulled grains of rice (ant. pahay); v. bégisén: to husk rice; bégisan: to pour rice into a kettle (c-12).

bégí n. body; pinakangbégí: representative, replacement (term for someone who takes the place of someone else); kabégian: shape (c-14).

bégnét v. to have a relapse, to suffer a relapse (of sickness).

bëgsang n. bark (of the small vines which hang from the balete tree, which is used to make string).

bégsot v. to break (of string, vine, line, rope); adiyoy, nabégsot dën i togbek kua: Aw nuts, my fishline snapped!

bëgusan n. species of ocean fish.

béhébéh v. to trill the lips; to slobber.

béhék n. piglet, baby pig; v. to shoot a piglet.

béheng n. type of leech.

béhëngan n. type of edible bird.

béhëwang v. to suddenly or quickly go out or come out (as out of a house, or out of the jungle onto the beach).

békeng v. to catch shrimp by turning over rocks in a shallow riverbed.

békéd n. headband (worn as a decoration by young single men) (syn. béték) (cf. ginabuy).

béklad v. to spread out (as to lay out or unroll a piece of cloth, or to lay out a mat on the floor (cf. oklad).

békle v. to carry something over one shoulder (cf. usung).
békleneg n. braminy kite, or white and red eagle kite (bird), *Haliaster indus intermedius*.

béklosot v. to shoot an arrow (cf. pana).

békmat v. to lift up something.

békya n. species of edible jellyfish; v. to hunt for this type of jellyfish.

békyaq v. to shoot an arrow (cf. pana).

békmat v. to lift up something.

bélöb n. species of fresh water fish.

bénal v. to pound rice (the first stage in the pounding of rice) (cf. dig-as, biyo).

bénég n. monitor lizard, iguana, *Varanus salvator*.

bénél-bénél n. mark, impression (made on the skin from lying on a mat, or from getting a spanking, etc.) (cf. abnél, baat).

bénwang n. species of tree; v. mahabéngwang: to use the leaf of the tree for medicine for chest pain.

bénagul n. molars (teeth); v. to fight (of dogs).

bénagal n. chasm, abyss, ravine, cliff; an open break between trees; an opening in a wall, crack; spaces between (as spaces between puddles of water).

bénkog n. species of fresh water fish.

bénklás adj. term for a tall, straight tree with no vines growing up around it, and no low branches; Ewan ka ina makaunek, bénklásen: You can't climb up that, it has nothing to grab onto.

bésbés v. to cook meat (by wrapping it in leaves or putting it into a bamboo tube, and putting it on the coals).

béséaka v. to stick into, to be stuck (as for the point of an arrow or fish spear to stick into a tree or piece of wood when it is shot).

bésnak v. to fall down backwards into a sitting position.
bésog adj. full (from eating); v. bumésog: to get full; bésugén: to feed someone until he is full; minéngan kame a minagpakabésog: We ate until we were full.

béswal v. to emerge, to come out (as to go out of a house, or to go out into a clearing from the jungle) bakit éwan ta pa pébéswalén di apo ta?: Why haven't we let our granddaughters go out yet? (syn. luwas).

bétek n. a simple wire spear for spearing fish and shrimp; type of arrow (a bigo shaft with a pointed wire on the end, for shooting fish, using a bow); a child's toy arrow; v. to shoot a bétek; bentek na dén i ikana a dikél: He speared a big fish.

bétok n. head band (syn. kékéd).

bétkó v. for an arrow to pass through something solid (as for an arrow to come out on the other side of an animal); pinangal ko i ontok na dépi na, éy binumétkó ta lukét naa: I shot him just above the shoulder blade, and the arrow came out at his armpit.

bétong adj. deep (water, river, ocean) (syn. disalad).

béyag n. life; v. to come alive from the dead, to survive, to let something live instead of killing it; nagbíyag ék to apon se: I let a deer get away yesterday (that is, it got away before I got a chance to shoot it).

bétyak v. for a hole to be sud- denly made in paper or cloth (as for a paper bag to burst open at the bottom, causing the contents to fall out; or to poke a hole in a piece of paper with a pointed object).

bibéd v. to be slow to act, to be sluggish; mabibéd ék a mégnangoy, da medégi i pantalon ko: I'm swimming sluggishly, because my (wet) pants are heavy.
'biha n. biga, an uncultivated aroid, Alocasia macrorrhiza, with very large leaves (leaves are used for a sort of umbrella, and for the roofing on temporary shelters; it is never eaten; the sap will cause a stinging itch on the skin; the leaf is sometimes placed on the head as a medicine for sores) (Tag: bira).

bi'hasa adj. expert, skilled; v. to become accustomed to, to be skilled at doing something; magpamíhasa ka a méngan ta béges: Get yourself accustomed to eating rice.

bihen v. (when weaving) to fold over the ends of the fibers and tuck them under (at the edge of the weaving).

biheng n. flood; v. for a river to flood.

bihinaben n. species of edible nerite sea snail (cf. gutém).

bi'hira adj. scarce. few, seldom, rare.

bihis adj. to be well dressed; v. to get dressed up; n. bihisan: ornamentation (e.g. armbands).

bihot-bihot n. species of grass (the roots of which are chewed and then spread on the stomach of one with a stomach ache) (cf. buga).

bi'huli n. term for two species of doves, merrill's fruit dove, Ptilinopus merrilli, and the black-chinned fruit dove, Ptilinopus leclancheri (Tag: punay and imingan).

bikal; v. to stab with a sharp pointed instrument.

bikal, n. species of uncultivated bamboo.

bikayang n. species of edible nerite sea snail (cf. gutém).

bikés n. middle-age woman; v. for a woman to reach middle age and still not be married (cf. bakés).

biklat n. python, boa-constrictor, Python reticulatus (the largest seen by the authors measured twenty-two feet and ten inches, killed by Kekek Aduanan in 1970, near Koso, Casiguran; circumference measured twenty-six inches); v. magbiklat: to kill a python; biklatén: to be bitten by a python.

biklog n. snare trap for catching fowls, with a lasso type rope (cf. kalawat).

'bikti v. to commit suicide; to die of heartbreak or loneliness (cf. usot).

biladén n. species of fresh water fish.

bilag n. sun; adj. sunny, hot; v. bumilag: for the sun to come out (on a cloudy day); mégbilag: to be out in the hot sun (c-19).

bi'lante n. species of tree (bark of this tree is boiled for women to drink after having delivered a baby; the leaf is also wilted over a fire and put on the back of the new mother's back).

bilang v. to count; bilangén moy beman éng sénganya: Count them and see how many there are.

bilangég n. species of vine (used for tying).

bi'lao (Ch) n. a type of woven tray or wide shallow basket (used for winnowing rice); v. to take a winnow tray with you to where you are going; mémilébilao: a stage in the growth of rice (cf. under pahay).

bilat n. a line made in the sand by something dragged along, or
from the crawling of a snake or turtle, etc.; v. to make a line on the ground.

bilatek n. type of trap (for spearing deer and wild pig; consists of a bamboo spring which shoots a bamboo spear into the side of the animal; for parts of, cf. bakuholong, bogan, dayagen, giseng, nitó, péitot, salagunten, tagawed, tampékán; for verbs pertaining to, cf. kana, tadé).

bile n. house; v. mégbile: to build a house; bilayan: to build a roof over something; bilayan mo i tablala, monda éwan mahunot: Build a roof over the lumber, so it won't be ruined (by the weather) (-107).

bileg-bileg v. to twist back and forth, to roll back and forth, (as for a person in acute pain, or a fish that has just been speared, and sinks, wiggling to the bottom; or a horse scratching its back on the ground with its feet up in the air).

bi'leksad v. to turn over; to flip over; to roll over; to turn inside out (alt. baleksad).

bi'lekwat v. to put a heavy backpack on one's back while in a sitting position, and then to stand up.

bileng 1 v. to examine, to scrutinize; to really look hard at something;
2. v. to display something; to spread things out for others to see.

bi'lengan v. for fish to twist onto their side while picking up food with their mouths.

bilég n. deer hoofprints.


bilibél n. species of river leech.

bilin v. to advise, to order, to instruct, to request (something to someone on the occasion of your departing from him, or he departing from you); pero nibilín na diya, a diyan mo itamo to tamon na pahés: But he gave parting-instructions to him that you are not to go towards where the wind is coming from.

bilis v. fast, swift, speedily.

bili'yeta v. for rice stalks to be laid out in rows by the harvesters as they work, so that the grain will dry in the sun.

bilo n. widow, widower; v. for the kinsmen of a widow or widower to give mandatory gifts to the kinship group of the deceased spouse (in order to placate their anger at them, and so that they will not continue to hold them responsible for the death; failure to do this can and has resulted in reprisal killings); pagbilo: the gifts given (kettles, cloth, bolos, etc.); kabwilan: term for the receivers of the gift payments.

bilon n. rations; food carried along on a trip to be eaten later.

bilot-bilot n. the sucking sound of a foot as it steps out of the mud; (some Dumagats argue that the correct word for this is lébot-lébot).

bilug adj. round; kabilügan: full moon.

bina'bai n. term for a man who acts feminine *(Tag: homosexual, a concept unknown to the Dumagats).*

bi'naka n. type of mountain rice (cf. under pahay).

binalew n. rocks or coral reefs in the sea which are not near the shore.

bi'nanglén v. for a cultivated root plant to grow up by chance on its own (because someone discarded there its leaves or stem).
bi'nara n. term for new cloth which is not yet cut or made into anything.

bi'nēntog n. type of paddy rice (cf. under pahay).

binbin v. to be stranded and not able to get home (as when the river you must cross is flooded, or the bay you must cross by boat is too windy to be safe).

'binhi n. seeds (for planting) (especially rice seeds); v. to set aside rice grains for seed for planting in the following planting season.

biningkit n. small dried fish.

'binser n. type of paddy rice (cf. under pahay).

bin'tana (Sp) n. window; v. to look out of a window.

'bintul n. type of fishnet (used in Casiguran bay; this net is stretched over two crossed bamboo poles and lowered into the sea by an eighteen foot line; used to catch crabs).

binu'hangin-em'panta n. type of paddy rice (cf. under pahay).

binuhén n. species of rattan (cf. uway).

binukan n. the four inch long wooden piece of an arrow (the types of arrows with detachable heads) which the metal head fits onto (the types of arrows which have this are balawét, uténg, ambitél).

bi'nunduk n. type of mountain rice (cf. under pahay).

binyag v. to baptize; ipabinyag: to get oneself or one's child baptized.

binga n. clay pot, especially clay cooking pot; v. to take a clay cooking pot along with you on a trip.

'binga n. a sort of tray made out of the trunk of the caryota palm (in which the pulp of the caryota trunk is mashed; a process in the preparation of the caryota starch) (cf. agél, dékdék).

bingay v. to share, to divide up something among people; bingayén ék mo ta kēbil mo: Let me carry a share of your load for you.

bingel n. term for something carried in the cheeks (as to carry a wad of betel nut chew in one's cheek, or for a monkey to carry food in its cheeks).

bingwél v. to cook the caryota palm starch (continually stirring it as it boils in a kettle) (cf. agél).

'biray n. type of wide boat without outriggers.

biril'yante (Sp) n. type of mountain rice (cf. under pahay).

'birtday (Eng) v. to have a birthday party.

'biru v. to lie, to fool, to tease (syn. tokso, atag).

bisa adj. wet; v. to make something wet; tu pitukan, éy bisaén me ta loktab: That honey, we just wet it with our spit (c-10).

bi'sadu v. to become familiar with, to memorize (cf. bihasa).

bisag v. to be cracked, to be broken (of a bottle, plate, kettle, etc.); diyan mo iwayas, makay mabisag: Don't wave that around like that, it might get broken.

bisal n. species of rattan (a poor class of rattan for tying, but the fruit of it is highly valued for its good flavor) (cf. uway); v. to go collect fruit of this species of rattan.

biseg v. trial by ordeal (among men; an accused man will allow
the accuser to club him over the head with a bow; if he does not bleed or fall down he is considered innocent, and in turn then clubs his accuser with his bow; a common custom in pre-World War Two times, it seems to have now completely died out).

bi'sesto v. for rice in a field to be damaged (by rats, birds, wind, etc.).

'bisi n. term for the vice-mayor or the vice-governor.

bi'sita (Sp) v. to visit, to go visit someone, to call on.

'bisiyu v. to be addicted to something (e.g. wine, betel nut, cigarettes, etc.); bisiyu mo a mégmémanén: You are addicted to betel nut chewing.

biskal n. armband; v. to put on armbands.

'bista m. hearing; session, case (in a law court).

bis'tida n. woman's dress; v. to wear a dress, to put on a dress.

'bistu v. to visit an area; to look over or investigate a piece of land; magbistu ék ta sikaw ko: I am going to go look over my field.

bita'minas n. vitamin pills; v. to take vitamin pills every day.

bitanga n. species of edible auger shell (cf. gutém).

biten n. lice (of large animals, deer, carabao, etc.).

biten-biten v. to dangle from a string or rope, to hang by a line.

bi'tengkel n. ankle.

biték n. design, markings (as the markings on a snake, or the carved designs on a bamboo ear plug); v. mégbiték: to carve a design on an earplug; binumiték: for sand to have several sets of crisscrossing footprints made by animals going back and forth; binumiték tu baybay ta laman: The sand is marked up by the pig trails.

biténg n. a long, heavy net used to catch wild game (several people drive the game into the net; others wait at the net to kill the game as it gets tangled in the net; done at night, about twenty men participating); v. to hunt with such a net.

bitibik n. a temporary wall on a house (made usually of banana leaves); v. to make such a wall.

bito n. stone, rock, pebble; kabetwan: riverbed; v. mégbito: to put lead weights on a fishnet; to put gravel on a road; bumito: for one's stomach to become hard like a rock (of a person with a stomach ache)(c-8).

biton n. star; v. for the stars to come out after a rain shower.

bi'tongked n. term for full grown female lice (cf. kuto).

bituka n. intestines; v. to clean a fish or bird by removing the intestines; to gut.

'biwas n. bamboo fishpole; v. to fish with a pole.

biyas 1. n. bamboo container (for water, or for carrying rice seeds as one walks along planting mountain rice);
2. v. for sugar cane to be grown to maturity, with a thick trunk.

bi'yaya n. grace, blessing, mercy, favor (God is always the source of this concept; refers mainly to God's supplying of food) (syn. kagbi).

bi'yernes (Sp) n. Friday.

biyo v. to pound rice (in a mortar and with a pestle) (cf. bénal, dig-as).

bléd n. razor blade.
'bóboy n. grandfather, grandmother, grandchild (kinship term, see appendix 2).

bo'dega (Sp) n. storage room, warehouse, pantry; v. to make a storage room.

bog v. to put cooked rice into meat broth or hot grease; l'og mo, Sawe, i dinglépa: Sawe, put it in the grease.

'bogan n. spring of the kalawat or bilatek trap (made of a branch or piece of bamboo which is bent back).

'bola (Sp) n. ball; v. to play with a ball, to play ball.

bola'bola; v. to measure (as in building a house, to measure the distance between the tops of the houseposts to make sure they are the same as the distance between the bottoms of the houseposts).

bola'bola2 v. to deceive by words, to lie, to trick.

'boly-'bolay v. to keep talking and talking until you become obnoxious to those listening.

'bolol n. species of edible sea crab.

bolpen (Eng) n. ballpoint pen.

bom'bilya (Sp) n. lantern; lightbulb (of a flashlight).

'bosses n. voice; v. to speak in a loud voice; lba déni bosses ni Talmangon: Talmangon's voice is different (because he has a sore throat).

bòttbòt v. to pull in a line or rope (as to pull in a fishline, or to pull up an anchor).

'bote (Sp) n. bottle.

'boto (Sp) v. to vote; bakit éwan ka binumoto diyakén?: Why didn't you vote for me?

'bubug n. glass (of a window, in diving goggles, glass bottle, broken pieces of glass); v. mëg bubug: to shape and glue a piece of glass into the wooden part of diving goggles; mabubug: for one to cut himself on broken glass; diyan ka sina, mabubug ka: Don't step there, you'll cut your foot on broken glass.

bubun v. to itch, to fester (of an infected sore).

bubung n. crown on a roof; v. to put a crown on a roof; mangalap ka ta kugun a pagbubung: Go get some cogon grass to crown the roof with.

bubungag n. term for certain wilderness areas of the forest where no one ever goes (it is said one will meet up with spirits if he goes there).

'bubud v. to break the kernels off a corn cob; to remove grains from a stalk of rice; for a person to get his teeth knocked out.

budebéd n. type of familiar spirit (cf. bunog).

budek n. flowers (generic word for the flowers on uncultivated forest trees); v. for bees to collect nectar.

budu v./adj. to itch (of the itchy feeling one gets after touching bamboo, or from rolling in the grass); n. fuzz, hair (on bamboo, which causes a prickly, itchy feeling).

budubuduan n. term for a male deer which has fully grown new horns (which are still fuzzy) (cf. ogsa, budu).

budu'gero n. term for the person in charge of the company store in logging or mining camps.

buga n. a betel nut chew which has one or more medicinal plants mixed with it, which is smeared on the belly area of one with a stomach ache; v. to smear
the buga mastication on the stomach; bugaan ék mo tu tiyan: Smear buga mastication on my stomach.

bugak n. foam, suds (of soap, ocean waves, fermenting wine, frothing at the mouth); adj. sudsy, soapy, bubbly; v. to froth, to foam.

bugaw v. to shoo away birds or animals; bugawan mo di dignésa to pahay: Shoo those munia birds out of the rice field.

bugit v. to circumcise (not true circumcision, as only a single cut is made across the top of the foreskin, leaving the foreskin to hang loose; done after reaching puberty).

'bugkaw n. species of owl.

bugsok v. to sprout (of a banana plant to begin to sprout its fruit).

'bugsu n. a sudden gust of wind; a sudden downpour of rain.

bugtong v. to trade; bugtongén: to buy; ibugtong: to sell; inumulí kame dën a mangibugtong ta laman: We went to town to sell pig meat (c-18).

bug'tongan n. riddle; v. to tell a riddle (example: esa a bal-ong, palebut na éy panay a sondang: There is a well, completely surrounded by bolos (what is it?) answer: labi, sakay ngiñén: mouth, plus teeth).

buha (Sp) v. to erase, to rub out, to wipe out; buhaén mo i tikéd mua: Erase your footprints.

buhag n. species of fresh water fish.

buhahöng n. species of ocean fish.

buhak v. to scatter and flee (of fish or shrimp); diyan mo buhak-buhakén di udanga: Don't scatter the shrimp (cf. bugaw, tabuy, habuy).

buhase n. species of fresh water fish.

'buhay n. life; v. to live, to have life; (id. buhay a bito: a hard stone) (c-38).

buhay n. leftovers (of food); v. to leave some leftovers for someone else; buhayan moy kame ta ikan: Leave some fish for us to catch; kabuhayan: livelihood, food (c-18).

buhe n. the buri palm, Corypha elata (the largest and most stately palm in the Philippines; uncultivated in Casiguran; the leaves are used for matting of mats and the luwang baskets).

buhék adj./n. blind; v. to become blind (c-8).

buhikétkét v. to tickle someone.

buho n. angry growl (of a monkey); v. to growl in anger.

buhög n. monkey; bubuhög-buhög: a children’s game of tag played in a tree; v. mebuhög: to shoot a monkey; bumbuhög: to play in a tree (for several terms which classify monkeys as to age and sex cf. adaw, angaglawag, beleng, gupéd, lumélipés, kabeksan, kengelben, kétowygen, péngahab).

buhuk n. goal (in a game or race).

bu'hukan n. type of mountain rice (see under pahay).

buhukos n. species of fresh water fish (cf. ikan).

buhul v. to be overdue, to be late in arriving.

buk n. hair; adj. mebébubuk: hairy; v. for a pig to regrow hair in the fall (after having shed it the previous spring) (alt. buuk).

bu'kabli n. a go-between at a formal arrangement for a marriage (a man who is the spokesman for the family of the prospective
groom or bride, and who is especially skilled in arranging a marriage or, in the case of the girl's spokesman, in demanding a good bride price; usually this spokesman is a non-negrito) (cf. sakad).

bukag adj. term for any cooked root food which breaks apart easily and is still tasty (in contrast to an old root which is too stale to eat, and is called mengadél).

bukahot n. crocodile (alt. buwaysa).

bu'kakél n. pupil (of the eye) (cf. bunakél).

bukal; n. spring (of water); spring fed pool; bukal-bukal: bubbling water.

bukal; n. half-grown male wild pig (cf. laman).

bukaleg v. to roll or fall down a narrow place or a steep hill; to roll something down a hill; ibukaleg mo dén i laman: Just roll the pig down the hill (it is too heavy to carry).

bukas v. to open (as to open a door, a box, a jar, etc.).

bu'kawén n. species of ocean fish, Lutjanus sp.

bukbuk n. weevil, wood borer, wood tick; v. to decay (of wood or teeth).

buked n. mountain, hill; v. to travel over or through the mountains (c-7).

bukél n. seed; v. for the breasts of a young girl to begin to develop and stick out.

bukélet n. eyeball, pupil (cf. bukakél, bunakél).

bukét n. mouse (cf. wehik, kuyéng).

bukhét v. to slit open a belly (as in butchering game, a hospital operation, or of men in a bolo fight).

bukhó n. throat, larynx.

buklat v. to open, to turn (of pages of a book).

buklog n. species of edible root, uncultivated; v. to dig up buklog roots (c-17).

buknol n. bump, swelling (on the body; a generic term).

buko n. joint, knuckle, node (as where bones join together, or nodes on cane plants and bamboo).

bukod v. to separate, to set aside, to segregate, to take away; ibukod mo dén i kanéna na lapula: Set the puppy's food to one side, (so the big dogs won't bite him).

'buktet v. mégbuktet: to conceive; to get pregnant; mabuktet: to be pregnant (cf. ilog); a stage on the growth of rice (cf. under pahay) (c-12).

bukton n. hump, bump (as of a rise of land, or for something under a mat or blanket to cause it to have a rise in it).

buktot n. fawn (baby deer) (cf. Osaka).

'bukul n. slight swelling on the skin.

bul n. knee (syn. tod).

bulador n. kite; v. to fly a kite.

bulag v. to open one's eyes wide (Tag: blind).

bulak v. to pour (liquid, rice, a bunch of small fish, etc.).

bu'laklak n. flower; v. to bloom.

bulan l. n. moon; month; v. bumulan: to leave home before daylight and travel by the light of the moon until dawn; mémulan: to hunt by moonlight (c-28).
2. *n.* bulan-bulan: a children's game (two teams are formed; a circle eight feet in diameter is drawn on the ground; certain rules allow team members to jump towards the circle; the first team to get inside the circle is the winner.


**bu'langon n.** rainbow (syn. balaghari).

**bu'lati n.** roundworm, intestinal worms.

'bulay v. to strip thorns off the sabutan plant (a stage in the preparation of the leaves for weaving).


2. a large legendary bird (said to steal children at night).

bul'dosér (Eng) *n.* bulldozer; *v.* to bulldoze.

bule *n.* rectum, anus; buttocks (of mammals); bottom, end, back (of bottle, box, truck, can, bolo, etc.); *v.* to put the rear towards; magbule sa i truka: The back of the truck is facing this way.

buleg *n.* stalk of bananas.

bulegleg *n.* an eye ailment (an acute highly contagious conjunctivitis) pink eye; *v.* to get pink eye.

bulégléy *v.* to stare up or ahead for a long time.

bulé'lawak *v.* term for a coconut that has no meat inside because it has been eaten by insects.

bulibuli *v.* to lie, to tell a lie; *n.* kakabulyan: a lie, liar.

bulinaw *n.* anchovy, *Stolephorus* sp. (Tag: dills, tuakang).

bulinok *v.* to descend (a mountain) (cf. ogsad); salamat, da nipangbulinok ék moy man dén ta dinom yae: Lucky break for me, because you have brought me down the hill to the river here.

bulo *n.* species of bamboo, of the genus *Schizostachyum*; kabuluan: bamboo grove.

'bul-o *n.* calf, colt (of carabao, horse, cow).

bulod *adj.* to float, to drift (for something to float on the surface of water; for something to drift away, or get swept away in a current (cf. anod).

bu'loktot *n.* Jade Vine, *Strongyloclon macrobotrys* (blossoms are blue green; the fruit is said to cause a stinging itch); *v.* to brush against the fruit of the jade vine and get an itch (Tag: tayabak).

bulol *n.* dumb (naturally incapable of speech); mabulol: infant, baby.

bulong *n.* heel (of the foot).

bulos *v.* to flow (of water in a river, or out of a faucet).

'bulsa (Sp) *n.* pocket; *v.* ibulsa: to put something in a pocket; bulsaan: to sew a pocket on an article of clothing.

'bulsék *v.* to sleep, to go to sleep (syn. tidug).

'bulus *n.* diarrheaa; *v.* to have diarrheaa; mégbébulusén benan tu anak ni Suwar: Suwar's child has diarrheaa real bad.

'bumba; (Sp) *n.* water pump; *v.* to pump a water pump.

'bumba; (Sp) *n.* bomb; *v.* to drop bombs; binumbaan kitam na hapon: We were bombed by the Japanese.

bunag *v.* for several people or animals to die (subject must be
plural; this word only used when the speaker is angry or disgusted); bumébunanag: (a term found in folklore for a killer, a person who kills wherever he goes); maano mabunag kam sina a étanan ta Biha! May every one of you there at Biha drop dead! (said in fierce anger).

'bunak n. species of fresh water fish (cf. ikan).

bunakél n. eyeball (especially the inside part of the eyeball) (alt. bunénakél).

bunay n. egg; v. to lay an egg; (slang: testicles).

'bunbun n. cloth head covering; v. to cover the head with cloth (as protection against the sun).

bunet n. fibrous coconut husk; v. to hack off the fiber from a coconut shell (with a bolo) (cf. bunot).

bunés n. leaves (fallen from trees and lying thick in the river).

buno v. to kill; mamuno: to go on a killing raid, to murder (cf. ngayo) (c-14).

bunog n. familiar spirit;

bunogen: shaman, medium, medicine man (there are several types of familiar spirits, at least one of which a person must have as a friend in order to be a shaman; they vary greatly in their appearance, where they live (underground, in trees, headlands, or springs), whether they are malignant or benevolent, and whether they are classed as animal or human. Some are well known by name, and some known only to one or two people. There is a great deal of disagreement among the people as to the characteristics of each type. For types of, cf. ahusan, anito, budedé, kahahuwan, hébuwayan, lagit, lamgélyan, ménagyading, ménidukés, opéng, méniséhewat, panakahén, pinading, salityaméng, sálépsépan, sésilónén, taloman, tigbalang, tureyéng. (For more information on this, cf. T. Headland 1971).

bunong v. to divide up things among a group of people.

bunot¹ n. torch (made from leaves of the toklong palm; used to smoke out honey bees) (cf. pitukan).

bunot² v. to peel the fibrous husk off coconut shells (by bashing the coconuts down on the iron point of a plow blade; a process in the making of copra (cf. bunet).

'buntok n. head: top of the head; koo ko dén i buntok na lamana: I get dibs on the pigs head. (cf. ulo).

'bunut v. to pull up young rice seedlings (for transplanting) (cf. butnol).

bunga n. fruit, vegetable, seed (that which a plant or tree bears); v. to bear fruit (c-8).

bungel n. betel nut which is very mature and dry (at this stage the skin turns from green to brown, and the nuts fall to the ground) (cf. butag).

bungis n. harelip; v. for a carabao to tear his nose by pulling away from his tether which is tied through the cartilage of his nose (cf. gisang).

bungo n. skull; skeleton.

bungö n. testicles, scrotum.

bunguran n. species of banana plant and its fruit, Musa sapiéntum (Tag: bungulan) (cf. biget).

buöt 1. v. for a cast fishnet to land crumpled up rather than spread out;

2. n. term for a talen type basket which has an opening or mouth which is too small.
'buras v. for grains of harvested rice to accidentally fall off the stalk (especially as the rice is being piled up for storage before threshing).

buri'kétkét cf. buhikétkét.

'buru n. pickled ipon fish (pickled in salt brine); v. to pickle fish.

bu'ruha n. species of crocodile (has a short tail and is considered dangerous) (cf. buwaya, bukahot).

burung'kitis (Eng) n. bronchitis; v. to get or have bronchitis.

busale n. boil (from infection in a skin gland); v. to develop a boil, to get a boil.

busay n. canoe paddle; v. to paddle a canoe (syn. sagwan, sagaysay).

busigél n. species of fresh water fish.

busog n. bow, hunting bow; v. to carry a bow; mélibusogen: a contest of strength (for two people to hold hands and put their elbows together on a table, and try to force the other's arm to bend back) (c-7).

busong v. to be disrespectful, impolite, ungrateful; to do something against; to not show respect to one's elders; diyan ka mélgyabat ta aka mo, mabusong ka: Don't slap your older sibling, you are being disrespectful.

butag n. betel palm, and its fruit, Areca catechu (this fruit or nut is extensively utilized for chewing with lime and the leaves of the betel pepper, and usually tobacco. It is a stimulant or mild narcotic, and very habit forming); v. mélbutag: to gather betel nut; mélkibutag: to ask or beg betel nut from someone; méjbutag: to chew betel nut; butagen: to add betel nut to the betel nut chew (éman); (cf. apog, gáwed, éman, ema, ngét-ngét, masmas, buga, potay, bungel, pama, sépa, tébi, sulat, loktab).

butakal n. large wild boar; v. to get a wild boar (while hunting).

butanding n. species of ocean fish.

butaw v. to urge people or animals to fight (especially in cock fighting, to get two cocks to fight).

'butbut n. a torn, ragged hole (in cloth, a mat, basket, etc.); v. to tear a hole in cloth, etc.

bute n. yaws (an infectious contagious tropical disease caused by a spirochete, and marked by ulcerating lesions).

buteng n. species of turban shell, Turbo petholatus (cf. gútem, sulawan).

buthok n. species of uncultivated tree and its fruit.

'butil n. grain, seed, kernel (of rice corn); a lead BB in a shotgun shell.

butite n. species of small poisonous ocean fish, Tetraodon sp. (the body of the fish sometimes swells up like a balloon).

butnol n. small bundle of rice seedlings (ready for transplanting); v. to tie a bundle of seedlings into a bundle; to tie an overhand knot on the end of a line.

butngol n. species of bush (the leaves are used as a medicine for cuts; also said to be eaten by raiders just before they attack, to make them brave).

bu'tolan n. species of banana plant and its fruit (cf. bigét).

butoy n. calf (of the leg).

bu'tumi v. to calk (as to calk a leak in a boat).
bu'tunis (Sp) n. button; v. to button closed (as shirt, pants, etc.).

'buu adj. total, whole, complete; te meadu a agta a rawta buu a babaybay: There were many Negritos long ago everywhere on the beaches.

'buu'buu n. a compact, a lump, a lump (something that doesn't separate, such as a blood clot).

buwag-buwag adj. bubbling (of water when it is boiling or being churned up by the propeller of a motor boat) (cf. bukal-bukal).

buwang sina n. species of bamboo; v. mégibuwang sina: to gather bamboo.

buwaya (Ch) n. crocodile, Crocodylus porosus; v. mégibuwaya: a children's game (a type of tag played in the water) (cf. bukhot, buruha).

buwelta v. to return from a place very soon; kédemét ko ta Baléd, nagbuwelta ék a soli: Arriving at Baler, I returned immediately.

buwisit (Ch) v. to be unfortu­nate, to be jinxed, to be vexed.

'buya, v. to go and get something that you had seen before and had made a mental note to come back and get at a later time; te buya ék a pitukan: I have a beehive picked out to get honey from.

'buya, n. glass ball (found in abundance along the beaches; used on the nets of Japanese fishermen).

buyan'yaning n. term for a sickly person with a bloated stomach.

buyok adj. rotten; rotten smell; v. mégibuyok: to rot (subject must be plural).

'buyu v. to be tricked, to be deceived, to be induced (as to go to someone's house to see him, and arrive to find him gone).

buyuan n. species of rattan fruit (cf. uway).

D

da conj. because (alt. ta) (a­ym. dahilan) (c-38).

'dada n. aunt (kinship term, see appendix 2) (c-16).

dagal dal n. bleeding heart pigeon, Gallicolumba lusonica.

dagaldal n. species of edible chiton shell, a mollusk (sea) (cf. kuyabutén, tanukog).

dagan v. to sneak up closer to game in order to get a better shot; to move one's night camping spot a short distance to a better site; éwán kitam dinumagan to esa a kabetwan ta didya yae: So we won't move then to the riverbed upriver there. (c-9).

dagaday v. to chase (e.g. after game, or after a person) (cf. hagad).

'dagdag v. to add, to increase; dagdagen mo bemam: C'mon, add a little more.

dagémdém adj. low voiced (as the deep sound of a man's voice).

'dagil v. to crash or bump into someone as you are walking; for a truck to run over someone, or run into something; kinedagil dën no truk tu aso ko: A truck accidentally ran over my dog.

dagit v. (in clearing a field) to cut down all of the bush or grass.

'dagit v. to pounce (of a bird to pounce on its prey).
'dagsa v. to be washed ashore (e.g. driftwood).
'dagta n. dripping sap (of something freshly cut, as a chopped vine, or bananas, or papaya, etc.); v. to drip, to ooze (of sap).

dah exc. "get to it", "do it", "give it to me!"
'daha adj. for a child to want to do what others are doing.

dahag v. to ripen (of fruit).

dahas n. type of hatchet (for carving out the inside of a canoe, or for shaping the outside; v. to chop the tree trunk which is being made into a canoe.

'dahas v. to rape (Tag: force, violence of action, ruthlessness) (cf. gapang).

dahik v. to launch or beach a boat; to drag a boat across land (cf. sadsad, sayad).

dahil prep. because of, in view of; conj. dahilán: reason, because, cause; v. dahildahilan: to make excuses (cf. da) (c-8).

dahi'nésnés v. for game to be slowly approaching their feeding place.

dahu'modum v. to be descending a hill too fast, and fall and slide along on your face.

dahuyhuy n. hillside (which has only a slight slope).

' daig v. makadaig: to defeat, to vanquish, to subdue; madaig: to be defeated; éwan makadaig tu mayor: The mayor can't be defeated.

'daig v. to bank (to put big pieces of wood on a fire and cover it with something (e.g. rice chaff) so it won't go out).

daiilan adj. extremely crowded (as a bunch of people crowded around something, or people packed tight in a house, or several carabaos wallowing in a small mud hole).

dait-dait adj. crowded together, stacked up together (syn. sadét-sadét).

dala v. to learn something by experience (as to be scared off by a previous unfortunate or unsatisfactory experience, or to be cautious about repeating something because of previous bad repercussions; as for a child to not repeat a mistake because it got a spanking the last time, or for a dog to not come up into a house because it was whipped the last time it did so).

dalagam'bukid n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

dala'genggeng id. an expression said to or about a child to make it happy, or to praise it; dalagenggeng dén tu anak ko: Oh, isn't my son wonderful!

dalang'hita n. species of citrus tree, Citrus nobilis; naranjita, or tangerine.

da'langin v. to pray (cf. dasal).

-dalas adv. frequently, rapidly; madalas ka a mégkagi: You talk too fast.

'dalaw v. to visit (cf. bisita).

dalay'dayan n. horizontal pole, (as the back of a bench, a handrail, etc.).

'daldal adj. talkative, bragging, gossiper (in an obnoxious way); madaldal siya: He is a loudmouth.

'dale adj. forceful, strong; v. to struggle, to attack, to charge (syn. lébug).

dalenod cf. daleson

'I'aleson v. to scoot along in a sitting position (using your hands and feet to move along; as in descending a hill).
dalép-dalép n. a children's game (similar to "blind man's bluff").

dali'képkép v. for a person to fold his arms over his chest (because he is cold).

dali'komo v. to sit or lie with the legs pulled up.

dali'punpun v. to gather around, to crowd around something; anya i kadali'punpunan moya? What are you all gathering around over there?

dalipunga n. type of itch on the feet (said to be from frequent wading in the rice fields); v. to get the dalipunga itch.

da'loson alt. of daleson.

dalugök n. little green (type of bird).

dalu'pane n. species of fresh water fish.

daluson v. to swarm (of a bunch of bugs to be swarming in a bunched group).

daluyan n. a type of wild cat (so rarely seen that it is considered as a bad omen, hímalá).

damag v. to be up and awake all night; nagdamag side a naginom to kélép se: They were up drinking all night last night.

damit n. cloth, clothing; v. to wear clothing (cf. badu) (c-14).

'dampi v. to rub leaves on a person, which have been heated over a fire (a medicinal treatment to revive a very sick or dying person) (for types of leaves used cf. amarilyo, gawéd).

'danas v. to experience (especially to experience something unfortunate); nadanasan ko i hirap to tékihapon: I experi-

enced hardships during the Japanese occupation.

danég id. dumanég a sa: over there, beyond; dumanég a se: this side of (c-8).

'dangal Tag: glory (has zero or obscure meaning to Dumagats).

dangaw n. type of insect (they eat the rice plants when the fruit is beginning to develop).

dangkal n. a unit of measurement, from end of thumb to end of outstretched middle finger (about six inches).

'dangsal v. to fight, to quarrel.

'dangse v. to chum (as for a fisherman to throw pieces of chopped bait overboard to attract fish).

dapa v. mégdapa: to fall forward face down; dumapa: to lie out prone on one's belly.

dapak n. species of ocean fish.

'dapat v. to treat with medicine; ma'ano, dapatan ék mo dén: You should treat me (so I'll get well).

'dapat v. aux. ought, should; dapat umuli ka ta banwan: You should go to town.

'dapét v. medapét: to fall down; idapét: to throw against; idapét mo dén i ikana, monda mate agad: Throw the fish (against the rocks) so it will die right away.

dapil1 1. v. to run into someone, to bump into someone while walking (meaning north of Dilasag).

2. v. to be weak, exhausted, from hunger or overwork (meaning south of Dilasag).

dapil2 adj. a derogatory expression of anger said to someone who is taking too much food, or is eating too fast; masiyadu ka
den a dampil ta pagkain!: You are making a pig of yourself at eating! (démot).

dapuhas v. to fall over against something; to throw many stones at once; to slap the leaves of a bush with one's hand; to throw a stick up into a tree in order to knock down some of its fruit; adj. the sound of leaves in the trees blowing in the wind.

darikon n. a bamboo tube about four feet long which is used as a container for coconut or nipa wine.

dasal (Sp) 1. v. to pray (especially of the ritual type of praying as done in Catholic church ceremonies). 2. n. a ceremony done nine days after the death of someone (a family gathering at the home of the deceased for dinner, drinking, and a ritual prayer ceremony by the women and old people; a lowland Filipino custom only occasionally followed by the Dumagats).

dasék v. to tamp down, to shake down (as to tamp down dirt in a hole, or to shake a container to settle the contents inside).

datal n. the part of a person's body which is hit when he falls; ahe i minedatala diko?: Where did you get hit when you fell? (an answer to this would be, "On my side").

'dati adj. old, ancient, previous, former (of inanimate objects or concepts) (c-7).

'datig v. to be adjacent to, contiguous, neighbouring, nearby; n. karatig: neighbor.

'datos n. unit of a hundred; a hundred (cf. appendix 3).

daus v. for one to finish up something he has started; for one to get over being mad; dumaus ék nadid a magbayad ta utang ko: I'm going to finish paying off my debt now.

'daweg n. thorn (of the sharp thorns on the sprouts of the rattan bush (syn. gabhêt).

daweg n. bow string; v. to string a bow.

'daya v. to deceive, to cheat, to short change, to underpay.

dayagen n. a part of the bilatek trap (the horizontal pole which holds the end of the bamboo spring).

dayap n. species of citrus tree, Citrus aurantifolia, a type of lime (the leaves are used as a seasoning in viand, and sometimes as a medicine for earache, being rubbed on the outer back of the ear) (Tag: dayap).

daying v. to pray, to lament, to beg for something in a pleading way; n. complaint, plea, supplication, entreaty.

'dayu v. to visit, to come calling (having come from a long way); to go on a long hunting trip; n. dayuan: stranger, foreigner.

de₁ (noun marking particle, see Section 4, Part One) (c-80).

de₂ they (pronoun, see Section 5, Part One) (c-150).

'degsén adj. energy, strong, forceful, powerful, loud, fast.

deheyang n. ray, beam (from sun or a flashlight).

'dehusan n. path (going from a house to the river).

deko'resyon (Eng) n. decoration; v. to make decorations on.

'dema v. to walk, to go through, to go along; to go hunting (c-13).

'demét v. to arrive, to come (c-129).
demlag adj. bright, shiny (of the sun, or a bright light); clear (of the sky when it is not cloudy); v. to become bright.

'demwang v. to approach.

'denép n. species of palm (leaves are used for roofing) (uncultivated).

'dengas v. to blow (of a gust of wind, especially an updraft blowing up from the bottom of a hill).

'dengdeng v. to warm oneself by a fire.

'dengsuwal n. the first house one comes to on a path; maguhay kam diyakén ta dédensuwalén ya a bile: Wait for me at the first house you come to on the path.

de'posito (Sp) n. deposit (a place where things are put, as a storage shed for rice, a gas tank for gas, a stomach for food, the part of the carbide lantern where carbide powder is put).

de'retso (Sp) v. to go straight ahead, to go straight; adj. direct; dinumeretso dén side ta banwan: They went straight to town.

desdes v. to pound rice (the second pounding to break off the last bit of the inner chaff) (a borrowing from Palanan, cf. dig-as) (cf. biyo, bénal).

desga'rasiya (Sp) v. misfortune, accident, disgrace, tragedy, disaster; unfortunate happening or event; diyan ka dén maglakad, makay madesgarasiya ka nadid: Don't go, you might meet up with some misfortune.

deton v. to make a small offering to the spirits; to leave an offering at a grave (cf. atang).

deyö v. to praise, to honor (syn. puri).

dé cf. dén.

dédsoog cf. désog.

déga n. freshwater turtle (syn. bakokol) (c-7).

dégdég adj. inflamed (of swollen pink spots on a person's skin, as from an insect bite).

dége adj. heavy.

déges adj. hot, peppery, pungent, stinging, biting (of the taste of something, like red peppers).

'dégmék adj. sounding thud (of the sound of impact of something hitting the ground); minedégmék tu kayo to dilan: A tree fell with a thud across the trail.

dégnin adj. cold; to feel cold.

'dégso v. to fall down, to lie down; minégdédadégo tu lakay a méladu: The sick old man kept falling down.

déhang l. n. uvula (in the back of the throat);
2. n. the red under a turkey's chin;
3. adj. loud voiced.

déhéweng n. kingfisher (bird).

dékdék n. pestle (tool used to pound up the pulp of the caryota palm); v. to mash the pulp of the caryota palm (a process in the making of caryota starch) (cf. agél) (c-14).

dékép v. to carry two burning faggots tied together for a long distance (so that one will have a fire when he arrives at his destination) (cf. adew).

dékop n. the extreme headwaters of a stream or river (where the water begins to flow out of the ground).

dékyém v. to clamp closed, to slam shut (of the clamping closed of a clam shell, or the
pinch of a crab, or the clamping bite of a python, or the mouth of a man dying of lockjaw.

délag n. common mudfish, Striated murrelet, Ophiocephalus striatus (Tag: dalag) (cf. ikan).

délag v. to hunt for wild honey (cf. giyaw, pitukan).

délé v. to scrape the singed hair off a pig with a bolo (cf. dutong).

délék adj. heavy, hard (of rain).

délép-délép n. a child's game (similar to "blind-man's bluff").

délo v. to hit the mark (when shooting, or throwing); yedlo mo i panaa ta niyog ya: Hit that coconut with this arrow.

démdém v. for a baby to be born face down.

démel adj. large (of a large pig or deer).

démoh v. to fall and hit your mouth (on the floor or ground).

démot v. to be selfish; adj. selfishness.

dén adv. After an adverb: now, already, as, nadid dén: Be it now. After a verb in the past tense: completion of action (expressible in English in the past perfect or present perfect), as, Inumahabes dén side: They have crossed over. After a verb in the non-past tense: right away, immediately, soon, as, mëngan kitam dén: Let's eat right now. After a noun: completed development, as, uilitó ka dén: You are a young man now. After a personal pronoun: denotes turn of action, as, sakén dén: It's my turn to do it now. (Occurs as dé before words beginning with s) (c-941).

dénak n. valley, canyon, level place on mountainside or between two hills.

dénét v. to press, to make an impression on, to push against (with the finger or hand); to sign a paper by making a thumb print; to brand a carabao; diyan mo idénét i kamét mu a karderoa, mepasi: Don't put your hand against that pot, it's hot; (cf. marka, pirma).

déngép v. to talk into someone's ear (because he is deaf, or so that no one else will hear); idéngép mo ta tallnga naa, monda mabati na: Say it close to his ear, so he will hear it.

'déngli n. headland (a big rock which sticks out of the sea).

déngsal v. for a hunter to meet up with game.

dépas n. a treeless, bushy area (in the forest).

dépe n. shoulder blade.

dépog n. carabao; v. to lead a carabao along.

dépoh v. to rush to do something while there is still time (as to grab a child that is about to fall into the river, or a pot that is about to roll over a cliff).

déppa n. fathom (a length measurement, about five feet; the length from one fingertip to the fingertip of the other outstretched arm); sadpa: one fathom, one span; v. to take a measurement by fathoms.

déppeg n. species of vine (used for making bow strings).

désag v. to sink to the bottom in deep water (as a spear that was lost, or a drowned person, or dead fish that have been dynamited); minadsag dén tu kardero ko ta disalad: My kettle has sunk to the bottom.
déso m. rain squall seen in the distance.
désoq v. sound, thud (of something hitting the ground when it fell); anya i minadédosoga? What was that sound?
déta m. brush that has been messed up by animals.
détag m. floor; v. to put in flooring in a house.
déton v. to put, to put down, to place (c-8).
di (noun marking particle, see Section 4, Part One) (c-59).
dia’lambög m. bite (a large hawk) (cf. manok).
dibagu m. species of tree (grows near the sea; the leaves are used by shamen or mediums in healing rituals).
’dibi adj. low, short; v. to descend, to climb down; to lower something to the ground; medibe a buked: a low mountain.
dibilew m. the other side (of a bay, valley, canyon, river, road, etc.); v. magdibilew: to do something on the other side of (subject must be plural); dumibilew: to cross over a bay, river, etc. (cf. ahabes).
dibo m. surface; v. to come to the surface of water.
dide they (personal pronoun, see Section 5, Part One) (c-13).
dideg adj. red, bright (syn. dingat).
’didya m. upriver; v. mégdidya: to go upriver (subject must be plural); dumidya: to do something upriver (cf. udek) (c-9).
dig-as v. to pound rice (the second pounding) (cf. biyo, bënal, desdes).
digdig m. side, edge, border; seashore; v. to go to the side (c-8).
dige 1. m. blood; v. magdige: to bleed; to menstruate; dumige: to make your arrow or bolo bloody by stabbing or shooting a dead person/animal (the purpose being for a child to gain experience in doing this) (c-11).
2. m. digian: backpack (made of unsplit rattan to tie butchered meat onto); v. to pack meat into a backpack (c-7).
diges v. to wait for someone who never shows up; to be "stood up".
diget m. ocean, sea, sea water; v. to go to the beach (c-29).
digët v. to sew (cf. darop, dihop).
digés-digés v. to whine (as for a child to keep whining for something to eat).
diging v. to cry, to moan (as in pain, or of an evil spirit).
dignék v. to talk in a singsong fashion (only women do this).
dignés 1. m. munia (a common rice bird).
2. n. species of flying fish.
digu m. juice (of cooked meat or fish); v. to serve viand out into plates.
digum m. needle; gadigum: term for a stage in the growth of rice plants, (when they are about three inches high) (cf. under pahay) (c-10).
digum’baka m. species of banana plant and its fruit (cf. blget).
digus v. to bathe, to take a bath.
dihéng-dihéng v. to be red in the face (from drinking liquor, or from sun burn).
dihop v. to sew up a rip.
dikam you (personal pronoun, see Section 5, Part One) (c-3).
dika me we, us (personal pronoun, see Section 5, Part One) (c-14).

dikan v. to boil meat in a kettle (c-9).

dikép v. to catch, to grab, to snatch.

dikita we-two (personal pronoun, see Section 5, Part One) (c-1).

dikitam we (inclusive) (personal pronoun, see Section 5, Part One) (c-5).

dikkél adj. big, large, much; dédikkél: term for adults who raise a child, parents; v. to get big, to grow, to become big (c-29).

diklém 1. n. raincloud;
2. adj. dark; blurry, cloudy; mediklém l mata kua: My eyesight is blurry.

diko you (personal pronoun, see Section 5, Part One) (c-31).

dila n. tongue; v. to keep talking, to gossip, to talk in a bad way.

dilam v. to lick (as to lick honey off a spoon, or to lick sugar out of your hand) (subject must be human; for animal, cf. dildil).

dilan n. path, trail, way; v. to walk on a trail (c-13).

dilas v. to slip (in mud, or on a slippery rock, etc.).

dilaw adj. yellow (any yellowish or light orange color).

dildil v. to lick (of animals; for humans cf. dilam).

dile v. madile: for a bright light to be shining in one's eyes; nakadile: for something to be shining (as a flashlight, the sun, a lamp, etc.).

dileg v. to water (flowers, plants, trees, etc.).

diléng-diléng adj. splendor, brilliance, sparkle, glossy, extremely white; (cf. kintab, islap, ilép, dulansép, melnin).

'dili'dili v. to deliberate, to be hesitant.

dili'kadu (Sp) adj. fragile, delicate, touchy; easily angered or upset.

dilob-dilob v. to flare up (of fire flaring up, high flames).

di'lobyo (Sp) v. to be destroyed (referring to the complete destruction of the earth).

dillo n. downriver; edillo: term for the Negritos living on the western side of the Sierra Madre, in southern Isabela; v. to go downriver (syn. usog) (c-16).

diman v. to pass a certain way, to go by way of ahe l dimanén moya: Which way will you go? (c-16).

di'manda v. to sue, to accuse in court.

dimég v. to be soaking wet (as a person caught in a downpour, or a piece of clothing that fell in the river).

dimék-dimék n. a rhythmic beating sound (as of rice being pounded, or of a person walking, or of a small boat engine that is running at slow speed).

dimlol n. type of arrow (blgo shaft, five spread, barbed bamboo points on the end; feathering; used for shooting the large fruit bats, payak) (cf. pana).

dimohat n. folklore term for a person with magic power obtained through a familiar spirit.

di'monyo (Sp) n. demon, evil spirit.

dinatagen n. hades (the abode of the dead).
dinés n. term for any type of leaves which are laid out and upon which meat is butchered.

di'ningle n. type of paddy rice (cf. under pahay).

dinom n. water, river, stream; v. mégdinom: to be saturated with water; dinuman: to pour water into; adj. wet, watery; (cf. inom) (c-54).

dingat adj. bright, reddish; v. dumingat: to become bright; padingatén: to make bright, to turn on a light (c-9).

dingding n. wall (of a house); v. to make a wall.

dingeh v. to put something up to your ear to listen (as a watch to see if it is ticking).
'
dinglép n. grease (esp. pig grease); v. for fat to melt into grease; adj. greasy.

Dios (Sp) n. God; diosdiosan: statue of God or Christ or of a saint; v. mékidios: to be religious, to be godly (c-33).

dipa n. body odor; smell of perfume.

di'pensa (Sp) v. to defend someone (in a law case, or in a feud, by going and talking with the judge, mayor, or leader of the accusers).

dipe'rensiya (Sp) n. fault, problem, difference; anya iiperensiya na badil kua?: What is wrong with my gun here (that it won't fire)?

dipon v. to eat together off the same plate or banana leaf.
'
dipos n. stern (of a boat or ship); v. to steer from the back of a boat (syn. timon).

dipös n. lastborn child of a family (kinship term, see appendix 2).

disalad n. inside; adj. deep; v. to go into, to sink.

disat n. term for the upper part of a hillside; v. to ascend a hill (cf. tohobuk, sangkay).

disi'yemri (Sp) n. December.

'diseras (Sp) n. term for the day preceding a holiday (as the day before the town fiesta, Easter, Christmas); eve (Tag: bisperas).

'dita n. species of tree (either Tophopetalum toxicum, or Antiaris toxicaria, or both) (sap is made into a deadly poison used on arrows for raiding or defense, never for hunting); v. to put dita sap on arrows. (cf. palaged, banglag, ségnok).

ditan n. species of rattan (cf. uway).

ditaw n. area far out at sea; middle of the bay; v. to move out into the deep, to go out from shore.

ditol n. the first, the previous one; v. to precede, to go first.

diwe v. for fish to bite on bait; for game to arrive at their feeding place where a hunter is waiting in ambush.

diya he, she, him, her (personal pronoun, see Section 5 of Part One) (c-37).

di'yablo (Sp) excl. diyablo ka!: You rascal!

diyakén I, me (personal pronoun, see Section 5 of Part One) (c-32).

diyan v. aux. don't; diyan moy pabi bunon i babuya, méniwang pabi: Don't kill the pig yet, it is still too skinny. (c-54).

diyês adj. ten (see appendix 3).

diyop-diyop v. to arrive home after dark; anya dën ye i pégpakadiyop-diyopan mua?: What's caused you to come home so late here?
dohos n. species of edible fresh water auger snail (cf. gutém).

doktor (Eng) n. a person who administers or sells commercial medicines.

dolmég n. species of fresh water fish.

dön n. leaf; v. to leaf out, to sprout leaves (alt. döön) (c-8).

don'silya (Sp) n. virgin (a vulgar word) (cf. bergu).

dös (Sp) adj. two (af. appendix 3).

du noun marking particle (see Section 4 of Part One) (c-37).

'dubli (Sp) adj. double (as two layers of cloth, two pieces of line used to hold up something, double pay, etc.); v. to double; dublién mo i ken mua, malepis: Fold your skirt over so it is doubled, it's too thin.

dudug v. to sleep together (for two or more people to sleep on the same mat, or to sleep close to each other); madudududug kitam san dén se a étélo: Let's us three just sleep together here.

dudun n. grasshopper.

'duduy n. term of endearment used in the vocative towards one's child (some Dumagats only use this term for a male child, cf. neneng); (kinship term see appendix 2).

dugas v. for fruit to get knocked out of a tree (either by a person using a stick, or by the wind).

'dugém n. species of large pigeon.

dugkaléng v. to sit or walk with your head lowered.

dugmon n. lair, nest (of a wild pig, esp. of the nest where a sow gives birth to and keeps her piglets).

dugpö n. oriental screech owl, Otus bakkamoena (Tag: gokgok).

'dugsu n. silver sea bass, Lates calcarifer (Tag: apahap).

dugsék v. to look down; to lower one's head because bashful.

duguk n. unfertile egg; rotten egg.

duhag n. coward.

duhék-duhék v. to make a gurgling noise (as of bubbling water, baby pigs, small engine running, etc.).

'duho n. bundle, pile; v. to pile up; nay, I duhu mo dén I ghéka: C'mon, pile up the trash. te duho dén I ulaga: The snake is coiled up.

duhuyang n. species of fresh water fish.

duhuyong v. to lie down (of wild pigs).

dukél adj. rough, bumpy (as a rocky riverbed which is hard to sleep in, or the folds of loose skin on the belly of a woman who has recently given birth, or a floor made out of poles which are uneven).

dukés adj. bad, spoiled, evil, terrible; v. to have bad thoughts towards someone; n. ménigdükés: type of familiar spirit (cf. bunog) (c-7).

'dukit n. crime, mortal sin, major crime (such as murder); éwan ka maari a magmayor, da te dukit ka: You can't become mayor, because you have a criminal record.

duklap v. to fall down.

'duklat n. face (of a pig; esp. the upper jaw area between the eyes and the end of the nose).
duklos v. to attack, to charge (as of soldiers, raiders, a fierce dog, a wild carabao).

duko n. an uncultivated tree, *Dipterocarpus grandiflorus* (this tree is cut and exported by logging concessions in Casiguran; in other areas of the Philippines its sap is used as a varnish) (Tag: apitong).

dukog v. to lean down, to lean over, to duck one's head; mégedukog: a stage in the growth of rice (cf. under pahay).

dukot v. to build a fire (c-11).

'dukut l. v. to pick a pocket (from Tag: to draw out from a pocket or bag);
2. v. to kidnap.

dukwes n. fantail fly catcher (bird).

dulan v. to lie down (of the lying down position of sleeping animals) (c-7).

dulangsép adj. shiny (cf. diléng-diléng).

dulas adj. unlucky (in food gathering).

dulaw v. to yell, to call out, to cry out, to shout (c-17).

du'lengyaw n. small shell ornaments (on bead necklaces and armbands; made out of pieces of broken sea shells); v. to wear bead ornaments with shell decorations on them).

dulém-dulém v. for the sun to be hidden behind clouds (with resulting cool air).

dulo v. to become light (of the fruit of the squash plant or the betel nut tree when it begins to ripen).

dulong n. term for the narrow, fanned out base of certain types of trees.

'dulong n. bow (of a boat).

duloy m. lungs, lung tissue; v. duloyén: to shoot an animal in the lungs.

dulug v. to gather together (cf. pisan).

 duluhan n. stage in the growth of rice (cf. under pahay).

 dumakpan n. a small group of animals (grazing or roaming together).

 dumala'ga l. n. young female animal;
2. adj. stage in the growth of rice (cf. under pahay).

 dumanég cf. danég.

 dumék n. pulp from the trunk of the caryota palm; v. to throw away the mashed pulp (after having mashed it to get out the starch) (cf. agél, dékdék).

 dung v. to beach a boat; magdung

 kitam ta Busokbusok: Let's land at Busokbusok.

 dungét v. to put the point of a spear, arrow or barrel of a gun almost against that which one is going to shoot before shooting (cf. sungét); to speak into someone's ear.

 dunggab adj. to accidentally bump one's head on something (as a low tree limb); v. magdunggab: for two people or animals to accidentally bump or run into each other.

 dungsos n. nose.

 duphak v. to chant, to pray to the spirits, at the same time spitting betel nut mastication on the head, chest and back of the person being treated, and spreading it around (done to heal a person of some type of spirit oppression, which may cause sickness, bad dreams, poor luck at hunting, death, etc. Subject of this verb is a shaman or medium) (cf. buga, bunog, amamoh, sébkal) (c-21).
dupilog n. species of ocean fish.

du'r'adu n. species of ocean fish.

durug v. to smash into little pieces; to crush into powder (cf. pélég, mékmék).

'dusa v. to suffer hardship.

dusol n. a small herb, Kaempferia galanga (cultivated in Casiguran; used as a medicine for stomach ache; for method of using, cf. buga).

'dusta v. to debase, to belittle, to degrade, to insult; to continually speak about or to someone in a harsh way (cf. upos, api, pintas).

dutdut n. down (of a bird); feathers; v. to pluck the feathers from a bird.

dutong v. to sing the hair off a pig (before butchering) (c-18).

duwang v. to gallop (of a horse).

duwel n. term for articles which are buried with a body (items which are put in the coffin, or around the coffin in the hole, e.g. cloth, kettle, bow and arrows, etc.); v. to bury such items with a body; ni duwel ko dên to lakay to wasay ko: I buried my axe with the old man.

du'wengan n. species of edible cone shell, genus Conus.

duyong n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

dyakit (Eng) n. jacket; v. to put on a jacket.

dyet (Eng) n. jet airplane.

dyip (Eng) n. jeep, jeepney.

-e demonstrative pronoun suffix (adds a meaning of definiteness or exactness to the thing or place referred to).

'eblog n. type of arrow (a child's toy arrow with feathers) v. to put feathers on an eblog arrow (cf. pana, bétek).

ebuked n. a somewhat derogatory term used to refer to other Negritos that live further back in the Sierra Madre mountains, and who have less contact with outsiders, and are less sophisticated. The so-called "wild Negritos" (cf. buked, dilod).

e'erit n. a children's game (a type of tag).

'egbék v. to fly (of a plane, bird or insect) (cf. apap).

'egdi v. to pet, to neck, to engage in amorous embracing.

ek-ek v. to sift (as in sifting flour, or sifting sand through a screen to sift out the rocks).

ekwat v. to clear off a swidden after it has been burned (cf. slikaw).

elak v. for a baby to spit up milk.

eleksyon (Eng) n. election (political).

el-el v. for an animal's tongue to hang out (because it is hot or tired).

elisi (Sp) n. propeller (of a boat or airplane).

elungot m. Ilongot person; v. to speak in the Ilongot language.

'ema v. to chew betel nut and tobacco together (cf. éman).

enam alt. of kenam.

e'nero (Sp) n. January.
enot v. to be sparing about using something so it will last (e.g. tobacco, rice); to be sparing in work, so as not to get tired; mégénot-enot kitam san dén, méladu ék: Let's take it easy (in our walking), I feel sick.

enta v. to see, to look at; to visit (c-52).

'Éntan n. type of paddy rice (cf. under pahay).

enta'rega (Sp) v. to entrust something to another for safekeeping; basta iyentarega mo diyakén tu dépog mo: Just entrust your carabao to me for safekeeping.

en'tendi (Sp) v. to understand (syn. pospos, tukoy) (c-9).

enteres (Eng) n. interest (on a loan or debt).

eng'kanto (Sp) n. type of spirit or fairy (alt. engkantado).

e'ngolo n. tadpole, polywog. (a frog or toad larva).

'eplék cf. pélék.

epot n. chicken droppings; v. to defecate only a small amount of fecal matter.

eptan n. species of rattan (cf. uway).

erup'lanu (Sp) n. airplane; v. to ride in an airplane.

ësa adj. one (cf. appendix 3); isësa: the only one, alone; isisësa: unique (alt. ëssa) (c-101).

'esbu n. urine; v. to urinate.

es'perma n. wax (of a candle).

eswal v. to scoot, slide or move over (to make room for someone else).

'ëtbi n. species of plant with edible fruit; name of a female character in folklore.

'ewad v. mégewad: to refuse to talk to or see someone (because you are in grief over a recent death, and that person reminds you of the one who died); iyewad: to forbid, to not give something requested of you.

ébes v. for water to go down again after a flood.

éb-ëb v. to burrow in (of a crab which quickly burrows into the mud or sand).

ébu v. to eat meat.

ébun cf. ékpoh.

ébut n. hole; vagina; v. mègèbut: to make a hole; umèbut: to crawl into a hole (cf. úbét).

ébuwang n. hermit crab, Bagurus sp.

éd v. to be at; to stay at; éd se ka san ta bile: You just stay here at the house (alt. ég) (c-84).

édem v. édimén: to borrow; endem ko tu sondang ni Gahang: I borrowed Gahang's bolo. padiman: to loan; padiman ko siya ta sondang ko: I will loan him my bolo.

édép v. maédép: to go out (of a light); mègédép: to extinguish, to put out, to blow out (a fire, lamp, candle, flashlight, etc.); umèdép: for flying insects to be attracted to a light or fire.

édpah adj. for something to be blown away by a strong wind (as clothes on a clothesline); mineèdpaha dén ta éyae tu abék mo: Your mat was blown over there.

éduwa adj. two (cf. appendix 3) (alt. duwa) (c-49).

Ég cf. ét.

Égik v. to thresh grain.

Ég-Ég v. to be completely cooked (of rice); paég-égn: to put a pot of rice on the ground near
the fire when it is almost completely cooked, and let the warmth from the fire finish steaming it so it will be nice and done, but not burned.

ékgat v. to stand up, to lift up, to get up from a sitting position (cf. ikat).

ékgél v. for a child to cry, or whine (because he wasn't given as much as another child of a portion of food).

égléd v. to submerge; to push someone's head under water.

ég'nato n. species of python, boa-constrictor snake (cf. biklat).

éhékab v. for a bird to ruffle up its feathers; for the hair on the neck of a dog or cat to stand up (from fear or anger).

éhés n. maggots.

ék I, me (personal pronoun, a post-clitic; see Section 5 of Part One) (c-383).

ékab n. term for things that are soft and spongy, and that have hollow pockets inside of them and can be squashed down (as bread, a sponge, thick brush, etc.); v. omkab: to become hollow; inomkab dën i disalad na adigia: The inside of this housepost has rotted out. mëgékab: to pant, to gasp for breath (as the heavy breathing of a person with pneumonia).

ékang adj. ajar, crooked, undone, warped, loose, to come unglued (as for something to be ajar or not set tightly against something else it should be against; as for a kettle lid to be on crooked, or for the lid of a chest to not close completely, or for a plywood wall to not be nailed tightly against its braces); inomkang dën it dëtagae: This floor is warped (so that the bamboo has lifted up off the girders) (ant. takém).

ékbu v. to shake out (as to shake a powder-like substance out of a container, e.g. powdered lime, Dutch cleanser, or salt from a salt shaker).

ékbus v. to undress, to take off one's clothes.

ékén v. to gather and bring in (anything that has been put out to dry); ékénén mo dën i tapaa, meuden: Fetch in the dried meat, it's raining.

ékpo v. to swarm, to gather (as for ants to gather on sugar, or for a colony of bees to swarm on a person, or for a large number of birds to gather around drying rice to eat it) (syn. ébun).

élad n. feather; v. to fletch an arrow.

élas n. term for an old, unused, overgrown swidden.

élaw n. species of uncultivated palm (palm wood occasionally used for flooring).

éldit cf. séldlt.

éldé v. to sink, to submerge in water.

élém v. to guard, to keep watch (against raiders while one's companions sleep).

éloy v. to pull the stripped sabutan leaves over a sharp edged stick to make the leaf pliable (used for weaving).

émán n. the betel nut mixture (made up of the nut, lime, a leaf from the betel pepper vine, and usually a piece of tobacco) (cf. butag, apog, gawéd); émanan: a betel nut bag; v. to chew the betel nut mixture (c-15).

émeg v. to pound barkcloth (a process in the making of barkcloth).

émel v. to suck on something (as candy); to put food, betel nut,
etc. into one's mouth, and not chew it (as for a child to fall asleep with food still in its mouth).

éméd\textsubscript{1} adj. pest, troublesome, bad.

éméd\textsubscript{2} v. to hit dead center (with a bullet or arrow, so that the thing hit dies immediately).

émol n. chigger; adj. for lots of chiggers to be in the area; alakame, méémol ngani i baybayae! : Jeepers, this sand here is full of chiggers!

émot v. to suffocate (as for a person under a blanket to not be able to breathe).

ém'padit n. species of tree (fruit is used for dyeing arm bands).

émupalay n. tares (weeds that grow up with the rice that also have grain, and eventually gets mixed up with the rice when it is harvested).

énad v. to stretch (alt. énnad).

éned n. species of fresh water fish (cf. lkan).

énéb v. for the wind to stop; nay, umahabes kitam dën, inomnéb dën tu paähës: C'mon, we can cross now, the wind has stopped.

éném adj. six (cf. appendix 3) (c-5).

éng conj. if; when; adv. éngwan (reduction of éng éwan): rather, on the contrary; éwan ék umulî, éngwan, maguhay ék san se: I'm not going to town; rather, I'm just going to wait here (c-141).

éngéh v. to growl (of a dog or cat).

épah adj. for smoke to be carried off by the wind.

épan v. to catch shrimp at night with a net (putting rice chaff in the riverbed, and coming back an hour later, and casting a net over the spot; the shrimp which have gathered to eat the chaff will be caught).

épat adj. four (cf. appendix 3) (c-6).

épdes n. supernatural magic charm of a python (a small, fruit-like object the python uses to draw pigs to where it can catch them).

épdit v. to kill lice (refers to the method of searching out and killing lice in someone's hair in the dark).

épès v. to retract, to shrink (as for something swollen to shrink; as a balloon when the air is let out; a boil when it begins to heal; a woman's stomach after she has given birth).

éphok v. to pull through the hand or fingers (as to straighten hair by pulling it between the fingers, in looking for lice; to strip rice off the stalk by pulling the stalk through the hand).

épsay v. to push aside deep grass or weeds (as you walk through them).

épyad v. for grass or plants to be pushed over; iyépyad mo dën i lamuna, monda makatulos ka: Push the grass aside so you can pass.

ésad n. dibble stick (for making holes in the ground in which to plant seeds of mountain rice); v. to make holes in the ground with a dibble stick (cf. hasik).

'èsiya pro. who?; maski ti èsiya: anyone (always occurs following a ti or ni noun marking particle); alapën mo i maski ti èsiya a gustu mo: Take with you even anyone you want.

ésga v. to blow mucus out of the nose (cf. singot).
ésngaw n. steam; floating aroma (as the steam rising from boiling water, or for an aroma to rise from something); v. to steam; to rise (of a smell); iyelbëng moy ta medisalad, monda éwan umésngaw i ahob na: Bury the body deep, so that its smell will not rise from the top. (cf. singaw).

ésngew v. to sneeze (of animals) (cf. Pésel, Ésnga).

ésob n. sweat, perspiration; v. to perspire, to sweat (syn. pawis).

étanán adj. all (cf. buu) (c-41).

étay n. feces, manure; v. to defecate (alt. Éttay).

étbung v. to cut, to slash (with a single sweep of a bolo).

ételo adj. three (cf. appendix 3) (c-22).

étong v. for something to lie flat across, or on top of something else (as to put a rock on top of paper so it won’t blow away).

étut v. to expel gas (from the bowels).

éwan neg. no, none; éwan dén: There is none. v. klnawanan: to be completely without anything; mégéwan: to say no; éng agidén na diko, éy basta éwanén mo siya: If he asks you for it, just tell him no. (c-407).

éwat v. to protrude out of the water; to surface; omwat: for a person to come to the surface after swimming under water; mégéwat: for a sea turtle or shark to swim along on the surface of the water; kaéwaéwat: branches protruding up out of the water.

éy conj. and; but (also a connector between phrases, clauses, sentences and paragraphs) (c-1065).

Éya dem. pro. that, there (cf. Section 5 of Part One) (c-30).

Éyag v. to play; n. Pégéyagen: toys.

Éye dem. pro. this, here (cf. Section 5 of Part One) (c-38).

Éyot v. to have sexual intercourse.

Gabay v. to go into a trance (the subject is always a shaman or medium; he/she manifests this experience by singing and shaking; always done at night, usually in a healing ceremony or when waking from a dream (cf. ablon, bunog, duphak, Sébkal).

'Gabhët n. spathe (the whiplike branches of the Calamus genera of rattan, which have sharp claws; used for barbs on the monkey arrow, uténg); v. to get scratched by the spathe of a rattan branch.

Gabuk adj. decayed, rotten (of wood).

'Gabut n. Éwan tu gabut: endurance, not much life left in him; knocked out.

Gadgad v. for swift running water to eat away the soil or riverbed; to erode.

Gadigadi v. to tie vines in a tree to lean against (while hiding in a tree waiting to ambush game (cf. hos).

Gadigum cf. under digum.

Gagabi n. morning; Kagagabian: the next day; ta gabliya: tomorrow; to gagabi se: earlier this morning (c-48).

Gagö n. species of uncultivated forest tree (edible fruit).

Ga'haygay n. type of arrow (palm shaft, detachable metal head, several long steel barbs; similar
to the baag and balawét arrows, but with longer barbs. When the wounded animal tries to run with these types of arrows in it, the shaft being dragged by the line gets snagged in the brush and, because of the barbs, the animal cannot run; or if the barbed head does pull out from the animal it does so much damage to the wound that the animal usually dies quickly.) (cf. baag, balawét, pana); v. to use the gahaygay arrow.

gahé’t-gahé’t v. to make cuts around sugar cane (so the skin can be peeled off easily).

gahingan adj. term for dark colored rice.

gahó’ti v. to club, to hit, to beat (a person or animal with a stick).

galamay n. fingers (of hand); legs (of octopus).

'galang v. to show respect, to be courteous; ataay, éwan katu galang ta dédiké lámo: What is this, so you don’t have respect for your elders.

gá‘lemba n. species of coconut palm and its fruit (has a yellowish color).

gales n. type of skin fungus.

galing n. magic, magic power; v. to have supernatural magic powers.

galo 1. n. species of mountain rice (cf. under pahay); 2. n. species of sweet potato (cf. kamoti); 3. n. species of taro (cf. ganet).

galon (Eng) n. a gallon jug.

galonggung n. species of ocean fish.

gama v. to catch shrimp with the hands (feeling for them in the grass and leaves in shallow water).

gamamaw n. species of tree, Barringtonia asiatica (found along the seashores; the large leaves are used for plates for eating; the fruit is used to poison fish) (Tag: boton) (cf. glsgis).

'gamit v. to use, to make, to do, to utilize, to employ, to make use of; diyan mo déni nga gémitén, masída: Don’t use that, it will get broken. (c-11).

gamot n. medicine, remedy; v. to treat a sick person, to heal, to cure; Síya tu lakay a mégpatamot ni Tómas ta mata má: That is the old man who had Thomas treat his eyes. (c-13).

'gana'gana adj. medium-sized (as a medium size coconut tree in its second year of growth, or a child that is about five years old).

ganap v. to complete, to finish, to fulfill, to exact, to perfect, to perform, to obey, to hold.

'ganap v. to reach, to extend (as a mat which covers the whole floor, or a tablecloth which covers the whole table, or a fire which spreads and burns a whole field).

ganayagay v. to be thrilled, to be elated; to have happy thoughts.

ganayagi n. species of plant (has a sweet smelling leaf which is tucked into armbands for perfume by shamen).

ganayagi n. species of plant (has a sweet smelling leaf which is tucked into armbands for perfume by shamen).

ganet n. the taro plant, Colocasia sp. (for species of, cf. galo, Inamld, sanpernando, sínasa, songsonggabl); v. to gather taro (Tag: gabl).

'ganéb n. door; v. to close a door.

ganéb n. thud (of the sound of a falling dead weight from a tree, as a falling coconut, or a monkey shot by a hunter).
gánnéng v. to remain motionless (of fish in the water); bètkén mo i te gánnéng a ikana: Spear that fish which is lying still. (syn. géggyéy).

gánti v. to repay, to recompense, to respond back to something someone does to you, to reciprocate.

gantimpála n. reward; atdínakna Dios ta gantimpála mo: God will give you your reward.

ganggang v. to take away by force, to grab (as for a child to take away a toy from another child).

gangot adj. caught, snagged (as for a fishline, fish-hook or anchor to be caught on the ocean bottom, so that it cannot be retrieved).

gaök n. yam, Dioscorea esculenta (Tag: tugí).

'gapang v. to rape (syn. samantalaan).

'gapas n. sickle; v. to harvest wet rice (c-8).

gapgap v. to slice vegetables into small pieces.

gapét n. species of edible sea crab.

gapus v. to tie up (a person or animal, with a rope).

gara'nada (Sp) n. hand grenade; v. to throw or explode a grenade.

garapon (Sp) n. glass jar.

garaba (Sp) n. gravel; v. to gravel a road.

garabí (Sp) adj. serious, grave, mortal (referring to sickness).

garil v. to talk garbled (of a person near death).

garter (Eng) n. elastic (around a pair of pants or underpants).

gas (Eng) n. gasoline.

'gasang n. coral; gasangan: coral reef, coral and rock shelf which extends from shore out into the sea (cf. bínalew).

'gasaw v. to wash rice.

gasgas v. to scratch or scrape something (as to scrape the soot off the outside of a blackened kettle); nagasgas tu uway: for rattan to be scraped and worn from being dragged a long ways over gravel.

gasinu adj. lacking; oy alaka, gasinu san i kanén me: Oh dear, our food is lacking. (syn. kulang).

gastador (Sp) n. spendthrift (term for a person who wastes his money).

'gastos (Sp) n. supplies; grubstake; expenses.

gata n. oily coconut milk squeezed out of the meat of a mature coconut; v. to squeeze the milk out of.

gatang n. type of large basket (for storing grain).

'gatas n. milk; v. magatas: to milk a cow, carabaó, etc.; gatasan: to add milk to coffee.

gatel n. corn that has soft kernels on it (not yet fully matured).

'gato n. hammer (of a gun).

'gaud n. oar; v. to row a boat.

gawéd n. a vine, the ikmo, or betel pepper, Piper betle (this leaf is used extensively for chewing with the betel nut; it is also believed to have medicinal value. The leaf is placed over painful areas, such as headaches, stomach aches, boils, etc. Or it may be chewed and the
mastication spread over the body of the patient, cf. buga) (cf. butag, éman).

'gawgaw  v. to splash one's hands in clean water (thus making it undrinkable).

gayak  v. to be about to do something; to be making preparations to do something; nagayak side ta hustu a bilon de: They prepared so that they would have enough supplies (cf. balak, handa).

gayang  n. spear, lance; v. to throw a spear (referring esp. to an Ilongot spear; the Dumagats themselves do not use spears).

'gayat  v. to slice (leafy vegetables or squash).

'gaygay  n. sign on a trail; v. to make a sign on a trail (as a warning to anyone coming that way to turn back or be killed; those who leave this sign are by it showing that they will kill anyone who passes it and comes up into their canyon).

gehegeh  v. to cry, to yelp (of a dog when it is hurt).

gëhëgëh  v. to scratch; to scrape (as to scrape dirt, soot, paint, rust off something, or for a pig to scratch his side against a tree).

gehewat  v. to ascend a hill (sym. tohobuk, sangkay) (c-9).

'gemay  n. nit, baby lice (cf. kuto).

'gera (Sp)  n. war; v. to go to war.

'gewat  v. igewat: to reach out to hand something to someone; gewatén: to reach out to take something from someone; to pick fruit.

gébék  v. to come near, to draw near, to approach; to pégélégél me, éy ginombék dén tl Kekek: As we were butchering it, Kekek came near. (cf. adene).

gébu  v. to grab each others arms and fight (either in play or in real fighting).

gébwat  n. source, origin, cause; v. to come from, to originate from (c-17).

gédës  v. to arrive home with food and not share it with others in the village (this usually refers to a hunter with meat, but can include fish, fruit, root foods, etc.).

gédék  n. base (referring to the base of a tree, or the area under and on the side of an ear).

gédu  n. larva of the honey bee.

géginisën  n. species of plant (used in earplugs as perfume).

gélgél  v. to butcher meat; to divide, to cut up meat, to slice.

gémhék  v. to squash, to squeeze, to hug, to crush (as to squash a bug, hug a child, or for a python to crush its prey).

gépas  v. to cut off the end of a string; to trim the loose ends of a mat or basket (after weaving).

gépét  v. to tie something onto something else (as to tie a kettle over a fire, or a mosquito net to the wall, or to tie the mouth of a sack closed).

gépgép  v. to file the teeth (the custom of filing the six front, top teeth down flat and even with the gums).

gések  v. to pick a scab off a sore.

gésov  v. labor pain, to have labor pains (of a woman giving birth).

gétkék  n. breast milk; v. for the breasts to be full of milk and dripping.
gétgét n. marks on shoulders of a man (caused by the shoulder straps of a heavy pack).

géyak v. to bark (of dogs).

'gibno v. to announce to people around you that someone has just come into the village, or to draw the attention of others to someone a distance away; diyan mo igibno i dumemé, makay maïyamut side: Don't point out the ones arriving, they might get mad at you.

gidgid v. to scrub one's skin with a stone (when bathing).

gihék n. trash, garbage, thick brush, a pile of fallen leaves; v. to make a mess by scattering trash all around.

gikém v. to carry a hunting bow horizontally (cf. busog).

gila n. fishnet (generic word for the types of fishnets which are cast; for types of, cf. mahuwad, pamalanak, panamaban, wi'teng. For the several other types of fishnets which are not classed under gila, see the index); v. to fish with a gila net (cf. sabud) (c-9).

gilagid n. tie (of a crossbeam to a housepost); v. to tie together a crossbeam and a housepost (with rattan, in a woven crossways fashion).

gilasges v. to drop (of a tree which drops some of its poorly growing fruit) adloy, náteknegbale dé'n i gilasges na péluwat: Oh my, the young fruits of the rambutan tree are falling to the ground.

gilat v. to get scratched (by something sharp edged or saw edged; as sharp leaves, split bamboo, an arrowhead etc.).

giled adj. edge, near, closeness; v. to draw near to, to approach (cf. adene, gébék).

gileng n. penis.

'giling v. to grind (as to grind coffee or corn); n. gilingan: corn grinder.

gilit v. to slice, to slit (meat or fish).

gilot v. to wrap line around something (as the mouth of a sack, or around a carton; igilot mo dén i kartonae: Tie up this box.)

gilot n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

gima n. barb (of a spear, fish-hook or arrowhead); v. to file a barb (on a spear or arrowhead).

'gimbég v. to sleep curled up by a fire.

gimet n. work, a job; v. to do, to make, to work; éwan ék tu gimet: I don't have anything to do. (c-41).

gimot n. roots (of a tree or plant); v. to sprout (of a root to grow out of a coconut shell).

ginabay n. type of headband (made of wild pig hair; worn only by the more primitive Dumagats back in the mountains); v. to wear a headband (cf. békéd).

ginan v. méginan: to run; guminan: to flee, to run away from; to leave behind, to desert, to abandon; iglán: to run away with; bakit gíninan na mo tu asawa mo?: Why did you desert your wife? (c-42).

'gindah n. species of uncultivated root food.

ginék v. to be silent, to not talk.

gin'hawa v. to get over a sickness, to get better; paginhabawén: to heal (Aklanon language: breath, health, to feel sick).

ginilat n. type of arrow (cf. pana).

'gintu (Ch) n. gold.
'gingal adj. to be snagged, caught, hooked, tangled; megíngal ék kanya éwan ko inabut tu béhék: I got tangled in the brush, that's why I couldn't catch the wild piglets.

gíngét-gíngét n. the rubbing sound that is heard when making a fire by friction (cf. ulas).

gípo n. behind, the rear; v. to fall behind, to be slow, to be late; magdetol kam dén, ménegípo ék san dén: You guys go ahead, I'll just poke along at the rear.

gípo v. to begin to weave (of hats or mats) (cf. lade).

gípos 1. v. to detain someone; to control, to prevent, to stop, to delay (either by word or physical force); 2. v. to push someone back; to hold or separate two people fighting, to break up a fight.

gípot-gípot v. to be caught, to be snagged (of an animal with a rope tied to it, which is not tethered down, to get the rope wound around something so it cannot get free) (cf. sabét).

giptol n. overhand knot (on a string, vine, tail of a G-string, etc); v. to tie an overhand knot; ígípotol mo tu éman ko ta ontok na ken mua: Tie my betel nut chew in the tail of your skirt.

gí'ripu (Sp) n. water faucet.

gísa v. to fry in fat.

gísgis v. to scratch (as for a pig or carabao to rub his side back and forth against a tree).

gísgang n. hare lip; a child with missing front teeth; v. for teeth to be broken out (of a comb or person's mouth); diyan mo píllitén a kétebén tu mekétog, magísangan ka: Don't strain to bite into something hard, you will lose a tooth.

'gisang 'gisang n. shells of the genus Lambis (generic term: gúté).

gisat n. breast (of a man or woman); v. to weave a corner onto a taken basket.

giseng n. term for the height of the spear of the bilatek trap.

gisgis v. to poison fish (a method of, using the pulverized fruit of the gamamaw tree; done only in the ocean).

gíson v. to move over.

gíson v. shortcut (a trail cutting through the jungle or over a mountain away from a stream or river, and coming out again at the same river (these occur at sharp bends in rivers); v. to take a shortcut, to cut across (a field, mountain, section of jungle (ant. alewés).

gi'taha (Sp) n. a simple two-stringed musical instrument (played by women only) (the bow is made from a sprout of the gulo-gulo variety of rattan; the string comes from a variety of fine vine called bahas; the resonance is made by placing the bow in the mouth or on a tin can placed on the chest); v. to play a guitar.

giteng 'giteng n. species of edible sea shell, Vasum cornigerum (cf. gúté).

gitél adj. itchy.

gitém v. to scowl, to grind the teeth (in anger and/or disgust).

gitli v. to make cuts around (as to cut around a piece of meat with a bone in it so it will get cooked through, or to make cuts around something for a decoration, as an ear plug, or to cut notches in a piece of wood).

giwa v. to fall frontwards from a height.

giwat n. variety of edible root.
giwe v. to pray in a very loud voice to the spirits (to get them to come near and listen to you (cf. sapho, amamoh).

'giya (Sp) v. to guide (as to guide someone by accompanying him on the trail).

giyapon n. evening (when the sun has set, but it is not yet dark) (cf. apon) (syn. orasiyon).

giyaw n. species of small honey bee (build their hives inside a hollow tree trunk; this word is sometimes also used to refer to the hive and honey of this variety of bee); v. to gather honey; (cf. délag, gédu, kalabe, liien, pitukan, pulot, sebaw, uhéd).

giyon n. species of sea eel (either the pike eel, or the moray eel (cf. abe, agman).

'globo (Sp) n. balloon; v. to play with a balloon.

gögdöd v. to pull on a rope (as to drag something over the ground, or to lead a reluctant horse).

'gohén n. species of forest tree (used for houseposts and roof girders).

gölgoogle v. to howl, to yelp (of the continuous howl of a dog).

'goma (Sp) n. rubber, tire (cf. ligas).

gubernador (Sp) n. governor, government; (also the title of the government appointed agent in charge of supervising problems among the Dumagats); v. to become governor.

gub'yerono (Sp) n. governor, government rule.

'gugup v. to fish at night (standing in waist deep water and splashing hard the water with the hands; the fish are attracted and are caught with the bare hands).

guhém adj. faded, faint (of color or print on cloth).

guhinób n. species of parrot-like bird.

'guhit n. line, mark, dash, hyphen; v. to make a mark or line.

guho n. term for an old, dull bolo (used for digging for roots); v. to carry a guho bolo.

gukób n. species of edible ocean crab (found in mangrove swamps).

gulgul v. to sharpen an arrowhead (shaving it with a bolo).

gulo n. noisy fighting, confusion, disorder, chaos, tumult, shambles; v. to make trouble, to fight boisterously (cf. tangled).

gulo-gulo n. species of rattan (not useful for tying; edible fruit; stalk is used for the bow of the guitar-like instrument, cf. gitaha) (cf. uway).

'gulpi adj. a very large amount of something; adv. sudden, quick; wadi, gulpl tanlap ni Didog a ikan!: Wow, Didog sure got a lot of fish!

'gulung n. tire, wheel (of a vehicle); v. to roll (of the rolling of a ball or wheel, or for a person to fall and roll down an embankment).

gu'nayud adj. long, far (as a long house, a long ship, a long train, a long distance).

'gunaw v. to put something in water and swish it around (as to put soap into washwater, or to put poison in the river and swish the water to stir it around).

gunday n. mane (of a horse).

guno n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

'gunteng n. scissors, shears; v. to cut hair with scissors.
gungot n. type of arrow (metal head, bigo shaft; similar to pangal and palsok, except for the shape of the head) (cf. pana).

'gungun v. to take a large group of people somewhere; ginungun ko du agta a étanan: I led all the Dumagats to town.

gupet v. to cut hair; to get a haircut.

gupéd n. full grown male monkey (cf. buhóg).

gupong v. to cut crossways completely through a long object (as to cut a fish in half, to cut a carrot sideways, to have an arm or leg amputated).

gu'reme n. species of fresh water fish.

'gurung-'gurung n. a children's game (the one 'it' sits in a circle while the other players walk around him saying, "Gurung, gurung, mégenerya ka?" (Wheel, wheel, what are you doing?); the one 'it' eventually says "I am dying". They then pretend to put him in a grave, but he jumps up and chases them).

gu'rupu (Sp) n. group, club.

gusad v. to push, to slide (as to push a heavy post or log down a hill).

gusgus v. to scratch (an itch).

gusok n. term for the part of a person's body just below the heart area.

'gustu (Sp) v. to want, to like, to love; gustu ko i begés: I want rice. (or) I like rice. (sym. hilig, mahal, soh, suyu) (c-42).

gutém n. generic term for several species of edible water snails (for types of fresh water snails, cf. anuwel, dismisel, dohos, pisepes, tabungkak, tibu-tebo) (for types of sea snails, cf. alaan-alian, angloy, bahansina, bikayang, biblnaben, buteng, bulan-bulan, gisang-glsang, giten-itlen, kahaheng, kahohay, kilon-kilon, késhhit, piyel, sankean, sugisog, ukén); v. to hunt for or collect snails from a stream or from coral reefs.

gutép v. to go quickly into a hole (as for a person to fall into a hole, or for fish to be frightened and go into a hole to hide).

gu'p v. to be completely closed or covered (as to close all the doors and windows of a house) dlyan mo gupén tu anak; makay magasob: Don't cover the child completely (with a blanket), he might get hot and sweaty.

gu'wantis (Sp) n. gloves; v. to wear gloves.

guyod v. to drag, to pull, to tow, to lead a horse or carabao.

H

habag n. pity, sympathy, compassion (always used in the negative); éwan tu habag: He is unsympathetic.

'habang adv. as long as; habang buhay: all your life.

habehab v. to burst, to spread suddenly (as for coals to burst into flames, or for a rash or itch on the skin to spread) (cf. gehab).

habêng n. thicket, brush, thick hair; v. for a plant to leaf out.

'habi n. hand-woven cloth; v. to weave cloth.

habuhab adj. to have blurry vision; for the glass of diving goggles to fog up; mégahabuhab i antipara kua: My diving goggles keep fogging up.

habuk v. to yell furiously (at someone in anger).
haday adj. thin (of bark cloth that has been beaten too thin).

hadöy adj. spoiled (of edible roots that have spoiled while still in the ground).

'hagad v. to chase; hagadén ni Malonduyan ta pana: Malonduyan chased it with an arrow.

'hagak v. to breathe hard, to pant, to puff (with the tongue hanging out) (cf. hayab).

hagaseng v. to snap (of the snapping sound of a stick breaking).

hagédhd n. a block in the path (as when a big branchy tree has fallen so that one cannot pass, or when a person makes a fence of thorny wood to keep people or animals from entering a field).

hagék-hagék v. to breathe with a loud rasp (of the heavy breathing of a person with a chest cold or pneumonia); to purr (of a cat).

hagép v. to catch a combination of two at once (as to shoot two pigs with one bullet) (syn. kombinasyon).

haghag v. to shed (of a tree which sheds all its leaves).

hagiw n. small, dead branches lying on the ground (where they have fallen out of trees; often used when starting a fire) (cf. hapék).

'hagnak v. to sit down hard; to fall from a low place; to throw someone down hard on the ground; to throw down a heavy load that one has been carrying.

'hagud v. to rub on; hagudén mo i hako na anak mua, monda éwan mégéikénén: Rub ikmo leaves on your baby's chest, so he won't keep coughing.

hah v. to carry a dead pig or deer (the method of carrying unbutchered game home from a hunting trip, with vines tied to the legs, and carried backpack fashion).

hahöng n. species of ocean fish.

'hakbang v. to step, to stride; to measure by walking off (as to measure the length of land by stepping it off); n. the distance between footsteps.

hakéd n. a strangler fig of the genus Ficus (which grows into a huge tree; this tree is held in awe because of the spirits which are said to often reside in its upper branches) (Tag: balete) (syn. hltab); v. (in Palanan Dumagat this means the same as manghos in Cagiguran; cf. hos).

hakés n. variety of vine (used for tying feathers onto an arrow shaft).

hakô n. chest.

'hakpa v. to stumble, to trip over something and fall forward; to leap (of a monkey to leap from one limb to another).

'hala excl. okay, all right, hey, go ahead (syn. sigl).

'halabas v. to harvest coconuts (by cutting them down with a curved blade fastened to the end of a long bamboo); n. blade used to harvest coconuts.

halaga n. price, value; importance; v. mahalaga: to be expensive; halagaan: to raise the price of; halagaan mo dén ta lima a pisu, bugtungén de: Raise it to five pesos, they'll still buy it.

halakhak v. to laugh aloud, to guffaw.

ha'laman n. term for cultivated plants or trees; v. to plant crops or a vegetable garden.

'halata v. to be noticeable, perceptible, discernible, apparent; mahalata ta ka a meiyamat
ka diyakén: I perceive you that you are disgusted with me.

halim'bawa n. example, model, pattern, illustration, parable; v. to give an example; to signal to someone with the hands.

halinghing v. to moan (of the moaning of a sick person, or a person with severe chills).

'halo v. to combine, to mix, to mix together, to mingle; adj. halo-halo: mixed up, assorted, varied.

'hamak v. to debase, to insult; n. catastrophe, accident, injury; anya, ipahamak ék mo?: What, do you want to get me arrested? (syn. buyu, sayang).

ha'maka (Sp) v. to carry a sick person in a hammock hung from a pole (syn. usung).

hamas v. to chew tobacco with the betel nut chew (cf. éman).

hambag (Eng) n. handbag, suitcase.

hambug v. to boast, to brag (loud forceful talk about one's abilities that aren't true).

hamug n. dew (night dew floating down, not dew on the ground); v. to be outside at night when dew falls on your body (cf. hemés, sereno).

hamun v. to challenge, to dare, to pick a fight.

hanap v. to hunt for food.

'hanay n. a row, a line (as a line of plates on the floor, a row of children lined up, or bottles lined up on a shelf in a store, etc.).

'handa v. to prepare, to get ready; to prepare a meal.

hané n. term for a variety of very thick brush in the jungle.

hanék adj. soft, spongy, mushy (as an overripe papaya, rotten fish, etc.).

'hanip n. germs (syn. kurobiyo).

han'tunan n. destination, end, edge, border of one's land.

hangad n. reason, purpose, ambition, wish, goal, aim; v. to intend, to try to aspire to/for (the subject of this verb must be animate).

hangal adj. stupid, idiotic; a loud person.

hangbay v. to walk in a row (as for several people to walk along side by side).

'hanggan n. farthest limit or boundary; prep. until, as long as, as far as; id. éwan tu hanggan: forever (c-14).

hangin v. pahanginan: to winnow rice (by pouring it onto the ground from a height of about 6 feet, allowing the breeze to blow through it to blow away the chaff) (from Tag: hangin, 'wind').

hangis adj. polite, respectful (an expression said only in the negative); éwan siya tu hangis: He has no manners.

'hapay adj. knocked over (of grass, bushes or trees to be blown over by the wind, or to knock someone over by shooting him with a gun).

hapék n. dead leaves and very small branches lying on the ground (cf. higíw).

haphap v. to be scratched or hooked by thorns; to trim or shave the thorns off a branch with a bolo (cf. gabhét).

haplas v. to smear on, to rub in, (as to smear a medicinal salve on the stomach of a sick person, or to rub hair oil into the hair).
haplit v. to hit with a switch (as to hit a horse to make it run, or a child to punish it).

'hapo v. to find oneself getting very weak and weary while climbing a hill.

hapon n. Japanese person or language; Japan.

hapun v. to spend all day at doing something; maghapun kitam beman a magadal: Let's spend all day studying, for goodness' sakes!

'harang n. obstacle; v. to delay, to head off, to step in front of someone to stop him from continuing; to stand blocking someone's way; to waylay and hold someone up.

harap n. front; v. humarap: to turn and face; magharap: to face each other (ant. adég) (c-6).

'hari (Ar) n. king; kaharian: kingdom; v. to reign.

hasa adj. delicious; nice.

haseng-haseng adj. crisp, brittle (as of the texture of a hard cracker, or of meat that has been cooked to a crisp).

hasik n. term for the several varieties of mountain rice (for types of, cf. under pahay) (ant. taluk); v. to plant mountain rice with a dibble stick (in a swidden) (c-7).

'hati v. hatian: to divide in half; hatiên: to divide with others; meghati: for two people to divide up something with each other; n. kahati: sharecropper; kalahati: half, few; some (c-7).

hatinggabi n. midnight; v. for midnight to come (c-7).

hatul v. to exhort, to counsel, to teach ethics, to give advice (Tag: judgment, decision, sentence, advise, counsel); éwan tama i gimet na anak mua ta banwan, hatulan mo siya maka: Your son is not acting right in town, you better exhort him.

hawe v. to pay attention to; to look after (as to care for one's family, to look after someone's carabao, to guard land).

hawes1 v. humawes-hawis: for a monkey to be on the end of a branch of a tree.

hawes2 n. side (of an animal or person).

hawég n. spadix, stem (of the fruit of palms, including the several fruits growing on that stem).

hayab v. to pant (as when out of breath from running) (cf. hagak).

hayag v. humayag: to blossom (of the flowers of uncultivated forest trees); mégahayag: to expose to the public, to express, to declare; mahayag: to be made known; nilpahayag de ti Hesus ta éya: They proclaimed about Jesus there.

hayin v. to serve out food (especially rice, onto plates, spooning it out of the kettle).

hayun v. to reach a place; makahayun: to be able to endure; adj. to last a long time (as a fish that doesn't spoil quickly); hinumayun ék ta Nasuili: I have been as far away as Nasuli.

hayup n. animal, creature, spirit (a generic term for any non-human creatures, especially mammals, whether natural or supernatural; includes fairies, elves, goblins, etc.) v. hayupén: to be made sick or crazy by a spirit.

hebol v. to mix a soft drink beverage with wine; n. a mixed drink; hebolan mo ta kaptel: Mix it in a cocktail.

'hebsa adj. nauseating, sickening.
hedhed v. to shred cassava (cf. kamoting-kahwe).
hegtan v. to be ticklish.
hekatat v. to leave, to depart from a place (c-14).
hekten v. to squat (cf. eknad).
'hela v. to drag, to pull, to tow.
helmet (Eng) n. helmet (a soldier's helmet, or any kind of hat made out of plastic or hard fiber).
hemés n. dew (on the ground) (cf. hamug, sereno).
'hempés v. to put things away, to pack up a house to leave; to clean off a table or floor after eating (washing the plates and sweeping up the scattered rice).
'heneral (Sp) n. general (military).
'henhen v. to move away, to transfer (as for a whole group of people, animals or fish to move from their usual place of habitation because of fear); nahenhen kame ta banwan, da méganteng kame ta ngayo: We all moved to town, because we were afraid of raiders.
'hepe (Sp) n. chief, leader, boss; chief of police in town (sym sip); v. to boss, to give orders, to act as chief.
hephep v. to cut grass (chopping with a bolo until all that is left is the bare dirt) (cf. paltaw, lamon).
hethet v. to tear cloth; (cf. péknet).
hébuk v. to make an opening; to pass through something (as to poke a hole in a basket with a stick, or for a carabao to force an opening through a fence, or to smash one's fist through a wall).
hébwayan n. type of familiar spirit (cf. bunog).
hédéng n. huméhédéng: species of tree (has sweet-smelling leaves which are tucked into armbands or earlobes as perfume).
hégbu v. to shiver with fear; to get a creepy feeling (sym. ahahgét, pahabute).
hégnas v. to break loose and fall (of the floor of a house to give way because of so many people being in the house).
hékned v. to yell at someone in anger.
hémgék v. to smash, to squash (cf. hémsit).
hémèsit v. to get squashed, to get smashed (referring to fruit, eggs, bugs, crackers, etc.).
héngad m. back part of the knee.
'héngsat v. to breathe one's last; to expire, to die (cf. bégsot, ate, lépsot).
hépdas v. nahépdas: for fruit or leaves to fall from a tree; hépdasén: to knock the fruit out of a tree with a stick.
hépnok v. to strip leaves off a branch (by cupping a hand around the branch and yanking, so that as the branch slides through the fingers, all of the leaves come off in the hand).
'hésbuk v. for a container to get a hole in it (as for a can to rust through, or for a basket or sack to get a hole in it).
hésnag v. to kill a fish (by putting a finger in its gills and breaking its neck).
hésnak v. to ram a stick down the inside of a piece of bamboo (to break open the nodes).
hétap v. for a woman to wear two skirts at the same time.
héwas n. pig trail (where it crosses a creek bed); v. for a pig or deer to come out of the forest into a clear spot in a creek bed; éng te homwas a ogsa ta éye, éy panan mo én: If a deer comes out here, shoot him.

hibék adj. slightly cloudy water (as the slightly milky texture of a stream after a light rain) (cf. sipék).

'hibuhan n. term for the pupil of an eye which is grayish colored.

hiduk-hiduk v. to flare up, to explode, to crackle (of a fire); to pop (of popcorn); (of the flaring up of a fire when the fat of roasting meat drips into it).

higép v. to shoot two at once (as to shoot two animals with one bullet); to do two things at one time (such as sewing and baby sitting at the same time) (cf. kombinasyon).

higit adv. more, more than, excess; éng upaan ka na pute ta éduwa a pisu, éy higit pa sa i iyatéd ko diko: If a lowland person will pay you two pesos, I will give you more than that.

higpit adj. strict, tough, tight, severe; méladu dén ti Alonso ta mahigpit: Alonso is extremely sick.

hikan-hikan v. sound of the continuous shooting of a gun.

'hikaw n. commercial style earrings; v. to wear earrings.

'hikit v. tight fitting, to tighten (as a belt or wrist band); hikitén mo i gi lot na karton ya: Tie tight the line wrapped around that box.

hiklas v. to yank, to snatch, to jerk (as to jerk a fishline when you feel a nibble, or to jerk a person around in anger).

'hilab n. a very high tide; three-quarter moon.

'hili (Ch) v. ménaghili: to feel envious, to be jealous.

hilig v. having the tendency, inclination or leaning to do or be something; hilig nl istlbi a magkarponentu: Steven wants to become a carpenter.

'hilut v. to massage the belly (esp. of pregnant women); n. midwife.

himala n. a miraculous bad omen; (cf. ngasa, senyal, tanda, pangltain).

himatay v. to faint.

himdim v. to be in a sound sleep.

himutuk 'd. himutuk l lslp: to lament (a feeling of disappointment) (syn. slsi, lungkut, lyamut).

'hina adj. slow, weak (of a person or animal) (cf. huna).

hinanakit v. to feel resentment; to have bad feelings towards one expected to do better; n. grudge, offence, ill will, resentment (object of this word must be a friend or relative) (from Tag: saklt).

hinango v. term for the custom of a newly married person, when going to visit his/her spouse's village, to take gifts of food for them; in the case of the groom, he will also bring cloth as well as food; nangangé kan wade l Tagudiplasana ta éném a ulo a nipaghinango na: The young man with Tagudiplas magic got six (human) heads for gifts for his parents-in-law.

hinét-hinét v. to creak (as the creaking sound of a door as it closes, or of a ladder as it is being climbed).

hindag v. magpahtndag: to rest (after you have eaten and have a bloated feeling in your stomach).
hinhin (Ch) v. quietness and seriousness of manner; to be discreet, courteous, quiet spoken.

hiniti n. kahinitian: term for low tide when it is at its lowest position.

hinoldsile v. to change one's mind; to repent; to get over being angry; to change one's attitude towards something; to come to one's senses.

'hintu v. to stop.

hingaw n. chip (on a bolo blade).

hi'ngalo (Ch) v. to be in a coma; death agony (syn. toyab).

hipas v. to cut along the edge of something (usually refers to the cutting off of the honeycomb where it is attached to a tree).

'hirap n. hardship, difficulty, suffering, poverty, affliction, ordeal; adj. up against much difficulty; v. to have hardship; bakit paghirapèn mo tu bakès mo?: Why do you make it hard for your wife? (c-27).

hirit excl. in gambling with cards, an expression said when asking for another card; v. hiritan: to tell someone to make a horse or truck go faster.

'hitay n. variety of coral, Calcareaous sponge.

'hitu n. catfish, Clarias gilli (Tag: pantat).

hiwalay v. méghiwalay: to separate from one another; humiwalay: to divorce; lihiwalay: to separate or sort out a bunch of things which are bunched together.

hiyop-hiyop n. rain (a light, continuous rain with wind) (cf. uden).

hogkok v. to droop (esp. of a sick bird that is standing drooped over).

holen n. marbles; v. to play marbles.

hombay adj. parallel (when two children are racing, the winner says to the loser, hombay ta ka: I beat you).

homén v. to hide something in the grass.

homisted (Eng) n. homestead, farm; v. to homestead, to cut down virgin jungle and make a farm.

hophop v. to sip, to slurp hot liquid (e.g. soup) (syn. îgup).

hos v. to hunt (by hiding up in a tree waiting to ambush game that might come to eat fruit that has fallen from a tree) (cf. sanèb).

hospital (Sp) n. hospital.

hothot v. to become frayed, to unravel, to come out (as for frayed cloth to come apart, or for a mat to fall apart, or for a person's hair to fall out).

huduh n. species of orchid (it is said that when one is near it he cannot strike a match).

'hugut-'hugut v. to put a hem in the top of a skirt and run a string through it for a belt.

hukat v. to destroy, to break up, to be destroyed (as for a house when it is in disrepair); nahukat dén tu bile me to bagyo: Our house was destroyed in the typhoon.

'hukbu (Ch) n. term for a member of the Hukbalahap movement (Filipino Communist or revolutionary).

hukod v. to poke a long object into a hole (as to poke a stick into a hole in the river to see if there is an eel in it, or to stick a finger down a throat to induce vomiting).

hukum v. to judge; to condemn (especially thought of as the
condemnation or punishment of God).

'hula v. to guess, to predict, to foretell, to diagnose a sickness; n. fortune teller; hulaan ta ka a mațe ka dên ta Kinabunglan: I predict that you will die at Kinabunglan.

hulhul v. a simple ceremony conducted on the third night after someone has died; consists of running around the houses in the village after dark with burning faggots or torches and shouting with the hand over the mouth (in Palanan the ceremony is different, and is called bakabak).

'huli v. to be late; to be left behind; to come in last in a race.

hulug l. n. kahulugen: meaning, interpretation;
2. v. nangangahulugan: to make a false claim or accusation.

'hulug v. to put money into a bank; to drop mail into a mailbox.

'hulyu (Sp) n. July.

'huna adj. weak (of inanimate objects) (cf. hlna).

hunos n. tithe, share, commission (as in helping to harvest someone's rice, and getting to keep a certain percentage of what you harvest); éng éwan ék mo pahanusén, éy éwan ék magtarabaho diko: If you won't pay me on a commission basis, I won't work for you.

hunot v. to decay, to fall to pieces, to rot (as for wood to rot).

'hunyu (Sp) n. June.

hungat n. term for the roots of a tree that are spread out in the water (forming a sort of underwater cave); v. mehungat: to get stuck, to be caught (as for a person who is spearfishing to get stuck in the roots of such a tree and drown).

hupes v. to become ragged, to get worn out (of an old basket or cloth bag which is torn).

hupet adj. dirty, messy; n. filth, garbage.

hus exol. of excitement or surprise.

'husay v. mahusay: to be good, well, nice; maghusay: to get well (from sickness), to get fixed (of something broken) (cf-34).

huse v. to space children close together; to get pregnant right away again after your baby is born (ant. langday); bagay mehuse, éy éwan ka makaimang: If you have several children close together, you get no rest.

'hustu (Sp) adj. enough, correct, right, sufficient (c-6).

hutipét v. to twist rattan (so it will be flexible for tying).

'hutuk v. to bend a limb; to be bent over (of a tree limb).

huway v. to repeat, to do or say something again; adj. again (c-10).

hu'webes (Sp) n. Thursday.

huwes (Sp) n. municipal judge.

huyog-huyog v. to sway back and forth (as a house during an earthquake, or a drunk person staggering along).
ibut v. mëgitubut: to throw away, to cast off, to discard; ibutan mo tu gihëk: Throw away the trash. umibut: to leave, to go away, to move away; umibut kame se: We are leaving here and never coming back.

maibut: to be gone, to be well; naibut dën tu talingo ni Sawe: Sawe's sore has healed up. adj. mebubut: to be lost, to disappear (of inanimate objects) (also a euphemism for "stolen"); minebut dën tu sondang ko to këahabes ko: My bolo got lost as I was crossing the river. (c-21).

idad n. age, time, period of time; v. to do something for a period of time: nagidad kitamta Bagabag ta manga étëlo a bulan: We spent about three months at Bagabag.

idas kinship term (see appendix 2).

idel v. mëgidel: to dislike something; to refuse to accept something (transitive form); umidel: to disobey, to refuse to obey or comply with an order or request (intransitive form) (c-11).

id'súra (Sp) n. appearance (of a person, especially referring to the looks or expression on a person's face).

i'gegì v. to scorn a lover.

i'gegìs v. to cut cloth into strips (in making cloth decorations for a woman's ear plug).

iget n. fresh water eel (c-12).

'i'igi adj. better, best; v. to be possible (c-31).

igup v. to sip a hot drink (syn. hophop).

igurot n. Igorot (native of Mountain Provinces).

igut n. rope, line (anything used for tying); v. igutan: to tie; iyegut: to tether; igutan mo tu aso: Tie it around the dog's neck; iyegut mo tu aso: Tie the dog to the tree.

ihas v. to be worn down (as for soap, a sharpening stone, etc. to be worn away as it is used).

ihek v. to cut, to slice (meat, cloth, banana leaves; but not vegetables) (cf. gayat, géjél).

ikad v. to go, to leave (alt. ika) (c-11).

ikan n. fish (for the approximately two hundred varieties of fish, cf. under 'fish' in Part Three); v. to go on a long fishing trip (all day, or for several days; this excludes fishing with hooks, but includes most types of fishing) (for the some thirty known methods of fishing, cf. under 'fish' in Part Three) (c-19).

ikat v. to wake up, to sit up, to get up (from a prone position (cf. égkat) (c-8).

ikeg v. to lie on the side (cf. tikeg).

ikeh n. mountainside, side of a cliff; v. to walk horizontally across the side of a mountain.

ikéh v. to cough.

ik'lírse (Eng) n. eclipse (of the moon); v. to eclipse.

iknod v. to sit down.

ik'taria (Sp) n. hectare (of land).

'ikut v. to twirl around, to go in circles; mebagseg bale i ikuta na ellis! yae: The twirling of that propellor is really fast.

ilag v. mangilag: to be careful; umilag: to duck a blow; umilag ka bagay suntukén ka: Duck when someone tries to slug you.

i'lako v. to exchange, to trade, to buy, to sell; umuli kame a méngilako ta lamane: We are going to town to sell this pig meat.
ilam adj. elusive, wild (as a wild pig, or a man who stays in the forest because he is wanted by the law).

ilang adj. lonely, uninhabited (of an uninhabited area of forest which is very far from where anyone lives).

ilaw v. to eat raw food (e.g. fish, vegetables); to eat green fruit.

i'lemlem v. to set (of a chicken to set on its eggs).

ilép v. to reflect (of something shiny which is reflecting in the sunlight (cf. diléng-diléng).

ilo l. n. sorcerer, witch; v. to bewitch, to make someone sick through witchcraft;
2. v. to poison, to be poisoned (cf. lasun).

ilog v. to conceive; early pregnancy.

ilon-ilon n. variety of paddy rice (cf. under pahay).

ilog adj. covered, sheltered (of cultivated crops to be overshadowed by taller trees or bushes (syn. ledum).

ilos n. species of uncultivated, edible root plant; v. to dig for ilos roots.

ilu'kanu n. Ilocano person or language; v. to speak in the Ilocano language.

imang v. umimang: to rest (as of a tired person who stops to rest); mégimang: to keep stopping to rest.

imayas v. to walk slowly; to do something slowly.

imbak v. to conserve, to hoard, to put something away in storage for use in time of need (esp. money or rice).

imbég v. to lie near a fire.

im'burnal m. culvert (cement tunnel under roads).

iméd v. to turn one's head shyly away; to grin, to smile (covering the mouth with the hands in embarrassment).

imon v. to be suspicious, to be jealous (of one's spouse, that he/she has been unfaithful) (cf. abuho).

impitan cf. lpiit.

impi'yerno (Sp) m. hell (God's place of fire and punishment).

ina dem.pro. that, there (cf. Section 5 of Part One) (c-80).

'ina n. mother (kinship term, cf. appendix 2) (c-54).

inamas adj. too much, excessive, extreme; meinamas ka a tapang: Your anger is too much.

inambak n. species of banana plant and its fruit (cf. biget).

inapo n. species of forest tree (with a very nutritious edible pod).

inbestiga (Sp) v. to investigate.

ineg v. to be thrifty, to be economical, to make something last; Inégn mo l béges mua: Make your rice last.

inéng n. mother (kinship term, cf. appendix 2) (cf. ina, nanéng) (c-12).

init adj. hot (water); feverish.

inom v. uminom: to take a drink (of water or liquor); maginom: to get drunk; to drink a lot of liquor; palainom: to like to drink liquor (cf. dinom) (c-7).

'insik n. a Chinese person or Chinese language.

interpite (Sp) v. to interpret; n. interpreter.

intihis (Eng: interest) v. to feel sympathy for someone; to
desire to obtain or possess something.

inug v. to spin something (as a child's top, or a coin).

inuwak n. variety of mountain rice (cf. under pahay).

ingat n. narrow animal trail (on a steep hill, which goes between high rocks).

'ingat (Tag) v. to be careful, to take care (cf. ilag).

ingato v. to be frustrated, upset, annoyed; makaingato ék dén didí anaká a mëgëgàgïdèn: I am annoyed by the continual begging of these children.

i'ngenga v. for one to be so mad that he intends to kill; ingengaén ko ti Edi: When I see Eddie I will kill him.

ingél n. anger; v. to be angry (c-7).

ipél n. species of poisonous snake (small and greenish); v. ipélén: to be bitten by an ipél snake.

ipés n. cockroach; adj. to be swarming with cockroaches.

ipit n. clip, clasp, hairpin, pincers, tongs; v. to pinch, to clip (cf. sélidit, sélipit); impitan: name of the split stick which a mat is clamped to while it is being woven (cf. angaha).

'ipit-'ipit n. species of banana plant and its fruit (cf. blget).

ipon n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikán).

ipos n. tail (of animals, fish, birds, snakes).

'ipu-'ipu n. whirlwind.

iput-'iput n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikán).

iri'gesyon (Eng) n. irrigation; v. to irrigate (a rice field).

isan v. to go on a camping trip, hunting trip and or fishing trip (lasting at least two to three days) (syn. dayo).

'isip n. thought, understanding, judgement, sense, opinion, discernment, idea, intention; v. to bear something in mind, to think, to think deeply, to plan, to decide (also the term for the Dumagat seat of the emotions) (c-10).

is'kina (Sp) n. corner (of cloth, table, room, etc.).

iskul (Eng) n. school (also used by Dumagats S.W. of Casiguran as a geographical term, referring to the town of Dilalongan); v. to go to school.

is'kwela (Sp) n. pupil; v. to study in school.

islap v. a blinding reflection (from something shiny) (cf. diléng-diléng).

isol v. umisol: to take a step backwards, to step back; mégisol: to walk backwards, to back up; paisulén mo i truka: Back up the truck.

is'pada (Sp) 1. n. sword;
2. n. hairtail or cutlass fish, Family Trichiuridae (Tag: balíla) (cf. ikán).

ispat n. flashlight; v. to use a flashlight (syn. palasyayt).

is'piritu (Sp) n. spirit, soul (generic, may refer to human spirit, or any supernatural being) (syn. hayup).

is'spring (Eng) n. wire spring.

is'tapid n. dud (bullet that fails to go off); v. to misfire.

is'toria (Sp) n. story; v. to tell a story (syn. lagip, bida).

is'tupër n. twenty-five gallon bottle.
'ita v. mágita: to watch, to look at; meta: (1) to see; (2) to find; éwan ko neta tu pana ko: I couldn't find my arrow. (c-103).

ita exzol. go ahead (on a path) (imperative) (probably a morpho-phonemic shortening of kita).

iwag v. to do something in a hurry; to be rushing around busy at work; umiwag ka dën, kélep dën: Hurry up (and cook), it's getting dark.

iwas v. to avoid, to evade (as to avoid meeting someone on the trail by turning aside, or to avoid going into a village where there are drunks being rowdy, or to avoid an accusation by denying it) (amt. amin).

iyamut v. to be disgusted, to hate, to be annoyed; méiyamut siya dikam: He is disgusted with you guys. (cf. ńgél, sépél).

iyan v. to stay, to live, to reside; n. pégiyanan: abode, dwelling place; ahé i pégiyanan moya: Where do you live? (c-7).

iyo n. shark.

ka you (per. pro. see Section 5, Part One) (c-224).

'kabig v. to draw or pull something towards oneself (as to hug a person, to scoop up the money in gambling, to scrape dirt into a pile with a shovel; to paddle a canoe, drawing the paddle towards you so the boat will turn).

kabang n. term for a spotted domestic pig.

ka'baong n. casket, coffin (syn. andasan).

ka'base n. small-mouthed threadfin fish, Polynemus microstoma (sea) (Tag: mamaleng bato) (cf. ńkan).

kaba'titi n. variety of uncultivated plant (leaves are boiled with fish as a vegetable).

kabay-kabay n. a medicinal herb (leaves are rubbed on a person, and the fruit is boiled and drunk like a soup to stop vomiting).

ka'bayo (Sp) n. horse; v. méngabayo: to ride a horse or carabao; kumabayo: to mount a horse or carabao.

ka'beksan n. full grown female monkey (cf. buhög).

kabetwan cf. bito.

kabibi n. species of edible clam.

'kabog n. flatulence, gas pain; v. to have gas in one's intestines; diyan ka méngan ta melamid a kanén, kabagen ka: Don't eat cold rice, you'll get gas pain.

kabalayan n. young female deer (almost fully grown) (cf. ogsa).

kabang n. cavan, wooden chest;
1. n. cavan, a dry measure of 125 liters, or fifty gantas (note: in other areas of the Philippines, a cavan is equivalent to twenty-five gantas).

ka'baong n. casket, coffin (syn. andasan).

kabulukan id. éwan tu kabulukan: worthless, of no value, unimportant; a futile effort (cf. pasa).

ka'buyu v. to become angry; diyan ék mo paasaan, magkabuyu ék dën diko: Don't let me down, or I'll get mad at you.
kabwet v. to unconsciously kick sand behind you (while walking on sandy soil).

ka'dena (Sp) m. metal chain.

kadimoy n. friend; v. mégkadimoy: to be friends (sub. must be plural); mékikadimoy: to make friends with; kumakadimoy: to put your arms around someone's shoulders (cf. kolak).

'kadkad v. to remove the larger stones (from the area of ground where one is going to sleep).

kadög-kadög m. porcupine fish, *Diodon hystrix* (sea) (cf. ikan).

kadon irregular v. come here (sg.) kamon: come here (pl.) (c-8).

kadulong m. variety of mushroom (glows in the dark at night).

kadus m. species of edible cockle shell (white) (cf. gutém).

kagbi v. to pity; kagbian mosiya: Have mercy on him. kagbi siya: He is to be pitied. (or) Poor guy. (c-7).

kaget v. mégkaget: to bite; kumaget: big enough to bite (sub. must be non-human) (cf. nguyot).

'kagi n. talk, speech, language; v. to say, to speak, to decide, to think; kagi-kagi: rumor (c-438).

'kagkag v. to dry in the sun (of rice, meat, clothes, etc.).

'kaha (Sp) n. box, matchbox, a metal box that money is kept in.

kahadep v. to travel at night without a light (to see by).

kahaga v. to carry something large, to carry a heavy load.

ka'haheng n. species of edible sea limpet (cf. gutém).

kahahuwan n. type of familiar spirit (cf. bunog).

khamé n. centipede, *Chilopoda* sp. (poisonous).

kahankan m. a loose, gravelly, or stony mountainside.

kahap-'kahap n. species of edible sea crab.

kahawes n. fruit of the red and the white *lawaang* tree.

kahay m. rumen (part of the complex stomach of deer and carabao).

kahéd v. to push grass and junk into a pile; to clear the trash from around a house; kinhēdēn na tu ponan na palesokēn: She cleared the area around the base of the palesokēn tree.

kahes m. bark of the sugarcane stalk; v. to shave the bark off a stalk of sugarcane (with a bolo).

ka'heta (Sp) n. carabao sled (a cart with wooden runners); v. to use a carabao sled.

ka'hesbu alt. of a'hesbu.

kahēnkēn v. to shrink, to shrivel (of clothes when washed, or of rubber or a green leaf when put in a fire).

kahikad v. to twist, to twirl (something around in the ear or nose, to clean it or because it itches).

kahil m. variety of citrus tree and its fruit.

ka'hohay n. species of edible nerite snail (sea) (cf. gutém).

kahon (Sp) n. wooden box, crate.

kahubukob n. Adam's apple (projection in the front of the neck caused by the cartilage of the larynx).
leaves (used to carry home something gathered in the forest, snails, roots, etc.).

kahutukot v. to growl, to rumble, to rattle, to crackle (of a person's stomach, or of a thatch roof when a chicken or lizard is walking on it).

kaibu'turan n. a place far away (as in the middle of the forest).

kai'langan adv./n. necessity, need, requirement, necessary, a must; kailangan a umange kitam dén ta Kasiguran: It is necessary that we go now to Casiguran.

kain n. pagkain: food.

ka'laba n. variety of vine (the leaf is used as a medicine for festering sores; the leaf is heated and placed on the sore).

kala'basá (Sp) n. squash.

kalabe n. honey comb (cf. giyaw, pitukan).

kalabkab v. to walk along the side of a mountain.

kalahati cf. hati.

kalampag v. a crushing noise, thump (as the sound of a falling plate or a breaking glass).

kalas1 n. belly band or loose belt (of twisted abaka fiber; worn by widows and widowers for one year); v. to wear such a belt (cf. gikés).

kalas2 v. to take apart, to untie, to undo, to tear down; to pull out nails; to take the wall off a house.

kalasag n. shield (used in warfare by the Ilonogot people, never by Dumagats); v. to shield oneself behind a shield.

ka'lase (Sp) adj. class, variety, type; te médau kame a kalakalase a uway: We have many various kinds of rattan. v. to mix, to make something so it is not all the same; pagkalasién ta i bèg taa: Let's mix the cloth of our two G-strings, so they will be two different colors.

'kalat v. to make known, to scatter, to spread; adj. strewn about (as the spreading of water over a level surface when it is poured on it); ikalat de i baheta: They spread the news.

kalatkat n. rattan back pack (made to put meat in).

ka'lawang n. rust; adj. rusty.

ka'lawat n. type of snare (a springy branch is bent down and held by a trigger; a sliploop is tied to the end to lasso game. Smaller snares are for birds, larger ones, with wire loops, are for wild pig); v. to make or set a snare. (cf. biklog).

ka'layon n. variety of vine (used to make women's arm bands).

kalbit n. trigger (of a gun); v. to pull a trigger.

kale v. to dig up roots (using a bolo to dig with); mégykale kame san ta ilos: We're just digging up ilos roots. (c-16).

kaleputo n. winged fruit bat, Chiroptera sp.

kalésan n. variety of ocean crab.

kali'bangbong; n. butterfly.

kali'bangbong; n. spadefish, Scatophagus argus (Tag: kikiro, kitang), (cf. ikan).

kali'duwa m. soul, spirit (of a living person; after death, this becomes bélet).

kali'kaméd n. the far away side of the mountains (far away where the mountains end).

kalinga n. enemy (syn. kontara, kalbug, kalaban); v. to become enemies (sub. must be plural).
kalingag n. species of forest tree (bark is used for medicine, chewed and spread on itchy skin).

kaling'tingan n. little finger.

kali'tonton n. dragonfly.

kal'mada (Sp) adj. calm, serene (of the ocean or wind).

'kalmut n. harrow; v. to harrow or smooth a dry field by pulverizing it with a harrow (cf. suhod).


kalodkod adj. very young (of coconut fruit not yet fully grown).

kalonkon v. to eat up, to consume (of wild pigs to eat up the last bit of camotes left in a field after being harvested, or the few pieces of fruit which have fallen from a tree in the forest); kinalonkon dèn di lamana ta kakamotian: The wild pigs devastated the sweet potato field.

kaluban n. bolo sheath; v. to sheath a bolo.

kalu'nekung v. to be coiled, to be rolled up (of a snake or a ball of string).

kalus v. to level off with your hand (when measuring rice in a can); bakit éwan mo kinalus, kanya nagkulang tu bilang mo: Why don't you scrape it level, that is why it came out short when you counted it?

kam you (per. pro. See Section 5, Part One) (c-93).

'kama (Sp) n. bed, cot (syn. katre).

kamahilan n. variety of grass (the root is chewed and spread on the stomach of a sick person).

ka'malig (Sp) n. granary (house for storing rice until it can be thrashed, put in sacks, and transferred to a house or storehouse).

ka'mandag n. poison (of a centipede, poisonous snakes, the atang-atang crab, the hahong fish, etc.); matlis mo i kamandag na kahamé? : Can you stand the poisonous bite of a centipede?

ka'mansi n. species of seeded breadfruit tree, *Artocarpus camansí*.

ka'mangyan n. gum of the storax tree (used as an incense, to counteract the malignant effects of a spirit on a person, usually a pregnant woman) (cf. suub).

ka'matis (Sp) n. tomato plant and its fruit.

kamay v. to shake each other's hand.

kambal n. twin, double, pair; kakambal: one of a pair.

kambabaw v. for a container to be three quarters full; medégi, kanya kinambabaw ko san: It was heavy, that is why I only filled it three-quarters full.

kambé'bitel n. white-bellied black woodpecker, *Dyrocopos javensis*; (Tag: balalatok).

kame we (per. pro. See Section 5, Part One) (c-298).

kaméég v. a casual hiding (as to go somewhere for the day so no one will bother you, or to not answer when someone calls you); éy anya i tékekaméég mua sina, éwan ka sumésesengbet: What are you hiding for there, that you won't answer me?

kaméndé'dakél n. big toe.

kamén'tolay n. black pupil (of the eye).

kamét n. hand, arm (exclusive of the fingers); v. to sew a sleeve onto a shirt or dress.
kamilo n. species of ocean crab.
ka'mino (Sp) n. road, street; v. mégkamino: to make a road; ménégamino: to walk along on a road.

'kamira (Eng) n. camera (syn. kodak).

kami'seta (Sp) n. man's sleeveless undershirt; v. to wear an undershirt.

kamit v. to get, to obtain, to achieve; to ask for punishment (involuntarily, by doing something wrong; as a man would say to a child who is being disobedient, magkamit ka diyakén ta parusa?: So you're asking me to punish you, huh?).

kamkam v. to appropriate the land of a neighbor (illegally); kinakam na dén tu kaniyogen du agta ta Koso: He stole the coconut grove of the Dumagats at Koso.

kamkam2 v. to bark furiously (of a dog chasing a deer or wild pig).

kamlé (Eng) v. to be late for work, to be tardy to school.

kamlis n. species of rattan (cf. uway).

kamon cf. kadon.

ka'moti (Sp) n. sweet potato (for species of, cf. alélina, amerikanos, bikul, durado, galo, inastor, iniklug, kalabgan, sinyeyaya, totdod, wagwag); v. to dig up sweet potatoes.

kamoting-'kahoy (Tag) n. cassava, a species of tuber, Manihot esculenta.

'kampi v. to take the side of someone in a conflict; to be partial to someone; to take sides, to favor; kampi-kampi: to stay with one's own kind (as for girls to stay with girls, and boys with boys); to be loyal to one's own kind (e.g. relatives); to stick together;

kinumampi siya du hapon to gera: He sided with the Japanese during the war.

kamu'dukan n. small point of land curving out into the sea; small peninsula.

kan1 par. id. it was said or heard; so he said, so they say; according to some source; (may or may not express doubt, depending on its position in the clause); inumunek kan se: They say he climbed up here. dikél kan: I heard it is big. o kan: He said yes. Alunét kan: Alunét, someone is calling you. (c-300).

kan2 v. méngkan: to eat; mégkan: to eat casually; pékanén: to feed; kanén: to eat something; n. kanén: food, cooked rice; adj. makan: edible. (c-238).

kana v. to set a trap; n. a set trap (of any kind); (cf. kalawat, tanga, patungkab, bilatek, sodyang, salakumba, for types of traps).

kanal (Sp) n. canal, ditch, groove (in wood).

kan'dadu (Sp) 1. n. lock (as a commercial lock on a chest or door); v. to lock up.
2. n. large teeth of a crocodile.

kandi'dato (Sp) n. term for a candidate running for office; v. to run for political office.

kan'dila (Sp) n. candle; v. to light a candle.

kanég-kanég v. for one's heart to flutter in fright; (the feeling one gets when adrenaline is flowing in the body because of fear).

'kaniya adj. own; kanikaniya a bile: one's own house.

kanompoh v. to carry a big load of roots.

kanos n. squid, cuttlefish, Sepia sp. v. to hunt for and gather squid.
'kanta (Sp) n. song; v. to sing.

'kanya adv. accordingly, therefore, that is why, reason, so; meuden, kanya éwan kame mégtarabaho: It is raining, so that's why we're not working. (c-23).

'kanyon (Sp) n. cannon, mortar, bazooka; rifle barrel; v. for a cannon or gun to go off.

kangkung n. a smooth, uncultivated vine, Ipomoea aquatica (grows on mud or stagnant pools; the leaves and stems are eaten as a vegetable) (Tag: kangkong).

kapakapa v. to grope about (unable to see); to feel about in the dark.

kapê (Sp) n. coffee; v. to drink coffee.

kapes (Tag) n. shells obtained from certain mollusks, Placuna placent (used for small window panes throughout the Philippines).

kapetan n. thick jungle full of rattan thorns.

ka'pilya (Sp) n. chapel (term for the Seventh Day Ad. church in town).

'kapit v. to hold, to grasp, to hook onto, to join on (as in tying one boat to another, or as in nailing a board to something); to influence, to adhere to, to take root; n. attachment (alt. képét).

kapitan (Sp) n. captain, (leader of soldiers, skipper of a ship, barrio leader).

kapkap v. to grope with the hands (as in the dark, or for snails in a muddy river); kapkapén mo ta disalad: Feel around inside the hole for it.

kapot v. to touch, to feel, to handle with both hands (as in putting one's hand on a person's forehead to feel his fever);

oh, kaputén mo, melamid: Here, just feel it, it is cold.

'kapsula (Sp) n. capsule, tablet (of medicine, or a shotgun shell).

kapus adj. inadequate, insufficient, short.

kapu'santo n. graveyard (syn. pégléngan).

kaputud n. men's short pants.

kapuy v. to be weak, to be exhausted (due to extreme hunger); to be famished.

'kara n. species of sea turtle (the eggs are gathered for food, but the meat is not edible) (alt. karaan).

karakuros n. a children's gambling game with coins (similar to flipping coins).

ka'rambre v. to have spastic convulsions.

karbin (Eng) n. carbine (rifle).

karburu (Sp) n. carbide (used to burn head lamps when hunting at night, cf. lenti).

kar'dero (Sp) n. cooking pot, cast iron kettle; v. to take a pot along on a trip.

karengken v. term for the mating dance of a rooster.

'karga (Sp) n. cargo (of a load one is carrying, or cargo in a boat); v. to carry cargo (c-7).

kariton (Sp) n. cart (wagon with two wheels, pulled by a carabao).

'karne (Sp) n. meat, flesh (cf. laman, pilas).

karpen'tero (Sp) n. carpenter; v. to do carpentry work.

kar'sada (Sp) l. n. road, street; v. to walk on a road.

2. n. the swept area around a house.
karsubung n. variety of paddy rice (in popular use in the distant past, but no longer used) (cf. under pahay).

karsun'silyu (Sp) n. men's shorts or underwear; v. to put on underpants.

karton (Eng) n. cardboard box, carton.

kas (Eng: cash) v. to want to be paid right away; to collect one's pay; atdinan ta ka ta béges, pero kasén ék mo nadid: I'll give you rice, but you pay me now.


kasag'sagen n. season for beginning or doing something (as the harvest season, or planting season); kasagsagen nadid na pégtaluk ta Kasiguran: It is time for planting rice now in Casiguran.

kasal (Sp) n. wedding, marriage; ikasal: an engaged person; v. mékgasal: to marry; mékipagkasal: to go to a wedding (c-16).

kasala v. to miss (as to miss an animal shot at).

ka'sala n. kasalanan: sin, fault, mistake; bakit mégingéél ka, anya i kasalanan ko?: Why are you mad, what have I done wrong? (cf. dukit).

kasalatan n. personal belongings in one's house (as salt, soap, tobacco, kerosene, etc.).

kasanet v. for a family to make their future son-in-law work hard for them for a long time (over a year), to pay off the bride price, or for them to demand a difficult gift from him (as a human head taken by him), before they will allow him to marry their daughter (cf. sehebi).

kasang'kaplan n. belongings, property.

kasaw n. the cross bamboo sticks on a roof that the nipa shingles are laced to.

kasigu'ranin n. native of Casiguran; the language of the lowland people of Casiguran.

kasi'nora n. type of kettle made of thin metal.

kasot v. to stop raining; pakasutén ta pa tu uden: Let's wait for the rain to stop first.

kas'tila (Sp) n. Spaniard; Spanish language.

'kasung v. to put rice into a mortar (in order to pound it).

katam n. carpenter's plane; v. to plane wood.

kataniden n. constellation (of stars).

'katat n. leather, animal skin; v. to skin a deer.

kate v. to set the balaybay snare; n. pangate: term for the tame rooster which is staked to the ground inside the snare (the bait which attracts wild chickens into the trap).

'kati n. low tide; adj. shallow; v. for the tide to be going out.

katipan n. fiance, fiancee, sweetheart; v. to be engaged (sub. must be pl.).

'katkat v. to invite men to go on a killing raid with you (cf. ngayo).

katol n. split coconut shell (without meat or husk); v. to split a coconut shell (cf. ungot).

'katre (Sp) n. bed, cot (cf. kama).

katutu'hanan adj. really, true; n. truth.

kat'wiran n. reason, answer, argument; anya i katwiran mua: What is your reason?
'kawad n. thin wire; v. to put wire on a guitar.

kawakawa u. to wave the arms around (as the action of a drowning person who is trying to find something to grab onto); magkawakawa ka sina, monda éwan guminan tu dépo: Wave your arms, so the carabao won't run away in that direction.

ka'wale n. frying pan; v. to take a frying pan with you.

kawanan n. right handed; v. for a left-handed person to do something using the right hand.

kawase n. species of ocean fish, Anadontostoma chacunda.

kawayan n. term for bamboos of the genus Bambusa.

ka'wekaw v. to roll up, to wrap (as to roll up string into a ball, or to wrap fishline around a stick, or to roll up a hose or rope).

kawet v. to hang up, to hook, to snag; magkawet ék ta agima: I am going to catch crabs (using a hooked wire to drag them out of their holes).

kawés n. waist (body part of human or animal).

kawihe n. left handed; v. for a right-handed person to do something using the left hand.

'kaya adj. able, can do, capable, ability; v. to be able; éwan ék makakayá, Tomas: I can't do it, Tom.

kayakas n. dried coconut leaves; v. to gather dried coconut leaves (to make a torch).

'kayang v. to spread the legs (to sit, stand or lie with the legs spread apart); basta kan négkayang-kayang ta sidung: He just fell to the ground with his legs spread apart.

kayasukas n. the rustling sound of paper or bushes; the sound of dry leaves being walked on.

kayat v. to take sticks away from a fire (so it won't be so hot) (syn. ayat, kiyat, kuyat).

'kaykay v. to scratch (of the scratching of a chicken).

kayo n. tree, wood, stick (c-31).

ka'yogsot v. to walk hunchbacked.

'kayong n. brother- or sister-in-law (kinship term, cf. appendix 2).

'kédteñg n. grouper fish of the genus Epinephelus (sea) (also called uhakok) (Tag: lapolapo) (cf. ikan).

kehekeh v. to scrape (as in raking up trash, or as in scraping the soot off the roots that have been roasted in coals); kehekehe mo i gihéka: Scrape up the trash.

ke'keto n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

'kelyas v. to glance at someone and look away.

kën n. woman's wrap-around skirt; v. to wear a skirt.

'kenam v. to taste, to sample by tasting; kinenam na, éy mehahasa a tahod: He tasted it, and it was very delicious.

'kenga adj./v. feeling of having wasted something, or having lost an opportunity; to be wasted; adiyoy, kakenga dén di ikana: Nuts, the fish got away.

'kengkeng v. to hop on one foot; kengkengan: a children's game similar to hopscotch.

'kepkep v. to walk at night without a light.

ke'sira adv. than, rather than, rather, preferably to the other; maglakad ka dén kesira ta mëgëknudënn ka: You should walk around rather than just always sit.

'keskes n. scales (of fish); v. to scale fish.
'keslép v. to take a short nap; kuméslép ēk pad pa: Let me take a short nap first (alt. kelsép).

'késōn n. variety of paddy rice (cf. under pahay).

'ketong (Ch) n. leprosy; v. to have leprosy (cf. leproso).

kébehewan n. term for an engaged person (this is the term for the young man during the period he is working for and living with the kinsmen of the girl, cf. sehebi).

kébil v. to touch, to take, to carry, to bring, to hold; kébilén: to bring, to carry, to take; kébilan: to touch, to hold (c-25).

kébilgen n. half grown, female wild pig (cf. laman).

kébit v. to touch someone with the finger (as to get their attention).

kébung adj. hunched over (of a person), curved (of a branch); (cf. bakot, kéyog, kayogsot, kuba).

kébkéb v. to hug, to cling to (as to hug a person, or to cling to a tree branch so as not to fall).

kédét n. thick underbrush; éwan ka makatulos ta éya, mekédét: You can't go through there, it is too thick.

kédéuh n. thunder; v. to thunder.

kédut, n. knife.

kédut; 1. v. to pinch someone; kédutén na siya: She pinched him;
2. v. to tear a small piece of tobacco off a tobacco leaf for a betel nut chew; kédután na siya: He gave him a piece of tobacco.

'kégtot v. to jump up; to be startled.

kéhad v. to scream (suddenly, in fear).

kéhékhet n. honey buzzard (bird).

kéhépad n. edge (of a table, airstrip, ocean, border, etc.) humanggan ka ta kéhépad na diget ya: Continue on until you reach the edge of the sea.

kélab n. term for a pain on the skin of the forehead.

kélanget v. to yell, to hoot, to scream (an extremely loud yell of excitement).

kélbab v. to fall (by slipping on a loose or slimy rock in the river, and resulting in a fall into water); nekélbab ēk to dinom, kanya nabisa ēk: I fell at the river, that's why I got wet.

kélbot v. to put one's hand into a hole (to reach for something).

kéles v. to scream, to shriek (in pain, of women and children); mégkéles du bébe bagay panan side na ngayo: Women scream when they get shot by raiders.

kélép n. night, night-time; v. to be caught out after dark; diyan kam malé, kélépén kam: Don't be gone long, or you'll be caught out after dark. (c-45).

kélkél v. to cuddle (a child or a pet animal).

kélnet adj. tough (of meat).

kélol n. lower intestines.

kélitiyan n. joint (where two bones fit together).

kémél v. to squeeze with the hand (as to reach out and squeeze someone's arm to signal to them to be quiet, or to squeeze a handful of cooked rice into a ball, so it will be easy for a child to eat it without it falling apart).
kémhes v. to squeeze something in the hand (to force liquid out, as a lemon or wet cloth); kémhésén mo pa i damita bagu mo isampay: Squeeze the water out of the cloth first before you hang it up to dry.

kémkém n. fist; v. to clench one's fist; to hold something in a clenched fist.

kémol v. to be curled up in a ball, to lie on the side with the feet pulled up under the buttocks.

kémon v. to break a neck (of a fish, so it will die, to prevent the possibility of its getting away).

kénaw v. the fear one has when he is up high; to be afraid to look down from a height.

kéndag v. to stamp one's foot down hard (on the floor or ground).

ké'nespes n. species of tiny scorpion.

kénkén v. to hold up one's skirt, to pull up one's trouser legs (when crossing a river).

kéngelben n. old male monkey (cf. buhog).

képay-képay v. to flap, to wave (of the flapping of a bird's wings, or the waving back and forth of a fish's pectoral fins) (alt. kepay-kilpay, of fish).

képes v. to pick fruit, to pluck fruit.

képét n. glue; v. to stick to; adj. sticky; kapét-kapét: web feet of ducks and other water birds (alt. kapet-kapit).

képkép adj. short, smooth (of hair or grass).

képpe n. species of fresh water crab (Tag: talangka).

kére v. the guttural sound of a monkey.

kéret v. to strike a match.

késab v. to bite off (the outside skin of the fruit of the inapo tree).

késale n. species of snake (lives in the ocean. It is said to be attracted to people and will come out of the sea and cuddle up to a person while he is sleeping) (non-poisonous).

késay v. to push to both sides at the same time with both hands (as to push rice or high grass to the sides as you walk through, in such a way that it will return to its normal standing position after you have passed; or to push one's way through a crowd of people).

késel v. to munch (on a grain of unhusked rice).

késeng adj. hard, crisp (as of a piece of hard wood, or a crisp cracker).

késihit n. species of edible turban shell, genus Turbo (cf. gutém).

késmot v. to retract, to draw back into a hole and go out of sight (as for an eel to draw back into its hole; for a leech in the eye to shrink back out of sight under the eyelid; for a man poling a boat to get the pole stuck in the muddy bottom of the river so that the pole gets away from him and disappears under the water; to not be able to get a thorn out of one's foot because it is not protruding); diyan mo pékiasék, mekésmot: Don't poke (your fish spear into that eel's hole), you might lose it.

késowet 1. v. to pry meat out of a snail shell (with a small pointed instrument); 2. v. to pick up manure off the ground with a bolo or shovel (scooping up also enough of the dirt so that no manure will touch the bolo or shovel).
kéteb v. to bite into something hard (as candy, betel nut, coconut meat, etc.).

kétén v. to grab onto and hang on (to a rope or a branch of a tree).

kétíng adj. mature, aged, ripe (of fruit, bamboo, nipa) (ant. angod, mura).

ké'tihék adj. small, little, little bit; v. to become small; minagobug tu maligno to ké'tihék a ké'dut: The maligno spirit sharpened a small knife. (c-ll).

kétog adj. hard, solid; id. mekétog a isip: stubborn.

kétol v. to cut, to slice, to saw, to chop (to cut completely through a long object so it separates, as to cut an artery, chop down a tree, cut off the leg of a pig, cut an eel into sections, etc.) te éduwa sina a ké'tula a gawéd: There are two cuts of betel leaf there. (c-ll).

kétuy v. to feel numb (of the numbness or weariness of a limb of the body due to a continual using of that limb for strenuous); kinomtoy ék dén tu tikéd: My legs are weary from standing so long.

ké'toygen m. full grown male monkey (cf. buhóg).

'kéwkév v. to poke a finger into a hole (as to stick a finger down a throat); kéwkévéén mo i talingo na lamana, éng medisalad i talingo na pana kua: Poke your finger into the pig's wound, and see if the arrow penetrated deeply.

kéya adv. there at, present at (cf. kéye) (c-4).

kéye adv. here at, present here at; kéye bale se tu madikét: So the young girl is here (cf. kéya) (c-15).

kéyóg v. to be bent over; n. hunchback.

kidah v. kidaha-kidah: to rattle (of the rattling sound of someone walking on a bamboo floor which is loose); to walk loudly on a loose bamboo floor.

kidat v. to lift the eyebrows (a signal of affirmation to another person).

kidép n. forehead.

kidnap (Eng) v. to kidnap, to steal a person; kinidnap de ti mayor Aladino: They kidnapped Mayor Aladino. (cf. dukut).

kidul-kidul v. the sound of tapping on wood.

kihay n. eyebrow.

kihép v. kumihép: to shut one's eyes; mégkéhép: for the eyes of a person to keep falling closed because he is sleepy.

kihot-kihot v. to rattle, to crackle (of the sound of rattling when stones are being shook in a can).

kikéb v. to jab with the elbow.

'kikik v. to squeak (of a small mouse).

'kikil n. file; v. to file; kikilen mo, monda menuhok: File it, so it will be sharp pointed.

ki'lala (Tag) v. to be acquainted with; negóka kilala kame dén: We became acquainted with each other (cf. pakilala, tenggi).

kilat n. lightning; v. for lightening to strike.

kilét v. for a fish to turn on its side as it eats.

kilit v. to clamp (under the arm); kilitén mo san i émanan ya: Just carry that betel nut bag clamped under your arm.

'kilo (Sp) n. kilo, kilogram (unit of measure equal to 2.2046 pounds); kiloan: scale (for weighing meat and fish for barter); v. to weigh (cf. tembang).
kilometer
(unit of measure equal to 0.62 mile).

kilometer species of edible nerite snail (sea) (cf. gutém).

kilometer splash (of the splashing sound of water inside of a container being shook).

kilometer eyelash (cf. pilikmata).

kilometer move continually in and out (as to keep moving the lips in and out in a nervous fashion, or of the wiggling of maggots in meat).

kilometer species of edible jacknife clam (thick) (cf. sugisog).

kilometer species of crab, Grapeus sp. (lives in mangrove swamps).

kilometer type of arrow (palm shaft, detachable metal head, no barbs, for hunting pig and deer) (cf. pana).

kilometer candy.

kilometer common remora fish, Echeneis naucrates (cf. ikan).

kilometer neat, polished, smooth, glossy, well made.

kilometer to swish, to ruffle (water with the hands or feet).

kilometer to break, to tear (leaves or cloth into strips).

kilometer to bang, to jingle (as the sound of banging metal or of coins jingling in a pocket).

kilometer to blink one's eyes at a companion (as a hidden signal for him to not answer a question being asked of him); bakit kinesman ék mo?: Why did you blink at me?

kilometer to blink; éy ba mékisép-kisép ka, nabuhék ka?:

What do you keep blinking for, do you have something in your eye?

kita" (per. pro. See Section 5, Part One) (c-56).

kitam" (per. pro. See Section 5, Part One) (c-60).

kitayém v. to shiver from cold (syn. kitém-kitém).

kitel v. to tie a small bundle onto a backpack.

'kiték adj. small, few, little (alt. kiték) (syn. kétihék).

kitém-kitém v. to shiver from cold (syn. kitayém).

'kitid v. to cut the leaves off the sabutan plant (with a knife).

'kitil v. to pinch off the tips of leafy vegetables for cooking (with the fingernails or finger-tips).

kito-koito v. to rattle (of the rattling sound of rocks in a can).

kiwél adj. crooked, bent; v. kumiwél: to bend over, to bend oneself to the side; mégkiwél: to bend something; kiwélén mo san, monda measék: Just bend it so it will fit inside.

kiyat v. to pull the wood off a fire (so it will die out, because people are being bothered by the smoke) (cf. ayat).

ko I, me (per. pro. See Section 5, Part One) (c-586).

'kobu v. to move away (as for a family to move out of a village to another place).

kobkob v. to shove a large handful of rice into the mouth.

'kodak (Eng) n. camera (syn. kamira); v. to take a picture.

kodkod n. species of edible clam (the shell without the meat is
called tapahang, and is highly valued for making slaked lime).

kodmilan n. female deer, doe.

'kodya adv. intra. how? prep. the reason being; péngnênglhit an ni Haduy éng pakodya na ya sa: Haduy laughed, wondering how he would do that. Kodya mélyamut ék ta gimet dia: The reason is because I am disgusted with what they are doing. (c-15).

kohokoh v. to dig meat out of the inside of a coconut shell.

'kôkôt v. to scoop out by hand; to catch shrimp by hand; angê man dén side a nangökôt: They went again to catch shrimp. (c-9).

'kolak n. vocative term of endearment to a very close friend.

kolor (Sp) n. color; v. to color; anya i kolor na: What color is it?

koman prep. like, same as; masiyadu i pahês a koman dén i bagyo ta diget: The wind was so fierce it was like a typhoon at sea. (c-8).

kom'bento (Sp) n. rectory, convent (residence of the parish priest in Casiguran).

kom'bida (Sp) v. to invite; n. guest.

kombi'dadu (Sp) n. guest.

kombinasyon (Sp) v. to shoot two animals with one bullet or arrow (cf. hagép).

kom'panya (Sp) n. logging camp.

'kompas n. whip, switch (something used to whip with); v. to whip (cf. yabat).

kompi'yansa (Sp) v. to have confidence in, reliance in, to trust; kanya niyentarega ni diko, éy mégkomplyansa sîya diko: The reason he entrusted it to you is because he has confidence in you.

'kona prep. like, the same as, equal to; v. mégkona: to do like; kumuna: to go a certain way, to follow a certain trail; kumuna ék dén see: I will go this way. (c-77).

konayan n. large river.

konsimi v. to grieve, to mourn, to sorrow, to be very sad.

kontara v. to be against, to dislike someone or something; n. enemy; kontara ék ta gimet ni Weweng: I am against what Weweng is doing.

'kontes (Eng) v. to have a contest (race, ball game, singing contest, etc.).

'koö par. belonging to; koö ya n! Neli: That belongs to Neli.

'kopra n. copra (dried coconut meat yielding coconut oil); v. to make copra (by smoking split coconut shells over a fire); kopraan: house for making copra.

korombot n. species of uncultivated vine (which grows on the ground, has an edible fruit).

korsunada v. to be fond of, to like; korsunada ko a tahod tu badîl: I really like the gun.

'korti (Sp) v. to cut logs (timber, the work of the logging camp).

kor'tina (Sp) n. curtain (as a window curtain, or a curtain hanging in a doorway between two rooms).

'koskos v. to scrape (as to scrape bark off wood in the manner of grating, or to scrape a coconut shell smooth and clean, in order to use it for a bowl); koskosen mo i niyuga: Scrape the coconut shell clean.

kosmad v. to have many lice in one's hair.

kostal (Sp) n. gunny sack.
kötköt v. to dig a hole.

'kotson (Sp) n. mattress.

koyat-kuyat v. to fling one's arms and legs; to be dead but still wiggling (as a pig does when it is shot).

koykoy m. a tiny red bug, similar to a chigger (which burrows into the skin and causes intense itching); v. to pick the bug out of the skin.

kubakub v. a children's game (for a child to grip a split coconut shell between his feet and jump along).

kubalan n. species of ocean fish.

ku'beta n. privy, outside toilet, outhouse.

kubét-kubét adj. wrinkled (of skin, as that of an old person, or from having the hands in the water for a long time).

'kubli v. to take shelter behind, to hide behind (as for a boat to take shelter on the lee side of an island or peninsula, or for a person to hide behind a tree; tu bélet kumubli dén siya: The ghost hid behind it).

ku'bobét n. humpbacked cowrie shell, Cypraea mauritian (edible) (cf. sigay, madeyléng).

ku'dahém adj. dim light.

'kuda-'kuda n. stilts (of bamboo, a child's toy); v. to walk on stilts.

kudal (Sp) n. fence; v. to make a fence, to fence in something.

kudép adj. dim (of a flashlight, lantern, etc. that is not bright); v. kudép-kudép: to flicker.

kudong n. yellow-striped goat-fish, Upeneoides sulphureus (Tag: saramulyete) (cf. ikan).

kudos (Sp) l. n. cross (as a cross put on a grave or in a rice field, or the X mark made on the foreheads of children to combat the spirits causing a sickness; v. to make a cross.


kud'saha (Sp) n. spoon (large serving spoon); v. to use a large spoon (cf. kutsarita).

kuduh n. amulet; v. to make magic, to have magic power (a word used in folk tales); siko a kudukuduhu ko, éy dumibi ka a kayo: You my magic, you tree become low.

kugita n. octopus; v. to hunt for octopuses.

kugun n. cogon grass, Imperata cylindrica and Imperata ezaltata (used for roofing houses); v. to gather cogon grass.

kuhagut v. to claw at something (as a cat clawing someone's arm, or a person scratching someone's face); bakit di anaka éy mégkudakhagutan side?: What are these children clawing at each other about?

ku'hesém v. to grimace in pain.

kuhet v. to make marks or lines on something (primary meaning is in reference to marks made on the face with lime, or garlic juice and salt, or mud; done for healing purposes or to keep away the spirits); kuhetan mo i ulo na anaka: Mark the child's forehead.

kuhépan n. species of edible mussel shell (cf. gutém).

kuhi'baybay n. term for cockle shells found along the beach (a mass noun).

kuhimét v. to be restless, to be active (of a child who is getting into things, or wiggling around).

kuhino n. species of uncultivated vine (the leaf is one of the
substitutes for the betel pepper leaf, when chewing betel nut) (cf. gawéd).

kuhot n. backbone.

kuko n. fingernail, toenail, hoof; v. to clip off the fingernails.

'kukuk v. to pull at the skin on the throat (in singing, to make a vibrating noise).

kula v. to soak clothes in soapy water overnight.

kulabut v. for brush, grass or vines to grow up around something; medukés tu kanlyogen ta didya, da kinulabut side na bilangég: That is a poor coconut grove upriver, because the bilangég vines have overgrown them.

'kulang adj. lacking; v. to be lacking something (in number or supply); id. kulang tu isip: lack of common sense.

kulangot n. dried mucous; v. to pick the nose.

kula'sisi n. small parrot, Loriculus philippensis.

kulasiyon (Sp) v. to fast; to suffer hunger.

ku'lata n. butt (of a rifle); v. to bash someone with the butt of a rifle; neta ko tu pisi a kinulata na tu llukano: I saw this P.C. soldier bash the Ilocano man with the butt of his rifle.

kulet n. skin (of a person, animal, bark of tree, of fruit); v. to skin a deer, to peel skin off fruit, to peel bark off a tree; kulitan pad maméng i bigitaæ: Daddy, please peel this banana.

kulékulat n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

kulidépép v. to flicker, to die out (as for a fire to be dying out, or for a lamp to be flickering and about to go out because its wick is not drawing up the kerosene).

kulikog v. to have chills and fever (as in malaria); n. malaria.

kulimlim v. for the sun to be darkened by a thin overcast (but with a slight amount of sunlight coming through).

kulo v. to spread on, to paint on, to put hair oil on hair.

kulong-kulong n. species of citrus tree and its fruit.

ku'loran n. species of tropical fruit tree, Avérrhoa carambola (cultivated) (Tag: balimbing).

kulung v. to surround, to enclose in a trap, to fence in; n. corral (cf. turil).

kum'baba v. to get over anger quickly; to not show one's anger; to be humble acting (but having bad feelings still inside); mégpakumbaba ék dén: I am not mad anymore.

'kumpa v. to wear a wrap-around skirt under the armpits (cf. ken).

kumusta (Sp) id. how are you? greetings; v. mékimumusta: to inquire about the condition or health of someone.

kuna cf. kona.

kunag-kunag v. to be scattered about (as for a school of fish to scatter in fear, or to break cooked fish into small pieces and stir in water so everyone can get a piece to eat); masiyadu dén ye a nakakunag-kunag a kasangkapan: This is terrible the way all this stuff is scattered all over the place.

kun'diman n. solid red cloth (a favorite cloth for G-strings).

kundul n. waxgourd, Benincasa hispída (a large green, melon-shaped vegetable).
kuneg n. species of cultivated root (used for making yellow dye).

kuném n. white clouds; adj. cloudy (cf. diklém).

kun'wari v. to pretend, to sham, to fake (cf. wariwari).

kupah adj. flaky skin, dried skin disease (cf. galess).

'kupas v. to fade (of cloth which loses its color).

kupel v. to bend, to fold; adj. bent; kupilén mo i talina: Fold the basket over.

kupél v. to crumple up, to wad up (of paper, cloth or tin).

'kupit v. to pilfer, to filch, to poach, to steal; to short change; kinupit na tu kuwahata ko: He pilfered some of my money. (cf. alap).

ku'pokop v. to walk slightly bent over (because of carrying a heavy weight on one's back).

kurapdet n. oyster mushroom, *Polyporus versicolor* (an edible fungus which grows on the trunks of fallen trees).

kuri'yenti (Sp) n. electric current; v. a type of fishing (where the fish or shrimp are stunned with an electric rod).


ku'rodu (Sp) n. diesel fuel.

ku'rona (Sp) n. crown (what the queen of the town fiesta wears on her head).

ku'sërba v. to fry (the batter of the caryota palm in pig grease, resulting in a sort of pancake) (cf. agél).

kusikos v. to fold back and forth (of the method of folding up the stripped leaves of the sabutan plant into small bundles to be boiled; a preparation for weaving).

ku'sina (Sp) n. kitchen; v. to make a kitchen (as an extension onto a house).

kusut adj. wrinkled (of cloth which is wrinkled, unfolded or not ironed).

kutam v. to be chewed up (of cloth which is chewed up by mice or bugs).

kuto n. louse, lice; v. to pick lice out of the hair; Alex, kutuan ék pad: Alex, pick the lice out of my hair please.

kutoh v. to pinch off, to snip off (a stalk of growing rice with the fingertips).

kutsa'rita (Sp) n. spoon, tablespoon, teaspoon; v. to eat with or use a small spoon; (cf. kudsaha).

kuwahata (Sp) n. money (alt. kwahata, kwarta).

ku'wako n. pipe (for smoking tobacco); v. to smoke a pipe.

ku'witis (Sp) n. rocket, skyrocket; v. to shoot off fireworks.

kuyabutén n. species of chiton shell (an edible sea mollusk) (cf. tanukog, dagaldal).

kuyas-kuyas v. the noise of dry brush or leaves as something walks through them.

kuyat adj. loose (of wood that is not tied down, so that if someone would sit or stand on it, it would come apart, thus causing the person to fall; of a bamboo floor that is not tied or nailed down); diyán ka sina umange, mekuyat ka ta détaga: Don't go in there, you'll fall through the floor.

kuyéng n. rat; adj. inhabited by rats; mekuyéng déni kamanisan.
yae: That corn field is full of rats.

kuyés-kuyés v. to crush or rub leaves together (to make them secrete a smell) (done to leaves which are tucked into the armbands or earlobes as a perfume, or to medicinal leaves, which are then rubbed on the patient, or put under his nose).

kuyog v. kumuyog: to accompany, to go with; mégkuyog: to go together to someplace; mégkuyog side ta banwan: They went to town together. (c-6).

ku'yokuy v. for a large group of people to walk along together; alélae! di minakuyukuyokuyae!: Wow! All these that are going along here!

kuyong n. stomach.

ku'yumi v. to gather (as to gather people together, or to collect the money of several people in order to save it for them).

kwa pro. a term used to express something that cannot be named or said at the moment due to lapse of memory or for want of a term; almost equivalent to the expression "whatchamacallit"; yedton moy san ta kwa yae: Just put it down on the whatchamacallit over there. (c-45).

kwad'rado (Sp) adj. square, rectangle.

'kwarter (Sp) n. army barracks, soldiers' quarters.

'kwarto (Sp) n. room.

'kwatro (Sp) adj. four (cf. appendix 3).

kwatru'kantus (Sp) n. square gin bottle.

'kweba (Sp) n. cave; area under an overhanging rock.

labo (Sp) v. to wash clothes.

la'babo (Sp) n. sink (for washing dishes).

labag adj. against, contrary; v. to break a law, rule or custom; bakit linabag ék mo to mayor?: Why did you tell the mayor not to believe me?

la'baha (Sp) n. straight razor.

'laban n. war, battle; v. to fight (in a war).

labang adj. wide; n. kalabang: width.

labat v. to hit a target moving fast (as to shoot a running deer, or to spear a moving fish).

labég v. to revive someone (as to pour water on a person who is knocked out, or to massage the body of a sick or dying person, by rubbing crushed leaves on him to revive him); labégén mo ta dinom, monda umangés: Pour water on him, so he'll start breathing.

labén-labén v. to swish, to ripple (of water when someone is wading in it).

labi (Sp) n. lips, mouth.

labilab v. to spit out food, to push food out of the mouth with the tongue (what an infant does when you try to feed it).

'labis adj. excessive, more than enough, excess (as a pole that is longer than it needs to be); labis dén ina, éwan ko dén makayayanan: That is too heavy, I can't handle it.

'labnaw v. to rinse (as to rinse scraps of food from plates, or soap from cloth).

labnus adj. long, straight, high (of a tree with no crookedness in it).
labsaw 1. adj. thin, watered down (as of milk that has been thinned out with water, or soup with vegetables in it, but no meat); 2. slightly muddy water.

labtang n. species of vine (a bitter medicine is made from it and drunk for stomach ache, and to induce vomiting).

labug v. to fish (a method of, where several men fish with gila type nets at the mouth of a river running through a mangrove swamp); mékipaglabug ti Êleden ta Diméteng: Êleden is gone to join others in labug fishing at Diméteng.

labu'labu adv. a free-for-all (referring to fights or competitive games).

labulong n. stone, rock (which is hard).

labung n. open field, meadow, cogon grass field (syn. parang).

labut adj. pale, anemic looking (as the face of a person who is not in good health).

'lada adj. hot, peppery, pungent, stinging, biting (of the taste of something) (syn. dégés).

lade v. to weave; du bébe me éy mëgpéglade ta abék: Our women all weave mats together. (c-7).

'ladéy v. to harvest rice (a method of cutting each stalk one at a time with an instrument made out of a piece of tin can; the usual method of harvesting mountain rice) (cf. alit, gapas).

'ladlad v. to roll out, to flatten (as to roll out a mat or bolt of cloth, or a long fish-net to dry in the sun); iladlad mo se, monda meta ko éng atakdug: Roll it out here, so I can see how long it is.

ladu n. sickness, disease; v. méladu: to get sick; méladu: to be sick; monda éy magamot tu ladu: So the illness will be treated. (c-12).

lag v. to heat water (over a fire).

la'gari n. saw (carpenter's); v. to saw.

lagatek v./adj. clicking sound (as the sound of a gun when the trigger is pulled, or of the crackle of stiff plastic when it is bent).

lagatök v./adj. sound of a thump or thud (as when a piece of wood is hit against another piece of wood, or when a person cracks his knuckles).

lagay n. state, feeling, circumstance, disposition, situation, condition, appearance, location; kokona dén se tu kélagayan a méghirap: The circumstance of his hardship is like this.

lagéb v. to lay down in shallow water; to do a belly flop into water (to jump or fall forward into water, but the head not going under).

lagéték n. a stage in the growth of rice, when the grains are forming, but still soft and milky inside) (cf. géték, pahay).

lagikéw n. variety of mountain rice (cf. under pahay).

'lagin 1. adj. easy (as in doing some task that is easy) (ant. hirap);
2. adj. light (in weight) (ant. dége).

lagip l. n. story; v. méglagip: to tell a story; lumagip: for two or more people to be telling stories to each other (subject must be plural);
2. v. pakelagip: to ask a question, to question; pinakelagipan de side éng ahe i lugar de: They asked them where their place was. (c-9).

'lagit n. type of familiar spirit (cf. bunog).
'laglag v. to skin a deer.

lagtas v. to chop in two (a vine, rope or string, with one blow with a bolo).

lagu adj. healthy (of crops).

lag'werta n. flowers or shrubs (which border a yard) (Tag: garden).

lahe n. clan, lineage, race, type, descendent, kind; adj. to be similar, to resemble; lahe de a mëgota ta dige: They resemble each other in that they all vomit blood.

lahus conj. even so (alt. halus).

'lakad v. to walk, to travel, to go (as the walking of a person, the moving of a boat or truck) (c-106).


lakay 1. n. old man (also used as a vocative in addressing old men); v. to become old (of male humans);
2. n. husband;
3. n. a boy's name; (c-28).

lakbas v. to cross over (a creek or trail).

'lakbung v. to take big steps (as in stepping from one rock to another).

lakéb-lakéb n. mountain range; series of mountains one behind the other (cf. lakip).

la'kiin v. to snub (as for a person to snub others because he has plenty of rice, and he is afraid others will get chummy with him in order to borrow some of his rice; or for a child to snub his playmates).

'lakip n. term for two ranges of mountains, one behind the other.
look at something; siya kan in nipanglameng na madikita; He is the one they say the young girl looked back at.

la'mesa (Sp) n. table; v. to sit at a table.

lamégiyán n. type of familiar spirit (cf. bunog, iyan).

lamék adj. soft, spongy (as of a soft pillow); palamkén: to relax the muscles, to not flex the muscles (ant. kétoğ).

laméy-laméy adj. soft and squishy (such as mud or rotten fish); bakit binugtong mo dên i laman yae, méglaméy-laméy dên: Why did you buy that meat, it is starting to go bad already.

lamig adj. cold (of an object which feels cold); v. to become cold; inumén mo bagu lumamig: Drink it before it turns cold. id. méglamig tu isip: to be perplexed; (cf. dégnin).

lamílam v. to become sociable again (of a person who has remained withdrawn from others, to join them); éwan ék makalamlam ta banwan, méganteng ék: I can't go to town, cause I'm afraid.

lamon n. grass, weeds; v. to cut grass, to pull out weeds.

'lamot n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

lampas adj. excessive, reaching beyond; v. to penetrate beyond, to pass ahead of; éng békladén mo i panyo kuæ, éy makalampas ka ta kahamé: If you spread out my handkerchief, you will be able to pass by the centipede.

lampen n. diaper (also any clothing an infant is wrapped in).

lampus'tao adj. to be in over your head (referring to deep water or a hole); kotkotan mo hanggan lampustao ka: Dig until it is over your head.

lamug adj. dirty, messed up, spoiled (as for a child to get muddy, or for a person to muddy up a river).

lanang n. puddles (of water on the ground after a rain).

lanat v. to soften leaves over the heat of a fire (especially banana leaves, so they will be pliable enough to wrap something in without tearing).

'l'anding (Eng) n. airstrip; v. for an airplane to land.

landub v. a very big fire (as when a field is on fire).

lanés v. wilted, dead, dried up (of plants and trees).

lanot n. vine; v. mégllanot: to gather vines.

'l'ansa (Sp) n. motor boat, launch.

lantap adj. still, quiet, calm (of the ocean or wind).

langas adj. bald headed (cf. pokles).

'langba n. leaf (of dried tobacco).

'langday adj. to space children far apart; a long time between pregnancies (ant. huse).

la'ngese n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

langet n. sky, heaven (thought of as a huge, round, blue dome which is cupped over the earth) (c-6).

langgit n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

langis n. coconut oil; v. to make coconut oil.

langkaw adj. high, tall; v. to grow tall.

langkéy n. term for the leaves of a newly sprouting branch of a coconut (used as a wrapper
for candied rice, called suman) (cf. ogbus, palapa).

lango adj. drunk, intoxicated; v. to get drunk (cf. lasin).

langö n. fly; adj. many flies.

langöt-langöt v. to travel side by side in water (as for two people to wade along together through deep water, or for two boats to travel along side by side).

'langse adj. smell (of sea fish); mégsablék ék ta melangse a ikan: I am craving the taste of ocean fish.

la'oya (Sp) v. to boil (deer or pig bones for a long time).

lapad v. to hit with the broad side of a bolo; bakit linapad mo tu anak?: Why did you hit the child?

lapastangan adj. irreverent, disrespectful, discourteous, rude, abusive, blasphemy; bakit linapastangan mo tamay tam?: Why did you speak disrespectfully to our uncle?

lapat adj. small (referring to the body of a tree, person or animal).

lapdés v. to get marks on one's shoulders from carrying a heavy backpack; to spank or whip someone with a switch or whip; melapdés: to slip in a slippery place and fall flat.

lapduk n. blister (on the hands, from a burn or from manual labor).

'lapes adj. thin (of paper or cloth, or a pigskin without fat on it).

lapes₁ n. species of edible shell (either an ark shell or an oyster); (cf. gutém).

lapes₂ n. Spanish mackerel, Scomberomerus commerson (Tag: maladyong, tangigl).

lapet n. term for the crisp dry outer part of a ball of caryota palm starch which is roasted in coals (this outer part is peeled off and eaten, while the ball is put back in the fire. The process is continued until the ball is consumed); v. to peel the burnt outer part of the roasted ball of caryota starch (this is a custom which has died out in Casiguran) (cf. agél, pulupulo).

'lapis (Sp) n. pencil (cf. pensél).

'lapo n. clay cooking pot.

lapol n. puppy.

laput adj. thick, sticky (as of condensed milk, blood, rice gruel, etc. Refers only to types of food).

'larga (Sp) adj. loose, (referring to a tie that is not tight); v. to loosen; largaan mo tu banga: loosen his G-string.

larga'riti n. type of fishnet (rectangular, about five by fifteen meters. It is lowered longways from the side of a boat into the sea, with weights at the bottom, and a five meter bamboo pole at the top. A coleman lantern is used to attract the fish, which are caught by getting tangled in the net. Used only at night. There are about five of these nets in Casiguran); v. to fish with such a net.

la'rinas n. species of banana plant and its fruit (cf. blgét).

'largu (Sp) adj. long.

'lasa adj. tasty (of the good taste of viand).

lase adj. rusty colored (of oily film which lays on water puddles in the rice fields, or a metal object which is beginning to rust); nilase dén tu sondang ko, da éwan ko gégamitén: My bolo has gotten rusty colored because I'm not using it enough.
lasém adj. sour.

lasén n. contents (referring to that which is in a container; tuber (edible roots of any plant); honey (when it is still in a beehive); v. for edible roots of a plant to be growing.

lasin adj. drunk, intoxicated; v. to get drunk (cf. lango).

laslas v. to rip accidentally (of clothing).

lasod v. for a hunter to run to head off game he is pursuing.

'lastiko (Sp) n. elastic.

'lasun n. poison; v. to take poison (cf. lilo).

'lata (Sp) n. tin can.

latag v. to spread open, to lay out, (as to unroll a mat, or to spread out a blanket on the floor (syn. oklad).

latak; adj. white, light (in color).

latak; v. to float high in the water (as an empty boat or a rubber ball).

laut n. middle of the sea (out of sight of land) (cf. ditaw).

lawa adj. wide, loose, big;

melawa a tahod i tubigan du ilukanu ta Bagabag: The rice fields of the Ilocanos at Bagabag are really big.

lawang 1. n. area under a tree where the fallen fruit lays;

2. n. a hole in the ground for storing betel nut; v. to make a wide hole in the ground.

'laway n. spit, spittle; v. to drool.

laweg v. to go out from shore and drop anchor; laweg-laweg: to meander back and forth in a boat (as when trolling for fish).

lawlaw n. a fire (as seen from a far distance); bakit te meglawlaw ta Dipalale? te agta wade sa: Why is there a fire there at Dipalale? There must be Dumagats there.

laya n. ginger, *Zingiber officinale* (a spice used to flavor viands) (Tag: luya).

layag 1. n. sail; sailboat;

v. to sail, to travel by sailboat; paglayagen: mast (syn. albon);

2. n. layagen: a type of large edible tree lizard, with a large dorsal fin, *Hydroauros pusillus* (cf. benégbéj);

3. v. paglayagen: to slightly wound a pig with an arrow across the back;

4. v. paglayagen: for a woman to miss a menstrual period.

layas v. to desert a place, to go away and not return (especially if you are angry with the people there).

'laymay v. to be well from a sickness but still weak.

lebleb v. to lap water (of a dog).

'lebut v. to wander around, to stroll along; palebut para éwan kame adenean na bélet: We go around (the house with torches) so the ghosts cannot come near to us.

lég n. neck; adj. melélég: long necked (alt. léég).

'leget v. to stick one's head through a hole to look out at something (as to lean out of a window to see something) (cf. seleg).

'legra v. to menstruate (syn. dige).

legyat v. to turn the corners of one's mouth down and to simultaneously look away, as an expression of dislike or disgust.
lekaw v. lumekekaw: to go around something; méglekaw: to circle around something secretly (so you won't be seen).
lekbut adj. to slip off something (as to fall from a floor or rock).
leklek v. to go around, to detour (so as to avoid walking through mud).
lekman adj. clear (of water or a river) (ant. sipék).
leksap v. to forget.
leled v. to roll (of a wheel, a winnow tray, coconut husk, etc.) (syn. guiung).
lemaw n. tide pool at low tide.
lempod v. to go around in a circle, to circle around (as to circle around to the back of a house) (cf. lipod-lipod).
'lenti n. carbide lantern (which is tied to a man's head when he goes hunting at night; v. to hunt or fish at night with a head lantern.
leng n. fallen dry leaves on the the ground.
lepot v. for a boat to sail around a peninsula.
lep'soso (Sp) n. leprosy (syn. ketong).
lepsak n. puddle (of water).
lepwak v. to quarter game (cutting off the legs at the shoulders and hips); éy kétapos mo te leg, éy lnelepawk l étanam, sakay pinilak me ti Haduy: And after cutting the neck, we quartered all of it, and Haduy and I split it.
lepyat n. the inside core of rattan; v. to cut off the inner part of a piece of split rattan (cf. uway).
'lesa n. eggs (of lice) (cf. kuto).
leso adj. plain colored (of cloth or the wall of a house that is of one solid color).
lesles v. to hold up one's skirt or pants legs (when crossing a river).
let'rado (Sp) n. picture; photograph, snapshot, painting; v. to take a photograph with a camera.
'letse (Sp) n. a unit of measure by volume (about one cup, for measuring rice); letsean: term for the common size milk can used for measuring.
letson (Sp) v. to roast a pig whole over a fire.
lewas n. replacement; v. lumesas: to alternate, to relieve one doing a task by taking over for him; méglewes: to take turns at doing something (as for children to take turns on a swing) (sub. must be plural); méglelewes kam, monda éwan kam néglélug: Take turns, so you won't be fighting.
lébak n. ravine (cf. lebök, lèbuk).
lébég n. dead (of a tree or plant).
lébeng n. grave; v. to bury a dead person or animal; n. pégélbngan: burial place; (c-7).
lébléb v. to dip or submerge into water (cf. logbut, sawsaw, sebwet, solbut).
lébog n. quicksand.
lébök n. dent, indentation (as a dent in a can, or a shallow hole in the ground); bakit pinalébök den i buli na lataae?: Why does this can have a dent poked in the bottom of it?
lébot-lébot cf. bilot-bilot.
lébug v. to quarrel, to fight (either verbally or physically).
lébuk n. hole, indentation in
ground (made by a dog in a warm fireplace, for sleeping).

lébut v. to foam, to bubble (of boiling water, or wine as it ferments) pépgalébut mo ta kawalia, éy hépokén mo sakay ilokbun mo dén: When you get it boiling in the frying pan, strip off the leaves and drop them in.

lébuy v. to tell a lie (cf. buli-buli).

lédep v. Iomdép: to swim under water; iyeldép: to dip something under water.

lédis n. thumb; v. to kill lice (by squashing them between the two thumbnails).

'lédiléd v. to scratch or rub the eye.

léduc v. to have a bloated belly because of gas in the intestines.

lédum n. shade; adj. shady.

lége adj. dirty.

légeb v. to sink, to be swamped (of a boat); tu bapor na hapon, éy linomgeb: The Japanese ship sunk.

légék v. to move away permanently.

légkén v. for a person's neck to be sunk in like a turtle (to be standing or sitting with a sort of hunchbacked posture).

légnak v. to fall down out of a tree or house.

légnas v. to be over with, to be done with, to have passed (as for a flood to recede, rain to stop, or when a typhoon has passed).

légsé cf. lésge.

légsèw v. to release, to set free; to drop, to let go of; nakalégsèw: to escape; linégsiwak ko, kanya nabisag: I dropped it, and that is why it broke.

légwet v. to pry off (as to pry an abalone shell off a rock, or to pull nails out of wood, or to gouge out an eyeball).

lékak v. to peel bark from a tree (a process in the making of bark cloth) (cf. age).

lékbes v. to untie, to undo, to come undone (as for a knot to slip and come untied, or to untie a knot, or to take off a backpack, or to untie a carabao, or to take off shoes).

lékép1 v. for a hen to cover its baby chicks with her wings.

lékép2 v. to go hunting in the afternoon, and returning home the same day.

léko v. for an animal to lie down curled up (alt. lékko).

léklék v. to retract the head suddenly into a hole (as for a lobster, eel, bug or snake to suddenly pull its head into its hole in fear, or for a turtle to draw into its shell, or for a person looking out of a window to suddenly pull in his head to hide).

lékop v. for the fingernail or toenail to come off (because of an infection under it from a burn).

léksop v. for something to slip out of something that is around it (as for a snake to slip out of its skin, or for a person to slip out of handcuffs, or for a pole to slip out of its rattan binding); iyegut mo ta mahusay, monda éwan maléksop: Tie it well so it won't slip out.

lékwab v. to detach, to tear something loose from something else that it is stuck to; to pry off (as to take the cap off a coke bottle).

lékwes v. to take something off a hook or peg (as to take down a handbag that is hanging on a peg on the wall, or to untie a
cooking pot that is hanging over a fire).

lélake n. male, man; v. méngiléléake: for a woman to have illicit sex relations with a man, to commit adultery; (cf. lakay) (c-51).

lél'tekén n. hip joint.

lémbi v. to make a bad face to show disgust.

léngém v. to sleep deeply (of the deep, pleasant sleep of a tired person that has been working hard; cf. tidug).

lénap adj. little, light (of rain).

lénw n. breeze; v. to be breezy.

lénlén adj. pushed up into wrinkles (such as pants legs when crossing a river).

léngléng adj. léngléng a ladu: a terrible sickness.

léngléng, v. to stare into space; to daydream.

léngop n. ravine, canyon.

léngséb v. to have a sober, serious or thoughtful look on one's face.

'léngte v. for a body to suddenly go relaxed (especially for the head to flop back or to the side; as a sleeping baby, or a person at the moment of death).

léngtob v. to cook any root food or bananas by boiling in a kettle; to boil the leaves of the sabutan plant (for use in weaving) (cf. luto).

léngwat v. to cross over a mountain; iléngwat ék de ye ta lipat yae: They took me over to the other side there. (cf. lipat) (c-11).

léngyad v. to cut one's toes on a rock or stick.

lépés v. to vanish, to disappear (cf. palpés).

lépnos v. for an animal to slip out of the rope or leash that is tied around its neck.

lépos v. to persist (as for a dog to persist in chasing a wild pig, or for a person to be persistent in trying to borrow something); maglépos kita ta bégés ni Tomas: Let's be persistent in trying to borrow rice from Tom.

lépsak v. to place on; melépsak: to fall on your buttocks; te lépsak: to sit with your legs tucked under you and to the side.

lépsot v. to expire, to die (syn. hêngsat).

lépta v. for the nipple of a mother's breast to slip out of a baby's mouth.

lépwang v. to elope, to run away to get married.

lésang n. a crack in a floor (where a piece of bamboo has been broken out).

lésduk v. to sit hunched over and not talking.

lésge v. lümésge; to put down; to step down; méglésge: for the tide to go down (alt. légse).

léslés v. (when butchering an animal) to pull the intestines through the hands to force out the fecal matter.

lénsad n. bottom of a waterfall (where the water splashes down).

lésod v. to descend a hill and come out at a river; kélsod de wade ta dinoma éy méngodék side ta bile dia: When they came out at the stream there, they probably went upriver to their house.

lésong (Ch) n. mortar (for pounding rice).
léteg v. to be full, stuffed (to have a bulging stomach from eating too much).
léto v. for a child's baby teeth to come out.
léwa n. tears; v. to shed tears.
léwet n. term for the base of the stems of certain palms (used for plates, or as a tray when gathering honey or processing the pulp of the caryota palm (cf. agél, toklong).
libak v. for a shaman to be killed or made sick by a spirit which he has previously exorcised from some sick person (said to be the spirit's revenge on what the shaman did (cf. bunog, ablon).
libis v. to get out of someone's way; to get away from someone mad at you; to get out of the way of an oncoming truck; lumibis ka ta dilana: Get to the side of the trail.
'libri (Sp) v. to be free, to release; n. freedom.
'libru (Sp) n. book.
'libu n. thousand; te épat a libu a tolay ta éya: There are four thousand people there.
lidég n. type of fresh water snail, Pila luzonica (edible, lives in rice paddies).
ligaleg v. to be extremely skinny; éy bakit éy minaligaleg ka dén?: Why are you so skinny?
ligalig n. trouble, disorder, confusion, chaos, tumult, riot; v. to be very upset, to be noisy.
'ligas n. rubber (especially of the rubber slang used in spear fishing).
'ligat adj. term for certain root foods when they happen to be spongy and rubbery to chew.
'ligis v. to get hit or run into by something rolling (as for a rolling log to hit you and smash your foot, or to get run over by a truck).
'ligtas v. to free, to save, to rescue.
'liguy v. to circle around (as a Catholic procession marching around the town at fiesta time, or an airplane circling to make a landing).
lihim n. secret; v. to do something secretly; diyan mo ipéglihim, anak ta ye side: Don't keep her hidden, these are our children.
liko n. bend in a path; likuliko: crooked path; v. to turn and walk in a different direction.
'likup n. chisel (with a rounded point).
llen n. bee's wax; honeycomb with honey in it.
'lilip n. small hem in cloth, small fold.
líma adj. five; v. mélíma: to do something or be somewhere for five hours, days, months, etc.; paglímáén: to make it five (cf. appendix 3).
limás v. to bail or scoop water out of a boat; késibig me, éy naglimás tu kakaghman ko a pute: When we quit work my lowlander companions bailed out the boat.
limet-limet n. ripple (of the rippling of water); v. to ripple.
liméd v. to snicker, to giggle (turning your face away from the person you are snickering at) (cf. iméd).
límés v. to drown.
limong n. the outgoing rings of water made by the plunking of a stone or other object into the water; wake (of a boat or fin of a shark).
limos (Sp) n. alms, donation, charity; v. mélímos: to give
alms; mékilímos: to beg alms.

limot-limot v. to skip out of work, to sneak away from a child.

limpak adj. freshly plowed ground.

linaw v. to level a rice field before planting.

lindul n. earthquake; v. to quake (of ground during an earthquake).

linés n. movement; v. to move; diyan ka maglinés éng turukén na ka: Don't move when he gives you a shot.

'linis adj. clean; v. to clean, to clean up clutter, to clear land; maglinis kam ta luta a éyee para mabuhay kam: Clear this land (for planting) so you will live.

linlang n. deceit, fraud, hoax, trick, decoy; v. to distract; diyan ka malinlang ta sarisari a ipeta de diko: Don't be deceived by the various things they will show you (cf. daya).

linog v. to be dizzy; to be seasick.

li'nugaw (Ch) n. rice porridge, rice broth (alt. lugaw).

lingat v. to look quickly back over one's shoulder; méglingat-lingat: to look quickly back and forth from side to side (as a hunter looking anxiously to see which way a deer went); méglingalingat: to look casually all around (as in admiring the view).

lingeg v. to turn one's head to the side; lingeg-lingeg: to shake one's head from side to side.

linggu'wahe (Sp) v. to motion, to indicate something with the hands.

lipak adj. ground with puddles of water on it.

'lipas v. gone, past, obsolete, out of fashion, out of season, lapsed; to étél a aldew a nakalipas: Three days ago.

lipat (Ch) n. the other side (of a house, mountain or wall); the other end (of a pole); the other hand, the other foot; v. to go to the other side, to put something on the other side; lumipat side ta esa a dinom, éy agta a meadu: They crossed over to another river, and there were many Dumagats there.

lipék-lipék v. sound of rain hitting the ground; sound of feet of a galloping horse.

lipét n. variety of big leech (usually lives in ricefields).

'lipistik (Eng) n. lipstick; v. to wear lipstick.

lipod v. to twirl, to twist; lipod-lipod: to go around in a circle (as for an airplane to circle a landing several times, or for a child to twirl around until it is dizzy) (cf. lempod).

li'sensiya (Sp) n. license, permit.

lisensi'yadu (Sp) n. term for a licensed gun.

lisi v. to get out of the way of someone coming, or of an approaching truck, horse, etc.

'lisik n. bully; v. to pick on a person; pinalisik ók na to pégeknuden ko: He made me get out of my chair (so he could sit in it).

lisó v. lumisó: to hide oneself; méglisó: to hide something; magahayok to badu na éng ti éslya i nénglisó: She was looking for her clothing, wondering who hid it. (c-10).

'lista (Sp) v. to list down, to record, to make a list, to enroll, to list, to chart.
litaw v. to emerge, to be jutting out, to become visible (as for a coral reef to emerge out of the sea as the tide goes out, or for a snake to come out of a hole) linumitaw man dên i dinom ta bukal ya: That spring has started flowing again.

'litid n. blood veins.

lito v. to be confused, perplexed, dazed, befuddled (e.g. to lose track of something you are counting because of someone bothering you); nalito ék Wade to pégbilang ko: I think I made a mistake as I was counting.

li'wanag v. to explain, to clarify, to reveal, to make clear; paliwanagen mo du mélèbug, monda éwan side humay: Exhort the ones who quarreled, so they won't do it again. (cf. demlag, hatul).

liwaswas v. to sober up after being drunk; for a person shaking with malaria chills to stop shaking.

liwat v. to sneak away (as for a parent to sneak away from the village without his child knowing it and thus tagging along).

liwéng-liwéng v. to linger behind after the rest of the people have gone on ahead (cf. gipo).

liywé n. frigate bird (species of sea bird).

liyod n. a flat wooden spoon.

loblob v. for the sibling of someone who has died to coax the widow/widower of the dead person to disregard a vow he/she made at the time of the funeral (e.g. if a woman vowed not to eat pig meat because her late husband used to hunt pigs a lot, the sibling of the dead husband will force her to eat pig meat and will also give her some gift so she won't be mad at him) (cf. biyo).

lobun n. bird's nest; v. to make a bird's nest.

logbut v. to put into water, to submerge into water, to dunk.

logkéb v. to sit hunched over (looking sad, or deep in thought).

loglog v. to shake liquid inside of a container (as to shake up the medicine in a bottle in order to dissolve it or mix it).

'lokban n. pomelo, a native citrus fruit, Citrus maxima.

lokbung v. to put something into a kettle to cook it; to put a body down into a grave; nagimet kame ta kudos, sakay nilokbung me dên sa tu minaté: We made a cross, and we dropped the dead person into the grave there.

loknég adj. shiny, smooth; slippery.

'lokó (Sp) v. to torment someone, to bother, to pester, to fool someone (cf. atag); luku-luku: insane, crazy.

'lokpo n. generic term for several species of doves.

loktab n. spittle, betel nut spit; v. to spit (cf. dup hak, laway, sopha, wehe weh) (c-ll).

'lonso n. tidal wave.

longlong v. for a dog to catch a pig and hold on to it (for his master who is hunting with dogs); for several dogs to have a pig cornered.(cf. anop, tabug); Wadi, natalingo ti Lima to nipanglonglong de to butakal: Boy, Lima (a dog's name) got badly wounded when they had that wild boar cornered.

'longtología adj. smelly (of stagnant water, caused by the rotting vegetation that is in the water, or by an old bamboo water container). (cf. ahob).

'lopog n. the new soft skin of snakes, shrimp and crabs (after they have shed their old skin);
v. to shed old skin (of snakes, shrimp and crabs).

lopyat 1. adj. thick lipped (of a person with thick lips);
2. n. term for a basket with a wide mouth.

lös v. to shave, to smooth off the inner core of finely split rattan with a bolo (cf. épes, kayas, yasyas).

losbung v. to place into a hole (as to imbed a post in the ground, to put a body in a grave, or for a person to fall into a hole) (cf. lokbung).

'lote (Sp) n. lot (a plot of land); nagsukat kame ta kanikaniya a lote: We each measured our own plots of land.

'lowas v. to get a good feeling (as how a hungry person feels when he has finished eating, or how one who is craving tobacco feels when he gets some to chew, or how a thirsty person feels when he gets a drink); id. nalowas tu angés: to get over being angry.

lubag v. to be nicked (of the cutting edge of a bolo or axe which is bent over from being hit against a rock (cf. hingaw).

lubas n. variety of vegetable which grows on a riverbank (used as a spice).

'lub ha adv. very much, excessively; médubha tu talío ko, éwan mégamot: My sore is getting worse, it won't heal.

lubid n. string, twine; v. to twist abaca fiber by rolling it over one's thigh (cf. pilipit).

lubuk n. inside (especially of a house) (cf. disalad); v. to sleep between two people; lumubuk ka se, Dudy; paglubukan me ka see: Lie down between us here, Son; we'll have you sleep between us.

luday-luday adj. loose, wobbly (referring to a loose tooth, a tree that is not deeply rooted, a fence post that is not deeply imbedded, an old or poorly made chair).

ludung n. species of fresh water fish.

lugar (Sp) n. place, time (alt. rugar) (-10).

'lugaw (Ch) cf. linugaw.

'lugi (Ch) v. to lose financially, to be cheated, to not make a profit.

lugmuk v. to fall suddenly to the ground (from a standing position on the ground).

lugun v. to molt (of birds).

luhud v. lumuhud: to kneel (as in prayer); naglumuhud: to slip and trip and fall to the knees.

lukag v. lukag: to be awake; malukag: to wake up (intransitive); lumukag: wake up (imperative) maglukag: to wake up someone (transitive); nilukag dèn na bakésa ti Juan: The old woman woke John up.

lukét n. armpit.

lukot n. wrinkles in one's skin (of an old person); v. to roll up a mat.

'luksu v. to jump, to bounce; ételó kan a bito i niluksuan na: He jumped onto three different rocks.

luktut v. to be startled, to jerk, to jump (as when suddenly frightened); naluktut tu bélet, da éwan na neta tu agta: The ghost jumped up startled, because he didn't see the Dumagat.

lulam v. to mutter, to murmur; to have a very weak voice (as a very sick person sounds).

lulug v. to "miss" in a game (as to miss catching a ball).
luma adj. filthy dirty (of cloth that is so dirty that the print is not visible).

lumè'lopés n. old female monkey (some Dumagats say this can also refer to the male sex) (cf. buhōg).

luméng n. a species of the palm of the genus Livistona (considered far superior to the other known species of this palm for making hunting bows) (cf. anaw).

lumot n. moss (in a river); adj. mossy.

'lumpu n. paralytic (of a person permanently unable to walk) (syn. pikot) (cf. pilō).

'lumu v. overripe (of fruit).

'lunaw n. term for poorly growing paddy rice (sickly rice plants).

'lunes (Sp) n. Monday.

lungayab adj. term for a talen basket that has been poorly woven (so that its mouth is open too wide).

lungkut v. to be sad, to be sorry; Adam, bakit malungkut ka a isesa?: Adam, why are you sad there all alone? (c-13).

lu'paypay (Ch) adj. worn out, exhausted, tired, drooping limbs, disappointed.

lupeng n. nick, burr (on the cutting edge of a bolo or axe (cf. hingaw, lubag).

lupés 1. n. rice chaff;
2. n. rice grains with no kernel inside (cf. under pahay).

lupi n. hem, pleats (of a dress);
v. to make a hem or pleats on a dress.

'lupig v. to pick on, to bully, to boss around, to treat others as inferior; malupig-lupigen mo side da bebe side: You are picking on them because they are girls. (Tag: conquer, overcome, oppress) (cf. api, lisik).

lupisan adj. term for bamboo which has a wide inner cavity and thin walls (ant. batibut).

lupoy v. to be weak, exhausted, worn out.

lusoy n. bark of the mahoknéd tree (used for medicine to rub on the stomach of a woman during the pangs of childbirth).

'lusung v. to go down into a river from a high bank.

'luta n. ground, dirt, earth;
adj. caked with dirt; meluta tu tikád mo: Your foot is caked with dirt. (c-8).

luto v. naluto: cooked, done, ready, ripe; magluto: to cook (for types of cooking, cf. bésbés, dikan, léngtob, sahab, sèbwak, tahema, tibalo, tuno) (c-11).

'lub v. to go up into someone's house and make trouble by threatening (as to steal something right in front of the owners, or to bodily harm someone);
linuuben na lakay de Didog: The old man came and made trouble at Didog's house.

'luuk n. bay.

luwag adj. loose (as of rattan tied loosely); id. naluwag tu isip: kind, generous, willing to give.

luwang n. a large, soft-fiber basket for storing rice (about the size of a gunny sack).

luwas n. outside (of a house or of the jungle); v. lumwas: to go outside (singular subject); mégluwas: to go outside (plural subject); sinaksak na i gusok naa a linumwas tu kuyong na: He stabbed him in the chest and his stomach came out. (ant. lubuk) (c-22).
ma'ano adv. what, better, it can be; maano tulungan ék mo éng maari diko: It would be better if you would help me if you can. (c-11).

ma'ari adv. okay, it can be, possible, to be possible; éwan ta ka maari a sengbetén, da éwan sakén i dédikél na: I cannot answer you, because I am not her mother. (c-27).

ma'ata l. v. green, unripe (of fruit or vegetables);
2. v. uncooked, not yet done (of food being cooked);
3. v. for an armband to have light and dark string in it; maataan: to make one’s armband with light and dark string in it.

mabuho n. term for a male deer which is just beginning to sprout new horns (cf. ógsa).

made adj. dry; v. to become dry, to dry.

ma'deléng n. term for at least two species of non-edible, small cowrie shells, Cypraea annulus and Cypraea tigris (cf. sigay).

madiket n. young unmarried girl, maiden, lass, virgin (cf. ulitó) (c-55).

ma'gulang (Tag) n. parents. (cf. dikél).

mahagta n. species of ocean fish.

mahal adj. expensive, valuable, of high value; v. to be devoted to; mahalén: to hold someone in high esteem; adj. kamahalan: beautiful, nice.

maha'maha v. to see a vision of someone (as for the face of a recently died person to appear before you, or to see a vision of someone indicating that he will arrive in a day or so (cf. himala)).

mahasugét n. young male deer (almost fully grown) (cf. ógsa).

ma'hédi n. species of ocean fish.

mahenéng n. species of rattan (one of the varieties of the genera Cralamus) (syn. tūmadēm) (cf. tadem, uway).

mahokneg n. species of forest tree (the leaf or bark is used to rub on a woman’s stomach during the pangs of childbirth).

mahuwad n. type of cast fishnet (the net with large web netting) (cf. gila).

mais (Sp) n. corn; v. mégmais: to plant corn; mumais: to plant corn (sub. must be plural); mégmais: to go and pick corn; n. kamaisan: corn field.

ma'istu (Sp) n. teacher (esp. a school teacher); v. to become a teacher.

maka par. correct, can be; that is the way it ought to be, that is the way it could have been; kanén mo maka déné lamán: If only you could eat pig meat. (Tag: sana, nawa).

makahiya n. a spreading, half-woody, branching herb, Mimosa pudica (has spiny branches and a pink flower; the leaves fold up when touched).

makay adv. maybe, probably, possibly; sala ko, makay matalo ék: I don’t want to, I might lose. (c-10).

maka'yaskas n. species of uncultivated forest tree (its leaf is used in the betel nut chew as a medicine, being spit on the patient; it is also used in the ear plug as a perfume (cf. buga, duphak, subéng).

'makina (Sp) n. machine, machinery, sewing machine.

maki'nilya (Sp) n. typewriter; v. to type.
makmak n. leaves which are spread out on the ground to sit on or sleep on; v. to spread out leaves on the ground to sit or sleep on.

ma'labeled n. blue-lined surgeon fish, Acanthurus bleekeeri (sea) (Tag: labahita); javan siganid fish, Teurhus javus (sea) (Tag: samaral) (cf. ikan).

ma'lagkit n. variety of paddy rice (cf. under pahay); (used for making sticky rice candy) (cf. sinuman).

malaguno n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

ma'llaman n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

'malas, v. unlucky, to suffer bad luck, unfortunate; malas ék a mégantípara: I have bad luck at spear-fishing. (cf. buwisit, dulas).

'malas, v. to stare; anya i mémalasén muá?: What are you staring at? (syn. motmot).

'malas, v. to stare; anya i mémalasén muá?: What are you staring at? (syn. motmot).

mala'sugi n. species of ocean fish, cowfish (porpoise?) (Tag: lumba-lumba).

'malay n. consciousness, awareness, sense, knowledge; éd. éwan ék tu pakimalay: undisturbed.

ma'ledus n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

ma'lenton n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

ma'lenanay n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

ma'leta (Sp) n. suitcase.

mali n. mistake; v. to make a mistake.

'mali n. species of tree and its fruit (edible).

ma'ligno (Sp) n. a type of malignant spirit (cf. bunog, ispiritú).

'malmal v. to eat rice alone with no viand.

malunay n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

mameng n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

'mameng n. father, daddy (cf. ama, ameng) (kinship term, see appendix 2).

mamuduk n. species of fresh water fish (cf. ikan).

man par. again (usually followed by the par. dén); soli man dén i ulitó sa sanget a sanget a sanget a sanget: The young man came back again crying and crying and crying and crying. (c-91).

'mana n. heir, inheritance; v. to will, to leave, to give property to someone.

ma'naheng n. species of uncultivated tree (hunters often lie in ambush by such a tree for the wild pigs which come to eat its fruit (cf. hos, sanéb).

ma'nalo n. winner; v. to win (ant. talo, pogit) (cf. mano).

mana'tili v. to be or become permanent, to continue at, to stay.

mane n. peanut.

ma'neho v. to be teaching a child to do or not do things.

manek n. beads (commercial seed beads highly valued by the Dumagats for making necklaces and arm bands); v. to wear a bead necklace; maski ta manek mágantèng side: (Ghosts) are even afraid of beads.

manhid v. to ache all over (from overwork or after having given birth).

'mano adj. first (in a game, of the one who takes his turn first) (ant. pogit).
manok l. n. bird (for the many types of, see the English index);
2. n. domestic chicken;
3. v. manokén: omen, for a bird to fly through one's house (a sign that raiders are coming to attack) (cf. béltéy);
nagmanokan: any kind of bad omen indicating you are in danger from raiders (cf. himala, ngayo) (c-8).

ma'nolog n. blue-lined grouper,
Plectropomus oligacanthua (sea) (Tag: lapolapo) (cf. ikan).

'mansa adj. stain (on cloth).

'manta n. white cloth, linen.

man'tika (Sp) n. commercial cooking oil or lard.

manugen 1. n. parent-in-law;
2. n. son- or daughter-in-law;
3. n. mégmanugen: term when referring to two people who are in any of the above kinship relationships; inumul dén de Melanio a mégmentague: Melanio and his son-in-law have gone to town. (kinship term, see appendix 2).

manumbalay n. variety of mountain rice (cf. under pahay).

'manga par. expressing some approximation; some, approximately, about; ta manga ala una: At about one o'clock. (c-16).

mangaldit n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

'mangga (Sp) n. mango tree and its fruit, Mangifera indica.

mangléi n. species of edible sea clam, Tridacna squamosa (cf. gutém).

mangmang adj. unschooled, uneducated.

'mara par. for example; éng mara siko, mate ka, éy alapén mo tu anak mo: For example you, if you die, you will try to take your child with you. (alt. maha).

'marca (Sp) n. mark, brand (on an animal), signature, sign; v. to mark, to brand.

'marso (Sp) n. March.

'martes (Sp) n. Tuesday.

mar'tilyo (Sp) n. hammer (carpenter's); v. to hammer.

masésgét n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

masi'yadu (Sp) adj. extremely, too much; masi'yadu tu pahe's a koman dén i bagyo ta diget:
The wind was extremely strong, so much so that it was like a typhoon at the seashore.

'maski (Sp) adv. conj. even so, even if, even then; maski bilag, maski uden, éy m'éngtétarabahoén kame: Even if it is sunny, even if it is raining, we just keep working. (c-34).

'masmas v. to chew the betel nut mixture without tobacco (cf. éman).

mat par. indicating urgency;
soh, soh, entan mat i te tupuan di wadi ta: Wait, wait, let me see where our little siblings were sitting.

mata n. eyes; face (c-7).

mataan n. species of ocean fish (probably a mackerel of the genus Rastriliger).

ma'tanda adj. old, aged, mature, antique; n. an old person; bakit éwan ka tu galang du matatanda: Why don't you show respect to your elders.

mataway n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

matek-matek v. to drizzle (of rain).

matinik n. species of bamboo, Bambusa spinosa.
matrés  n. uterus, womb (syn. bahaybata).

maya adj. mamaya: later on, soon, in a short time from the present, in a little while, by and by (but always refers to later within the same day); soli ka be a mamaya a tanghalili; o?i: You come back here later at noontime, okay? (c-14).

maya-maya  n. flying fish, Family Exocoetidae (Tag: bulador).

'mayo (Sp)  n. May.

mayor (Eng)  n. mayor, leader, chief; v. to become mayor.

me we, us, our (per. pro. See Section 5, Part One) (c-227).

me'daliya (Sp)  n. badge (such as police wear).

'medyas (Sp)  n. socks, stockings.

'melmel  n. species of vine (used sometimes as a soap).

memayas  v. slowly, to be slow; basta mégimemayas ka san dén, monda éwan ka matépdu: Just go slow so you won't fall.

'mensan  adv. once, one time; mensan-mensan: once in a while, from time to time, occasionally.

mer'yenda (Sp)  n. snack, coffee break; v. to take a snack break.

'mesmes  v. to wipe sleep from the eyes with the finger.

mes'tiso (Sp)  n. term for a person that is of mixed race (as of a child of a Dumagat woman and a Tagalog man).

'metro (Sp)  n. meter (thirty-nine inches).

métem  n. term for wood that makes poor kindling because it burns up very quickly.

'mékmék  v. to break into small particles, to crush into powder (as to crush up an aspirin tablet so a child can swallow it).

'mekmek₂  n. kinamamékmékan: term for the very headwaters of a riverbed (esp. above where there is water).

méla  v. to disappear from sight on a trail.

mélmol  v. to stuff food in one's mouth; to put a whole piece of something in one's mouth.

mélukolukot  n. species of rattan (one of the varieties of the genera Calamus) (syn. tumadém) (cf. tadem, uway).

ménag'hili  cf. hili.

ménga'yadéng  n. a type of familiar spirit (cf. bunog).

mété'tena  n. term for an immediate family group of both parents and at least one child (kinship term, cf. appendix 2) (cf. ina, patena).

mi'lagro (Sp)  n. magic, magical, miracle.

'mimi  v. to pout, to cry.

'mina (Sp)  n. mine, ore; v. to mine ore.

mi'nadta  n. small open area in the jungle, where the brush is is not thick.

mi'naka  n. term for an older sibling that has died (kinship term, cf. appendix 2) inumange sa de Ado éy tu minaka ko: Ado and my deceased older brother went there (cf. aka).

minawadi  n. term for a younger sibling that has died (kinship term, cf. appendix 2) (cf. wadl).

minan'tika (Sp)  n. variety of mountain rice (cf. under pahay).
ninin’doro n. variation of mountain rice (cf. under pahay).

’mintis (Sp) v. to misfire (for a bullet to not fire when the trigger is pulled).

’mismo (Sp) pro. self, alone, oneself; sakén a mismo i maglakada: I myself will be the one to go.

’miting (Eng) n. meeting; v. to have a meeting.

’mitsa (Sp) n. wick (of a lamp).

mi’yerkules (Sp) n. Wednesday.

mo you, your (per. pro. see Section 5, part One) (c-303).

’mohos (Sp) n. Moro person, Moslem.

mohoyong n. mountain ridge, mountain range (that runs along for a long distance).

’molmol1 v. to suck (of a baby sucking on its hand).

’molmol2 n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

momingat n. term for someone who is always saying "What?" (they make you repeat even though they heard you the first time).

’momo v. to hoot (the custom of hooting at night whenever a baby in the house cries, yelling "moo, moo, moo" for as long as the baby cries, so that any ghosts in the vicinity will not be able to hear the baby's crying; if a ghost hears a baby’s cry it will whistle to call the baby, thus resulting in the child's death) (cf. bélet).

’momon n. piece, one of a bunch; mamugtong ka ta lima san a momon: Just buy five pieces.

’monay n. term for rice grain which is of good quality because every husk has a full kernel in it.

’mondal prep. in order that, so as to, so that; diyan kam beman tu pehéng monda mabati na: For heaven's sake, be quiet so he can hear. (c-23).

‘mosang n. striped wildcat, or civit cat, Paradoxurus philippinensis.

moski’tero (Sp) n. mosquito net; v. to sleep under a mosquito net.

’motmotel v. to stare; pinakamomotmotel na kan i bébea a agta a bélet: He just kept staring at the lady Dumagat ghost.

motor (Sp) n. term for any small or medium size boat with an engine in it; v. to travel in a motorboat (cf. abeng).

’motya n. charm (something found inside of a fish or pig, which is carried as a charm; usually it is a little white stone).

moy you, your (per. pro. see Section 5, Part One) (c-80).

’moyod n. term for a piece of land which a river curves around.

mudet n. face, looks; akéng, kamudet mua a anak: Brother, this child looks like you. (syn. idsura, ubet).

mudi n. species of fresh water fish, Glossogobius giurus.

muhéd-muhéd n. leftovers (of small pieces of food left over on a plate or pot after the food has been consumed); simutén mo i muhéd-muhéd na kanéná: Clean up the crumbs of that food.

muhok adj. sharp pointed (of a stick, arrow, bolo, etc.); v. to whittle or sharpen to a point; biníkal ko to sondang ko da memuhok: I jabbed him with my bolo, because it was sharp-pointed.
mukimok v. to sprinkle (medicine on a sore).
mukmuk v. to mash (cooked cassava or cooked bananas in a rice mortar); magminukmuk ka dén: Mash it up.
'mula v. to plant; éwan ék tu mulaan ta biyet: I have no place to plant bananas. (c-9).
muléng m. term for the sickness of a mad dog; muléng-muléng: a children's game (a type of tag, where the one who is 'it' pretends to be a mad dog; for the other children to be 'safe', they must climb a tree).
mu'listiya (Sp) v. to bother, to molest, to pester (esp. to bother a person by continually borrowing things from him).
'multu m. type of evil spirit, ghost, or elf (cf. angod).
mumo n. crumbs (esp. rice particles scattered around while eating).
munag-munag adj. clear, not blurry (as a glass window that you can see through well, or a clear, sharp photograph).
munamon n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).
munaw v. to sober up (after being drunk).
'mundu (Sp) m. world, earth (c-7).
mun'isipyu (Sp) n. municipal building, town hall.
munoy n. species of small black wildcat.
munungan n. tips, ends (of the two ends of a hunting bow).
mungaw n. illegitimate child; v. for a woman to bear an illegitimate child.
'mura; m. young coconut (has the more general meaning in neigh-
boring dialects of any fruit which is unripe) (cf. angod).
'mura; adj. cheap (in the sense of inexpensive, or not well made, or lacking in quality); v. pamuraén: to give a discount; id. v. to crab at, to bawl out someone; bakit minura ék ni Diyakin, éwan ék tu kasalanan?: Why did Diyakin crab at me, I didn't do anything wrong?
musak-musak v. to chomp (of the loud chewing sound of pigs).
'musiko (Sp) n. music, band.
mus'tasa (Sp) n. mustard plant, Brassica integerifolia (cultivated, and eaten as a vegetable).
muta n. sand (in the eyes).

N

na₁ noun marking particle (cf. Section 4, Part One) (c-400).
na₂ he, she, him, her (per. pro. see Section 5, Part One) (c-300).
nabék-nabék m. low fog or clouds (seen in the distance covering the tops of mountains).
nabneh m. species of rattan (leaves are used for roofing) (cf. uway).
nabunab n. fog, low clouds; v. to be foggy, cloudy.
nadid adv. now, at present, at this time; then, later, after that (also a conj. connecting sentences and paragraphs); id. nadid a aldew: today; nadid a kélep: tonight; nadid, kédemét me ta diget, éy tulos ék dén naglakwat: Then, when we got to the seashore, I went hunting. (c-209).
nadnad n. a long, wide beach; v. to walk for a long way along the beach; éya be san a nadnadén
mo a baybaya: That is where you just walk for a long way along the beach.

naknak v. to spank a child several times.

namaw n. coral reef (syn. gasangan).

name n. species of tuber, a yam, Dioscorea hispida (cultivated in Casiguran; it contains a very poisonous alkaloid which must be washed out before it can be eaten; eaten in times of famine or poverty); v. to dig up yam roots.

namok n. mosquito; adj. lots of mosquitoes.

na'nangka n. a children's game (there are several actors to this game: a kidnapper, a mother, a father, and their several children. The kidnapper tries to get the children while the mother tries to protect them; the father finally chases the kidnapper and punishes the mother for not protecting the children).

'naneng n. mother, mommy (a vocative form used only by small children) (a kinship term, cf. appendix 2) (cf. ina, inéng).

nanga n. species of rattan, Calamus usitatus (leaves are used for roofing) (cf. uway).

'nangka (Ch) n. jackfruit tree and its fruit, Artocarpus heterophyllus.

nangoy v. to swim; tu kuyéng minalimés da éwan makanangoy: The mouse drowned because he couldn't swim.

'nasa v. to wish, to desire, to like; magnasa ék a magtakó: I am wishing to steal something.

nasyon (Sp) n. nation, country.

nato n. egg yolk.

'nato n. species of uncultivated tree (hunters lie in ambush near this tree to shoot pigs that come to eat its fallen fruit) (cf. hos, sanéb).

nay excl. okay, come on, let's go; nay, kitam dén ménag: C'mon, let's go eat now. (c-43).

naya'naya v. to be weak or slow in doing something.

'neneng n. term of endearment used in the vocative towards one's female child (only a few Dumagats use this term, most preferring the term duduy) (cf. duduy).

nerbiyos (Sp) v. to be extremely nervous, to be jittery; ménerbiyos ék éng te méglébug: I get very nervous when there is someone fighting around.

'nésnes v. to whine, to whimper (of a dog).

'nésnes v. to clean off, to wipe off (a table or floor with a rag).

négneg1 adj. bad, severe (of sickness).

négneg2 v. to crawl through a real thick, tight place (as to crawl through a thicket).

némo n. above, overhead, opposite; v. to be lined up one above the other, or directly in front of each other; diyan ka sina, te némo ta niyoga: Don't stay there, there is a coconut tree above you (which might drop a coconut on you).

néná n. pus; v. to ooze pus (from a sore).

'néngnéng v. to stare (of the staring of an infant at what is before it).

ni noun marking particle (cf. Section 4, Part One) (c-170).

ni'gosiyo (Sp) v. to buy items and resell them for a profit; to contract to do a job for someone; to set up a variety store (syn. mëgtinda-tinda).
ni'késiya intri. when; níkésiya kam sumool?: When will you come back? ñd. to níkésiya: just the other day.

níkét n. honey (archaic word) (cf. pulot).

niwang adj. skinny, thin (of animate objects).

niyog n. coconut palm and its fruit; kaniyogen: coconut grove.

nó noun marking particle (cf. Section 1, Part One) (c-84).

'nognog v. to wade in shallow water.

'nokkók v. to go around, to avoid, to detour around a place (where there are people, so they won't see you).

'nǒtnǒt adj. frayed (of the end of a mat).

nubi'yembri (Sp) n. November.

'númeru (Sp) n. letter (of the alphabet); number.

nu'webi (Sp) adj. nine (cf. appendix 3).

ngabel-ngabel n. lips (syn. labi).

ngahab n. sharp edge (of the sharp ridge of a mountain, or the sharpened edge of a bolo or arrowhead); v. to sharpen an arrowhead with a bolo, by scraping the bolo against the side of the arrowhead).

ngahangah adj. windy (of a strong wind on a sunny day).

ngahen n. name; v. ngahinān: to name, to give the name of something or someone; néngnghen: to say the name of an affinal kinsman whose name is taboo to say (cf. amen).

ngahés n. gums (inside the mouth).

ngahitéd v. to grit the teeth (as in anger, or of the face one makes when lifting something heavy).

ngahitédgt v. the cracking sound of a tree as it starts to fall.

ngahitédgt v. the cracking sound of a person's teeth as he grinds them together.

ngala'sengas adj. term for a rock, hillside or tree that has nothing to which to grab onto when climbing.

ngalay n. top end of the sugar cane stalk (which is used for planting); v. to cut off the tops of the sugar cane (in preparation for planting).

ngani par. indeed, precisely, really, truly, actually (a par. used as an interjection, expressing the certainty or truthfulness of a statement); dumemét ék ngani dêm: I really will come. (c-8).

'ngatngat v. to chew through (as for a dog to chew through his leash and get away).

ngayét adj. term for a mature coconut which is found to have soft meat inside.

ngayö n. raider, a killing raid; v. to attack a house or village for the purpose of killing; êng panan na ngayö tu top mo, éy sumabug i dige diko: If a raider shoots one of your relatives, blood will spatter on you. (c-8).

ngehet v. to laugh, to smile.

'ngekngek v. to cry, to yelp (of the cry of pain or fear of a dog).

'ngëkngëk v. to laugh hard and for a long time.

ngëngëngëb v. the crunching sound of chewing on something hard (as of candy, sugar cane, hard coconut, etc.).

ngélngél v. to slice, to saw (of the method of cutting off the
head of a person) (cf. putol).

ngénghét v. the cracking sound of a piece of wood as it is being bent.

ngéngo v. to coo (of a baby’s cooing when it is learning to talk).

'ngétngét v. to chew (of the chewing of food, betel nut, or chewing gum).

ngidit n. buck teeth.

ngiléb adj. toothless.

ngilét-ngilét v. to gnash, to grind teeth loudly.

ngilin n. pangilin: sabbath, holiday, day of rest; a religious observance of abstinence (it is considered as sinful to work on such a day); v. to refrain from work on Sunday.

ngingahabngab v. to growl (of a monkey).

ngipén n. tooth, teeth; v. for a child’s teeth to be coming in.

ngitet adj. dark (of any darkish color).

ngito n. species of black vine, Lygodium circinnatum (used in certain types of basket weaving as a decoration; also used as a trip-line for the bilatek trap).

ngiyal-ngiyal v. to chew (especially of an animal chewing its cud, but may also refer to a person chewing gum).

ngiyaw v. to meow (of a cat).

ngodsol v. to have protruding lips.

ngotngot v. to hold a bone and chew the meat off it; to tear the meat off a bone with the teeth.

ngudél adj. dull (of a knife, bolo, razor blade, axe).

ngu’langtog v. to peck wood (of a woodpecker).

nguléb n. term for a person who eats quickly and silently.

'nguntu n. top front teeth.

ngyoyot v. to bite, to clench something between the teeth (the subject of this is usually human, for animal cf. kaget).

O1 adv. yes, okay; v. umo: to say yes, to accept, to agree; inumo kam dên diya?: Did you say yes to him? (alt. on) (c-55).

O2 conj. or.

obertaym (Eng) n. overtime; v. to work overtime.

'obug v. to sharpen a knife or bolo or axe; n. obugen: whetstone, sharpening stone; minangobug tu maligno tu kétihék a kédut: The evil spirit sharpened a small knife.

obus v. to be gone, to be used up, to become exhausted, to be all out of something; naobus dên tu pahay tam: Our rice is all used up.

'obra (Sp) v. to be taking effect, to be working (such as medicine in your body making you well) (sym. hustu, maari).

'odung v. to practice with a bow and arrows (by shooting at a target).

'ogbun n. baby birds.

'ogbus n. sprout (of a tree, plant, vine); v. to sprout.

'ogdin n. a non-Negrito tribal people living on the western side of the Sierra Madre in Isabela (probably Gaddang people); v. to go to visit the ogdin people in order to sell meat and buy rice.
oghoy v. to sleep on a bamboo floor, lying parallel with the way the bamboo is laying (ant. ébég).

'ogsa n. deer (for types of cf. budubuduan, buktot, kodmilan, kabalayan, mabuho, mahasugét, tohoyak); v. to shoot a deer (c-27).

'ogsad v. umogsad: to go down (as to climb down from a tree, go down a ladder, etc) (intransitive); mégogsad: to lower, to put down (transitive) (c-15).

'ohep v. to repair or patch a hole in a roof.

'ohém v. to disobey (and go ahead and do something one was ordered not to do); maski sawayén ék na, éy mégohém ék san a magsikaw: Even though he forbids me, I will just go ahead anyway and make a field.

ohikas adj. quick, lively (of a child).


'okba v. to spit out something one is sucking on (such as seeds from fruit, or tobacco); ipeokba mo ta anaka i papila: Take that paper out of the baby's mouth.

okdōh v. to look down from above; katapusan san dén a buked éy pangokdohan ta megbiyo: Arriving at the last hill, he looked down at the one pounding rice.

okhot v. to pull one stick out of a bundle of sticks tied together.

oklad v. to spread open, to roll out; ioklad mo a huway i don na bigitae: Lay this banana leaf out flat again.

'oklo v. to tip and fall head first (out of a window, or off a floor onto the ground).

'ökong n. species of bird.

ok'tubri (Sp) n. October.

olang v. to have a large splinter of wood in one's foot.

'oled v. to heat a green bigo shaft by running it back and forth through a fire in order to straighten it (a process in the making of arrows); mégoled ek pa ta bigo ko: I will straighten my arrow shafts first (cf. bigo, téled, tolen, sikeh).

'oli v. umulí: to go to town; mégoli: to take something to town (c-7).

'olnat v. to straighten (as to straighten a bent spear, or for a person to stand or lie out straight).

ölong n. the branch of a coconut palm off which the fruit grows.

'ombu adj. heaped up, piled high (of a pile of grain, salt, sugar) (ant. kalus).

'omés v. to be tired of just sitting in the house; to be bored and wanting to get out and go somewhere; méomés kitam dén ta bile tamae: We are tired of sitting around in our house here.

'omseng n. species of deadly poisonous snake.

on cf. 01.

'ontay n. fishline.

ontayad v. to stretch in one's sleep.

'ontok n. up, top; end; v. to go up higher, to ascend (of the sun, airplane, etc.) (c-8).

'onglong v. to work for someone without pay (a reciprocal action where people work for each other without pay).

'oong n. generic term for several species of edible mushrooms.
oot v. to repair a mat; to reweave.

'opera (Sp) n. operation (medical); v. to operate; magpaopera: to have an operation.

'opéng n. type of malignant spirit or elf (with a long nose and wide mouth; lives under the ground; eats humans; also called méngidukés, and méngisehewat) (alt. oppéng).

opisina (Sp) n. office, room.

'oras (Sp) n. time, hour; kédemét na oras éy niogsad na tu pitukan: After finishing that, he brought the honey down (from the tree) (c-12).

orasyon (Sp) n. dusk, evening.

'orat v. to sprout poorly (of rice seeds which have been planted or sown and which result in only a few of them sprouting); nerator tu punla ko: My seed bed did not sprout well.

'orden (Sp) n. order, command (cf. utus).

os v. to bite into sugar cane (in order to peel off the outer bark).

'oswak v. a stage in the growth of a rice plant or banana plant (when the fruit is first coming out) (cf. under pahay).

'ota n. vomit; v. to vomit.

'otyo (Sp) adj. eight (alt. otso) (cf. appendix 3).

owayén n. Philippine spitting cobra, Naja naja philippinensis.

oy excl. of surprise; excl. made when calling to get someone's attention; excl. made when answering someone's call; excl. made when disagreeing with a statement made; oy, akéng, kanén mo yee: Here, brother, eat this. (c-13).

pa par. first, still; itugén mo pa i lamana ta bilea: Deliver the pig meat to the house first. (c-140).

pabayan v. to neglect, to desert, to disregard; to allow; (c-10).

'pabi par. still, yet; te kahalo pabi a medukés: There is still some bad mixed in with it. (c-49).

pabor v. to move along with the wind (of a sail boat) (ant. songsong).

pabor Sp) v. to permit (as to let a person have his way); paboran moy siya a maglakad: Let him go.

pad par. please (a par. adding politeness to an obligatory sentence); magman kita pad pa: Let's have a betel nut chew first please. (c-29).

pad v. to be betrothed, to be engaged; to be promised in marriage; pinaden den ni Melanio ti Resi: Melanio has promised Resi in marriage.

pa'deto v. to tell someone to look at something which isn't there.

padél n. cliff; face (of a high rock).

'padi (Sp) n. Catholic priest.

padingel n. cheek; v. to slice open the side of a wild pig beginning from the cheek to the buttocks (in butchering); padingilan mo, Selton, monda te idikan kitam den: slice it down the side, Selton, so we'll have some meat to cook.

padit n. scarification design (of the type of scarification or tattooing which the Dumagats scratch or cut into their backs and arms); v. to cut, to scratch designs onto the skin.
'padpad v. for a boat to be driven by a storm.

'padsék v. to be steep (of the side of a mountain).

padut n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

paduwan n. man's ear plug (made of wood).

padyaw n. species of shrimp, *Peneus* sp. (Tag: hipongputi).

pa'gatpat n. species of uncultivated tree, *Sonneratia acida* (found in mangrove swamps, trunks used as fence posts).

pag' bigen n. fork, branch (of a stream or river).

pa'gekpak n. crested and ashy bulbul (bird).

pagel v. to be tired, to be exhausted; minapagel dēn ti Wayne a mēgēeknudēn ta landing: Wayne is surely tired of waiting and waiting at the airstrip.

pagetpet n. riverbank.

pagés v. to be excited, to be very happy.

pagét n. trigger fish, *Balistis* sp. (Tag: papakol).

pagi n. sting ray, genus *Dasyatis* (sea) (Tag: dahonan, paging bulik) (cf. ikan).

pag'-itan n. space between, dividing line, boundary, limit, interval.

pagkapia adj. term for the extreme low tide which occurs at the full moon; pagkapia dēn i kati: The low tide is at its lowest ebb.

pagkas adj. for rice to be cooked so that is is dry (not gloppy and wet).

'pagpag v. to brush dust or trash off cloth or a mat; to dust off by shaking.

pagungupong n. noise of rapids heard from a distance.

pahabukak v. to stand up on end (of hair, as for the hair on the back of an animal to rise up because of fear or anger, or for the hair on a person's arms and legs to rise up because he is cold).

pahak'pakén n. species of flying tree lizard (said to be poisonous) (cf. hakpa).

pahanan n. term for the town and language of Palanan, Isabela; makapospos ka bale dēn ta kagi na Pahanan!: So you can understand the dialect of Palanan!

pahanas v. to catch fish or shrimp (by pulling away at trash, branches and leaves that have piled up in a river, and then spearing the fish as they try to get away).

pahapad n. species of edible, uncultivated fern (similar to, but larger than, pako).

pahapah n. breeze, draft.

'paha'paha v. to comfort a crying child.

pahay 1. n. grain (esp. rice grain), unhusked rice;

2. n. rice plant (there are two main types, taluk, the wet rice grown in paddy fields, and hasik, the dry rice grown on hillsides. Types of wet rice are, alabat, binéntog, biner, binuhanginempanta, karssubong, keson, diningle, entan, ilon-ilon, malagkit, ramay, wagwag. Types of dry rice are binaka, binunduk, birilyante, buhukan, galo, ginadong, inuwak, lagikéw, manumbalay, minantika, minindoro, palawan, pinili (or pinilingpasyo), purulutung, sampaybakod, sinagat, sinaging, tapis, binaybay. The stages and utility of rice are: binhi, seeds; punla: seedlings of wet rice; gadigum: seedlings of dry rice; tagatod: knee height; dumalaga: thigh height;
mégbuktet: when grains begin to develop; mégoswak: when grains are beginning to sprout; kumasaw or mégwasawas: when grains are completely out of the stem and starting to bend over; lagéték: when the grains are soft; mégdukog: upon the bending of the stems; duluhan or balikatan: when the top half of the grains are ripe; mémilébilao: patchy areas in the fields where rice is ripe; sumehayaw: when the ripe rice shines when seen from a distance; tugatok: when rice is overripe and spoiling; béges: husked rice; lupés: rice chaff; kanén: cooked rice; bahaw: leftover cooked rice; mumo: cooked crumbs of rice; lugaw or linugaw: rice broth (c-13).

'pahék n. heart clam, *Anadara sp.* (sea) (eaten especially by women after giving birth to increase lactation).

pahék v. to be hoarse (of the hoarse voice of a person with a sore throat).

pahés n. wind; adj. windy (c-7).

pahid v. mepahid: to brush against; mégpahid: to dry oneself off with a towel; pahiden: to wipe off something; ipahid: (1) to smear on, to paint on; (2) to wipe off with something; nay, ipahid mo dén i damitae: Here, wipe it off with this rag.

pahinga (Tag) v. to rest (cf. imang).

pahipad n. side, border, edge (as of the edge of the sea, end of a table).

pahiyawa adj. very noisy, goofy, nutty-acting (such as children do when clowning around, but applies to adults as well); wadi, isip mo pahiyawa du anak ta dinom yae: Wow, you would think those children are nutty-acting down at the river there.

pahongupong v. noise of small rapids.

pa'hopo v. to cut the branches off a tree that are hanging over a house, or that are growing up against the side of a house.

pahu'tepot n. term for the smaller, less mature bananas on the lower part of a banana stalk (syn. sabung).

paikit v. to spin money, calling heads or tails (a type of gambling).

'pais v. to cook (a method of cooking small fish or shrimp, wrapping them in a banana leaf and cooking them in water, or laying them directly on the coals).

pait n. chisel (carpenter's tool); v. to chisel.

'pakaw n. handle (of a pail, pot, bucket); v. to put a wire handle onto a tin can (cf. betbet).

pakaway n. outrigger (on a boat); v. to tie outriggers onto a boat.

pa'keti (Sp) n. package, packet (as of a package of cigarettes, candy, soap, etc.).

pakét v. for a widow to remarry; n. term for a person who marries a widow or widower.

pakilala n. go-between, inter-vener (in the case of an elopement; the term for the man who goes to the angry father of the girl, at the request of the boy's family, to bring about a reconciliation); v. to act as a go-between (cf. kilala).

pakinabang n. profit, gain, benefit, share; eng ibugtong ko ta ételó san a pisu, éy éwan ék tu pakinabang: If I sell it for just three pesos I won't make any profit.

'pako n. carpenter's nail; v. to nail, to pound in a nail.

pako n. an edible wild fern, sometimes called "wild aspara-
gus", *Athyrium esculentum*.

pakol *v.* to club, to hit someone on the head with an instrument; pakulén mo i ikana, mona mate: Club the fish, so they'll die.

pakpak *n.* wing (of birds, airplanes, angels, etc.).

pakten *v.* to hold or tie something so it is dangling.

pakultad *v.* to permit, to allow.

'pakwan *n.* watermelon, *Citrullus vulgaris*.

pakyaw (Ch) *v.* to contract to do a project; to do a job on a contract basis; *n.* a contract; pinumakayaw ta esa a ikariáa: He contracted to clear one hectare.

'pala (Sp) *n.* shovel; *v.* to shovel.

palabas (Tag) *n.* show, entertainment, stage show; *v.* to act in a show or play.

palabi *v.* to give the larger share of the food at a meal to another, or to the others eating with you.

palabunutan *v.* to draw straws (in order to decide who will do something, or in gambling).

palad1 *v.* for wind to push something along on the surface of the water, so it floats away; for wind to push a boat off its course; nepalad siya da inabut na subasko ta digita: He was driven off course because he was caught in a rain squall.

palad2 *n.* palm (of the hand or foot); *v.* mapalad: to be lucky, fortunate; mégalad: to read someone's palm (in fortune telling) (cf. hula).

'palad *n.* flatfish, *Pseudohombus oligodon*.

palag *v.* to slice meat thin (in order to salt and/or dry it).

palagay *n.* a large rice or sweet potato field.

palagéd *n.* poison (used on arrows, from the sap of a tree with the same name) (possibly a syn. of dita).

pa'lagi *adv.* always, often, frequently, repetitive.

palagö *n.* a common, uncultivated fruit tree, *Dillenia philippinensis*; bears an edible fruit and a white flower (Tag: katmon).

palag-palag *v.* to flap the wings frantically (of the wings of a bird when it is caught, or of a chicken when it is beheaded).

palakul *n.* hatchet, axe (syn. wasay).

pa'lakpak *v.* to clap the hands.

pa'lalo *adj.* arrogant, haughty, proud; *v.* to act haughty.

pa'lanza (Sp) *n.* iron; *v.* to iron clothes.

palang *adj.* warm (of water that has been heated, or the body of a person with a fever).

pal-ang *n.* notches (made in the trunk of a tree for a climber to put his foot into as he climbs up the tree).

palang'gana (Sp) *n.* wash pan, basin, tub.

pa'langkak *n.* bark (of the banana plant).

pa'langpang *n.* steep bank (of a stream or river).

pa'lapa *n.* upper part of a palm tree (where the leaves are); palm leaf.

pala'pati *n.* pigeon.

'palas *v.* to suffer extreme hunger.

pa'lasan *n.* species of rattan (used for tying fences because
it lasts longer than other types of rattan exposed to rain and dampness) (cf. uway).

palaslayt (Eng) n. flashlight (syn. ispat).

palastik (Eng) n. plastic.

pa'lawan (Sp) n. palace.

pa'lawan n. variety of mountain rice (cf. under pahay).

palay-palay adj. refreshing (of the feel of a cool breeze).

'palda (Sp) n. skirt; v. to wear a skirt.

'paldak v. to be crushed (of plants which are stepped on).

paldas v. to finish off completely (as to finish all the food on the table, or in cutting a field, to clear it completely, or of raiders attacking a village, to kill everyone in it); paldas du étanan a niyog ko to bagyo: All of my coconuts were destroyed in the typhoon.

pa'lekos n. girl's headband (bought in stores in town).

palek- 'palek n. pectoral and ventral fins of fish.

palel v. to squeak (of a toy, or of the noise a piece of grass makes when put to the mouth and blown on).

palelég n. species of forest tree (the inner bark is used to poison fish).

pa'lengki n. open market; restaurant; v. mémalengki: to go and buy in the market.

pales v. to dip water out of one container and pour it into another; to transfer food from one pot to another.

pale'sokén n. species of uncultivated plant with an edible fruit (also the name of a maiden in folklore) (c-8).

palén-palén v. to pile up in the river (of grass, sticks, leaves, etc.).

palét v. to be washed down a swift flowing, overflooded river.

palikög n. riverbend.

palingéed v. for something to be hidden behind something else; pumalingéed kitam ta lukuæ, monda éwan masiyadu i pahés: Let's take shelter in this bay so the wind won't be so bad. (syn. kubli).

palit v. to change, to exchange, to switch; palitan mo i damit na a bisa: Change her wet clothing.

pa'litu (Sp) n. match, matchstick.

'palo v. to beat with a stick.

palompong v. to sprout (of the stump of a tree).

palon v. to put green bananas aside to ripen.

palpal v. to drive a stake into something.

palpés v. to cause something to be lost, or to not be seen; bakit éwan tu késolí tu anak, makay pinalpés dén na taluna: Why didn't the child return, maybe he was taken by a forest spirit?

'palso v. for the handle of a knife to come loose and separate from the metal blade.

palsok n. type of arrow (metal head, bigo shaft; similar to gungot and pangal, except for the shape of the head) (cf. pana).

paltaw v. to cut (brush and small trees that have grown up in a field or farm).

paltik n. poles running out from a boat onto which outriggers are tied (cf. pakaway).
paltik₂ n. homemade shotgun.

palugupog n. wind, draft (that comes down from the top of a mountain).

pa'luku n. top of a roof, peak.

'palung n. chicken's comb; v. to cut off the comb of a fighting cock (so it can see better).

palungpun v. to stack up rice stalks (after harvesting).

palutang n. bobber, float (on a fishline or fishnet, made of wood).

palu'yopoy n. species of uncultivated plant (the crushed stalk is placed on infected sores as a medicine).

palwe n. guitar fish, Rhyncho-batus djiddensis (sea) (Tag: pating sodsod) (cf. ikan).

pama v. to give a betel nut chew to someone; magpama ka dén ni dada mo: Give your auntie a betel nut chew. (cf. éman).

pa'mada (Sp) n. pomade, hair oil.

pama'lanak n. a type of cast fishnet (the net with medium webbing) (cf. gila).

pa'malo n. hammer (syn. martilyo).

pamamag'-itan (Tag) prep. through, between.

pama'rati cf. parati.

pamen v. to tell someone not to tell someone else what you have done, where you are hiding, etc. diyan mo ipégpamen, Dada, tu naahob ko ye a sépot ta banwan: Auntie, don't hide here the girl I smell with the perfume I smelled in town.

pa'mipi n. stick, club (used to beat clothes on a rock when washing clothes).

pami'yenta n. pepper.

'pampam n. prostitute, harlot, whore.

pam'pano n. (probably the) speckled drepane fish, Drepane punctata (sea) (Tag: mayang) (cf. ikan).

pamu'kulan n. young rooster (not yet fully grown) (cf. tandang).

pana n. arrow (of which there are several types; for details and drawings of, cf. appendix 4, and T. Headland 1966; also cf. albid, ambitél, baag, balawét, banglag, bétek, dimlol, eblog, gayhaygay, gungot, kinamangan, pangal, palsok, sagud, salapang, ségnok, sigangat, tinanéd, ginilat, sahayyas, unay, uténg); v. to shoot an arrow (c-22).

pa'nahang cf. pinanahang.

panahun n. season, time, climate; v. ménahun: to plant paddy rice during the rainy season (cf. agosto, tubigan).

panakal n. species of plant (leaves are used for roofing).

pa'namban n. type of cast fishnet (the net with fine web netting) (cf. gila).

pa'nanto v. to bargain, to promise.

panaw v. to have white patches on the skin.

panay adj. continuous, without letup, uninterrupted, total, without exception; all, everyone.

'pandak adj. short-legged (of animate objects).

'panday n. blacksmith; v. to make a bolo or arrowhead (by heating and pounding the metal).

pandi'sono n. blouse; v. to wear a blouse.

panduklaw n. species of very large shrimp (cf. udang).

panénggu v. to have a nosebleed.
paning'kulan v. to sit with one leg crossed over the other.

panis adj. spoiled (of cooked food, rice, fish, meat, etc.).

'panpan v. to widen (as in digging for roots, for a woman to have to dig the hole wider so she can get down deeper to reach the roots); minagkale kame a minagpanpan: We dug for roots and widened the hole.

pansing v. to notice, to pay attention to, to observe; to suddenly remember something that had been left behind; to apon se éy napansing ko dën tu saket ko: Yesterday I first noticed my sickness.

pansul v. to flow (as for liquid to be pouring out of a hole, e.g. water out of a faucet or a spring in the ground, or for blood to be pouring out of a wound).

pantalan (Sp) n. wharf, dock, pier.

pantalon (Sp) n. trousers, pants; v. to wear trousers.

'pantay adj. level, not tilted.

panténg adj. height (of the high tide before it starts to recede again) (cf. tonok).

'panti n. type of fishnet (measuring one hundred by six meters; used with wood floats along the top, and weights along the bottom. There are many of these in Casiguran. The fish are caught by getting tangled in the net. Men will go along the length of the net in a canoe, lifting up the net as they go along to pick out the fish which are tangled in it. This is not a drag net); v. to fish with a panti net.

pantiyung n. tomb (a cement grave made above the ground).

'panyo (Sp) n. handkerchief, small towel; v. to carry a handkerchief; magpanyo ka beman, Saysay, pawisan ka, éy anya i pagpahid mua?: Take a handkerchief with you, Saysay, if you get all sweaty what will you wipe yourself off with?

pangagipang n. species of plant (used to make toy bullets for children's pop guns; also used as a perfume).

pangal n. type of arrow (metal head, bigo shaft; similar to gungot and palsok, except for the shape of the head; in Palanan, this is the generic word for arrow) (cf. pana).

pangaluwang n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

pa'nganay n. first born (kinship term, cf. appendix 2) (ant. dipós).

panga'witan n. mature rooster (cf. tandang).

'pangés adj. smell (of blood).

pangi'noon n. lord, master, God.

pangkol n. rim (of a winnow tray) (cf. bilao).

'pangos v. to whistle (of the light breathy whistle used by hunters when signaling to each other); éng pangosan ta ka, éy umangé ka diyaken: When I whistle at you, you come to me. (cf. pélos).

paon n. inner skin (on grains of rice).

papa adj. slightly sloping (of a roof that does not have a steep enough of a slope, so that it leaks when it rains).

'papa v. to die down (of a fire when it stops flaming and becomes hot coals); mapapa dën tu apoy, alistu ka a magasaw: The fire is going to die down, hurry up and get the rice washed (for cooking).

'papag n. shelf, high table (in a house for keeping things on); high table (outside, for drying
meat on, or for the offering of the atang sacrifice).

papalay adj. late afternoon (still light, but the sun is low behind the trees and/or mountains).

papan n. wild duck (generic term for at least five species of: Philippine mallard, common shoveller, whistling duck, tufted duck, purple gallinule) (Tag: papan, dumaras) (cf. bibi, itik).

papel (Sp) n. paper, piece of paper.

'pappa v. to talk baby talk (as done by small children when begging for food).

'para (Sp) prep. so that, in order to, for, on behalf of; magimet ka ta bile moy, para magsarili kam den a pareho: Build your house, so that you will have your own house to live in. (sym. monda) (c-128).

paraan v. crafty way of doing something (as to fake something, or to lie in order to get out of work, or to do something magical); nangparaan ti Juan a nangalap ta esa a langö: John did some magic in that he got a fly. (Tag: way, means, manner, method, system).

para'iso (Sp) n. paradise, heaven.

para'nela (Sp) n. flannel cloth.

parang n. meadow, open field (usually covered with cogon grass) (sym. labung).

pa'rati adv. always, continually, frequent, often; n. pamarati: common, everyday clothing; ta tagenpén ko sa, parati mëgësakiten i tiyan kua: What I dreamed there was that my belly was continually in pain.

paraw n. large sailing vessel.

pa'reho (Sp) adj. same, equal, similar, identical (of the same size, degree, number, etc.); n. kapareho: fellow man, one's equal (alt. pahero) (c-8).

pa'rena n. a cultivated herba-ceous vine, Momordica charantia (the bitter fruit and the leaves are eaten as a flavoring in viands) (Tag: ampalaya).

'paris adj. equal to, identical to, like, similar to, the same as (in like manner, condition or degree); v. for two or more people to happen to be wearing the same type of clothing.

par'tido n. kinsmen (kinship term, cf. appendix 2).

pa'rusa n. punishment; v. to punish, to abuse, to mistreat.

'pasa id. éwan tu pasa: bad, worthless (cf. kuwenta, kabuluhan).

pasa'hero (Sp) n. passenger (on a bus, boat, plane, truck).

pa'sahi (Sp) n. fare; éwan ék makasakay, da éwan ék tu pasahi: I cannot ride, because I don't have any fare.

'pasak v. to stand something on end (as a coin, tree, post, fencepost); to jam or pound a stick into the ground.

pasanget n. anchor.

pasar (Sp) v. to pass (in school) (ant. pel).

'pasas (Sp) n. raisins.

pasay v. to eat meat or fish without any rice or root food to go with it.

pasel n. incisors (of teeth).

pa'sensiya (Sp) v. to excuse, to forgive, to pardon; to have patience, forbearance, tolerance; éng éwan siya magtarabaho diko nilaw, éy pagpasensiyaan mo pa: If he doesn't work for you tomorrow, just be patient with him a while yet. (c-7).
paseng n. tusk (of a boar) (syn. sanghō).

pasek n. term for the crossed poles used as the basic frame of the common lean-to type house (cf. pinanahang).

pasi n. heat; v. mapasi: to burn oneself; adj. mepasi: hot; gustumeta talon da mepasi: We like it in the jungle, because it is hot out in the sun.

'pasiko v. to stand or walk with your hands behind your back.

pasilaw 1. v. to shield one's eyes from the sun with the hand;
2. v. to hold a companion's hair up so light shines through it so you can find the lice.

pasiw n. trigger (of the bilatek trap).

pa'siya v. to deceive; to determine, to resolve (syn. tutuhanan, talaga, isip).

pasiyar (Sp) v. to graze a carabao or horse;
2. n. term for the leader of the Seventh Day Adventist church in Casiguran.

pasilaw 1. v. to shield one's eyes from the sun with the hand;
2. v. to hold a companion's hair up so light shines through it so you can find the lice.

pasok v. to chop out the inner pulp of the trunk of the caryota palm (a step in the processing of the edible starch of the caryota palm); n. the hammer-like tool used for the chopping; (cf. agél).

paso'lobun n. gift (brought home for friends or relatives after being away); v. to give a gift.

paspas v. to work energetically; pinaspasan me i silut: We energetically picked up the harvested rice and put it onto the carabao sled.

'pastel n. sign, plaque (as a wooden or metal sign nailed to a wall or tree).

pastor 1. (Sp) v. to graze a carabao or horse;
2. n. term for the leader of the Seventh Day Adventist church in Casiguran.

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pa'tena n. term for two people consisting of one parent plus one of his/her children (kin-ship term, cf. appendix 2) (cf. ina, mététena); inumul dén de Luningning a patena: Luningning and her daughter went to town.

pati par. also, too; even; pati ti Ayogyog éy minatahanta dén: Even Ayogyog was upset. (c-21).

patingdigan n. bamboo corner frame of a house; door frame.

pa'tingga n. snake-head cowrie, Cypraea oaputserpentis (not edible) (cf. sigay).

patit n. black-throated oriole bird, Oriolus zanthotis (Tag: kulyawan).

pato n. a children's game (a square is drawn on the ground and something placed in it; whoever first hits the item with a rock gets to take it).

patodilaw n. oriole (bird).

'patyo (Sp) n. courtyard, patio.

pa'wakan n. bamboo container for storing extra arrowheads and extra feathers for arrows.

pawe v. to subside (as for a strong craving to subside, such as hunger, thirst, love, anger, fatigue, etc.).

pawed n. nipa shingles; pawiran: the bamboo sticks upon which nipa leaves are woven; v. to weave nipa shingles.

pawed-pawed v. to wiggle the feet.

pawikan n. large sea turtle; v. to hunt for sea turtles (by going along the beach at night with torches, looking for the females which come ashore to lay their eggs).

'payag v. to consent, to give in, to approve, to give permission (as to allow a truck to pass through your land, or to allow your child to go on a hunting trip); bagay sakén, éy éwan ék pumayag a magtarabaho ni bisi: If it was me, I wouldn't consent to work for the vice mayor.

payak n. large fruit-eating bat, Pteropus vampirus; v. to hunt for fruit bats (cf. sigangat).

payan n. species of large shrimp, Pincus fabritius.

pa'yapa adj. tranquil, peaceful; v. to become peaceful, to die down (of the ocean, a war, a burning field, a person's anger, etc.) payapaén mo, Aperit, du méglébug: Aperit, see if you can calm down the one's who are fighting.

payapay v. to beckon with the hand for someone to come to you (cf. péyapéy).

payés v. to go eat uninvited with other people; nékipayés siya dikame: He ate with us.

'payo v. to advise, to counsel; to calm down an angry person.

payog-payog v. to wobble (of the wobbling of a log or bamboo bridge as one walks across it).

pa'yogyog v. to bounce up and down on the limb of a tree.

'payong n. umbrella; v. to use or carry an umbrella.

payos v. to be bent (of grass which is bent over by a person or animal walking through it).

paypay v. to fan (as to fan oneself on a hot day, or to fan a fire).

peb'nero (Sp) n. February.

'pedal (Eng) n. slacks (women's).

'pehay v. to accuse of stealing without proof; to suspect, to impute, to charge, ascribe or attribute, (especially something discrepitable) (cf. dimanda).
'pehéng n. noise, shout; v. to shout, to be loud or noisy; meadu a mepehéng a hayup ta talon: There are many noisy spirits in the jungle.

'peklat n. scab (of a sore); v. to scab over.

peklog adj. curved, bent.

pek'pekaw n. small partridge (bird).

pel (Eng) v. to fail (in school) (ant. pasar).

'pelés; n. species of sharp grass (which cuts the legs as one walks through it).

'pelés; n. species of rattan (cf. uway).

pe'ligro (Sp) adj. dangerous (of an area of countryside where it is dangerous to live because of lawless elements); peligro i pahanan, da meadu sa a mélbuno: Palanan is a dangerous place, because there are many that kill there. (This word in Tagalog has the more general meaning of dangerous).

pelpel adj. flat, thin (as a thin book, or a flat, thin bottle, or a flat rock).

pendami'yento v. to commit infest; to marry one that is a blood relative.

peni'tensiya (Sp) v. to fulfill the vow of a "flagelante" (on Easter Friday, by parading around town and whipping one's bare back until it becomes bloody; an act of penance).

'penpen v. to push something aside (to make room for something else).

'pensan n. cousin; pensan buu: first cousin (kinship terms, cf. appendix 2).

'pensél (Eng) n. purple colored pencil; v. to color the arm bands and wristbands with a purple pencil (cf. lapis). pensiyo'nadu (Sp) n. pensioner (term for a war veteran who receives a pension from the U.S. government).

'penggan n. tin plate; v. to take plates along; anya i pagsabawan mo ta udang éng éwan ka mappenggan?: What will you put the shrimp gravy into if you don't take plates with you?

'pero (Sp) conj. but, however (c-46).

pes v. to wring out cloth.

'pespes v. mégpespes: to pull off, to pick (fruit or leaves from a tree, plant or vine) (syn. pitas, képes); mapespes: to shed, to drop off (of a tree which sheds its leaves, or has its fruit drop off onto the ground) (syn. haghag).

'pêta cf. ita.

pet'roliyo (Sp) n. kerosene.

'petsa (Sp) n. date, day (of the month); dumemét kame se ta petsa kinse: We'll arrive here on the fifteenth.

pédék v. pomdék: to step on, to tread on (intransitive); mégpédék: to step on (transitive); abutén na kame dèn a pomdék to baybay i tiked náa: He caught up with us, his feet treading on the sand.

pédéng-pédéng v. to pull someone's ear.

pédit 1. v. to hold something between the thumb and forefinger (as to lightly pinch cloth, or to take a pinch of salt); 2. n. blind in one eye.

péduk n. gunshot, explosion (sound of); v. to fire (of a gun), to explode (of dynamite).

'pégga n. type of soft stone or pebble (found in rocky river-beds, which the children often eat).
pegngahab n. term for a half grown male monkey (this meaning rejected by some Dumagats) (cf. buhog, ngahab).

pégpeg v. to shake, to quiver (in fear, or from cold, or with malaria chills) (cf. kulikog).

pégseh v. to pinch (as to pinch fruit to see if it is ripe, or to pinch a baby's cheek).

pégsek v. to splash, to spatter (of the leap or flight of small particles, as for rice to jump out of a pestle as it is being pounded).

pékédid v. to blow, to snort (of the sudden forceful blowing of air from the nose or mouth, as when a horse snorts or trills its lips).

pékésa n. type of boil or hard lump under the skin that doesn't come to a head.

pékéték 1. v. to circulate news, to gossip; 2. v. to throw out sparks (of a fire); to splash grease (of a hot frying pan).

péknet v. mégpéknet: to tear (cloth, paper, etc.); mapéknet: to get torn accidentally; adiyoy, napéknet dën i badu kuae: Oh dear, my shirt got torn!

pékél v. to wring out wet cloth.

pékyaq v. to break a lump into many small pieces (as a lump of dirt, cassava, cooked rice).

péléd v. mégpéléd: to plug up, to stop up, to cover (as for a sink to be clogged up, or to put one's hand over the open end of a piece of bamboo, so a fish can't get out); pomléd: to hide behind an object; adj. plugged up.

pélék 1. v. to crave (tobacco or betel nut chew); 2. v. eplék: to be thirsty.

péléta n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

péllos v. to whistle.

pélpeg v. to smash something (by hitting it hard with a rock or hammer).

pélpéld v. packed tight, crammed, to cram into, to stop up (a bottle with a wad of cloth); to press against one another in a crowd; to be stuck into (as for a nail to be stuck in a piece of wood, or for a child's head to get stuck between two slats of a fence).

péltek v. to snap your finger against someone, to flick something off with your finger.

'pélwat n. an uncultivated tree, Nephelium lappaceum (has a very tasty reddish fruit with soft, long spines (Tag: usan, rambutan) (alt. pélwut).

pénét v. to hold your nose with your fingers so you can't breathe; to clamp your hand over your, or someone else's, mouth (to prevent talking).

pénpén v. to cup the hand over a part of the body (nose, mouth, genitals).

pęggéd n. acne, whiteheads.

pęgztat adj. weak (of a piece of rubber which has no spring to it).

pęsag n. dawn; v. to dawn; kinapsagen, éwan tu nanyari ni Pedro: Dawn came, and nothing had happened with Peter.

pęsah n. species of insect (a type of grasshopper or locust).

pęsaw v. to leave something submerged under water for a time (e.g. dirty clothes).

pęsé v. to stop (of rain when it stops and the sun comes out).

pęsel v. to sneeze.
peset 1. v. to squash, to crush, to break open;
  2. v. mégpeset: to hatch (of an egg); pomset: for all the eggs in a nest to hatch.

péség 1. adj. swollen (of a woman's breast which is full of milk;
  2. adj. fat, chubby (of a baby).

pésék v. to be poked in the eye with a sharp-pointed instrument.

pésél 1. v. for two women to fight (yanking each other by the hair, or grabbing each other by the throat);
  2. v. to kill a chicken by strangling it.

péso adj. musky smell (of a male wild pig during the mating season).

pészés; v. for a woman to milk her breast.

pészés; n. species of non-poisonous snake.

péswat v. to stand on one end of a pole or board and have the other end flip up; diyan ka sina yumudak, makay mejpeswat ka: Don't step there (on the end of that pole) the other end might flip up on you.

pétak v. to crack, to split, to pop, to explode (as for ground to crack in an earthquake, or for a balloon to pop, or of a split in a piece of bamboo, or for bamboo to explode in a fire; adj. cracked (as to have cracked lips).

pétet n. cry, bark (of a deer);
  v. to cry, to bark; pétitan: to fake the cry of a deer (of a hunter who is trying to attract a deer towards him).

pétot n. a part of the bilatek trap (a sort of bridge built over the trip string to make the pig duck his head).

péyapéy n. soldier crab, *Ditilla mictyroides* (not edible) (waves his front claw in a beckoning motion; this dried claw is used as a good luck charm; kept in a box with money it is said to cause the money to increase with its beckoning motion) (alt. payapay).

péyok v. to bend down the branch of a tree (in order to pick the fruit off it).

péyény v. to signal to someone with your hands to be quiet.

pidés v. to tie the strings of the wrist band (onto the wrist) te dugsék kan san i madikita a megpedépidés: The maiden just lowered her head bashfully and kept on tying the wrist bands. (cf. pinanés).

pi'didu n. things acquired by a person going to town, or to Manila, which are for other people (which they have requested that he get for them); v. to ask someone to get something for you when he goes to town; magpididu kita ni Tomas ta wasay: Let's have Tom get an axe for us.

pidil v. to pull someone's cheek in anger.

piga n. juice (from a fruit, usually citrus); v. to squeeze fruit (to get out the juice).

pi'gadu v. to be stuck inside a place and unable to get out (as for a person to be in a house with so many people that he can't get out without stepping on them); éwan ék makaalap ta lamesa, da pigadu tu pintuan: I can't get the table out, because it is too large to get through the door.


'pigil v. to stop, to detain, to delay; to hold with the hand, to grasp, to control, to prevent (cf. gips).
pigod v. to hook one's foot or leg around something; pigod-pigod: to walk around in circles; for a line to be wrapped several times around something (as a vine growing around and around a tree); bakit l'épigod-pigod ék de den see?: What do they have me going around in circles here for?

pi'hesu n. prisoner; v. to imprison; pégpihesuan: jail, prison.

pihipét v. to twist (as to wrinkle up paper, or to wring out cloth).

'pihit v. to revolve, to twist around; to turn around; bakit i bulanae éy mebilis a mégpihitit?: Why does the moon revolve so swiftly?

piit adj. tight, narrow, crowded.

'pikas n. mildew, mold (usually forming on damp cloth which is stored away) (cf. amag).

pikét n. species of small fly (that flock in droves around and on carabaos).

'piknik (Eng) n. picnic, outing; v. to go on a picnic; anin, mégpiknik dén didi anakae: How cute, these children are pretending they are on a picnic.

pikög adj. pigeon-toed; v. to walk pigeon-toed (of a person who walks with the feet pointed in).

pikon v. to circle and come back; pikunén ék mo be ta péngiwahakan mo diyakén: Circle back and pick me up at the place where you leave me.

pikot adj. extremely crippled (of a person with fingers, arms and/or legs bent up stiff in a frozen position; probably arthritis).

pila v. to be slightly healed (of a sore or cut).

pilak v. to split (as to split open a coconut or other fruit, or to split a bamboo pole into strips, or to tear a piece of cloth lengthwise, or to divide butchered game between two people); n. kapilak: half; pinilak ko dén da tégkapilak kame sa ti Menes: I halved (the pig) because Menes and I each got a half share.

'pilak n. silver metal; coin.

pi'lapil n. ricepaddy dike; v. to make a dike.

pilas n. meat, flesh, muscle; v. to flesh meat off the bones; adj. fleshy, meaty, chunky; mangtol ka san ta esa a kulet sakay ta esa a pilas na lamana: Just cut off one piece of skin and one of meat from this pig.

'pilat n. scar (completely healed); v. to heal (of a sore) (cf. peklat, pila).

pile v. to choose, to select, to pick out; magpile ka dén sina ta kalean mo: Pick out where you will dig up roots there.

pilé adj. lame, crippled; v. to become lame; to injure, sprain or break one's arm or leg; m. cripple.

pi'leti n. ride, fare, payment for a ride (syn. pasaha).

pilég n. section (of any citrus fruit).

pilikmata n. eyelash (cf. kimat).

pilingan n. species of fresh water fish (cf. ikan).

pilipit v. to twist a long object (string, vine, wire); n. type of twisted cookie (cf. pes, lubid).

pilis v. to twist rattan (in order to break the fiber so it will be pliable enough for tying).
'pilit v. pumilit: to strive, to try hard, to insist on doing something; pinumilit siya a kinumuyog diyakén: He insisted on going with me; mëspilit: to force or compel someone to do something; nagpilit siya diyakén a kinumuyog: he insisted I go with him.

pi'lutu v. to steer (a boat with a paddle).

'pilyu adj. naughty.

pina'nahang n. lean-to shelter (the most common Dumagat house style, especially during the dry season); v. mérgpanahang: to make a lean-to house.

pi'nanes n. wristband (made of wild banana fiber) (worn almost universally by all Dumagats from infancy to death, as a decoration and to give added strength to the arms; usually painted purple and often with seed beads woven into it) (cf. biskal, manék, pensél, ponte).

pinaybay n. variety of mountain rice (cf. under pahay).

pindang n. split dried fish; v. to split fish in half in order to salt and dry.

'pindit adj. dense, close together, thick, full, crowded (of a dense forest, thickly planted field, closely woven basket, truck full of people); pindit i détaga: The (bamboo) flooring is close together (no space between the pieces).

pinili n. variety of mountain rice (cf. under pahay) (alt. pinillingpasyo).

pinsil n. plastic or metal water pitcher.

pinommtaw n. treeless, bushy area (in the jungle).

'pinta (Sp) n. paint; v. to paint.

pintas v. to be critical, to be fault finding, to criticize someone about his faults; pintasan de ka da éwan ka mëngatéd ta béges: They criticize you because you don't give out rice (syn. ahew) (cf. apí, dusita, suwat, upos).

pin'tora (Sp) v. to paint (a house, picture, etc.).

pintuan m. entrance, doorway; v. to make a doorway; diyan ka sina magpintuan, melangkaw: Don't make the door there, it is too high.

'pinu adj. fine, small, narrow, thin, finely crushed (of powder, refined salt, a mat woven with narrow fiber, etc.).

'pinya (Sp) n. pineapple.

pinget n. small branches; sinangal du subük i étanana a pinget no hakéd: The ants carried in their mouths all of the small branches of the balete tree.

pipe v. to fold back (in the building of a house, to fold back the nénga or banana leaves to use for roofing or siding).

pi'pikat n. Philippine jack fish, Hyynnis momsa (Tag: damis).

'pipip v. to honk (of a vehicle); n. horn.

pi'raso (Sp) n. piece, broken fragment.

piri'meru (Sp) adj. first; pégenak déni Eba, a i anak na a pirímero éy agta: When Eve gave birth, her first child was a Dumagat. (alt. purúmeru) (c-13).

pi'ritus (Sp) v. to fry (in grease in a frying pan).

'pirma (Sp) n. signature; v. to sign (as to sign one's name or, in the case of non-literate, to sign a paper by making a thumbprint).

'pirmi (Sp) adv. often, frequently; permanent, always; sikame,
pirmi kame ta Koso: As for us, we live permanently at Koso.

pisad v. to tear (referring to cloth, paper or bread).

'pisan v. mapisan: to be together, to do something together, to live together; mégpisan: to gather, to come together; nay, mapisan kitam se a méngan: C'mon, let's eat together here. (c-8).

pisek-pisek v. to flop around (of a fish on the ground).

pi'sepes n. species of fresh water auger snail (edible) (cf. gutém).

pi'seta (Sp) n. a twenty centavo piece; v. mamiseta: twenty centavos each.

'pisi (Eng) n. P.C. (Philippine Constabulary).

'piskal n. pygmy white eye (bird).

pistol (Eng) n. pistol, revolver.

'pisu (Sp) n. peso; atdinan ék mo ta mamiso: Give it to me in one peso bills.

pitak n. a big rock in the water with holes in it where eels live.

'pitak n. section, compartment (in a box or shelf).

pitas (Tag) v. to pick friit (cf. képes).

piték-piték v. to click, to throb, to tick, to make a put-put sound (of the ticking of a clock, the throbbing of one's pulse, the last, weak sounds of a motor as it is being turned off).

pitén n. lice (of dogs); v. piténén: to get lice (syn. purgas).

'piting (Eng) n. tight fitting skirt.

pitisiyon (Sp) n. petition; v. to petition, to make a petition.

pitok adj. curved, bent.

pitok-pitok v. a banging sound (as the sound of someone chopping a tree).

pitu adj. seven (cf. appendix 3).

pitukan n. species of honey bee (the variety that makes their hives outside a tree, hanging from a branch) (in some contexts this word also means honey) (cf. giyaw, pulot) (c-21).

pi'yansa n. bail, bond (a security given to a judge or chief of police so that one may be temporarily released from jail).

piyél n. donkey's ear abalone shell, Halioth asinina (edible) (cf. gutém).

pi'yesta (Sp) n. fiesta, town festival; v. to go to the fiesta.

'plaka (Sp) n. phonograph record.

'plasa (Sp) n. town square.

'plata (Sp) n. coin.

plorwak (Eng) n. floor wax; v. to wax a floor.

'pobri (Sp) adj. poor, destitute (syn. mahirap).

'podso n. ant hill (alt. pogso).

'pogit adj. last (in a game, the one who takes his turn last) (ant. mano).

pohotet v. to trill (with the lips puckered up; a signal made by hunters on a tabug game hunt to signal for silence);

pohotitan mo side, monda éwan side tu ténog: Trill your lips at them, so they won't make any noise.

'pokles adj. slightly bald, receding hairline (cf. langas).
pokpok v. to have the hair cut very short.

poktōh n. high ground, a small mound; magbile kam ta poktoha: Build your house on that high ground. (alt. poktôr).

'polang v. to go someplace and get occupied so you can't get away, thus getting home late.

'polbura (Sp) n. gun powder.

polbus (Sp) n. powder, face powder, baby powder; v. to spread or sprinkle powder on the skin.

'polmun (Sp) n. pneumonia; n. to catch pneumonia.

'polo (Eng) n. man's polo shirt; v. to wear a polo shirt.

po'mada (Sp) n. pomade, hair oil.

'ponan n. base (the lower part of the trunk of a tree, the lower third of the trunk; the area of a piece of hair where it comes out of the skin).

pondad v. to bounce back (of a ball thrown, or a dull bolo that is struck against a tree).

pon'kakén adj. very short (of a short person).

'ponpon v. to save up, to hoard, to keep something in safe keeping (esp. of money or food).

'ponte n. wild banana plant (the fruit is hardly edible, but the fiber from the trunk is used for making string, especially for the wrist and arm bands; it is similar to abaca, but is not a true abaca plant).

'ponto n. dead log (lying on the ground).

pongot v. to have cloth over your head (as a shield from the sun).

popodin n. species of vine (used for medicine for séhéyo sickness; also used to make glue for fletching arrows).

popor-desèk n. a children's game (similar to "London Bridge is falling down").

por'selas n. bracelet.

porman (Eng) n. foreman (on a job).

'pospos v. to know, to understand, to comprehend; gustu mo a mapospusan i ugal i na agta?: Do you want to know the custom of the Dumagats? (c-16).

'poste (Sp) n. fence post, pole.

'potay n. a stage in the maturing of betel nut, when it is still green; mangalap ka dén ta potay: Go get some green betel nut.

potpot v. to pluck out weeds by the roots.

'poyad v. te poyad: to sleep with the arms above the head and the legs straight and crossed at the ankles; megpépoyad: to lay out a corpse straight.

presi'denti (Sp) n. president.

pudéng n. nipple (of a man's or woman's breast); v. mégpudéng: to grab or squeeze a woman's breast (against her will); mégpódéng: for a baby to pull at its mother's nipple with the fingers (while nursing off the opposite breast).

puduk n. island (syn. isla).

pudupudu n. species of dove.

pudut v. in eating, to pick up the rice with the fingers (cf. subu).

puga n. blond, brown (of hair).

'puga v. to struggle to get free (of a dog or carabao which is tied up).

pugad n. nest (of the okong bird, made in the sand); pugadan: chicken nest.
pu'gada n. storm (with rain and wind and very dark).

pugét v. 1pugét: to dab on with a finger; to wipe mud, grease, etc. off the finger by wiping the finger against a post, rock, etc. pugétén: to scoop up something sticky with the finger (as grease out of a pomade jar, or honey off a plate); pugétén mo tu pitukan: Scoop up the honey with your finger.

pugéd v. to yank, to jerk hard on a rope or line which has something alive on the end of it (as to reign in a horse, to pull hard on the line connected to the nose of a carabao to stop it from running, or to jerk on a fishline when a big fish strikes); pugédén mo tu dépog, monda humintu: You pull on the carabao's tether, so it will stop.

pugupog n. fallen tree; v. for a tree to fall without any reason (a bad omen, indicating you will meet up with trouble if you continue your journey).

puhab v. to hunt (a type of hunting where the man walks around, in contrast to the types of hunting called hos and sanéb).

puhagsek v. to flick off, to shake off (a bug or insect off the foot or hand).

puhak adj. gray hair, white haired person.

pu'hesék v. to squeal (of pigs).

puhiwés v. to twist (as to wring water out of cloth).

puhon adj. piled up, gathered together; v. to pick up scattered things; měgépuhunan: to save money, to invest money for interest (as in setting up a store, or by gambling).

pu'hopoh v. to drizzle, to rain lightly.

pu'hubá v. to try, to test; angen ko puhubaan tu bébe: I will go there and try out the girl (as to whether she likes me or not) (c-7).

pukan v. to chop down a tree.

pukél n. thigh; mamugtong ék pad ta esa a pukél: Just let me please buy one back leg (of the wild pig).

'pukpuk v. to pound with a stick or hammer.

'puksa v. to destroy, to demolish, to exterminate, to wipe out (as when a bomb drops on a town, or what happens to fish in a pond when they are dynamited).

'puktu-'puktu n. groups of something scattered around (as several small islands in a bay, several groups of people standing in the town square, leaves which have been swept into several small piles in a yard, etc.).

'pukut n. type of fishnet (two hundred meters long by seven meters high, it is the largest of all nets. Used at Dilasag only, and possibly Baler. This net is strung out along the shore, and then fifty to one hundred men drag it towards the shore. The fish are caught in the half circle. Used in the daytime); v. mamukut: to fish with a pukut net.

pu'lalta n. bamboo flute; v. to play a bamboo flute.

pulepot v. to wind around (as to wind thread on a spool, or fishline on a stick, or the wrapping of a G-string several times around one's waist).

pu'likat n. cramp; v. to get a cramp.

pulipog adj. sickly, slow growing, stunted growth (of an unhealthy child).
pulis (Eng) n. police, policeman, cop.
pulog n. term for the long twisted curls of hair left to grow on small children (it is believed the child will become sick if these are cut).
pulos n. tails (of a G-string); v. to tie the G-string, leaving two long tails (cf. beg).
pulot n. honey (syn. pitukan) (cf. giyaw, nikét).

'pulsu (Sp) n. pulse; v. to take someone's pulse (a common method used by certain practitioners of folk medicine, in order to diagnose sickness (cf. arubariyo).

'pultak n. stain, spot (of spots on a fish, or stains on cloth that won't wash out).
pulupulo n. ball (of caryota palm starch, which is roasted on coals, and then the outer part is eaten) (cf. agél, lapet).
pulu'rida (Sp) n. commercial perfume.
pulusu'piya (Sp) v. to talk back, to give a smart-aleck answer to someone when he asks you to do something; mapakasiyadu i wadimo a pulusupiya: Your brother is an extremist at sassing back when he is asked to do something.
pulutung (Sp) n. group, gathering, flock, covey, school of fish, group of people (from Sp. platoon).
punas v. to wet down; to sponge bathe; to wipe the hands or body with cloth (as in drying off).

'pundu n. lodging place, campsite, a place where you stopped and slept overnight; v. to run a boat ashore; to drop anchor; pinumundu siya to pinunduan ni Pedro: He beached the boat at the same place Peter had beached.

'puna n. seedlings (esp. rice seedlings); punlaan: seed bed where seeds are first sown and left to grow into seedlings; v. to make a seed bed.
punok n. sores (that itch, on a baby's head).
pun'tada n. a sharp pain (in the breast or shoulder).
punta'ria n. sight (of a gun); v. to aim (a gun).

'punu (Ch) n. head, chief, leader; adj. big; wadi, kapunu na ikaneh: Wow, what a big fish!
pungan v. to rest the head against something; n. penganan: pillow.
pungos adj. chopped off, pruned (of the limb of a tree, a cat without a tail, or a person with an amputated limb); v. to chop off, to prune.
pu'reba n. proof; v. to prove.

'purga (Sp) n. purgative, laxative; worm medicine (for intestinal worms).
pur'gada n. a length of measurement, from the end of the thumb to the first joint of the thumb (about one inch).
purgas n. dog lice (syn. pitén).

'puri v. to praise, to honor (cf. déyô).
puru'lutung n. variety of mountain rice (cf. under pahay).
puru'peta (Sp) n. prophet, fortune teller, seer; v. to predict (cf. hula).

'purus (Sp) adj. pure, all, completely, nothing but, total, altogether; te épat sa a agta a purus a bébe: There were four Dumagats there, all women.
pusa; n. species of cowrie shell (either Cypraea Isabellea, or miliaris) (cf. sigay).
pusa; n. cat; v. mégpupusa: a children's game (the players
form a circle with one child in the middle, and one child on the outside, who is the "cat" who tries to break through the circle to catch the one inside).

pu'sale adj. muddy (referring to ground under a house which is filthy and muddy).

pusat v. to fall, to break off; to pick (of fruit which falls off a tree, or is picked).

puse v. to wean (a child).

puseng v. to break, to break off (as to break a stick, break a radio by dropping it, etc.); adj. broken; pusipuseng dén i détaga: The bamboo floor is broken in several places.

puséd n. navel; v. to cut the umbilical cord (of a newborn child).

pusít n. species of fish, Loligo sp. (cf. ikan).

pusiyan n. term for several species of slipmouth fish, of the genus Leitognathus (sea) (Tag: sapsap, taksay, tambung) (cf. ikan).

puso n. heart (of people and animals); blossom (of the banana plant); ear (of corn); new stalk (of the coconut, off which the coconuts grow); v. to blossom, to bud, to sprout.

pusot v. to wrap something up very tight and completely (as to wrap up leftover rice in leaves to save for later); pero i don na ganayagia i pékepépusotan mo: But leaves of the ganayage plant is what you should wrap it in.

'puspuru (Sp) n. box of matches (cf. kéret, palitu).

'pusud 1. adj. kapusuran: term for the high tide when it does not come up very high; 2. n. quarter moon.

pusung v. to damage, to kill, to do harm to (something for no reason, as to throw away good food, or to kill an animal for no reason); id. pusung ka: to be disrespectful, impolite.

putat₁ adj. full (of a container, as for a can to be full of rice, water, etc.); v. to fill; bijitaén na tu abeng na éy putat dén ta étana n a sida: He went to visit his canoe, and it was full of all kinds of fish.

putat₂ n. shrub or small tree, Barringtonia racemosa (trunks are valued as fence posts as they grow when stuck in the ground) (Tag: potat).

pute n. term for any non-Negroid person (ant. agta); nibugtong me dén ta pute: We sold it to some lowland Filipinos. (c-32).

putéd adj. blunt ended (as a bolo with no point, or a person with an amputated limb; v. broken off at the end (cf. pungos).

puték v. to lightly toss a small stone or stick at someone; diyan ék mo dén pépotkén: Don't throw pebbles at me.

puték-puték n. polka dots (on fish or cloth).

'putik n. mud; adj. muddy; v. to become muddy; magputik déntu dilan bagay pégélélakaden tam: The path will get muddy if we keep walking on it.

putipét v. to tie down the ends of wire or vine, or strips of bark, by twisting the ends together.

putol v. to behead (cf. ngélngél).

puwera (Sp) adj. another, different, except, outside of (different or distinct from the one considered) id. puwera ta gabia: day after tomorrow; puwera to apon se: day before yesterday.

'puyat n. sleeplessness, lack of sleep; adj. tired or exhausted
for want of sleep; v. to stay up late at night.

pu'yayuk v. to squirt out (of liquid which squirts forcefully out of a small hole, as out of an open faucet, a pump, a spring on the side of a cliff, a hole in the bottom of a water bucket, etc.) (cf. pansul).

puyéng n. fruit of the used tree (not edible, but used to make children's spinning tops).

puyo n. hair colic.

'puyud v. to wear the hair in a bun.

'puyus v. to grab, to wrestle away from (as two people who grab something they each want and try to wrestle it away from each other, e.g. two children fighting over a toy).

'pwerte (Sp) adj. very, very many (as of fish that have been caught); hard; pwerte i tarabaho na: His work is very hard.

'pwestu (Sp) n. place; v. to place; nipwestu sa siya na Dios: God placed him there.

'rel0 (Sp) n. watch, wristwatch, clock (alt. rero, riro).

repi'nado (Sp) n. white sugar.

re'sato n. scrap (of cloth).

ri'kadu n. spicing, flavoring (which is mixed with viands, e.g. garlic, onions, etc.); v. to put spicing into a viand.

rilihiyon (Sp) n. religion; custom.

rilip (Eng: relief) n. free supplies; old clothes (of free goods given by the government to the poor, or old clothes which are sold in the market).

'rimas n. species of seedless breadfruit tree, Artocarpus communis.

ri'morte n. term for a small boat which is pulled by a bigger boat; v. for a motor boat to pull a smaller boat.
rinigen id. éwan ék tu pagrinigen: I can't think/hear (because of noise).

'riro cf. relo.

ri'tordan m. species of banana plant and its fruit (cf. biget).

rombaan v. to race.

roskas n. wire spring.

rotbuk n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

'runung v. to be wise.

'sabat n. basket design (of the colored design which is woven into mats, baskets, etc.).

sabaw n. broth, soup, gravy (the water in which any type of viand has been cooked) (cf. digu); v. to serve out broth.

sabay adv. together, at the same time; v. to do an action at the same time as someone else; sumabay kam dén a égkatén: All of you pick it up together.

sabeng l. m. term for an area of beach which is within the vicinity of the mouth of a river or a mangrove swamp;

2. n. geographical term for Casiguran bay;

v. ménabeng: to hunt for and gather crabs, shrimp, shells and fish in a mangrove swamp, at low tide.

sabet v. to track, to stalk animals or game; sinabet na wade i butakala: He was perhaps stalking the wild boar. (cf. sadek).

sabéd l. v. to fall, to trip, to trip and fall over something;

2. sabéd-sabéd adj. twisted around, circled around, circling around (as for a cat to be circling the feet of its master, or for a child to be clinging to the legs of its mother, or for an animal tethered to a long rope to get the rope twisted around a tree several times).

sabhet n. thorn barbs on the uténg arrow (from the tips of the rattan bush); v. to put thorn barbs on an arrow.

sabit l. v. for a fish-hook to get caught, snagged on something (either in the water, or up in a tree);

2. v. to stick something between the leaves in the roof of a house.

'sable n. rim, edge (of the folded back rim of a mat or basket); v. to fold back and make the final weavings on a mat or basket.
sablék v. to crave, to hunger for (of foods); mégsablék ék ta ikan: I am hungry for fresh fish.

sabsab v. to graze (of animals eating grass).

sabud v. to cast a fish-net (cf. gila).

'sabug n. shotgun; v. to throw gravel, to scatter, to sprinkle water, pebbles, etc.; to sow rice seeds (cf. sapwah).

sabuh n. species of bug (like a centipede, but smaller).

sabun (Sp) n. soap; v. to soap up; to scrub with soap; adj. mesabun: soapy; méhésabun: soapy smell; bakit méhésabun tu béges?: Why does this rice smell soapy?

sabunot v. to yank someone by the hair.

sabung; n. term for the more mature bananas on the upper part of a banana stalk (ant. pahutepot).

sabung; adj. shallow, rippling (of water) (borrowed from the Palanan area, cf. sahepsép, pahungupong).

'sabung v. to fight (of two roosters); n. sabungan: cockpit.

sabut n. pubic hair.

sabutan n. species of cultivated plant, Pandanus sabotan (the leaves of this plant are cut into thin strips, and after an involved process, are dried and used for weaving baskets, mats or hats) (Tag: sabotan, sibutan).

sada v. to enclose, to close off (as to fence closed a trail so people won't pass on it, or to dam up a creek to stop the flow of water).

sadek v. to stalk, to track (a wounded animal) (cf. sabet).

sadét v. to be touching, to be against, to be close together (as trees growing close together, or people standing or sleeping close together, or the slats of a bamboo floor nailed close together).

'sadi n. side, edge, border; v. to stand on the side (as to hide in the woods at the edge of a village) nay, akéng, kagi na kan, ikad mo pa ta talon; sumadi ék san se: You go on brother and go hunting, he said; I will just hide here at the edge.

sadiwag n. buck, male deer (cf. ogsa).

sadsad adj. for something to be washed up by a high tide or flood; v. to pull a boat up onto the sand.

saduk n. horns (of a carabao or deer); v. to horn, to gore (to jab or fight using the horns).

sadun v. for two to be sleeping side by side; sadun-sadun: for a whole bunch of people to be sleeping side by side.

'sadya v. to intend to do something; n. mission, intention, object in coming, purpose, objective, aim; bakit gégentén mo i kona sa éng éwan sadya a medukés i ugalí mua: Why did you do like that if you weren't intending to do something bad?

'saes (Sp) adj. six (cf. appendix 3).

sagad v. to wipe off a table or floor with a cloth (syn. nesnes).

sa'gaysay n. canoe paddle; v. to paddle (syn. sagwán).

'sagbén v. for a flood to pile up driftwood.

sagbun n. area of a river just above a waterfall.

'sagéb v. sumagéb: to carry water (from a stream, pump, etc. to the house); mégsagéb: to fetch
several cans of water; n.
sagében: place where water is fetched; tulos ko ta sésagében yae: I'll go on to the water-fetching place there.
sagéh v. to crowd close to (as for the tide to be so high that it is right up to the edge of the jungle, or to crowd close to someone else sleeping in the house); diyan ék moy pasaghén: Don't crowd me.
sagéngséng v. to wade upriver, or go upriver in a boat (when the current is so strong that one has to fight against it).
sagép v. to catch fish and shrimp by damming up a stream.
sagibi v. to carry something under the arm in a cloth sling; to carry a child in a sling (alt. tagibí).
sagi'poli v. to return immediately (as to arrive at a place only to return immediately, or to throw a rock and have it bounce back at you); to echo.
sagitsit v. to sizzle, to hiss (of the hissing sound of a passing jet or speed boat, or a seaplane as it lands, or of a fizzled firecracker) (cf. saritsit, sahébséb).
'sagmaw n. garbage (leftover food which is fed to dogs or pigs).
'sagud n. type of arrow (palm shaft, detachable head made of the point of a deer antler, for hunting pig and deer) (cf. pana).
sagumbéél n. species of small fresh water shrimp.
sagut v. to answer for, to blame, to assume responsibility for; eng mate ti Borseg, éy éwan ko kapanagutan, da éwan nagtomata gamot ko: If Borseg dies, I am not responsible, because he did not take my medicine. (Tag: answer, reply).
saguyab n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).
sagwan n. paddle; v. to paddle a boat (syn. sagaysay, busay).
sahab v. sumahab: to lie on a bamboo floor with a fire below on the ground (to keep warm by); mégsahab: to dry over a fire (meat, fish, or clothes); n. sahaben: table (built over a fire to dry meat on); kédemét me éy nagdutong kame, saka nagsahab kame: when we got there we singed the hair off (the pig) and also we dried the meat over a fire.
sahad-'sahad n. species of non-edible clam shell, probably Codakia tigerina (cf. gutém).
'sa'hahay v. to set (of the setting of the sun just before it goes out of sight behind a mountain) (cf. sahém).
sahakad n. brace (of the pole which braces up the typical Dumagat lean-to type house); v. to brace (to stand up a lean-to wall and set the pole to hold it in place).
'sahap n. shoulder (of a person or animal).
sahat v. to be glad; n. joy, glee, happiness (cf. pagés, saya).
sahayop v. to blow in (of rain which blows into a house through a window or door or open side); seraduan mo, Sawe, mégsahayop: Close it, Sawe, the rain is blowing in.
'sa'haysay n. type of arrow (head of split bamboo, barbs of the thorns of the rattan bush, detachable head, bigo shaft; a very lightweight arrow used for shooting up at monkeys and large birds) (cf. pana).
sahe n. species of rattan (has an edible stalk and fruit; the vine itself if not a type usable for tying) (cf. uway).
sahêd-sahêd v. to shuffle along as you walk.

sa'hêpsep n. shallow part of a river.

sahesubu v. for a parent bird to feed its young.

sahêb n. shallow part of a river.

sahêbsep v. to shuffle along as you walk.

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sahêbsep v. to shuffle along as you walk.

sahêpsep n. shallow part of a river.

sahesubu v. for a parent bird to feed its young.

sahêb n. shallow part of a river.
sakéb v. to lie face down (as for a person or thing to be lying on its face, or for a canoe to be floating upside down in the water); minesakéb tu abeng, da dinale na tānīmek: The canoe was floating upside down because it was knocked over by the waves.

sakén I, me (personal pronoun, see Section 5, Part One) (alt. siyékén) (c-29).

'sakha n. brass ring (on a bolo handle).

sakiho v. to fry pig skin (in order to cook out the fat, which is used for cooking the pulp of the caryota palm) (cf. agél).

saklang v. to put a kettle on the fire (to cook something).

saklaw l. v. to interfere in the quarrel of others; to get involved in the problems of others;
2. v. to mate (of animals) (Tag: ambitious grasping of territory, to be included); magpasensiya ka, éwan ta ka masaklawan tā gini met mo: Be patient with me, I am not going to get involved in what you did.

sakle v. to carry something by a shoulder strap over the shoulder (as a purse, or a rifle with a shoulder strap on it); to carry something draped over the shoulder; mineléd siguru da te gila a sakle na: Maybe he sunk because he had a fishnet draped over his shoulder.

'saklot v. to hold crossways in the arms (as to hold a sleeping child crossways in both arms).

sakmal v. to grab, to bite, to grip (with the mouth; as for an animal to bite onto something and hold on); sinakmal ék no buwaya: I was grabbed by a crocodile.

sakméng n. simple lean-to shelter (leafy branches stood up and supported by a stick, for protection from sun or dew, but not from rain).

sakop adj. dependent, subordinate; v. to be responsible to;
pasakop: to be under the jurisdiction of or control of; to araw éy nasakopan ta kam, pero nadid éy bahala kam ta kabuhayan moy: Before, I was responsible to care for you, but now you are to manage your own livelihood.

saksak v. to stab with a downward thrust (cf. bikal).

'saksi (Tag) v. to bear witness, to witness (as to testify before the police that you saw so-and-so commit the crime) (cf. tunay, sistigu).

'sala v. to dislike, to not want to do something, to not like to do something; sala me a mégiyan ta bīle bagay meta ko du te anak: Whenever we saw people with children, we didn't want to continue living at the house. (c-7).

'salag v. to lay something across two horizontal poles; adiyoy, nesalag dēn tu sigangat ko ta ontok na kayu yae: Oh dear, my bird arrow is caught up in that tree (lying horizontally on the branches).

salag v. to parry, to duck, to feint, to ward off a blow.

sala'gintu n. species of bright green beetle.

salagkaw adj. intertwined, interwoven, wrapped around.

sa'lagpat n. species of fresh water fish (cf. ikan).

salagu n. species of small uncultivated tree (bark is made into barkcloth for women's ear plugs) (cf. subēng).

salagunting n. crossed vertical poles holding the spring of the bilatek trap.

salakē v. to perch on a low branch (of a hunter on a game
drive; for the one waiting in ambush for the driven game to approach, to be perching on the branch of a tree just a few feet off the ground) (cf. tabug).

sala'kumba n. trap (a type of bamboo cage-trap used to catch wild chickens); v. to set the salakumba trap (cf. talon).

sala'mangka n. trick, magic trick; v. to do magic tricks.

sa'lamat (Ar) excl. good, thanks, hooray; v. to give thanks, to thank; tu manalo éy mappasalamat: The winner says thank you. (c-13).

sa'lambaw n. a square fishnet (about twenty by twenty meters, used in fresh water; it was used with a catch or floor of bamboo twenty meters by one meter; this type of net fishing is no longer practiced in Casiguran).

salamin n. mirror, lens, glass; v. to look in a mirror.

salansan v. to pile, to stack up, to line up things in an orderly manner.

'salap n. a type of fishnet (one hundred meters long by two meters high. Ten to thirty men are used to drag this net towards shore, entrapping the fish inside; it is used in the daytime. The netting is fine, like mosquito netting, and is used to catch three main types of small fish ranging from one to four inches long. Buru is made from the ipon fish caught with this net. There are many of these nets in Casiguran); v. manalap: to fish with such a net.

salapad n. shoulder.

salapang n. type of fish spear or arrow (the head consists of three or four separate wires sharpened to a point; may be shot with a bamboo bow, or a rubber sling) (cf. pana).

salaped v. to braid the hair; to weave (as to weave bamboo wall- ing) (cf. sayap, lade).

salapi n. fifty centavos; fifty centavo piece; v. manalapi: to give fifty cents to each; fifty cents for each one.

'salas (Sp) n. living room, parlor, sala.

sa'latan n. gentle south wind (always comes with good weather); v. to blow (of wind blowing from the south).

sala'wahan v. to be undecided, hesitant, inconsistent, vacillating; to be unable to make up one's mind (as to whom to marry, which item to buy in a store, etc.); wadi, i ulito a mégsalawahan, kanya éwán makaasawa: Boy, that young man is so undecided (about which girl he likes best); that is why he can't get married.

sa'laysay (Ch) 1. v. to untangle (string, rope, vine etc. or to try to figure out where the end of a pile of tangled up string is);

2. v. to make something understandable, to clarify; salaysayén ko diko éng te male, éng éwán: I will clarify for you if there are any mistakes or not.

salba'bida (Sp) n. inner-tube, lifesaver.

salduk v. to dip, to scoop up (as to dip a can or spoon into liquid, or to scoop up dirt with a shovel).

sa'legéd v. sumalegéd: to pass by a house; mégsalegéd: to pass quickly by a house (without even giving a greeting).

salendum v. to shade oneself (to get under some overhang for protection from the sun or rain).

sa'lepsep v. to skip stones (as to throw a stone in such a way that it skips over the water).
saléng; n. the almaciga tree and its sap, Agathis philippinensis (a pine tree, used locally for incense burning, torches, starting fires, caulking boats, and especially as lamps in the houses); v. manaléng: to gather almaciga sap.

saléng; v. a disease of banana plants (causes the fruit to be very hard).

'sali v. to go and join others in working; sumali ál dikam á mégta ár abahó: I will join you in the work.

salikawan v. to run to head off game (of a hunter).

salikép n. peregrine falcon, Falco peregrinus (bird) (Tag: limbas).

salin v. to pass without stopping (as for a bus to pass through a town without stopping, or to overtake and pass someone on the trail); demté mo tu kahame, éy salinan mo, diyan mo sulegén: When you arrive at the centipede, just pass by him, and don't turn and look back at him.

'salin v. to change (as to put something into another container so you can use the first one, or to transfer, or to change clothes).

salingéb v. to take shelter behind or under (as to hide behind a tree, or to take shelter from the rain under a rocky ledge).

sa'lese n. species of fresh water fish (cf. ikan).

salise adj. askew, out of line, alternating, crooked; v. to make something to be out of line.

sa'liita n. word, talk, saying, speech; v. to talk; sakén n pos angertipi ta salita n agta: I am the one who translated the Dumagat language. (syn. kagi) (c-14).

saliwéd v. to speak poorly, to speak with a slur, to mumble; to speak with an accent (as a person when he is speaking a language not his own, or a person who has a speech impediment); du agta a taga pahanan, eng managalag side, éy saliwbéd: When the Dumagats from Panalan speak Tagalog, it is with an accent.

salo v. to throw something upwards from an underhand position.

'salo1 v. to put a rope around the neck or horns of an animal (in the form of a lasso).

'salo2 v. for people to eat together off the same plate (cf. dipon, harap).

salod v. to put a container under something falling (as to put a can under a faucet of running water, or to put a basket under a sack of spilling rice so the rice won't be wasted) (cf. sahohó, sahúd).

salód v. to copy, to immitate (as for a child to copy what someone else is saying).

sa'lodu (Sp) v. to salute, to bow to someone in respect (of the salute of a soldier).

sa'loduy v. to carry by a head band (the typical way that women carry loads); n. a load which is being carried by a head band; siko kagi ko i mangsaloduy yá ta lámana: I told her that she would be the one to carry the pig meat by the head band.

salogsoğ v. to get a sliver in the hand or foot; to stub the foot in such a way that it bleeds (cf. sunggab, ulang).

salokop v. to cup something over something else (as to put a hat on the head, to cup a tin can upside down over a post or stick, etc.).

salop n. a unit of measure equal to two gantas (cf. sopa).

salmon (Sp) n. canned salmon; salmonan: a unit of measure
equal to a sixth of a ganta.

salpok v. to beat against, to slap, to collide, impact; méganteng kame dén, da mesalpuk-salpuk tu diget ta abeng me: We were afraid because the waves kept beating against our boat.

salugasog v. to slip a bamboo water container through the steps of a ladder and leave it setting there leaning on the step of the ladder.

salungat adj. contrary, protest, conflict; v. to go against the wind or current; to cut against the grain of bamboo; to refuse or reject the orders of someone.

samad n. thrush (sores in a baby's mouth).

saman'tala v. to take advantage of.

'samba v. to fold the hands across the chest, to hold the hands clapped in front of you (Tag: worship, adoration).

sambat v. to meet up with (as to meet someone on the trail who is coming from the opposite direction); sambatén tam side ta Busokbusok: We'll meet up with them at Busokbusok. (c-8).

samül v. to talk with the mouth full of food.

samondut v. to have a crabby, sulky look, with the lips sticking out.

samong n. species of edible top shell, genus Trochus (these empty shells are sold by the kilo to Chinese traders) (cf. gutém).

sampala'taya (Tag) n. belief, faith; v. to believe, to have faith.

sampay v. to hang up, to drape over (of clothing or a mat which is hung up on a line to dry); n. sampayan: clothesline.

sampay'bakod n. variety of mountain rice (cf. under pahay).

sampun id. sampun ta asawa ko, éy méniwala ék: I will do whatever my wife says. sampun dikam a métatena: You and your family are bad.

sam'pupu v. to carry something with the arms out in front of the body.

samsam v. to grab, to take, to get, to confiscate; to seize something by force (as to hold up a bus and take the people's money by gun point, or to enter a house, kill the occupants, and take the things of value).

sa'mulid n. species of rattan (narrow, used for tying, but an inferior quality of rattan) (cf. uway).

san par. only, just; mégiknu'd kame san se: We're just sitting here. (c-247).

'sana v. to not be able to finish; éwan ko dén masanaan tu tarabaho ta Koso: My work in Koso is never finished.

'sanay v. to be accustomed to; sanay ti istibi a mégantipara: Stevie is used to spear fishing. (syn. bihasa).

sandali n. moment, an instant of time; adj. promptly; transient; minagbulaklak i kayo a sandali: The tree bloomed for just a short time.

sandig n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

'sanéb v. to ambush (by hiding along the side of a trail; refers both to hunting game, and to ambushing a person).

sanike l. n. shame; embarrassment; v. to be ashamed, shy, bashful; to be embarrassed, to feel inferior; to feel painfully self-conscious; mésanike ék a mékeged diya: I am ashamed to beg from him. (Tag: hiya).
2. **sanikean**: species of edible sea snail (cf. gutém).

'sanla v. to ransom (one's property) (cf. tubus).

sanuwal n. men's slacks.

sanga n. branch (of a tree or bush); v. to branch out (cf. pinget, tinge).

sangal v. to carry something gripped between the teeth (as for a mother dog to carry her puppies, or an ant carrying a grain of rice in its pincers).

sang'-ayun v. in concord with, to be in agreement with.

'sangbut v. to catch with both hands (as to catch a ball).

'sandig n. siganid fish, *Teuthis* sp. (sea) (Tag: alama).

sangdih v. to lean against (for something to be leaning against something else); isangdhi mo pa i uwaya ta kayua: Lean the rattan bundle against that tree.

sanget v. to cry, to wail, to weep; nadid, mégsésangetén tu anak ta pag-itan de a minatidug: The baby sleeping between them was crying and crying. (c-18).

'sangga₁ v. to stop something that is rolling.

'sangga₂ adj. team partnership; belonging together to a team or side (in a game, in gambling, or in a contest).

'sangho n. tusks (of wild boar); v. to gore.

sangkal₁ n. chopping block (for cutting up meat).

sangkal₂ n. chicken cage.

sangkal₁ v. to vouch for someone (of a person who lets someone borrow or buy something on credit in his name); éng éwan tí Tomas i sangkalan ko, éy éwan ék nakaalap ta béges: If Tom hadn't vouched for me, I wouldn't have been able to get the rice.

sangkalan n. ring (worn on the finger); v. to wear a ring.

sangkay v. to climb up (a hill, or ladder into a house); késangkay na éy naglamon to tapat ni adaw: When she had climbed up, he cut the grass opposite Mr. Monkey. (c-12).

'sangki v. to come to the assistance of one opposed by another; to intervene for someone in trouble; éng panginglan ék na pute, éy sangkién ék mo, o?: If the lowlander gets mad at me, you intervene for me, okay? (cf. payo, sakdäl).

sangkul v. to cut out a tree stump (so the ground will be level, as on a rice paddy or airstrip).

sang'kutsa (Sp) v. to boil meat in its own juice with spices (not adding any water).

sanglag v. to dry rice grain over a fire (so that it will become dry enough to pound; a necessary task when one cannot dry the grain in the sun because of poor weather) (cf. kagkag).

sango v. to scent (of an animal using the nose to seek or track prey) (cf. dungsos).

sangpét n. destination, stopping point.

sangwab v. to gulp down (of a fish which opens its mouth to gulp something down).

sapa n. pond, stagnant water (Tag: brook).

'sapa n. medal, insignia (on the front of a uniform of a soldier or policeman).

sapad n. hand of bananas; v. to cut the hands of bananas off of the stalk (cf. bulég).

sapal adj. extreme hunger, starving; éy kokodyan ta ye a mesapal
kita ta alép: What shall we do here, we are starving from hunger?

'sapang v. to place, to put, to set (as to place dishes on a shelf); isapang mo di penggana ta papaga: Put the dishes on the shelf.

sapat adj. sufficient, enough, adequate; v. to be sufficient.

sa'patus (Sp) n. shoe; v. to wear shoes.

'sapay n. complication (in sickness, when a person already sick comes down with a second sickness); mehirap ti Isling, da meadu a sapay tu saketa na: Isling is having a hard time, because her sickness has many complications.

sapid n. the hairy-like part of the trunk of the caryota palm (cf. agéi).

sapgét adj. rough surfaced (as of unfinished lumber, or a floor that needs to be waxed, or a stone that is not shiny and smooth).

saphéd adj. tasteless (of the dry, dead taste of an unripe banana or guava, or of the betel nut).

'saphö v. to make a loud, spitting-like noise (to draw the attention of the spirits one is praying to, and usually immediately followed by a prayer) (cf. duphak, giwe, amamoh).

sapigöl v. to sit on a chair with the legs crossed, or to have one foot hooked around the leg of a table.

sapilitan v. to force someone to do something for you (by continual urging) (cf. pilit).

sapin (Sp) n. underlayer, covering, protective underlayer (as a blanket under a horse's saddle, or a cloth on one's shoulder to cushion a heavy pole he is carrying); v. to put a cushion between something; to saddle a horse; mangalap ka pad ta ponte a pagsapin ko ta adég kuæe a medige: Please get some wild banana bark for a protective underlayer for my back which is getting bloody (from carrying a dead pig on the back).

'sapit (Ch) v. to arrive at a place which one has never been to before, or which is far away; bagu kame sumapit ta éye, éy ta esa a bulan: It will be another month yet before we get back here.

sapo v. to butcher an animal.

sapot n. cloth (used to wrap up a dead body).

'sapsap n. nipa palm, Nypa fruticans (Tag: sasa, pawid); kasapsapan: nipa grove; v. to gather nipa leaves (for making nipa shingles for roofing).

'sapsap n. slipmouth fish, Leiognathus splendidens (cf. ikan).

sapuk v. to slap with the open palm.

sapul v. to begin; prep. since; id. sapul to sapul: from the beginning; n. starting place or time; sinumapul kan san ta dehusan na bile na: They say he began at the trail going from the river to his house.

sa'pula v. to tuck the skirt between the legs.

'sapulu adj. ten (cf. appendix 3).

sapwah v. to throw, to scatter (of the throwing of rice, gravel, coins, etc.) (cf. sabug) (alt. sapwag).

sapwët v. to throw water underhand; mégasapwëtan di anaka: The children were splashing water at each other.

sar'dinas (Sp) n. canned sardines (also often said in reference to canned mackerel).
sar'hentu (Sp) n. army sergeant.

sa'riili pro. self; adj. private, one's own (not public); gustu na a magadas ta sarili tam a kagi: He wants to study our language.

'sari'sari adj. various, variety, diverse; magimet side ta sarisari a ahamèt na lèlakè: They make various bead decorations for the men.

saritsik v. to crackle, to bubble (of the crackling, bubbling sound of cooking grease).

sa'riwa adj. fresh (of fruits and vegetables recently picked, or of meat not yet rotten); v. to come to life, to sprout (of the cut stalk of certain trees or plants which regrow when planted in the ground).

sa'rodsod n. a scoop fishnet (made with two long bamboo poles; used to catch padyaw shrimp and small fish; one man handles this net).

sartin m. an American type kettle (*Tag*: frying pan) (*Palanan*: tin cup).

'satanas (Sp) n. Satan, devil.

'sawa v. to be over-satisfied; to be tired of something; mégasawa ék dén ta laman: I am tired of eating wild pig meat (*ant. sablék*).

saway v. to hinder, to prohibit, to stop, to forbid.

sawe n. black and white chicken hawk (bird).

saweng-saweng adj. ragged, torn (of clothing).

sawsaw1 v. to rinse clothes (swishing them around in the water to get the mud off them).

sawsaw2 v. to fish for eel or mudfish at night (the bait is a small fish or frog, which has been toasted on a hot rock, and stuck on the end of a stick. The bait is splashed several times on the water. When the eel approaches the bait it is speared).

'saya n. long skirt (worn by non-Negrito language).

saya v. to be happy.

sayad v. to drag on the ground, to scrape across the ground (as a boat being pushed across a sandbar, or a woman's long dress to drag on the ground); adj. touching or dragging on the floor, or at bottom, or at sides; mangilag ka, makay mesayad kitam: Be careful, we might run aground. (cf. sadsad).

'sayang excl. what a pity! v. to be wasted, to become useless; bakit sinida mo tu radyo? Sayang dén!: Why did you break the radio? It is wasted!

'sayaw n. dance; v. to dance.

'saysay1 n. story; v. to tell a story (cf. lagip, isteriya).

'saysay2 n. sprout (of the nénga rattan bush, chewed as a substitute for betel nut); v. to chew the sprout of the nénga bush.

'saysay3 id. éwan tu kasaysayan: worthless, valueless.

sayt (Eng) n. gunfire; v. to sight a gun; to aim.

sayusot n. common whiting fish, *Sillago sthama* (*Tag*: asohos).

se dem. pro. this, here (see Section 5, Part One) (c-197).

se'buyas (Sp) n. onion, *Allium cepa*, *Allium porrum*.

'segbu v. to jump down; to dive (esp. into water).

'segkang adj. bowlegged.

segké1 n. bead necklace (one string) (cf. manek).
"sehang v. to sun oneself; to warm oneself by sitting in the sun.

sehebi (Sp) cf. serbi.

sehewat l. v. to burn a big pile of trash; 2. n. type of evil spirit (cf. openg).

sehinod n. maggot egg.

'sekay v. to have a grudge; to have ill feelings against someone.

'sekdil v. to jab someone with the elbow (as in signaling to him to look at something).

'sekét n. rough-crested cuckoo bird, Phoenicophaeus sp. (Tag: tamsiya).

sekhet n. dorsal fin; anal fin (of fish).

sekhéd v. to kick out (while in a sitting or lying down position, or while swimming).

'sekhot n. loop, lasso (used to catch a chicken); v. to catch a chicken with a lasso.

'sekmat v. to reach out suddenly and grab (as to reach out and grab at a shrimp that is swimming away, or to grab the hand of someone about to stab someone else), nay, sekmatén mo dén i gúta na dépuga, makay guminan: Quick, grab the carabao's rope, he might run away.

'seksek v. to scratch the head looking for lice.

seldit v. to get pinched; to crush; hi, mineseldit ék dén ta seradu na pintuanael: Ouch, I got pinched by the closing of this door. (syn. sélpet).

seldub v. to set something on fire; pékatapos na kan a míněngiselóta ta saléng, éy néglakad dén: After he lit the almaciga sap torch, he started out.

seleg v. to strain or lean over and look through (a hole, window, bushes, etc. at what is on the other side; as to look through a crack in a wall or fence, or to stoop to look into or under or through something).

'selupin (Eng) n. cellophane paper.

se'mentu (Sp) n. cement; v. to make or mix cement.

'sene v. to be jealous, to be envious; sumésene kame du te anak: We were jealous of those with children.

sensen v. to quarrel (of a heated verbal quarrel).

sensos (Eng) n. census; v. to take a census; (cf. bilang, lista).

'sentimos (Sp) n. centavo, cent.

'sentro (Sp) n. bullseye, center; měgiyan dén siya ta sentro na banwan: He lives in the middle of the town.

'senyal (Sp) n. sign (as a printed sign, or a sign made on a trail) (cd. marka, pastel).

'sengbet v. to answer; pero éwan ta ka masengbet: But I cannot give you an answer.

'senggit v. to shine (of the sun, after a rain).

senkag n. species of fish, Ambassas sp. (cf. ikan).

sengseng v. to argue, to yell at one another in anger, to deny, to dispute.

'sepah v. to be sunny and raining at the same time; měgsepaha tu bilag: The sun keeps coming out while it is raining.

'seplot v. to hurry; adj. quick, fast; nadid kaseplot a īstoriya: Now this is a short story. (c-10).

sepsep n. baby chicken.
se'radu (Sp) adj. closed; v. to close (a door, chest, window, etc.).

'seray cf. séray.

'serbi (Sp) v. for a young man to serve, working for his parents-in-law to pay off part of the bride price (a period lasting from three months up to a year; this period occurs after the sakad ceremonies, and before the kasal ceremony; during this period the young man can still be rejected by the girl's family if he seems unsuitable, and he can back out if he changes his mind; this custom seems to be beginning to die out) (alt. sehebi). (cf. kasanet, kébehewan, kasal, sakad).

se'rena (Sp) n. mermaid (type of spirit, lives in the sea).

se'reno n. night dew (cf. hamug, hemés).

'sermon (Sp) v. to nag (to bawl out someone in a loud voice; usually refers to a person nagging at his/her spouse).

set n. splinter, thorn; v. to strip the thorns off the sabutan plant; adj. thorny, lots of thorns; meset ta talon, mehirap a dimanén: The jungle is full of thorns, and it is hard to walk through. (alt. seet).

setiyembre (Sp) n. September.

sébaw n. the milky-like substance found in a honeycomb (syn. étay na pitukan).

sébeg n. monkey-eating eagle, Pithecophaga jefferyi (Tag: manao).

sébeng n. footprints (of game); anya wade i pégésébingan dia se, te bunga wade se du kayo?: I wonder why (the pigs) have made all these hoofprints around here, perhaps there is fruit on these trees?

sébaw v. to yawn.

sébé n. a crabby, stern look.

sébkal n. song, chant (of the typical, Dumagat style of singing); v. to sing, to chant (in Umirey Dumagat this word means familiar spirit).

sébséb v. sébsében: to throw water on a fire; isébséb: to plunge a red hot iron into water (in forging).

sébu n. red sap of the udiyaw tree (used for gluing feathers on arrows; v. mégsébu: for the sap to drip from a cut in the udiyaw tree.

sébuk v. to root (of a pig); adya san ye i pénbükanan a laman: Oh, if there were only some wild pigs rooting around here.

sébwak v. to slide something under the sand or dirt (as to slide a bolo under the sand to hide it from someone approaching, or to slide a camote under the dirt around a fire, and let it bake there).

sédép v. to go inside, to enter something enclosed (as a house, jeep, or the forest) (ant. luwas, béswal).

'sédséd v. to crawl through brush; mégbéblunok éa mégimemayas a mégéséassédé: I descended the hill, crawling very slowly through the brush.

ségek v. to gag (to swallow something, choke on it, and cough it back up again); naségek ka ta kindíia: You choked on that candy.

ségem n. species of small ant.

ségnok n. a type of poisonous arrow (for description of, cf. banlag, pana).

séhíyo n. a sickness one gets from being cold after delivering a baby (patient coughs, becomes thin, and eventually dies if the proper medicine is not used).
séklew v. to return a favor.

sékna v. to fall, to drop (of fruit out of a tree).

séksek adj. crowded, tight, plugged up; suméksek: to disappear into a hole; iséksek: to put something into a small hole or crevice.

séla n. plug, wedge; v. to plug up a hole (as to put a wooden plug in a hole in a kettle); to wedge (as to put a wedge between the crack in a piece of wood as it is being split); sélaan mo i ébut naa: Plug up its hole.

sélang n. jaw, jawbone; v. islang: for a hunter to save the jawbones of the wild pigs he has shot (inserting them in rows in the roof of his house; a way of showing off the number of pigs he has gotten).

sélat n. crack, chasm; v. somlat: to go between.

séldit v. to clamp, to pinch, to crowd, to make tight (as to get one's finger pinched in a door when it closes, or for people to be crowded in a house, or to bite one's tongue) (alt. éldit).

'séldu v. to hiccup, to have the hiccups.

séldub v. to set on fire (as a pile of trash, or as in the burning of a swidden, or to set a house on fire).

sélgadj. swift (of the current of a river or stream) mehirap a mégsagwan, da mesélég i dinom: It is hard to paddle (upriver) because the current is swift.

sélét v. to be plugged up, stopped up (of the nose); minagsélét déni i asuka ta bílëa: The house is filled with smoke (so it is hard to breathe).

séli n. young banana sprout (still small enough to be transplanted); v. to dig out a banana sprout and transplant it.

sélong n. stream, creek.

'sélpet n. pincers, tongs, clothespin; v. to pinch (as to pinch the finger in a door, or to carry something clamped under the armpit).

sélpët n. a small red and black bird, fiery minivet.

sélség v. to put forth great effort to catch something (of a hunter, or a person fishing).

séme n. chin.

sémë v. to bounce up and down.

sémsek v. to make a click sound with the tongue against the back of the teeth (a sound of rebuke to a child).

sémsém v. to have a greasy mouth (from eating greasy food).

sénakse n. species of plant (leaves are used to roof a temporary type house).

sémép v. mégsémp: for water to leak from a container; somép: for water to be absorbed (by soaking into cloth or the ground).

sénsén v. to creep up, to approach, to move closer to; diyan ka manénsën, uma deyo ka: Don't move so close to me, get further away.

sé'n'anga intr. how much? adj. few, some; sänganya i halaga na damitael?: How much is this cloth? (alt. sangan).

séngay v. to carry a person on the shoulders with one leg over each shoulder; sinéngay nad id no buhék tu pilé: Then the blind man carried the cripple on his shoulders.

séngden n. type of arrow shaft (made of the trunk of the betel nut palm, used for arrows with a detachable head) (cf. pana).

séngdul v. to stub the toe, to hit the knee against something; to bump into something.
'séngpa v. to coagulate, to clot (of blood).

séngpat n. the upper part of the rattan vine, near the sprout (edible when cooked); v. to gather rattan sprouts.

séngpot n. head of a river.

séngséng v. to plug up a bottle; to jam something into a hole; n. bottle cap, plug; Marning, séngséngan mo, monda éwan mebulak tu petrolyo: Marning, plug it up, so the kerosene won't spill out.

séngyat v. to carry something over the ear (as a pencil).

sépa n. wad of betel nut chew (in the mouth).

sé pang n. spine, lower back of a person (at the back of the waist); binagut ko i sondanga ta sångnàa: I pulled my bolo out of his back.

'sépdú v. to have a premonition, foreboding, forewarning, suspicion (for your heart to beat fast because someone is thinking of you, or saying your name; for a sudden fear to grip you, a sign that something is about to happen) (cf. kutab, himala).

sépdu v. for an ocean fish to grab the hook of a fishline and run with it.

sépél l. v. to have a grudge (cf. sekay); 2. v. to have food caught in the throat, so it is hard to swallow.

sépét n. pulp, inner stalk (of the inside part of sugarcane); v. to chew the sugarcane (swallowing the juice and spitting out the pulp).

séphéd v. to brush against (as for a bird to touch you as it flies by, or for a person to brush against the leaves of a poisonous tree and thus get burned); te séphédèn ka san éy magsanget ka dén: Just because someone brushed against you, you have to cry.

séplang v. to cut a pig, deer or fish in half the long ways (cf. pilak).

sépo v. to boil over; n. foam; mégsépo dén tu kardero, buksesàn mo. The pot is boiling over, take the cover off. (syn. sépwe).

sépot adj. sweet smell, fragrant; v. give off a fragrance (c-7).

sépsép v. to suck on something tubular (as liquid through a straw, or smoke through a cigarette).

sépwe v. for something full to run over (as for a can of water to spill over when it is being carried, or for a boiling pot to overflow) (cf. sépo).

séray n. species of fish, Nemipterus sp. (Tag: bisugo).

sibad v. to nibble, to strike (of a fish on a fish-hook).

sibak v. to chop firewood.

sibat n. spear; v. to spear (syn. gayang).

sibel v. to stop for a time to visit someone as you pass his house; sinibel ko tu pahay, éy éwan ko be minalap: I dropped by to get some rice, but I couldn't get any.

sibét adj. strong (of a strong wind, swift river, strong man) sebtan: to hold on to something tightly. (ant. hina).

'sibig v. to lay off work (at the end of the day, or to eat lunch).

si'boyas cf. sebuyas.

'sibu n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

sibug-sibug v. to splash (of the splashing sound of a person or
animal running in water).

sida n. viand (any food eaten as a side dish with rice); v. to eat viand; pasidaén: to give someone some meat or fish for his viand; megahayok man i ama me ta laman, péngisida me ta agé: Our fathers were hunting for wild pig again, to have as a viand with the caryota palm starch. (c-7).

'sida v. masida: to be broken; sidaén: to break, to destroy.

sidé they, them (per. pro. see Section 5, Part One) (c-226).

sidi v. to sift rice in a rice winnowing tray.

sidung n. ground under a house; yard (cf. karsada).

si'gangat m. type of arrow (split bamboo shaft, five split bamboo points, no feathering, used for shooting birds) (cf. pana).

siga'rilyo (Sp) n. cigarette; v. to smoke a cigarette.

si'gasig n. persistance; v. to be persistent (as in work, or in courting a woman, or in begging rice).

'sigay n. generic word for several species of sea shells (all cones, scallops and cowries) (ant. gutém).

sihê v. to blame (as to blame someone for something bad that happened to someone else; as to blame a man because his servant committed a crime, because he should have taught him better, or to blame a neighbour because your child cut himself with his bolo, because he should not have left his bolo laying around around); ange ko sihê ti Kekek, da kinan no dépog na tu niyog ko: I'm going to go bawl out Kekek, because his carabao ate up my coconuts.

sihên v. to pinch something hard between the thumb and the forefinger (as to crush the head of a shrimp to kill it, or to squeeze a lemon to cause the juice to drip out).

sikam you, you are the ones (per. pro. see Section 5, Part One) (c-9).

sikame us, we, we are the ones (per. pro. see Section 5, Part One) (c-13).

sikat v. to rise (of the sun); n. sikatan: east.

sikaw n. swidden, kaingin, newly cleared field (before it has crops growing in it, after which it is called umá); v. to clear virgin forest land in order to plant crops, usually rice (the first stage in making a swidden) nagpasikaw ék dén ta umá ko ta kilawet: I had land cleared for my farm at Kilawet. (c-ll).

sikeh v. to sight down an arrow shaft; see if it is straight (cf. olen, tiduk, tolen).

sikita we two, you and I (per. pro. see Section 5, Part One) (c-2).
sikitam we, us (per. pro. see Section 5, Part One) (c-3).

siklab n. flash (of light); v. to flame up, to flare up; diyan mo tetaban, sumiklab tu gasolina: Don't light that with a match, the gasoline will explode.

siklut v. to play a game with seashells (similar to "jacks").

siko n. elbow; v. sikon: to jab with the elbow.

sikó you, you are the one (per. pro. see Section 5, Part One) (c-25).

sikot- 'sekot n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

silamot v. to lick one's mouth and nose with the tongue (esp. of dogs).

silég v. to eat a lot (of a person who frequently eats a lot).

'sili n. species of chile pepper, Capsicum frutescens, and Capsicum minimum (a shrublike herb, uncultivated in Casiguran; the fruit is red and about two centimeters long, and is used as a spice; the leaves are used as a vegetable); v. to put chili into a viand.

'sil-it n. species of edible sea clam, Hippopus sp. (cf. gutém).

silo n. loop, lasso, collar.

silot v. to pick up harvested rice and put it onto a carabao sled; éng meuden pabí éy éwan be side makapag silit: If it is still raining, they won't be able to put the harvested rice onto the carabao sleds.

simahon (Sp) n. wild carabao.

simawah n. species of fresh water fish.

'sumba l. n. Sunday; simbaan: church; v. sumimba: for Sunday to arrive: mëgsimba: to attend church services (cf. samba); 2. n. week.

'simbu n. kerosene lamp; v. to use a kerosene lamp; atdinan ék pad ta petroliyo, pagsimbuan me san: Please give me some kerosene, just for our lamp only.

simét v. to eat scraps of food which fall through the floor (of dogs).

si'milya n. seeds (for planting).

simut v. to consume (exhausted in supply, as to the last cent, the last grain, the dregs).

sina there, that (dem. pro. see Section 5, Part One) (c-52).

sinag n. tékisinag or késinag: hot season, dry season (Tag: ray, light).

sinagat n. species of mountain rice (cf. under pahay).

si'naging n. species of mountain rice (cf. under pahay).

sinalsal n. species of vine (used as a perfume in ear plugs or arm bands).

sinapél n. species of rattan (has edible fruit, vine not good for tying) (cf. uway).

sinasbong n. splashing sound (of something thrown into water).

'sine (Sp) n. movie, film.

si'nelas (Sp) n. thongs, shower shoes, sandals, slippers; v. to wear rubber thongs.

sinsin adj. thick, tight, tightly spaced.

'sinta v. mesinta: emotional; magsinta: to be depressed.

sin'tidu n. temple (area in front of and just below ears).

sin'tones n. small lime Citrus microcarpa (Tag: kalamansi).
sinturon m. belt; v. to wear a belt.
si'nulid m. thread.
'sinyas v. to indicate or talk by sign language; to wave (as to wave to someone to come to you).
singaw v. to leak out through a crack or hole (of smoke, perfume, fumes, steam, butane, gas, etc.) kanya éwan duméngat i koleman mua, éy mégsingaw: The reason your Coleman lantern won't stay bright is because its gas is leaking out.
'singga v. for a sickness to keep returning (cf. bégnét).
'singku adj. five (cf. appendix 3).
singe h v. to collect a debt; to go and request from someone something that he owes to you; umusog ék dé a magsingehe ni Sabina: I'm going downriver to collect from Sabina what she owes me.
singet m. arrow notch; v. to notch an arrow.
singét m. bee stinger; v. to sting; siko, kagi na kan, Pitukan, éy sengtémo side: You, Mr. Bee, you sting them.
singot v. to sniff (to draw air audibly up the nose) (cf. ahob, ésga, sango).
'sipa m. a hard kick; v. to kick out hard in anger (esp. of a horse).
sipag adj. ambitious, industrious.
sipay m. human sacrifice; v. to offer a human sacrifice (said to be practiced by mining operators. A child is kidnapped and brought to the area of the ore, and then killed in such a way that his blood runs over the ore; this is to pacify the lamanlupa spirits in the area).
'siper (Eng) m. zipper.
sipet m. pincers (of a crab or shrimp; v. to pinch (of a crab or shrimp).
sipék adj. dirty, muddy, cloudy (of water); éwan kitam be makapaganípara, da mesipék: We can't go spear fishing, because it is muddy.
sipon m. mucus; v. to have a cold.
'sipul v. to whistle (with the fingers in the mouth).
siput v. to arrive, to come, to appear, to emerge; akala ko éwan ék mo siputén: I thought you weren't going to come to me.
sise m. species of oyster, Crassostrea sp. (cf. gútém).
'sisi (Ch) v. mégsisi: to repent, to feel bad, to be sorry; sisién: to blame, to reproach, to reprehend; diyan mo siya sisién, éwan siya tu kasalanán: Don't blame him, he didn't do anything wrong.
sisiyon (Sp) m. session (case in a law court).
'sisó (Eng) m. seesaw, teeter-totter; v. for children to play on a seesaw (sym..songgalaesong).
sis'tigo m. witness; v. to witness, to testify, to witness in court (sym. magpatunay).
'sita m. thin, small flowered, cloth.
'sitaw (Ch) m. string beans; v. mégisitaw: to pick string beans.
'sitsit v. to hiss.
'sityo (Sp) m. sitio, site, locale, village, neighborhood.
siwalat v. to disclose, to reveal, to divulge, to lay bare.
siwéd v. to separate, to split up and go different ways; minagsiwéd-sewéd dén side: They
split up and all went to
different places.
siya he, she, it (per. pro. See
Section 5, Part One) (c-88).
siyam adj. nine (cf. appendix 3).
si'yamo v. to show affection to
a child or pet animal; to lov-
ingly play with or cuddle a
small child.
si'yasat v. to inquire, to in-
vestigate; to explain; nisiyasat
na diyakén i utus na mayor: He
explained to me the order of
the mayor. (syn. tanung).
siyempre (Sp) excl. of course,
naturally, sure.
si'yete adj. seven (cf. appendix
3).
siyékén cf. sakén.
siyudad (Sp) n. city.
'sobha (Sp) n. surplus, too much,
leftover, extra (as to have
extra food leftover, or to have
more firewood than one needs,
or more money than one needs,
etc.).
'sobre (Sp) n. envelope.
'sobsob v. to tell someone to
go home instead of inviting
them to eat with you.
sodyang n. pointed stake (a sharp
pointed stick, usually bamboo,
stuck in the ground with the
point up, and the stick at a
forty-five degree angle; set
so that a passing person will
get stabbed on the leg. Used
by raiders to slow down those
pursuing them after a raid, or
by a person who does not want
people to trespass onto his
land); v. to plant such a stake
in the ground.
'sodyat v. to point (with the
forefinger).
sogsoog n. bamboo posthole digger;
v. to dig a hole in the ground
using a bamboo pole.

soh₁ v. to love (esp. towards
one of the opposite sex) inéng,
te maso ho diyakén a ulito:
Mother, there is a young man
who is in love with me. (c-14).

soh₂ excl. look out, watch out,
don't.
'sohep n. cloth charm (on the
armband).

sohonad v. to slip on the side
of a steep hill, and to slide
for a ways down the hill.
sokdul v. to have nausea (to
have an upset stomach, so that
one feels like vomiting);
mégsésokdul i gusok kua: I have
an upset stomach. (cf. hebsa).
soklong v. to carry something
balanced on the top of the head.

'soklop v. to place a round,
tight fitting object over some-
thing (as to place a basket
upside down over a post, or to
put a hat on someone's head,
etc.).

'soksok v. magsoksok: to make
one's way through underbrush;
isoksok: to slip something into
the brush to hide it; to patch
a roof by slipping leaves be-
tween the shingles where there
is a leak; éng módégma side, éy
mesoksok side ta kédéta: When
they travel, they slip through
the thickets.

'solbut v. to dip something into
hot water for just a moment,
and then take it out again;
solbutan mo pa i manuka, monda
melamék tu dutut na: Dip the
chicken in hot water first, so
its feathers will be soft.

'soldut v. to poke someone with
the finger.

'soli v. to return, to go back;
isoli: to return something;
solen: to return to something;
solen ko tu badil a iringe, da
niwahak ko: I will return to
get the gun which I took, be-
because I left it behind. (c-64).
'solot v. to slip into, to slip on, to slip over (as to put on clothes, to slip on a bracelet, to put a body into a cement tomb, to slip a loop over the head of an animal).

'somét v. to taunt (of women who taunt a man and make him mad, making fun of him because he does not go and kill someone, or because he does not catch any wild pigs or deer).

som'ero (Sp) n. large hat with a wide rim; v. to wear a hat.

'sondang m. bolo, large knife; v. to carry a bolo (cf. gulo, kédut) (c-8).

sondang-sondang n. deep bodied anchovy, Scutengraulis hamiltonii (sea) (Tag: dumlilas) (cf. ikan).

'sonson v. to push something heavy ahead of you (as to push a wheelbarrow, to roll a drum ahead of you, to push a boat up onto the beach).

songga'lesong v. to sway back and forth; n. teeter totter, seesaw (syn. sisō).

'songot v. to turn your back on someone (because you are sad or angry).

songsong; v. to sniff (of a dog which sniff's a person's legs).

songsong; v. for a boat to go against the wind or current.

'sopa n. ganta (unit of measure by volume).

sopaday excl. quiet! shut up! wait a minute! stop it!

'sopha v. to splatter (especially of the spit of someone who sprays his betel nut spit as he spits, or for an octopus to spray out his ink).

'sopo n. a game where coins are tossed at a target (a type of gambling).

'söpök n. term for the hornbill bird when it is half grown (cf. kalō).

'sosot n. sign (left on a trail to indicate to others the way one has gone); v. to leave such a sign on a trail.

'soyat v. to raise a bow or gun to shoot; entan na san dēn na busoga neka na a sinumoyat: He saw the bow of his brother being raised to shoot.

su'basko n. a windy rain storm (syn. unos).

subeng v. to show hurt feelings, to feign resentment, to sulk, to complain of lack of attention (cf. tempo).

subēng n. earplug; v. to wear an earplug (cf. paduwan).

subma'rino (Sp) n. submarine.

'subri (Sp) n. wallet, folder.

subu1 v. to put something into the mouth; n. mouthful.

subu2 v. to temper metal (by immersing in water after having been fired).

subuk n. species of biting ant.

'subuk v. to watch from hiding, to spy; to test, to try; to catch by surprise (syn. puhuba, bantay).

subul v. to carry a pig into the village that someone else shot (a hunter never carries an unbutchered animal into the village that he himself has shot; rather, he leaves it outside the village, and someone goes after it).

sugal v. to gamble with money.

sugaung v. to tip frontwards (of the bow of a boat to tip down in the water because there is too much weight in the front) (ant. tangla).
su'gisog n. species of edible jackknife clam (thin) (cf. kimpì).

'sugpu v. to try to stop someone from doing something they want to do (as to tame down an angry person, or to wake up a sleepy person); éng éwan mo sugpuén tu medukés a ugalì na anak, éy mamihasa a kona sa i ugalì na: If you don't hinder children when they do bad things, they will get more in the habit of doing bad things.

'sugsug 1. v. to follow (as to follow a line in digging a ditch, or to follow the footprints of an animal to find out where it went); 2. v. to investigate (as to try to find out the meaning of what someone said, or to go find out what happened to something you loaned to someone); sugsugen ko tu sondang ko a minebut: I'm going to find out what happened to my bolo which got lost.

suhakèd v. for wild game to stand facing the hunter aiming at it.

suhod 1. n. harrow; v. to rake a rice paddy, to harrow (in preparation for planting) (cf. kalmut); 2. v. to comb hair to get out the lice.

suhog v. to defend, to come to the aid of (someone who is in danger, or has someone mad at him) (cf. bilés).

'suka n. vinegar; v. to put vinegar in viand.

sukake adj. messed up, uncombed (of a person's hair, or the roof of a house after a storm).

sukap v. to slip into a hidden place (as to slip money between the pages of a book, or to hide a bolo under some grass, or to hide a gun in the bushes behind one's house, or for a fish to hide under a leaf in the water).

sukat v. to measure, to take the measurement of; n. measurement; sinukat na a hínabang na tà tikèd naa: He measured it by stepping it off.

suket v. to fix a house, to repair a roof.

'suki (Ch) n. long standing customer or client (term for a particular store owner you trust and always buy from).

suklay n. comb; v. to comb the hair.

'sukli (Ch) n. change, coins; v. to change money (from large bills into smaller denominations).

suk'luban n. type of basket (cubic shaped, and with a cover) (c-7).

sukol v. for things to be the same length when measured, to make something the same length as something else; mangbalékèk ta saléng, a isukol mo ta busog mua: Make a torch with almasiga sap, and make it the same length as your bow.

'suku v. to give up, to surrender, to give in; éng éwan sumuku i bèbe, éwan diko masoh: If a girl doesn't give in to you, she doesn't love you.

sula n. term for the first vine of, or plant of, any species of tuber which one plants in a newly prepared part of a field where one is going to plant such a crop.

'sulat (Ar) n. mail, letter, writing; v. to write; magkasulatàn: to make a written contract.

sulat n. container for slaked lime (a part of the ingredients of the betel nut paraphernalia; traditionally a small bamboo tube, but more often nowadays a glass bottle).

sulaw n. cataract (on the eye).
sulawan n. species of turban shell, probably *Turbo castanea* (cf. gutém, buteng).

suleg v. to turn the head to look back; paksulegen ék na ta adeyo: He could look back and see me from afar.

sulet n. the replacement of something planted which has died or been uprooted (as to replant coconuts where the previously planted coconuts had been eaten by pigs; or for a child's second teeth to come in after the first baby teeth had come out).

'sulid n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

sulit (Tag) n. explanation; rendering of accounts; examination; return of something previously entrusted.

sulo n. torch; v. mégusulo: to walk at night using a lit torch to see by; ménulo: to fish at night with a torch or flashlight or lantern (cf. bahungon); to kélep nanulo kame: We fished by torch that night.

sulok v. for one family to go and live with another family in their house; for several families to live together in one house.

'suluk n. corner (of a room or house).

sulung v. to push forward, to push something forward, to progress; mégulsung: for the tide to rise; n. sulungan: drawer; excl. sulung ka dén! : Go away!

'sulsul (Ch) v. to incite someone to do something bad, to tempt.

'suman n. sinuman: a rice delicacy (consisting of glutinous rice *malagkit*) boiled with coconut milk and sugar and wrapped in leaves (cf. langkéy).

sumbal v. to have a lack of appetite.

'sumbi n. extension (piece of roof added on to the end of a house).

sumeheyaw v. stage in the growth of rice (cf. under pahay).

sumésalag n. species of non-poisonous snake.

'sumpa 1. n. oath, pledge, act of swearing; v. to make an oath, to make a sworn promise; isumpa ko diya a éwan ék magtako: I swear to him that I will not steal.

2. v. to curse someone; isumpa ko siy a a éwan ko siya kailangan: I swear that I will never have anything to do with him again.

sun'dalu (Sp) n. soldier; v. to serve as a soldier.

sune v. reversed, to be facing the wrong way, to make something face the opposite way (as to reverse the position of a stick that is sticking in the ground, so that the end in the ground is now up in the air, and the end up in the air is now stuck in the ground, or for a baby to come out feet first at birth).

sunong adj. straight (not bent or crooked, of an arrow or spear); pasunungén pad i bétek kuae: Please straighten my spear. (ant. kiwél).

suntuk v. to hit with the fist, to box.

sunud v. to obey; to follow; sunud-sunud: to go in single file; sumunud side bagay magdumphak ka san: They obey when you chant and spit the betel nut mastication. (c-16).

sungét v. to get poked in the eye with something; adeh, kesongtan ék na kayua: Watch out, that stick will poke me in the eye.

sunggab v. to hit the head on something; to run into something; to go pick a fight with someone;
to smash against, to bump into with force.


sungpung v. to suddenly get angry; anya wade i minasungpunga ni Bikson a nangpésék ta mata na wadi na: Whatever made Bikson so angry that he poked his brother in the eye?

supat v. to measure up to someone else; to be equal to (in skill); to do as good as someone else; éwan ka makasupat ni Sawe: You cannot measure up to Sawe (in catching fish).

supil v. to train, to discipline, to dominate.

sup'ladu (Sp) v. to speak to someone in a loud crabby way; to speak to someone in a disrespectful way; sup'ladu ka tu labi: You have a back-talking mouth. (Tag: snobbish, concealed).

'suput n. cloth bag, sack.

'susi (Ch) n. key; v. to unlock, to open with a key.

susmaryosep (Sp) excl. a strong exclamation from the Spanish expression of profanity, "Jesus, Mary and Joseph!" (cf. asus, susmaryosep).

'suyu v. to work oneself into the favor of another; to get someone indebted to you; to woo; to endear oneself to another.
'sweldu (Sp) n. salary, pay; v. to pay a salary (cf. upa).
'swerte (Sp) n. luck, change, fate, fortune, destiny.

T

ta; noun marking particle (See section 4, Part One) (c-1200).
ta, we, us, we two, you and I, our (per. pro. See section 5, Part One) (c-17).
ta, I (per. pro. morphemic alternate of ko; cf. the last paragraph of section 5.1 of Part One).
taanén n. black, clotted blood (that continues to flow from a woman for a few days after birth).
taas adj. height, highness, eminence, nobility.
tab v. to light with a match (cf. kéret, palltu, puspuru).
ta'bako (Sp) n. tobacco.
taba'ngongo n. sea catfish, Arius sp. (Tag: kanduli).
tabas v. to cut down, to lop off (excess plant growth or branches, by hacking with a bolo).
'tabas v. to cut cloth.
tabi n. fat. adj. fat, chubby; v. to get fat.
'tabi id. tabi ka: excuse me (a respectful expression of request to be excused for passing between or in front of people); exol. tabi! Get out of the way!
tabikeng cf. taheheyang.
tabiyon n. swing; v. to swing back and forth on something (like a child's swing) (alt. tébiyon).
'tabla (Sp) n. planed lumber, sawn lumber; board; v. to saw wood into lumber; tablaén: to make a piece of wood into lumber; to square it off.
tablal adj. tasteless (of food, as of fruit that is not sweet, or viand that is lacking salt).
'tabléng n. species of fresh water fish.
tabtab v. to chop, to trim with a bolo (as to trim the sides of a rice paddy dike by chopping the edges with a bolo; or to chop the rib bones of an animal when butchering it).
tabug v. a type of game drive (where game is driven by dogs towards where men are waiting in ambush); manabug kitam da éwan kitam be makapagantipara: Let's have a game drive, because we can't go spear fishing. (cf. apat tutod).
tabuhan v. to string beads (of the method of stringing beads for an armband).
tabukong v. to go far away to another place.
tabun n. nest (of the okong bird).
'tabun v. to fill in soil in a low place in the earth; négtabun dēn tu buldoser ta bawat lébak: The bulldozer filled in each low place in the earth.
ta'bungkak n. species of fresh water snail (edible) (cf. gutém).
'tabun v. to fill in soil in a low place in the earth; négtabun dēn tu buldoser ta bawat lébak: The bulldozer filled in each low place in the earth.
ta'bungkak n. species of fresh water snail (edible) (cf. gutém).
tabuy v. to drive or chase an animal out of a field.
tabwan v. to swamp (for a boat to fill with water, as from a leak, or from waves splashing over the side); talaga kame a matabwan ta dlaw: We almost got swamped while we were out at sea.
tadémm 1. adj. sharp (of a knife or axe);
2. n. fish-hook;
3. n. tumadém: generic term for at least two varieties of rat- tan of the genera Calamus (cf. mahenénga, mélukulot, ụway);

4. v. to set the bilatek trap.

tadsin v. to throw rocks (in a game similar to "hopscotch").

tadtad 1. v. to chop up, to mince (meat);
   2. v. to chop into pieces the limbs of trees which have been felled in a new swidden field (in preparation for burning the field) (cf. sikaw);
   kélanget dèn na ulito, tinadtad dèn neka na: When the young man yelled, his older brother chopped it up.

tadyang-usa n. species of banana plant and its fruit (cf. biget).

'taga- 1. prefix. native or resident of; as taga-Balèd: native of Baler;
   2. m. occupation, as tagaaranu: one whose full time job is plowing.

ta'gabu v. to chase after;
   angayen mo wade se i lèlakia nèkitagabu ụdi ụma: Perhaps the man came here as he was looking for wild pigs to chase.

ta'gadtad v. to cut down brush and grass (that has grown up in a field, and to clear it down to the bare dirt, in preparation for replanting the field).

ta'gakéh v. to be made messy by junk scattered around; wallisan mo dèn i sidung tama, tagakéhén kitam dèn: Sweep the ground under our house, it is making us look like a mess.

tagal v. to remain a long time; to take or last for a long time; m. duration, perserverance, delay; nadid ta katagalán a aldew: Now it was a long day.

ta'galop n. Tagalog person or language; v. to speak in Tagalog.

ta'galpo v. to be stunned, petrified, dismayed (by a frightful experience, being unable to function because of having had a bad experience, such as a close shave with death, or because of the death of a loved one); natagalpo ék to péduk no badil: I was scared stiff by the explosion of the gun.

tagam n. type of dance; v. to dance.

tagakan n. uterus (archaic word, cf. anak, bahaybata, matres).

'ntagki adj. stiff, hard (of cloth, meat, etc. that has been dried in the sun until it is so dry it is stiff).

tagatod n. stage in the growth of rice, when it is knee high (cf. pahay, tod).

ta'gawed n. a part of the bilatek trap (the forked stick which holds the point of the spear in place).

'tagay v. to pour liquid into glasses in order to serve drinks; to pour out a little at a time.

'tagbak adj. old, rotten (of cloth, rattan).

'tagbu v. to go to meet someone at an agreed place (Tag: tagpo).

'tagdék adj. vertical (straight up and down).

tageg v. to be concerned, to be worried; métageg ék ta anaká: I am worried about the child.

tagēnép n. dream; v. to dream;
   tinagēnép na amay ko i mēŋata tag diyakén: My uncle dreamed about the one who is tormenting me. (c-ll).

tagéd v. to press down on (as to press on the stomach of a woman giving birth, or to hold down a snake with a stick until someone can come with a bolo to kill it, or to put your hand on
someone's shoulder and lean on him for support as you climb a ladder).
tagi v. to make a dugout canoe (out of the trunk of a tree) (cf. abeng).
tagiduma v. to call the souls of one's children to come along with you (when the family leaves to move to a new area. Sometimes the souls of one or more of the children linger behind, and if anyone sees it, this will cause the death of that child) (the following is a portion of a chant made by a parent as he bangs on the floor of the house being left: eeeeee, kamon dën, Noyme, Weven, sakay tagitagiduma me, eeeeee, kamon dën, makay tagidumaën kam na agta: Eek, c'mon now, Noyme and Weven, and our tagiduma souls; Eek, c'mon, some Dumagats might 'soul' you).
tagingihet n. a small plant (its stem is put in the earplug or tucked into the armband, as a perfume; it is said to make one laugh a lot).
tagipok n. light rain, drizzle; v. to drizzle.
tagkang n. ribs, rib bone.
tagmék n. wave; adj. rough (of the sea).
ta'golo n. species of tree, *Entada phaseoloides* (the bark and roots contain saponin which is extracted and used as a shampoo for washing the hair) (Tag: gogo).
'tagpi v. to patch (as to patch a hole in cloth).
tagpis n. variety of mountain rice (cf. under pahay).
tagtag l. v. to scatter, to toss (of the tossing of bundles of rice seedlings throughout the paddy in preparation for transplanting, cf. punla, taluk).
2. v. to pass out food from house to house.
tagubet v. to follow after later; to hurry to catch up with someone (c-9).
tagudiplasan n. a legendary spirit, elf, or fairy (cf. bunog).
tagung v. to howl (of a dog).
ta'gungton n. species of fern, probably of the genus *Asplenium*.
tahadék v. to fish for eels with a one meter long pointed reed (the reed spear is poked into holes under the rocks in the river; when an eel is felt biting at the reed, the reed is thrust forward in an effort to impale the eel).
'tahak₁ v. for the eyes to be rolled back (as in convulsions); méganteng ék dën, da tinumahak dën i mata naa: I am scared, because his eyes have rolled backwards.
'tahak₂ v. to walk through a rice paddy with rice growing in it (instead of walking on the dikes).
ta'hanta (Sp) v. worried, nervous, anxious, uneasy; to be confused; to keep talking insistently to someone who is doing something (so that he becomes confused or upset); diyan ék mo tahantaën, mégbilang ék pabi: Don't confuse me, I'm still counting.
tahiyapang v. to walk leaning to one side because of something heavy you are carrying in the hand on the opposite side (syn. tabikeng).
ta'hema v. to cook rice; nay, panahema mo ti Dęngdęng: C'mon, cook the rice for Dęngdęng. (c-13).
ta'himik v. to be quiet, silent, calm.
tahingitan n. species of palm (the fruit of which is used as a substitute for betel nut).
tahiyapang v. to stand with the hands on the hips.
tahod *adv.* really, true, very much, very, extremely; excl. tahod!: Honest! nadid mēhirap kan a tahod i buhay de: Now their life is extremely difficult. (c-24).

ta’honay *v.* to slide down (referring to the sliding down a slope of sand, gravel or dirt); mēghta honay i baybayae, mēhirap a pēglakden: This sand keeps sliding down, it is hard to walk on.

tahoy-tahoy *v.* to walk slowly, to be hesitant (a word used in folklore only).

taka *v.* to be amazed, to be astonished.

takal *n.* species of edible sea cockle shell, *Frogum unedo*; a snail (cf. gutém).

'takal *v.* to measure a liquid or grain by volume (by counting it out with a measuring cup of known size).

takap *v.* to carry a light load for someone.

'takda *n.* date; the fixing of a time; *v.* to set a time for some future doing or meeting; *i takdaa na pagkasal de éy ta esa a bulan:* The time of their wedding will be in one month.

take *n.* trunk (of the *Livistona* palm; used for making hunting bows) (cf. anaw).

takep *n.* gift (of the gifts of food that a newly married person takes with him for his/her spouse’s parents, when they go to visit their village); *v.* to give a gift to one’s parents-in-law.

takēd *n.* a bamboo floor tied down with rattan (in contrast to being nailed down).

*takēm *adj.* tightly hooked, locked, tightly closed, snug (ant. ékang).

takip’silim *n.* dusk (of the coming of evening darkness).

taklēb *n.* cover (of a pot lid, cover of a box, etc.); *v.* to cover, to put the cover on something.

'taknēg *v.* tumaknēg: to stand up, to get up; mēgtaknēg: to be in a standing position (c-13).

'tako *n.* cap (of a bullet).

takō *v.* to steal, to burglarize.

ta’komēng *v.* to rest with the head forward on the arms (face down).

taksil (*Ar.*) *n.* traitor; *adj.* disloyal; *v.* to desert or abandon a friend or relative in their time of need (cf. taraid or).

taktak *v.* to crawl; *n.* small lizard; minanak Tak tu bakoko! a tamo diya: The turtle crawled towards him.

'takwil *v.* to disown, to deny, to abandon, to repudiate (as for a person to disown his parents in anger, or to abandon one’s land).

takyad *v.* to wear a bolo on one’s side.

talad *n.* sugar cane; *v.* to gather sugar cane.

talaga *adv.* certainly, surely;

2. *adv.* intending to (but not carrying out the intention); talaga ḏé ḏa umuli, éy meuden: I was just intending to go to town, and it started raining. (c-14).

talageng *n.* a small red ant.

talaktak *v.* to grow (of vines spreading out over the ground).

ta’lanēp *v.* for something to be faintly seen from far away, or faintly heard from far away; matalanēp ḏa i dulaw dia: Their yell is faintly heard in the distance.
ta'lan tan v. to lead an animal by a rope.

ta'lawen n. small swift (bird).

ta'le get v. to work slow (of a worker who works slow so that his job will last longer, so that he will get more pay).

talen n. type of basket.

ta'len teng n. snipe (bird).


ta'lewas v. to miss (as to miss a person you are going to see because he went out of the village just before you arrived, or he is walking downriver and you are going up, but he takes a short cut and you miss him) nagkatalewas kame ti Talimangon: Talimangon and I missed each other.

talém v. to be sound asleep, to be in a deep sleep.

taliduk v. to hoot loud, to call out, to yell "huuuuu" in a high pitched voice (a required custom of men who have returned from a successful killing raid, repeated at frequent intervals for one month).

talik v. to be close, true friends (*Tag*: intimate).

talinung adj. smart, intelligent.

'taling n. mole on the skin, spot.

talinga n. ear.

taling'haga n. metaphor, allegory; v. to talk in a figurative way (cf. halimbawa).

talingo n. cut, gash, sore, wound; v. matalingo: to get a cut or sore; talingwan: to cut someone or some animal.

talipénpén v. to tuck one's skirt between the legs (in modesty, of a woman).

ta'litul n. species of rattan (used as a rope for dragging the plow, but of poor quality for tying (cf. uway).

talkok n. species of large, edible tree snail.

'talo v. to lose (in a game or contest) (*ant.* manalo).

talon n. jungle, forest; talon: wild chicken, *Gallus gallus*; v. to scrutinize an area of forest (to see if it is suitable for making a swidden field) (c-15).

talonton v. to ask several times for someone to repeat what he is saying.

talongton v. to add on to a mat or basket (in weaving, to make it longer).

talpug adj. old, mildewy (of old rice grain); natalpug dén a binhi: old rice seeds.

taltal adj. partially cooked (of rice that did not get completely cooked).

talubu v. for a plant or person to grow much faster than others of its same age.

taluk n. wet rice seedlings; v. to plant paddy rice seedlings (cf. under pahay).

talukitok n. term for several species of cavalla fish, of the genus *Caranx* (sea) (*Tag*: talukitok).

talum'pati n. speech, oration, talk (esp. a political speech); v. to give a speech.

talumpuk n. pile, mound of something piled up (e.g. sand, fish, rice, etc.).

talung n. eggplant, *Solanum melongena*.

talungég n. species of fish with poisonous thorns on its fins (there is both a sea fish and a fresh water fish with this name).
tam we, our (per. pro. see Section 5, Part One) (c-56).

'tama adv. adj. right, correct, good, accurate, exact; v. patamaen: to make right, to correct; meg'tama: to get a good yield from a rice harvest; id. tama den: that's enough.

tamad v. to feel lazy, to not feel like working; adj. lazy; meg'tamad kame den nadid a meg'egeten ta sari-sari a dekoresyon: We don't feel like making ornaments any more.

taman v. to get big, to spread (of a fire).

tam'bakol n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

tambahal n. pair, twosome; v. to be paired off; ewan ek tu katambahal: I have no partner (to help me lift this heavy table).

tamban n. Indian sardine, Sar-dinella longiceps (sea) (Tag: tamban).

tambéd n. lizard fish, Saurida sp. (sea).

tambilawang n. common garfish, Tyiœourus giganteus (sea) (Tag: kambabalo).

tambuli n. horn (as a foghorn on a ship, or a horn made of a seashell or bamboo, or a trumpet) (cf. turotot); v. to blow a horn.

tam-is adj. sweet (of taste).

tamlay adj. feeling of weakness, exhaustion, fatigue, ill disposition, debility weakness.

'tamɔ prep. towards; v. to go towards; diyan mo itamo to tėtamon na pahes: Don't go in the same direction as the wind was going. (c-29).

tamo v. to push faggots together (in the dying out of a fire, to push the sticks together into the center and blow on them to start up the fire again) (ant. ayat, kuyat).

ta'moyan n. species of tree (used for braces and rafters in a house because of its enduring strength and resistance to termites).

tampal'poki n. generic term for several types of halibet type sea fish (brill, sole and turbot, Pseudorhombus sp., Cynoglossus sp., Sotea sp., and Psettodes sp.) (alt. palad).

tampékan n. a part of the bilatek trap (the two vertical poles on which the dayagen pole is tied).

tampeng v. to cover the eyes (with hands or cloth).

'tampo v. to sulk, to have a sulky feeling, to complain of lack of attention from one expected to do better (cf. subeng).

tampuhin n. species of banana plant and its fruit (cf. biget).

tana adj. level, balanced (not crooked); patanaen mo a tahod i karderoa, monda ewan matumba: Level the pot well, so it won't fall. (ant. tikeg).

tan-aw n. to look at from a distance; natan-aw na i matalanep a simbu: He saw in the distance a light faintly seen.

'tanda n. sign, signal, mark (as a sign left on a trail, such as a bent twig); v. matandaan: to remember, to recollect; tandaan: to make a mark (cf. hímalà, ngasa, pastel, senyál, alaala).

tandang n. rooster.

tandolà n. species of rattan (a soft rattan, best for the balaybay snare because of its flexibility; not used for tying) (cf. uway).

tanduli n. species of rattan (a poor class of rattan, cannot be split) (cf. uway).
taned n. female pig; v. for a hunter to get a female pig (cf. laman).

tanek-tanek v. to drip slowly (of rain).

tanég-tanég v. to shake (of a floor when it is walked on); diyan mo tanég-tanégén i dêtaqa, mebulak i dinuma: Don't shake the floor, you'll spill the water.

taning n. term, time, limit, date of payment, period; v. to make an appointment; nikésiya i taning mo a dumemét ta Kasiquran: When is the time you will arrive in Casiguran? (cf. takda, tugun).

tanod v. to thread a needle.

'tanso n. bronze, copper, brass (term for any yellowish metal).

'tanukog n. species of edible chiton shell, a mollusk (sea) (cf. dagaldal, kuyabutén).

'tanung v. to ask, to question, to inquire (syn. siyasat).

'tanyag adj. prominent, well known, famous; tanyag siya ta Kasiquran: He is well known in Casiguran. (cf. hayag).

'tangad n. type of trap (to set a shotgun on a trail with a string tied to the trigger; a way to trap wild pig or deer).

tangad v. to look up; tinangad ni Adan tu bunga no kayo: Adam looked up at the fruit of the tree.

'tangbay v. to rest on a slant (as for a woman to be leaning against her husband while she is giving birth, or for a log to be lying on a slant against another log); itangbay mo ta éye i kayuá: Lean the post against this.

tangegi n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).

'tanggap v. to accept, to receive, to admit.

'tanggi v. to deny, to refuse, to reject; bakit mitanggi mo i pékidios muá?: Why did you deny that you were a follower of God (when they asked you if you were)? (syn. idel) (cf. pamen).

'tanggu v. to attract, to seduce, to lure, to entice, to charm; natatangguan de ina, kanya mégidel dén diko: They talked her out of marrying you, that is why she is rejecting you now.

'tang'halí n. noon time, late morning; v. mananghalí: to eat lunch (c-14).

'tangil v. to put sticks under something to cause it to rest on them (as in storing lumber, to put posts under the lumber so the lumber won't rest directly on the ground).

'tangkay n. stalk, twig, stem, handle.

tangkong n. empty shell (of coconuts, sea shells, turtle shells, shrimp or crab shells, etc.).

'tangla v. to dip backwards (of the stern of a boat to tip down in the water because there is too much weight in the back) (ant. sugaung).

tanglaw (Ch) n. light, illumination, beam; v. to illuminate, to shed light; to shine a flashlight; tanglawan ék pad: Hold the light where I can see.

tangtang; m. type of gourd (sometimes used as a container for slaked lime) (cf. sulat).

tangtang; v. to borrow something from someone, and then refuse to pay for it or return it.

taon n. year; adv. taon-taon: yearly, every year.

'tap v. to winnow rice.
'tapa₁ n. dried meat; v. to dry meat in the sun.
"tapa₂ v. for two people to attempt to get a third person to work for them on the same day; éwan ék dén maari a magtarabaho diko, nagkatapa kam ti Giriel: I can't work for you now, you and Giriel are both wanting me to work for you.

tapahang n. species of empty seashell (when this shell is alive it is called kodkod; slaked lime is usually made from this shell).

'tapal v. to rub a leaf on a person (as a medicine) (syn. dampi).

tapang adj. courageous, brave; fierce, mean, bold; diyan ka tu tapang: Don't have meanness. (ant. bait).

tapas l. v. to cut the stalk of the heart of the coconut or nipa palm (in order to collect the sap for wine);
2. v. to cut a hole in a coconut (in order to drink the juice from it).

'tapat₁ adj. sincere, honest, frank, faithful; éng gustu moomina a mangasawa, ipagtapat mo san: If you want to marry that one, just be frank about it.

'tapat₂ adj. across from, opposite, over; édse kame ta tapat na Pasubabay: We are staying across from Pasurabay. (syn. némo).

'tapata-tapa v. for a person to cautiously feel his way along in the dark with his foot.

ta'payan n. large clay jar (for storing water).

tapek n. to slap a mosquito.

taping n. earache, ear infection; v. to have an ear infection.

'tapö n. waterfall; tapö-tapö: sharp-falling rapids.

tapoh v. to cover over; to fill a hole with dirt until level (as in filling a grave, or holes on an airstrip); tapohan na to abék a kétidugen na: She covered it with the mat she slept on.

tapos v. to finish, to complete; prep. after, afterwards; m. katapusen: end; magtapos ta sikaw me ta Muntay: He will finish our swidden field at Muntay. (c-90).

tara'bahō (Sp) n. work, job; v. to work (c-31).

taraidor (Eng) n. traitor; v. to suddenly attack or kill a companion or friend (cf. taksil).

taraköt v. to crow (of a rooster).

tarang'kasō (Sp) n. influenza, grippe, flu, cold; v. to get the flu.

'tarang'tadu adj. fast (of a fast walker or a fast worker).

ta'rato (Sp) n. contract; v. to make a deal.

'tarangdek n. type of wide hat made of nipa leaves.

'tari n. spur (of a rooster); v. to fit a steel spur onto a fighting cock.


tara'katak n. species of banana plant and its fruit (cf. biget).

ta'rangka n. hook, latch (of a door); v. to hook, to latch.

'tasa (Sp) n. cup.

'tastas v. to chop (of the chopping with a bolo of the rattan lacings tying down nipa shingles on a wall or roof).

tata v. to fall (of fruit or blossoms which fall off a tree before they are matured).
tatal n. chip (of the chips of wood made from the chopping of an axe).

tata'menggök v. a children's game (for three children to hook their legs together and hop around).

tatan n. type of offering made to the spirits; v. to make an offering to the spirits (setting several various utensils in a house and calling the spirits to come and take what they need, and asking them for help and success on the next day's hunting trip).

tauhan n. tenant (one who lives on another's land and guards it for him, fr. Tag: tao) (syn. bantay).

tauń adj. to happen by chance; to be a coincidence; to happen to coincide with; n. opportunity.

'tauń2 n. stomach pain of small babies.

'tawad; n. discount; v. magpatawad: to lower the price of something you are trying to sell; tumawad: to haggle, to bargain (to try to get the seller to reduce his price).

'tawad2 v. to pardon, to forgive.

tawah v. to call out (saying something to someone who is a distance away); ēwan ēk makahektat ta bile, kanya ngtawah ēk diko: I can't leave the house, that is why I called over to you.

'tawas n. a type of divination or augury (done by breaking an egg into a glass of water, to find out who or what has caused a sickness); v. to divine.

tawed 1. v. ipatawed: to carry, to bring, to send, to deliver; 2. n. tawedan: bundle of ten pieces of unsplit rattan.

tawtaw v. to be lost (in the jungle).

taya v. to place a bet; to lay down money (in gambling); n. wager, stake (Tag: bet, wager, expose to danger, to sacrifice or endanger oneself for others).

'tayag v. to hold something up in the hand (when crossing a river, so it won't get wet).

tayak v. to drool (of a small child).

tayang v. to lie face up, to lie flat on the back, or with the ventral part up (of a person, animal, boat, truck).

tayén n. sea urchin.

taytay n. top, ridge (of a hill or mountain).

te par. showing possession, statements of existence, or indefinite statements; te bégés kam?: Do you have rice? te bétek ta bile: There is a spear in the house. (c-128).

'teugas v. to chop with a bolo.

tekyom v. to fold up the side of a mat which has rice grain drying on it (to make the grain roll towards the center of the mat so it will be easy to pick up).

'telad v. to wipe the anus (after a bowel movement).

telegrama (Sp) n. telegram; v. to send a telegram.

telém v. to stick out the tongue.

tembang (Ch) adj. equal, pair, partner, balanced, weight, of equal weight, equilibrium, both sides the same; v. tumembang: for two people to do something at opposite ends of something, as to carry a table, or to stand at opposite ends of a large rock in the river in an effort to catch a fish under the rock; n. timbangén: scale (for weighing).

temlék v. to sip; to drink just a tiny bit.
templo (Sp) n. temple, palace, large church building.

tendi; adj. severe, extreme, intense, grave.

tendi; v. to salt fish, wrap them in leaves and leave them covered overnight with a pile of heavy stones, in order to force the water out of them (in preparation for drying the next day).

tenduk n. species of banana plant and its fruit (cf. biget).

tenedor (Sp) n. fork.

teni'yente (Sp) n. lieutenant (of a barrio, or the military).

tengdak v. to kick.

tenggi n. acquaintance; v. to recognize, to be acquainted with a person; éwan ko siya matenggi: I didn't know him.

tengpah v. to throw or hit something against something else so that what you are throwing will break; tinengpahan de tabito tu semento, kanya nabisag: They threw rocks down on the cement, that is why it is broken.

tepal v. to strike (of a snake).

tephit v. to glance off (of an arrow, bolo, bullet).

tepak v. to be sick because of an evil spirit.

tepet v. to pat gently (e.g. a crying child).

téba v. to wash away (of the bank of a river); to fall suddenly (into a river).

tébeg v. to whistle (of a ghost which whistles at a baby that is crying at night, thus causing the baby's sickness and death) diyan kam tu pehéng, makay tébegén kam tu bélet: Don't be so noisy, a ghost might whistle at you. (cf. momo).

tébeg v. to cut down a banana plant (in order to harvest its fruit).

tébék n. a small, almost invisible, magic arrow, about three inches long; v. to shoot such an arrow into the body of a person (resulting in his sickness and eventual death, if he does not know how to treat it) (a type of black magic, practiced by certain people who know the trick).

tébéy-tébéy v. for the fat on the body to wobble when one walks; n. buttocks.

tébi v. to cut a betel nut in half; tabéibi: to cut a betel nut into several small sections n. a cut piece of betel nut (cf. butag).

tébiyon cf. tabiyon.

tébtéb v. to cut a coconut in half.

tébugi n. wild pig wallow; v. tombug: to go and wallow (of wild pigs); nagtébug: to be muddy under a tree (from the treading of wild pigs which have been eating the fruit fallen from that tree).

tébug; n. juice of a citrus fruit; adj. juicy (of citrus fruits).

tébug; n. wine.

tébung v. to place something into water; bakit tombung ka ta dinuma?: Why are you standing in the water there?

tédak v. to stick with a pin (cf. turuk).

tédew v. to get a thorn out of the skin.

tédék v. to hold up a bow to shoot; ale ko sán a méngipatdék ta busog kuæ, éy naginan dén side: I spent a long time getting my bow into a position to shoot, and then they ran away.

tédétéd; v. to stare at someone (cf. motmot).
tétdéd v. to tamp down (as in planting a tree or post in the ground, to tamp down the earth around it with the feet).

tédung v. to hold a cloth or large leaf over the head (as a protection against rain or the hot sun).

tédyang v. to walk with the head held back and the chest held out.

tégbun v. to be all wrapped up in cloth from head to toe; to have a blanket draped over one so that he is completely covered.

tége n. deer skin; v. to roast the thick, back-part of a deer skin on the coals (to eat) (cf. laglag, kulet).

tégék n. white, sticky sap (of several species of trees and plants); v. to drip (of the dripping of white sap from a slash of a bolo, or from where the fruit was picked).

tégerët n. white collared kingfisher (bird).

tégléd v. to push down on something, to press down.

téhëb v. to belch, to burp.

tékén v. to pole a canoe; n. pole (used to push a canoe along).

'tékge v. to laugh, to guffaw.

téklang v. to click the tongue.

téklas v. to continue on.

téknal n. sound of a thud or thump (as in pounding rice); v. to thud, to thump; Isesa san dén a téknal i inabut na: He heard only a single thump.

téknang v. to settle (as to let something settle down, such as silt in water, or food in the stomach after a big meal).

tékneg v. to fall from a height.

tékök l. n. a hornbill bird (cf. kalö);

2. v. to rap with the knuckle (as to rap a naughty child on the head).

tékték v. to drip (of the dripping of liquid).

tékyal n. a type of fence or obstacle (used to guide game through the bilatek trap).

téla adj. red (of the deep redness of the spit of one chewing betel nut).

téléd v. to heat an arrow shaft over a fire and straighten it by bending it over a rock or stick; bakit éwan mo yetléd tu pana mo, kiwél dén: Why don't you straighten your arrow, it is crooked. (cf. oled, sikeh, tiduk, tolen).

télon v. to swallow; éwan ék makatlén: I can't swallow it.

téltég v. to pound with a stone (of the pounding of bark to make barkcloth) (cf. age).

téltél v. to push down forcefully (as to push someone's head underwater in an effort to drown him, or to poke or stuff things into a can or carton).

témsik v. to click the tongue (a sound of rebuke made by clicking the tongue against the palate); témsikén pad pa i aso mua: Please click your tongue at your dog (so it won't growl at me).

témtém 1. v. to hit someone in the mouth several times with a rock;

2. v. for a child to fall and hit his mouth on the floor;

3. v. to dent the blade of a bolo by hitting it on a rock.

téndag v. to sink (as for something to sink in the water, as a bolo, the sinking of a ship, etc.).
ténéng v. to be peaceful, to be quiet-spoken.

tenog n. noise, rattle (as the noise of an airplane, generator, people pounding rice, a swarm of bees, sound of thunder, etc.) v. to rattle, to purr, to roar, to make a noise, to thump.

tengéd n. back of the neck.

téngkog v. to bang the head on something.

téngteng v. to get burned in the mouth (of the stinging or burning of the slaked lime of the betel nut chew, when too much lime is used) (cf. apog).

tépak-tépak v. the sound of feet hitting against the ground; the sound of a person or animal walking or running.

tépduk v. matépduk: to fall; itépduk: to drop; nitépduk de kan tu igut: They dropped the rope down.

tépeng v. to break apart (as to break off a piece of sweet potato with one's hand; to hold a bottle in one hand and break it with a rock held in the other hand; to smash the tips of snail shells before cooking them; to break up a glob of cooked rice with a spoon or the hand); tépengén mo ti Alek ta kamoti mu: Break off a piece of your sweet potato for Alex.

tépék v. for something to fall, drop or descend (as the landing of a thrown stone).

téphak 1. v. to drop something heavy onto the ground (as a load of firewood);

2. v. to shine suddenly (of the sun when it first rises, or after it has been raining).

téplod v. for a hunter to suddenly smell the scent of a wild pig or a deer.

tépwag adj. spilled, scattered (of liquids and grains); adiyoy, netépwag dén tu béges: Oh dear, the rice spilled all over the place!

tétotop pl. of top (kinship term, cf. appendix 2).

ti noun marking particle (cf. Section 4, Part One) (c-149).

tibag v. to be swept away by a flood (of land, earth).

tibalo v. to cook meat or rice in leaves or in a bamboo tube.

'tibay adj. stable, firm, enduring, lasting, strong (structurally); n. katibayan: deed, license, document.

'tibi (Eng) n. tuberculosis, T.B.

tibu n. thorny stinger (on the tail of the stingray fish).

tibuhakah v. to flee, to scatter in all directions; naimas dén dudu pitukan a minatibuhakah: The bees slowly scattered in all directions. (cf. buhak, siwed-sewed).

tibu'tebu n. species of edible sea snail, Planaxis sulcatus (cf. gutém).

tibuyék 1. n. top part of the bigó grass;

2. n. name of a particular sébkal song.

tidug v. matidug: to sleep; mégkaṭidug: to lie down; tidugén: to lay something down; palatidug: to be always going to sleep; patidugén: to put to sleep; n. katidugen: sleeping place; éwan ék makatidug: I can't sleep. (c-52).

tiduk v. to straighten (of the method of straightening the binukan wood, by heating and bending; a process in the making of arrows) (cf. oled, sikeh, téléd, tolen).
tig'balang n. elf, fairy (a legendary spirit which lives in the forest, usually in the tops of the hakéd trees).

tighim v. to clear the throat; kétıghim náma ko, minekisép san: When my father cleared his throat, he just blinked.

'tigil v. to cease, to pause; n. suspension of action; éwan mépatigil i dige: The blood wouldn't stop.

'tigras n. species of citrus tree and its fruit.

tiis v. to suffer, to tolerate, to endure, to bear with fortitude; to be patient; éwan ka minakatiis tó madiket ko kélép se: You couldn't stand (not making love) with the girl last night.

tikal v. to chop a small hole in the trunk of the caryota palm (a method of testing to see if the pulp inside is suitable to process and eat) (cf. agél).

tikeg adj. off balance, not level, tilted (as for something to be lying on its side, like a box, canoe, etc.) mégésbu tu léléake, éy tinumikeg tu abeng: When the man stood up to urinate, the canoe flipped over.

tikeng v. tikeng-tikeng: to walk on tiptoe.

tikéd n. foot, leg; footprints; v. to make footprints in the ground.

tikis adv. to do something without a reason; tikis na san a méglakad: he is just walking around for no reason. (Tag: on purpose, intentionally).

tiklup v. to fold cloth; to close a book.

tiktik v. to lightly place a post into the ground; to stick a stick into the ground.

til'apia n. species of fresh water fish, Tilapia mossambica (Tag: tilapia).

tilel n. scale-feathered cuckoo bird, Phoenicophaeus cummingi (Tag: abaloryo).

tilihan v. to stop in amazement; to stand speechless in amazement and/or fear.

tilo n. ear wax; v. to pick wax out of the ear with the finger.

tilti til n. a children's game (similar to "hide and seek").

'timba (Sp) n. pail, bucket.

timbug v. to soak rice seeds in the river for one or two days before sowing them in a seed bed (a process in the planting of wet rice).

tim-is adj. high-voiced.

timod-timod v. to talk low (so that others won't be able to hear).

timon (Sp) n. rudder; v. to steer a canoe with a paddle; n. timonel: pilot, rudderman (of a ship).

timu v. to point with the lips (by protruding the lips towards what is being pointed at).

'tina v. to color, to dye (of armbands, bark cloth and the strips of grass used to make the design on mats and baskets).

tinahég n. species of ocean fish.

tinakéd n. type of bead necklace (with strings of beads hanging from it as fringe) (cf. manek).

tinanéd n. type of arrow (cf. pana).

tinapa n. canned mackerel (the small, round cans) (Tag: smoked fish).

tinapay (Ch) n. bread, cake, cookies, crackers, biscuit.
tinayök v. to gurgle (of a gurgling sound in one's stomach).

'tinda (Sp) m. wares, merchandise, goods for sale; v. to offer merchandise for sale; tindaan: store; v. mëgtinda-tinda: to buy merchandise and re-sell it at a profit (cf. baratilyo).

'tindig v. to help a child just learning to walk to stand up on his feet.

tinga v. for meat or particles of food to be stuck between the teeth.

tingdag v. to roast meat or fish on a stick (cf. tuno).

tinge n. large branch (of a plant or tree) (ant. pinget).

'tingga n. lead (as the lead weights on a fishnet, or lead bullets).

tingkap (Eng) n. tin cup.

tingting v. to ring (of the sound of a bell).

'tipay v. to cook vegetables (by steaming them on the surface of a pot full of simmering rice).

tipid v. to leave some to spare; to not use up all of something (Tag: thrifty, economical, sparing).

tipun adj. grouped, gathered together; v. to group (cf. ipon, pisan).

tirador n. sling-shot; v. to shoot a sling-shot.

tiribun'dana n. hard rain (with wind); v. to rain hard.

tistis n. bark of the coconut trunk (which is hairy-like and is used for starting fires).

titep adj. quiet, still, silent, no noise.

titi v. to pour out, to flow out (as to pour water out of a pot after the roots in it are cooked, or for blood to pour out of a cut) (cf. tilihan).

'titig v. to stare, to look hard at, to watch for a long time, to look intently at something.

'titinik n. a children's game (a jumping contest, for height; the obstacle to jump over is the hands of the other players, set sideways one above the other; the height is continually increased, until a winner is declared).

ti'wala v. to believe, to have confidence, to trust; to obey; mëkipen'wala ka sa?: Are you going to believe that! (c-18).

tiwasay v. to be calm; adj. peaceful; to not be upset (cf. tahimik).

tiyaga n. perseverance, patience, diligence, endurance; metiyaga ka ta tarabah: You are patient in your work (cf. tiis).

tiyak (Ch) v. to decide something for certain; adj. sure, accurate, certain, exact; tiniyak ko dën a dumemét ék nadid a aldew: I said for certain that I would arrive today. (syn. tutuhanan, talaga).

tiyan n. belly (c-8).

tiyo n. hole (in the earlobe); v. to make a hole in the earlobe.

tiyok n. white-breasted swamphen bird, Amaurornis phoenicurus (Tag: tariwakwak).

to noun marking particle (cf. Section 4, Part One) (c-244).

tod n. knee; adj. tagatod: knee height (of the growth of rice, or the depth of a river).

'todas adj. gone, finished, dead, no more.
togbek n. fishing tackle (the instrument used for fishing with a hook, which includes the hook, sinker, line, and the stick the line is wound onto); v. manogbek: to fish with a fishing line (c-10).

togkarao m. species of owl, Philippine eared nightjar, Eurostopeodus macrotis (Tag: kandarapa).

toglad v. to push (as to push a person, to push a door closed, to push a canoe upriver, etc.) (syn. sulung).

togpal l. v. to throw underhand; to cast a fishline; 2. v. to push (as to push someone over a ledge).
'
togpo n. a light breeze (which comes at dawn).

togtog n. rhythm (of music, or of a rhythmic beat); v. to beat out a rhythm, to play music; nagpatogtog kame ta radyo: We played the radio.

tohobuk v. to ascend (a mountain or hill) (ant. bulnok) (cf. lêngwat, sangkay).

' tohojak n. a young male deer (almost fully grown, just sprouting small horns for the first time) (cf. ogsa).

'tokem v. to crouch down in a ball; to be slouched over; to curl up in a ball.

'tokho v. to reach for something with a stick (as to knock a papaya out of a tree with a long stick).

toklab v. to strike, to bite (of a dog, fish, snake, etc.).

toklod n. brace (of the pole used to hold open a window (cf. sahakad).

'toklong n. species of uncultivated palm (trunk is used for hunting bows; leaves are used to make torches, or for roofing; the peeled bark is used for plates) (cf. léwet).

tokmaw n. beak (of a bird); v. to peck.

'tokso n. joke; v. to play a joke, to fool.

totoktak n. peak (of a hill or mountain) (cf. taytay).

toëktok v. to hammer, to knock, to peck.

'tokyab v. to swing up or open (as to push up the nipa shingles of a roof); minetokyab dën tu atép to bagyô: The roof shingles blew up during the storm.

tokyon v. to point out someone to be killed; to betray; to tell where someone is hiding; to get someone to do something bad to someone with whom you are angry.

'tolay l. n. human, people, person; 2. n. employee, worker; sênganya i tolay mua, Talbus: How many workers do you have, Talbus? 3. adj. sometimes used to refer to non-Negrito people, in contrast to a Negrito or Dumagat (syn. pute) (ant. agta); 4. v. tolayén: to be made sick by a spirit (cf. hayup) (c-7).

'tolda n. tent, shadebooth made of cloth or canvas.

'toldu n. finger, forefinger; v. to teach, to point out, to show how, to show where; sakên i mëgtoldu ta dîlan a dimânên na buldoser: I am the one who pointed out the way the bulldozer should go. (c-10).

tolen v. mëgpatolen: to sight down an arrow shaft and straighten the shaft by bending it against the ball of the palm of the hand (cf. oled, sikeh, téléd).

'tolnêk v. mëgtonêk: (1) to stick a pole or stick into the
ground; (2) to build a house; manolnék: to fish on coral reefs (sticking leafy branches into the coral to scare the fish).

'tolo v. to build up a fire (by adding wood).

tomar (Sp) v. to take medicine orally, to swallow medicine.

tombong n. dried up milk of an old coconut (which has hardened into a spongy white ball).

'tonik (Eng) n. tonic, lotion, perfume.

'tonok l. n. high tide; v. for the tide to come up;
2. n. mégpatonok: generic term for the brittle starfish, Ophuroidea sp., and for the soldier crab, Dittilla miotyroides (cf. pêyapéy).

'tongka v. to be sleepy, to be drowsy.

'tongko v. to add to the end of (as to add to a line, pipe, pole, vine, in order to make it longer).

'tongkog v. to fall asleep sitting up.

tongkol n. stump (of a cut-down tree).

tonglob v. to set two faggots against each other in a fire (so the fire will not die out) (cf. dékép).

tongpag v. to climb up a tree or hillside to get opposite a monkey in another tree (so as to be in a good position to shoot it).

töp n. term for any kinsman on the same genealogical level (kinship term, cf. appendix 2).

'topha v. to spit (a method of, with the mouth half closed).

'torse v. a contest of strength (for two boys or men to hook their middle fingers together, and each trying to bend his opponent's arm down).

tostos v. to lower by rope (as to let down a fishline into the water, or to drop anchor).

'toyab cf. tuyab.

'toyag v. to hold out something to someone.

'toyo (Ch) n. soy sauce.

'toyon v. to hold something up high (as a basket of rice, when crossing a deep river, so it won't get wet); to boost (as to boost someone or something up onto something else).

trak (Eng) n. truck.

transistor (Eng) n. transistorized radio.

tres (Sp) adj. three (cf. appendix 3).

tu noun marking particle (cf. Section 4, Part One) (c-377).

'tuba n. nipa wine; coconut wine (undistilled).

tube n. croton-oil plant, Croton tiglium (a small tree, the pods are pulverized and used to poison fish; when put in the river the fish are drugged, and then easily caught) (alt. tuba).

'tubig an n. rice paddy; v. to prepare a rice paddy for planting, and to plant rice in it (cf. agusto, panahun).

'tubli n. species of vine, Derris elliptica (the root of this vine is used to poison fish, and is very deadly).

'tubu l. v. to grow (referring to trees and plants);
2. n. interest (from money invested);
3. katétubu: inborn, inherent, native, natural.

tubug v. métubug: to be in a carabao wallow (of a carabao);
to wallow; tumubug: to go into a wallow; n. tubugan: carabao wallow.

tubus v. to redeem, to pay off a ransom; tubusén mo tu nisanla mo a sondang: Redeem your bolo which you hocked. (cf. sakdal, sanla).

tubutubu n. small hill.
	tugas n. term for the inner part of certain types of tree trunks (which will not rot, even after the outer part of the trunk rots away) (cf. alamay).

tugék n. tiger bittern (bird).
	tugén v. to deliver; angen ko itugén i lamanæ: I will go deliver this pig meat. (c-8).

tugun v. to set a date; to arrange to meet someone at a certain place at a certain time (cf. tagbu, takda).

tugtug n. species of bird (lives in the rice paddies).

tuhog v. to drip (of liquid); mégtugod tu atép: The roof is leaking.

tuhok v. to string together, to thread on a string; to piece through, to put a spit through pieces of meat (as to string fish on a line, or beads on thread); minagtuhok ti Borseg ta lamana: Borseg strung the pig meat on a vine.

tu'hosó n. log (of the logs gathered by the lumber companies in Casiguran); v. to cut timber.

tukad v. to push a ladder out away from the floor.

tukal n. species of vine (used to poison fish; it is swished in the water in front of holes to force the fish and/or eels to come out.

tukéb v. for a child to accidentally bang his/her head on something.

tukél v. to give out portions of meat (for a hunter to give out portions of the game to each family in the area; a custom still always practiced); parati ék na a títoklan ta tikád na laman: He always gives me a leg of pig as a portion. (cf. wahé).
'
tukil n. a joint of bamboo tube used to catch the sap dripping from a cut stem of a coconut or nipa palm (from which wine is made, cf. tuba).

tuklab v. to pry open; to break into something that is closed (as to break in the door of a house, or to break open a locked chest, or to open a can with a can opener or a bolo).

tuko v. to test how deep a river is by wading out into it (if it is not over the head of the tester, he calls back to his companions, matuko ko dén, kamon dén: It is not over my head, come on).

tukod 1. n. prop, support (of a pole or board set vertically to hold up something above it);
2. v. to hold a bow vertically, with the end resting on the ground.

tukoy n. knowledge; v. to know, to have knowledge of, to understand; tukoyan: to guess; tukoy na dén a mégbétek: He knows how to spear fish. (syn. pospos) (c-9).

tuktuk v. to knock (at a door); pinunduan ni Pedro, éy tlnmukt tinumuktuk siya ta pintuan: When Peter came ashore, he knocked at the door.

tulak v. to depart in a boat; to shove off in a boat from shore.

tulang n. bone; v. tumulang: to clean or pick the bones out of a fish; mégtulang: for a shot arrow to imbed itself in the bone of the animal shot.
tulay n. bridge; v. megtolay: to cross a bridge.
tu'lengan n. species of ocean fish (cf. ikan).
tuleng adj. deaf; n. a deaf person; v. megtuleng: to become deaf; makatuleng: to not be able to hear (because of so much background noise).
tulep v. to suddenly fall or jump off a river bank into the water below.
tulisang n. bandit, burglar, outlaw (syn. hukbu).
tulos 1. v. megtulos: to proceed, to continue, to go straight ahead; to continue to do what was started to be done, or with one's present activity; kedemét me ta bile de Emoy, éy nangtulos ék dên ta baryo me a Koso: When we got to the house of Emoy, I just continued on to our village of Koso.
2. v. tumulos: to come right in; to lodge temporarily; to stay in a place; patulusén: to invite others to come in; tinumulos kame ta bile de Pinong, da meuden: We stopped for a while at the house of Pinong, because it was raining.
3. adv. and also, and so continue to; walisan mo i détagatulos plorwakan mo: Sweep the floor and also wax it. (c-43).
'tulung v. to help (syn. aguman) (c-11).
'tumba (Sp) v. to fall over from a standing or vertical position; nagtumbaan dên i kayoae: This tree has been knocked over.
tumbador (Sp) n. logger, logging man (of the men who cut timber for commercial sale).
'tumbas adj. equivalent, equal, same (cf. pareho, hustuan).
tumor (Sp) n. tumor, growth, cancer (a term given for any hard lump which forms under the surface of the skin).
'tumpi v. to pile up, to stock things on top of each other (e.g. plates, books, etc.).
tunaw v. to melt, to dissolve (of a burning candle, salt in water, etc.).
'tunay adj. genuine, true, real, proven, actual, factual, sincere; v. megpatunay: to certify, to prove, to affirm, to offer testimony.
tunhay adj. straight (not crooked, as of a straight pole, spear, arrow, etc.) (amt. kiwél).
tuno v. to roast in or over a fire (of meat, fish, bananas, root foods) (cf. tingdag).
tunod-'tonod v. to follow secretly, to trail someone secretly.
tungas v. to drain the last dregs (from a bottle of wine).
tungéd n. dead tree (that is still standing).
tungég-tungég v. to jerk (as in the uncontrollable jerking of an old person with palsy, or a sick animal).
tungéh v. to spoil (of edible root foods which spoil while still in the ground); tinungéh dên i ilosa: The ilos roots spoiled in the ground.
tungkul prep. concerning, about, referring to; n. tungkulin: duty, position, function, authority, obligation.
'tungu v. to aim, to point; to be pointed towards; to be heading towards; tungu tu abeng ta Baléd: The boat is heading for Baler.
tupad v. obedience to; to comply with what is required; to fulfill, to accomplish; mangtupad ék to tarato me ti Ulég: I will fulfill the contract that Ulég and I made.
tupak v. to throw a stone with both hands over the head; to throw a stone overhand at a snake to kill it.

tupo v. tumypo: to sit up on top of something; itupo: to place on, to place over.

tupok: v. to be over-ripe (of rice still not harvested) (cf. under pahay).

turil 1. m. corral, pen, fence (as a fence for keeping animals or chickens penned up (cf. kudal, kulungan);
2. n. a special type of fence trap used to catch wild carabaos (this meaning known only by the older people, as the practice has been discontinued).

tu'ringkan n. a children's game (similar to "kick the can"; a type of tag).

tu'rotot n. horn, trumpet, policeman's whistle; v. to blow a horn or whistle.

turuk n. hypodermic injection; v. to give an injection.

tuto v. to pound bark (a process in the making of bark cloth) (cf. age).

tutod l. v. to burn, to burn up something; to set fire to for the purpose of burning up; mëgtutod: to burn a swidden;
2. mënutod: a type of game drive (where the game is driven by setting grass fields afire, forcing the game to flee from the fire towards where men are waiting in ambush) (cf. apat).

'tutu v. to call a dog (saying "tu...tu...tu..." in a high-pitched voice).

tutung n. crust (of the burnt rice caked in the bottom of a pot).

tuwad v. to be bent over (standing, but with the hands on the floor); adj. upside down.

tuyab v. tumuyab: to open the mouth wide; mëgtuyab: to gasp in death (the look on a person's face when in a coma, or just before the moment of death).

U

'uba adj. naked; v. to get undressed.

ubal adj. half ripe (a stage in the ripening of fruit, when it is beginning to ripen, but not quite enough to eat).

ubet adj. resemblance, similar (of two consanguinal kin who look alike).

ubét n. female genitalia;
mégiobét: hole in a tree which resembles the female genitalia;
kubobét: cowry shell (cf. ébut).

ubi n. ubi, a species of tuber, Dioscorea alata.

ubud n. upper stalk (of the soft pulp in the upper part of several species of palms, which is edible).

ubus v. to finish, to consume, to be consumed; adv. after;
ubus moy a mëngan, éy dudugén mo siya: After you eat, you lie down with him. (c-13).

udang n. species of shrimp, fresh water prawn, Macrobrachium rosenbergii.

udek v. to go upstream, to travel going upriver (ant. usog) (cf. didya) (c-36).

u'demos v. to wash the face (splashing the face with water in the cupped hands).

uden n. rain; v. to rain; udinén: to get rained on; adj. rainy;
nehirap kan éng maguden: They say it is hard if it rains. (c-11).

udiyaw n. species of uncultivated tree (the red sap is used to
glue the feathers onto arrows, and as a medicine for mouth thrush).

ududék v. to grunt (of a pig).

uduk n. white egret (heron bird).

'udung v. to shoot at a target (with a gun or bow and arrow) (cf. aterka).

u'gali n. habit, custom, tradition, way, manners, inclination, style, mode, character, behaviour. (c-18).

uges v. to wash, to rinse off (a part of the body, or kitchen utensils, but not clothes).

uging n. charcoal, dead coals; v. to spread charcoal powder on something (as the face) (cf. biho).

'u'gtus adj. to be side by side, but one slightly forward from the other; ugtus-ugtus: to be lined up abreast, but slightly out of line (as a group of soldiers who are not in a perfect line abreast).

'u'gung m. loud roar, hum, resonance (of an airplane, wind, sea, etc.) v. to hum, to roar (cf. ténog).

u'habéy n. rain cape made from leaves of the Livistona palm; v. to wear a rain cape.

uhag adj. mischievous, restless.

uhakök n. term for several species of grouper fish, Epinephelus sp. (sea) (syn. kedténg) (Tag: lapolapo, alatan).

uhay v. to wait; édsa ék san a minégéuhayán: I was just waiting there. (c-16).

u'hesan v. to be scratched (as from sharp bushes, a cat, etc.).

uhéd m. caterpillar, maggot (generic term for any species of larva which will turn into a flying insect).

uhém1 v. to give cloth or clothing to a relative; to take a small amount of something.

uhém2 v. to suffer (as from a sickness, a wound, or in grief over a death).

uhéng m. species of uncultivated plant (its leaves are similar to the leaves of the gabi plant; the leaves are heated and put on the belly of a woman who has just given birth; said to cause the black blood clots to come out).

uhikas adj. energetic (of the energetic playing of a child).

uhon v. to converse; péklohon: to request, to entreat.

ukad v. to untie; tulos na inukad i émanan na: Next he untied his betel nut bag.

ukéh n. species of edible sea shell, Turbo argyrostoma (a snail) (cf. gutém).

ukök m. species of spider, Gasterocantha ascuata (body is covered with a thick, hard cuticle).

'u'ula v. to stake out an animal to graze (to graze an animal, but keeping it tied to something) (ant. pastor); négula pabi ta dépog: He is still grazing the carabao.

ulag 1. m. insect, bug; 2. m. snake.

ulangan m. species of banana plant and its fruit (cf. biget).

ulangon m. species of plant (its leaves are used to weave handbags; the roots are used to make armbands).

ulas v. umulas: to make a fire by friction; magulas: to carry fire-making material with one on a journey; n. utensils of a fire-making kit.

ulay n. necklace; v. to wear a necklace.
ules v. to cut bangs (to trim the front of the hair in a perfect line across the front of the forehead and down to the ears, with a sharp knife or razor blade; the typical Dumagat hair style for all ages and both sexes).

ulés n. blanket; v. to cover up with a blanket.

ulila n. orphan (term for a child who has at least one deceased parent).

ulit v. to disobey and try to do again something that has been forbidden (Tag: to repeat an action).

ulitö n. young unmarried man, bachelor, lad (pl. ölito); v. to reach the age of puberty (of a boy) (ant. madiket) (c-87).

uliulihan adj. retarded (of a person who lacks knowledge).

ulo 1. m. head;
2. n. knife handle.

u'luho v. to sing (of the way an adult sings to a small child).

ulos v. to crawl (of a snake).

umahang n. short-bodied mackerel, Rasterliger sp. (Tag: hasa-hasa) (cf. blléla).

umeng n. whiskers; v. to shave; adj. long whiskers, bearded.

umipos n. species of ocean fish.

'una (Sp) adj. one (only when referring to the hour of one); ta ala una: At one o'clock.

unas v. to hog (of a person who hordes food all the time).

unawa n. mark, deformity, birthmark, mole (on a person; believed to be caused by something the mother saw during pregnancy, or else because the mother's craving wasn't satisfied during her pregnancy).

unay n. type of arrow (iron head, barbs of the thorns of the rattan bush, detachable head, bigo shaft; similar to the uteng arrow, except that the neck as well as the head is iron) (cf. pana).

unek v. umunek: to climb up a tree (in playing, or just for fun); megunek: to climb up a tree to get something (fruit, honey, etc.); iunek: to carry something up into a tree.

unég 1. n. soft inner core (of certain species of trees and plants);
2. n. core of a pineapple.

'uno (Sp) adj. one (cf. appendix 3).

u'nonod v. to follow on the trail; to walk in single file.

unong v. to be a long time (in doing something, or at a place).

unos n. rain squall; v. to storm.

ungoh v. to snore.

ungot n. hollow coconut shell (with a small hole in the top; used for a drinking container).

'upa n. pay, payment for work; wages, salary; v. to pay wages.

upas n. a long line dragged by two men along the surface of the water to scare fish and make them flee towards other men waiting to catch the fish with nets; (done in calm ocean bays); v. to drag such a line.
uped n. a type of imitative magic (a child is caused to touch certain things so that the strength of those things will transfer to the child; e.g. one will put the palms of the hands of a dead monkey against one's child's palms, so that the child will acquire the agility of a monkey).

upon v. to move from your permanent house to a temporary house (set up near where you are working); to temporarily reside in or near your field during the time you are working it.

upos v. to revile, to gossip, to talk abusively about someone behind his back (cf. dusta, pintas, ahew, suwat).

'upu n. common gourd, Lagenaria leucoantha (a squash-like vegetable).

urabas n. species of edible river snail (a nerite shell) (cf. gutém).

useg syn. of uyét (useg is an archaic word).

usisa v. to inquire.

usog v. to go downriver (ant. udek) (cf. dilod) (c-24).

usok adj. slanting, bent over, upside down.

usot v. to commit suicide (cf. biktí).

'usu n. fad, prevailing custom, manner at present; usu na leléke nadid a magpaatakbug ta buk: It is the fad now for the men to let their hair grow long.

'usung v. to carry on a pole (of two people carrying something slung on a pole between them).

us-us v. to call a dog; to sic a dog; to incite or urge a dog to attack or pursue game, by calling "us...us...us" (usually in a game drive, cf. anop, tabug).

utal adj. defective in speech; v. to stammer, to stutter; n. baby talk.

utang n. debt, account, indebtedness, liability; potang: loan; v. to loan.

utas v. to finish, to complete, to terminate.

utay-utay v. gradually, little by little; v. for something to be done slowly; inumadene a utay-utay i nagenaka: The one who gave birth approached slowly.

uték n. brain.

uténg; n. type of arrow (iron head, wooden neck, bigo shaft, barbs of the thorns of the rattan bush, similar to the sahayays and unay arrows, but with minor differences) (cf. pana).

uténg2 n. butt (of a bolo or knife, which fits into the wooden handle).

utung n. nipple (of a baby bottle); pacifier (for a baby).

utus n. order, command; v. to command someone to do some menial task (the command must be in the positive).

utuutu adj. crazy, mentally retarded.

uwas n. species of tree (inner bark is used to poison fish).

uway n. rattan (for species of, cf. abuwén, aso-aso, binuhén, bisal, kamlis, ditan, nanga, eptan, mahenenga, mélukolukot, nabneh, palasan, gulugulo, pelés, sahe, samulid, sinapél, talitul, tandola, tanduli (ipos na buhog), tumadém); balaba: piece of thickly split rattan; kayas: piece of finely split and shaved rattan; lepyat: inner core of rattan; v. to gather rattan.
uwet v. to fetch, to go get; pauwet: to send for.

u'wowag n. type of rash (on the skin; said to break out from being in water so much); v. to break out with such a rash.

uya n. species of vine (the leaf is said to have power over a vicious dog, so that if the dog comes to attack you, you spit the chewed up leaves on the ground and the dog will stop).

uyad v. to sit or lie with the legs straight out.

uyam v. to be over-satisfied (in regards to eating of fat).

uyét v. to pester, to whine, to beg (of a child which pests to go along with its elders when they leave to go someplace).

uyon v. to bundle, to tie in a bundle (as to tie up a bundle of poles with a line, to make it easy to carry, or to tie up nipa leaves in a bundle); n. bundle.

uyos n. term for a mountain that has a short ridge on the top; (ant. mohoyong).

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W

wade par. perhaps, maybe; id. to wonder; ah: wade i kineangayan no anak ko?: I wonder where my son wandered off to? (c-119).

wadeng n. little sibling (vocative) (kinship term, cf. appendix 2) (c-38).

wadi n. younger sibling (kinship term, cf. appendix 2) (c-72).

wadwad v. to unroll a line; to throw things out of a basket, box, etc.

wagseh v. to push or shake something off you; to flick or

throw something off to the side.

wagwaq n. variety of paddy rice (cf. under pahay).

wagaag 1. v. to shake out cloth, to shake something off cloth;

2. v. for something to accidently fall out of a pocket or bag as one is walking along.

wahak v. mawahak: to stay behind; lwahak: to leave someone or something behind when you leave; plkonén ék mo be ta péngiwahakan mo diyakén: Circle back again and pick me up where you leave me. (c-16).

wahak-wahak v. to be continually dropping large pieces of things being carried over the trail (e.g. sweet potatoes, pencils, books) (ant. wahék-wahék).

wahasek v. to sprinkle water (by flicking it off the fingers).

wahek-wahek v. to flick water off the fingers (as in dampening clothes to be ironed) (cf. wahasek).

wahek-wahék v. for particles of some mass substance being carried to be continually spilling as it is carried along (e.g. rice, corn, salt, flour) (ant. wahak-wahak).

wahét v. for the family of a successful hunter to ask another family to take half of the kill and divide it among the families at their end of the settlement area, while the family of the hunter divides the other half among the people in their area (a custom no longer practiced, since most of the meat is now sold or traded to lowland Filipinos; but c.f. tuké!).

wakili n. side (referring to space at a person's side); mégiknud ka ta wakili kuae: Sit by my side here.

waklet v. to lightly toss something.
wakwak n. crow, raven, *Forrura macrophalus*; *v.* a children's game (a type of tag; the one 'it' is a raven; the other players form a line, holding on to the one in front of them. The one at the head is the "mother" who tries to protect her "children" from the "raven").

wa'layway n. white barkcloth.

walen v. to push to the side (a branch, a tree trunk, or brush which is blocking a trail).

waligiwęg v. for an animal to shake its head.

walis n. broom; *v.* to sweep.

walu adj. eight (cf. appendix 3).

wanwan n. leader (of a hunting party of a tabug or tutod type game drive; he is responsible to place the ambushers in the best places) (cf. apat).

wangah n. small creek.

'wari'wari v. to pretend, to fake; mégwari-wari ka san a méladu, pero éwan: You're pretending you're sick, but you're not.

wasawas v. a stage in the growth of rice (cf. under pahay).

wasay n. axe; *v.* to chop with an axe.

wasek v. to flick water from the end of one's wet finger (cf. wahasek, wahek-wahek).

waswası v. to wave back and forth (as to wave cloth, a tree branch, etc. back and forth, or to swish cloth around in the water to rinse out the soap, or to shoo flies away with a handkerchief, or to sweep the ground with a branch with leaves on it).

waswası n. worn out cloth with large holes in it.

watel-watel v. to hang limp (as the arms of a drunk man being carried, or a piece of string hanging loosely).

watwat v. for something to have a hole torn in it (as for wind to rip off part of a roof, or for one to open a pussy sore with a pin).

wedwed v. to pull on something that someone else is trying to hold onto; bakit winedwedened mo i babadil ni Wisli?: Why did you grab Wisli's gun away from him?

'wehik n. rat.

welwel v. to crave to eat certain foods (e.g. fish, citrus fruit, salt, etc.) (cf. sablék).

wełwéł v. to wash off a small spot of dirt on something (by spitting on the finger and rubbing the dirt with the wet finger).

'wengat n. crease (of the creases on the sides of a person's lips).

wengés v. to sneeze (of a pig).

wetwet v. to wave a torch (to make the embers flare up).

wëtwët v. to make a lot of noise (by talking and yelling).

widal-widal v. to wiggle back and forth (as to work a sharp pointed instrument back and forth so you can pull it out of what it is stuck in, as a nail in a board, a fence post in the ground, etc.).

wile-wile v. to distract someone; to amuse; to console; wile-wilen ko tu anak a mégsanget: I will console the crying child.

'wipon (Eng) n. weapon's carrier (a military truck).

witeng n. type of large fishnet (used in Palanan area; has a long line on it, used only in the ocean) (cf. gila).
witiwet v. to wag, to flick, to swish the tail (of an animal).

'yabat v. to slap with the open hand.

yadyad v. to stamp down (as to push down the contents in a sack so you can get more into it).

yagan-yagan v. to jig up and down (as in excitement).

yagyag v. to trot (of a horse or person).

yakyak v. to walk over; to step on.

'yaman adj. rich (of a person with much money or goods).

yanyan v. to dig out roots from ground which is on a slant.

yapus v. to wrestle, to hold tight, to hug (as to hug someone in affection, or for two people fighting to grab each other around the body).

yari v. to happen, to do, to make; anya i nanyari: What happened? n. kapanyarian: power, authority, dominion.

yasyas v. to smooth off, to shave (of bamboo, in preparing the split pieces for flooring by shaving off the rough edges with a bolo).

yaut n. rice straw; v. to shake and sift rice straw with the hands and arms (to shake free the grains of rice still on them).

yawyaw v. to be made sick by a spirit.

ye dem. pro. here, this (see Section 5, Part one) (c-111).

'yelo (Sp) n. ice.

'yero (Sp) n. galvanized iron sheet roofing.

yébyéb v. to drink a lot of water.

yégyég v. to shake (as the shaking of trees and houses during an earthquake, or to shake someone or something, or to bounce up and down).

yékyék v. to stuff a large amount of something into a container; iyékyék mo du étanan a libru ta esa a kahon: Stuff all the books into one box.

yopyop v. to blow on something (as to blow out a candle, or to blow on coals to get them to flare up).

yosyos v. to scrape, to peel, to smooth (as to smooth a pole or piece of split bamboo with a bolo, or to peel the bark off a pole or post).

yudak v. to step on, to stamp on, to stomp on (as to stomp on a bug with the foot to kill it, or to tamp down loose dirt with the feet to make it firm).
A
abandon ginan, pabayan.
abdomen tiyan.
ability kaya.
abode iyan.
abort agas.
about manga, tungkul.
above némo.
absent absen.
abusive lapastangan.
Acanthurus bleekeri (fish) malabed.
accent saliwéd.
accept tanggap.
accident desgarasia.
accompany kuyog.
accurate tiyak.
accuse abla, dimanda, pehay.
accustomed bihasa.
ache saket.
acne pénggéé.
aquainted kilala.
across dibilew.
across from tapat.
actually ngani.
add dagdag, talongton, tongko, umentu.
admitted bisiyu.
adequate hustu.
adhere to képét.
adjacent datig.
admit amin.
adult matanda.
adultery bébe.
advance abante.
advice bilin, hatul.
affection siyamo.
afraid anteng.
after tapos.
afternoon apon.
afterwards ubus.
again huway, man.
against kontara, labag, sadet.
Agathis philippinensis (tree) saléng.
age idad.
agreement sang-ayun.
ailment saket.
aim hangad.
aim (a gun) tungu.
air pahés.
airplane dyet, eruplanu.
airstrip landing.
alive buhay.
all étanan.
Allium cepa sebuyas.
alligator buwaya.
allow pabay, pakultad.
almostiga tree saléng.
alms limos.
alone mismo.
already dén.
also be, sakay.
alternate lewas.
altogether purus.
always palagi, parati.
Amurornis phoenicurus (bird) tiyok.
amaze taka, tilihan.
Ambassis sp. (fish) sengkag.
ambition hangad.
America amerika.
American amerikanu.
ambush sanéb.
amulet kuduh.
amuse willi-wile.
Anadara sp. (clam) pahek.
anchor pasanget.
anchovy fish sondang.
ancient dati.
and at, éy, sakay.
anemic labut.
angel anghel.
anger ingél, kabuyu.
animal hayup.
animal trail ingat.
ankle bitengkel.
anoy abala.
Anona muricata (tree) ayubana.
another bakén, besa, pwerá.
answer katwiran, sagut, sengbet.
antenna antena.
Antiarias toxicaria dita, palagéd.
anus bule.
anyone ésiya.
anxious balisa.
apart bukod.
appearance idsura, mudet.
appointment tugun.
approach sénén.
approve payag.
approximately manga.
April abril.
Areca catechu (palm) butag.
argue sengseng, suway.
Argyrampus spinifer (fish)
tarukogan.
Arius sp. (fish) tabangongo.
arm kamét.
armband biskal.
armpit lukét.
arrest dikép.
arrive demét, sapit, siput.
arrogant palalo.
arrow pana (types of): albid,
ambitél, baag, balawét, dimlól,
eblog, gayhaygay, ginilat,
ginilat, gungot, kinamangan,
palsok, pangal, sagud, sahaysay,
salapang, ségnok, sigangat,
tinanéd, unay, uténg.
Artocarpus communis (tree)
kamansi.
Artocarpus heterophyllus (tree)
nangka.
ascend gehewat.
ashes abu.
ask lagip, tanung.
askew salise.
aspire hangad.
assorted halo.
Athyrium esculentum (fern) pako.
attack tanggu.
attempt puhuba.
August agosto.
aunt dada.
authority yari.
Averrhoa carambola (tree) kuloran.
avocado abukadu.
avoid iwas.
awake damag.
axe wasay.

baby anak.
back adég, sé pang.
back up isol.
backbone kuhot.
backpack digian.
backwards baleksad.
bad dukés.
bag suput.
Bagurus sp. ébu wang.
bail limas, piyansa.
baking powder beking.
balance tembang.
balcony balkon.
bald headed langas, pokles.
balete tree hakéd.
Balistis sp. (fish) pagét.
ball bola.
balloon globo.

bamboo bayog, buwang sina, kawayan, matinik.
Bambusa spinosa matinik.
bahía biget.
banana (types of) amuko, bunguran, butolan, digum-baka, inambak, ipit-ipit, lakatan, larines, ponte, ritordan, saba, sabangkosta, sabanghulo, tadyangusa, tampuhin, tarakatak, tenduk, ulungan.
band betek, musiko.
bandit tulisan.
bang kiseng.
bank alkansia, bangko.
bank (of a river) palang pang.
baptize binyag.
barb gima.
bargain sale baratilyo.
barge bardyes.
bark palangkak.
bark (tree) kulet.
bark (of dog) géyak, kamkam.
bark cloth age, aha, haday, tutu, walaway.
barracks kwarter.
barracuda fish batég.
barren baug.
Barringtonia asiatica gamamaw.
barrio baryo.
base (of tree) dulong.
bashful sanike.
basin palanggana.
basket alat, bala, basket, gatang, kahubut, luwang, sukluban, talen.
basketball basketbol.
bat kaleputo, payak.
bathe digus.
battery batiri.
battle laban.
bawl out sisi.
bay luuk.
bayonet bayoneta.
bazooka kanyon.
be édlég.
beach baybay, dung.
beach a boat dahik.
beads anamét, manek.
beak tokmaw.
beans sitaw.
bear (child) anak.
beat up bélbég.
beat (with a stick) palo.
beautiful mahal.
because da/dahilan, paribhasa, sapagkat.
beckon payapay, sinyas.
bed kama, katre.
bee giyaw, pitukan.
bee stinger singét.
bee’s wax lilen.
before bagu.
beg aged, uyét.
begin sapul.
behead ngélngél, putol.
belah téhéb.
believe tiwala.
belittle ape, dusta.
belly band bënda.
belonging to koo.
belt sinturon.
bend léngte, tuwad.
bend (in a trail) liko.
Benincasa hispiða kundul.
.bent (grass) épyag, payos, walen, pahas, aplag, épsey.
bent (tin) kupel.
beri-beri beriberi.
best igi.
bet taya.
betel nut butag, buga.
betel nut (to chew) ema, éman, ngét-ngét, masmas.
betel nut (unripe) potay.
betel nut (mature) bungel.
betel nut (mixture) éman.
betel nut (to give) pama.
betel nut (in mouth) sépa.
betel nut (to split) tébi.
betel nut (to spit) loktab.
betel nut (lime container) sulat.
betray tokyon.
betrothed pad.
better igi.
big dikél, punu.
bile apdu.
bind balut, bébdéd.
bird manok.
bird (types of) aleyogén, amaladawén, balalang, baloginan, bibi, bihuli, bugkaw, dagalan, dalugok, délweng, dignés, diyalambög, dugém, dugpö, dukwes, italon, kalö, kambôbitel, kasak-kasak, kôkékhék, kulasisi, liyaw, okong, pagepak, palapatí, pagan, patit, patodilaw, pepkekaw, piskal, pudupudu, salikép, sawe, sekét, sébug, sélpët, sopok, talawen, talengteng, tilel, tiléd-tiléd, togkarō, tugik, tégréét, uduk, wakwak.

birth anak.

birthday birtdey.

bite kaget, kéteb, nguyot, os, sakmal, toklab.

bite (large hawk) dialambög.

bitter apsot.

black ngitet.

bladder alebwan.

blade (razor) bléd.

blame sihë, sisi, ulés.

blasphemy lapastangan.

bless basbas, bendislyon, biyaya.

blind buhék.

blink kisém, kisép.

bloated lédud.

block harang.

blood dige.

blood spots kémed.

bloom békyag.

blouse pandisono.

blow péhédid, yop/yop.

blow nose ésna, ésngew.

blow away épdpah.

blow over hapay.

blue asul.

blue-lined surgeon fish malabed.

blunt putéd.

blurry vision diklém, habuhab.

blush iméd.

boar butakal.

board tabla.

boat abeng, biray, lansa, motor, paraw, rimorte.

body bégi.

bodyguard badigad.

boil lébut.

boil (meat) sangkutsa.

boil over sépo.

boil (on skin) busale.

bold tapang.

Boleophtalmus (fish) bagtalo.

bolo guho, sondang.

bomb bumba.

bone tulang.

book libru.

boast toyon.

booth bigawbew.

border digdig, pagitan, pahipad, sadi.

borrow édem, tangtang.

boss lupig.

bother abala, loko, mulistiya.

bottle bote.

bottom bule.

bounce payogyog, pondad, sémë, yagan-yagan.
boundary pagitan.
bow busog.
bow (ende) munungan.
bow (of boat) dulong.
bow string daweg.
bowl ahung.
bowlegged segkang.
box kaha, kahon, karton.
boy anak.
bracelet porselas.
brag hamburger.
bragger dal dal.
braided hair salaped.
brain uték.
branch pinget, sanga, tinge.
branches (dead) higiw.
brand dénét, marka.
brass tanso.
Brassica integerifolia mustasa.
brave tapang.
bread tinapay.
bread fruit tree kamansi, rimas.
brack békyag, budbud, puseng, tempeng, tépeng, sida.
brack open tuklab.
brackfast aramusal.
brack gisat.
brack angés.
bracke hard hagak.
brackegroom kébehehan.
brackeg tulay.
bright dideg, diléng-diléng, dingat, demlag, ilép, islap.
bring kébil.
brittle haseng-haseng.
broken bégsot, bisag, sida.
bronchitis burungkitis.
bronze tanso.
brackk sélong.
brackom wallis.
brackth digu, linugaw, sabaw.
brackther aka, wadi.
brackh (dead) hapék.
brackh off pagpag.
bubble buwag-buwag.
bubbly bugak.
Bubo philippensis (bird) bulayo.
Buceros hydrocorax (bird) kalö.
buck (deer) bidut.
buck (teeth) ngidit.
bucket timba.
buck ulag.
bulldozer buldosér.
bullet bola.
buliy lisik, lupig.
bump buknol.
bump head sunggab.
bumpy dukél.
bundle duho.
burn dutong, pasi, séldub, tutod.
burp téhëb.
burrow éb-éb.
burst bétyak, habehab.
bury lébéng.
but éy, pero.
butcher sapo.
butt kulata.
butterfly kalibongbong.
button butunis.
buy bugtong.
buzz bahokubuk.
buzzard kéhékhék.
candy kindi.
cane sahukod.
cannon kanyon.
canoe abeng.
canyon dénak, lénkop.
cap (bullet) tako.
Capsicum frutescens sili.'
capsule kapsula.
captain kapitan.
carabao dépog, simahon.
Caranx (fish) talukitok.
Caranx malabaricus (fish) pipikat.
carbide powder karburu.
carbin karbin.
careful ilag, ingat.
carese apuyas.
cargo karga.
carry akbuy, bakutong, balagwet, bétbét, békle, haha, kahaga, kanompo, kébil, kilit, subul, sakbet, sakle, soklong, saklot, saloduy, sénay, sényat, tagibi, takap, tawed, tugén, usung.
carry (a bow) gikém.
carry (in a hammock) hamaka.
carry (by sling) sagibi.
carry (in teeth) sangal.
carton carton.
caryota palm agél.
caryota (pulp) dumék.
caryota (hair of trunk) sapéd.
caryota (to chop trunk) tikal.
caryota (to chop the pulp) pasok.
caryota (tray) binga.
caryota (tool for pounding) dédkék.
caryota (bread from) kusèrba.
caryota (to cook) bingwél.
caryota (ball of) pulupulo.
caryota (burnt starch of) lapet.
case (in court) asuntu, blista.
cassava kamoting kahoy.
cast topgal.
cast (a fishnet) sabud.
castrate bating.
Casuarina equisetifolia agu.
cat pusa.
cataracts sulaw.
catch dikép, sahud, salod, sangbut.
catch (shrimp) épan, gama, kôkôt, pahanas.
cavalla fish talukitok.
cave kwèba.
cement semento.
census sensos.
cent sentimos.
centavo sentimos.
centipede kahame.
Cerithium (shell) bagungén.
certain siguradu, talaga, tiyak.
chaff (rice) lupés, paon.
chain kadena.
chair bangko.
challenge hamun.
change bagu, palit.

change of mind hinosdile.
change (money) suki.
Chanos chanos (fish) bangus.
chaos gulo, liglig.
chapel kapilya.
charcoal uging.
charge bale, duklos.
charity limos.
charm tanggu.
chart lista.
chase dagaday, hagad, tabuy, tagabu.
chasm béngaw.
cheap mura.
cheat daya.
cheek padingel.
chest hakö.
chest (box) kaban.

chew hamas, ngétngét.
chew (a bone) ngotngot.
chew (by dog) ngatngat.
chew (of carabao) ngiyal-ngiyal.
chew up (cloth) kutam.
chicken manok.
chicken (baby) sepsep.
chicken (wild) talon.
chief amo, hepe, punu.
child anak.
chili pepper sili.
chiles kulikog.
Chilopoda sp. kahamé.
chin séme.
Chinese: insik.
chip: tatal.
chipped (blade): hingaw.
Chiroptera sp. (bat): kaleputo.
chiton (shell): kuyabutén, tanukog, dagaldal.
choke: senggek.
choke (someone): sakal.
choose: pile.
chop: tabas, tabtab, tadtad, tastas, tegpas, wasay.
chop (a tree): pukan.
chop in half: lagtas.
chop firewood: sibak.
chum: dangsi.
churh: simba.
cigarette: sigarilyo.
circle: bilug, lempod, lipod-

circle around: pikon.
circle: liguy.
circumcise: bugit.
Citrullus vulgaris: pakwan.
Citrus aurantifolia: dayap.
Citrus maxima: lokban.
Citrus microcarpa: sintones.
Citrus nobilis: dalanghita.
city: banwan.
clam (shell): bahansina, sahad-
sahid, sugisog, kimpi, saba.
clamp: dékyém.
clap (hands): palakpak.
Clarias gilli (fish): hitu.
clarify: liwanag, salaysay.
class: kalase.
claw: kuhagut.
clean: awan, linis, nēsnēs, tagatad.
clear: lekman, linis, munag-munag.
clear land: ekwat.
clearing: awan.
clench (fist): kēmkēm.
click: lagatek.
click the tongue: téklang.
cliff: padēl.
climate: panahun.
climb: unek.
clock: relo/rero.
close: sadét, seradu, takēm.
closed: guup.
closed eyes: kehēp, k lhēp.
clot: sēngpa.
cloth: damit.
cloth (white): manta.
clothes: badu.
cloud: ambun, diklém, hibék, kunēm.
club (policeman's): batuta.
coagulate: sēngpa.
coals: baga.
cobra: owayēn.
cockfight: sabung.
cockle (sea): takal, kuhibaybay, kadus.
cockroach: ipēs.
coconut: niyog.
coconut (unripe) mura.
coconut (young) kalokod.
coconut (type of) bulélakaw, galemba.
coconut grove kaniyogen.
coconut tree (upper part) palapa.
coconut (bark of) tistis.
coconut leaf (sprouting) langkéy.
coconut leaves (dry) kayakas.
coconut shell bowl katol.
coconut (to chop open) tébtéb.
coconut (meat of) tombong.
coconut (dig meat out of) kohokoh.
coconut oil langis.
Codakia tigerina (shell) sahad-sahad.
coffin andasan, kabaong.
ocogon grass kugun.
ooin pilak, plata.
cold dégnin, lamid, sipon.
collapse bangtad.
collect (a debt) singeh.
collide bangga, salpok.
Colocasia esculenta ganet.
color kolor.
colt bul-o.
comb ayus, suklay.
combine halo.
come angë, kadon, kamon.
come near gébék.
comfort amo-amó, pahapaha, wile.
comma hingaló.
command orden, utus.
commission hunos.
Common garfish tambilawang.
Common spadefish pigéd.
companion agum.
company bisita, kompanya, tulos.
compare pareho, paris.
complete buu, ganap, gulpi, purus, tapos, utas.
complication sapay.
conceive ilog.
concerning tungkul.
concord sang-ayun.
condemn hukum, parusa.
confess amin, tapat.
confidence kompiyansa, tiwala.
confiscate samsam.
confuse lito, tahanta.
confusion gulo, ligalig.
connect kabit.
consent payag.
conserve imbak.
console willi-wile.
constipated ibun.
consumed simut.
contagious ahes.
container biyas.
contents lasén.
contest kontes.
continue téklas, tulos, sigi.
continuous panay.
contract pakyaw, tarato.
contrary salungat
contribute abuluy.
control gipos, pigil.
Conus (shell) duwengan.
converse uhon.
convulsions karambre.
cook kosineru, léngtob, luto.
cook (meat) dikan.
cook (boil meat) laoya.
cook (rice) tahema.
cooked ég-ég.
cooked (rice) pagkas.
cookies tinapay.
cool lamid.
cop pulis.
copra kopra
copy ahég, salód, ubet.
coral binalew, gasang, namaw, hitay.
Corbicula manilensis (clam)
baransina.
Corbis sowerbii (shell) bagiset.
corn gatel, mais.
corner iskina, patingdigan,
suluk.
corpse bangkay.
corral turił.
correct hustu, tama.
Corypha elata (tree) buhe.
cost bayad, halaga.
cot kama, katre.
cough ikéh, ségek.
count bilang.
country banwan.
couple asawa.
courage tapang.
court (a girl) bébe.
courteous hinhin.
courtesy galang.
courtyard patyo.
cousin pensan.
cover péléd, pénpén, takléb.
covered guup.
covey pulutung.
cow baka.
coward duhag.
courrie (shell) kubobét, madeléng,
patingga, pusa, sigay.
crab agima, atang-atang, baheng-
baheng, bolol, ébuwang, gapét,
gukòb, kahap-kahap, kalésan,
kamilo, bansaway.
crabby supladu, sutil.
crack angat, baraski, lésang,
pilak, sélat.
cracked bisag.
cracker tinapay.
crackle kahutokot, lagatek,
saritsik.
cramp pulikat.
crash into dagil, bangga.
Crassostrea sp. (oyster) sise.
crave pélék, sablék, welwel.
crawl ahakas, sédséd, taktak,
ulos.
crazy loko, utuutu.
create lalang.
creature hayup.
creek sélong, waghah.
crested and ashy bulbul pagepak.
cricket alélong, alomane.
crime dukit.
cripple lumpu, pile, pikot.
crisp haseng-haseng
criticize ahew, pintas, suwat.
crocodile bukhot, buruha, buwaya.
_Cro crodylus porosus_ buwaya.
crooked kiwél.
crops halaman.
cross ahabes, kudos, sutil.
cross over lakbas, léngwat.
crossways balagbag, oghoy.
_Croton tiglium (tree)_ tube.
crouch tokém.
crow wakwak.
crow (of rooster) taraköt.
crowd adu.
crowded plit.
crown kurona.
crown (of a roof) bubung.
crumb momo, piraso.
crumpled kupél.
crush durug, seldit, gémhék, mékmék, paldak.
crust (of rice) tutung.
cry dlwidiwe, égkél, mimi, sanget.
cuddle kélkél.
cultivated crops halaman.
culvert imburnal.
cup ahung, tasa, tingkap.
cup over soklop.
cupboard aparador.
cure gamot, husay.
curled up gimbég.
current sélég.
curee sumpa.
curtain kortina.
curved kébung, peklog, pitok.
cushion sapin.
custom ugali.
customer suki.
cut, étbung, gahét-gahét, gélgél, gépas, gilit, gupong, hati, hipas, kétol, pahopo, putol, séplang, tabas, talingo, tapas.
cut (down) tégéng.
cut (grass) hephhep.
cut (logs) korti.
cut (oneself) lényad.
cut (a tree) sangkulan.
_Cymatium (shell)_ balilit
_Cypraea (shell)_ madeléng, patingga, pusa, kubobét.

dab pugét.
daily aldew-aldew.
dam sada.
damage pusung.
damp bisa.
dance sayaw, tagam.
dangerous dilikadu.
dangle biten-biten, pakten.
dare ahas.
dark diklém.
dark color ngitet.
dash guhit.
Dasyatis (fish) pagi.
date pedsa, taksa, taning.
dawn amulaldew, pésag.
day aldew.
deal até, lanés.
dead (tree or plant) lébég.
deaf tuléng.
dear mahal.
debase dusta.
debt utang.
decay gabuk, hunot.
deceive bolabola, buyu, daya, linlang.
December disiyembri.
deceive isip, kagi, pasiya.
declare hayag.
decoration dekorasyon.
decoy linlang.
decrease bawas.
deed gimet, tibay.
deep (water) bétong, lampustao.
deer ogsa.
deer (buck) bidut, sadiwag.
deer (doe) kodmilan.
deer (fawn) buktot.
defeat daig.
defecate étay.
defend dipensa, suhog.
deformity unawa.
degrade ape.
delay gipos.
deliberate dilidili.
delicate dilikadu.
delicious hasa.
deliver tugén.
demand pilit.
demon dimonyo.
Dendrocalamus merrillianus bayog.
dense kédét.
dent lóbök.
deny idel, takwil, tanggi.
depart hektat, tulak.
depend asa.
dependent sakop, alaga.
Derris elliptica (vine) tubli.
descend bulnok, dibi, ogsad.
descendant laha.
desert ginan, layas, pabayan, taksil.
design sabat.
desire gustu, nasa.
desolate bubungag, ilang.
destination angé, hantunan, sangpét.
destitute pobri.
destroy hukat, puksa.
detach lékwab.
detain pigil, abala.
detour lekaw, leklek, nok nok.
devil diyablo, hayup, satanas.
devour ubus.
dew hamug, hemés.
diaper lampen.
diarrhea bulus.
dibble stick ésad.
diab atè, bèlbél, hëngsat, lépsot, toyab.
diesel kurodu.
different bakén, besa, iba, pwerá.
difference diferensiya.
difficult hirap.
dig kale, kötköt, sosog.
dike pilapil.
Dillenia philippinensis (tree) palagó.
diligence tiyaga.
dilute bantu, halu.
dim kudép.
dimple telabok.
Dioscorea hispida name.
dip lébléb, pales, salduk, sawsaw, solbut.
Diplocicrus paniculatus (tree) bahubu.
Diplopoda ahesbu.
Diplopoda sp. ahikoskos.
Dipterocarpus grandiflorus duko.
direct bahala, deretso.
dirt luta.
dirty lamug, lége, sipék.
disappear lépés.
disappointed himutuk, lupaypay.
disaster deskarasiya, hamak.
discernment isip.
disciple alagad.
discipline supil.
disconnect lékwes.
discourteous lapastangan.
discreet hinhin.
discuss uhon.
disease saket.
disgust kalingtikan.
disgusted iyamut.
dish penggan.
dislike idel, sala.
disloyal taksil.
disobey suway, ulit.
disorder gulo.
disown takwil.
disregard pabayan.
disrespect busong, lapastangan.
dissolve tunaw.
distant adeyo.
distract abala, linlang, willi-willi.
distress hirap.
disturb abala.
ditch kanal.
Ditilla mictyroides (crab) payapay.
Ditrus aurantifolia (tree) dayap.
dive lédép.
divide bunong, hati.
divination (type of) tawas.
divine banal.
divorce hiwalay.
dizzy linog.
do gamit, gimet.
docile amo, balt.
dock pantalan.
doctor doktor, gamot.
dog aso.
dog (pup) lapol.
donation abuluy.
Donax cannaeformis benben.
don't diyan, soh.
door ganéb, pintuan.
double dubli.
doubt alangganin, alinlangan.
dove bihuli, dagalan, lokpo.
down ogsad.
down (of a bird) dutdut.
downriver dilöd.
doze tongkog.
dozen dosena.
drag gödgöd, guyod, hela.
dragonfly kalitonton.
draw guhit.
dream tagenép.
Drepane punctata (fish) pampano.
dress bistida.
dressed up bihis.
dried up lanés.
drift abung, anod.
drift (of smoke) épah.
drill barena.
drink inom, tungas, yébyéb.
drip tuhog.
dripping tékték.
drool alabiyan, laway, tayak.
droop hogkok.
drop tépduk, tuhog, wahak.
drown limés.
drowsy béle, tongka.
drunk, balting, lango, lasin.
dry kagkag, made, sahab, taganki.
dry (rice) kagkag, sanglag.
dry season sinag.
duck bibi, papang, salag.
Ducula poliocephala (bird) balud.
dud (bullet) istapid, mintis.
dull ngudél.
dumb dulol, utal.
dunk logbut.
durable tibay.
duration tagal.
dusk orasyon.
dust alikabuk.
duty tungkulin.
dwell iyan.
dye tina.
Dyrocoptes javensis (bird)
kambébitel.

each balang, bawat.
eagle sébeg.
ear talinga.
ear wax tilo.
earache taping.
ear plug paduwan, subéng.
earl y aga.
earr ing hikaw.
earth luta, mundu.
earthquake lindul.
earworm alontayag.
east sikat.
easy lagin.
eat kan.
eat (a lot) silég.
eat (meat) ébu.
eat (rice) malmal.
eat together dipon.
echo alemanag, sagipoli.
eclipse iklipse.
economical ineg.
edge digdig, kéhépad, pahipad, sable, sadi.
eel giyon, iget.
egg bunay, duguk.
eggplant talung.
esthetic garter, lastiko.
elbow siko.
elder bahala, tanda.
eldest panganay.
election elekseyon.
elope lépwang.
elusive ilam.
embar rass sanike.
emerge balutubot, litaw.
employee tolay.
empty basiyu.
enclose kulung, sada.
encounter sambat.
encourage tibay.
end hanggan, ontok, tapos.
endure tiis, tiyaga.
enduring tibay.
enemy kalinga, kontara, laban.
energetic degsén.
engaged pad.
gine makina.
enough hustu, tama.
enroll lista.
Entada phaseoloides tagolo.
enter sangkay, sédép.
entertain aliw, palabas.
entice tanggu.
etreat uhon.
etrust entarega.
envelope sobre.
envy sene.
Epinephelus (fish) këdëng.
equal pareho, sukol, supat, tembang, tumbas.
erase buha.
error malì.
escape ginan, légsew.
estee m mahal.
Eurosto podus macrotis (bird) togkaro.
Eurystomus orientalis (bird) kasag-kasag.
evacuate bakwet.
evade iwas.
eve dispersas.
even so lahus/halus, maski.
evening apon, giyapon, papalay, takipsilim.
every bawat.
everyone étanan.
evil dukés.
exact ganap.
example halimbawa, mara/maha, paris.
except basta, pweras.
excess labis.
excessive inamas, lampas, lubha.
exchange ilako, palit.
excited pagés, sahat.
excuse dahilan, pasensiya.
exert lalaki.
exhausted dapil, kapuy, obus.
exhort hatul.
exit béswal.
exit (quiok) béhéwang.
expel gas étut.
expenses gastos.
expensive mahal, halaga.
experience danas.
expert bihasa.
explain liwanag.
explosion péduk, pétak.
expose hayag.

extend ganap.
exterminate puksa.
extra dagdag, sobha.
extreme inamas, tendi.
extremely masiyadu.
eye mata.
eyeball bukélet, bunékél/bunanakél.
eyebrow kihay.
eyelash pilitmata.

F

face mudet.
fade abu, kupas.
faded guhémm.
faggot adéw.
fail pel.
faint himatay.
fairy enkanto.
faitm sampalataya, tiwala.
Falco peregrinus (bird) salikép.
fall bagsak, bakéd, dapét, dégso, duklap, giwa, hagnak, hakpa, hepdas, kélbab, kélwang, légna, losbung, lugmuk, oklo, pugupog, sabéd, sékneg, tékneg, sohonad, képduk, tumba.
fall backwards bésnak.
family ina, métatenah, pamílya, partido.
familiar bisadu.
famous tanyag, hayag.
fan paypay.
fantail fly catcher (type of bird) dukwes.
far adeyo.
fare bayad, pasaha, pileti.
farm uma.
fast alistu, bagség/bakség, bilis, kulasiyon.
fasten ipit, kapit.
fat dinglep, tabi.
fate swerte.
father ama, améng, maméng.
fathom dépa.
fault kasalanan, diferensyaia.
favor biyaya, kampi.
fear anteng.
fear (of heights) kénaw.
feast anyaya, handa.
feather dutdut, élad.
February pebrero.
fees étay.
fee bayad, upa.
feed kan.
feel bate, kébil.
feelings damdam.
female bébe.
fence balatbat, kudal, turil.
fence (posts) bangyasan.
fertilizer tabe.
fetch uwet.
fetch (water) sagéb.
fever palang.
feverish init.
few bihira.
Ficus (tree) hakéd.
field bagbag, élas, palagay, sikaw, uma.
fierce tapang.
fiesta piyesta.
fifty cents salapi.
fight dangsal, laban, labulabu, lébug, pésél, sensen.
fighting gulo.
figure talinghaga.
file kikil.
file teeth gépgép.
filth pusale.
film sine.
find ita.
fine (not coarse) pinu.
finger kalingtingan, toldu.
fingernail kuko.
finish basbas, ganap, paldas, taps, todas, ubus, utas.
fin (fish) sekhet.
fire apoy, lawlaw.
fire (big) landub.
firecracker rebentador.
fireplace abú.
firewood apoy.
firn tibay.
first ditol, pa, pirimeru.
firstborn panganay.
fish ikan.
fish (fresh water, types of) abuyon, banog, batuwan, biladén, buhag, buhasi, buhukos, bunak, busigél, bélol, bénkog, dalupane, dolmég, duhuyang, dalag, gurame, ludung, mamuduk, mudi, piligan, puhése, salagpat,
sayusot, sengkag, simawah, tableng, talungég, ened.

fish (ocean, types of) agmang, agwas, amamabul, bakulaw, badasan, bagaong, baqatalo, balangawan, balyena, bangkules, batuan, batig, bibigan, bigew, biglala, bukawén, buhahong, bulinaw, butanding, butite, béguasan, kadög-kadög, keketo, ketedéng, kubalan, dudong, kudosan, kudung, kulékulat, kuriyong, dalagambukid, dapak, dugsu, dupilogn, durado, duyong, galonggong, gilot, giyon, guno, hahong, ipon, iput-iput, ispada, iyo, lamot, langese, langgit, maköla, mahagta, mahédi, malabéd, malaguno, malaman, malasugi, maleidus, malenton, malenganay, malunay, mameng, manolog, mangaldit, maségét, mataan, mataway, molmol, munamon, ohobus, padut, pagi, pagét, palad, paluwe, pangaluwang, pusiyam, péléta, rareng, rotbuk, saguyab, sahongwáng, sandig, sengkag, söray, sibú, sikot-sekot, sulid, sungog, talewan, talukitok, taluneg, tambakol, tamban, tambilawang, tangegi, tinabég, tulengan, uhakok, umahang, umipos.

fish (dried) biningkit, pindang.

fish (to catch, methods of) anteng, antipara, békeng, bétek, bubu, dangse, dilamita, gama, gugup, épan, këlbot, kokot, labug, lédep, pahanas, palilég, sada, sagép, sagkad, sahét, sapwah, sawsaw, sibat, suló, tahadék, tawég, togbek tolnek, tube, tukal, upas.

fish-hook tadem.

fishline ontay, tamsi, togbek.

fishpole biwas.

fix husay.

flag bandera.

flame apoy, dingat.

flannel paranela.

flapping (wings) palag-palag.

flare up dilob-dilob, hiduk-hiduk.

flash hiduk-hiduk, siklab.

flashlight ispat, palaslayt.

flat pelpel.

flavor hasa.

flee buhak, tibuhakah.

flesh pilas.

flick puhasèk, wahek.

float anod, latak.

float away anod, bulod.

flock pulutung.

flood bihéng.

floor détég.

flop koyat-kuyat, pisek.

flour arina.

flow bulos, titi.

flower bulaklak.

flu tarangkaso.

flute pulalta.

fly ambubuyog, egbéh, langö.

foam bugak.

fog nabék-nabék, nabunab.

fold tiklup.

fold over bihen.

follow sugsug, sunud, tagubet.

follow (secretly) tunod-tunod.

fond korsunada.

food kain, kan.

fool biru, loko, tokso.

foot tikéd.
footprints sébeng, tikéd.
footprints (deer) bilég.
footsteps tépak-tépak.
for para.
forbearance pasensiya.
forbid bahéng, bawal, ewad, saway.
force béliyat, pilit.
forceful dale, degsén.
forefinger toldu.
forehead kidép.
foreman porman.
forest talon.
foretell hula.
forget leksap.
forgive pasensiya, tawad.
fork tenedor.
fork (of river) pagbigen.
former dati.
formication bébé/lélake.
Forræs macrorhynchus (bird)
wakwak.
foresake pabay.
fortunate swerte.
forward abanti.
fragile dilikadu.
fragrant sépot.
frank tapat.
fraud linglang.
free laya, légsew, libri, ligtas.
fresh sariwa.
frequency dalas.
frequent dalas, palagi, parati, pirmi.
Friday biyernes.
friend ahibay, kadimoy, kolak, talik.
frigate bird liyaw.
frog bakkak, tukak.
Frogum unedo (shell) takal.
from gebwat, taga.
front harap.
fruit bunga.
frustrated ingato.
fry gisa, piritus, sakiho.
fulfill ganap.
full bagték, bésog, létég, putat.
fungus kurapdét.

G

gag ségek.
gall apdu.
Gallicolumba luzonica (bird)
dagalan.
gallon jug galon.
gallop duwang, tépak-tépak.
Gallus gallus (bird)
talon.
gamble aterkaan, bakrat,
palabunutan, sugal.
game éyag, kontes.
game (types of children's)
atérka, babayato, bekol, bulan,
busog, buwaya, dalép-dalép,
eerit, gurung-gurung, kënkén,
kubakub, kuda-kuda, muléng-
muléng, nanangka, pato, popor-
desek, pusa, rombaan,
tatamenggok, títíl, titínik,
torse, turingkan, wakwak.
ganja sopa.
garbage sagmaw.
garbled garil.
garden halaman.
gargle alimo mogmog.
gasoline gas.
Gasterocantha ascouata ukok.
gate pintuan.
gather dalipunpun, dulug, ékén, ipun, kuyumi, pisan, tipun.
gathering pulutung.
gaze motmot, lameng.
generation lahi, salin.
gentle amo, bait.
germs hanip, mikrobiyo.
Gerree filamentosus (fish) batuan.
get alap, angë, dikép.
get better ginhawá.
get on sakay.
get up égkat, ikat.
ghost bélét.
gift pasolobun.
giggle liméd.
gills ahang.
ginger laya.
girders (floor) batangan.
girl anak, bébe, madiket.
give atéd, ohém, tukél.
give up suku.
gizzard bantokol.
glad sakat, saya.
glance ahead adngas.
glass baso, bubug, salamin.
glasses antukus, rayban.
glory dangal.
glossy kinis.
gloves guwantis.
glow baga.
glue képét.
gnash (teeth) ngilét-ngilét.
go angë.
go (against) salungat.
go (ashore) ahawas.
go (downriver) usog.
go (upriver) udek.
goal hanged.
goat kambing.
God Dios, Panginoon.
goggles antipara.
gold gintu.
gone todas, ubus.
good husay.
good-by alam.
gossip péhéték.
government gubýerno.
governor gubernador.
gouge légwet.
grab agaw, agew, gébu, kétan.
grace biyaya.
grain pahay, butil.
granary kamalig.
grandchild apo, boboy.
grandparent apo, boboy.
grasp pigil.
grass lamon.
grasshopper dudun.
grave garabi, lêbéng, pantiyung.
graveyard kapusanito.
gray (hair) puhak.
graze pastor, sabsab, ula.
great taas.
greed démot.
greet bate.
grief dusa.
grieve dalamhati.
grimace (in pain) kudesém.
grind giling.
grip kapit.
grit teeth ngahitéb.
groan adiyoy, anitét, diging, halinghing.
grope kapakapa, kapkap.
ground luta.
ground (plowed) llmpak.
group barkada, gurupu, pulutung.
grouper fish kenton, manolog, uhákok.
grow dikél, tubu.
groul éngén.
growth tumor.
grudge hinanakit, ménaghlli, sekay, sépél.
g-string bég.
guard bantay, élém, haw.
guess tukoy.
guide giya.
guitar gitaha.
Guitar fish palwe.
gulp sangwab.
gums ngahés.
gun badil, lisensiyadu, paltik, pistol, ribolber, sabug.
gunpowder polbura.
gunshot hikan-hikan, pédük.
gunsight puntaria, sayt.
gurgle duhék, tinayök.

H
habit ugali.
hades dinatagen, kabilanbuhay.
hair buk.

hair (colic) puyo.

hair (public) sabut.
haircut gupet, ules.

half hati, kalahati.
Halfbeak fish bigew.

half-breed mestiso.

Hakibet fish tampal-poki.

Haliothas asinina (shell) piyél.
hammer gato, martilyo, pamalo, töktök.
hammerhead shark kudos.
hammock ayod.

hand (of bananas) sapad.
hand kamét.

handbag hambag.
handcuffs bangkilin.
handicap pataan.
handkerchief panyo.
handle bętbęt, pakaw, tangkay, ulo.
hang kawet.
hang up (to dry) sampay.
happen yari.
happy ganayagay, pagés, saht, saya.
hard hipit, hirap, kaseng, kétog.
harelip bungis.
harm pusung, saket.
Harpaectes ardés (bird) amaladawén.
harvest (coconuts) halabas.
harvest (rice) gapas, ladey.
hat helmet, sombrero, tarengdek.
hatch péset.
hatchet palakol, dahas.
hate idel, iyamut.
have te.
hawk sawe.
hazy ambun.
head buntok, ulo.
head off (game) sallkawan.
headband békéd/békkéd, ginabuy, palekos.
headland déngli.
headwaters dékop, mékmék, sängpot.
heal husay, gamot.
hear bate.
heart puso.
heat laga, pasi.
heaven langet.
heavy dége.
hectare iktaria.
heel bulong.
heir mana.
hell impiyerno.
help agaw, agum, tulung.
hem hugut-hugut, lilip, lupi.
Hemíramphus (fish) bigew.
herd pastor.
here éye, ina, kéye, se, sina.
hesitant alanganin, dilidili.
hey hala.
hiccupps séldu.
hide homén, kamég, limot-limot, lisö, liwat, palingéd, péléd, sukap.
high langkaw, taas.
high (voice) tim-is.
hill buked, tubutubu.
hinder abala, saway, sugpuh.
hip joint léltekén.
Hippopus hippocus (shell) sil-it.
hire upa.
hise sagitsit, sahébséb, sitsit.
hit balbal, gahoti, haplit, lapad, suntuk, témtém.
hoax linlang.
hobby hilig.
hog babuy, laman, taned.
hold ganap, kapit, kébil, pigil.
hold back gipos, pigil.
hole butbut, ébut, hésbuk, lébuk.
hole (in earlobe) tiyo.
holly banal.
homestead homisted.
honest tapat.
honey nikét, pitukan, pulot, sébaw.
honey buzzard (bird) kéhékhék.
honey comb kalabe.
honor puri.
hook kawet, tadém.
hook together kapit.
hoot momo, taliduk.
hop kengkeng, luksu.
hope asa.
horizontal dalaydayan.
horn saduk, tambuli, turutot.
hornbill kalö, sopok, tékkök.
horse kabayo.
hoarse (voice) pahék.
hospital ospital.
hot init, pasi.
hour oras.
house bilé.
house (types of) baraka, panahang, pinanahang, sahöng, sakmeng.
housepost adigi.
how kodya.
how much sénganya/sangan.
however pero.
howl (of dog) gölgöl, tagung.
Ilocano ilukanu.
imbed baun, losbung.
immediately nadid.
immerse subu.
immitate aheg, sapat.
impatient iyamut.
Imperata cylinrdrica (grass) kugun.
impolite busong.
important halaga, higpit.
impressions (of skin) bénél-bénél.
in ta.
inadequate kapus.
inborn katétubu, tubu.
incense kamangyan, suub.
inch purgada.
increase dagdag.
indeed ngani.
indentation lébök.
induce amo-amo.
industrious sipag.
infant anak, bulol.
infection bage, bubun, néna.
infirmity saket.
inflamed dégdég.
inheritance mana.
injection turuk.
injure pilê, saket.
inner-tube salbabida.
inquire siyasat.
insanity bang-aw.
insect ulag.
insect pendamiyento.
inside disalad, lubuk.
insignia sapa.
insist pilit.
instead of kesira.
insult dusta, hamak.
intelligence talinung.
intend banta, hangad, isip, sadya, talaga.
intense tendi.
tercoarse (sexual) éyot.
interest enteres, tubu, umentu.
interfere saklaw.
interpret interpite.
interrupt rebuk.
intervene sakdal, sangki.
intervener pakilala.
testines bituka, kélo.
introvert bélêng.
invert baleksad, puhunan.
investigate bistu, inbestiga, sugsug.
invite akit, kombida.
Ipomoea aquatica (plant) kangkung.
iron aseho, bakal, palansa.
island isla, puduk.
itch asél, gitél.
jab kitéb.
jacket dyakit.
jackfruit (tree) nangka.
jail pihesu.
January enero.
Japan hapon.
Japanese hapon.
jar garapon, tapayan.
jar (clay) bangga, tapayan.
Javan siganid (fish) malabe.
jaw sélang.
jealous sene, imon.
jeep dyip.
jerk hiklas, tugég-tugég.
jest biro, tokso.
jet dyet.
Jew Hudeo.
jewelry alahas.
jingle kiseng.
jittery nerbiyos.
job tarabahoh.
joint buko.
joke biru, tokso.
joy sahat.
judge hukum, huwes.
July hulo.
jump agwad, luksu, segbu.
jump (backwards) bengtol.
jump (down) luksu.
June hunyo.
jungle talon.
just basta, san.

K

Kaempferia galanga dusol.
kaingin sikaw, uma.
kamotes (fried) bibingka.
keep kébil.
kernel butil.
kerosene petrolyo.
kettle kardero, kasinora, sartin.
key susi.
kick sekhéd, sipa, tengdak.
kidnap dukut.
kil buno.
kil (fish) bésnag.
killer bunag.
kilo kilo.
kir top.
kind bait.
kindling higiw.
king hari.
kingfisher (bird) déhéweng.
kiss 'ahob.
kitchen kusina.
kite bulador.
kitten kuting.
knee bul, kénagad, tod.
kneel luhud.
knife alabas, kédut.
knock tuktuk.
knot (overhand) giptol.
know pospos, tenggi, tukoy.
known hayag, tanyag.
Kolowratia elegans (plant) tagbek.

L
lacking gasinu, kapus, kulang.
lad ulitö.
ladder agdenan.
ladle salduk.
lady bébe.
lag gipo, ménegipo.
Lagenaria leucaantha upu.
lagoon luuk, sabeng.
Lambis (shell) gisang-gisang.
lame lumpu, pilë.
lamp bombilya, simbu.
lance gayang.
land luta.
language kagi, salita.
lantern lenti.
Laortea meyeniana ahapay.
lap (water) lebleb.
lard mantika.
large dikél.
larva (bee) gédu.
lasso sekhot, siło.
last tapos.
last-born dipös.
late buhul, kamlé.
Lates calcarifer (fish) dugsu.
laugh halakhak, ngehet, ngékngék, tékge.
launch a boat dahik.

law batus.
lawyer abugadu.
laxative purga.
lay (in water) lagéb.
lay (on side) kamol.
lay down dégso, tidug.
lay on étong.
lay (side by side) ahohog.
lazy tamad.
lead guyod, kabít, talantan, tingga.
lead (a horse) gögdöd.
leader hepe.
leaf bunés, dón.
Leaf fish kalibongbong.
leak singaw, tuhog.
lean dukog, sangdih, tabikeng, taheheyang.
learn adal.
leather katat.
leave bakwet, hektat, ikad/ika.
leave behind wahak.
leeoh alemték, bëheng, bilibél, lipét.
left (hand) kawihe.
leftover buhay, sobha.
leg tikéd.
Leiognathus (fish) pusiyan.
Leiognathus splendens (fish) sapsap.
 lend édem, utang.
lengthways susun.
lene salamin.
leprosy ketong, leproso.
let go légsew, lumag.
letter numeru, sulat.
level linaw, pantay, patag, tana, tapoh.
level off kalus.
lewd bastos.
liberty laya.
lice kosmad, kuto.
lice (small) gemay.
lice (eggs of) lesa.
lice (full grown) bitongkéd.
lice (chicken) angpas.
lice (dog) piténg, purgas.
lice (of deer) biten.
lice (to kill) épdít.
license lisensya.
lick dila, dilam, silamot.
lie bulibuli, lébuy.
lie down dulan.
lieutenant teniyente.
life buhay.
life guhit.
linger behind liwéng-liwéng.
lips labi, ngabel-ngabel.
lipstick lipistik.
list lista.
listen bate, dingeh.
little kétihék, kiték.
little green (bird) dalugök.
live buhay.
liver agtë.
Livistona (palm) anaw.
lizard amahakpakén, aswmawa, belat, bélo, bénég, bigkaléng, layagen, taktak.
load karga.
loan édem, utang.
lobster banagang.
locale sityo.
lock kandadu.
locked takém.
locust pésah.
log tuhoso.
logger tumbador.
loinaloth bég.
Loligo sp. (fish) pusit.
Lombis truncaata (shell) gisang-gisang.
lonesome amwaw, banggit.
long atakdug, gunayud, largu, nadnad.
long time ale, malë/nalë.
look enta, ita, lameng.
look down dugsék, okdöh.
look for ahoyok, alibet.
look up tangad.
loop salo.
loose luday-luday, luwag.
Lord panginoon.
Loriculus philippensis (bird) kulasisi.
lose (financially) lugi.
loser pogit, talo.
lost tawtaw.
lot (land) lote.
lotion tonik.
loud bagség, dahang.
love gustu, mahal, soh.
lovemaking egdi.
low dibi.
low tide kati.
low (voice) dagémdéém.
lower dibi, tostos.
lower (price) tawad.
luck swerte.
luck, bad dulas.
lumber tabla.
lunch bilon.
lunge duloy.
lure tanggu.
Lutjanus (fish) ansagan, talewan.
Lutjanus sp. (fish) bukawén.
Lygodium circinnatum (vine) ngito.

M
Macaca philippensis (monkey) buhóg.
machine makina.
machinery makina.
Macrobrachium rosenbergii udang.
mad ingél.
maggot éhés.
maggot egg sehínod.
magic barang, galing, milagro, tébék.
magnet batubalani.
maid bataan.
maiden madiket.
mail sulat.
make gamit, gímet.
make (hats) gipoh.
male lélake.
maltreat ape.
man lélake.
manage bahala.
mane gunday.
mango mangga.
mangrove bekaw.
Manihot esculenta kamoting-kahoy.
manner ugali.
manure ettay.
many adu.
mARBles holen.
March marso.
marigold flower amarílyo.
mark denet, guhit, kuhet, marka, tanda.

market palengki.

marriage kasal.

marry asawa, kasal, pakét.

mash mékmék, mukmuk.

massage hilut, labég.

master amo, panginoon.

mat abék, makmak.

matchstick palitu.

matches puspuru.

mate asawa, barako, éyot.

mattress kotson.

May mayo.

maybe bakay, makay, siguru, wade.

mayor mayor.

meadow labung, parang.

mean tapang.

meaning hulug.

measles tipdas.

measure sukat, takas.

meat laman, karne, pilas.

meat, dried tapa.

medal sapa.

meddle alam.

medicine gamot.

medium (size) ganagana.

meek amo, bait.

meet katagpo, sambat, tagbu.

meeting miting.

Megalops cyprinoides (fish) bulan-bulan.

melt tunaw.

Melogina galoides (shell) alanalan.

memorize bisadu.

menstruation dige, legra.

meow (of a cat) ngiyaw.

merchandise tinda.

mercy kagbi.

merienda meryenda.

Meritina communis (shell) angloy.

messed up sukake.

messy hupet, tagakéh.

metal bakal.

Metapenaeus sp. (shrimp) padyaw.

meter metro.

middle bélog, pag-itan.

midnight hatinggabi.

midst bélog.

midwife hilot.

mildew amag, pikas.

milk gatas, gétek.

milk (coconut) gata.

milk (thin) labsaw.

millipede ahesbu, ahikoskos.

Mimosa pudica (plant) makahiya.

mind isip.

mine mina.

mingle halo.

minute minutos.

miracle milagro, taka.

mirror salaming.

Miscanthus sinensis bigö.
miscarriage agas.
mischievous uhag.
misfortune desgarasiya.
misch kasala, talewas.
mistake mali.
mix halo, heboi, loglog.
moan diging, halinghing.
modest sanike.
molars (teeth) béngal.
mold amag, pikas.
mole (on skin) taling.
mole unawa.
mollusk (sea) kuyabutén, tanukog, dagaldal.
moment sandali.
Monday lunes.
money kuwahata.
monkey buhög.
monkey (newborn) beleng.
monkey (baby) adaw.
monkey (male, halfgrown) angwagiwag, pégngahab.
monkey (male, grown) gupéd, kétoygen.
monkey (female, grown) kabeksan.
monkey (female, old) lumélopés.
monkey (male, old) kéngelben.
month bulan.
moon bulan.
more higit, lalo.
morning gagabi.
Moro mohos.
mortal garabi.
mortar lésong.
Moslem mohos.
mosquito namok.
moss lumot.
mother ina, inéng, nanéng.
motionless ganéng.
moult lugun.
mount sakay.
mountain buked.
mountainside ikeh.
mountain top taytay, toktok.
mourn konsimi.
mouse bukét, kuyéng, wehik.
mouth labi.
mouth of river sanangan, sabeng.
mouthful subu.
move bagu, henhen, linés, upon.
move away kobu.
move away (permanently) légék.
move over gison.
movie sine.
much adu.
mucous kulangot, sipon.
mud pusale, putik.
mudfish dalag.
munch ngéngéb.
munia (bird) dignés.
municipal building munisipyo.
Muraenexoz cinereus (fish) ohobus.
Murex ramosus (shell) alan-alan.
Musa sapientum (banana) bunguran, lakatan.
muscle pilas.
mushroom oong.
music musiko.
must dapat, kallangan.
mustache blgote.
mustard mustasa.

N
nag sermon.
nail pakō.
Naja naja philippinensis owanyen.
naked uba.
name ngahen/ngahan.
nap keslép.
narrow pllit.
nation banwan, nasyon.
naturally siyempre.
nauyy t pilyu,
nausea aldat, hebsa, sokdul.
naseating hebsa.
Nautilus pompilius (shell) abōng.
navel puséd.
near adene, giled.
nearby datig.
neat ayus, linls.
necessary kallangan.
neck leg.
neck (back part) tégéd.

necklace kuwentas, manek, segkél.
need kailangan.
needle dلغum.
eglect pabay.
Negrito agta.
neighbor datig.
neighborhood sityo.
Nemipterid sp. (fish) séray, seray.
Nepelium lappaceum pélwat.
nephew anéng.
nérite (shell) bikayang, kahohay, kilon-kilon, urabas.
nest lobun, pugad.
net (fish, types of) alawa, gila, largariti, mahuwad, pamanak, panamban, panti, pukut, sahong, salambaw, salap, sarodsod, wlteng.
net (for hunting) biténg.
net (mosquito) moskitero.
new bigu.
news baheta.
next to datig, kapit, sadun.
nice husay, mahal.
nick lupeng.
niece anéng.
night kélép.
nipa palm sapsap.
nipa shingles pawed.
nipple pudéng.
no bakén, besa, éwan.
noise (squeak) palel.
noise pehéng, ténog.
noise (grunt of a pig) ududék.
noise (made with lips) pahotet.
non-intelligent batugen.
nose dungsos.
nosebleed panénggu.
not bakén, besa, éwan.
notice pansing.
November nubiyembri.
nun madre.
nurse susu, narses.
Nypa fruticans (palm) sapsap.

0

oar gaod.
oath sumpa.

offering deton, tatan.
oil aseyte, langis, mantika.
oil (hair) pamada.
okay maari, maigi, nay, o, subale.
old · dati, tagbak, tanda.
old (man) lakay.
old (woman) bakés.
omen himala, sépdu.
one mensan.
one una.
one self mismo.

often dalas, palagi, parati, pirmi.

noseless titep.
nisty balasubas.
one éwan.

notch pal-ang.
notch (arrow) singet.

notch (arrow) singet.
notice pansing.
noticeable halata.

notice pansing.

notice pansing.

November nubiyembri.
now dén, nadid.

number numero.
nun madre.
nurse susu, narses.

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often dalas, palagi, parati, pirmi.

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notice pansing.
noticeable halata.
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now dén, nadid.

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nun madre.
nurse susu, narses.

Nypa fruticans (palm) sapsap.
orphan ulila.
other esa, iba.
Otus bakkamoena (bird) dugpö.
out luwas.
outlaw tulisan.
outrigger pakaway, paltik, pékaway.
outside luwas.
over baleksad, lipat.
overdue buhul.
overgrown kulabut.
overripe dahag.
overtake abut.
overtime obertaym.
overturn bagbag.
owe utang.
owl bugkaw, bulayo, dugpö, togkaro.
own ari, koo.

P
pack alat, kalapéy, sakbet, hempés.
package balut, paketi.
paddle busay, sagaysay, sagwan.
paddy (rice) balitang.
pail timba.
pain saket.
pain (in side) baligi.
pain (labor) gésok.
paint pinta, pintora.
painting letrato.
pair tabbal, tembang.
palace palasyo.
Palanan Pahahan.
pale labut.
palm angahe.
palm (Livistona) luméng.
palm (of hand) palad.
pam kawale.
Pandanus sabutan (plant) sabutan.
pant (puff) ékab, hayab.
pantry bodega.
pants kaputud, karson, karsonsilyo, pantalon, sanuwal.
Panulírus versicolor banagan.
papaya apaya.
paper papel.
Paradoxurus philipinensis (cat) mosang.
parallel hombay, susun.
parents magulang.
parlor salas.
parry salag.
part bahagi.
partial kampi.
partner agum, tembang.
pass diman, paras, tagtag.
pass by salegéd, salin.
pass through hékub.
passenger pasahero.
past lipas.
pastor pastor.
pasture pastor.
pat teptep.
patch tagpi.
path dehusan, dilan.
patience pasensiya, tiyaga.
patron ahibay.
pause tigil.
pawn sanla.
pay bayad, upa.
pay attention to pansion.
payment bayad.
peace payapa, tiwasay.
peaceful ténéng.
peak toktok.
peanut mane.
peek ngulangtog, tóktók.
peel kulet, lékak, yosyos.
pen bolpen, turil.
penance penitinsya.
pencil lapis.
*Peneus* sp. (shrimp) padyaw.
peninsula kamudukan.
penis gílégíng.
pensioner pensílyonadu.
people tolay.
perch apon.
perfect ganap.
perform ganap.
perfume pulurida, tonik.
perhapes sigura, wade.
*Periophtalmus* (fish) bagtalo.
permanent manatili, pirmi.
permission payag.
permit pabor, pakultad.
perseverance tiyaga.
persist lépos.
persistence sigasig.
person tolay.
persuade amo-amo.
peso pisu.
pest éméd.
pester loko, mulistiya, rebuk, uyét.
pestle alo.
Philippine jack fish tarukogan.
*Phoenicophaeus cummingi* (bird) sekét, tilel.
phonograph record plaka.
photograph letrato.
pick (fruits) képes, pitas.
pick up akop, alap, égkat.
pick (a scab) gések.
picnic piknik.
picture letrato.
piece momon, piraso.
pier (for boats) pantalan.
pig (tame) babuy.
pig (wild) laman.
pig (female) taned.
pig (type of) kabang.
pig (wild, male) bukal.
pig (wild, female) kélbigen.
pig (baby) béhék.
pigeon balud, dugém, palapati.
pigeon-toed pigög.
Pila luzonica (snail) lidég.
pile talumpuk.
pile tumpi.
piled up duho, puhon.
pilfer kubit.
pillow pungan.
pilot timonel.
pin aspili.
pinch kédut, pédit, pégse, séldit, sihén, sélpet, sipet.

Pinatada margaritifera (shell) lapses.
Pinctada margaritifera (shell) lapses.
Pinna fabritius (shrimp) payan.
pineapple pinya.
pipe kwakako.

Piper betle (vine) gawéd.
pistol pistol.
pitcher pinsil.
Pithecocephaga jefferyi (bird) sébeg.
pity habag-habag, kagbi.

place déton, losbung, lugar, puwestu, sapang.

place on lépsak, topo.

Placuna placenta kapes.
plan isip.

Planaxis sulcatus (shell) tibutebu.
plane katam.

plant mula.
plant rice hasik.
plantation uma.
plastic palastik.

Platax orbicularis (fish) kalibongbong.
plate penggan.

Platycephalus indicus (fish) sungog.
play andar, éyag, togtog.
plead daying.
please pad.
Plectropomus oligacanthua (fish) manolog.
plow aradu.
pluck dutdut.

plug pasak, péléd, séla, séngseng.
plugged up sélét.
pneumonia polmun.
poach kupit.

point (with finger) sodyat.
point (with lips) timu.
pointed muhok.

poison ilo, lasun, kamandag, palilég, palagéd.

poison (fish) gamamaw, galeléd, gisgis, talungég, tubli, uwas.

poison (arrow) ségnok.

poison (used on arrows) dita.

poke bétýak, hukod, kéwkéw, soldut.

pole poste, toklod.

pole (a canoe) tékén.

police pulis.

Polinices mamilia (snail) bulan-bulan.

polished kinis.

polka dots puték-puték.
Polynemus microstoma (fish) kabase.
pomade pamada.
pond sapa.
poor pobri, hirap.
popsicle aysdrop.
porridge linugaw.
portion bahagi.
positive tiyak.
possible maari.
post adigi, poste.
pot bingo.
pot (clay cooking) lapo.
pounce dagit.
pound démel, palpal, pukpuk.
pound (bark) téltég.
pound barkcloth ameg.
pound (rice) biyo.
pour bulak, sigit, tagay, titi.
pout mimi, tampo.
powder polbus.
power yari.
praise deyö, puri.
pray ablon, amamoh, dalangin, dasal, daying, duphak, gabay, giwe.
precede ditol.
precious mahal.
precisely ngani.
predict abisa, hula.
pregnant buktet, ilog.
prepare gayak, handa.
prepare food sahug.
president presidenti.
press pélpel, tégléd.
press down on taglééd.
pretend kunwari, wariwari.
pretty mahal.
prevent pigil, gipos.
previous dati.
price halaga.
prickly budu.
priest (Catholic) padi.
prisoner piheso.
private sarili.
privy kubeta.
problem diferensiya.
proclaim hayag.
profit pékinabang.
prohibit bawal, saway.
prominent tanyag.
promise ako, panantu.
prone dapa.
proof pureba.
propeller elisi.
property ari, kasangkapan, luta.
prophet hula, purupeta.
prostitute pampam.
protrude éwat.
proud hambug, palalo.
prove pureba.
pry aspiki, lekak, légwet, lékwab.
Pseudorhombus oligodon (fish) palad.
Pseudosciaena anea (fish) agut.
Psidium guajava (guava tree) bayabas.

Pteropus vampyrus payak.
Ptilinopus merrilli (bird) bihulí.

puddle lanang, lepsak, lipak.
pull guyod, hela.
pulse pulsu.
pump bumba.

puncture bétkö.
punish parusa.
pupil iskwela.
pupil (of eye) bukakél.
puppy lapol.
purgative purga.
purpose hangad.
purr hagék-hagék.
pus néna.
push gipos, sulung, tégléd, toglad, topal, tukad, wagseh.
push along gusad.
push aside késay.
pushed over (grass) aaplág, épşay, épyad, pahas, payos, walen.

put sapang.
put down déton, lésge/légse.
put in asék, lokbung.
put out (light) édép.
pygmy white eye (bird) piskal.
python (types of) blklat, égnato.

quack doctor erbulariyo.
quarrel dangsal, lébug, sensen.
quarter game lepwak.
question lagip, tanung.
quick alistu, bilis, dalas, gulpi, seplot.
quicksand lēbög.
quiet hinhin, tahimik, titep.

R

race kontes, lahe, romba.
radio radyo, transistor.
raft balsa.
raid ngayō.
railing barandilya.

rain udēn.
rain (cold) ahidid.
rain (drizzle) puhopoh.
rain (drizzly) matek-matek.
rain (heavy) bugsu, délék.
rain (light) lénap, tagipok.
rain (at sea) subasko.
rain (slow drippy) tanek-tanek.
rain (stormy) pugada.
rain (windy) hiyop-hiyop.
rain (with wind) tiribunada.
rain (windy, misty) lénaw.
rain cape uhabéy.

rainbow balaghari, bulangun.
raisins pasas.
rake kalmut, suhod.
ram hésnak.
rap tekök.
rape dahas, gapang.
rapids (noise of) gungupong.
rare bihira.
Rastrelliger neglectus (fish) umahang, bitéla.
rat kuyéng, wehik.
rather than kasera, kesira.
rattan uway.
rattan (types of) abuwén, aso-
aso, bluhén, bisal, ditan,
eptan, gulogulo, ipos na buhóg,
kamis, maheñenga, mélukolukot,
abneh, nanga, palasan, pelés,
sahe, samulíd, sinápél, talítul,
tandola, tanduli.
rattle kahutukot, kitoh.
rattling sound kadkad.
rauine lébak, lénkop.
raw ata, ilaw.
ray banang.
razor bled, labaha.
reach abut, gewat.
reach (into) kélbot.
read basa.
ready handa.
real tunay.
really nganl, tahod, talaga.
reason dahillan, hangad, katwiran.
rebuke bauy, suwat.
recede ébes.
receive tanggap.
recompense ganti.
reconcile bate.
record lista.

recorder radyo.
rectangle kwadrado.
rectory kombento.
red dideg, dingat.
Red porgy fish tarukogan.
redeem tubus.
reduce bawas.
reed bigö.
reef (coral) gasang.
refuse idel, tanggi.
rein (a horse) pugéd.
reject idel, tanggi.
relapse bég nét.
relative top.
relatives tétototop.
release légsew.
reliance kompiyansa.
relief goods rilip.
religion rilihiyon.
remember alala, alélahanén,
tanda.
remind alala.
repair husay, ohep.
repay ganti, seklew.
repeat huway.
repeatedly palagi.
repent sisi.
replacement lewas.
reply sengbet.
report baheta.
representative bégi.
reprimand sisi.
reproach sisi.
repudiate takwil.
request aged, hiling, uhon.
requirement kailangan.
rescue agaw, ligtas.
reservation pataan.
resemblance ubet.
resentment hinanakit.
reside iyan.
respect galang.
responsible, responsibility bahala.
rest hindog, imang, pahinga.
restless alimuséd.
result angê, bungo, ontok.
retarded uliulian, utuutu.
retract késmot, léklék.
return soli.
return immediately sagipoli.
reveal liwanag, siwalat.
revenge ganti.
reverse atas.
reversed baleksad.
reversible baliktaran.
reward gantimpala.
rewave oot.
rheumatism rayuma/reyoma.
Rhizophora (tree) bekaw.
Rhynchobatus djiddensis (fish) palwe.
rhythm totog.
rhythmic beat dimék-dimék.
ribs tagkang.
rice (grain) pahay.
rice (milled) béges.
rice (paddy) taluk.
rice (hillside) hasik.
rice (types of paddy) alabat, binëntog, binser, binuhanginëmpanta, karsubong, këson, dinëngli, èntan, ilon-ilon, malagkit, ramay, wagwag.
rice (types of hillside) binaka, binunduk, birilyante, buhukan, galo, ginadong, inuwak, lagikëw, manumbalay, minantika, minindoro, palawan, pinili, pinilling-pasyo, purulutung, sampay-bakod, sinagat, sinaging, tagpis, pinaybay.
rice (stages of growth) binhi, punla, gadigum, tagatod, dumalaga, buket, mégoswak, kumasaw, wasawas, lagëték, dukog, duluhan, balikatan, bilao.
rice (overripe) tupok.
rice (chaff) lupés.
rice (cooked) kanên.
rice (leftover) bahaw.
rice cake suman.
rice (old) talpug.
ricefields sikaw, tubigan, uma.
rich yaman.
riddle bugtongan.
ride sakay.
right hustu, tama.
right (hand) kawananan.
righetous banal.
ring sangkalan.
rinse off plates labnaw.
rinse balnaw, banyos, sawsaw.
riot ligalig.
riп laslas, péknet, sida.
ripe k’éténg, luto.
ripple limet.
risealsa, ontok, taknég.
river dinom.
river (large) konayan.
riverbank pagetpet, palangpang.
riverbed kabetwan.
riverbend alewés.
road kynamo, karsada.
roar ugung.
roast dapék, letson, tingdag, tuno.
rob takö.
rock bito.
rocket-type firecrackers kuwitis.
roll bukaleg, gulung, leled.
roll (out) ladlad.
roll (over) ligis.
roll (up) kusikos, lukot.
roof atél, paluku.
room salas, kwarto.
rooster kate, pamukulan, pangati, pangawitan, tandang.
root gimot.
rooting (of pig) sébuk.
rope igut.
rotten buyok, gabuk, uhéd.
rough dukél, sapgét.
round bilug.
row gaud, hanay.
rub hagud, haplas, hilut, pahid.
rubber goma, ligas.
rudder timon.
rude lapastangan.
ruffle éhékab.
rule gubyerno.
runginan.
run over, into dagil.
rust kalawang.
rustling sound kayasukas, kihot-kihot.

S
sabbath ngilin.
sabotan (plant) sabutan.
sack kostal, suput.
sacred banal.
sacrifice sipay, atang.
sad lungkut.
sag ayod.
sail layag.
salary sweldu.
salt asen.
salute salodu.
same koman, kona, pareho/pahero, paris, sukol, tumbas.
sample kenam.
sand baybay.
sandpiper balalang.
sap sébu, tégék.
Sardinella longiceps (fish) tamban.
Sardinella sirm (fish) bigew.
sargeant sarhentu.
Satan satanas.
Saurida sp. (fish) tambéd.
save agaw, awan, imbak, ligtas, ponpon, umentu.
saw lagari.
say kagi.
scabbard kaluban.
scale kilo, tembang.
scale (fish) keskes.
scar peklat, pila, pilat.
scarce awét, bihira.
scarification padit.
scarlet cloth kundiman.
Scatophagus argus (fish) kalibongbong.
scatter kalat, tibuhahak.
Schizostachyum bulo.
school iskul.
scissors gunting.
scold ingél, suwat.
Scomberomorus commerson (fish) lapes.
scoop salduk.
scoot daleson.
scorn (a lover) igegi.
scorpion kénepes, anepet, bakongén.
scowl gitém.
scramble eggs batil.
scrap (of cloth) resato.
scrape gasgas, déle, gehégéh, gulgul, kekeken, koskos, yosyos.
scratch gehégéh, haphap, kaykay.
serious garabi, lángséb.
servant bataan, tulung, utus.
serve food hayin.
session sisiyon.
set (trap) kana.
setting (of a hen) ilémlém.
settlement baryo.
severe garabi, higpit, tendi.
sew darop, digét, dihop.
shade lédum.
shade oneself salëndun.
shadestebooth (cloth) tolda.
shadow anino.
shady lomlom.
shake loglog, tanég-tanég, yégég.
shake hands kamay.
shake off wagseh.
shake out ékbu.
shallow kati, sabung, sahepsep.
shaman bunog.
shambles gulo.
shame sanike.
shape bégi, ldsura.
share bahagi, bingay, pakinabang, palabi.
shark iyo.
sharp tadém.
sharpen obug.
shave ahit, umeng.
shawl alampay.
sheath kaluban.
shell (empty) tangkong.
shell (sea) gutém, sIgay.
shells (types of) alan-alan, angloy, anuwel, bagungén, bahansina, balilit, biñanaben, bikayang, bitanga, bulan-bulan, buteng, dagaldal, dimisel, dohos, duwengan, gisang-gisang, giteng-giteng, kadus, kakaheng, kahohay, késihit, kilon-kilon, kimpi, kubobét, kuhépan, kuyabutén, laps, madéleng, patingga, pisepes, piyel, pasa, sahod-sahod, samong, sanikean, sugisog, sulawan, susundalaga, takal, tanukog, tibu-tebu, ukéh, urabas.
sheltered ilong.
shield kalasag.
shine tanglaw.
shining dIle.
shiny demlag, dulangsep.
ship bapor, barko.
shirt badu, polo.
shiver hégbu, kitayém, kitém-kitém, pégpég.
shoe sapatus.
shoo bugaw.
shoot badil, bêksot, pana.
shore baybay.
short apehít, dibi, ponkakén.
short (in time) sandali.
shotgun badil, sabug.
should maka.
shoulder sahap, salaped.
shoulder blade dépe.
shout dulaw, kélanget, pehéng.
shovel pala.
show labas, peta.
shower sahoho.
shred (cassava) hedhed.
shriek kéles.
shrimp (type of) ayasan, bayék, payan, sagumbél, udang, padyaw.
shrink épés, kahénkén.
shuffle sahéd-sahéd.
shut eyes kihép.
shy sanike.
sibling (older) aka, akéng, minaka.
sibling (younger) wadéng, wadi, minawadi.
sibling-in-law idas, kayong.
sick ladu, saket, teplak.
sickle gapas.
sickly pulipog.
sickness ladu, yawyaw.
side digdig, giled, hawes, pahipad, sadi, wakili.
sift ekek.
sift (rice) sidi.
sign gaygay, pastel, pirma, senyal, sosot, tanda.
signal lingguwahe, pépépy, senyas, tanda.
signature marka, pirma.
silent titep.
Sillago sihama (fish) sayusot.
silver pilak.
similar aheg.
sin dukit, kasalanan.
since sapul.
sincere tapat.
sing kanta.
singe dutong.
sink éléd, légéb, ténodag.
sink (for washing) lalabo.
sip hophop, igup, temlék.
sister aka, madre, wadi.
sit iknod.
sit (crosslegged) paningkulan.
sit (hunched over) lésduk.
sit down hard dédsog.
site sityo.
sizzling sagitsit, saritsit.
skill blhasa.
skin kulet.
skin (deer) laglag, tége.
skinny adag, ligaleg, niwang.
shirt kén, palda, saya.
skull bungo.
sky langet.
slacks pedal.
slap adul, sapuk, salpok, tapek, yawat.
sled kaheta.
sleep himhim, tidug.
sleep (deer) talém.
sleep together dudug.
sleepy tongka.
sleeve manggas.
slice dilog, gapgap, gayat, gélgé, gilit, gupong, ihek-ihek, palag.
slide eswal, tahanay.
sling baba.
sling-shot bahagung, tirador.
slip dilas, léksop.
slip off lekbut, léksop.
slip under sébwak.
slipmouth fish pusiyan.
slipper bakiya, sinelas.
slippery anglas, loknég.
slippery (material) lunés.
slit open bukhetan.
slope dahuyhuy.
slow gipo, hina, memayas, nayana, utay-utay, bibéd.
small bélek, kétihék, kiték.
small parrot kulasisi.
small partridge (bird) pekpekaw.
small-mouthed threadfin (fish) kabase.
smart talinung.
smash durug, hémisit, pélpég.
smear haplas, pahid.
smell ahob, amores, dipa, longtot, sépot.
smell (bad) bëngtét, buyok.
smell (blood) pangés.
smell (of burning rice) angsét.
smell (fishy) langse.
smell (of urine) angso.
smile ngehét.
smoke alutot, asok.
smooth kinis, linis, loknég.
snack meryenda.
snag gangot, gingal, kawet, sabit.
snail (water) gutém.

snail (types of, fresh water) anuwel, dohos, tabungkak.

snail (types of, ocean) alan-alan, angloy, bikayang, bihinaben, buteng, bulan-bulan, kahaheng, kahohay, kilon-kilon, késihit, piyel, sanikean, sugisog, ukéh.

snake ulag.

snake (types of) ipél, pészés, sumésalag.

snake (poisonous) ipél, omseng, owayén.

snake (python) biklat, égnato.

snap hagaseng.

snape (in dress) atumatik.

snapeshot letrato.

snare (types of) balaybay, biklog, bilatek, kalawat, salakumba.

snatch agaw, agew.

sneeze pésel.

sneeze (of a pig) wengés.

snicker liméd.

sniff ahob, ésnga, singot, songsong.

snip (leaves) kitid.

snort phéhéid.

snub lakiing, talengteng.

so kanya.

so that monda, para.

soak batad, timbug.

soak clothing kula.

soaked dimég.

soap sabun, bugak.

sob sigék-sigék.

sober léngséb, liwaswas, munaw.
socks medyas.
soft hanék, lamék, laméy-laméy.
Solanum melongena (plant) talung.
soldier sundalu.
some manga, sénganya.
somerevalt balingtung.
soil luta.
on anak.
song kanta.
song (types of) bendulin, sékbal, tibuyék, uloho.
Sonneratia acida (tree) pagatpat.
soon agad, maya.
sore talingo.
sorry lungkut, sisi.
soul ispiritu, kaliduwa.
sound (click) sémsek.
sound (of chewing) musak-musak.
sound (of chopping) pitok-pitok.
sound (of deer) pétet.
sound (of rain) lipék-likép.
sound (of rapids) pahongupong.
sound (splashing) sibug-sibug.
soup sabaw.
sour lasém.
source gébwat.
south (southwest) abagat.
sow sabug, taned.
soy sauce tuyu.
spadix hawég.
Spaniard castilla.
spank adul, lapdés, naknak.
sparing enot.
Sparus berda (fish) bakulaw.
spathe gabhét.
spatter pégsek.
speak kagi.
spear bétek, gayang, sibat.
speech kagi, talumpati.
speckled drepane fish pampano.
speedily bilis.
spendthrift gastador.
Sphyraena jello (fish) batég.
spice rikadu.
spider bugkaw.
spill tépwag, wahék.
spin inug.
spin (money) paikit.
spirit hayup, ispiritu.
spirit (demon) dimonyo.
spirit (ghost) bélet.
spirit (soul) kaliduwa.
spirit (types of) ahusan, anito, budeded, bunog, engkanto, engkantado, hébwayan, kahahuan, lagit, laman-lupa, lamégiyan, maligno, méngayading, multu, oppéng, sehewat, sirena, tagudiplasan, tigbalang.
spit loktab, okba, sapho, tapha.
spit up elak.
spittle laway.
splash ampiyas, gawgaw, kilong, kisaw-kisaw, pégsek, sinasbong.
splashing of water labén-labén.
splatter sopha.
split balaba, pétak, pilak.
split (bamboo) yasyas.
spoil hadöy, tungëh.
spoiled (food) benglës, panis.
spongy ékab.
spoon liyod, kudsaha, kutsarita.
spot pultak.
Spotted mojarra fish batuan.
spouse asawa.
spay sabug.
spread ganap, habehab, kalat, oklad.
spread legs kayang.
spread on haplas, kulo, pahid.
spread open békklad, latag.
spring (of trap) bogan.
spring (water) bukal.
spring (wire) ispring.
sprinkle mukimok, wahasek, sabug.
sprout bugsok, ogbus.
spy subuk.
square (town) plasa.
squash hémgék, hémisit, kalabasa, péset.
squat hekten.
squeak kikik.
squeal puhesék.
squeeze kémhês, piga.
squid kanos.
squirt payayuk.
stab bikal, saksak.
stable tibay.
stack up salansan.

stain mansa.
stake pasak.
stalk buleg, sadek.
stamp foot kéndag.
stand égkat, taknég.
star biton.
starch armidor.
stare buléglég, léngléng, malas, motmot, néngnéng, tédtéd, titig.
startle kégtot, luk tut.
starving adig, sapal.
statue ribultu/ribal.
stay behind wahak.
steal kuit, takö.
steal (land) kamkam.
steam alupop, éngaw.
steam (vegetable) tipay.
steep padsék.
steer pilitu.
stem tangay.
step lakbung.
step on pédek, yudak.
step over aksay.
stern dipos.
stern look sébééd.
stick kayo, tédak, turuk.
sticky képét.
still pabî, titep.
stilts kuda-kuda.
sting apdés, singét.
Sting ray (fish) pagi.
stir bingwél, halu.
Stolephorus sp. (fish) bulinaw.
stomach kuyong, tiyan.
stomach (deer) kahay.
stone bito.
stop apos, gipos, hintu, pigil.
stop up péléd.
storage room bodega.
store tinda.
storm bagyo, unos.
story bida, istoria, lagip, saysay.
stove abu.
straight deretso, sunong, tunhay.
straighten olnat.
stranded binbin.
straw ya-ut.
straked bulbul (bird) patit.
stretch batak, énad, ontayad.
stretchy manadnad.
Striated murrel (fish) dalag.
strict higpit.
stride hakbang.
strike (a match) kérét.
string kuyot, lubid, tuhok.
stroll pasiyar.
strong sibét, tibay.
Strongylodon macrobotrys (vine) buloktot.
struggle puga.
stub (toe) séngdul.
stubborn sutil.
stuck bara, baun, pélpél, sadsad.
study adal.
stuff mélmél.
stuff tongkol.
stupid hangal.
submerge égléd, lébléb, logbut, pésaw.
(subside pawe.
subtract bawas.
suck émel, molmol, sépsép, suso.
sudden bigla, gulpi.
suds bugak.
suffer dusa, tiis, uhém.
sufficient hustu.
suffocate émot.
sugar asukar.
sugar (white) repinado.
sugar cane talad.
suicide bikti, usot.
suitcase maleta.
sulk ménaghili, subeng, tempo.
sun bilag.
sun oneself sehang.
Sunday simba.
sundown sahémi.
sunrise sikat.
sunset sahakay.
supernatural galíng.
supper apon.
supplies gastos.
sure siguradu, siyempre, tiyak.
surface dibo, éwat.
surplus sobha.
surprise bigla, taka.
surrender suku.
surround kulung.
survive béyag.
Susiscrofa philippinensis laman.
suspicious imon.
swallow télén.
swamp (of a boat) tabwan.
swarm ébun, ékpo8.
sway huyog-huyog, songgalesong.
swear sumpa.
swear ésob, pawis.
sweep walis.
sweet tam-is.
sweet potato kamoti.
sweetheart katipan.
swelling bukul.
swidden sikaw, uma.
swift bilis.
swift (large) (bird) balogingan.
swift (small) (bird) talawen.
swim nangoy.
swim under water lédép.
swing tébiyoni.
switch baleksad, kompas.
swollen bage, péség.
sword ispada.
sympathy intihis, habag-habag.

tablet kapsula, tabletas.
taboo bawal.
tadpoles engolo.
tag (game) eerit.
Tagalog tagalog.
tail ipos.
tail (of rooster) lambayung.
take alap, kébil.
take advantage of samantala.
take away ganggang.
take care of alaga, alila.
take shelter salingéb.
talk kagi.
talkative daldal.
tall langkaw.
tame amo, baiú.
tamp down dasék, tédtéd.
tangerine dalanghita.
tapping sound kidul-kidul.
tardy kamlét.
tares ampalay.
taro ganet.
taste enam, kenam, temtem.
tasteless tablal.
tasty hasa, lasa.
tattoo padit.
taunt somét.
tax buwes.
teach toldu.
teacher maistu.
team sangga.
tear laslas, péknet.
teal cloth hethet, kisay-kisay.
teares lëwa.
tease susut, tokso.
teeth ngipén.
telegram telegrama.
tell kagi.
temple sintidu, templo.
tempt akit, sul sul, sutsut, tokso.
tenant tauhan.
tendency hilig.
tent tolda.
termite anë.
terrible dukés.
terrible (sickness) lënggëng.
test puhuba, subuk, tuko.
testicles bungö.
testify sak si, sistigo, tunay.
Teuthis sp. (fish) sandig.
Teurhis javus (fish) malabed.
Thalassina anomala bakongén.
than kesira.
thank salamat.
that ina.
than nadid.
Therapon jarbua (fish) bagaong.
there édsa, éya, ina, kaya, kéya, sa, sina.
therefore kanya.
there is te.
thick bagél, habéng, sinsin.
thick liquid laput.
thigh pukél.
thin adag, laps, niwang, pelpel.
thing kwa.
think isip, kagi.
thirsty pélék.
thorn dawag, set.
thorn barbs sabhet.
thought isip.
thousand libu.
thread sinulid.
thread a needle tanod.
threten banta.
thresh égik.
thrifty ineg.
throat bukhö.
through gébwat, pamamagitan.
throw bahawéng, batikal, ebahawéng, peték, salo, sapwah/ sapweg, topal, tupak, waklet.
throw away ibut.
throw (water) sapwët.
thruoe samad.
thumb ladis, lédis.
thump téknal.
thunder kéduh.
Thursday huwebes.
Thysanolaena maxima antatobung.
tickle ahigét, buhikétkét/burikétkét.
ticklish hegta.
tidal wave lonso.
tide (high) hilab, panteng, pusud, sagéh, tonok.
tide (low) hiniti, kati, pagkapia.
tide pool lemaw.
tie gépet, gilagid, igut.
tie (in a bundle) uyón.
tie up gapus.
tight hikit, piit, takém.
Tilapia mossambica (fish) tilapia.
tilt sugaung, tangla, tikeg.
time oras, panahun, taning.
times beses.
tiptoe tikong.
tire goma, gulung.
tired pagel.
tobacco langba, tabaku.
toe kamunda.
together sabay.
tolerate pasensya, tiis.
tomato kamatis.
tomb lébéng, pantiyung.
tongue dila.
tonic tonik.
too be, pati.
tooth ngipen.
tooth (canine, eye) paseng.
tooth (incisors) pasel.
toothless ngiléb.
top bekul, dibo, ontok.
top (shell) samong, susundalaga.
Tophopetalum toxicum dita, palagéd.
torch bahungon, balékbék, bunot, suló.
torrent atag, loko, tokso.
total buu, purus.
touch kapot, kébil, kébit, kapit.
touching kapit, sadet.
touchy dilikadu.
tough (meat) kélnet.
tow guyod, hela.
toward apunta, banda, tamo.
towel twalya.
town banwan.
track animals sabet.
trade bugtong, ilako, palit.
tradition ugali.
tragedy desgarasya.
trail álait, dilan, gisot, héwas.
traitor taksíl, taraidor.
trance ablón, gabag.
transfer agton, akot, pales, salín.
trap (types of) bangkulung, bilatek, biklog, kilawet, tangad, patda.
trap (bilatek, parts of) bahuóng, dayagen, giseng, kana, ngito, pétok, tagawed, tampekan, tekyal.
trash gihék.
travel sakay, lakad.
treat (sickness) gamot.
tree kayo.
Trichiuridae (fish) ispada.
trick buyu, linlang, salamangka, tokso.

Tridana enongata ( clam) saba.
Tridoca squamosa ( shell) manglé.
trigger kalbit, pasiw.
trill béhébéh.
trip sabéd.
triton ( shell) balilit.
Trochus ( shell) samong, susundalaga.
trogon bird amaladawén.
trot yagyag.
trouble abala, gulo, hirap.
truck trak.
true tapat, tunay, tutuhanan.
truly ngani.
trumpet turotot.
trunk (of a palm) take.
trust kompiyansa, tiwala.
truth katutuhanan.
try puhuba.
tub palanggana.
tuber lasén.
tuberculosis tibi.
Tuesday martes.
tumor tumor.
tumult gulo.
tuna bangkules.
Turbo (shell) buteng, késihit, sulawan, ukéh.
turn pihit.
turn away aliwadét.
undress ékbus, uba.
uneducated mangmang.
unfortunate buwisit.
uninvited payés.
unlevel tikel.
unlucky malas.
unravel badbad, hothot.
unripe ata, angod.
unroll latag.
unsheath bagut.
untangle salaysay.
untie lékbes, ukad.
until hanggan.
unwrap békyag.
up ontok.
Upeneoides sulphureus (fish) kudong.
upriver didya.
upset gulo, ligalig, tageg.
upside down sakéb.
upstairs ontok.
urge sapilitan.
urine esbu.
use gamit.
used obus.
uterus bahaybata, matres, taganakan.
utilize gamit.
uvula déhang.

vacation bakasyon.
Wade nognog, sabak, tubug.
Wage upa.
Wagon kariton.
Wail diwidide.
Waist kawés.
Wait uhay.
Wake limong.
Wake up lakag.
Walk dema, kidahakidah, lakad, pasiyar.
Walk on yakyak.
Walk slowly imayas.
Wallet subri.
Wallow tébug, tubug.
Wander lebut, pasiyar.
Want gustu.
War géra, laban.
Warehouse bodega.
Warm palang, pasi.
Warm oneself dengdeng.
Warm water mahininga.
Wash (clothes) laba.
Wash (face) udemos.
Wash (rice) gasaw.
Wash (tuber) lunggung.
Washrag twalya.
Wasted aksaya, kenga, sayang.
Watch bantay, ita, lameng, relo/rero.

Water díleg, dinom.
Water faucet giripu.
Waterfall tapó.
Watermelon pakwan.
Wave lonso, tagmék, waswas.
Wax plorwak.
Way dilan, ugali.
Weak hina, huna, lupoy, tamlay.
Wealth yaman.
Wean puse.
Weard badu, solot.
Weary kapuy, kétoy, pagel.
Weather panahun.
Weave habi, lade.
Wedding kasal.
Wednesday miyerkules.
Weed lamon.
Week simba.
Weigh kilo, tembang.
Well bal-ong, husay.
West sahé.
Wet bisa, dimég.
Wharf pantalan.
What anya.
Wheel gulung.
Wheeze hagék-hagék.
When nikésiya.
Whenever bagay.
Where ahé.
Which ahé.
Whine digés-digés.
whine (of dog) nesnes.
whirlwind ipu-ipu.
whiskers umeng.
whisper anasat, timod-timod.
whistle pangos, pélos, sipul, turutot.
white latak.
white collared kingfisher tégérêt.
white egret (heron) uduk.
whiteheads pęnggéđ.
who ésiya.
whoever balang.
whole buo.
why ataay, bakit.
wick mitsa.
wicked dukés.
wide labang, lawa.
widow bilo.
widower bilo.
wife asawa.
wiggle widal-widal.
wild aliyas.
wildcat alés, daluyan, mosang, munoy.
wilderness ilang.
will kaluuban.
wilted lanés.
win manalo, mano.
wind abagat, dengas, ngahangah, pahés, palugupog.
wind (breeze) palay-palay.
wind (northeast) amlyan.
wind (south) abagat, salatan.
wind (westerly) balat.
window bintana.
windowsill babaan.
wine alak, lambanug, tuba.
wing pakpak.
winner manalo, mano.
winnow hanging, tap.
winnow basket bilao.
wipe pahid, punas, sagad, telad.
wire alambre, kawad.
wire spring roskas.
wise runung.
wish gustu, hangad, nasa.
witch ilo.
wither lanés.
witness hayag, saksi, sistigo, tunay.
woman bébe.
woman (old) bakés.
worner taka, wade.
woo suyu.
wood kayo.
woodpecker kambébitel.
word kagi, salita.
work gimet, tarabaho.
work energetically paspas.
worker (hired) tolay.
world mundu.
worm alontayag, bulati.
worn ihas.
worn out gastako.
worried balisa.
york tageg.
worship samba.
worthless kabuluhan, pasa, saysay.
wound talingo.
wrap balut, bédbéd, pusot.
wrap (with line) gilot.
wrestle puyus, yapus.
wrinkled kubét.
wristswatch ri'oro/relo.
write sulat.
wrong mali.

Y

yam ube.
yank hiklas, pugéd.
yank hair sabunot.
yard bara, sidung, yarda.
yawn sébew.
yaws bute.
year taon.
yeast alsa, beking.
yell dulaw, kélanget.
yell (in anger) habuk, hékned.
yellow dilaw.
yellow-striped goatfish kudong.
yelp gehegeh.
yelp (of dog) ngekngek.
yes o, on.
yet pabi.

yolk, egg nato.
youngest dipös.
Z
Zingiber officinalis laya.
zipper siper.
zoø su.