

Filipino - Chamorro - English: A Trilingual Dictionary

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1. Looking at Language

*"In the beginning was the WORD ..."
The word is the flesh of lexicography
And lexicographers live with words
- to write a dictionary.*

Life in the world of words would not be exciting without looking at language, culture and people speaking the language. No language is without a culture of social values and no culture is without language of communication. A look at the nature, characteristics and uniqueness of three (out of the more than six thousand five hundred [6,500] known languages spoken in the world today¹) makes this study of words more interesting.

1.1 The Filipino Language

Filipino, as described by the recently created Commission on the Filipino language,

is that native language, spoken and written, in Metro Manila, the National Capital Region, and other urban centers in the archipelago, which is used as the language of communication, between ethnic groups. Like any living language, Filipino is in a process of development through loans from Philippine languages and non-native languages and through the evolution of different varieties of the language for various social situations, among speakers of different social backgrounds, and for topics of conversation and scholarly discourse.²

Today, Filipino is understood by 92%; read by 88%; written by 82% and spoken by 83% of the 62,000,000 plus people in the Philippines. Some 37% of them speak it in their homes.³

Together with English, it is the main medium of communication and instruction in the bilingual education programs (with the vernaculars being used as auxiliary media). Filipino is spoken in different parts of the world where there are Filipinos, 25,000 of whom live on Guam

1.2 The Chamorro Language

Chamorro is spoken by more than 73,000 people on the island of Guam, more than 60,000 of whom (over 50% of the island's population) are native speakers. It is also spoken by about 13,500 people in the Northern Mariana Islands. Many of the 25,000 Filipinos who live in these areas have learned to speak Chamorro (or Guamanian).

¹Grimes, Barbara. 1992. *Ethnologue: Languages of the World* (12th Edition). Dallas, Texas, USA: The Summer Institute of Linguistics. gives 6,528 known languages spoken in the world today.

²The Commission on the Filipino Language Resolution No. 1-92 published its 1992 statement in "A Working description of Filipino" in *ASALLEX Bulletin*, Special Issue of Sangwika.

³*Ateneo Public Opinion Survey*. 1989.

Chomorro has recently been made one of the official languages of Guam. It is the language of everyday communication of the island, and is used as the primary medium of instruction in selected schools on Guam, Rota, and Saipan in pilot bilingual education projects. It is also being taught as a subject in the University of Guam.

1.3 The English Language

The 1970 Philippine census lists 16,409,133 (44.7%) speakers of English (based on whole population: 36,684,486) and the 1980 census gives 25,000,000 (64.5%) speakers (based on six years old and over: 38,925,000).⁴

English is one of the official languages of the Philippines. Together with Filipino, it is one of the major media of instruction in the bilingual education program in the Philippines and is used by most Filipinos as a language of wider communication. On Guam, English is also an official language, and the main medium of instruction in the schools. It is also the language of government of the US Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

2. Why a Trilingual Dictionary?

This dictionary is not a dictionary in the true sense of the word. It is more of a lexicon, vocabulary, glossary, or wordlist. But it is just an introduction to a larger and fuller trilingual dictionary of three languages: Filipino, Chamorro and English. For this lexicography conference, 1,000 common, core lexical entries were selected, out of about 10,000 compiled words, which were on index cards for computer input.

This project started when, in 1978, Chairman Pilar C. Lujan, Msgr. Oscar Calvo and this writer, were invited to lecture and consult with the *Guam Chamorro Language Commission*. We conducted a Seminar-Workshop on Linguistics and its application to language teaching. During this seminar, some seventy Chamorro participants started the collection and comparative analyses of the cognates and sound systems of Chamorro and Filipino. We also made a contrastive analysis of Chamorro, Filipino and English as seminar-workshop requirements for credit in the University.

At the end of this workshop, we produced the *Chamorro Language Commission Proposed Orthography*, which was presented to the Governor of Guam and the 14th Guam Legislature in 1978. This proposal has not yet been officially adopted as the standard Chamorro orthography necessary for dictionary preparation.

3. The Making of This Dictionary

3.1 Corpus Planning and Development

As was mentioned earlier, the work began in Guam and continued in the Philippines, using the traditional methods for dictionary preparation. The corpus or collection of texts, of written and spoken Filipino words, has been recorded on citation slips for computer input.

3.2 This Dictionary on Computer

More than 1,000 common words were selected from the citation file and keyboarded. They were then resorted and reorganized to fit the desired format.

⁴Gonzalez, Andrew and Ma. Lourdes S. Bautista. *Language Surveys in the Philippines (1966-1984)* shows census totals for 1970 and 1980 on total number of speakers of English. Table 4.4, p. 59.

What seemed impossible for one person to do in two-week's time, was done by the computer with surprising rapidity and elegance. This first attempt at a trilingual lexicon leaves much to be desired. We are still looking for an appropriate model and format for a real trilingual dictionary.

4. The Alphabet and Sound System of Three Languages

A comparative study and analysis of the 1,000 entries (see the examples in Appendix C) revealed the following information:

4.1 Alphabet

The new **Alpabetong Filipino** (Filipino alphabet) has 28 letters (Appendix B:1). This is an improvement over the original **alibata** which had only 17 characters (before it was romanized). The following letters have been added: **c, f, j, ñ, q, v, x, z**. The new alphabet is read, like English, from A to Z but with the addition of **ñ** (enye) and **ng** (enji) between **n** and **o**.

The eight additional letters are found in the orthographies of many Philippine languages and dialects. The Filipino alphabet expansion followed the orthography tradition of Philippine languages, English and Spanish.

Chamorro, like Filipino, has a tradition and history of change and inconsistency in its writing system. Evidence of these inconsistencies and changes is reflected in the first Chamorro words recorded by Spanish writers in 1665. It is also shown in the works of Father Sanvitores who wrote the first Chamorro grammar (1668), Schuster's *Historia Sagrada* (1907), Safford's *Chamorro Language of Guam* (1909), Mamale Capuchino's *Catesismon I Dottrina Chistiana* (1910), *Katesismon Doktrina Kristiana* (1924), Callistus' *Chamorro Worterbuch: I. Deutch Chamorro and II. Chamorro-Deutch* (1910), Preissig's *Dictionary and Grammar of the Chamorro Language of the Island of Guam* (1916), Rev. P. Roman Maria d Bera's *English-Chamorro Dialoges* (1916) and *Diccionario Chamorro-Castellano* (1932), Costenoble's *Di Chamorro Sprache* (1940), "Val"'s *Chamorro-English and English-Chamorro Dictionary* (1967), Rev. Arnold Bendowske's *I Mina Dos Da Damenggon Passion* (Manuscript, 1968), Senator Aguon's *Let's Chat in Chamorro* (1971) and Dr. Toppin's *Spoken Chamorro* (1969), *Chamorro Reference Grammar* (1973) and Topping, Dungca and Ogo's *Chamorro Dictionary* (1975), Lujan's *News Summary for KGTF-TV* (1975), Huxel's *Chamorro Vowel System* (Manuscript, 1977), Bishop Felixberto Flores' *Madalaken I Kristo* (1962), numerous works of Calvo, Barcinas and Underwood, and other works and writings in the print media.

Most writers follow their own intuition and personalized writing style. In 1971, the Marianas Orthography Committee adopted a spelling system which was developed with the assistance of Dr. Donald Topping. This spelling system is currently being used by the bilingual education programs in schools in Guam and the Northern Marianas. The Chamorro Language Commission has recently adopted this orthography and is now revising it.

The Marianas Orthography Committee Report (1971) recommended the use of 23 letters, including the glottal stop ' , called glotta, between letters **i** and **k**. The alphabet is read the Spanish way: **a, b, ch, d, e, f, g, h, i, ', k, l, m, n, ñ, ng, o, p, r, s, t, u, y**.

Early Spanish missionaries romanized the Filipino and Chamorro orthographies. Since the glottal stop, ' , was not written in Spanish or any other Indo-European language, they did not include it in Filipino or Chamorro either.

Both Filipino and Chamorro are Malayo-Polynesian languages. Even though the glottal stop is common in Austronesian languages, no attempt was made to introduce it as a letter of the alphabet in these studies.

In Filipino, the glottal stop is traditionally represented by a grave (`), or circumflex (^), accent over a word-final vowel. However, in the present study, it is considered to be a full phoneme, rather than simply an accent marker.

The proposed 29-letter Chamorro alphabet (Appendix B:2) is called **Atfabeto Chamorro** and is a revision and improvement of the earlier proposed Chamorro orthography (1978). It is a fairly sharp break with the traditional Chamorro orthography and is read the English way: **a, b, d, c, ch, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, ñ, ng, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z**. The **Atfabeto Chamorro** is similar to the **Alpabetong Filipino**, which was proposed by the Institute of Philippine Languages in 1987 and recommended for adoption by the Philippine Department of Education.

The six additional letters in the proposed **Atfabeto Chamorro** are **c, j, q, v, x, z**, and they are found in a number of loanwords from Spanish, English, Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Filipino and other languages. The newly introduced **j** represents the sound and letter **j** in **jet, janitor** and **judo**, (spelled **yudo** in the traditional Chamorro spelling).

The traditional Chamorro letter **y** is pronounced as [dz] and [j] as in **ya** [dza] or **yan** [dzan] and **yudo** [judo] 'judo'.

In this present study, **y** represents the semi-vowel in borrowed Filipino words like **yoyo** 'yoyo' (a toy), **yaya** 'yaya' (nursemaid), **boy** 'boy', **baboy** 'pig'; Japanese words like **sukiyaki** and **sayonara**; Hindi words like **yoga** and **yogi**; English like **yes** and **yesman**, etc.

The sounds **ch** [č], **f**, **ñ**, and **j** [dz] introduced as letters of the alphabet, are native to Chamorro, but not to Filipino. The other alphabet symbols are common to all three languages.

Chamorro has six distinct phonemic vowels and Filipino has five as shown in Appendix A. The low front vowel phoneme /ae/ in a stressed syllable as in **baba** [ae] 'open' contrasts with low central vowel phoneme /a/ as in **baba** [a] 'bad'. Only one alphabetic symbol **a** is used for the two distinctive sounds since the meaning of the word with **a** could be determined in context.

English, as spoken in the Philippines, was compared with Filipino and Chamorro. The schematic representations of the phonology of these three languages (Appendix A, and the orthographies of the two latter languages in Appendix B) show their similarities as well as their differences.

5. Languages across cultures

Filipino and Chamorro are closely related linguistically. This can be seen in Appendix C. Their relationship was also expressed by the late governor of Guam, Ricardo J. Borrallo, who said, "The Filipinos are akin to the Guamanians historically, culturally and linguistically, more so than any other people in Asia."⁵

The histories of the Philippines and Guam during the last four centuries, explain the heavy borrowing of words directly from Spanish, Chinese, English and other world languages, and

⁵Guam Governor, Ricardo J. Borrallo, as quoted in the *Pacific Sunday News* (24 May, 1970).

indirectly through Spanish and English. Since English is here to stay, more English words have become possible candidates for incorporation into Philippine dictionaries. Filipino is being enriched by loanwords from native and other non-native languages as well. Chamorro vocabularies also show a sprinkling of borrowings from other languages such as Japanese, Korean, and Filipino.

English has also borrowed a considerable number of lexical items from Tagalog.⁶ Examples are **abaca** 'Manila hemp', **bundoc** or **bundocks** 'mountains', **barangay** 'unit of society/government', **barong Tagalog** 'national dress', **tuba** 'palm sap' **yakal** 'Philippine timber', etc.

When contrasted in this fashion, these languages explain the psychology and sociology of language and help us understand and appreciate the loan words in our common vocabularies.

6. Moving Forward

The search is on for more words for a **Filipino Hortschatz**, a treasury of words in the national language, to be used as a basis for a trilingual dictionary.

The *Cobuild Project* is a lexical computing program which can store and process a corpus of over 40 million texts. It is attracting world attention today,⁷ and was used to prepare the *Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary* (1987), which was completed in only seven years. The *Cobuild Project*, Zgusta's theory and practice of lexicography, computerized dictionaries, together with the work of the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) in lexicography, could serve as a model and inspiration to future lexicographers and dictionary makers in the Philippines.

A text corpus of about three million texts and spoken Filipino words has to be entered and processed before a real authentic and authoritative Filipino language dictionary, as well as other smaller dictionaries, can be produced.

The Filipino and Chamorro orthographies are a VIP (that is, a very important part) of dictionary making. The recently revised Filipino alphabet (1987) has been introduced in the Philippines. The Chamorro alphabet (1971) has also been recommended for use in Guam. However, for some reason, neither of these orthographies have gained wide acceptance and popularity.

Could one Asean orthography be the answer to this controversial problem in lexicography? Malaysia and Indonesia have agreed to use a single orthography and it is said that Brunei has been seriously thinking about using the same alphabet. If these nations have come to that agreement without resistance, would Philippine acceptance be far behind?

This concept proposal for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN in the Pacific region may be considered a step towards the development, modernization and standardization of one ASEAN orthography which respects the traditions of the past and the present while at the same time lifting its eyes to the future!

⁶Yap, Fe A. 1970. *Pilipino Loanwords in English* lists over 500 common words taken from *Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language* (1961) and *Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language* (1968).

⁷CoBuild is the Collins Birmingham University International Language Database in 1987. *Looking Up: An account of the CoBuild Project in lexical computing and development of the Collings CoBuild English Language Dictionary*.

A herculean task lies ahead. The challenge has its problems and prospects. The Commission on the Filipino Language (1991) and the Chamorro Language Commission (1964) have the exciting task and responsibility to take the lead, moving forward to "Meeting lexicography needs for the twenty-first century in the Pacific region" after this First Asian International Lexicography Conference in Manila (October, 1992).

Appendices

Appendix A: Phoneme Inventories

CONSONANTS

Stops:

Filipino	p, t, k, b, d, g, ʔ
Chamorro	p, t, k, b, d, g, ʔ
English	p, t, k, b, d, g

Affricates:

Filipino	č, ĵ
Chamorro	č, ĵ
English	č, ĵ

Fricatives:

Filipino	f, v, h
Chamorro	f, v, h
English	f, v, θ, ð, h

Sibilants:

Filipino	s, š, z
Chamorro	s, š, z
English	s, š, z, ž

Nasals:

Filipino	m, n, ñ, ŋ
Chamorro	m, n, ñ, ŋ
English	m, n, ŋ

Laterals:

Filipino	l, r
Chamorro	l, r
English	l, r

Semivowels:

Filipino	w, y
Chamorro	w, y
English	w, y

VOWELS

High:

Filipino	i, u
Chamorro	i, u
English	i, ɪ, u

Mid:

Filipino	e, o
Chamorro	e, o
English	e, ə, o

Low:

Filipino	a
Chamorro	æ, a
English	æ, a, ʊ

Appendix B: Orthographies

The Filipino Orthography

Filipino Alphabet	Phonetic Symbol	Filipino Words	Phonetic Transcription	English Gloss
a	[a]	atis	[atis]	'ates', 'sugar apple'
b	[b]	bus	[bus]	'bus'
c	[s]	cigar	[sigar]	'cigar'
	[k]	cactus	[kaktus]	'cactus'
d	[d]	drama	[drama]	'drama'
e	[e]	editor	[editor]	'editor'
f	[f]	flu	[flu]	'flu'
g	[g]	gitara	[gitara]	'guitar'
h	[h]	ham	[ham]	'ham'
i	[i]	ink	[iŋk]	'ink'
j	[j]	jet	[jet]	'jet'
k	[k]	kilo	[kilo]	'kilo'
l	[l]	litson	[ličon] [lečon]	'roasted pig'
m	[m]	mapa	[mapa]	'map'
n	[n]	net	[net]	'net'
ñ	[ñ]	piña	[piña]	'piña' 'pineapple'
ng	[ŋ]	nganga	[ŋaŋá]	'open mouthed'
o	[o]	oblong	[obloŋ]	'oblong'
p	[p]	pen	[pen]	'pen'
q	[k]	quota	[kota]	'quota'
r	[r]	red	[red]	'red'
s	[s]	sex	[seks]	'sex'
t	[t]	tent	[tent]	'tent'
u	[u]	ulcer	[ulset]	'ulcer'
v	[v]	visa	[visa]	'visa'
w	[w]	wax	[waks]	'wax'
x	[z]	xerox	[ziraks] [siraks]	'xerox'
	[ks]			
y	[y]	yoyo	[yoyo]	'yoyo' (toy)
z	[z]	zero	[ziro] [siro]	'zero'

The Chamorro Orthography

Chamorro Alphabet	Phonetic Symbol	Chamorro Words	Phonetic Transcription	English Gloss
a	[a]	ates	[ates]	'ates', 'sugar apple'
b	[b]	bas	[bas]	'bus'
c	[s]	cigar	[sigar]	'cigar'
	[k]	cactus	[kaktus]	'cactus'
ch	[č]	chalan	[čalan]	'road'
d	[d]	drama	[drama]	'drama'
e	[e]	editot	[editot]	'editor'
f	[f]	flu	[flu]	'flu'
g	[g]	gitala	[gitala]	'guitar'
h	[h]	ham	[hæm]	'ham'
i	[i]	ink	[iŋk]	'ink'
j	[j]	jet	[jet]	'jet'
k	[k]	kilo	[kilo]	'kilo'
l	[l]	lechon	[lečon]	'roasted pig'
m	[m]	mapa	[mapa]	'map'
n	[n]	net	[net]	'net'
ñ	[ñ]	piña	[piña]	'piña' 'pineapple'
ng	[ŋ]	ongngo	[oŋŋo]	'nasal speech'
o	[o]	oblong	[óblon]	'oblong'
p	[p]	pen	[pen]	'pen'
q	[k ^w]	quota	[k ^w ota]	'quota'
r	[r]	red	[red]	'red'
s	[s]	sex	[seks]	'sex'
t	[t]	tent	[tent]	'tent'
u	[u]	ulcer	[úlser]	'ulcer'
v	[v]	visa	[visa]	'visa'
w	[w]	wax	[waks]	'wax'
x	[z]	xerox	[ziraks]	'xerox'
	[ks]			
y	[j]	ya	[ja], [jan]	'and'
	[y]	yoyo	[yoyo]	'yoyo' (toy)
z	[z]	zero	[ziro]	'zero'

Appendix C: Sample Finder Lists

Filipino-Chamorro-English

	Filipino	Chamorro	English
1.	abo	apu	ash
2.	abugado	abugao, abugadu	lawyer
3.	abuso	abuso	abuse
4.	aga	maga	early
5.	agaw	atí	snatch
6.	agila	agila	eagle
7.	agiw	tesna	soot
8.	agos	milak	flow
9.	agwat	achagí	distance
10.	ahas	takpapá	snake
11.	aksidente	aksidente	accident
12.	alahas	alahas	jewelry
13.	alambre	alamle	wire
14.	album	albom	album
15.	alipin	esklabu	slave
16.	alitaptap	donggat	firefly
17.	alkalde	atkadi mayot	mayor
18.	alkohol	atkahot	alcohol
19.	alon	napu langat	wave
20.	alpabeto	atfabetu	alphabet
21.	alpombra	atformbra	carpet, rug
22.	altar	attat	altar
23.	alupihan	saligao	centipede
24.	ama	saina tata	father
25.	ambasador	ambasadot	ambassador
26.	ambulansiya	ambulan	ambulance
27.	amoy	pao	smell
28.	anghel	anghet	angel
29.	angkla	ankla	anchor
30.	animal	animat	animal
31.	anino	anineng	shadow
32.	ano	ha hafa	what
33.	apelyido	apiyidu	family name
34.	apog	afok	lime
35.	apura	apura	hurry
36.	araro	aruru	arrowroot
37.	araw	atdao	sun
38.	aray, aruy	ay	ouch
39.	areglado	areklaio	orderly
40.	arina	arina	flour
41.	arkila	atkila	rent (a house)
42.	armas	atmas	weapon
43.	arnibal	atnibat	syrup
44.	aroma	aroma	spiny shrub
45.	artista	attisa	artist
46.	asawa (babae)	asagua	wife
47.	asawa (lalaki)	asagua, esposu	husband
48.	asido	asidu	acid
49.	asin	asiga	salt
50.	aso	ga'lagu	dog
51.	aso	asu	smoke
52.	aspili	atfilet	pin
53.	aspirina	aspirina	aspirin
54.	asukal	asukat	sugar
55.	asul	asut	blue
56.	at	yan	and
57.	ataul	ata'ut	casket
58.	atay	higadu	liver

	Filipino	Chamorro	English
59.	atip	atof	roof (house)
60.	atis	ates	sugar apple
61.	atrasado	atrasao	late
62.	auditor	aoditot	auditor
63.	away	buya	quarrel
64.	awit	kanta son	song
65.	ayuno	ayunu	fast (ie. Lent)
66.	baba	achai babas	chin
67.	baba'	ebabá	low
68.	babae	palao'an	woman, female
69.	babaero	gaddai bebe'	womanizer
70.	babero	babero	bib
71.	baboy	babuy	pig
72.	bag	bag	bag
73.	baga'	gofes	lung
74.	bago	nuebu	new
75.	Bagong Taon	Añu Nuebu	New Year
76.	bagyo	pakyo	storm
77.	bahaghari	isa	rainbow
78.	bahay	guma'	house
79.	baka	baka guaka	cow, cattle
80.	bakal	lulok	iron
81.	bakante	bakante	vacant
82.	bakasyon	bakasion	vacation
83.	bakuna	bakuna	vaccinate
84.	bala	bala	bullet
85.	balahibo	pulu	feather, hair
86.	balang	apacha	grasshopper
87.	balat	lassas	skin
88.	balat	lonnat	birthmark
89.	balbal	appleng	slang language
90.	balbas	batbas	beard
91.	balde	batde	pail, bucket
92.	balikat	apaga	shoulder
93.	balota	balotu	ballot
94.	balsa	batsa	raft
95.	balse	batso	waltz
96.	balumbalunan	moyeha	gizzard
97.	bana	asagua	husband
98.	bandeha	bandeha	tray
99.	bandera	bandera	flag
100.	bangko	banko	bank
101.	bangko'	banko ta'chong	bench
102.	bangus	agua	milkfish
103.	banig	guafak	woven mat
104.	bansa'	nasion	nation
105.	banyo	baño	bathroom
106.	bao	ha'iguas	coconut shell
107.	bapor	bapot	ship
108.	baraha	balaha	playing cards
109.	barkilan	barakilan	rafter
110.	barbero	bateru	barber
111.	bareta	bareta	crowbar
112.	bariles	baliles, bariles	barrel
113.	barnis	batnis	varnish
114.	basa	taitai	read
115.	bashan	talapos	rag
116.	basa'	fotgon	wet
117.	basket	basket	basket
118.	baso	basu	drinking glass
119.	baston	baston	cane
120.	basura	basula	garbage

Chamorro-Filipino-English

	Chamorro	Filipino	English	
1.	ababang	paruparo	butterfly	673
2.	abas	bayabas	guava	129
3.	abirigua, kuestion	tanong	question	886
4.	abugao, abudadu	abugado	lawyer	2
5.	abusu	abuso	abuse	3
6.	achago'	agwat	distance	9
7.	achai, babas	baba	chin	66
8.	achiak	butiki	house lizard	189
9.	acho?	bato	stone	126
10.	addeng	binti	human leg	147
11.	addeng, patas	paa	foot	632
12.	adibina	bugtong	riddle	170
13.	afagao	pagaw	husky voice	637
14.	afa'fa'	kilikili	armpit	415
15.	aflitu	prito	fry	728
16.	afok	apog	lime	34
17.	agaga'	pula	red	738
18.	aga'ga', kueyu	leeg	neck	483
19.	agila	agila	eagle	6
20.	agua	bangus	milkfish	102
21.	agua, hanom	tubig	water	934
22.	agupa'	bukas	tomorrow	174
23.	ahos	bawang	garlic	128
24.	ais	yelo	ice	988
25.	akague fafayiña	kaliwete	left-handed	368
26.	aksidente	aksidente	accident	11
27.	ala	pugad	nest	735
28.	alahas	alahas	jewelry	12
29.	alamle	alambre	wire	13
30.	albom	album	album	14
31.	alunan	unan	pillow	958
32.	amariyu	dilaw	yellow	224
33.	ambasadot	ambasador	ambassador	25
34.	ambulan	ambulansiya	ambulance	26
35.	amot	gamot	medicine	265
36.	anghet	anghel	angel	28
37.	animas	kaluluwa	soul	371
38.	animat	animal	animal	30
39.	anineng	anino	shadow	31
40.	aniyu (kannai)	singsing	ring finger	845
41.	ankla	angkla	anchor	29
42.	años, idat	edad	age	239
43.	Año Nuevo	Bagong Taon	New Year	75
44.	aoditot	auditor	auditor	62
45.	apacha	balang	grasshopper	86
46.	apaga	balikat	shoulder	92
47.	apiyidu	apelyido	family name	33
48.	appleng	balbal	slang language	89
49.	apu	abo	ash	1
50.	apura	apura	hurry	35
51.	apuya'	pusod	navel	750
52.	areklao	areglado	orderly	39
53.	arina	arina	flour	40
54.	aroma	aroma	spiny shrub	44
55.	aruru	araro	arrowroot	36
56.	asagua	bana	husband	97
57.	asagua	asawa (babae)	wife	46
58.	asagua, esposo	asawa (lalaki)	husband	47
59.	asidu	asido	acid	48
60.	asiga	asin	salt	49
61.	aspirina	aspirina	aspirin	53
62.	asu	aso	smoke	50

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	Chamorro	Filipino	English	
63.	asukat	asukal	sugar	54
64.	asut	asul	blue	55
65.	ata'ut	ataul	casket	57
66.	atdao	araw	sun	37
67.	ates	atis	sugar apple	60
68.	atfabetu	alpabeto	alphabet	20
69.	atfilet	aspili	pin	52
70.	atfombra	alpombra	carpet, rug	21
71.	atgidon	bulak	cotton	178
72.	atkadi, mayot	meyor	mayor	570
73.	atkadi, mayot	alkalde	mayor	17
74.	atkahot	alkohol	alcohol	18
75.	atkila	arkila	rent for house	41
76.	atmas	armas	weapon	42
77.	atmoniu	organ	organ	629
78.	atnibat	arnibal	syrup	43
79.	atof	atip	roof of house	59
80.	ato'	agaw	snatch	5
81.	atpahon	salawikain	proverb	801
82.	atrasao	atrasado	late	61
83.	attat	altar	altar	22
84.	attisa	artista	artist	45
85.	ay	aray, aruy	ouch	38
86.	ayunu	ayuno	fast at Lent	65
87.	baba	masama	bad	546
88.	baba	bukas	open	175
89.	babale'	pilikmata	eyelash	692
90.	baberu	babero	bib	70
91.	babuy	baboy	pig	71
92.	bache	bulag	blind	177
93.	bag	bag	bag	72
94.	baitamina	bitamine	vitamin	152
95.	akante	bakante	vacant	81
96.	bakasion	bakasyon	vacation	
97.	baka, quaka	baka	cow, cattle	79
98.	bakun	bakuna	vaccinate	83
99.	bala	bala	bullet	84
100.	balaha	baraha	playing cards	108

English-Filipino-Chamorro

	English	Filipino	Chamorro	
1.	abuse	abuso	abuso	3
2.	accident	aksidente	aksidente	11
3.	acid	asido	asidu	48
4.	advice	payo	pinagat	683
5.	age	edad	años, idat	239
6.	album	album	albom	14
7.	alcohol	alkohol	atkahot	18
8.	alphabet	alpabeto	atfabetu	20
9.	altar	altar	attat	22
10.	ambassador	ambasador	ambasadot	25
11.	ambulance	ambulansiya	ambulan	26
12.	anchor	angkla	ankla	29
13.	and	at	yan	56
14.	angel	anghel	anghet	28
15.	animal	hayop	ga'ga	302
16.	animal	animal	animat	30
17.	ankle bone	bukung-bukong	bayogu	176
18.	apple	mansanas	mansana	531
19.	arm	braso	brasu	167
20.	armpit	kilikili	afa'fa'	415

English	Filipino	Chamorro	
21.	arrowroot	araro	aruru 36
22.	artist	artista	attisa 45
23.	ash	abo	apu 1
24.	aspirin	aspirina	aspirina 53
25.	asthma	hika	guha 304
26.	auditor	auditor	aoditot 62
27.	aunt	tiya	tiha, tia 910
28.	ax	palakol	gachai 647
29.	bad	masama	baba 546
30.	bag	bag	bag 72
31.	baker	panadero	panaderu 656
32.	bakery	panaderia	panaderia 657
33.	bald	kalbo	boyo' 365
34.	ball	bola	bola 161
35.	ballot	balota	balotu 93
36.	bank	bangko	banko 100
37.	barber	barbero	batberu 110
38.	barrel	bariles	baliles,bariles 112
39.	basin	palanggana	palanggana 648
40.	basket	basket	basket 117
41.	bathroom	banyo	baño 105
42.	battalion	batalyon	batayon 121
43.	battery	baterya	batqria 124
44.	bayonet	bayoneta	bayoneta 130
45.	beard	balbas	batbas 90
46.	bed	kama	kama, katre 373
47.	bed sheet	kubrekama	subrekama' 432
48.	bedbug	surot	chenche 866
49.	bedpan	orinola	urinola 631
50.	beer	serbesa	setbesa 831
51.	bench	bangko'	banko, ta'chong 101
52.	beriberi	beriberi	bereberé 134
53.	bib	babero	baberu 70
54.	Bible	Bibliya	Biblia 138
55.	bicycle	bisakleta	biskleta 149
56.	big	malaki	dankolo 520
57.	billards	bilyar	biyat 144
58.	binoculars	largabista	latgabista 476
59.	birthmark	balat	lonnat 88
60.	blackboard	pisara	pisara 699
61.	blind	bulag	bachet 177
62.	blood	dugo	haga 235
63.	blue	asul	asut 55
64.	bone	buto	to'lang 190
65.	bonus	bonus	bonus 162
66.	book	libro	lepblo 493
67.	boots	bota	botas, sapatos 164
68.	boxer	boksingero	mamguantes 160
69.	boy	boy	boy 166
70.	bracelet	pulseras	potseras 743
71.	branch of tree	sanga	ramas 810
72.	breast	suso	susu 868
73.	bridge	tulay	tollai 938
74.	brigade	brigada	brigada 168
75.	bull	toro	toru 916
76.	bullet	bala	bala 84
77.	bus	bus	bas 187
78.	butcher	matadero	mataderu 548
79.	butter	mantikiya	mantikiya 534
80.	butterfly	paruparo	ababang 673
81.	button	butones	batunes 191
82.	buttonhole	uhales	ohales, uhales 951
83.	cab	kab	cab 194
84.	cabbage	ripolyo	ripoyu 781

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	English	Filipino	Chamorro	
85.	cable	kable	kapble	352
86.	cactus	kaktus	cactus	195
87.	cage	hawla	tankat	301
88.	calendar	kalendaryo	kalendario	366
89.	calm	kalma	katma	369
90.	Calvary	Kalbaryo	Katbario	364
91.	camp	kampo	kampo	379
92.	cancer	kanser	kanset	384
93.	candidate	kandidato	kandidatu	381
94.	candle	kandila	kandela	382
95.	candy	kendi	kande	411
96.	cane	baston	baston	119
97.	canteen	kantina	kantina	286
98.	capital	kapital	kapitat	291
99.	captain	kapitan	kapitan	392
100.	car	kotse	car	196
101.	playing cards	baraha	balaha	108

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