

"While a people preserves its language, it preserves the marks of its liberty."

(Jose P. Rizal, *El Filibusterismo*)

SENTENCE PATTERNS OF THE TEN MAJOR PHILIPPINE LANGUAGES *

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Aims. This paper has two principal aims: (a) to present a concise descriptive analysis of the sentence patterns of the ten major Philippine languages, and (b) to provide a comparative list of sentences in the ten languages which illustrate these patterns.

This paper is divided into three parts: (a) Part I, which is the introduction; (b) Part II, which presents the analysis of the sentence patterns; and (c) Part III, which contains the list of sentences in the ten languages which illustrate the sentence patterns.

2. Languages. The ten major Philippine languages are: Tagalog (TAG), Sebuano (SEB), Ilukano (ILK), Hiligaynon (HIL), Waray (WAR), Bikol (BKL), Pangasinan (PNG), Kapampangan (KAP), Ibanag (IBG), and Tausug (TAU). The informants for these languages come from the following places: Manila, Quezon City and Mandaluyong, Rizal for TAG; Dumaguete City for SEB; Barrio Mayantoc, Camiling, Tarlak for ILK; Iloilo City for HIL; Tacloban City for WAR; Naga City for BKL; Linggayen, Pangasinan for PNG, San Fernando for KAP; Ilagan, Isabela for IBG; and Jolo, Sulu for TAU.

3. Consonants and Vowels. The following consonant phonemes occur in the ten languages; /p t k q/ (glottal stop) m n N (velar nasal) s h l r w y/. In addition to these consonants, IBG has /f v/ and TAU has /j/ (voiced alveopalatal affricate).

The vowel phonemes /i a u/ occur in all the ten languages. In addition to these vowels, TAG, BKL, IBG, and KAP have /e o/, and ILK and PNG have /ʌ/ (mid central in ILK, and high back unrounded in PNG).

4. Stress and length. At least one phoneme of stress and one phoneme of length occur in each of the ten languages. The stress phoneme will be

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represented by // placed over the syllable peak or vowel; the phoneme of length will be represented by :/ placed immediately after the syllable peak. Stress is always accompanied by length and high pitch, but length may occur independently of stress. The length which accompanies stress will not be represented in the phonemic transcription of the sentences.

5. IPs. Three pitch levels (PLs), low /1/, mid /2/, high /3/, and three terminal contours (TCs), rising /↑/, fading /↓/, sustained /→/, occur in each of the ten languages. Two or more PLs and one TC form an intonation pattern (IP). The following phonetically similar IPs occur in each of the ten languages: / (2)32 ↓ /, / (2)32 ↑ /, / (2)32 → /, and (2)33 ↓ These three IPs will be represented in the sentence transcription by the following familiar symbols: period (.) for (2) 32 ↓ , question mark (?) for (2) 32 ↑ , comma (,) for (2) 32 → , and exclamation mark (!) for (2) 33 ↓ . Other IPs will be represented by their constituent elements, i.e. by their PLs and TCs.

6. The Sentences. The sentences in the ten languages are transcribed in phonemic symbols with the IP mark at the end. In Part III of this paper, the structurally (and semantically) equivalent sentences in the ten languages are placed one after the other in this order: TAG, BKL, WAR, SEB, HIL, TAU, ILK, IBG, PNG, KAP. The English translation of the equivalent sentences occurs immediately after the TAG sentence. The Equivalent sentences are then grouped according to the sentence patterns they illustrate, following the order in which the patterns are analyzed in Part II of this paper. The group of equivalent sentences are then numbered consecutively; one number is given to each group of equivalent sentences. In the descriptive analysis of the patterns, the illustrative sentences will be referred to by their numbers.

II. ANALYSIS

7. Sentence Classification. Based on their structure, the sentences in the ten major Philippine languages are classified into (a) simple, (b) complex, and (c) compound. Simple sentences contain a simple clause (i.e. one predicative construction) or a nonclause (i.e. no predicative construction). Complex sentences contain two simple sentences.

8. Simple Sentences. [(1)-(94)]. Based on their structural or transformational relation to each other, simple sentences are classified into (a) situational, (b) equational, and (c) identifying. The situational sentences may be taken as the basic (or "kernel") sentences from which can be derived the equational sentences, from which can be derived the identifying sentences.

9. Situational Sentences. [(1)–(56)]. Based on their ICs, situational sentences are classified into predicative and non-predicative. Predicative sentences have a subject and a predicate as immediate constituents (ICs) [(1)–(74)]. Non-predicative sentences do not have a subject and a predicate as ICs [(75)–(94)] i.e. predicative sentences are clauses, non-predicative sentences are not clauses.

In predicative sentences, the subject constituent normally occurs after the predicate constituent. The reversed order is marked either by a particle (/ay/ in TAG) or a sustained TC /→/, or both [(1)]. In KAP if the subject is a noun, a third person pronoun in cross reference to the subject noun occurs immediately after the head or center of the predicate in any order, except in equational sentence.

10. Predicative Sentences [(1)–(74)]. Based on the head of the predicate, predicative sentences are classified into verbal and nonverbal. Verbal sentences have an unmarked verb (i.e. a verb which is not preceded by an article or a demonstrative) as head of the predicate. Nonverbal sentences do not have a verb as head of the predicate. The subject of both verbal and nonverbal sentences is a marked noun (i.e. a noun which is preceded by an article or a demonstrative).

Verbal sentences are divided into active and passive, while nonverbal sentences are divided into nominal, adjectival and other sentence types.

11. Active Sentences [(1)–(20)]. These are sentences in which the predicate verb is an unmarked verb and the subject is a marked noun which is the doer of the action expressed by the verb. An active verb is one in which an active affix occurs. Each of the ten languages has several active affixes.

The active verbs may occur with or without a complement [(1)]. A group of active verbs may occur with a goal complement (preceded by /naN/ in TAG [(2)]). Another group may occur with an agentive complement (preceded by /sa/ or /dahil sa/ in TAG) [(7)]. Still another group of active verbs may occur with a reciprocal actor complement (preceded by /sa/ in TAG) [(8)]. Any active verb may occur with a benefactive complement (preceded by /para sa/ in TAG) [(3)] and a locative complement (preceded by /sa/ in TAG) [(4)] with or without any of the other complements. With some active verbs, the occurrence of a locative complement is obligatory. [(6)]. These verb groups are not mutually exclusive, i.e., some verbs may belong to two or more groups.

Some active verbs require a plural subject [(9)].

12. Passive Sentences [(21)–(34)]. These sentences have an unmarked passive verb as head of the predicate and a marked noun as subject. The

subject noun is not the doer of the action expressed by the verb, but the one affected by the action. A passive verb is one in which a passive affix occurs. There are several passive affixes in each of the ten languages.

Any of the complements that occur in active sentences plus an actor-complement (preceded by /naN/ in TAG, [(21)]) may occur in passive sentences. But one of these complements except the actor complement, may become the subject of the passive sentence, in which case it drops the complement marker and takes the subject marker (an article or a demonstrative).

Passive verbs co-occur with certain (active) complements as subjects depending on the affixes that occur in them. One group of passive verbs co-occurs with a goal subject [(21)]. A second group co-occurs with a benefactive subject [(35)]. A third group co-occurs with an instrumental subject [(28)]. A fourth group co-occurs with a locative subject [(26)]. A fifth group co-occurs with an agentive subject [(29)]. Finally, a sixth group of passive verbs co-occurs with a reciprocal actor subject [(30)].

13. Nonverbal Sentences [(35)–(56)]. The two principal nonverbal sentences are the nominal and the adjectival. Nominal sentences have an unmarked noun as head of the predicate and a marked noun as subject [(35)–(38)]. Adjectival sentences have an unmarked adjective as head of the predicate and a marked noun as subject [(39)–(44)].

Other nonverbal sentences are (a) prepositional, in which the predicate is a prepositional phrase [(45)–(47)]; (b) locational, in which the predicate is any one of two morphemes, one denoting existence, the other non-existence, with a following place noun as subject [(35)–(38)]. Adjectival sentences have an unmarked adjective as head of the predicate and a marked noun as subject [(39)–(44)].

Other nonverbal sentences are (a) prepositional, in which the predicate is a prepositional phrase [(45)–(47)]; (b) locational, in which the predicate is any one of two morphemes, one denoting existence, the other non-existence, with a following place noun or adverbial pronoun [(48)–(53)]; (c) possessive, in which the predicate head is a possessive pronoun [(54)]; (d) adverbial, in which the predicate is an adverb or an adverbial pronoun [(55)–(56)]; and (e) quantitative in which the predicate head is a numeral or quantity expression (no example in the sentence list).

14. Equational Sentences [(57)–(66)]. These sentences may be divided from predicate situational sentences by placing an article before the predicate of these sentences and putting it (the marked predicate) before the subject constituent. The proposed predicate becomes the subject of the new (equational) sentences, and the postposed subject becomes the pre-

dicate. Thus, the subject and the predicate of equational sentences are each preceded by markers. Equational sentences are also simple predicative sentences.

15. Identifying Sentences [(67)–(74) 6]. These sentences are formed by simply dropping the article or demonstrative preceding the predicate of equational sentences. The de-articles predicate remains the predicate of the resulting identifying sentences. Identifying sentences are also simple predicate sentences.

16. Nonpredicative Sentences [(75)–(94)]. These are sentences which do not have a subject and a predicate as ICs, i.e. they are not clauses. They are classified into the following: (a) elemental, which consists of a verb belonging to a closed class of verbs denoting elemental or natural events, usually with a modifier [(75)–(80)]; (b) descriptive, which consists of an adjective belonging to a closed class of adjectives denoting natural phenomena, with a modifier [(81)–(82)]; (d) existential, which consists of a morpheme or word denoting the existence or non-existence of the noun following it, usually with a locative phrase [(87)–(92)]; and (e) exclamatory, which occurs with an exclamatory IP, i.e. / (2)³² ↓ / or simply (!) [(93)–(94)].

17. Complex Sentences [(99)–(112)]. These are sentences in which one or more included sentence constructions occur. The included sentence may be the subject of the whole complex sentence [(111)], or it may be the goal of the verb of the complex sentence [(112)]. The included sentence may also be the modifier of the other sentence construction in the complex sentence [(100)].

Complex sentences in which the included sentence is the modifier of the other sentence are attributive constructions; the two ICs are the two sentences, one of which modifies the other. Complex sentences in which the included sentence is the subject or goal of the verb of the complex sentence are predicative constructions.

18. Compound Sentences [(95)–(98) Y]. These have as ICs two sentence constructions joined together by a coordinator, with the sustained TC / → / usually occurring immediately after the first constituent. Compound sentences are coordinate constructions whose ICs are sentence constructions.

19. Summary. Summarizing briefly, the sentences in the ten major Philippine languages are classified into simple, complex, and compound. The simple sentences are divided into situational, equational and identifying. The situational sentences are divided into predicative and non-predicative. The predicative sentences are divided into verbal and non-

verbal. The verbal sentences are divided into active and passive. The non-verbal sentences are divided into nominal, adjectival, prepositional, locational, possessive, adverbial, and quantitative. Finally, the nonpredicative sentences are divided into elemental, descriptive, temporal, existential, and exclamatory.

PART III. SENTENCES

A. SIMPLE SENTENCES

(a) Active Sentences
[(1)-(20)]

TAGALOG (TAG.)	BIKOL (BKL.)	WARAY (WAR.)	SEBUANO (SEB.)	HILIGAYNON (HIL.)	TAUSUG (TAU.)	ILUKAÑO (ILK.)	IBANAG (IEG.)	PANGASINAN (PNG.)	KAPAMPANGAN (KAP.)
1. tumakbó qaN qásó qaN qásøy tumakbó. (The dog ran.) (Idem.)	nagdalágan qan dayúq. qan dayúq, nagdalágan.	dinmalágan qan qidúq. qan qidúq, dinmalágan.	nidalágan qaN qirúg. qaN qiruq, nidalágan.	nagdalágan qaN qidúq. qaN qidúq, nagdalágan.	dimágán qin qirúq. qin qirúq, dimágán.	nagtaráy dyay qásu. dyay qásu kít nagtaráy.	nakkárúq qik kítu. qik kítu, qe nakkarúq.	bimmatík su qasú. say qasú, bimmatík.	mémulayí ya yiN qásu. qiN qásu, mémulayí ya.
2. kumáqin naN maNgá nagkakáa nin maNgá qan qaN bátaq. (The child ate a mar go.)	kinmáqun hin máNgá qan bátaq.	nikáqug máNgá qaN bátaq.	nagkáqun saN páhuq qaN bátaq.	kimaqún mampallám qin batáq.	naNán ti máNgá dyay qubíN.	kiminán tu máNgá qi qab- qaNáy maNgá su qugáw. bíN.			
3. bumilí naN bulaklák qaN bináta pára sa dalága. (The bachelor bought some flowers for the lady.)	nagbakál nin búrak qan sultíru pára sa darága.	pinmalít hin bukád qan ulitáwu pára han darága.	nipalít qug búlak qaN qulitáwu pára sa dalága.	nagbakál saN búlak qaN sultíru pára sa babáyi.	namí sumpíN qin subúl pára ha bujáN.	gimmátaN ti sábuN dyay barú pára kádaydyáy balasaN.	giminátan tu láppaw qib bagítoley pára tam magi- Náney.	qaNalíw na rúsas su balun- sinalí yaN sampága qin lákti párad marikít.	méNan yaN maNgá qin qanák.
4. nagbigay naN bigás sa pulúbi qaN qasindéro. (The landowner gave some rice to the beggar.)	nagtaqu nin bagás sa qa- kilímus qan qasindíru.	hinmátag hin bugás ha ma- kilímus qan qasindíru.	nihátag qug bugás sa púbri qaN qasindíru.	naghátag saN bugás qaN qasindíru sa púbri.	naNdíhil bugás qin taglu- páq ha miskín.	naNtid ti bagás dyay qasindíru kádaydyáy na pubrí.	naNiyáwaq tu baggáq tam mallímus qí hasyendéro.	qaNitir na bilás qid payábul su qasindíru.	minyé yaN qabyás kiN pu- lúbi qin qasindéru.
5. pumútól naN káhoy qaN táqo. (The man cut wood.)	nagputúl nin káhuy qan táwu.	qinmutúd hin káhuy qan táwu.	niputúl qug káhuy qaN táwu.	nagbísqak saN káhuy qaN qimutúd kahúy qin taú.	gimmúpuN ti káyu dyay táqu.	naggappóq tu káyu qit tóley.	nanputir na kyiw su tuquú. me:mútut yaN dútúN qin táu.		
6. pumuntá qaN kambíN sa búkid. (The goat went to the field.)	nagdumán qan kandíN sa qumá.	kinmádtu qan kándiN ha búkid.	niqadtú qaN kándiN si qumá.	nagkádtu qaN kándiN sa qumá.	myattú qin kambíN ha qumá.	napán dyay káldíN qidyáy ta:lítalun.	minéy qik kanzíN tav vukíg. limmá may kandíN qid qálug.		mintá ya yiN kambíN kiN taldáwa.
7. namatáy qaN hári sa nagadán qan hádiq sa tíbi. namatáy qan hádiq hin tíbi. (The king died of tuberculosis.)	namatáy qaN háriq sa tíbi.	namatáy qaN háriq sa tíbi.	napatáy qaN háriq saN tíbi.	myátay sakít linís qin sultán.	natáy dyay qári ti sárut.	natéy qip patúl tat tíbi.	qinatíy su qári qid tíbi.	me:té ya yiN qári keN tíbi.	
8. nakipaggúsap qaN kunsihál sa qalkáldi. (The councilor talked to the mayor.)	nakipagqúlay qan kunsihál sa qalkáldi.	nakigswírti qan kunsihál ha qalkáldi.	nakipagsúlti qaN kunshái sa mayúr.	naghámbal qaN kunsihál sa alkáldi.	namissará qin kunsihál ha nakisarítá dyay kunsihál mayúr.	nakibbida qik konsehál ta qalkáldi.	qakituNtúN su kunsihál qid míyur.	mekisábi ya yiN konsehál kiN qalkáldi.	
9. naggúsap qaN kunsihál qat qaN qalkáldi. (The councilor and the mayor talked to each other.)	naggúlay qan kunsihál saká qan qalkáldi.	nagswírti qan kunsihál Nan han qalkáldi.	nagsúlti qaN kunsihál qig qaN mayúr.	naghambalánay qaN kunsi- hái kag qaN qalkáldi.	nagbissará qin kunsihál qibán mayúr.	nagsarítá dyay kunsihál kin dyay mayúr.	nabbida qik konsehál qanná qi qalkáldi.	nantuNtúN su kunsihál tan say míyur.	mi:sábi la riN konsehál qampó iN qalkáldi.
10. gumandá qaN báhay naN pulís. (The house of the policeman became beautiful.)	naggayún qan harúN kan pulís.	hinmúsay qan baláy han pulís.	naníndut qaN báy sa pulís.	nagtahúm qaN baláy saN pulís.	limiNkát qin báy sin pulís.	pimmintás dyay baláy ti pulís.	nammakastá qib balé nap pulís.	dimmakip may qabúN na niN pulís.	mesantíN ya yiN balé na niN pulís.

SIMPLE SENTENCES

(b) Passive Sentences
[(21)-(34)]

SIMPLE SENTENCES
(c) Non-Verbal
Sentences
[(35)-(56)]

TAGALOG	BIKOL	WARAY	SEBUANO	HILIGAYNON	TAUSUG	ILUKANO	IBANAG	PANGASINAN	KAPAMPANGAN
39. magandá qaN gupít mo. qaN gupít mo, magandá.	magayún qan bulág mu. qan bulág mu, magayún.	mahúsay qan qarút mu. qan qarút mu, mahúsay.	patsáda qaN guntíN mu. qaN guntíN mu, patsáda.	matahúm qaN guntíN mu. qaN guntíN mu, matahúm.	maliNkát qin kúlti mu. qin kúlti mu, maliNkát.	napintás ti pükis mu. ti pükis mu, kit napintás.	makastá qi quisíq mu. qi quisíq mu, qe makastá.	balibáli su kaqlím. say kaqlím, balibáli.	masantíN ya yiN gupít mu. qíN gupít mu, masantíN ya.
(Your haircut is beautiful.) (Idem.)									
40. magandá qaN dalága. (The lady is beautiful.)	magayún qan darága.	mahúsay qan darága.	gwápa qaN dalága.	matahúm qaN dalága.	maliNkát qin bujáN.	napintás dyay balásaN.	makastá qim magiNáney. magaNgána su marikít.	malagú ya yiN dalága.	
41. makísig qaN binátaq. (The bachelor is handsome.)	gwápu qan sultéro.	gwápu qan qulitáwu.	gwápu qaN qulitáwu.	gwápu qaN sultíru.	maliNkát qin subúl.	nataráki dyay barú.	makastá qib bagítóley.	gwápu su balunlakí.	masantíN ya yiN báintáu.
42. masalítá qaN magqa-sáwa. (The husband and wife are talkative.)	matarám qan magqagúm.	mayakán qan magqasáwa.	palasúlti qaN magqasawá.	palahambál qaN magqa-sawá.	mabissará qin magqasawá.	nasaqú dagidyáy qagas-sawa.	masimúq qim magatáwa.	malabír su sanqasawá.	masalíta la riN miyasáwa.
43. mapagbiró qaN duktór. (The doctor is fond of joking.)	masubá qan duktór.	maqintrímís qan duktór.	tiqwán qaN duktór.	palaláhug qaN duktór.	malaNúg qin duktór.	managaNáw dyay duktór.	minallafúg qid doktóR.	magaláw su duktór.	mapamíru ya yiN doktóR.
44. ga:lísín qaN bátaq. (The child is susceptible to scabies.)	lugádun qan qákiq.	katlún qan bátaq.	ginukáq qaN bátaq.	katulún qaN bátaq.	kyákagutgút qin batáq.	gagaddilén dyay qubíN.	ginuríg qi qabbíN.	giríyín su qugáw.	galisán ya yiN qanák.
45. pára sa dalága qaN bulaklák. qaN bulaklák qay pára sa da-ága. (The flower is for the lady.)	pára sa darága qan búrak. qan búrak, pára sa darága.	pára han darága qan bukád. qan bukád, pára han da-ága.	pára sa dalága qaN búlak. qaN búlak, pára sa dalága.	pára sa dalága qaN búlak. qaN búlak, pára sa dalága.	pára ha bujáN qin sum-píN. qin sum-píN, pára ha bujáN.	pára kadaydyáy balásaN dyay sábúN. dyay sábúN kit pára kadaydyáy balásaN.	pára tam magiNáney qil láppaw. qil láppaw qe pára tam magiNáney.	párad marikít su rúsas. say rúsas, párad marikít.	pára kiN dalága ya yiN sampága. qíN sampága, pára ya kiN dalága.
46. tuNkól sa prisdénte qaN balítaq. (The news is about the president.)	dapít sa prisdénte qan barítaq.	tuNúd han prisdínti qan nutísyá.	tuNúd han prisdínti qan balítaq.	párti sa prisdínti qaN balítaq.	sabáb ha prisdínti qin habál.	maypaNgíp ti prisdínti dyay dámag.	naggafú tap presidénte qim makkagí.	nípaqakaríd prisdínti su balítá.	tuNkúl ya kiN presidénti qíN balítá.
47. haNgáN liqíg qaN túbig túbíq sa qíloq. sa sálug. (The water in the river is up to the neck.)	sagkúd líqug qan túbig ha salúg.	tapaliqúg qan túbig ha salúg.	hásta sa líqug qaN túbig sa subáq.	qásta sa líqug qaN túbig sa subáq.	sampáy liqúg qin tubíg ha súg.	pagattíNNid ti danúm dyay karayán.	qaddé tav vulláw qid danúm tak kagayán.	qaNgád tiNNír su danúm qid qilug.	qaNgáN bátal ya yiN danúm kiN qilug.
48. násá búkid qaN kambíN. qan kambíN qay násá sa búkid. (The goat is in the field.) (Idem.)	yáqun sa qúma qan kandíN. qan kandíN, yáqun sa qúma.	qádtu ha búkid qan kandíN. qan kandíN, qádtu ha búkid.	náqa sa qúma qaN kán-diN. qaN kándiN, náqa sa qúma.	qaráq sa qumáq qaN kandíN. qaN kandíN, qaráq sa qu-máq.	ha qumá qin kambíN. qin kambíN, ha qumá.	qaddaddyáy ta:ltálun dyay káldíN. dyay káldíN kit qaddaddyáy ta:ltálun.	qiggá tat talón qik kan-zíN. qik kanziN qe qiggá tat talón.	walád qálug su kandíN. say kandíN, walád qálug.	qatyú kiN taldáwa qíN kambíN. qíN kambíN, qatyú kiN taldáwa.

TAGALOG	BIKOL	WARAY	SEBUANO	HILIGAYNON	TAUSUG	ILUKANO	IBANAG	PANGASINAN	KAPAMPANGAN
49. walá sa búkid qaN kambíN. (The goat is not in the fields.)	máyuq sa qumá qan kandíN.	waráy ha búkid qan kandíN.	waláq sa qumá qaN kandíN.	waláq sa qumáq qaN kandíN.	wáy ha qumá qin kambíN.	qawán qidyáy ta:ltálun dyay kalfíN.	qawán tat talón qik kanzíN.	qaNgapud qálug su kandíN.	qaláyu kiN taldáwa qín kambíN.
50. nandító qaN duktór. (The doctor is here.)	yáqun qigdí qan duktór.	qánihi qan duktúr.	níqa qaN duktúr.	qarí qaN duktúr.	yári qin dúktur.	qaddadtúy dyay duktúr.	qiggá tawé qid doktóR.	wadyá su duktúr.	qatyú kényi qín doktóR.
51. walá rító qaN duktór. (The doctor is not here.)	mayuq qigdí qan duktór.	waráy dínhí qan duktúr.	walàq dínhí qaN duktúr.	waláq dirí qaN duktúr.	wárri qin dúktur.	qawán ditúy dyay duktúr.	qawán tawé qid doktóR.	qandidyáy duktúr.	qaláyu kényi qín doktóR.
52. mey bulaklák qaN dalága. (The lady has flowers.) (Idem.)	qigwáN búrak qan darága. qan darága, qigwáN búrak.	may bukád qan darága. qan darága, may bukád.	may búlak qaN dalága. qaN dalága, may búlak.	may búlak qaN dalága. qaN dalága, may búlak.	qaun sumpíN qin buján. qin buján, qaun sumpíN.	qaddá sábuN na dyay balásaN. dyay balásaN kít qaddá sábuN na.	qiggá láppaw nam magiNáney. qim magiNáney qe qiggá láppaw na.	waláy rúsas tum may marikít. say marikít, waláy rúsas tu.	qatín yaN sampágA qín dalága. qín dalága, qatín yaN sampágA.
53. waláN bulaklák qaN dalága. (The lady does not have a flower.)	máyun búrak qan sultíru.	waráy bukád qan darága.	waláy búlak qaN dalága.	waláq saN búlak qaN dalága.	wáy sumpíN qin buján.	qawán sábuN na dyay balásaN.	qawán tu láppaw nam magiNáney.	qaNgapúy rúsas tu may marikít.	qalá yaN sampágA qín dalága.
54. qákin qaN bulaklák. qaN bulaklák qay qákin. (The flower is mine.) (Idem.)	sakúq qan búrak.	qakún qan bukád.	qákuq qaN búlak.	qákun qaN búlak.	kákuq qin sumpíN.	kúkwak dyay sábuN.	kwáq qil láppaw.	karyáN ku may rúsas.	ka:kú ya yiN sampágA.
55. dító qaN kinakaqinan námín. (This is where we eat.)	digdí qaN kakánan mi.	dínhí qan ginkákaqúnan namún.	dínhí qaN kánqunán námuq.	qamú qiní qaN ginakaqúnan námun.	dí qin kyáquñan namin.	ditúy ti pánpaNanán mi.	tawé qip pakkánánam mi.	dyá may paNákanán mi.	ke:ní ya yiN pípaNanán mi.
56. búkas qaN quwi nya. (He goes home tomorrow.)	sa qága qan pagpúliq nya.	bwás qan pagqúliq nya.	qugmá qaN qulíq nya.	bwás qaN pagpaqúliq nya.	kunsúm qin wíq nya.	qintún bigát ti qáwid na.	saNáw nu qummá qil labéq na.	nabwás su símpít tu.	búkas qín qúli na.
57. qaN qáso qaN tumakbó. qaN tumakbóy qaN qáso. (It was the dog that ran.) (Idem.)	gan dayúq qan nagdalágan.	gan qidúq qan dinmalágan.	qaN qirúq qaN nidalágan.	qaN qidúq qaN nidalágan.	qin irúq qin dimágán.	dyay qásu ti nagtaráy.	qik kítu qin nakkarúq.	say qasú su bimmatík.	qiN qásu qiN mémulayíq.
58. qaN báta qaN kumain naN maNgá. (It was the child that ate a mango.)	gan qákiq qan nagkakán hin maNgá.	gan bátaq qan kinmáquN hin máNga.	qaN bátaq qaN nikáquN máNga.	qaN bátaq qaN nagkáquN saN páhuq.	qin batáq qin kimaquN mampallam.	dyay qubíN ti naNán ti máNga.	qi qabbíN qik kiminán tu máNga.	say qugáw su qaNáy maNgá.	qiN qanák qiN méNan maNgá.
59. syá qaN nagpaqiyák naN bátaq. (He was the one who caused a child to cry.)	syá qan nagpahibíq nin qákiq.	hiyá qan nagpatuquN nin bátaq.	syá qaN nagpahílak qug bátaq.	syá qaN nagpataNís batáq.	qisú ti nagpaqíbit ti qubíN.	yayyá qin nappatáNi tu qubbíN.	sikatú su nanpaqakís na qugáw.	yá qiN pépakyak qanák.	

A. SIMPLE SENTENCES
(d) Equational sentences.
[57)-(66)]

TAGALOG	BIKOL	WARAY	SEBUANO	HILIGAYNON	TAUSUG	ILUKANO	IBANAG	PANGASINAN	KAPAMPANGAN
60. qaN maNgá kináqin naN bátaq.	qan maNgá qan kinakán qákiq.	qan maNgá qan ginkáqun kan qákiq.	qaN máNga qaN gikáqun sa bátaq.	qaN páhuq qaN kináqun saN bátaq.	qin mampallám qin kyá- qun sin batáq.	dyay maNgá ti kinnán dyay qubíN.	qim maNgá qik kinán na qabbíN.	say maNgá su kináy qu- gáw.	qiN máNga qin pe:Ná na niN qanák.
(It was the mango that the child ate.)									
61. qaN báta qaN pina- qiyák nya.	qan qákiq qan pinahibíq nya.	qan bátaq qan ginpatuqúk niyá.	qaN bátaq qaN gipahílak nya.	qaN bátaq qaN ginpahi- bíq niya.	qin batáq qin pyataNís nya.	dyay qubíN ti pinagíbit na.	qi qabbíN qip pinatáNi na.	say qugáw su pinaqakís tu.	qiN qanák qiN pépakyák na.
(It was the child whom he caused to cry.)									
62. qaN sabuNéro qaN minálas.	qan parabulán qan dinimá- las.	qan parabulán qan gindi- malás.	qan palabúlaN qaN gidi- malás.	qaN sabuNéro qaN dini- málas.	qin bulaqúg qin kyábisa- hán.	dyay mammallút ti miná- wísiq.	qim minaggalyéra qin nab- wísiq.	say buaNíru su qamálas.	qiN sabuNéru qiN médi- málas.
(It was the cockpit addict that became unlucky.)									
63. qaN gupit mo qaN magandá.	qan bulúg mu qan maga- yún.	qan qarút mu qan mahú- say.	qaN guntíN mu qaN pat- sáda.	qaN guntíN mu qaN ma- tahúm.	qin kúlti mu qin maliN- kát.	ti pükis mu ti napintás.	qi quisíq mu qim makastá.	say kaqlím su balibáli.	qiN gupít mu qiN masan- tíN.
(It is your haircut which is beautiful.)									
64. qaN bulaklák qaN páradága.	qan búrak qan pára sa darága.	qan bukád qan pára han darága.	qaN búlak qaN pára sa dalága.	qaN búlak qaN pára sa dalága.	qin sumpíN qin pára ha bujáN.	dyay sábuN ti pára kaday- dyáy balásáN.	qil láppaw qip pára tam magíNáney.	say rúsas su párad mari- kit.	qiN sampágá qiN pára kiN dalága.
(It is the flower which is for the lady.)									
65. qaN kambíN qaN násá búkid.	qan kandíN qan yáqun sa qumá.	qan kandíN qan qádtu ha búkid.	qaN kándiN qaN náqa sa qumá.	qaN kándiN qaN qáraq sa qumá.	qin kambíN qin ha qumá.	dyay kaldíN ti qaddaddyáy ta:ltálun.	qik kanzíN qi qiggá tat tálón.	may kandíN su walád qá- lug.	qiN kambíN qiN qatyú kiN taldáwa.
(It is the goat which is in the field.)									
66. qaN bulaklák qaN qákin.	qan búrak qan sakúq.	qan bukád qan qákun.	qaN búlak qaN qákuq.	qaN búlak qaN qákun.	qin sumpíN qin kákuq.	dyay sábuN ti kúkwak.	qil láppaw qik kwáq.	say rúsas su karyáN ku.	qiN sampágá qiN káku.
(It is the flower which is mine.)									

A SIMPLE SENTENCES (e) Identificational sentences [(64)-(74)]

TAGALOG	BIKOL	WARAY	SEBUANO	HILIGAYNON	TAUSUG	ILUKANO	IBANAG	PANGASINAN	KAPAMPANGAN
70. sabuNéro qaN minálas.	sabuNíru qan dinimálas.	parabuláN qan gindimalás.	palabúlaN qaN gidimalás.	sabaNíru qaN dinimá'as.	balaqúg qin kyábisahán.	mammallút ti minálas.	minaggalyéra qin nabwi-siq.	bulaNíru su qamálas.	sabuNéru ya yiN médimá-las.
(It was a cockpit addict that became unlucky.)									
71. gupít mo qaN ma-gandá.	bulúg mu qan magayún.	qarút mu qan mahúsay.	guntíN mu qaN patsáda.	guntíN mu qaN matahúm.	kúlti mu qin maliNkát.	púkis mu ti napintás.	qusíq mu qim makastá.	kaqlím su balibáli.	gupít mu qIN masantíN.
(It is your haircut that is beautiful.)									
72. bulaklák qaN pára sa dalága.	búrak qan pára han da-rágá.	bukád qan pára sa dalága.	búlak qaN pára sa dalága.	búlak qaN pára sa dalága.	sumpíN qín pára ha bujáN.	sábuN ti pára dyay balásaN.	láppaw qip pára tam mag-iNáney.	rúsas su párad marikit.	sampága qIN pára king dalága.
(It is a flower that is for the lady.)									
73. kambiN qaN násá búkid.	kandíN qan yáqun sa qumá.	kambíN qan qadtu ha bú-kid.	kándiN qaN náqa sa qumá.	kándiN qaN qáraq sa qumá.	kambíN qin ha qumá.	kaldíN ti qaddadyáy ta:ltálun.	kandíN su walád qálug.	kandíN su walád qálug.	kambíN ya yiN qatyú kiN taldáwa.
(It is a goat that is in the field.)									
74. bulaklák qaN qákin.	búrak qan sakúq.	bukád qan qákun.	búlak qaN qákuq.	búlak qaN qákun.	sumpiN qin kákuq.	sábuN ti kúkwak.	láppaw qik kwáq.	rúsas su karyáN ku.	sampága ya yiN káku.
(It is a flower that is mine.)									

A SIMPLE SENTENCES
(f) Non-Predicative
Sentences.
[(75)-(94)]

75. qumáqambón. (It's drizzling.)	nagtátagití.	nátarítíq.	nagatalíthi.	nagátalithí.	bunúk bunúk.	qágárqarbís.	magafafuq.	mayá mayá.	jílintík.
76. qumúkulán. (It's raining.)	nagqúqurán.	náqurán.	nagaqulán.	nagaqulán.	qimmulán.	qagtu:dtúdu.	magúrqrán.	qunúqurán.	múmurán.
77. huma:háNin. (The wind is blowing.)	nagdu:dúrus	na:háNin.	nagaháNin.	nagaháNin.	dúm dúm na.	qaga:NqáNin.	mapaddápaddág.	qundádaqím.	ma:máNin.
78. bumábagyó. (There's a typhoon.)	nagbábagyú.	nábagyú.	nagabágyu.	nagabágyu.	rağbabajú.	qagbágbagyú.	mabbagyú.	qunbábagyú.	bábagyú.
79. dumídilím na. (It's getting dark now.)	nagdídlím na.	nagsísirúm na.	gadulúm na.	nagadulúm na.	tumigidlúm na.	umipNítín.	mazibbéríbbóq.	qumbíbiluNít la.	dádalumdúm na.
80. gumágabí na. (Night is falling.)	nagbábaNgí na.	na:gábqi na.	nagagabíqi na.	nagagábqi na.	dimúm na.	rumabiqín.	maggabí Naná.	qunla:lábi la.	mabibe:Nína.
81. madilim Nayón. (It's dark at this time.)	madíklum Nunyán.	masírúm yanáq.	dulúm karún.	madulúm subúN.	malindum byáqun.	nasipNít qitattá.	maribbóq sa Nawé.	qambiluNít nátan.	madalumdúm Néni.

B. COMPOUND SENTENCES
[(95)-(98)]*

TAGALOG	BIKOL	WARAY	SEBUANO	HILIGAYNON	TAUSUG	ILUKANO	IBANAG	PANGASINAN	KAPAMPANGAN
95. tumakbó ka, qat tátakbó rin qakó. (Run, and I will run also.)	magdalágan ka, ta mádalágan man qaku.	dalágan qikáw, kay mádalágan liwát qakú.	pagdalagan, qug madalágan quisáb qakú.	dalágan ka, kay madalágan man qakú.	dágan kaw, qibán dumágan da qisáb qakú.	qagtaráy ka, ta qagtaráyak mit.	makkárúq ka, ta makkárúq Naq gapá.	batík ka, ta qumbatikák mit.	muláyi ka, muláyi ku namán.
96. magsáqiN ka móna, saká ka matúlog. (Cook rice first, then, go to sleep!)	magsapnáq ka Núqna, saká ka magtúrug.	paglútuq qánay, quisáká kumatúrug.	paglúNqag quisáq, qúnyaq matúlug.	magtigqaN ka qánay, qantís ka matúlug.	pagtugnáq na káw, qampá matúrog.	qagapúy ka pay, sákantu matúrog.	magafí ka tu qollú. saNáw makkatrúg ka.	manlútu ka ni báqwaw, qinsán ka qunugíp.	tumún ka pá, saká ka matutdúd.
97. maglálaró sána kamí, péro bumagyó. (We were going to play, but a typhoon came.)	ma:káwat kutá kamí, piru nagbagyú.	magqúquyág quntáq kámi píru binnagyú.	magdúlaq qúntaq mi, píru niNbágyu.	mahámpaN kuntániq kamí, qugáliN nagbagyú.	qapít kamí magpanayám panayám, sumagawáq nagbagyú.	qaga:yqáyam kamí kumá, Nem nágbagyú.	maggáyam kamí nakwan, Nem nabbagyú.	maNgálaw kamí kumun, píru bimmagyú.	mamyáluN kamí saná, péro minagyú.

C. COMPLEX SENTENCES
[(98)-(112)]*

100. tátakbó qakó, kuN tátakbó ka rin. (I will run if you will run also.)	mádalágan qakú, kun mádalágan ka mán.	mádalágan qakú, kun mádalágan ka liwát.	mádalágan ku, qug mada- lagan ka quisab.	mádalagán qakú, kun mádalagán ka man.	dumágan qakú, baNkáw dumágan quisáb.	qagtaráyak, nu qagtaráy ka.	makkárúq Naq, nu makkárúq ka gapá.	qumbatikák, nu qumbatikák ka mit.	mulayí ku, nuN mulayí ka namán.
101. kumáqin móna sya, bago sya natulog. (He ate first before he went to sleep.)	nagkakan Núqna sya, bágú sya nagtúrug.	kinmáqun qánay hiyá, quisá hiyá kumatúrug.	nikáqun quisáq sya, qantís natúlug.	nagkáqun qánay sya, qantís sya nagtúlug.	kimaqún naqá sya, qampá natúq.	naNán Na qimmoná, sakbáy Na natúrug.	kiminán labbíq yayyá, nágeq na nakkatrúg.	qaNáni, qinsán naqugíp.	méNan ya pá, ba:yú ya métudtúd.
102. kinargá nya qaN bátad, samatálaN naglálaba qakú. (He carried the child while I was washing clothes.)	binuwát nya qan qákiq, mintrás naglálaba qakú.	ginkárga niyá qan bátaq, han naglálaba qakú.	gikárga nya qaN bataq, myíntras tántuN galabáku.	kinárga nya qaN bátaq, samtáN nagapalabá qakú.	dyará nya qin batáq, haláqum qakú ha pagdarakda-kán.	kinargá na dyay qubíN myíntras qaglábalaqak.	ginabbéy na qi qabbíN, méntrás Na mabbabbál Naq.	qiniba tuy qugáw nin mam-pípisakak.	pigtumaylá ne qiN qanák, kábáN mámi:pí ku.
103. kumáqin ka naN magkákán kaN dakúl, tamarámi, pára lumakí NániN magdakúlaq ka túkus. (Eat plenty so that you will grow fast.)	magkákán kaN dakúl, ta- marámi, pára lumakí NániN magdakúlaq ka túkus.	káqun hin dámúq, básiq ka dumákuq dáyún.	pagkáqun qug dágħan, qarún mudakúq ka dáyún.	magkákun ka saN madámuq, pára magdakúq ka dáyún.	kaqún kaw mataqúd, qam-pá kaw masamút lumágguq.	maNaN ka ti qadú, tapénu qalistú ka Na dumakkil.	kumák ka tu qarú, tapénu dumakál ka tu mabiq.	maNán kay qamayámay, tapyán qumbálíq kan tam-púl.	maNán kaN dakál, baN-kanita dagúl kaN qagád.
104. qumága na naN duma- tíN qaN maggagátas. (It was already morning when the milkman came.)	qága na kaqitúN magqa- tíN qaN maggagátas.	búntag na sa diháN niqa- bút qaN manuggatás.	qága na saN pagqabút saN manuggatás.	mahinaqát na dimatúN qin maggagatas.	bigátén dimmatíN dyay qagla:klákut gáatas.	qummá Naná taggá tal limmibbéq qimmalláku tu gattóoq.	kabwasán la nín simmabí su managgatás.	qábak na nyaN ya yiN maNgáatas.	
105. marúnoN sya, káhit na maqáram sya, dáwaq daqí hindí sya nagqa:áral. (He is bright even if he does not study.)	maqáram hiyá, bísan wa- ráy hiyá pagtuqún.	maqantígu sya, biság wa- láq sya gatuqún.	maqálam sya, maskín wa- láq sya nagtuqún.	maqiNát sya, minsán way nakapaNají.	nalaqíN, quray saqán Na qaga:dqádal.	mapyá qulú na, maskí qari yayyá maddidyámu.	maqúN, qaNgánu qagá manáqarál.	byásá ya, maskí na qéya ma:gáral.	

* Nos. 98 & 99 are missing in the manuscript.—Ed.

