

Lesson 1

Bolinao Alphabet (Abakada nin Bolinao)

a b k d e g h* i l m n g n o p r s t u w y

* In the Tarúman Nin Bolinao book, the letter “h” is not indicated and the letter “ng” follows the letter “n”. References for the above Bolinao alphabet are from educators and students from the 1960s and the early 1970s. Letters from the Spanish and English alphabet (c, ch, f, j, ñ, q, rr, x, and z) often appear in name’s of people and countries and the original spelling is often used. However, there may be Bolinao versions of most names (ie. John is Dyun, Maria is Marya, Josue is Oswí, etc.) Also words that are borrowed from Spanish and English may be spelled in Bolinao as well (ie. office is opisina and ticket is tikit. The following letters may be converted in Bolinao: c=k or s, ch**= ty, f=p, j=h or dy, ñ=ny, q=kw, x=ks and z=s.

**ch in other dialects (ilocano and tagalog) seem to use *ts* for *ch* equivalence. For example, the words *atsara* (pickles, pickled) and *otso* (eight). In Bolinao, these words would be pronounced (ät-sä-rä) and (ôt-sô). Other words in Bolinao that mimic the ch sound use *ty*. For example, the word *tyan* (stomach) is pronounced in Bolinao as (tyän or chän). Other Bolinao words with the *ch* sound include *nasaktyan* (hurt), *patyen* (kill), *katyangan* (in-law) and others. So *atsara* and *otso* should be spelled in Bolinao as *atyara* and *otyô*.

Vowels (bokalis)

Pronounced as indicated.

a (ä) as in **bar**

e-(ə) as in **item***

i-(ē) as in **bee**

o-(ô) as in **horse**

u-(ōō) as in **moon**

Vowels in sequence are pronounced separately.

*Borrowed words from other languages (Spanish, Tagalog etc.) that have the vowel “e” (ě, as in the word **effort**) may be translated in Bolinao with the letter “i” (ē, as in **bee**). For example, the Spanish word *princesa* (princess) is translated in Bolinao as *prinsisa*.

Consonants (Konsonanti)

Pronounced with a short ä vowel, as in the word **car**.

(ä) bā kā dā (ə)gā hā (ē) lā mā ngā nā (ô) pā rā sā tā (ōō) wā yā

Pronounce the ng in **ring** with a strong nasal sound, then add the short ä.

Alphabet Exercise:

Kansyon nin Abakada

a ba ka da e ga ha

i la ma nga na o pa

ra sa ta

u wa ya

Tandá koy

Nay abakada

Mangansyon tamoy na

Kansyon ti nin abakada

Glottal Stop (Itomgen yay Glotiko)

The sound you make when you pronounce “uh-oh”. This is the sound at the end of “uh.” This is the glottal stop sound that can be applied to any vowels and is indicated with an accent “ ’ ” mark.

’ á é í ó ú

ánem (six)

balé (but)

ibatí (remain, leave it)

ilutó (cook)

múdit (red)

The glottal stop accent is also used after a consonant to separate a syllable that may end with a consonant.

marat’anan (come across)

siner’ep (peaked through)

kagaw’an (made of)

mag’irgo (to talk)

man’usaren (using)

pag’ong (turtle)

Diphthongs (Siray Diptong)

Defined as a vowel combination that produces a smooth sound from one vowel to another as in ao in Bolinao. Diphthongs in Bolinao are vowels that are combined with letters “w” and “y” and pronounced as indicated:

ay (as in **eye**)

aw (as in **now**. Same as oa*)

ey (pronounce the **e** in **item**, then add the **y** in **toy**)

iw (pronounce the **ee** in **bee**, then pronounce the **w** in **now**)

oy (as in **toy**)

uy (pronounce the **oo** in **moon**, then add the **y** in **boy**)

*The oa diphthong seems to be only used in the word Bolinao.

Numbers (Siray Bilang)

- 1 saya
- 2 rwa (ruwa)
- 3 tolo
- 4 ápat
- 5 lima
- 6 ánem
- 7 pito
- 8 walo
- 9 syam (siyam)
- 10 mapoló
- 11 labin-saya
- 12 labin-rwa
- 13 labin-tolo
- 14 labin-ápat
- 15 labin-lima
- 16 labin-ánem
- 17 labin-pito
- 18 labin-walo
- 19 labin-syam
- 20 ruwampoló
- 30 tolom poló
- 40 ápat a poló
- 50 limam poló
- 60 ánem a poló
- 70 pitom poló
- 80 walom poló
- 90 syam poló
- 100 sanyasot
- 1000 sanribo
- 10000 sayan milyon

Number Exercise:

Kansyon nin Bumilang

Saya rwa

Baduya (flat rice cake with bananas)

Tolo ápat

Patupat (rice cake steamed in banana leaf)

Lima ánem

Kanen kanen (snacks)

Pito walo

Ginado

Syam poló

Mangan tamo (let's eat)

Aros kaldo (rice porridge with chicken)

Time (Udas)

Spanish numbers and time phrases have been adapted when indicating time in Bolinao. Spelling of Spanish words have been changed to the Bolinao spelling because the letters c, ch, f, j, ñ, q, v, z do not occur in the Bolinao alphabet. But when you indicate the number of hours, Bolinao numbers are used. (*See Vowel section note on Borrowed Words...*)

<i>English</i>	<i>Bolinao</i>	<i>Spanish</i>
time	udas	hora
What time is it?	Ani udas ana?	Que hora es?
1 o'clock	Ala una	uno/una
2 o'clock	Alas dos	dos
3 o'clock	Alas tris	tres
5 o'clock	Alas kwatro	cuatro
6 o'clock	Alas singko	cinco
7 o'clock	Alas syiti	siete
8 o'clock	Alas otyo (otso)	ocho
9 o'clock	Alas nwibi	nueve
10 o'clock	Alas dyis	dies
11 o'clock	Alas unsi	once
12 o'clock	Alas dusi	doce
1:30 and so forth	Ala una imidya	y media
1:43	Ala una kwarintay tris	cuarenta y tres
AM (morning-sunrise to noon)	nin buklas	
Afternoon (noon to sunset)	nin awro	
PM (evening-sunset to sunrise)	nin yabi	
Noon	ugtiawro	

1 hour sayay udas
2 hours and so forth ruway udas

Time Exercise 1

Speaker 1
Ani udas ana?
Ani udas rabay mako sa babay?
Umayabi yayna lí.

Speaker 2
Alas tris imidya nin awro.
Mako tamo lí no alas sinko.
Mako tamo det no alas kwatro.

Time Exercise 2

Speaker 1
Ani udas ka mako sa kapilya?
Umnoy udas yay gimong?
Kalapen taka lí det sa alas onsi.

Speaker 2
Tumaraná yay gimong sa alas dyis nin buklas.
Sayan udas ya tamó.
Tumágan ako lí sa adaptan nan kapilya.

**Basic words and phrases
(Siray Saritá Tan Siray Mag´irgu-irgo)**

yes	ó
no	kai
maybe	palayi
Hello	kumusta kamo.
How are you?	Ani idya mo?
Fine (good)	Maong det.
Good morning.	Maabig a buklas.
Good day/afternoon.	Maabig a awro.
Good evening.	Maabig a yabi
Good bye.	Makokoyna (I´m leaving)
Thank you.	Salamat.
Your welcome.	Sigi det. (Surely)

What´s your name?	Ani ngaran mo?
My name is...	Ngaran ko ay...
I am...	Síko ay...

Where do you live?	Adti ka niikap?
I live in Bolinao.	Ampiikap ako sa Bolinao.
I am from Bolinao.	Taga-Bolinao ako?

Where are you going?	Adti ka mako?
I´m going to the beach	Makoko sa baybay.

Basic Words and Phrases Exercise

Speaker 1	Speaker 2
Ani idya mo?	Maong anamaet.
Rabay mo mako sa baybay?	Ó, balé kai ko rabay nin tumangoy.
Lumalako ta tamó sa rigrig nin baybay.	Ani det nin udas ta mako?
Sawanin.	Mako tamoyna det.

Vocabulary-Lesson 1 (Bokabularyo-Únan Liksyon)

<i>English</i>	<i>Bolinao</i>
alphabet	abakada
and	tan
what	ani
beach	baybay
morning	buklas
but	balé
cook	ilutó
day	awro

evening	yabi
fine	maong
from	taga
go (to)	mako
hello	kumusta na
I	síko
know	tandá
live	niikap, ampiikap
good	maabig
maybe	palayi
morning	buklas
name	ngaran
no	kai
of	nin
remain	ibatí
singing	mangansyon
song	kansyon
this	ti
time	udas
us	tamo (tamo ay)
well being	idya
where	adti
yes	ó
red	múdit