

Amassa maka Anulat Kitam

**Būk Pamandu' Amassa maka Anulat
ma BAHASA SINAMA**

Let's Read and Write



Department of Education Davao City



Amassa maka Anulat Kitam

Būk Pamandu' Amassa maka Anulat
ma
BAHASA SINAMA

Let's Read and Write
Guide for Teaching
the SINAMA Language

CENTRAL SINAMA - SAMA DILAUT

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Introduction

This book is an adapted and enhanced version of the Spelling Guide for Sinama languages and the Alphabet Primer Teacher's Guide that was initially developed under DepEd-ARMM and SIL Philippines as outputs of the Materials Development Workshop for four languages: Sinama, Sama Bāngingi', Pallun Mapun and Yakan held in Zamboanga City on January 19-25, 2013. In 2013, the 1st Edition was further revised and contextualized to meet the needs of the Sama Dilaut of Davao with the support and advice of SIL Philippines as a part of the Sinama Dilaut Primer and Big Book Workshop held on June 3-7, 2013 with the collaboration of Sama Literacy Workers from C.B. Sisters in Davao. The book was subsequently revised in 2017 as a part of the Content Enhancement & Harmonization of Davao and Digos Cities' IPED Spelling Guides workshop held on July 25-29, 2017 by DepEd and SIL Philippines. This attempt at refining and presenting an orthography for the Central Sinama language, the language of the Sama Dilaut, was undertaken with the active participation of native-speakers and educators who followed the five orthography development principles recommended by Smalley (1994)*, which are: acceptability, clear and consistent representation of the important sounds of the language, easy to learn, easy to transfer and easy to reproduce.

The purpose of this document is to provide an enhanced spelling guide to help elementary school teachers in the production of materials such as Big Books, small books and primers required in teaching Grade 1 pupils to read and write the several Sinama languages. The content of this book includes: a brief description of the orthography and grammar of Sinama; a directed word list for each letter of the Sinama alphabet; an alphabet chart; common words and phrases with translations in Filipino and English and a collection of all the stories written by workshop participants. All are items required in teaching the written language

It is the intention of the writers that no Sama children be left behind as the K-12 MTB-MLE education system is implemented nationwide. For that reason, all chose to participate in this effort, recognizing that adjustments based on community feedback will be needed in what has been done so far.

* Principles adapted from Smalley, W.A. (1994). *Linguistic Diversity and National Unity: Language Ecology in Thailand*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

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Let's Read and Write

Sinama Dilaut Orthography

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Hatulan Anulat ma Bahasa Sinama

**Mga Alituntunin sa Pagsulat
sa Wikang Sinama**

**Guidelines for
Writing the Sinama Language**

Pagsulat ma Sinama

Aniya' duwampū' maka duwa batang-sulat ma bahasa Sinama (Central Sinama), ya na Bahasa Sama Dilaut maka Bahasa Kasamahan kasehe'an min Sambuwangan, min Sulu, min Tawi-Tawi maka ma Sabah, Malaysia. Aniya' nnom (6) batang-sulat ma vowel: a, e, ', i, o, u maka sangpū' maka pitu' (17) batan -sulat ma consonants: b, d, ', g, h j, k, l, m, n, ng, p, r, s, t, w, y.

A a ambak

B b bola

D d duliyan / duyyan / duyan

E e etek

' d'Ila'

G g galon

H h haronan

I i ina'

J j jalum / jaum

K k kambing

L l luma'

M m manuk

N n nangka'

Ng ng nngok

O o omang

P p pana'

R r rabbit

S s sowa

T t taumpa'

U u ulan

W w walu'

Y y yoyo

Hatulan 1: Consonant Pinalunuk

Aniya' t'Ilu consonant manjari pinalunuk bang tabāk ma t'ngnga' duwa vowel: b, d, maka g. Bang tabāk ma tagna'an atawa ma damulian, atuwas h'llingna.

- a. Bang pinalunuk b atawa g, maka <g> pa'in batang-sulatna.

✓ subay

✗ suvay

✓ saga

✗ saya

- b. Bang pinalunuk d, tahnang <r>.

Saupama: magdugtul <—> makarugtul

Hatulan 2: Gudlis An'ngge <'> Ginuna ma Consonant maka ma Vowel

- a. Ya hamsa' itu (glottal stop) taguna to'ongan ma Sinama. Tabāk hamsa' itu ma t'ngnga' vowel maka ma damulian kabtangan. Gudlis an'ngge <'> batang-sulatna.

- b. Pasal nnom vowel ma Sinama, ginuna isab gudlis an'ngge <‑> ma *central vowel*. Hal tabāk vowel itu min dahūwan duwa *consonant*, angkan dai'-dai' du takilā pagbidda'anna min hamsa'.

Saupama: l'Illa , d'nda, t'bba , p'ssi

Hatulan 3: Subay Sinulat Hamsa'

Maingga-maingga aniya' hamsa' ma Sinama, subay sinulat. Ai na ka ma t'ngnga' duwa vowel atawa ma damuliyan kabtangan.

Saupama:

badju' (clothes) — badju (sto

bowa' (mouth) — bowa (carry)

Hatulan 4: Central Vowel

- a. Subay aniya' magsaddī-saddī batang-sulat ma kamemon *vowel* Sinama, beya' isab *central vowel*. Sinulat ya *central vowel* bang ma t'ngnga' kabtangan. Mbal sinulat *central vowel* bang ma tagna'an kabtangan.

Saupama: b'Illa, bbahin

- b. Bang sinugpatan tagna'an kabtangan ya aniya' *central vowel*, subay sinulat.

Saupama: pang + llaw = pang'llaw

Hatulan 5: Saga Vowel Ataha'

Aniya' 5 *vowel* ataha' ma Sinama. Ginudlisan saga *vowel* itu min diyata' bo' kagindanan: ā, ē, ī, ō, ū.

Saupama:

siga (cigarette) — sigā (them)

ambung (basket) — ambūng (sago)

Hatulan 6: Saga Consonant Ataha'

Aniya' *consonant* ataha' subay sinulat min duwa: bb, dd, gg, kk, ll, mm, nn, ngng, pp, ss, tt.

Saupama:

kapal (thickness) — kappal (ferry)

abu (ashes) — abbu (boastfu

Hatulan 7: Hurupan <ss>

Bang ma Sama kasehe'an, ya hurupan <ss> itu subay kinabtang [ts]

Saupama: Bassa [bassa] atawa [batsa]
(baca [batsa] ma Malayu)

Hatulan 8: Gudlis Pababag

- a. Bang kabtangan binalikan min duwa, pinat'nna'an gudlis pababag

- ma t'ngnga'na.
Saupama: ginis-ginis, llaw-llaw
- b. Bang aniya' duwa kabtangan
magbeya' ati pabaha'u ma'anana,
pinat'nna'an gudlis min t'ngnga'na.
Saupama: batang-sulat (letter),
onde'-baha'u (teenager)
- e. Maumu sinunu'an <a> he' <y>
atawa <w> ma damuliyan
kabtangan.
- | | |
|--|---|
| atay/ pangatayan
atai/ pangataian | anangkaw/ katangkawan
anangkau/ katangakauan |
|--|---|

Hatulan 9: Vowel Magsunu' maka Magsekot

- a. Mbal subay <e> atawa <i>
sinunu'an he' <a>, <o>, atawa <u>. Subay aniya' <y> ma t'ngnga'na.

beya' **bea'**

- b. Mbal subay <o> atawa <u>
sinunu'an he' <a>, <o>, atawa <u>. Subay aniya' <w> ma t'ngnga'na.

bowa' **boa'**

- c. Bang aniya' <a> sinunu'an he' <i>
subay mbal pinat'nna'an <y> ma
t'ngnga'na bang ma tagna'an atawa
ma t'ngnga' kabtangan.

daing **daying**

- d. Bang aniya' <a> sinunu'an he' <u>
subay mbal pinat'nna'an <w> ma
t'ngnga'na bang ma tagna'an atawa
ma t'ngnga' kabtangan.

kauman **kawman**

Saddī min saga kabtangan itu:
ai, lai, pai, sai, gau, sau

Hatulan 10: Bissala Bay Ni'indaman

- a. Ôn lahat, ôn manusiya', ôn tambal,
ôn bulan maka bissala saga scientist,
mbal na pinindahan sulatna ma sulat Sinama.

- b. Kasehe'an bissala bay kaindaman
min saddī Bahasa, manjari
pinindahan ni sulat Sinama bo'
mbal kasaddiyan hurupanna. Sagō'
bang labi iya takilā ma pagsulat
bahasana po'on, minsan mbal
pinindahan.

Saupama:

pinsil kende selpōn	pencil candy cellphone
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Hatulan 11: Sinugpat Pronoun ma Damuliyan Kaptangan

Aniya' saga *pronoun* ma Sinama subay pinasugpat ma damuliyan kaptangan bo' labi ahantap bassahanna. Saga *pronoun* itu, ya na: -ku, -nu, -na, -ta, -tam, -bi.

Saupama:

Ina' na si Aida. (Aida is now a mother)

Ina'na si Aida. (Her mother is Aida)

Aniya' isab *pronoun* buwattitu ma Malayu: -ku (my), -mu (your), -nya (his)

Hatulan 12: Gindanan ma Pagbassa

- a. "Tumbuk" < . > ya gindan akatis na dakayu' bissala atawa lapal.
- b. "Kalluk" <?> ya gindan bang aniya' panilaw mareyom bissala.
- c. "Gudlis-tumbuk" <!> ya gindan saga bissala takuddat, bissala ainu-inu, bissala atāw atawa kap'ddi'an, atawa bissa tabowa-kōd.

Saupama: Maingga na ka?

- d. "Kuhit" < , > ya gindan subay pahogga' dai'-dai' ma pagbassa bo' yampa kinatis dakayu'

bissala.

- e. "Du -Kuhit" <" "> ya gindan aniya' bissala a'a mareyom bissala binassa inān. Subay sinulat ma tagna'an maka ma damuliyan bissala a'a inān.
- f. "Duwa tumbuk" < : > ya gindan aniya' listahan pasunu' min gindan hē'.

Hatulan 13: Batang-Sulat Aheya

Pinat'nna'an batang-sulat aheya ma tagna'an kaptangan ma bissal baha'u atawa ma tagna'an kaptangan bang iya ōn a'a, ōn lahat, ōn kapanyapan atawa ōn *business*. Batang-sulat aheya isab subay ginuna ma g'llal a'a bang sinunu'an he' ōn a'a.

Saupama:

Ōn A'a– Mom

Ōn Lahat - Sambuwanga

Ōn Kapanyapan/*Business* - Cherry

Mobile

Ōn maka G'llal - Panglima Adjar

Mga Alituntunin sa Pagsulat sa Wikang Sinama

May 22 titik sa wika ng Central Sinama sa Sama Dilaut at iba pang grupo ng mga Sama mula sa Zamboanga, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi at Sabah, Malaysia.

Mayroong anim na (6) patinig (a e ' i o u) at labimpitong (17) katinig (b d ' g h j k l m n ng p r s t w y). Heto ang mga halimbawa ng mga titik at halimbawang salita:

A a	ambak (palaka)
B b	bola (bola)
D d	duliyan (durian)
E e	etek (itik)
'	d'lla' (dila')
G g	galon (galón)
H h	haronan (hagdan)
I I	ina' (iná/nanay)
J j	jalum / jaum (karayom)
K k	kambing (kambing)
L l	luma' (bahay)
M m	manuk (manok)
N n	nangka' (langka/nangka)
Ng ng	ngget (pugita)
O o	omang (umang)
P p	payung (payong)

R r rabbit (kuneho)

S s sowa (ahas)

T t taumpa' (sapatos)

U u ulan (ulan)

W w walu' (walo)

Y y yoyo (yoyo)

Mga Alituntunin sa Sinama

Alituntunin 1: Softened Consonants

May 3 katinig na pinapalambot ang pagbigkas at nagiging *fricatives* kapag nasa pagitan ng mga patinig: *b*, *d*, at *g*. Ang mga ito ay binibigkas bilang *stops* sa simula at katapusan ng mga salita.

- a. Kung *fricative* ang porma n *b* at *g*, isinusulat pa rin ang mga ito na <*b*> at <*g*>. Halimbawa:

	subay		suvay
	saga		saya

- b. Kapag naging *fricative* ang *d* sa pagitan ng dalawang patinig, ito ay isinusulat sa titik na <*r*>.

Halimbawa:

magdugtul <--> makarugtul

Alintuntunin 2: Ang Patinig at Katinig na Kudlit <'>

- a. Ang *glottal stop* ay madalas

- gamitin sa Sinama. Makikita ito sa pagitan ng dalawang patinig at gayundin sa dulo ng isang salita. Isinusulat ito sa pamamagitan ng isang kudlit <'>. Halimbawa: badju' (damit) — badju(bagyo) bowa' (bibig) — bowa (dala)
- b. Dahil may 6 na patinig sa Sinama, ginagamit din ang kudlit <'> para kumatawan sa *central vowel* o *schwa*. Makikita lang ang ganitong patinig sa unahan ng dalawang katinig kaya madaling makita ang kaibahan nito sa isang *glottal stop*. Halimbawa:
l'Illa (lalaki), d'nda (babae), t'bba (káti), p'ssi (kawil)

Alituntunin 3: Isulat ang *Glottal Stop*

Kailangang laging isulat ang *glottal stop* sa Sinama kabilang kung ito ay nasa pagitan ng dalawang patinig at sa dulo ng salita, gamitin ang kudlit <'>.

Halimbawa: a'a (tao), pa'in (nangyayari), badju' (damit)

Alituntunin 4: Ang *Central Vowel*

- a. Ang bawat patinig sa Sinama ay dapat may sariling titik kabilang ang *central vowel*. Isulat ang *central vowel* pag ito ay nasa gitna ng salita pero hindi ito dapat isulat

pag nasa simula.

Halimbawa: b'Illa (magluto), bbahin (bitiw/bitaw)

- b. Pag ginamit ang isang *prefix* sa isang salita na nagsisimula sa *central vowel*, isulat uli ang *central vowel*.

Halimbawa: pang- + llaw = pang'llaw

Alituntunin 5: Mahabang Patinig

May 5 mahabang patinig sa Sinama. Lagyan ng guhit o *macron* ang ibabaw ng patinig para markahan ang haba nito: á, ē, í, ó, û.

Halimbawa:

siga (sigarilyo) — sigā (sila)
ambung (basket) — ambūng (sago)

Alituntunin 6: Mahabang Katinig

Mayroong mahahabang katinig ang Sinama na isinusulat sa pamamagitan ng pag-uulit sa titik: bb, dd, gg, kk, ll, mm, nn, ngng, pp, ss, tt.

Halimbawa:

Kapal (kapal) — kappal (bangkang pampasahero)
abu (abo) — abbu (mayabang)

Alituntunin 7: Pagbigkas ng <ss>

Sa ibang Sama binibigkas ang <ss> tulad ng tunog ng [ts].

Halimbawa: Ang Bassa ay puwedeng basahin na [bassa] o [batsa] (baca [batsa] ma Malayu)

Alituntunin 8: Ang Gitling

- a. Ginagamit ang gitling pag inuulit ang isang salita.

Halimbawa:

ginis-ginis (iba't ibang uri)
llaw-llaw (araw-araw)

- b. Ginagamit ang gitling sa pagitan ng dalawang salita para makabuo ng isang bagong salita.

Halimbawa:

batang-sulat (sulat)
onde'-baha'u (kabataan)

- c. Ang <a> ay maaaring sundan ng <i> pero hindi dapat paghiwalayin ng <y> kung nasa simula o gitna ng salita. (Ito ay isang *vowel hiatus*.)

✓ daing

✗ daying

- d. Ang <a> ay maaaring sundan ng <u> pero hindi dapat paghiwalayin ng <w> kung nasa simula o gitna ng salita. (Ito ay isang *vowel hiatus*.)

✓ kauman

✗ kawman

- e. Pinakakaraniwan ang <a> sa dulo ng salita na sinusundan ng <y> o <w>. Maliban sa mga sumusunod: Ang mga salitang ai, lai, pai, sai, gau, at sau ay nagpapakita ng *vowel hiatus*.

✓ atay/
pangatayan

✗ atai/
pangataian

✓ anangkaw/
katangkawan

✗ anangkau/
katangakauan

Alituntunin 9: *Hiatus at Semi-vowels*

- a. Ang <e> o <i> ay isinusulat nang hiwalay sa <a>, <o>, o <u> sa pamamagitan ng paglalagay ng <y> sa pagitan.

✓ beya' ✗ bea'

- b. Ang <o> o <u> ay isinusulat nang hiwalay sa <a>, <o>, o <u> sa pamamagitan ng paglalagay ng <w> sa pagitan.

✓ bowa' ✗ boa'

Alituntunin 10: Mga Salitang Hiram

- a. Ang mga pangalan ng lugar, tao, gamot, buwan, at *scientific names* ay hindi nasusulat sa tunog ng wikang Sinama.

- b. Maaaring palitan ang ibang hiram na salita para sundin ang baybay ng Sinama para mapanatili ang katutubong pagbigkas. Kung madaling maintindihan ang salita sa oriinal nitong baybay, mas

makakabuting hindi na ito
palitan.

pinsil

kende

selpōn

pencil

candy

cellphone

pagtataka, takot, sakit, saya o
iba pang pangungusap na
nagpapahayag ng malakas na
damdamin.

Halimbawa: Angada'ug aku!
Arōy! (Nanalo ako! Aray!)

- d. Ang kuwit ang nagsasabi kung kailan dapat huminto sandali habang binabasa ang isang pangungusap.
- e. Ginagamit ang mga panipi <“ ”> para ipakita ang sinasabi ng isang tao sa iyong binabasa. Inilalagay ang panipi sa simula at sa katapusan ng sinabi ng nagsasalita.
Halimbawa: Yukna,
“Aho’.” (Sinabi niya, “Oo.”)
- f. Ang tutuldok < : > ang palatandaan ng simula ng isang listahan.

Alituntunin 11: *Enclitic Pronouns*

May mga panghalip (*pronouns*) na Sinama na dapat ikabit sa sinusundang salita para maging tama ang pagbigkas habang binabasa. Ang mga sumusunod na panghalip ay *enclitic*: -ku, -nu, -na, -ta, -tam, -bi.

Halimbawa:

Ina' na si Aida. (Nanay na si Aida.)
Ina'na si Aida. (Si Aida ang nanay niya.)

Katulad ito ng mga panghalip na *enclitic* sa Malay: -ku (ko), -mu (mo), -nya (niya)

Alituntunin 12: Ang Pagbabantas

- a. Ginagamit ang tuldok sa pagtatapos ng isang pangungusap.
- b. Ang tandang pananong ay ginagamit para sa isang tanong.
Halimbawa: Maingga na ka?
(Nasaan ka?)
- c. Ang tandang padamdam ay nagpapakita ng pagkagulat,

Alituntunin 13: Malalaking Titik

Ginagamit ang malalaking titik sa simula ng isang pangungusap, pangalan ng tao, lugar, bagay at titulo sa unahan ng pangalan.

Halimbawa:

Pangalan - Polding

Lugar - Zamboanga

Bagay - Cherry Mobil

Titulo - Panglima Adjari

The Sinama Orthography

There are 22 letters in the Central Sinama language of the Sama Dilaut and other Sama groups from Zamboanga, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, & Sabah, Malaysia. There are six (6) vowel letters (a e ' i o u) and seventeen (17) consonants (b d ' g h j k l m n ng p r s t w y). These are the specific letters and example words.

A a	ambak (frog)
B b	bola (ball)
D d	duliyān (durian)
E e	etek (duck)
'	d'Ila' (tongue)
G g	galon (large container)
H h	haronan (stairs/ladder)
I i	ina' (mother)
J j	jalum / jaum (needle)
K k	kambing (goat)
L l	luma' (house)
M m	manuk (chicken)
N n	nangka' (jackfruit)
Ng ng	ngget (octopus species)
O o	omang (hermit crab)
P p	payung (umbrella)
R r	rabit (rabbit)

S s	sowa (snake)
T t	taumpa' (shoe)
U u	ulan (rain)
W w	walu' (eight)
Y y	yoyo (yoyo)

Rules of Sinama Spelling:

Rule 1: Softened Consonants

There are 3 consonant stops that are softened to become fricatives when they occur between vowels: *b*, *d*, and *g*. They are pronounced as stops at the beginning and end of words.

- a. The fricative form of *b* and *g* are still spelled and <g>.

Examples:

	subay		suvay
	saga		saya

- b. When *d* becomes a fricative between two vowels it is spelled with the letter <r>.

Example:

magdugtul <--> makarugtul

Rule 2: The Vowel and Consonant Apostrophe Letter <'>

- a. The glottal stop is very productive in Sinama. It is found sometimes between two vowels and also

- word-finally. It is written with an apostrophe: <'>.
- b. Due to Sinama having 6 vowels, the apostrophe <'> is also used to represent the central vowel or schwa. This vowel can only be found in a position before two consonants making it easy to distinguish from the glottal stop.
- Examples:
l'lla (man), d'nda (woman), t'bba (low-tide), p'ssi (fishhook)
- b. If a prefix is added to a word starting with the central vowel, include the vowel once again.
- Example: pang- + llaw = pang'lla

Rule 3: Write the Glottal Stop

The glottal stop should be written wherever it exists in Sinama including between two vowels and at the end of a word, using an apostrophe <'>.

Examples:

badju' (clothes) — badju (storm)
bowa' (mouth) — bowa (carr

Rule 4: The Central Vowel

- a. Each vowel of Sinama should have its own letter including the central vowel. Write the central vowel when found word medial but don't write it at the words.

Examples: b'lla (cook), bbahin (let go)

Rule 5: Long Vowels

There are 5 long vowels in Sinama. Write a line or a macron over the vowel to mark the length: ā, ē, ī, ō, ū.

Examples:

siga (cigarette) — sigā (them)
ambung (basket) — ambūng (sago

Rule 6: Long Consonants

Sinama has long consonants that are written by duplicating the letter: bb, dd, gg, kk, ll, mm, nn, ngng, pp, ss, tt.

Examples:

kapal (thickness) — kappal (ferry)
abu (ashes) — abbu (boastful

Rule 7: Pronouncing <ss>

For some Sama, <ss> is pronounced like the [ts] sound.

Example: Bassa can be read [bassa] or [batsa].

(Similar to baca [batsa] in Malay)

Rule 8: The Hyphen

- a. If a word is reduplicated, a hyphen is written in between the reduplication.

Examples:

ginis-ginis (different types)

llaw-llaw (daily)

- b. If two words form a compound word, write the hyphen between the two words.

Examples:

batang-sulat (letter)

ond -baha'u (teenager)

<w> word initial or word medial.

(This is vowel hiatus.) Example:

✓ kauman

✗ kawman

- e. Word final <a> followed by a <y> or <w> is most common. Examples:

✓ atay/

pangatayan

✗ atai/

pangataian

✓ anangkaw/

katangkawan

✗ anangkau/

katangakuan

Exemptions: The words ai, lai, pai, sai, gau, and sau exhibit vowel hiatus.

Rule 9: Hiatus & Semi-vowels

- a. <e> or <i> are written separated from <a>, <o>, or <u> with a <y> in between. Example:

✓ beya'

✗ bea'

- b. <o> or <u> are written separated from <a>, <o>, or <u> with a <w> in between. Example:

✓ bowa'

✗ boa'

- c. An <a> can be followed by an <i> and shouldn't be separated with a <y> word initial or word medial. (This is vowel hiatus.) Example:

✓ daing

✗ daying

- d. An <a> can be followed by a <u> and shouldn't be separated with a

Rule 10: Borrowed Words

- a. Place names, people, medicines, months, and scientific names are not written with Sinama sounds.

- b. Other borrowed words can be switched to Sinama spelling in order to retain native pronunciation. If the word is more readily recognized in its original spelling, it should be left unchanged.

Examples:

✓ pinsil

✗ pencil

✓ kende

✗ candy

✗ selpōn

✓ cellphone

Rule 11: Enclitic Pronouns

Some of the Sinama pronouns must be attached to the preceding word in order to allow for proper pronunciation while reading. The following pronouns are enclitic pronouns: -ku, -nu, -na, -ta, -tam, -bi.

Example:

Ina' na si Aida. (Aida is now a mother)

Ina'na si Aida. (Her mother is Aida)

This is similar to the enclitic pronouns in Malay:

-ku (my), -mu (your), -nya (his)

person speaking in the reading.

It is written before and after the person's spoken words.

Example: Yukna, "Aho'." (She said, "Yes.")

- f. A colon < : > marks the start of a list that will follow.

Rule 12: Punctuation Marks

- a. The period is used to mark the end of a sentence.

- b. The question mark marks a question.

Example: Maingga na ka?
(Where are you?)

- c. The exclamation point marks surprise, wonder, fear, pain, or any sentences with strong emotion.

Examples: Anganda'ug aku!
Arōy! (I won! Ouch!)

- d. The comma marks when to pause while reading a sentence.

- e. Quotation marks <“ ”> mark a

Rule 13: Capital Letters

Uppercase letters are used at the front of a word that starts a sentence and also at the start of names of people, places, brand names, and titles before names.

Examples:

Name - Polding

Place - Zamboanga

Brand - Cherry Mobi

Title - Panglima Adjari

Paganad Amahantap Bissala

Panitikan ng Wikang Sinama

**Basic
Grammar of the
Sinama Language**

Paganad Amahantap Bissala

1. Kابتغان Panganggindanan

ya/iya - Gindan bo' takilā bang a
to'ongan pinagsulihan (mbal
kagunahan ma kamemon bissala)

Saupama:

Kuyya' amangan saging.

Ya kuyya' amangan saging.

he'/e' - Gindan bo' tatugila' saga
bissala ya ang'nnop panghati bang
ai atawa sai bay angahinan
pinagsulihan.

Saupama: Kinakan saging he
kuyya'.

ma - gindan bo' tatugila' ba
maingga ya pinagsulihan.

Saupama: saging ma tabu'

min - gindan bo' tatugila' ba
miningga ya pinagsulihan.

Saupama: saging min Digos

ni - gindan bo' tatugila' b
pi'ingga pinagsulihan.

Saupama: Pehē' kuyya' ni

abo'/bo' - gi

amuwan palsababan.

si - gindan ginuna bo' tatugila' ōn

a'a atawa anu sai ya pinagsulihan.

Saupama: Danakanku si Mu
Luma' si Naya inā

bahā' - gindan ma panilaw

Saupama: Amole' bah

saga/ba'anān - gindan bang aheka',
bang duwa atawa palabi gi'.

Saupama:

Angongka' saga onde'-onde'.

2. Kابتغان Panilaw

sai (*who*)

Sai mbo'nū

ai (*what*)

Ai bay hinang

maingga (*where*)

Maingga luma

sumiyan (*when*)

Sumiyan ka pi

dangay/pila

(*how many or how much*)

Dangay anaknu? Pila anaknu?

Dangay lā hūgnu? Pila lā hūgnu?

buwatingga (*how*)

Buwatingga ka amana'?

anu sai / ma sai (*whose*)

Anu sai pinsil itu?

Ma sai pinsil itu?

3. Pronouns

Duwa ginis *pronoun* ma Sinama.

a. Dakayu' ginis ginuna bang *pronoun* ya pinagsulihan ma bissala.

	dangan singular	aheka' plural
1st person inclusive	-	kita (2), kitam (tayo) <i>we, us</i>
1st person exclusive	aku (ako) <i>I, me</i>	kami (kami) <i>we, us</i>
2nd person	ka, ka'a (ikaw) <i>you</i>	kam, ka'am (kayo) <i>you [plural]</i>
3rd person	iya (siya) <i>he/she, him/her</i>	sigā (2), sigām (sila) <i>they, them</i>

Saupama: Anangis si Nene'. (*Nene' is crying.*)

Anangis aku. (*I am crying.*)

Anangis ka. (*You are crying.*)

Anangis iya. (*She is crying.*)

Anangis kita. (*The two of us are crying.*)

Anangis kitam. (*We are crying.*)

Anangis kami. (*We are crying.*)

Anangis sigā. (*Those two are crying.*)

Anangis sigām. (*They are crying.*)

- b. Ya karuwa ginis *pronoun* itu, ginuna pang'nnop panghati ma bissala ya pinagsulihan. Ginuna isab *pronoun* itu panganggindan bang sai tagdapū ma kابتangan (*noun*).

	dakayu' singular	ahek plural
1st person inclusive	-	-ta (2), -tam (natin) <i>we, us, our</i>
1st person exclusive	-ku (ko) <i>I, me, my</i>	kami (namin) <i>we, us, our</i>
2nd person	-nu (mo) <i>you, your</i>	-bi (kayo) <i>you [plural], your [plural]</i>
3rd person	-na (niya) <i>he/she, him/her, his/her</i>	sigā (2), sigām (nila) <i>they, them, their</i>

Saupama:

Kinakan kuput e' si Oto. *Oto' is eating triggerfish.*)

Kinakan kuput e'ku. *(I am eating triggerfish.)*

Kinakan kuput e'nu. *(You are eating triggerfish.)*

Kinakan kuput e'na. *(He is eating triggerfish.)*

Kinakan kuput e'ta. *(The two of us are eating triggerfish.)*

Kinakan kuput e'tam. *(We are eating triggerfish.)*

Kinakan kuput e'kami. *(We are eating triggerfish.)*

Kinakan kuput e'bi. *(All of you are eating triggerfish.)*

Kinakan kuput e'sigā. *(The two of them are eating triggerfish.)*

Kinakan kuput e'sigām. *(They are eating triggerfish.)*

lahat si Julhari (*Julhari's place*)

lahatta (*both of our place*)

lahatku *my place)*

lahattam (*our place*)

lahatnu *your place)*

lahat kami (*our place*)

lahatna (*his place*)

lahat bi (*all of your place*)

lahat sigā (*the place of those two*)

lahat sigām (*their place*)

4. Pamahati Pasal Verb

T'llu heka *verbal affix* araran
ginuna ma Sinama. Ya saga affix
itu, panganggindan bang ingga ya
kabtangan pinagsulihan mareyom
lapal.

a. Bang sinugpatan *verb* he'
ang- atawa an-, hatina ai/sai
angahinang (*agent*) ya
pinagsulihan.

Saupama: Anapi' aku bangka'.

b. Bang halam *affix* pinasinugpat
ni *verb* ma tagna'an, hatina ya
nihinang (*object*) ya pinagsulihan.

Saupama: Bay tapi'ku bangka'
inān.

c. Bang aniya' *affix* -in- mareyom
verb, hatina ya nihinang (*object*)
ya pinagsulihan. Bang ginuna
-in- ma kabtangan, manjari
minsan mbal tinugila' bang sai ya
angahinang. Sagō' bang tinugila'
sai angahinang, subay pinarahū
lling he' atawa e'.

Saupama:

Tinapi' na bangka' inān.

Tinapi' na bangka' inān he' si
Hussa.

Kasehe'an Affix ma Verb

d. Bang pinarahū *verb* he' *affix* pang-,
hatina pangahinang (*instrument*) ya
pinagsulihan.

Saupama:

Labban ya p

e. Bang pinadamuli *verb* he' *affix* -an,
hatina maingga nihinang (*location*)
ya pinagsulihan.

Saupama:

Pagkakananbi lantay itu.

Panitikan ng Wikang Sinama

1. **Markers**

ya/iya - Ito ay *marker* na

tumutukoy sa bagay na pinag-uusapan sa pangungusap. (Hindi katulad sa ibang wika sa Pilipinas na hindi kailangan ng ganito.)

Halimbawa:

Kuyya' amangan saging.

(*Kumakain ng saging ang matsing/unggoy.*)

Ya kuyya' amangan saging

(*Kumakain ng saging ang matsing/unggoy.*)

he'/e' - Isang *marker* na

nagbibigay ng detalye kung sino o ano ang may kaugnayan sa nangyayari sa pinag-uusapan sa pangungusap.

Halimbawa:

Kinakan saging he' kuyya'.

(Kinakain ng matsing/unggoy ang saging.)

ma - Isang pang-ukol na *marker* na nagsasabi ng hindi nagbabagong lugar.

Halimbawa: saging ma tabu'

(saging sa palengke)

min - Isang pang-ukol na *marker* na nagsasabi kung saan galing ang nauunang salita o kilos.

Halimbawa: saging min
(saging galing/mula sa Digos)

ni - Isang pang-ukol na *marker* na nagpapakita ng direksyon ng pagkilos.

Halimbawa: Pehē' kuyya' ni tabu'.
(Papunta sa palengke ang matsing/unggoy.)

abo'/bo' - Isang *conjunction* na nagpapahayag ng layunin.

si - Isang *marker* sa unahan ng pangalan ng tao na pinag-uusapan o nagmamay-ari ng isang bagay sa pangungusap.

Halimbawa:

Danakanku si Muna.

(*Kapatid ko si Muna.*)

Luma' si Naya inān.

(*Iyon ang bahay ni Naya.*)

bahā' - Isan *marker* na nagpapahayag ng tanong.

Halimbawa: Amole' bahā' aku?
(Uuwi na ba ako?)

saga/ba'anān - Isang *marker* pa sa higit sa isa o pangmaramihan.

Halimbawa: Angongka' saga
onde'-onde'.
(*Naglalaro ang mga bata.*)

2. Mga Tanong

sai (*sino*)

Sai mbo'nu?

(*Sino ang lolo*)

ai (*ano*)

Ai bay hinangnu?

(*Ano ang ginawa mo?*)

maingga (*saan*)

Maingga luma'bi?

(*Saan ang bahay ninyo?*)

sumiyan (*kailan*)

Sumiyan ka pi'itu?

(*Kailan ka pupunta rito*)

dangay/pila (*ilan / magkano*)

Dangay anaknu? Pila anaknu

(*Ilan ang anak mo/niny*)

Dangay lā hūgnu? Pila lā hūgnu?

(*Magkano ang sukli mo?*)

buwatingga (*paano*)

Buwatingga ka amana'?

(*Paano ka mangisda gamit ang sibat?*)

anu sai / ma sai (*kanino*)

Anu sai pinsil itu?

Ma

(*Kaninong lapis ito*)

3. Mga Panghalip

May dalawang uri ng panghalip sa Sinama.

a. Ang unang uri ng panghalip ay ginagamit kung ang panghalip ang pinaguusapan sa pangungusap.

	dangan isahan	ah pangmaramihan
1st person inclusive	-	kita (2), kitam (tayo) <i>we, us</i>
1st person exclusive	aku (ako) <i>I, me</i>	kami (kami) <i>we, us</i>
2nd person	ka, ka'a (ikaw) <i>you</i>	kam, ka'am (kayo) <i>you [plural]</i>
3rd person	iya (siya) <i>he/she, him/her</i>	sigā (2), sigām (sila) <i>they, them</i>

Halimbawa: Anangis si Nene. (*Umiiyak si Nene.*)

Anangis aku. (*Umiiyak ako.*)

Anangis ka. (*Umiiyak ka.*)

Anangis iya. (*Umiiyak siya.*)

Anangis kita. (*Umiiyak tayo.*)

Anangis kitam. (*Umiiyak tayo.*)

Anangis kami. (*Umiiyak kami.*)

Anangis sigā. (*Umiiyak sila[-ng dalawa].*)

Anangis sigām. (*Umiiyak sila.*)

b. Ang ikalawang uri ng panghalip ay ginagamit kapag nagdaragdag ng impormasyon tungkol sa pinag-uusapan sa pangungusap. Nagpapakita rin ito ng pagmamay-ari o possession.

	dakayu'	aheka'
1st person inclusive	-	-ta (2), -tam (natin) we, us, our
1st person exclusive	-ku (ko) I, me, my	kami (namin) we, us, our
2nd person	-nu (mo) you, your	-bi (kayo) you [plural], your [plural]
3rd person	-na (niya) he/she, him/her, his/her	sigā (2), sigām (nila) they, them, their

Halimbawa:

Kinakan kuput e' si Oto'. (*Kinain ni kuya ang papakol.*)

Kinakan kuput e'ku. (*Kinain ko ang papakol.*)

Kinakan kuput e'nu. (*Kinain mo ang papakol.*)

Kinakan kuput e'na. (*Kinain niya ang papakol.*)

Kinakan kuput e'ta. (*Kinain nating dalawa ang papakol.*)

Kinakan kuput e'tam. (*Kinain natin ang papakol.*)

Kinakan kuput e' kami. (*Kinain namin ang papakol.*)

Kinakan kuput e'bi. (*Kinain kayo ang papakol.*)

Kinakan kuput e' sigā. (*Kinain nilang dalawa ang papakol.*)

Kinakan kuput e' sigām. (*Kinain nila ang papakol.*)

lahat si Julhari [mga]bahay ni Julhari)

lahatta (bahay natin)

lahatku (bahay ko)

lahattam (bahay natin)

lahatnu (bahay ninyo)

lahat kami bahay namin)

lahatna (bahay niya)

lahat bi (bahay ninyo)

lahat sigā bahay nila)

lahat sigām bahay nila)

4. Pangunahing Verbal Infle

May tatlong panglapi (*affix*) na karaniwang ikinakabit sa pandiwa (*verb*) sa Sinama para matukoy ang pinag-uusapan sa pangungusap.

- a. Ang unlaping (*prefix*) ang- or - ay ginagamit kapag ang *agent* o ang gumagawa ng aksyon ang pinag-uusapan sa pangungusap.

Halimbawa: Anapi' aku bangka'
(*Gumagawa ako ng bangk*)

- b. Walang panglapi na ginagamit sa unahan ng pandiwa (*verb*) kapag ang bagay (*object*) ang pinag-uusapan sa pangungusap.

Halimbawa:

Bay tapi'ku bangka' inān.
(*Gawa ko ang bangka na iyo*

- c. Ang gitlapi (*infix*) na -in- ay ginagamit sa pandiwa kapag ang pinag-uusapan sa pangungusap ay ang bagay (*object*) na may kaugnayan sa aksyon. Hindi na kailangang sabihin kung sino ang gumagawa ng aksyon, pero kung sasabihin, dapat itong lagyan sa unahan ng he' o e'.

Halimbawa:

Tinapi' na bangka' inā

(*Ginawa ang bangka na iyon*

Tinapi' na bangka' inān he' si Hussa.

(*Ginawa ni Hussa ang bangka na iyon.*)

Iba pang Verbal Inflections

- d. Kapag may unlapi (*prefix*) na pang- ang pangdiwa, ang pinag-uusapan sa pangungusap ay ang gamit o instrumento para magawa ang aksyon.

Halimbawa: Labban ya pangahampeku.

(*Karton ang ibinabanig namin.*)

- e. Kapag ang pandiwa ay nagtatapos sa hunlapi (*suffix*) na -an, ang pinag-uusapan sa pangungusap ay ang lugar (o direksyon) ng aksyon.

Halimbawa:

Pagkakananbi lantay i
(*Ang sahig na ito iyong kinakainan.*)

Introduction to Grammar of the Sinama Language

1. Markers

ya/iya - A marker that makes explicit the thing being referred to. (Contrary to other Filipino languages this is not required)

Examples:

Kuyya' amangan saging.
(*The monkey is eating a banana.*)
Ya kuyya' aman
(*The monkey is eating a banana.*)

he'/e' - A marker that provides the detail of who or what is involved in what is happening to the focus of the sentence.

Example: Kinakan saging he' kuyya'.
(*The banana is being eaten by the monkey*)

ma - A prepositional marker indicating static location.

Example: saging ma ta
(*bananas at the market*)

min - A prepositional marker indicating the source of the preceding word or action.

Example: saging min Digos
(*bananas from Digos*)

ni - A prepositional marker indicating motion or direction.

Example: Pehē' kuyya' ni tabu'.
(*The monkey is going towards the market.*)

abo'/bo' - A conjunction that marks purpose.

si - A marker that precedes the name of a person who is involved in or who has ownership of something within the sentence.

Examples:

Danakanku si Muna.
(*Muna is my sister*)
Luma' si Naya inān
(*That is Naya's house.*)

bahā' - A marker that indicates that a question is being asked.

Example: Amole' bahā' a
(*Will I go home?*)

saga/ba'anān - plural marker

Example:
Angongka' saga onde'-onde'.
(*The children are playing.*)

2. Question Words

sai (*who*)

Sai mbo'nu?

(*Who is your grandfather*)

ai (*what*)

Ai bay hinangnu

(*What did you do*)

maingga (*where*)

Maingga luma'bi?

(*Where is your house*)

sumiyan (*when*)

Sumiyan ka pi'it

(*When will you come here?*)

dangay/pila

(*how many or how much*)

Dangay anaknu? Pila anakn

(*How many children do you have?*)

Dangay lā hūgnu? Pila lā

hūg

(*How much is your chang*)

buwatingga (*how*)

Buwatingga ka amana'?

(*How do you spearfi*)

anu sai / ma sai (*whose*)

Anu sai pinsil itu?

Ma sai pinsil i

(*Whose pencil is this?*)

3. Pronouns

There are 2 pronoun classes in Sinama.

- a. The first class of pronouns is used if the pronoun is the focus of the sentence.

	dangan singular	aheka plural
1st person inclusive	-	kita (2), kitam (tayo) <i>we, us</i>
1st person exclusive	aku (ako) <i>I, me</i>	kami (kami) <i>we, us</i>
2nd person	ka, ka'a (ikaw) <i>you</i>	kam, ka'am (kayo) <i>you [plural]</i>
3rd person	iya (siya) <i>he/she, him/her</i>	sigā (2), sigām (sila) <i>they, them</i>

Examples:

Anangis si Nene'. (*Nene' is crying.*)

Anangis aku. (*I am crying.*)

Anangis ka. (*You are crying.*)

Anangis iya. (*She is crying.*)

Anangis kita. (*The two of us are crying.*)

Anangis kitam. (*We are crying.*)

Anangis kami. (*We are crying.*)

Anangis sigā. (*Those two are crying.*)

Anangis sigām. (*They are crying.*)

- b. The second class of pronouns is used when adding information concerning the focus of the sentence. It is also used to show possession.

	dakayu' <i>singular</i>	aheka' <i>plural</i>
1st person inclusive	-	-ta (2), -tam (natin) <i>we, us, our</i>
1st person exclusive	-ku (ko) <i>I, me, my</i>	kami (namin) <i>we, us, our</i>
2nd person	-nu (mo) <i>you, your</i>	-bi (kayo) <i>you [plural], your [plural]</i>
3rd person	-na (niya) <i>he/she, him/her, his/her</i>	sigā (2), sigām (nila) <i>they, them, their</i>

Examples:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Kinakan kuput e' <u>si Oto</u> . | (Oto' is eating triggerfish.) |
| Kinakan kuput e' <u>ku</u> . | (I am eating triggerfish.) |
| Kinakan kuput e' <u>nu</u> . | (You are eating triggerfish.) |
| Kinakan kuput e' <u>na</u> . | (He is eating triggerfish.) |
| Kinakan kuput e' <u>ta</u> . | (The two of us are eating triggerfish.) |
| Kinakan kuput e' <u>tam</u> . | (We are eating triggerfish.) |
| Kinakan kuput e' <u>kami</u> . | (We are eating triggerfish.) |
| Kinakan kuput e' <u>bi</u> . | (All of you are eating triggerfish.) |
| Kinakan kuput e' <u>sigā</u> . | (The two of them are eating triggerfish.) |
| Kinakan kuput e' <u>sigām</u> . | (They are eating triggerfish.) |

- | | |
|---|---|
| lahat <u>si Julh</u> <i>Julhari's place</i> | lahatta <i>(both of our place)</i> |
| lahat <u>ku</u> <i>(my place)</i> | lahatt <u>tam</u> <i>(our place)</i> |
| lahat <u>nu</u> <i>(your place)</i> | lahat <u>kami</u> <i>(our place)</i> |
| lahat <u>na</u> <i>(his place)</i> | lahat <u>bi</u> <i>(all of your place)</i> |
| | lahat <u>sigā</u> <i>(the place of those two)</i> |
| | lahat <u>sigām</u> <i>(their place)</i> |

4. Basic Verbal Inflection

There are three common verb affixes in Sinama that mark the focus of the sentence

a. The affixes ang- or — are used for sentences where the agent, the one doing or performing the verb, is focussed on in the sentence.

Example: Anapi' aku bangk
(*I am building a boat.*)

b. No affix at the beginning of a verb indicates sentence focus on the object being acted upon.

Example:
Bay tapi'ku bangka' inān.
(*I built that boat.*)

c. The -in- infix within the verb indicates sentence focus is on the object being acted upon. Stating the agent in this sentence formation is unnecessary but if stated must be preceded by the marker he' or e'.

Example:
Tinapi' na bangka' inān
(*That boat has been buil*)
Tinapi' na bangka' inān he' si

Hussa

(That boat has been built by Hussa.)

Other Verbal Inflection

d. If a verb has the prefix pang-, the focus of the sentence is on the instrument used to accomplish the verb.

Example:
Labban ya pangahampeku.
(*I'm using cardboard for my mat.*)

e. If a verb ends in the suffix -an, then the focus of the sentence is the location the verb is taking place.

Example:
Pagkakananbi lantay i__
(*Your dining area is this floor.*)

Listahan Kabitangan

**Talaan ng mga Salita
Ayon sa Alpabeto**

Alphabetical Word List

The Alphabet	Vowels (Patinig)		
	Sinama	Filipino	English
A a	abu	abo	grey / ashes
	aku	ako	I
	api	apoy	fire
	asā'	mali	wrong
	aho'	oo	yes
A a	kam	kayo	you (plural)
	anak	anak	child
	ka'am	kayo	you (plural)
	atay	atay	liver
	mpat	apat	four
A a	mata	mata	eyes
	bisa	mabisa	effective/potent
	lomba	paligsahan	race
	duwa	dalawa	two
	aluha	malawak	broad
E e	empon	ngipin	teeth
	entom	naalala	remember/miss
	etek	pato	duck
	ettom	itim	black
	ero'	aso	dog
E e	kepet	kili-kili	armpit
	aheya	Malaki	large
	tepo	banig	woven mat
	kineket	kinagat	bitten
	kehет	hiniwa	slice
E e	palege	higa	lie down
	kehe	kweba sa dagat	underwater cave
	an'ngge	tayo	stand
	bengke	isdang lawin	flying fish
	palete	dumaan sa tulay	walk on a bridge

The Alphabet	Vowels (Patinig)		
	Sinama	Filipino	English
' middle	I'Ila	lalaki	man
	kas'ddokan	nabulunan	choke on liquid
	pas'ddop	lumubog ang araw	sunset
	t'bba	mababa ang dagat?	low tide
	p'ssi	kawit	hook
I i initial	ilu	iyan	that
	ina'	ina/nanay	mother
	itu	ito	this
	iya	sya	he/she
	ipal	bayaw/hipag	brother/sister-in-law
I i middle	pi'ilu	pupunta doon	going there
	ama'id	magpaalam	get permission
	asin	asin	salt
	anipis	manipis	thin
	ariki'	maliit	small
I i final	masi	ganun pa rin	same/still
	tahati	naintindihan	understood
	saki	sakit	sickness
	buti	klase ng bangka	type of boat
	anabi	humingi ng tulong	ask for help

The Alphabet	Vowels (Patinig)		
	Sinama	Filipino	English
O o initial	omang	talangka	hermit crab
	olang	sigaw	Shout
	ongka'	laro	game/ entertainment
	olen	holen	marble
	onde'	bata	child
O o middle	po'onan	pinagmulan/puno	origin or tree
	bowa'	bibig	mouth
	lo'ok	sulok	indent
	ogos	molmol	parrotfish
	botong	buko	unripe coconut
O o final	selo	uri ng isda	gar (fish)
	sinsoro	lambat	net
	tepo	banig	woven mat
	bohelo	laway	saliva
	asso	busog	full (satiated)
U u initial	ulan	ulan	rain
	ulat	uod	larva/worm
	uban	puting buhok	grey hair
	ullang	hipon	shrimp
	uttala'	uri ng hangin	north wind
U u middle	kutu	lisa	lice
	takuddat	nagulat	surprise
	luma'	bahay	house
	budjang	dalaga	lady/maiden
	buta	bulag	blind
U u final	lambu	lapad	width
	labu	upo	white squash
	bilu	asul	blue
	baha'u	bago	new
	kalu	baka	maybe

The Alphabet	Vowels (Patinig)		
	Sinama	Filipino	English
Ā ā	sigām	sila	them
	inān	yan	that
	ahāp	mabuti	good
	lān	daan	path
	bahā'	ba	marks a question
Ē ē	pehē'	punta doon	go there
	buwattē'	ganyan	like that
Ī ī	pabīng	balik	return
	saddī	iba	different
	sīn	pera	money
Ō ō	ōn	pangalan	name
	sinō'	inutusan	command
	pasōd	pasok	enter
	aningkō'	upo	sit
Ū ū	magtūy	agad	immedietly
	sangpū'	sampu	ten
	dahū	muna	first
	ahūg	hulug	fall

The Alphabet	Consonants (Katinig)		
	Sinama	Filipino	English
B b Initial	buling	uling	charcoal
	bohe'	tubig	water
	b'ttong	tiyan	stomach
	bari'	itak	machete
	basi'	bakal	steel
B b middle	abīng	baliktad	backwards
	gabun	ulap	clouds
	ababaw	mababaw	shallow
	ambung	buslo	basket
	bubu	gamit ng panghuli ng isda	fish trap
B b final	sabab	dahilan	cause
	ukab	bukas	open
	kitab	libro	book/scripture
	tobtok	dulo/hangganan	edge/boundary
	loblob	lumubog	sink into
D d initial	dupang	sira/baliw	foolish
	dusa	kasalanan	sin
	deyom	sa loob	inside
	dilaut	dagat	sea
	duwa	dalawa	two
D d middle	addat	respeto	respect
	ndū'	kawawa	pitiful
	alendom	madilim	dark
	gandum	mais	corn
	gaddung	berde/luntian	green
D d final	belad	uri ng sakit sa mata	sore eyes
	bayad	bayad	pay
	a'ayad	mag-ingat	careful
	pat'kkad	dumiit	to touch bottom
	būd	bundok	mountain

The Alphabet	Consonants (Katinig)		
	Sinama	Filipino	English
' final	tana'	lupa	land
	amata'	hilaw	unripe
	badju'	damit	clothing
	loho'	sabaw	broth/soup
	sapi'	baka	cow
G g initial	gunting	gunting	scissors
	gaha'	kalawang	rust
	guru	guro	teacher
	gabun	ulap	clouds
	gayung	tabo	dipper
G g middle	angagad	maghintay	to wait
	saging	saging	banana
	angagaw	inagaw	take by force
	at'ggol	matagal	long time
	bagid	posporo	matches
G g final	alengog	nalito	disturbed/ confused
	kalog	bulate	worm
	pasandig	sumandal	lean
	tendog	tagasunod	follower
	kosog	lakas	strength
H h initial	halaman	bakuran	yard
	hama'	lamok	mosquito
	haronan	hagdanan	ladder
	halam	wala	none
	hā	poste	post
H h middle	ahāp	mabuti	good
	aheya	malaki	big
	aluhay	madali/mura	easy/cheap
	gaha'	kalawang	rust
	amiha	maghanap	search for

The Alphabet	Consonants (Katinig)		
	Sinama	Filipino	English
J j initial	jā	uri na pika-pika na pagkain	type of rice cookie
	jalum	karayom	needle
	jukup	kumpleto	complete
	jāman	panahon	time period/era
	jambatan	pantalan	wharf
J j middle	ajogjog	kinalog	shaky
	ajuri	pasaway	ornery
	gadja-gadja	beke	mumps
	budjang	dalaga	young lady
	makajari	pwede	possible
K k initial	kima	taklobo	giant clam
	kamun	uri ng ulang	sea mantis
	kuhita'	pugita	octopus
	kamemon	lahat	all
	k'mbal	kambal	twins
K k middle	magkakan	kumain	eating
	magsukul	Salamat	thank you
	bukut	likod	back
	kaki	pinsan	cousin
	kamanakan	pamangkin	nephew/niece
K k final	manuk	manok	chicken
	kōk	ulo	head
	al'mmok	mataba	fat
	kapuk	bulak	cotton
	pilak	pera	money

The Alphabet	Consonants (Katinig)		
	Sinama	Filipino	English
L l Initial	laring	kutsilyo	knife
	lapohan	kalan	stove
	langkaw	matangkad	tall
	lalom	lalim	depth
	luma'	bahay	house
L l middle	palele	gumagapa	crawl
	balan	magneto	magnetic
	al'kkas	mabilis	fast
	kalluman	kabuhayan	livelihood
	kallo'	tagak	heron
L l final	sugal	sugal	playing card
	magsarang-sukul	magpapasalamat	give thanks
	tambal	gamut	medicine
	tambul	tambol	drum
	tukul	martilyo	hammer
M m initial	manuk	manok	chicken
	maras	pipino	cucumber
	mampallam	mangga	mango
	multa	multa	fine
	manusiya'	tao	people
M m middle	ambung	bakol	basket
	hama'	lamok	mosquito
	s'mmek	damit	clothes
	kembo'	--	dice
	kambing	kambing	goat
M m final	apam	hotcake	hotcake
	mampallam	mangga	mango
	katam	katam	plainer
	halam	wala	none
	jalum	karayom	needle

The Alphabet	Consonants (Katinig)		
	Sinama	Filipino	English
N n initial	naylon	naylon	fishing string
	nangka'	langka	jackfruit
	naga	dragon	dragon
	nakura'	lider	leader
	napas	hininga	breath
N n middle	kanu'us	posit	squid
	kanat	kalat	messy
	kunsi'	susi	key
	gana-gana	mamaya	later
	labanos	guyabano	guyabano
N n final	ū'an	unan	pillow
	papan	tabla	lumber
	t'mmun	tahimik	silent/behave
	baran	katawan	body
	palita'an	lampara	lamp
NG ng initial	ngget	maliit na pugita	octopus (small)
	ngā'un	kunin	get it
	ngngok	uri ng isda	flutefish
	ngga'i	hindi	not so
	ngngong	moo	moo
NG ng middle	nilango	lasing	drunk/dizzy
	bangku'	upuan	chair
	b'ngngis	maldita	temperamental
	langaw	langaw	flies
	sangkap	pait	chisel
NG ng final	gunting	guning	scissors
	buling	uling	charcoal
	dingding	dingding	wall
	kuting	pusa	cat
	saging	saging	banana

The Alphabet	Consonants (Katinig)		
	Sinama	Filipino	English
P p Initial	pana'	pana	speargun
	pahi	pagi	marine rays
	pokot	pukot	fishing net
	panday	komadrona	midwife
	palkala'	okasyon	occasion
P p middle	dupang	baliw	foolish
	lapohan	kalan	stove
	kappal	barko	ship
	kapuk	bulak	cotton
	kampung	kamaganak	relative
P p final	kinulap	buni	ringworm
	ahāp	Mabuti	good
	kohap	hapon	afternoon
	sakap	handa	ready
	angkap	palapag	story/floor
R r initial	Rū	Banal na Espirito	Spirit of God
	Ramadan	buān ng pag-aayuno	month of fasting
	rāng	mahal	sweetheart
R r middle	baran	katawan	body
	marang	prutas	fruit
	sarang	sakto/tama	suited/enough
	kura'	kabayo	horse
	karut	sako	sack

The Alphabet	Consonants (Katinig)		
	Sinama	Filipino	English
S s initial	sangom	gabi	night
	siyam	siyam	nine
	sambahayang	magsamba	prayer
	sawan	baso	cup
	salirap	salirap/atip	leaf roof
S s middle	p'ssi	taga	hook
	pusaka'	pamana	inheritance
	lassun	lason	poison
	kassa'	bote	bottle
	basi'	bakal	iron
S s final	katas	papel	paper
	anipis	manipis	thin
	ungas	kalbo	bald
	napas	hininga	breath
	paspas	magmadali	hastily
T t initial	Tuhan	Diyos	God
	tuli	tulog	sleep
	tukul	martilyo	hammer
	alam	bandehado	flat basin
	tamban	sardinas	sardines
T t middle	patta'	larawan	picture
	mata	mata	eyes
	kuting	pusa	cat
	gata'	gata	coco milk
	satan	uri ng hangin	south wind
T t final	mpat	apat	four
	Juma'at	Biyernes	Friday
	saput	damit na pamburol	burial cloth
	alingkat	maganda	beauty
	lahat	lugar	place

The Alphabet	Consonants (Katinig)		
	Sinama	Filipino	English
W w Initial	walu'	walo	eight
	wanni	uri ng mangga	kind of mango
	walna'	kolor	color
	waktu	panahon	time
	wadjit	biko	rice cake
W w middle	buwaya	buwaya	crocodile
	buwahan	lansones	lanzones
	taluwa'	tama	exact
	kawin	kasal	wedding
	kowa'an	natinik ng isda	choked by something
W w final	llaw	araw	day/sun
	apasaw	lumampas sa tagal	expired
	usaw	rambutan	rambutan
	atāw / tin	matakot	afraid
	atunaw	matunaw	melt
Y y initial	yamboho'	ngayon lang	for the first time
	yakal	yakal	tree species
	Yakan	Yakan	native of Basilan
	Yahudi	Hudyo	Jew
	yuk	sabe	according to
Y y middle	dayang	mahal	dear
	biyabas	bayabas	guava
	baliyu	hangin	wind
	iya	siya	her/him
	aiya'	nahiya	embarrassed
Y y final	busay	sagwan	oar
	bagay	kaibigan	friend
	sampay	hangan	until
	kapay	propeler	propeller
	amatay	mamatay	die

Batang-Sulat ma Bahasa Sinama Dilaut

**Alpabeto ng Wikang Sinama
Dilaut**

**Alphabet Chart for the
Sinama Dilaut Language**

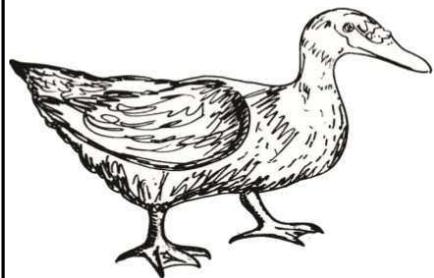
Batang-Sulat ma Bahasa Sinama

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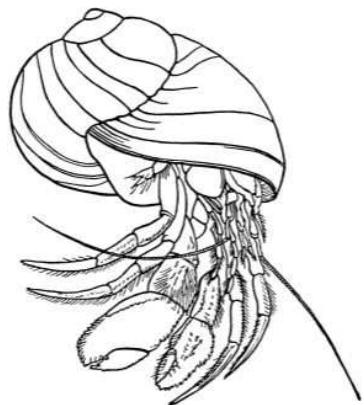
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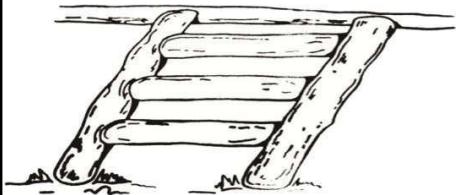
**duliyan / duyyan /
duyan**

G g



galon

H h



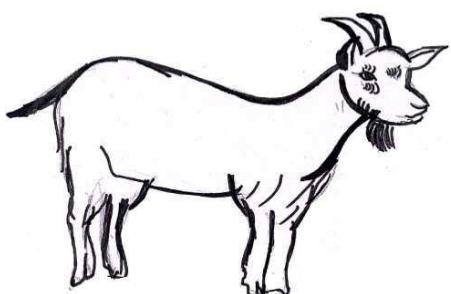
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jalum / jaum

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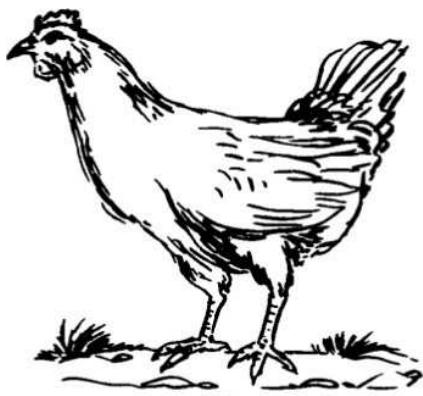
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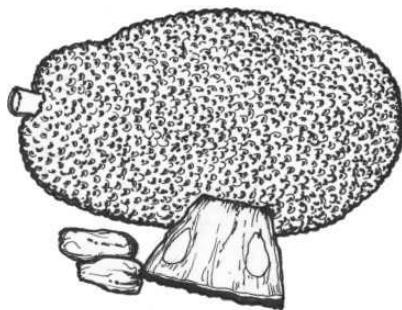
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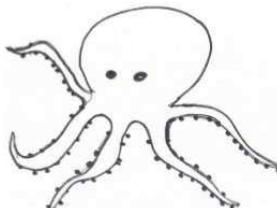
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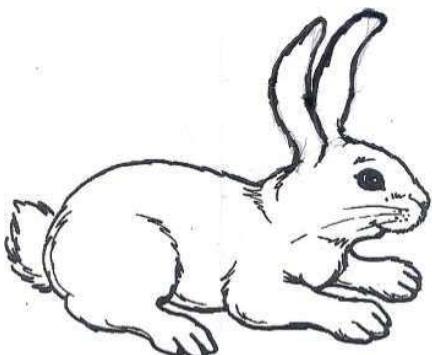
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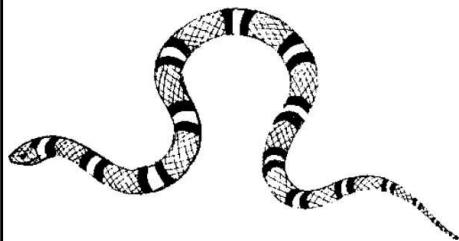
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R r



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Y y



yoyo

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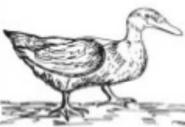
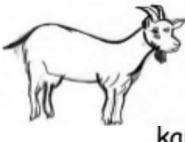
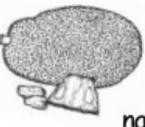
onde'-onde'

āēīōū



sīn

Batang-Sulat ma Sinama

A a  ambak	B b  bola	D d  duliyan
E e  etek	G g  galon	H h  haronan
'  d'lla'	I i  ina'	J j  jalum
K k  kambing	L l  luma'	M m  manuk
N n  nangka'	Ng ng  ngget	O o  omang
P p  payung	R r  rabbit	S s  sowa
T t  taumpa'	U u  ulan	W w  walu'
Y y  yoyo	-  onde'-onde'	Āā Ēē Īī Ōō Ūū  sin

Saga Kabtangan Adaran Ginuna

**Talasalitaan ng mga Kariwang
Ginagamit na Salita**

**Glossary of
Commonly Used Words**

I. Bissala Pagasip maka Pagaddat

(Common Greetings and Expressions)

SINAMA	FILIPINO	ENGLISH
ahāp llaw	magandang araw.	Good day.
ahāp sangom	magandang gabi.	Good evening.
ahāp subu	magandang umaga.	Good morning.
ahāp ugtu llaw	magandang tanghali.	Magandang hapon.
aho'	opo	yes
Aho', makajari.	Oo, pwede.	Yes, you may.
Ampunun aku.	Patawad po.	Please forgive me.
Bay ka minningga?	Saan ka galing?	Where are you coming from?
Hilas isab.	Bukas sa kalooban ko.	I did it from my heart.
Magay na ka ilu?	Ano ginagawa mo?	What are you up to?
Magsukul.	Salamat po.	Thank you.
Makajari aku angindam _____?	Maari bang makahiram ng	May I borrow _____?
Makajari aku paluwas?	Maaari po bang lumabas?	May I go out?
Na, aho'.	Sige.	All right.
Palabay na aku.	Makikiraan po.	May I pass?
Pehē'in na.	Okey lang yun	Its all right
Pi'ingga ka?	Saan ka pupunta?	Where are you going?
Tabiya'.	Paumanhin.	Excuse.

II. Pagdayaw Baran (Parts of the Body)

SINAMA	FILIPINO	ENGLISH
anak-tangan / gulamay-tangan	daliri	finger
anak-tape' / gulamay-tape'	daliri sa paa	toe
b'ttong	tiyan	stomach
baga'ang	bagang	molar
baihū'	mukha	face
bakol / bokol	hinlalaki	thumb
bihing-bowa'	labi	lip
bihing-mata	talukap ng mata	eyelid
bowa'	bibig	mouth
b'ttis	binti	calve
buku-buku (tangan)	galang-galangan	wrist
buku'-buku' tape'	bukong-bukong	ankle
bukut	likod	back
buli'	puwet	butt/behind
buli'-k'llong / buli'-pugay	batok	nares
buli'-tape'	sakong	heel
bū-mata	palikmata	eyelashes
bu'un	buhok	hair
d'ilā'	dila	tongue
daimanis	palasing-singan	ring finger
datu'an / lasu'	hinlatao	middle finger
d'ggaha / daggaha / daggha	dibdib	chest
d'llang-d'llang	tilao	uvula
duru'	suso	breast
empon	ngipin	teeth
hawakan	baywang	waist
k'llong	leeg	neck
kalompang	balakang	lower back
kengkeng	hinliliit	pinky finger

(continued)

SINAMA	FILIPINO	ENGLISH
kepet	kili-kili	armpit
kilay	kilay	eyebrow
kōk	ulo	head
kōk tu'ut	tuhod	knee
l'ngngon	braso	arm
langal	baba o panga	chin or jaw
lendo'/Tuktuk	noo	forehead
lowing-ung	butas ng ilong	nostril
mata	mata	eyes
pa'a	hita	thigh
pād/pāt-tangan	palad	palm
pād/tāp-tape'	talampakan	sole
papa	pisngi	cheek
ponsot / p'nsot	pusod	navel
punggubaha / baha	balikat	shoulder
siku / buli siku'	siko	elbow
taling	pangil	canine tooth
talinga' / tainga'	tainga	ear
tangan	kamay	hand
tape'	paa	foot
tudlu'	hintuturo	pointer
üng	ilon	nose

III. Magta'ianak (Members of the Family)

SINAMA	FILIPINO	ENGLISH
anak	anak	child
ayuwān	manugang	son/daughter-in-law
babu'	tiya	aunt
ba'i	balai	parents of child's spouse
bapa'	tiyo	uncle
bilas	bilas	brother/sister-in-law from the spouse of two siblings
danakan	kapatid	sibling
ina'	nanay	mother
ipal	bayaw/hipag	brother/sister-in-law from sibling or sibling of spouse
kaka'	kuya/ate	older brother/sister
kaki	pinsan	cousin
kamanakan	pamangking	nephew/niece
mato'a	biyanang	father/mother-in-law
matto'a	magulang	parent
mbo'	lolo/lola	grandfather/mother
mma'	tatay	father
mpu	apo	grandchild
oto'	kuya	eldest brother
siyaka	panganay	eldest
usba		father's kin
waris		mother's kin

IV. Magayura Kauman (Community Workers)

SINAMA	FILIPINO	ENGLISH
guru / mastal	guro	teacher
imam	pari ng Islam	Muslim religious leader
magdadarut/ mag-lalarut	dentista	dentist
magdaraing	mangingisda	fisherman
maghuhuma	magsasaka	farmer
maglala'it/magtatahi'	sastre/modista	tailor/dressmaker
pakil	naatasang maglinis ng	religious preparer of the
pananambal /doktol /	manggagamot / doktor	doctor
panday	comadrona	midwife
panglima	barangay kapitan / purok leader	community leader
pastor	pastor	Christian religious leader
sosoho'an	utusan	servant
sundalu	sundalo	soldier

V. Kamaumuhan Sattuwa (Common Animals)

SINAMA	FILIPINO	ENGLISH
ambak	palaka	frog
ampan	tipaklong	grasshopper
babaw/ambaw	daga	rat
bawi/bā'	baboy	pig
belle'	agila	eagle
bokko/tohongan	pagong	sea turtle
buwani	bubuyog	bee
ero'	aso	dog
etek	bibi	duck
halimaw	leyon	lion

(continued)

SINAMA	FILIPINO	ENGLISH
hama'	lamok	mosquito
kaba'-kaba'	paruparo	butterfly
kabombong / lawa'-lawa'	gagamba	spider
kalbaw	kalabaw	carabao
kalog	bulate	worm
kamahong	ipis	cockroach
kambing	kambing	goat
kubing	salaginto	beetle
kura'	kabayo	horse
kuting	pusa	cat
kuyya'	unggoy	monkey
lalipan	alupihan	centipede
langaw	langaw	fly
manuk	manok	chicken
manuk-manuk	ibon / insekto	bird / insect
pahang	bayawak	monitor lizard
patu'	gansa	goose
sapi'	baka	cow
s'mmut	langgam	ant
sowa	ahas	snake
s'ssok/pinit	butiki	house lizard
tabungay	putakti	wasp
tokke'	tuko	gecko
tompang	balang	locust

VI. Saga Umbul (Numbers)

SINAMA	FILIPINO	ENGLISH
halam / nsa'	wala	zero
ssa / dda	isa	one
duwa	dalawa	two
t'llu	tatlo	three
mpat	apat	four
lima	lima	five
nnom	anim	six
pitu'	pito	seven
walu'	walo	eight
siyam	siyam	nine
sangpū'	sampu	ten
sangpū' ka'ssa	labing isa	eleven
sangpū' karuwa	labindalawa	twelve
sangpū' kat'llu	labintatlo	thirteen
sangpū' kampat	labing-apat	fourteen
sangpū' kalima	labinlima	fifteen
sangpū' ka'nnom	labing-anim	sixteen
sangpū' kapitu'	labimpito	seventeen
sangpū' kawalu'	labing-walo	eighteen
sangpū' kasiyam	labinsiyam	nineteen
duwampū'	dalawampu	twenty
duwampū' ka'ssa	dalawampu't isa	twenty one
duwampū' karuwa	dalawampu't dalawa	twenty two
duwampū' katallu	dalawampu't tatlo	twenty three
duwampū' kampat	dalawampu't apat	twenty four
duwampū' kalima	dalawampu't lima	twenty five
duwampū' Ka'nnom	dalawampu't anim	twenty six
duwampū' kapitu'	dalawampu't pito	twenty seven
duwampū' kawalu'	dalawampu't walo	twenty eight
duwampū' kasiyam	dalawampu't siyam	twenty nine
t'llumpū'	tatlumpu	thirty
t'llumpū' ka'ssa/ka'dda	tatlumut isa	thiry one

VII. Walna' (Colors)

SINAMA	FILIPINO	ENGLISH
biyaning	dilaw	yellow
gaddung	berde/luntian	green
bilu	asul/bughaw	blue
keyat	pula	red
pote'	puti	white
sakulati	kulay tsokolate/ kayumanggi	brown
taluk	lila	purple/violet
kulit	kulay dalandan	orange
ettom	itim	black
logom	matingkad	dark color
kausun	—	tan (a little orange)

VIII. Saga Polma (Shapes and Shape Modifiers)

SINAMA	FILIPINO	ENGLISH
dinglu'	dyamante	diamond
kalling	—	star (starfish)
pasagi'	parisukat	square
tibulung	bilog	circle
tibulung dampōng	kalahati ng bilog	semi-circle
tibulung pataha'	habilog	oval
tibulung taha'-taha'	habilog/biluha	oblong

IX. Hamut maka Nanam (Smell, Taste and Relevant Qualifiers)

SINAMA	FILIPINO	ENGLISH
ahamut	mabango	fragrant
alangsa	mabantot	smelly
al'ssom/assom	maasim	sour
apa'it	mapait	bitter
ap'kkat	mapakla	taste of not ripe banana
ap'ngngak	mapanghi	stinky (like pee)
at'bbaq	matabang	bland
bauwan	mabaho	bad/foul smell
ma'asin	maalat	salty
mamis / aimu'	matamis	sweet

X. Pagdayaw Luma' maka Lahat

(Parts of a house and Places)

SINAMA	FILIPINO	ENGLISH
atop	bubong	roof
bilik	silid tulugan	bedroom
bilik-iskul	silid aralan	classroom
dingding	dingding	wall
hāg	haligi	stilts/posts
halaman	palaruan	playground
haronan	hagdan	stairs
iskul	paaralan	school
ispital	pagamutan	hospital
jala	sala	living room
kusina	kusina	kitchen
lantay	sahig	floor
lawing	pinto	door
luma' parinta	munisipyo	municipal hall
pagjambanan	banyo	toilet/comfort room

(continued)

SINAMA	FILIPINO	ENGLISH
pagkakanan	kainan	dining room
panji	watawat/tagdan	flag
pantān	pantalan	porch
plasa	plasa	plaza
tabu'	palengke	market
tandawan	bintana	window

XI. Pagbissala Waktu (Time Concepts)

SINAMA	FILIPINO	ENGLISH
dai'-llaw	madaling araw	dawn
subu	umaga	morning
ugtu'-llaw	tanghali	noon
kohap	hapon	afternoon
sangom	gabi	night
tonga'-bahangi	hatinggabi	midnight
pas'ddop na llaw	takipsilim	sunset
pasobong llaw	bukang liwayway	sunrise
Ahad	Lingo	Sunday
Isnin	Lunes	Monday
Salasa	Martes	Tuesday
Alba'a	Miyerkules	Wednesday
Hammis	Huwebes	Thursday
Juma'at	Biyernes	Friday
Sabtu'	Sabado	Saturday
Ramadan		Month of Fasting
hailaya	pyesta	holiday
Taiti'	buwan ng mga patay	month for visiting graves

XII. Halhiwal Timpu atawa Musim (Weather Concepts)

SINAMA	FILIPINO	ENGLISH
agoyak	maalon	rough seas
badju	bumabagyo	stormy
dalat	uri ng hangin	land wind
habagat	uri ng hangin	southwest monsoon wind
hilaga'	uri ng hangin	northwest wind
kanaway	uri ng hangin	northwest wind
pamaliyu	mahangin	windy season
pang'ilaw	tag-araw	summer
pangulan	tag-ulan	rainy season
pitik-pitik / bonok-bonok	ambon	drizzle
satan	uri ng hangin	a south wind
timul	uri ng hangin	east to southeast wind
tunggara'	uri ng hangin	southeast wind

XIII. Parasahan (Feelings)

SINAMA	FILIPINO	ENGLISH
aggama	naiinis	irritated
akôd / kinôgan	masaya	happy
alasa	nagmamahal	loving
aligoto'	naguguluhan	confused
alindi	naiinggit	envious
alingas	naiinip	bored
angandu'-ngandu' ma atay	namimighati/ nagdadalamhati	mourning
angentom	naaalala / nananabik	missing / longing
angimbü	nagseselos	jealous
arugal / dinugalan	naaasar	annoyed
as'ngngot / akagit / angastol	magalit	angry
atāw / tināw	natatakot	afraid
susa	malungkot	sad
tittowa	humahalakhak	laughing

XIV. Sukuran (Measurements and Math Symbols)

SINAMA	FILIPINO	ENGLISH
batu (dabatu)	kilometro / milya	kilometer / mile
butul / litru	litro	liter
d'ppa	dipa	fathom
halam	wala	zero
insi'	pulgada	inch
itung	bilang	count
kilu	kilo	kilo
k'nnop / ganap	dagdag	addition
kulang	bawas	subtraction
metro	metro	meter
pakulang	mas kaunti	fewer than
palabi	mas marami	more than
pikul	100 kilo	100 kilos
sali	pareho	the same as
sussuk	karat	carat (used for gold)
tape' (datape')	piye	foot
umbul	numero	number
(tahinang)	(maging)	equals

XV. Panganaran Bahasa Pilipino (Vocabulary for Filipino)

SINAMA	FILIPINO	ENGLISH
bissala / lapal	pangungusap	sentence
hidja'	mga pantig	syllables
magkissa	pag kuwento	storytelling
ón a'a	pangalan ng tao	name of person
ón kapanyapan	pangalan ng bagay	name of object
ón lahat	pangalan ng pook	name of place
ón sattuwa	pangalan ng Hayop	name of animal
tarasul	tula	poem

XVI. Panganaran music (Vocabulary for Music)

SINAMA	FILIPINO	ENGLISH
agung	agong	gong
akosog	malakas	loud
alanga	mataas	high
angongka' / angalang	awit, kanta	sing
areyo'	mababa	low
biyula	biyulin	violin
gitara	gitara	guitar
h'lling	tunog	sound
kalangan / ongka'	awit	song
langa'-langa' / lugu'	paawit na salita	chant
leleng		love song
mulsiku		music
organ	piyano	piano
pahali	pahinga	rest
pahogga'	pansamantalang Tigil	pause
panyap mulsiku	instrumento	instruments
pinah'lling	tugtugin	play
sulat ongka'	liriko	lyric
suwala	boses	voice
tunis	tono	tone

XVII. Panganaran Umbul maka Pagitung (Vocabulary for Math)

SINAMA	FILIPINO	ENGLISH
aheya min kamemon	pinakamalaki	greatest
anulat	isulat	write
ariki' min kamemon	pinakamaliit	least
binalikan	ulitin	repeat
dakayu' gi'	dinaggadan ng isa	one more
gulis pagknnop	pananda ng pagdagdag	plus sign
itungun	bilangin	count
kinulangan	bawasan	minus
kulang dikayu'	kulang ng isa	one less
nilaanan	pagkuha	taking away
pagbanding	paghambingin	compare
pak'nnop / paganap	pagdagdag	addition
pakulang	pagbawas	subtraction
piha'un	tukuyin	identify
pinta (pinta duwampū')	perang papel	bills
pisita	perang metal	coins
sinugpat	pagsamasamahin	putting together
sinugpat	pagsamasamahin	join
takapin	naiwan	left

XVIII. Panganaran Kauman

(Vocabulary for Araling Panlipunan)

SINAMA	FILIPINO	ENGLISH
addat-tabi'at	mga katangian/mga kaugalian	traditions/characteristics
baran	sarili	oneself
bissalahun /nihaka'an	nasasabi	tell
halga'an	kahalagahan	importance
kagunahan	mga pangangailangan	needs
kauman	pamayanan	community
kosog/kawasa	kapangyaruhan	power
llaw paganak	araw ng kapanganakan	birthdate
ma'ana	kahulugan	meaning
magtai'anak / magtal'i'anak	mag-anak/ pamilya	family
pagdakayu'	pagkabuklod-buklod/ pagkakaisa	unity
pagkahagaran	paniniwala	belief
pagpakilā	ipakikilala	introduce
pagsaddi	pagkakaiba	difference
pagsambut / panaima'	pagtanggap	acceptance
pagsuntu'an	pagmomodelo	modeling
pagtabang-tiyabangi	pagtutulungan	cooperation/ participation
panagna'an	panimula	beginning
pangadol	pagtitiwala	trust
pinagbissalahan	natatalakay	talk about
pinagdasali'	naihahambing	compare
pinahalga' / pinaheya	pagpapahalaga	value
pinanda'an	naipakikita	show
tabeya'	kabilang	including
tendog / da'ayat	kasapi	member
umbul	bilang	number
usulan / lahat porol	pinagmulan	origin

XIX. Panganaran pasal Pagka A'a

(Vocabulary for Edukasyon sa Pagpapakatao)

SINAMA	FILIPINO	ENGLISH
ahalga'	kahalagahan	valuable
angahaka'/amaba'	nagsasabi	tell
ato'a	nakakatanda	older
atuntul	kaayusan	order
b'nnal	totoo	true
bogbog	paniniwala	belief
halam maghati	di pagkakaintindihan	misunderstanding
hilas	katapatan	sincerity
iman / bogbog	pananampalataya	faith
kab'nnalan	katotohanan	truth
kahāpan	kabutihān	goodness
kaholatan	pag-asā	hope
kal'ssinan	kalinisan	cleanliness
kapandayan	kakayahan	ability
kapatutan	karapatan	right
kawajiban	tungkulín	responsibility
kosog baran	mabuting kalusugan	good health
kosogna	kalakasan	strength
lasa	pagmamahal	love
magkahagad	masunurin	obedient
magtai'anak	mag-anak	family
matto'a	magulang	parent
pagaddat	paggalang	respect
pagkahagad	pagkamasunurin	obedience
salla'na	kahinaan	weaknesses
tendog / da'ayat	kasapi	member
Tuhan	Panginoon	God
tulung-tabang/ sarakka	pagkabukas palad/ mapagbigay	charitable
tum'kka / paniya'	pangayayari	happen

XX. Kabtangan Kasambuhan (Vocabulary for Health)

SINAMA	FILIPINO	ENGLISH
amaila	sayaw	dance
ameya'	makisali	participate
angigal		traditional dance
baran	katawan	body
bineya'an	gayahin	imitate
dayaw	parte/bahagi	parts
kidjut-kahibal	galaw	movement
lagpak	plakpak	clap
l'ngngan sundalu	lakad patakda	march
napas paluwas	hingang papalabas	exhale
napas pareyom	hingang papasuk	inhale
ni gibang ka	pakaliwa	turn Left
ni kowan ka	pakanan	turn right
paharap	talikod-harap	about face
palaksu'	kingking	hop
panyap	kagamitan	materials
papinda	ilipat	transfer
pasōng	abante	step forward
pasuhut	atras	step backward
tumpukan	grupo	team

XXI. Kabtangan Bissala Pamaraan

(Vocabulary for Physical Education)

SINAMA	FILIPINO	ENGLISH
abuhat	mabigat	heavy
alallay	mabagal	slow
al'kkas	mabilis	fast
amaila	sayaw	dance
ameya'	makisali	participate
angigal	sayaw ng Sama	traditional dance
asapat	bilis	speed
baran	katawan	body
bineya'an	gayahin	imitate
dayaw	parfe/bahagi	parts
kidjut-kahibal	galaw	movement
lagpak	plakpak	clap
I'ngngan sundalu	lakad patakda	march
napas paluwas	hinggang papalabas	exhale
napas pareyom	hinggang papasuk	inhale
ni gibang ka	pakaliwa	turn Left
ni kowan ka	pakanan	turn right
paharap	talikod-harap	about face
palaksu'	kingking	hop
panyap	kagamitan	materials
papinda	ilipat	transfer
pasōng	abante	step forward
pasuhut	atras	step backward
tumpukan	grupo	team

Saga Kissa

Mga Kuwento

Stories

Aa

Dakayu' subu pa'in maka'nda si Adan dakayu' ambak. Akatis pa'in wa'i sinekot ni e'na magtūy. Wa'i maglaksu-laksu ni katāhan sampay iya wa'i pasōd ni kanal.

Bb

Dakayu' llaw si Betty itu amowa ambung. Ati aniya' isina itu saga ginis kinakan. Apa binowa ni mma'na, ya niōnan si mma' Ben. Pasal binowa ē' dilaut. Ati wa'i pinariyata' ni si Betty ya pagkakan ni bangka'.

Dd

Ameya' si Darna ni ta ' maka Ina'na. Palabay sigām min pam'lliyan buwa'-kayu na niōnan duriyan. Ama'id iya min Ina'na na amangan iya. Kabaya'an du isab ina'na angkan makab'lli sigām, ati wa'i na sigām karuwangan alasig amangan.

Ee

Aniya' bay ta'nda' si Ester t'ilu etek. Aniya' etek al'mmok maka angaktag. Ya dakayu' kolor pote' ati ya duwa inān isab kolor sakulati. Kahāpan si Ester angkan na pinahilala e'na. Pinakan maka pinainum bohe'. Sampay sigām aheya na kat'llungan.

Gg

Si ahāp d'nda bilahi iya amangan gandum. Sagō' alam aniya' ta'nda'na ma bilihingan luma' sigām. Pa 'ngangan iya nirahuwan apa aniya' angandagan gandum kolorna biyaning. Magtūy alasig iya.

Hh

Pal'ngangan si Hazel ma lān tudju' ni luma'. Palingi' iya minsan pariyyata' min haronan. Magtūy wa'i iya ahūg, ati kap'ddi'an iya. Anangis si Hazel. Nihaka'an iya ni ina'na, na bang pabīng kamaya'-maya' na iya bang '.

Ii

Si Isaw itu tunggal anak. Asusa to'ongan ya ina'na sabab akosog baliyu. Apa bay ameya' iya ma ipalna ya niōnan si Epoy ni tabu'. Ta'nda'na sigām ni ina'na. Na amole' na si Bayaw maka si Isa

Jj

Si ina' itu angala'it palda. Sinoho' he'na si Jana am'ili jalum. Bo' gana makabowa na jalum si Jana, anagna' na si ina' magtinangan angala'it palda.

Kk

Meme ya pangalingan kuting si Kiko. Kolor kuting si kiko inān kulit. Al'ssin maka ahāp būna maka alistu iya angongka'. Angublit-ngublit iya bola. Bo' gana amale na si Meme. Atuli na iya ma tarapu.

Ll

Pamilya si Lenlen inān ariki' pa'atag sigām ma luma' ariki'. Mbal sigām ta'abut ni goyak ma dilaut. Ta'nda'na ya mma'na, ina'na, siyakana d'nda maka siyakana l'Illa. Sidda sigām alasig magtai'anak.

Mm

Bay binuwanan munyeka si Moneka ni babu'na. Keyat ya kolor badju'na maka aniya' sipsip bu'unna. Pote' ya taumpa'ha. Sidda itu ongka'ha ma deyom bilikna.

Nn

Bay am'ili si Noah sangpū' maka duwa hekana iklug ni pam'lliyan. Bay pinasōd he'na mapangisiyan iklug abo' mbal abila'. Bay binowa he'na ni luma' sigām ati sinambut he' Ina'na na niōnan si Eva.

Ng ng

Amana' si Isaw ma dilaut seh 'na si Cholo ya anakna. Makahā' sigām sidda aheka ngngok. Alasig sigām to'ongan pasal aniya' na lauk sigām ma lum '. Pariyata' na sigām ni bangka' ati amol ' na ni luma'. Bay iya bin'lla na he' si Eva. Alasig sigām magtai'anak pasal asso' sigā

Oo

Alasig to'ongan magongka' saga onde'-onde' ma bilihingan tampe. Magla -lahi, magkagis-kagis ma gusung. Bay sigām angahinang bangka'-bangka' abo' pinalaran ma bihing bohe'. Akatis pa'in wa'i sigām amandi maka alasig pinaghella'-hella' ni sigām ya pangongka'an bay nihinang he' sigām.

Pp

Palas ya ūn mma' si Paul. Ya hinangna magā' daing. Bay hinangna dak 'pana'. Magtuhun-tuhun iya ma ababaw ru patuhunanna ma tampe. Dai'-dai' du iya makahā' daing.

Rr

Si Raul maka si Randy aniya' ongka'-ongka' sigām robot. Kahaba' Sabtu' magongka' sigām ma deyom kusina sigām. Aheka' ginis na ya ongk 'robot sigām. Aniya' pa 'ngangan-l'ngangan, aniya' sundalu-sundalu. Aheka' saga onde'-onde' ang'nda'-ng'nda' bang allum na. Sigām kamemon angalakpak maka anittowa.

Ss

Ya magtai'anak Samson amandi sigām ni tahik. Subu pa'in magsakap na sigām asal binowa sigām ni tahik. Bay sigām amowa ahāp kinakan ya palauk, bunga'-kayu, bohe' maka pangongka'an ma tahik. Bay sigām magbowa saruk abo' mba sigām kapasu'llawan bang pariyata' sigām magbusay-busay ma bangka' sigā ma tahik.

Tt

Duwa tanganku gibang maka kowan. Pinariyata' ati a 'ssin. Angalakpak kita ssa, duwa, t'ilu. Al'ssin tangan, al'ssin to'ongan.

Uu

Aniya' ū'an si Ursina kolorna keyat. Niayaran ni he'na to'ongan. Makatuli pa'in iya wa'i ningā' ni kakina. ati pagbatina anangis-nangis iya. Piniha ni ina'na. Alasig iya gana pinapole' na 'kakina

Ww

Pal'ngangan si Wella ma tindahan aheya apa am'lli iya wapol ya aniya' palamanna hotdog. Apa ahāp kakanna. am'lli si Wella t'ilu heka'na apa pamuwan he' siyakana maka ni bagay na si Wanna. Magbe 'sigām amangan, si Wella, siyakana, maka si Wanna ya kinakan sigām ya wapol.

Yy

Si Yayan maka si Yana angong ' magusung min bihingan tahik ya t'bbana. Ma paglahi-lahi sigām tagindan ya lapa-lapa tape' sigām. Alasig sigām Yayan, Yana, maka'nda limpa-tape sigām. Aniya' aheya, maka ariki'.

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