

Ya Luta Tamo



Ayta Mag-anchi

YA LUTA TAMO
Our World

A translation and adaptation of
Is Kelibutan Tew (Western Bukidnon Manobo)
by Daniel R. Elkins, Richard E. Elkins,
and Rosito Lumansay

Additional information from
National Geographic Magazine
Map of the World dated February 1994

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SUMMER INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTICS, INC.
Translators Publishers

1994

Published
in cooperation with the
Commission on Philippine Languages
and the
Department of Education, Culture and Sports
Manila, Philippines

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We wish to express our appreciation to the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) and the Holiness Union Mission of Sweden (HUM) for their assistance in the production of this publication.

89.8-1294-1M

Ayta Mag-anchi Atlas

65.120P-945019N

ISBN 971-18-0248-1

Printed in the Philippines
SIL Press



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CULTURE AND SPORTS
Meralco Avenue, Pasig, Metro Manila

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Paunang Salita

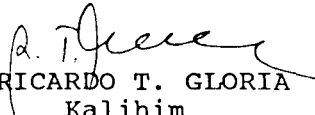
Ang mga isla, kagubatan at mga kabundukan ng ating bansa ay tahanan ng iba't-ibang pamayanang kultural na ang bawat isa ay may sariling wika at kaugalian. Ang ating kultura ay mahalagang piraso ng magandang mosaik - iyan ang bansang Pilipinas.

Ang ating bansa ay mayroong utang na loob sa pamayanang kultural. Maraming panahon na ang nagdaan na ang kaugalian, wika at magandang layunin ay nakatulong sa ikauunlad ng ating makabansang pagkamamamayan. Maipagmamalaki natin ang ating pamanang Filipino habang nagkakaroon tayo ng malawak na pang-unawa sa mga kulturang ito.

Sa mga kadahilanang ito, kinakailangang mapangalagaan ang mga wika at kinaugaliang pamayanang kultural ng Pilipino. Ang aklat na ito, na nasa wika ng pamayanang kultural ay may layuning tumulong sa pangangalaga nito. Ito ay ginawa para mapaghusay ang kakayahan sa pagbasa at pag-unawa, at para palawakin pa ang kaalaman sa pamamagitan ng pagbasa sa sariling wika. Ang paraang ito ng pag-aaral sa pamamagitan ng paggamit ng unang wika ay makapagpapaangat sa sariling wika at ang pagbabasa nito ay isang kapaki-pakinabang na karanasan.

Dahil dito, labis ang pasasalamat ng sambayanang Pilipino sa Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) dahil sa kanilang pagsusumigasig na mapanatili at mapalaganap ang kulturang Pilipino sa pamamagitan ng babasahing ito.

Ikinararangal, kung gayon, ng Kagawaran ng Edukasyon, Kultura at Sports na ipakilala ang aklat na ito, ang pinakabagong edisyon, para mapaunlad ang karunungan bumasa't sumulat sa pamayanang kultural. Sa pagtulong sa mga kumunidad na ito, ang kabutihan ng buong bansa ay natutulungan.


RICARDO T. GLORIA
Kalihim

Preface

Ya Luta Tamo has been adapted from the Western Bukidnon Manobo Atlas which was written by Daniel R. Elkins, Richard E. Elkins, and Rosito Lumansay. It is hoped that it will aid speakers of Ayta Mag-anchi in understanding a little of what is known about the world.

Ayta Mag-anchi is spoken in Sapangwak, Inararo, and Camastilis in the municipality of Porac; and Little Baguio and Bliss in Sapangbato; Marcos Village in the Municipality of Mabalacat, Pampanga; Calumpang, San Martin, Burog, Mataba, Bagingan, Kaging, Sta. Rosa, and Malasa in the Municipality of Bamban; Flora, Binyayan, Maruglo, Mag-ubi, Settlement, Doray, Alunan, Patal Ongot, Tabaw, Kawayan, Patok, Gayaman, and Sta. Juliana of the Municipality of Capas, Tarlac. It may also be used in neighboring provinces where speakers of this language reside. After the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo some of these people now reside in these barrios of Tarlac: Dueg, San Clemente; Kalangitan, Capas; and Mayanang, Bamban. Others reside in the sitio of Bacao, which is near the barrio of Doña Josefa, Palayan, Nueva Ecija.

The letters of the Ayta Mag-anchi alphabet are: a, b, k, d, e, ê, g, h, i, l, m, n, ng, o, p, r, s, t, u, w, y and the glottal stop. The glottal stop is only marked in the middle of a word when it occurs before a vowel which was preceded by a consonant. It is then marked by a hyphen (-). For example Mag-antsi in the Ayta spelling of that word has a hyphen in the middle of it.

Ya logal tamon Ayta

Hên ikalwan geran pandaigdig ya ambaêgên tamon Ayta hên gulo, ay nag-ibakwet hilay kaatag hên apo anggan toa tamo ha manibalayan hên probinsyan Zambales, probinsyan Tarlac anggan probinsyan Pampanga. Bayo hên pistaym ay nuli hilay na ha logal tamo ha danin Pinatubo.

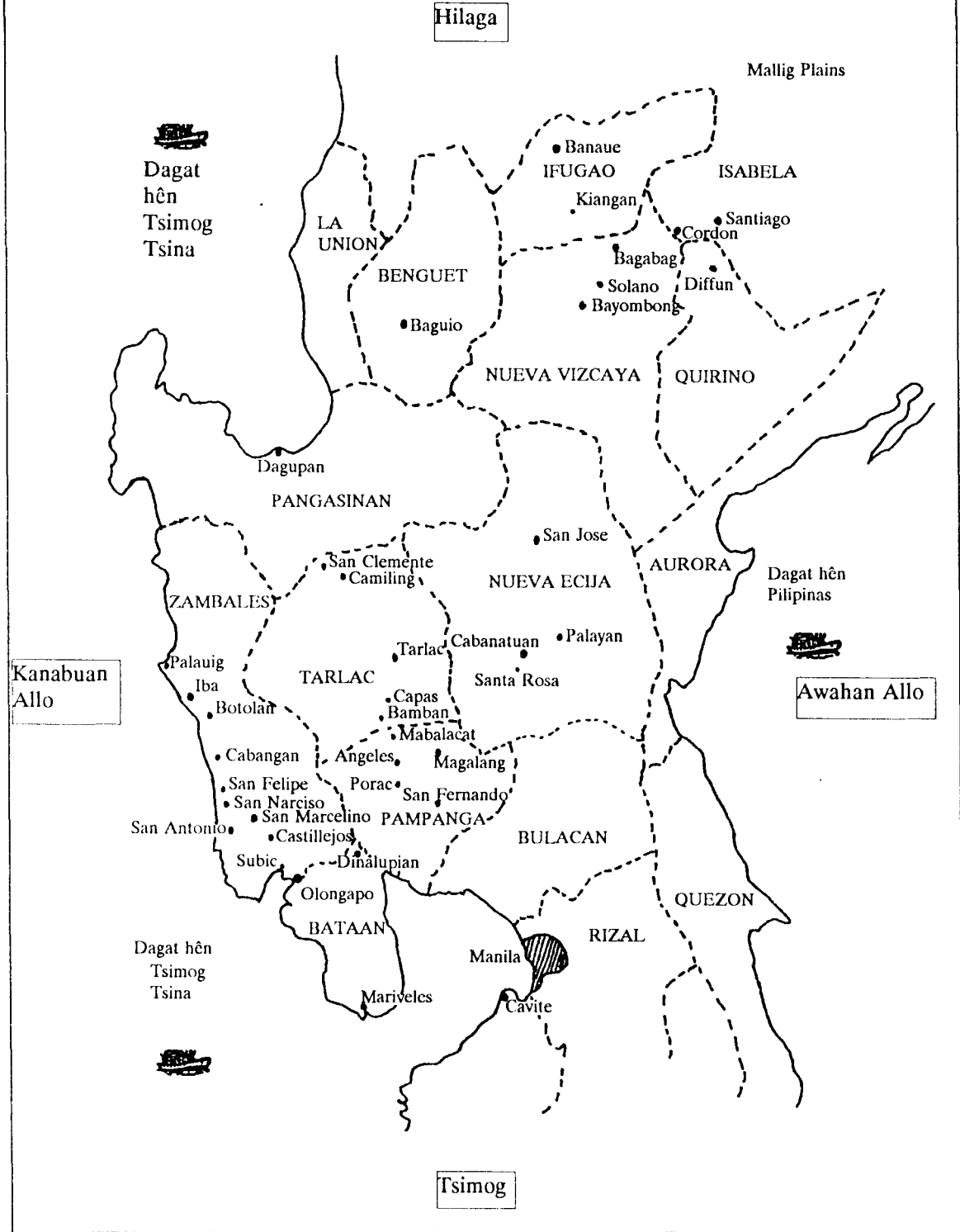
Amêhên hikitamo etaman ay nadasan tamo ya paibakwet. Hên a ya pon nilumtoh ya Pinatubo ay nag bali kitamo hên ha mahênêd kanan tawugtug Pinatubo. Bayo hên nilumtoh ya ay napitatayak kitamo. Main niabot ha polo hên Palawan. Ya kaatag ay niabot ha balayan Diffun ya sakop hên probinsyan Quirino. Ya kaatag êt ay niabot ha malawang ya patal hên Mallig ya atsi ha probinsyan Isabela. Main loway mitataanak ya naglaê ha balayan Bagabag, ha probinsyan Nueva Vizcaya hên tatloy buwan. Lowa kantamo ay niabot ha balayan Kiangan ha probinsyan Ifugao. Apat kantamo ay niabot ha badyon Nasuli ha balayan Malaybalay ha probinsyan Bukidnon ha polo hên Mindanao.

No a, ya pinakamal-at kantamo ay nipalako di ha kahênêd hên logal tamo ha badyon Mayanang ya sakop hên Bamban, Tarlac anggan ha badyon Dueg, ya sakop hên balayan San Clemente, ya atsi êt ha probinsyan Tarlac. Mal-at ay nipalako ha badyon Kalangitan ya sakop hên Capas ya atsi etaman di ha probinsyan Tarlac. Mal-at ay nipalako ha badyon Ayala ya sakop hên balayan Magalang ha probinsyan Pampanga. Mal-at ay nipalako ha sityon Bacao ya sakop hên balayan Palayan ya atsi ha probinsyan Nueva Ecija. Mal-at kantamo ay nipalako etaman ha badyon Pinaltakan ya sakop hên balayan Palayan ya atsi ha probinsyan Nueva Ecija. Main nipalako ha Loob Bunga, Botolan, Zambales anggan ha IRAM, New Caballan, Olongapo, Zambales. Kayno a ko nahabtan ya kaatag ya logal ya nilako tamo. Agyan êmên hên kayno matapol yo ya hatsi ya logal di ha mapa.

Illagan tamo ya hata libro. Ihowên tamo ya ha solopen no a tamo ya hên ambahaên bayo tamo ya ihinêp ha matag-ay ya logal ya a maabutan hên nanawa ya anak ya a pon kamuwang hên mamaha. Hata libro ay maipabaha tamo ha maniapo-apo tamo. Ipahlêk tamo kalla no antoy mana tamon dinyanan hên a ya pon nilumtoh ya Pinatubo ya pahig tanan balah anggan aboh. Maipahlêk tamo kalla ya balang nilako tamo ya pahig eskuwela anggan tolda ya pinagbali tamo. Aw! Maalaga ya hata libro.

Maipabaha tamo êt kalla maniapo-apo tamo ya tungkol ha allo anggan ha buwan. Maipahlêk tamo kalla ya letrato no hênta main kitamon layon, anggan bulkan, anggan kimat, anggan kilat, anggan mal-at êt ya kaatag ya mapag-aralan la.

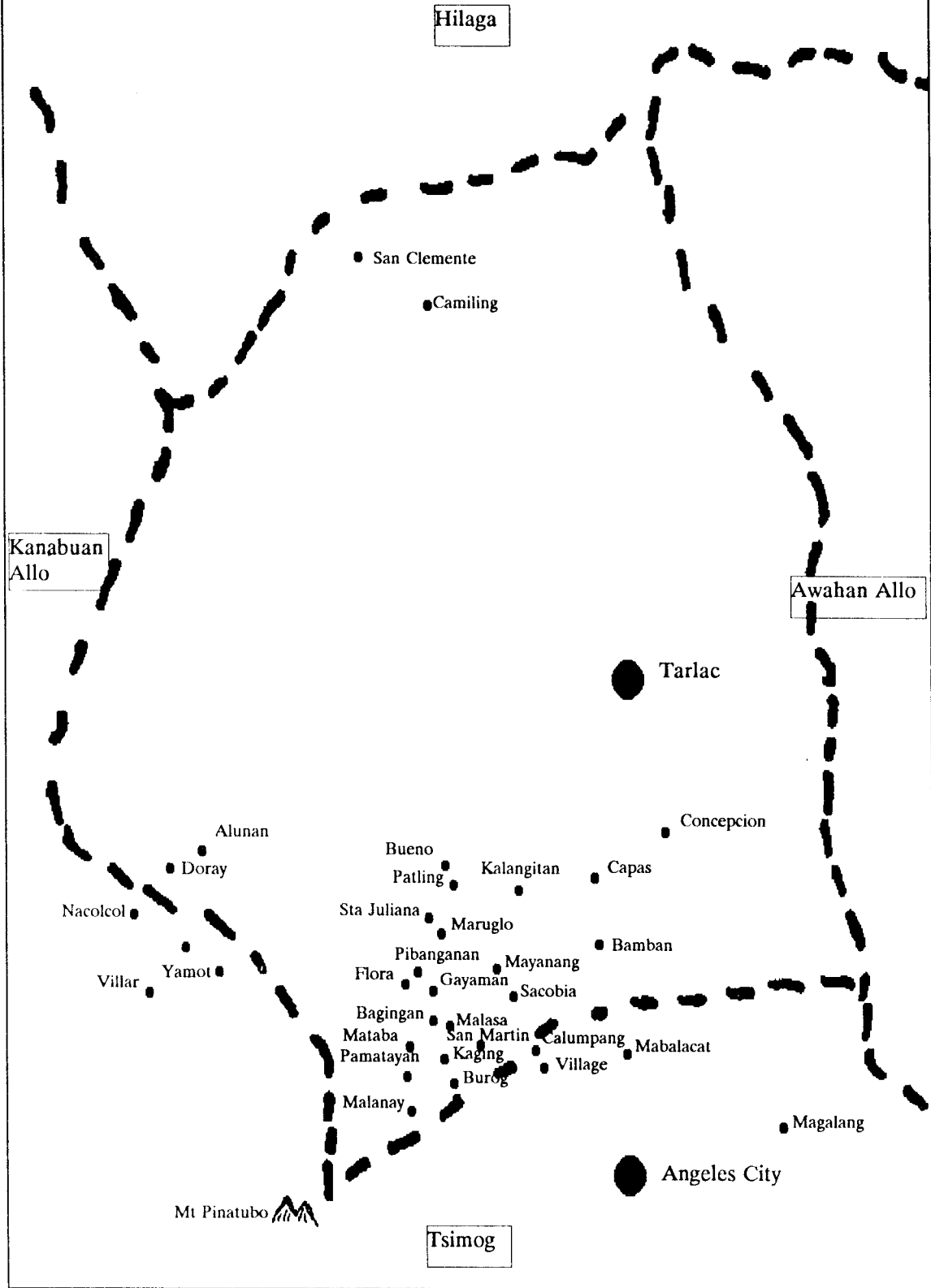
Ya Bonak hên Luzon no Patagên ya ha hên Marayo



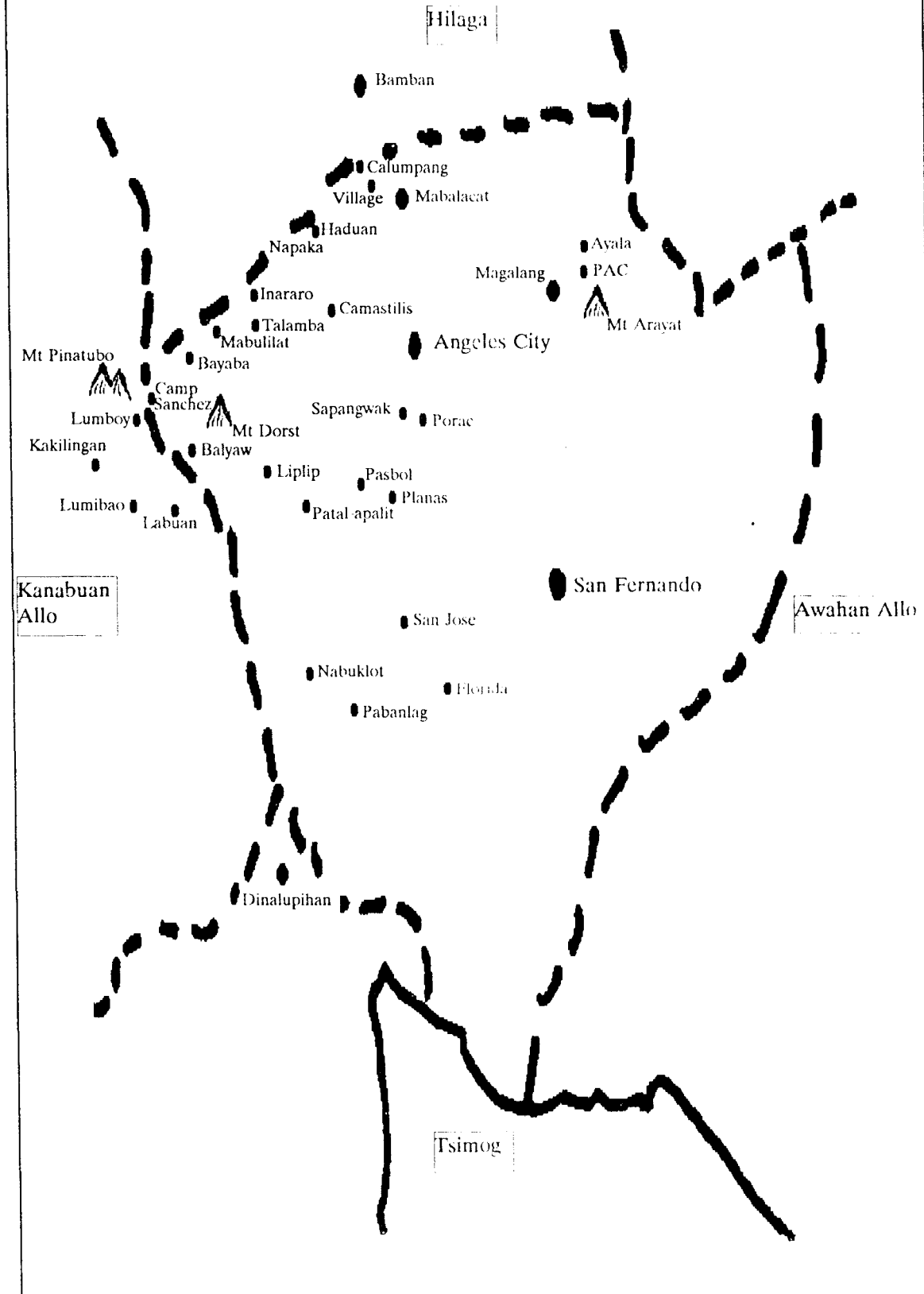
Ya Bonak hên Luzon no Patagên ya hên Mahênêd

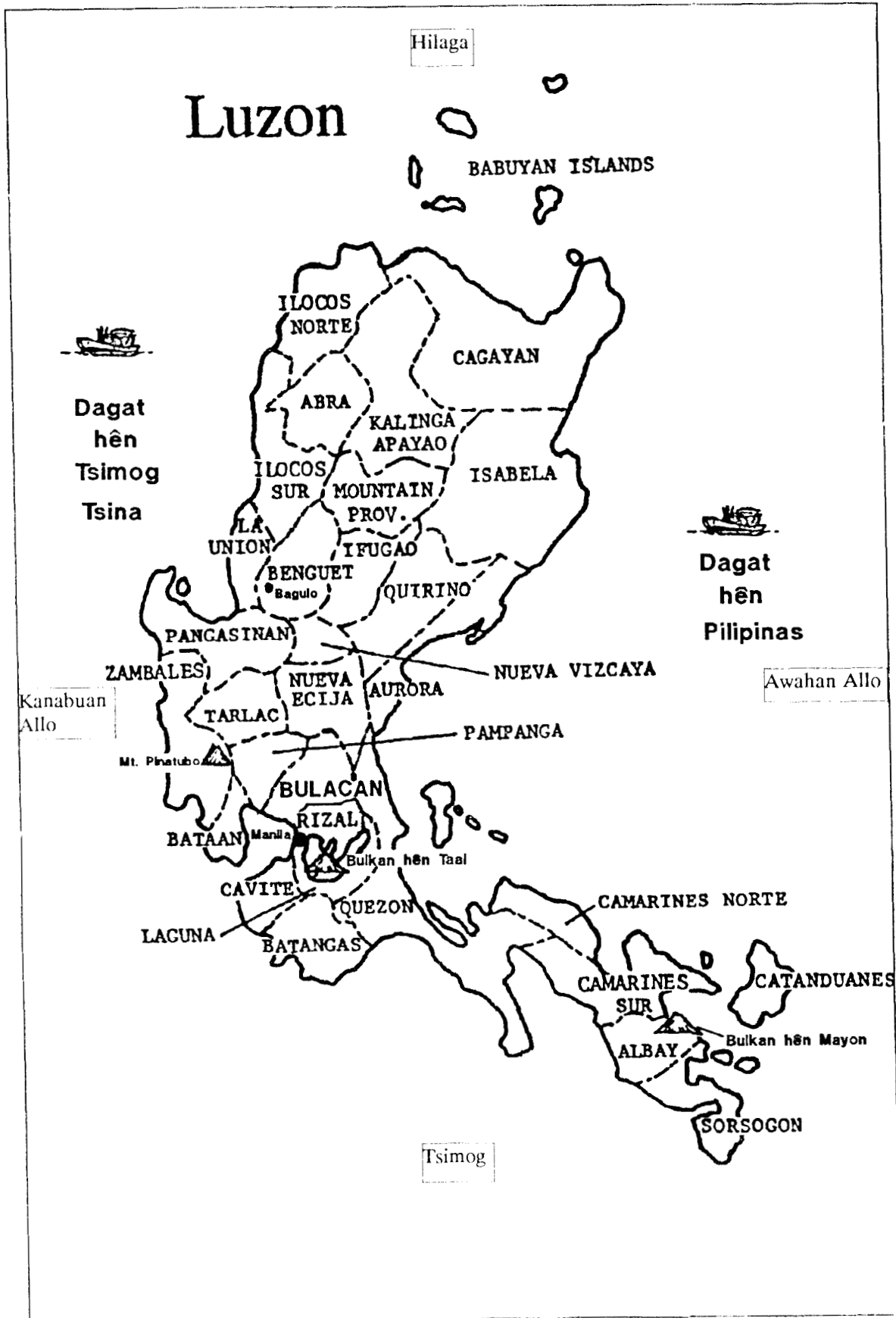


Ya Probinsyan Tarlac



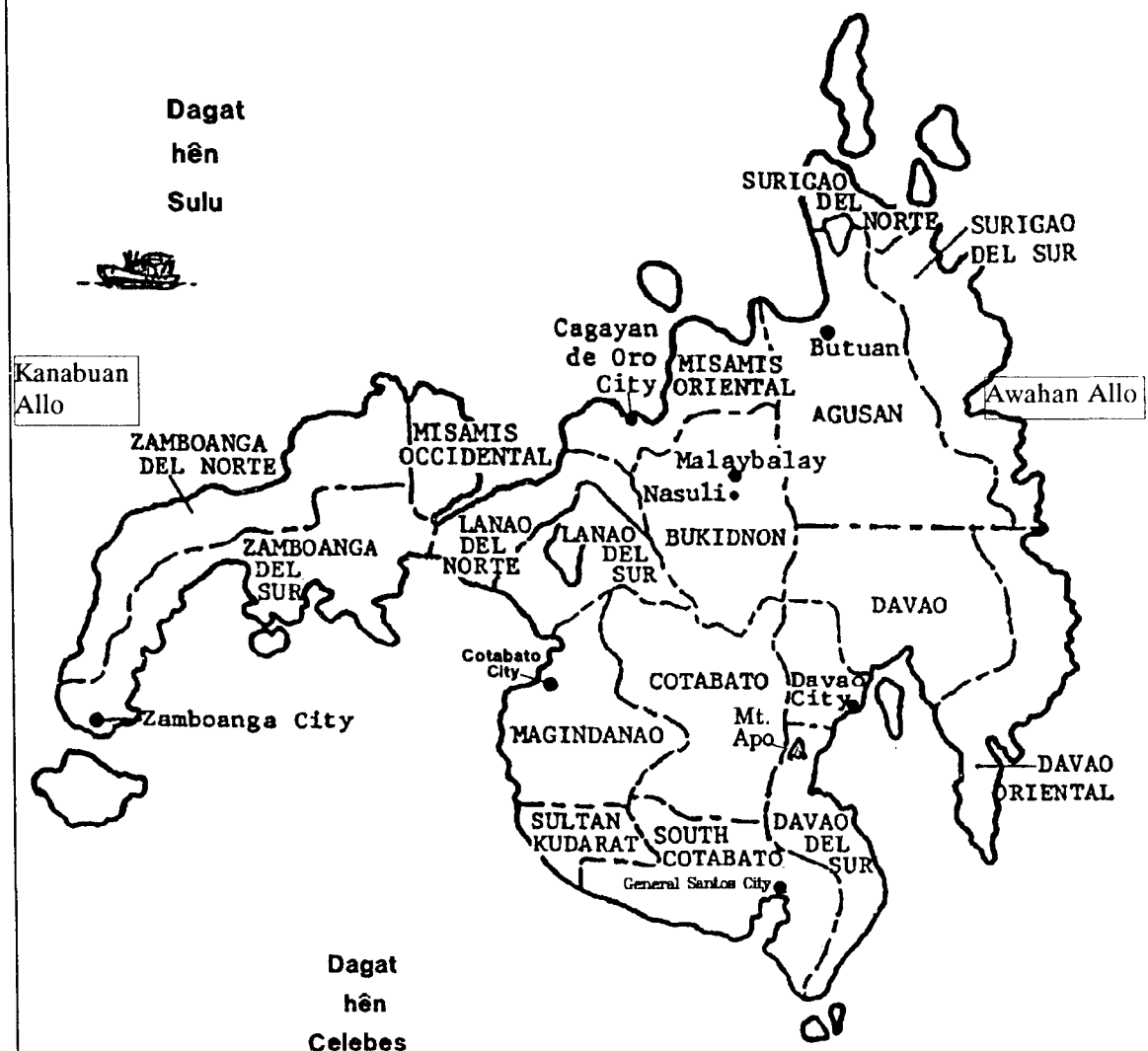
Ya Probinsyan Pampanga





Mindanao

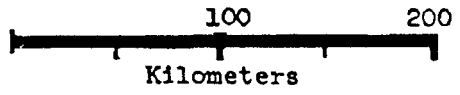
Hilaga



Kanabuan
Allo

Awahan
Allo

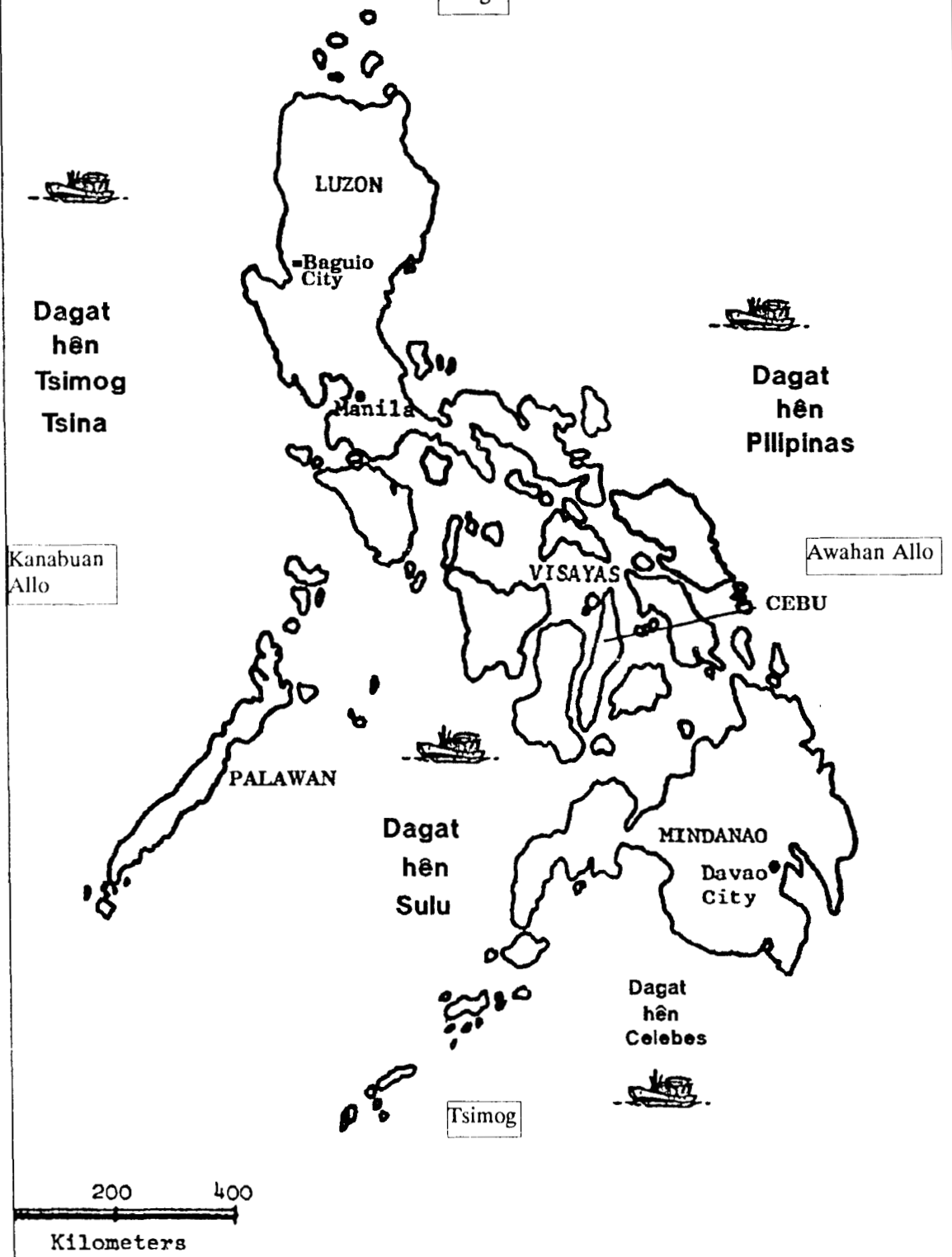
Dagat
hên
Celebes



Tsimog

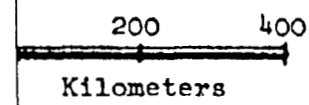
Pilipinas

Hilaga



Kanabuan
Allo

Awahan Allo



Ya Bansa Pilipinas

Hata mapa ay mapa hên Pilipinas.
Main yan 7,107 ya polo di. Ya langan
hên loway mahlay ya polo di ay
Luzon haka Mindanao.

Ya makarang ya polo ya nipahiyay ha
kaatag ya polo ay nag langan
Palawan.

Hilay Tagalog ay nakapalibot ha
Manila. Mal-at kalla Ilocano ay
matapol ha danin Baguio ha
ambayan dagat.

Hilay Visaya ay matapol ha polo hên
Cebu anggan ha polo ya mamalibot
hên Cebu.

Mal-at êt ha mihan dalan ya hino-
hino kay na hên ya habi baydi ha
Pilipinas.

Agyan umbayro, pare-pareho
kitamon Filipino.

The Philippines

This map is a map of the
Philippines. There are 7,107
islands here. The names of
the two largest islands are
Luzon and Mindanao.

The long narrow island
separated from the other
islands is called Palawan.

Tagalog people can be found
all around the Manila area.
Many Ilocano people can be
found near Baguio and on the
coast.

The Visayans are found on
Cebu including the
surrounding islands.

Over one hundred different
languages are here in the
Philippines.

Even so, we are all Filipinos.

Tsimog hên Asya



- 1 MYANMAR (BURMA)
- 2 THAILAND
- 3 KAMPUCHEA
- 4 LAOS
- 5 VIETNAM
- 6a WEST MALAYSIA
- 6b EAST MALAYSIA

Hilaga

Kanabuan Allo

Awahan Allo

Tsimog

Hilay Bansa ya Mahênêd ha Bansan Pilipinas

Kanan hata mapa mahêlêk hilay bansa ya mahênêd ha Pilipinas. Ya pinakamahênêd ya polo ha Pilipinas ay Borneo. Hata polo hên Borneo ay nag tatloy bansa. Hila ay Malaysia, Indonesia, haka ya nanaway bansa hên Brunei.

Mahlay ya bansa hên Indonesia. Mal-at ya mahlay haka nanaway polo bayro. Mal-at etaman ya hino-hino kay na hên ya habi bayro. Ya mata lan taga Indonesia ay nanad etaman ha mata tamon Filipino.

Ya pinakamahlay ya bansa ya mahêlêk di ha mapa ay Australia. Hilay unan tao ha Australia ay nanad kantamon Ayta. Amêhên ay ayn anan lakê ya kamata tamo bayro. Ya kal-atan tao bayro ay naputsi. Hila ay taga Europa. Ya habi la ay Ingles.

Ya polo ya pinakamahênêd ha Australia ay New Guinea. Hata polo na ay sakop hên loway Bansa. Ya dapit awahan allo ay sakop hên Papua New Guinea. Ya dapit kanabuan allo ay sakop hên Indonesia. Hino-hino kay na hên etaman ya habi la bayro.

Hilay kaatag ya bansa ya kahênêd tamo ay Singapore, Taiwan, Tsina, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Thailand, anggan Myanmar (Burma).

The Countries which are close to the Philippines

On the map we see the neighboring countries of the Philippines. The closest island to the Philippines is Borneo. On this island of Borneo are three countries. They are Malaysia, Indonesia, and the small country of Brunei.

Indonesia is a large country. There are many large and many small islands there. There are also many different languages there. The people from Indonesia also have eyes like our Filipino eyes.

The largest country that can be seen on this map is Australia. The first people in Australia are like us Ayta. Today there are not too many who look like us there. Many people there are white. They are from Europe. They speak English.

New Guinea is the closest island to Australia. This island is under the authority of two countries. The eastern part of this island is called Papua New Guinea. The western part is under the authority of Indonesia. They all have many different languages.

Other countries that are near us are Singapore, Taiwan, China, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Thailand and Myanmar(Burma).

Europa haka Middle East

Hilaga

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1 ISRAEL | 17 BELGIUM |
| 2 JORDAN | 18 NETHERLANDS |
| 3 SYRIA | 19 LITUANIA |
| 4 LEBANON | 20 LATVIA |
| 5 CZECH REPUBLIC | 21 ESTONIA |
| 6 SLOVAK REPUBLIC | 22 MOLDOVA |
| 7 MACEDONIA | 23 ARMENIA |
| 8 ALBANIA | 24 GEORGIA |
| 9 SLOVENIA | 25 AZERBAIJAN |
| 10 CROATIA | |
| 11 BOSNIA | |
| 12 YUGOSLAVA | |
| 13 SWITZERLAND | |
| 14 AUSTRIA | |
| 15 HUNGARY | |
| 16 BULGARIA | |

Kanabuan
Allo



Awahan Allo

Tsimog

ASYA

Hilaga

1500 3000

Kilometers

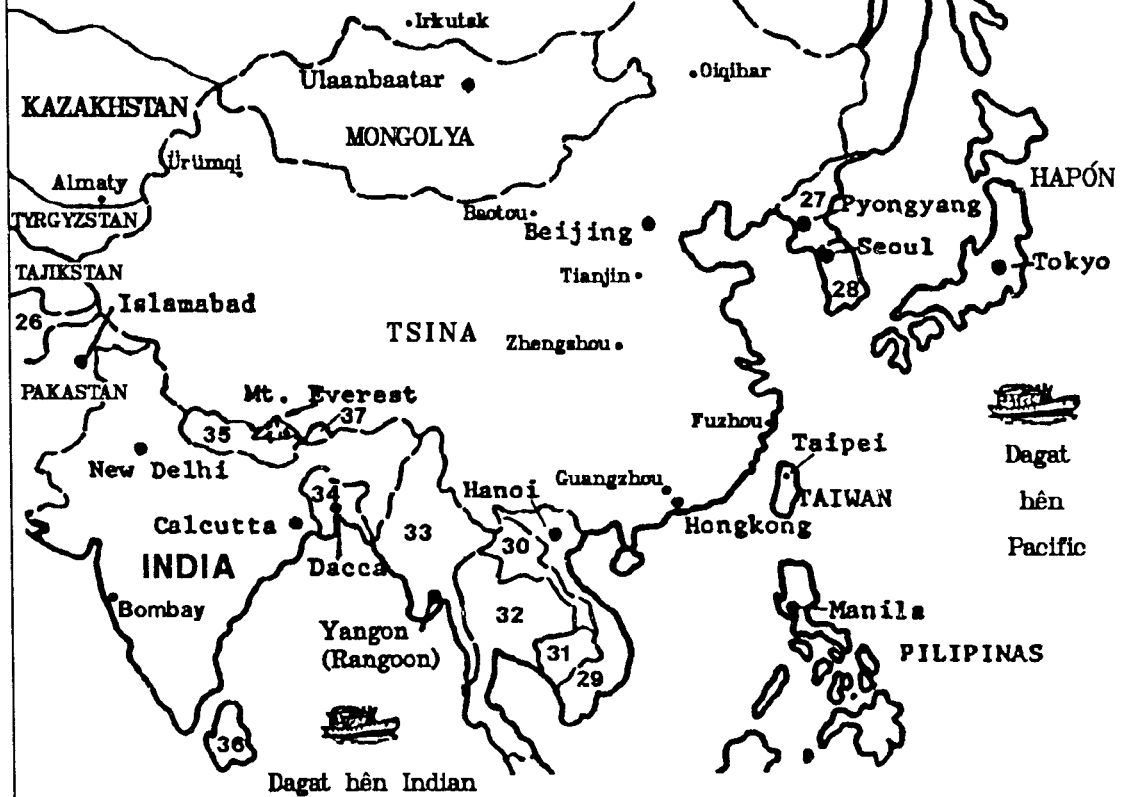
- | | | | |
|----|-------------|----|-----------------|
| 26 | AFGHANISTAN | 33 | MYANMAR (BURMA) |
| 27 | NORTH KOREA | 34 | BANGLADESH |
| 28 | SOUTH KOREA | 35 | NEPAL |
| 29 | VIETNAM | 36 | SRI LANKA |
| 30 | LAOS | 37 | BHUTAN |
| 31 | KAMPUCHEA | | |
| 32 | THAILAND | | |

R U S S I A

Kanabuan
Allo

Novosibirak

Awahan Allo



KAZAKHSTAN

MONGOLYA

TYRGYZSTAN

TAJIKSTAN

PAKASTAN

INDIA

TSINA

TAIWAN

PILIPINAS

Dagat
hên
Pacific

Dagat hên Indian

Tsimog

YA ASYA anggân EUROPA

Di ha bokot hên hata papel mahêlêk yo ya mapa hên Asya, Europa saka Aprika. Mal-at ya bansa, mal-at ya balayan, haka mal-at ya hino-hino kay na hên ya tao ay matapol kallan hata logal.

Ya pinakamahlay ya bansa di ay ya datsin USSR ya Unyong Sobyet. Amêhên mahêlêk yo di ha mapa ya bayoy ngalan hên hatsi ya bansa. Russia ya ngalan hên pinakamahlay kallan hatsi ya bansa.

Mahlay etaman pêrad ya bansan Tsina ya logal lan Intsik. Hatsi ya bansan Tsina ya nag pinakamal-at ya tao ha luta. Mal-at etaman ya tao ha India ya logal lan Bombay.

ASIA and EUROPE

Here on the back of this page you will see the map of Asia, Europe and Africa. There are many countries and many cities and many different people that can be found in these places.

The largest country here is the former Soviet Union. Now you see here on the maps the new names of these countries. Russia is the name of the largest of these countries.

A somewhat large country is China, the place of the Chinese. This country of China has the most people on earth. There are also many people in India, the place of the Bombay.

Ha pibonakan hên bansan Tsina haka ya nanaway bansan Nepal ay mahêlêk ya pinakamatag-ay ya tawugtug ha luta. Ya langan na ay Mt. Everest. Ubat ha ambayan dagat angga ha tuktuk na ay 9,000 ya metros. No wari ta pitumpangên ya apat ya tawugtug ya nanad katag-ay hên Pinatubo ay êmên ya baydon katag-ay ya Mt. Everest.

Ha dapit kanabuan allo hên bansan India ay matapol ya bansan Saudi Arabia. Bayro mahêlêk ya balayan Mecca ya pallakwên lan Muslim.

Kanan hata mapa mahêlêk ya Europa. Ya kaatag ya bansa ha Europa ay Espanya ya logal lan Kastila, Pransya, Inglatera, Alemanya, Italya anggan Griyego. Ya Europa ay ubatan lan naputsi ya tao ha Istets. Agyan hino-hino kay na hên ya habi lan tao ha Europa, hên nilatêng hilay na ha Istets ay nauboh hilay nan nag-aral hên Ingles ya habi lan taga Inglatera.

Between the country of China and the country of Nepal the highest mountain in the world can be seen. It is called Mt Everest. From the base of the ocean until the peak is 9,000 meters. If you were to place four mountains like the height of Mt. Pinatubo on top of one another that would be the height of Mt. Everest.

On the west of the country of India we find the country of Saudi Arabia. There we see the city of Mecca where muslim people go.

On this map we can also see Europe. Some of the countries of Europe are Spain, the place of the Spanish, France, England, Germany, Italy, and Greece. The white people of the States come from Europe. Even though there are many different languages of the people of Europe, when they arrived in the States they studied English, the language of England.

APRIKA

Hilaga

1500

3000

Kilometers



Kanabuan
Allo

Awaban Allo

- 1 TOCO
- 2 BENIN
- 3 BURKINA FASO
- 4 COTE D' IVOIRE
- 5 GHANA
- 6 CAMEROON
- 7 GABON
- 8 CONGO
- 9 EQUATORIAL GUINEA
- 10 RWANDA
- 11 BURUNDI

Tsimog

Ya Aprika

Kanan hata mapa mahêlêk ya mahlay ya logal ya nag langan Aprika. Hino-hino kay na hên ya bansa ha Aprika. Nag bansa ya nag panaon nanad panaon di ha Pilipinas. Hata bansa ay mahênêd ha Equator. Hata equator ay hata gulis ya angkahêlêk di ha mapa. Atsi ya di ha pibonakan hên luta.

Hata gulis ay alwa yan mantêg gulis ya mahêlêk ha luta. Ampanaglap yan bêngat kallan ampipanulat hên tungkol ha luta. Ya dapit panabtab hên hata gulis ay palakon awahan allo. Ya dapit uki hên gulis ay palakon kanabuan allo. No wari ta main tao ya mirêng hên paarap ha awahan allo ay atsi ha panabtab nay pambaêgên lan Tagalog hên Tsimog. South ya pamaêg la ha Tsimog ha habin Ingles. Atsi ya etaman ha uki nay pambaêgên lan Tagalog hên Hilaga. North ya pamaêg la ha Hilaga ha habin Ingles.

Ha hilaga hên hata equator ay nag malawang ya luta ya nayango ya nag langan Disyerto hên Sahara ya pahig balah haka hadyay omot gawan ayn makayn uran di. Ayn malyarin mananêm di. Nag kamata tamon Ayta di. Muwang la no anto hila makatapol lanêm anggan maêkan la.

Africa

On this map we see the huge area called Africa. There are a variety of countries in Africa. There are countries with a climate the same as here in the Philippines. These countries are near the equator. This equator is the line seen on the map. It is in the center of the earth.

This line is not a real line that can be seen. It only helps those who write about the earth. The right side of this line is going to the East. The left side is going to the West. If there were a person standing facing the East, on his right would be what the Tagalog's call Timog. South is what Timog is called in the English language. Here on his left is what the Tagalog's call Hilaga. North is what Hilaga is called in the English language.

North of this equator is a wide area called the Sahara desert which is almost all sand and very hot because of almost no rain. No one is able to plant here. There are people here who look like us Ayta. They know where they can find water and food.

Tsimog Amerika

Hilaga



Kanabuan
Allo

Dagat
hên
Pacific

Awahan Allo

Dagat
hên
Atlantic

1500 Tsimog 3000

Kilometers

Ya Tsimog Amerika

Di kanan hata mapa mahêlêk tamoy Tsimog Amerika. Mahlay ya logal ya Tsimog Amerika haka mal-at ya bansa bayri. Ha kapaka hên hata hulat mahêlêk ya mapa hên Bonak Amerika. No a, unaên tamon hêlkên hata mapa hên Tsimog Amerika.

Mal-at ya bansa di ha Tsimog Amerika. Hino-hino kay na hên ya habi lan tao di. Ya pinakamahlay ya bansa di ay Brazil. Mal-at ya habi la bayro ha bali la, no a, Portuguese ya habi la ha eskuwela anggan ha gobyerno bayro. Ya Portuguese ay nanad hên Pilipino di ha Pilipinas.

Ha kaatag ya bansa nanad Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay anggan Argentina, ay Kastila ya habi la.

South America

Here on the map we can see South America. South America is large and there are many countries here. On the other side of this paper we see the map of Central America. But first let us look at this map of South America.

There are many countries here in South America and the languages of the people vary. The largest country here is Brazil. There are many languages spoken in their homes, but Portuguese is the language of the schools and the government. Portuguese is like Pilipino is here in the Philippines.

In the other countries like Venezuela, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay and Argentina, their language is Spanish.

Bonak Amerika

Hilaga

- 1 BELIZE
- 2 GUATEMALA
- 3 HONDURAS
- 4 NICARAGUA
- 5 COSTA RICA
- 6 PANAMA



Kanabuan
Allo

Awahan Allo

Dagat

hên

Pacific

Equator

1500

3000

Kilometers

Tsimog

Ya Bonak Amerika

Ya logal ha pibonakan hên Tsimog Amerika haka Hilagan Amerika ay Bonak Amerika.

Ya pinakamahlay ya bansa ya mahênêd ha Bonak America ay Mexico. Hên hatô hên panaon Kastila ya Pilipinas, anggan ya bansan Mexico ay sakop hên Kastila.

Main barko ya ubat ha Mexico ya naglako di ha Pilipinas. Nantan hilan maih. Kabay nag maih di kantamo. Hên nuli hila ha Mexico, nantan hilan mangga. Kabay nag mangga ana ha Mexico.

Central America

The place that is between South America and North America is Central America.

The largest country close to Central America is Mexico. Long ago at the time the Spanish were here in the Philippines even Mexico was under the authority of the Spanish.

There were ships from Mexico that went to the Philippines. They brought corn. So now we have corn here. When they returned to Mexico, they brought mangoes along. That is why Mexico now has mangoes.

Hilagan Amerika

Hilaga

Dagat hên Arctic



Dagat
hên
Pacific

Kanabuan
Allo

Awahan Allo
Dagat

hên
Atlantic

0 1000 2000
Kilometers

Tsimog

Ya Hilagan Amerika

Ya tatloy bansa di ha mapa hên Hilagan Amerika ay Canada, ya Istets haka ya Mexico. Ya mantêg ngalan hên Istets ay United States.

Ingles ya habi lan tao ha Canada anggan ha Istets. Mal-at ya probinsya ha Canada. Main hên ungnoy probinsya ha Canada ya nag tao ya ampaghabin habi lan Pransya.

Mal-at etaman ya probinsya ha Istets, no a, istet ya pamaêg ha probinsya bayro. Ha istet hên California anggan ha istet hên New York ay mal-at anay Filipino. Agyan ha Canada ay mal-at anay Filipino.

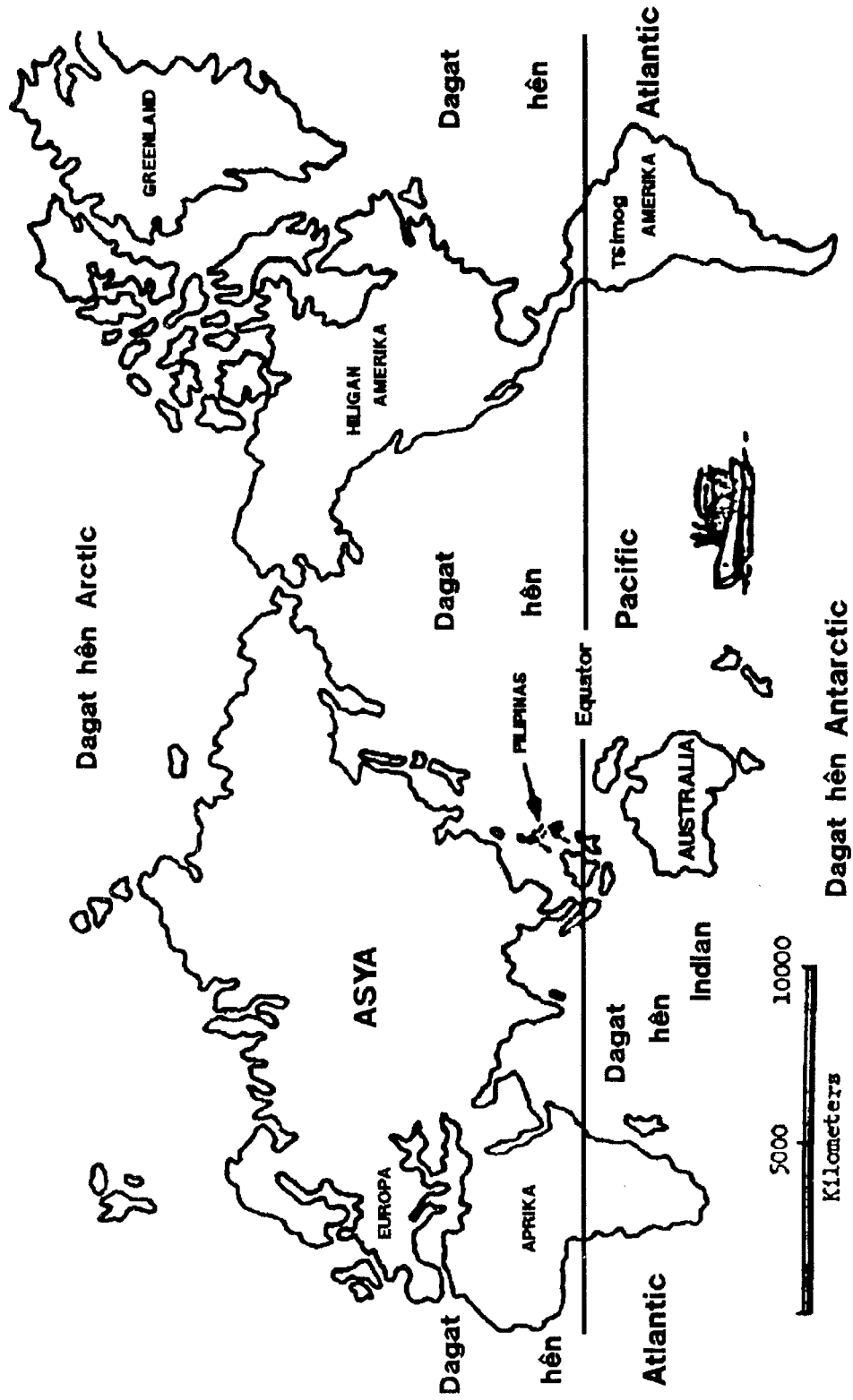
North America

The three countries on this map of North America are Canada, the States and Mexico. The true name of the States is United States.

English is the language of the people of Canada and the States. There are many provinces in Canada. There are a few provinces in Canada where there are people who speak the French language.

There are also many provinces in the States, however, the provinces there are called states. The states of California and New York have many Filipinos. Even in Canada there are already many Filipinos.

Ya Luta



Ya Luta

Hata mapa ay mapa hên luta. Mahlay ya luta tamo. Ya hukat hên mamalibot hên luta tamo ay 40,000 ya kilometros.

Mal-at ya lanêm kanan luta. Mangêd ya main mal-at a lanêm ta êmên ya manguran. Pahig yan manguran ha Pilipinas gawan napalibutan kitamo hên lanêm. No a ya manguran, a kitamo makatanêm hên agyan hino. Laamêhên pag-aralan tamo no hênta ampanguran.

The World

On this map we have the map of the world. Our world is large. The measurement that encircles our world is 40,000 kilometers.

There is more water than land. It is good that there is lots of water so that it will rain. It is always raining in the Philippines because we are surrounded by water. If it did not rain, we would not be able to plant anything. Later we will study why it rains.

Ya Luta



Natsiboê ya Luta

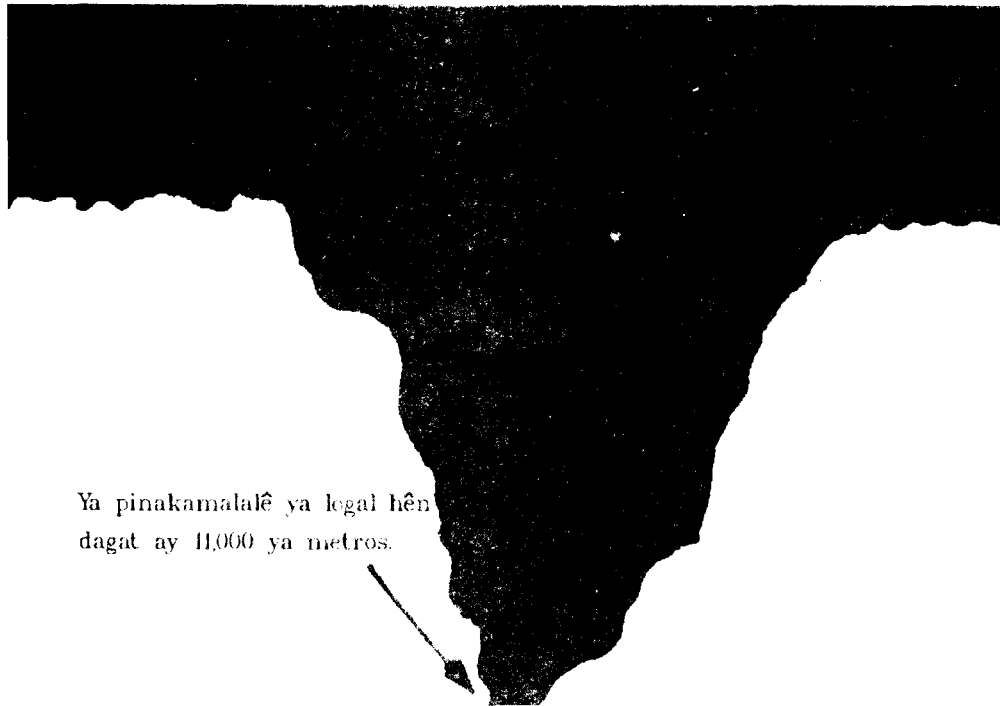
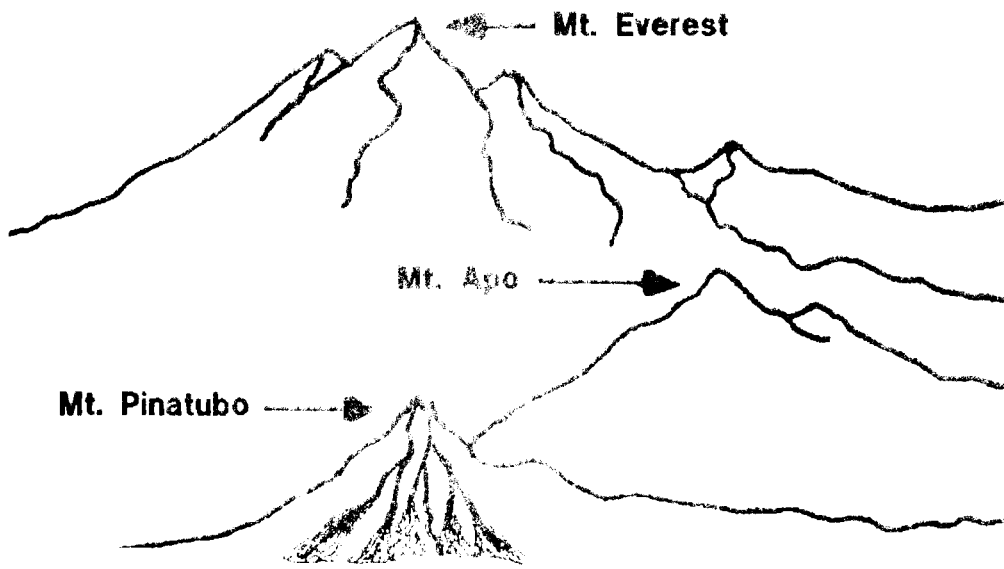
Hên haton panaon êndat lan tao ya nanad pinggan ya luta. A la muwang ya natsiboê ya awud, nanad bola. Êndat la no huston lumatêng hila ha pangpang luta ay mitatah hila.

No a, amêhên muwang tamoy na ya natsiboê ya luta gawan, alimbawa, no lumpad ya mihay aroplano hên taglos palakon dapit kanabuan allo ay miorong ya êt ha ubatan na.

The World is Circular

Years ago people thought the world was like a plate. They did not know that it is indeed round like a ball. They thought that when they reached the edge of our world they would drop off.

But we now know that our world is round because for example when an airplane continues to fly toward the west it will return to where it came from.



Ya pinakamalalâ ya legal hên
dagat ay 11,000 ya metros.

Hilay Tawugtug

Ya matag-ay ya tawugtug di ha kahênêd tamo ay Mt. Pinatubo.

Ya pinakamatag-ay ya tawugtug di ha Pilipinas ay Mt. Apo ha Davao. Ya pinakamatag-ay ya tawugtug ha luta ay Mt. Everest.

Di kanan hata letrato mahêlêk tamo ya hukat hên tatlo kallon tawugtug ha luta.

Main anan nakahukat ya kalalêan hên lanêm ha dagat. Ya pinakamalalê ya logal ay 11,000 ya metros. Kabay namuwangan tamo ya malalê ya awud ya dagat ha pinakamatag-ay ya tawugtug.

Mountains

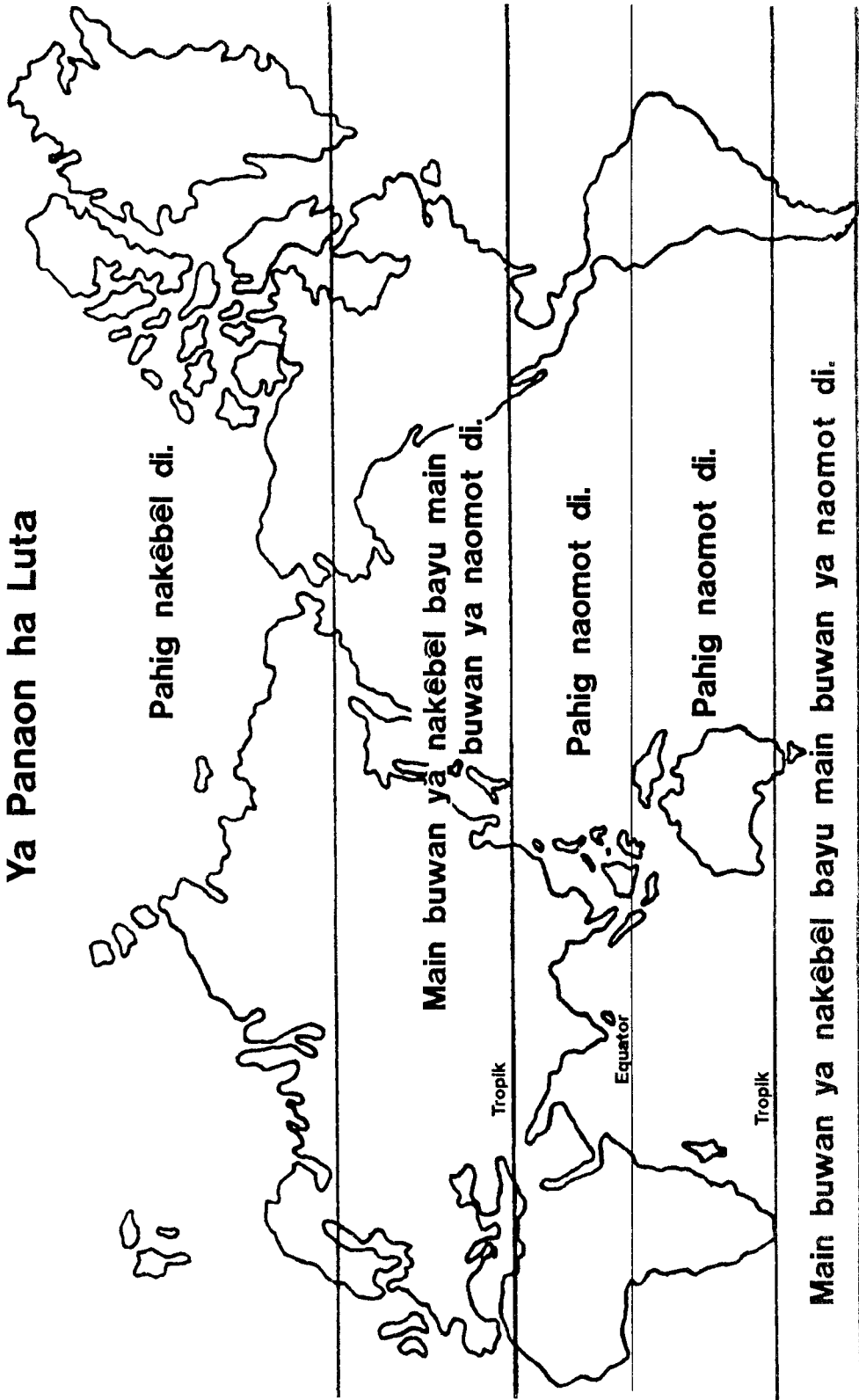
The tall mountain here near us is Mt Pinatubo.

The tallest mountain here in the Philippines is Mt. Apo in Davao. The tallest mountain on the earth is Mt. Everest.

Here in this picture we see the measurements of three of the mountains of the earth.

Someone has already measured the depth of the ocean. The deepest place is 11,000 meters. So we know that the ocean is deeper than the highest mountain.

Ya Panaon ha Luta



Pahig nakébel di.

Main buwan ya nakébel bayu main buwan ya naomot di.

Pahig naomot di.

Pahig naomot di.

Main buwan ya nakébel bayu main buwan ya naomot di.

Pahig nakébel di.

Ya Panaon ha Luta Tamo

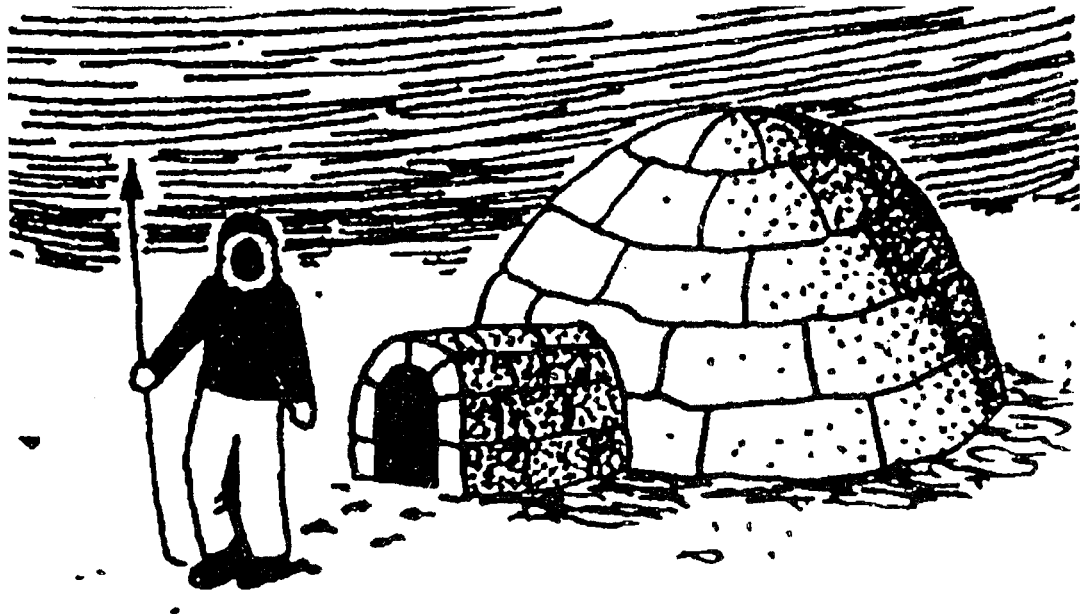
Main hino-hino kay na hên ya panaon kallon bansa di ha luta. Di kanan hata letrato mahêlêk tamo ya logal ya pahig nakêbêl. Main etaman kaatag ya logal ya pahig naomot nanad di ha Pilipinas. Main etaman kaatag ya bansa ya main buwan ya nakêbêl ha logal la bayo main buwan ya naomot ha logal la.

Kabay alwan pareho ya pamanyag bali kallon hata logal. Nanad kallon Eskimo ha Hilagan Amerika, yelo ya panggamitên lan pamanyag bali la. Ya langan hên bali lan Eskimo ay igloo.

The Seasons of our World

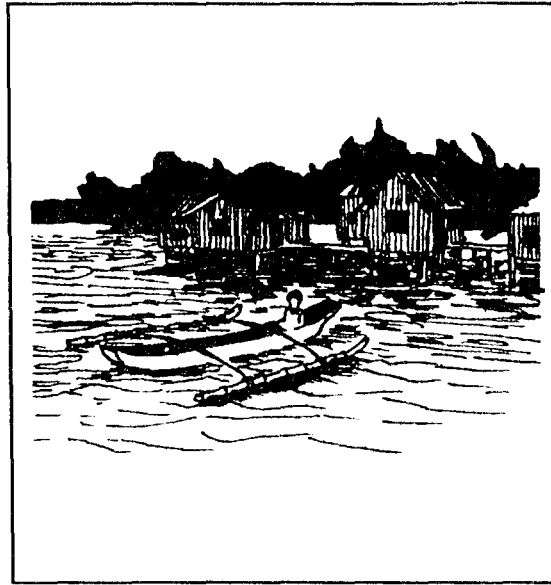
There are a variety of seasons in the countries here on earth. Here in this picture we see a place that is always cold. There are other places that are always hot like here in the Philippines. And there are other countries where some months it is cold in their place and other months when it is hot.

So in these places they do not make the same kind of house. Like the Eskimos of North America, they make their house out of ice. The name of the house of the Eskimo is igloo.





Ya bali lan Ifugao



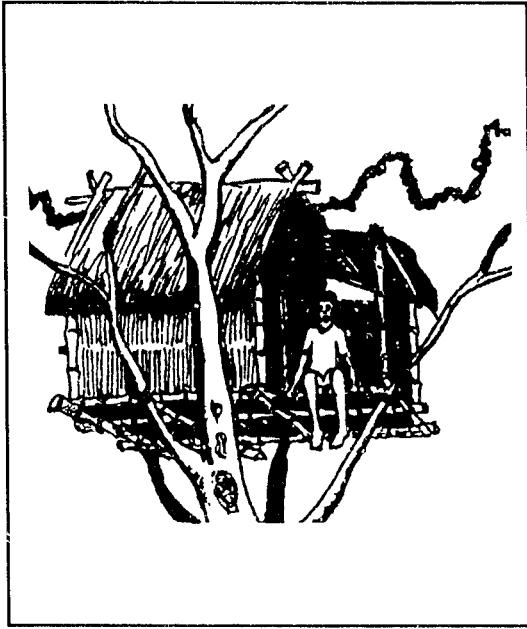
Ya bali lan Tausug

Ya Pilipinas

Alwan pare-pareho ya pamanyag bali lan tao agyan pare-parehon pahig naomot ya panaon ha logal la. Alwan pareho ya bali lan Ifugao ha danin pali la, haka ya bali lan Tausug ha danin ambayan dagat.

Philippines

People do not make the same houses even though they always have hot weather in their place. The Ifugao who live near their rice fields do not have the same houses as the Tausug who live near the shores of the ocean.



Ya bali lan Sakai ha Malaysia



Ya bali lan kaatag ya tao ha Peru

Ya Malaysia

Ha Malaysia hilay tao ya nag langan Sakai ay ampipanyag bali la ha têngel kayo.

Ya Peru

Ha Peru ha danin hapa ya nag langan Amazon ay ampanyag hila tanan haung gawan pahig yan naomot bayro. Ayn êt mahlay ya angin bayro.

Malaysia

In Malaysia the people who are named Sakai build their houses in the tops of trees.

Peru

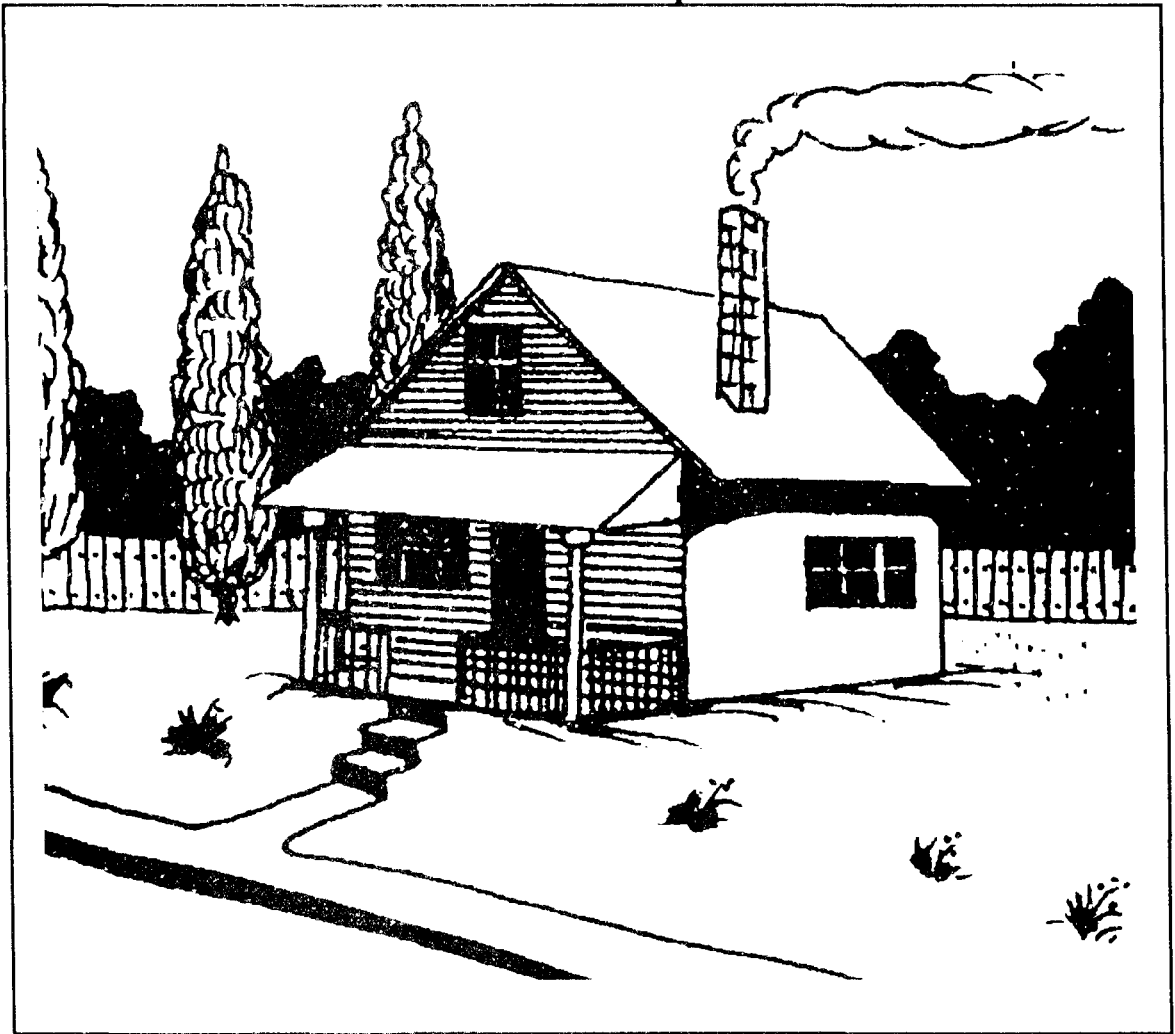
In Peru near a river named the Amazon they build only field shelters because it is hot there. There are also no strong winds.

Hilagan Amerika

Ha Canada anggan ha Istets ay no minghan ay hadyay k b l ya panaon. Kabay makogpa ya lingling anggan at p ha bali la. Huston hadyay k b l ay ampipag-atog hila ha lal n bali la. Ahuk b ngat ya miawah gawan dinyanan lan lubot.

North America

In Canada and the States the weather is sometimes very cold. So the walls and roofs of their houses are thick. As soon as it is very cold they make a fire in their house. The smoke just goes out because they made a hole for it.



Ya bali lan kaatag ya tao ha Hilagan Amerika

Hilay Navajo

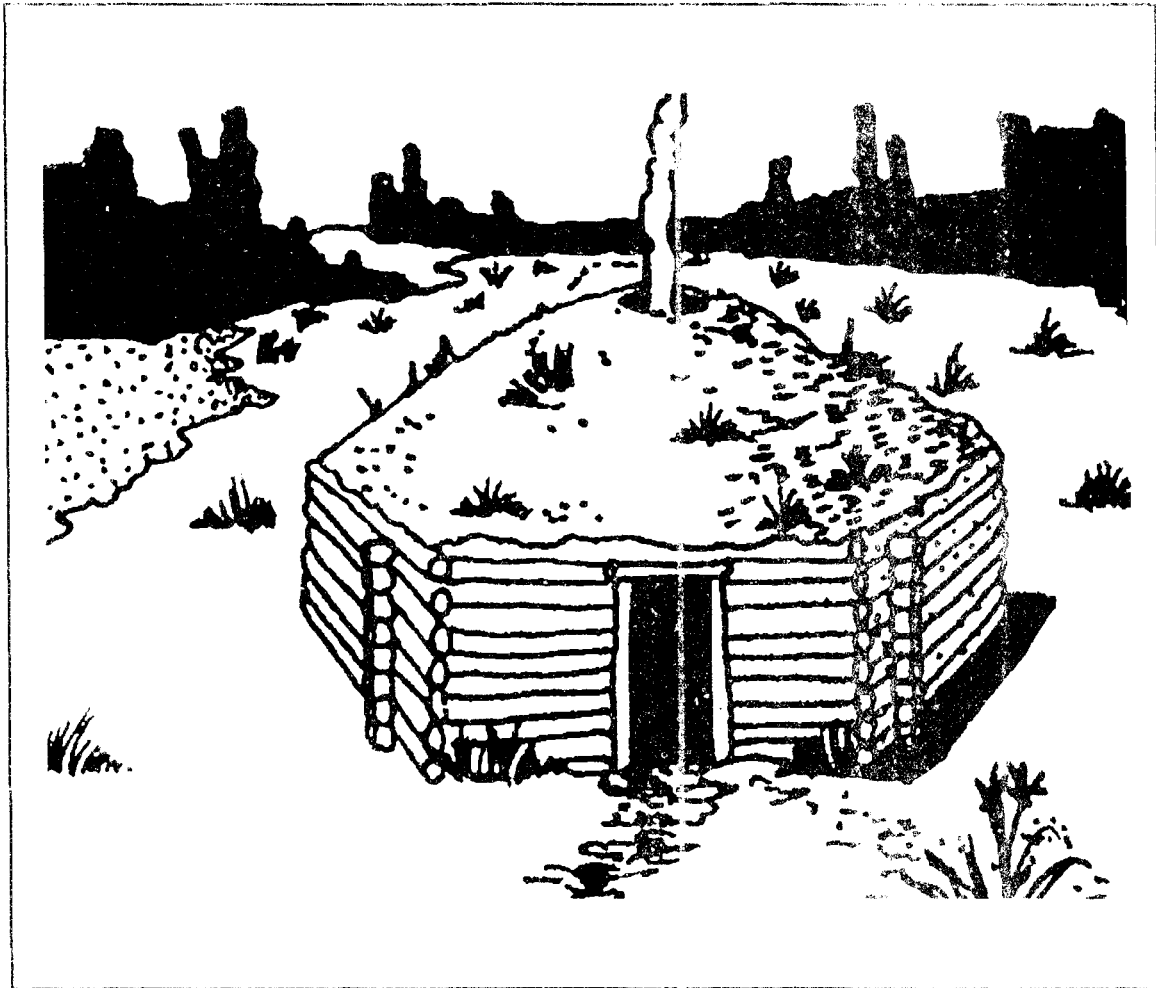
Baydo ha Hilagan Amerika main tao ya nag langan Navajo.

Ya panyag lan bali la ay pinipapalontoy kayo ya nakapalibot haka inatêpan lan luta. Ya atêp anggan lingling hên bali la ay nakogpa gawan no minghan hadyay kêbêl bayro kalla.

Navajo

There in North America are people named Navajo.

They make their houses out of piled up arcs which are surrounded and roored with soil. The roof and the walls of their houses are also thick because sometimes it becomes very cold there by them.



Bali lan Navajo

Hilay Pueblo

Bayro êt ha Hilagan Amerika ay nag tao ya hilay Pueblo ya nag bali hên tagumbid. Makogpa etaman ya lingling la gawan nakêbêl ya angin baydo no minghan. Nakdêy ya bali la.

Pueblo

Here in North America the Pueblo make their houses out of clay. Their walls are also thick because sometimes the winds are cold there. Their houses are strong.



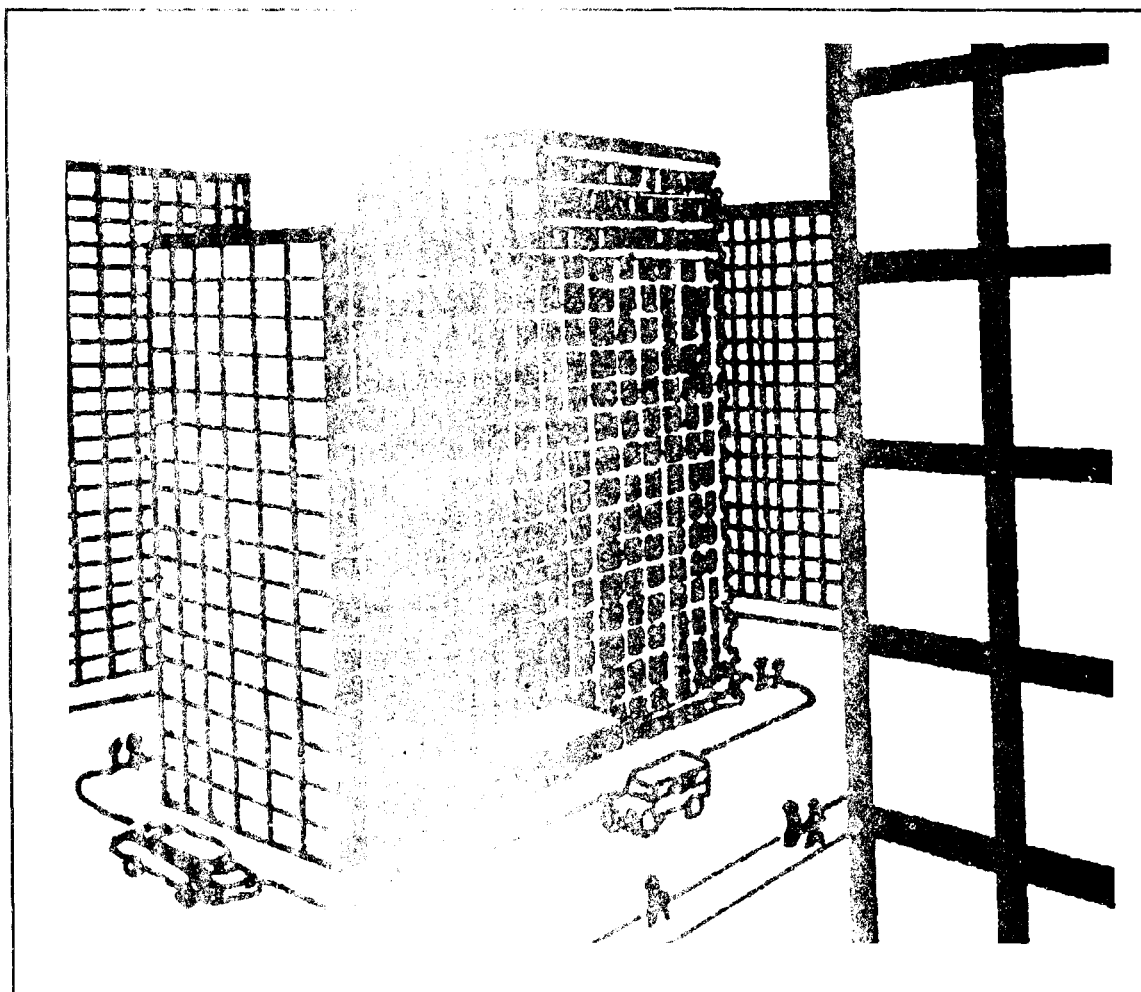
Bali lan Pueblo

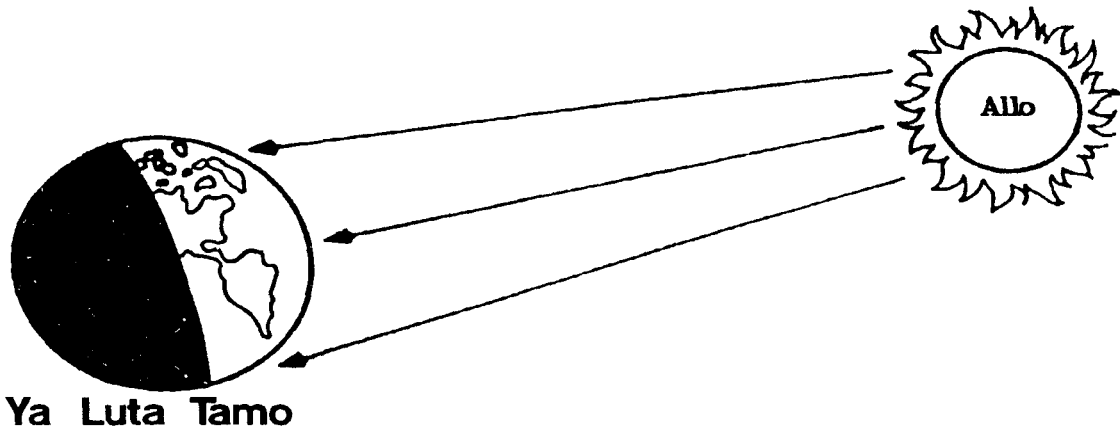
Ha Manila

Matag-ay anggan manila ha Manila, ya bali ha mahlay ya makati ha Manila. Hilay hata bali ha Manila bakal anggan siment, steel, ya nakdêy ya. Kallan hata bali ha Manila kay nan opisina hên, stores, offices, na hên tindahan anggan, ya makati tao. Ma-hat ya bali ya makati ha Manila, ya sakop hên ha Manila ha Pilipinas.

Manila

In the large cities like Manila some houses are tall and large. These houses are made from steel and cement so that they would be sturdy. In these houses are offices, stores and dwelling places for people. There are many houses like that in Makati, which is part of Manila here in the Philippines.





Sining

Ya Allo

Êndat tamo siguro no alwan bêtêwên ya allo. No a, pêtêg ya. Hata bêtêwên ya pinatangalanan tamon allo yaba ya bêtêwên ya pinakamahênêd kantamo di ha luta. Ya allo ay mahlay ya apoy ha langit.

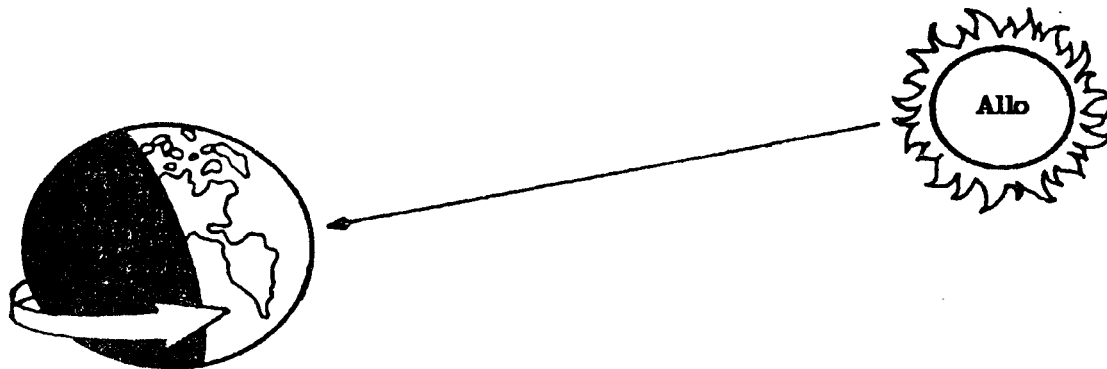
Agyan hiyay pinakamahênêd ya bêtêwên kantamo ay marayo ya pon. Ya karayo na kantamo ay 148 mil ya kilometros. No wari ta ayn kitamon hawang haka omot ubat ha allo ay ayn tumubo ya agyan hino di ha luta.

Science

The Sun

Maybe we thought that the sun was not a star. But it is. The star which we call the sun is the star closest to us here on the earth. The sun is a large fire in the sky.

Even though it is the star closest to us, it is still far from us. The distance from us is 148 million kilometers. If there were no light and no heat from the sun, nothing at all would grow on the earth.



Ya Luta Tamo

Ya Pammita hên Luta

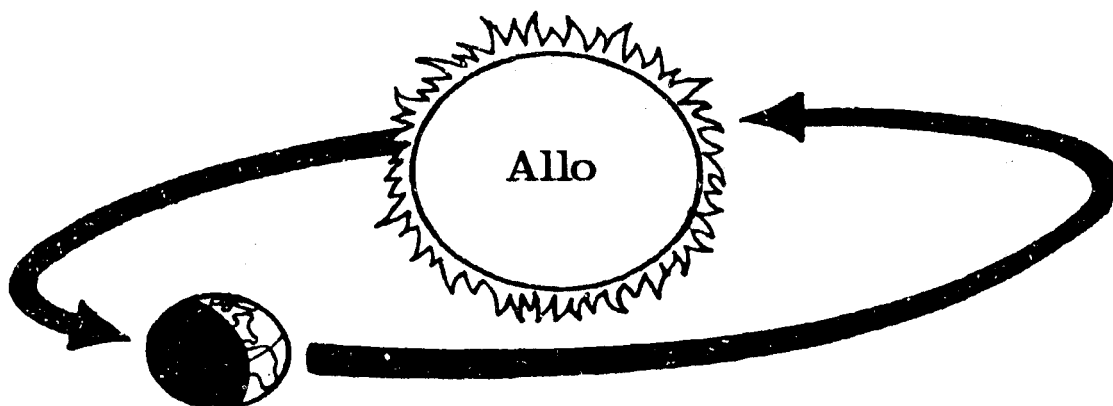
Êndat tamo siguro no a ya ampammita ya luta, no a, ampammita yan pêtêg. Ampidurot-durot ya nanad hên trompo. Kaban allibutên nay allo, ay ampagtsigê-tsigê ya.

Mihay durot hên luta ay mihay yabi haka mihay allo. Ya kagitna hên luta ya angkaahnagan allo ay nahawang bayo ya kagitna ya a angkaahnagan allo ay narêglêm. Kabay no nag allo ya bayro ha Istets, ay yabi ana di ha Pilipinas.

The Moving of the Earth

Maybe we thought that the earth does not move, but it really moves. It turns like a top and goes around the sun, tilting as it moves.

One turn of the earth is one night and one day. The places of the earth which are shone on by the sun are light and the places that are not shone on by the sun are dark. So when it is day there in the States, it is night here in the Philippines



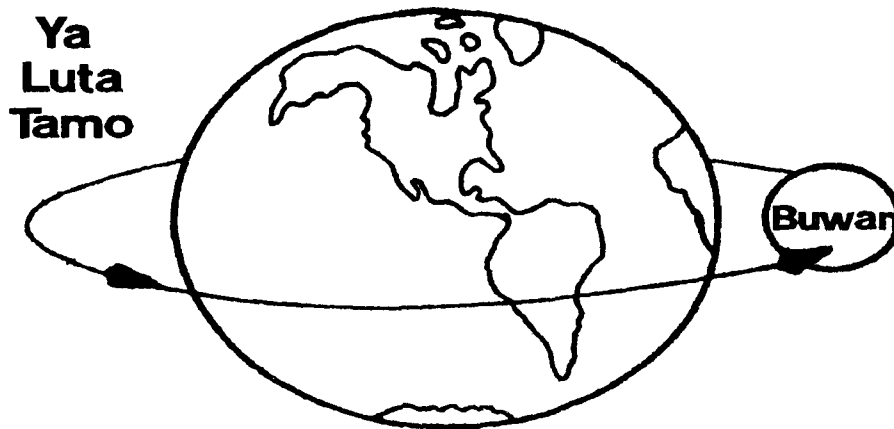
Ya Luta Tamo

Ya mihay paglibot hên luta ha allo ay mihay taon. Ya pagtsigê-tsigê na ay mam-in omot anggan kêbêl depende no hinon bansa ya naêtêban allo. Ya mihay pagtsigê na ay anêm ya buwan. Pag-orong tsigê na ay anêm ya êt ya buwan.

A kitamo bêngat allumpad ha angin gawan main hêkaw di ha luta ya nanad baton balani ya ampangognat kantamo. Ya langan hên hata hêkaw ay gravity.

When the earth circles the sun once it is one year. The tilt of our earth gives heat and cold depending on which country is closest to the sun. One tilt is six months. The return tilt is another six months.

We just don't fly off into the air because there is a force here on earth like a magnet which hold us. The name of this force is gravity.

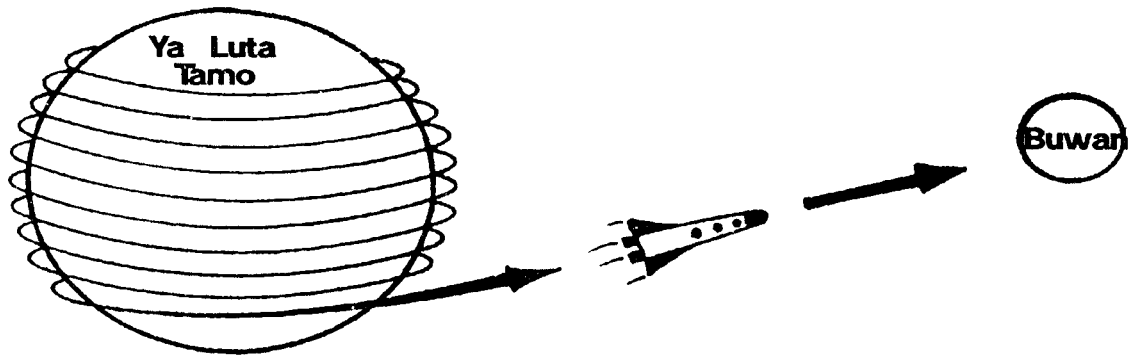


Ya Buwan

Agyan ya buwan ay ampammita ya etaman. Kanan hata letrato mahêlêk yo ya kahlayan buwan no iparis ya ha kahlayan hên luta. Ya mihay paglibot hên buwan ha luta ay 30 ya allo, ya kabuyot hên mihay buwan.

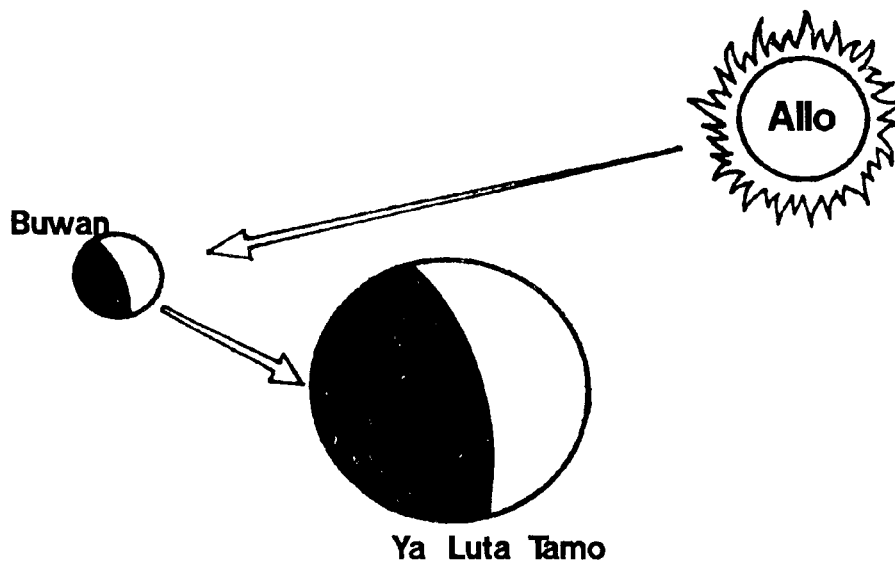
The Moon

Even the moon moves. In this picture you will see the size of the moon as compared to the size of the earth. One trip of the moon around the earth is 30 days, the length of one month.



Ha kal-atan angkahêlêk ha langit, ya pinakamahênêd ha luta ay ya buwan. 400,000 kilometros ya dayo hên luta ha buwan. Main anan ungnoy tao ya nakalako ha buwan.

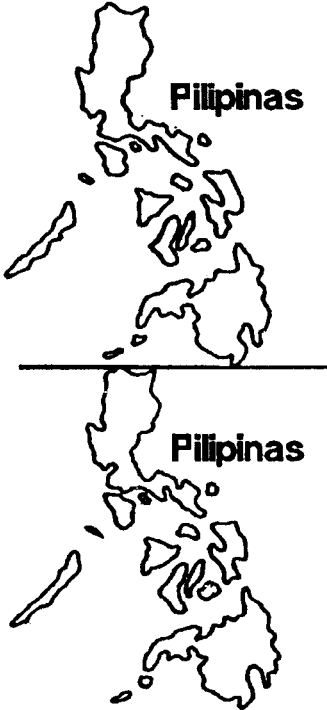
Of all that can be seen in the sky, the closest thing to the earth is the moon. 400,000 kilometers is the distance from earth to the moon. There already are people who have traveled to the moon.



Ayn yan sarilin hawang ya buwan. Ya hawang na ay ubat ha allo. Nanad hên solamin, no angkaalloan ya ay mam-i yan hawang.

The moon does not have it's own light. It's light comes from the sun. Like a mirror, when the sun shines on it, it gives light.

Mata hên Buwan



Ya Mata hên Buwan

Ya buwan ay nag malalê ya lubot, matag-ay ya bêngaw, anggan tawugtug. Ayn angin anggan lanêm ha buwan kabay ayn angkabyay bayro. Ayn tanaman haka ayn agyan hinon animal ha buwan.

Nanawa ya buwan ha luta. Kanan hata letrato ay mahêlêk tamo ya lawang hên hata buwan ya nanad kakarang hên loway Pilipinas no pitumpangên ya hatsi.

The Eyes of the Moon

The moon has many deep holes, high drop-offs and peaks. There is no air and no water on the moon so no one can live there. There are also no plants and no animals of any kind on the moon.

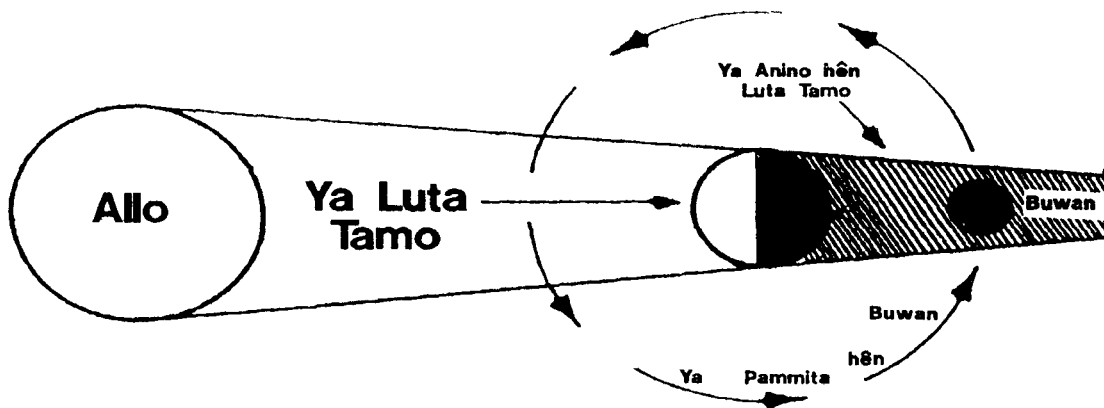
The moon is smaller than the earth. In this picture we can see that the width of the moon is equal to the length of two Philippines if they were put together lengthwise.

Ya Kilipse hên Buwan

No miêtêb ya allo, luta anggan ya buwan nanad di ha letrato, ay nadêglêm anay buwan gawan a ya angkahawangan allo. No mapiêtêb hilay hata tatlo yabay ambaêgên tamon kilipse hên buwan.

The Eclipse of the Moon

When the sun, the earth, and the moon are directly across from each other like in the picture, the moon becomes completely dark because it can not be shone on by the sun. When these three are directly across from each other it is called the eclipse of the moon.

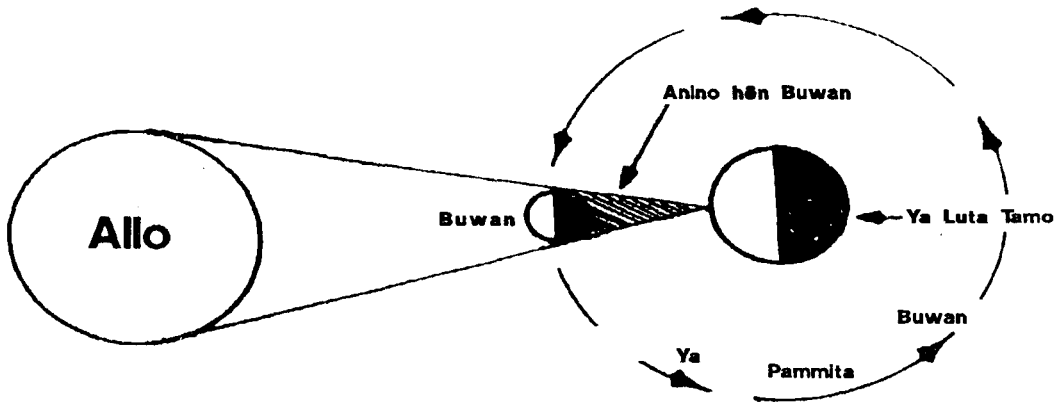


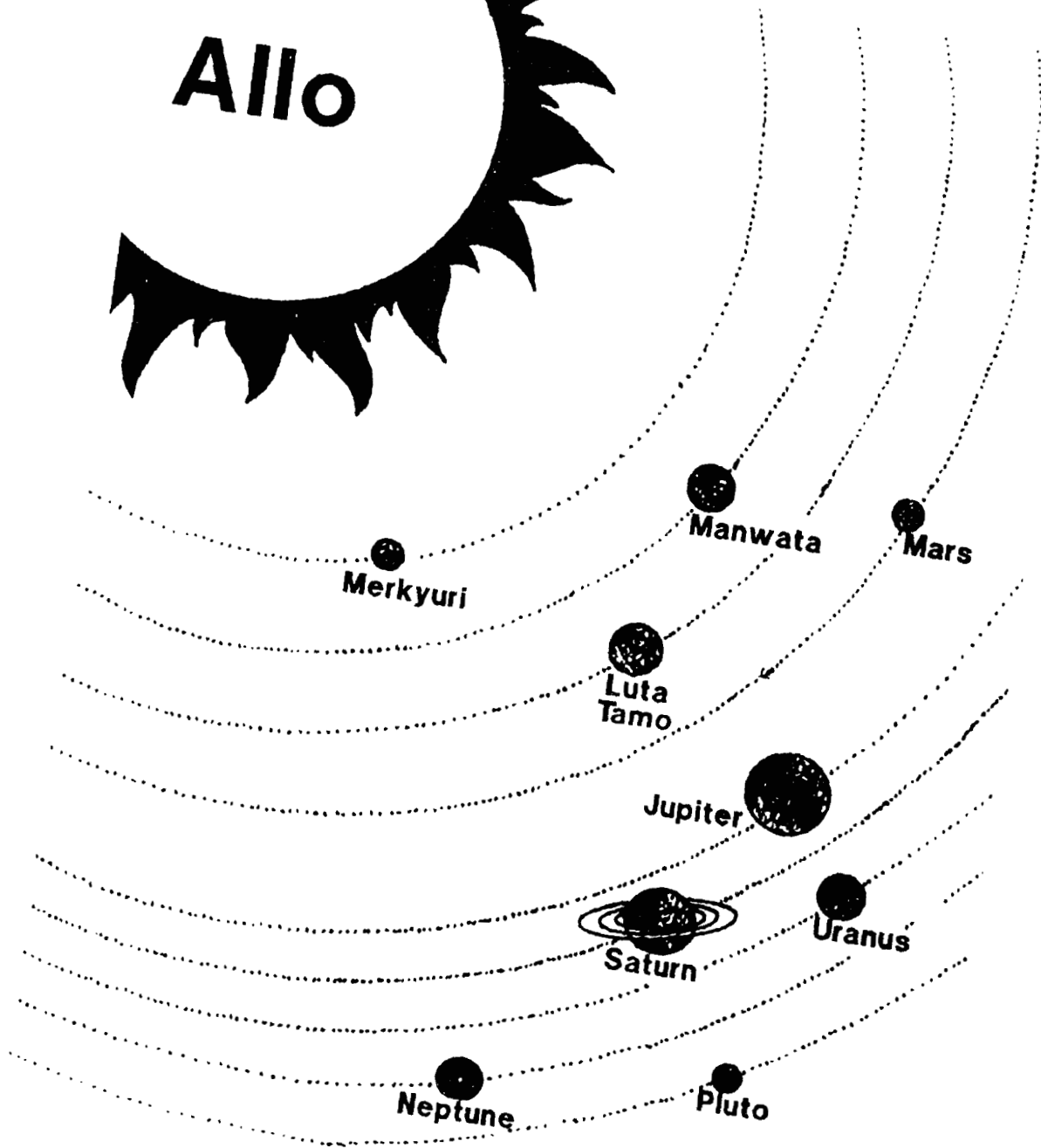
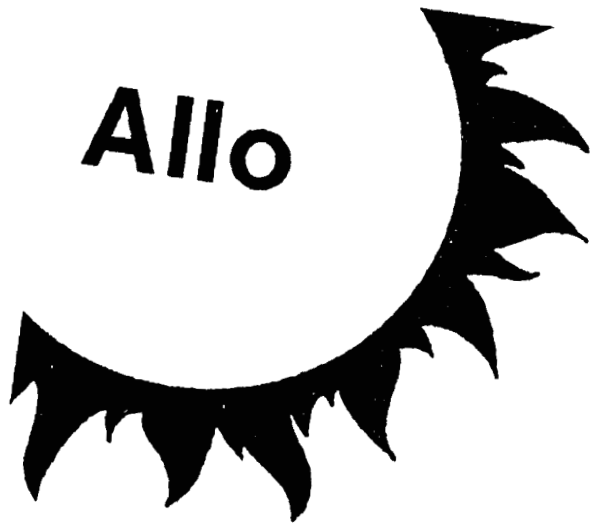
Ya Kilipse hên Allo

No miêtêb ya allo, buwan anggan ya luta ay nadêglêm pon ha kaatag hên logal hên luta. Gawan pareho hilan ampita ya buwan anggan ya luta, kabay a ya mabuyot hata kilipse.

The Eclipse of the Sun

When the sun, moon and earth are directly across from each other one part of the earth becomes dark for a while. Because the moon moves and even the earth moves, this eclipse does not last long.





Ya Allo anggag hilay Planeta

Hilay Planeta haka ya Allo

Main siyam ya nanad luta ya ampidurot-durot ha allo. Hata luta ay baêgên tamon planeta. Ya luta tamo ay miha kallon hata luta ya baêgên planeta. A hila pare-pareho hên hêlay.

Bapan hêlay ya allo. Agyan pilamon tamo hata siyam ya luta ay mahlay ya pon ya allo. No waringan ya allo ay mahlay a bali, ya luta ay nanad bêngat kahlayan aya.

Ya langan hên pinakananaway planeta ay Merkyuri. Hiya ya pinakamahênêd ha allo kabay hadyay omot bayro.

Ya planeta ya pinakamarayo ha allo ay Pluto.

Ya pinakamahlay ya planeta ay Jupiter. No iparis tamo ya hêlay hên Jupiter ha luta tamo ay libo ya luta ya miharang bayro ha Jupiter.

Ya pinakamahampat ya planeta no patagên ya hên marayo ay Saturn. Mahampat yan patagên gawan main yan nanad mahlay ya hinghing ya makislap ya ampipagdurot kana.

Venus ya langan hên planeta ya pinakamahênêd kantamo. No minghan angkahêlêk tamo ya ha langit. Êndat tamo no bêtêwên ya, no a, planeta ya awud. Manwata ya langan na kantamon Ayta.

The Planets and the Sun

There are nine earths that circle the sun. We call these earths planets. Our earth is one of these earths called planets. They vary in size.

The sun is very large. Even though we would put together these nine planets, the sun would still be larger. If we pretend that the sun were a large house, the earth would only be as large as an ant.

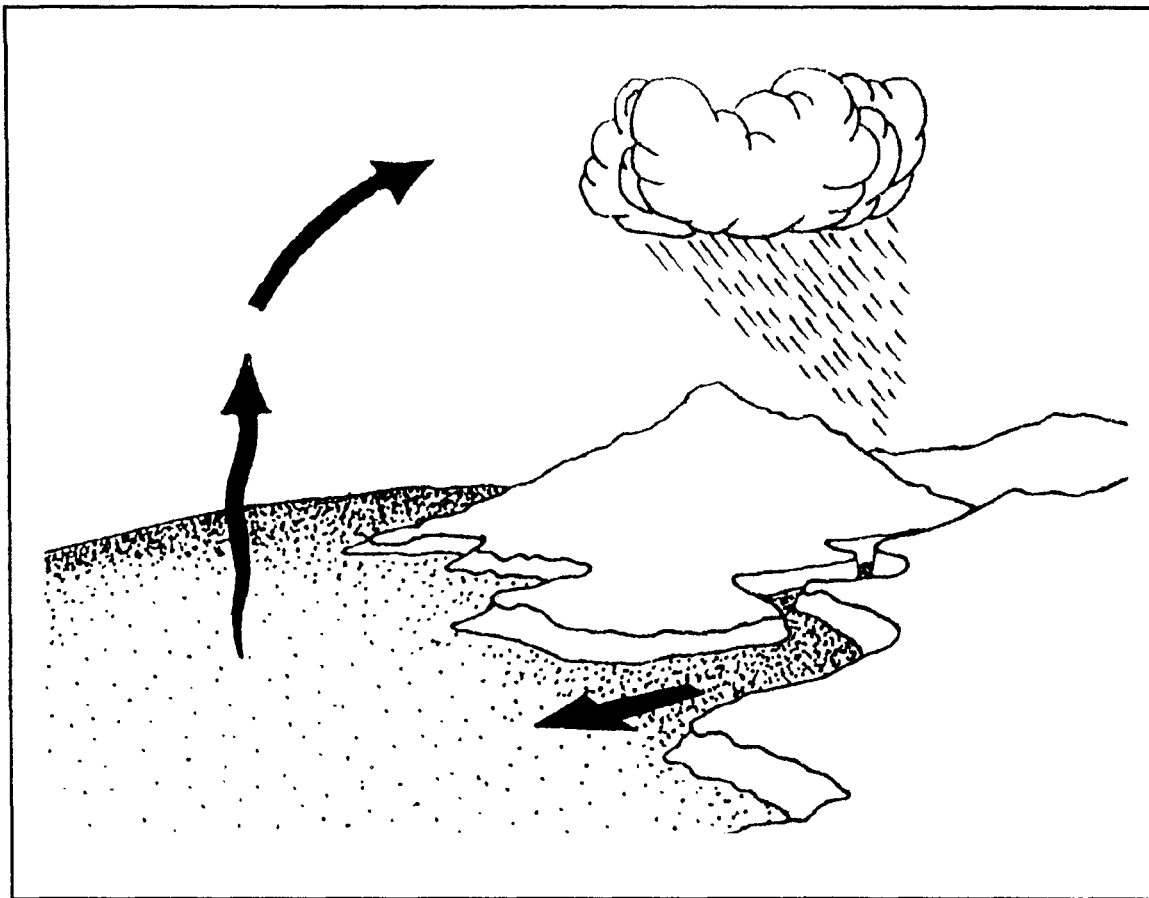
The name of the smallest planet is Mercury. It is closest to the sun so it is very hot there.

The planet that is the furthest from the sun is Pluto.

The largest planet is Jupiter. If we compare the size of Jupiter to our earth, one thousand earths would fit into Jupiter.

The most beautiful planet we can see from afar is Saturn. It is beautiful to look at from afar because there are like large shining finger rings turning around it.

Venus is the name of the planet closest to us. Sometimes we can see it in the sky. We thought it was a star but it is indeed a planet. Manwata is what we Ayta call it.



No Hênta Ampanguran

Ya angêh hên lanêm dagat, anggan ya angêh hên lanêm hapa ay mag-in ginêm di ha luta. A tamo mahêlêk ya angêh, no a, no mal-at anay angêh ay mag-in ginêm yay na.

Why it rains

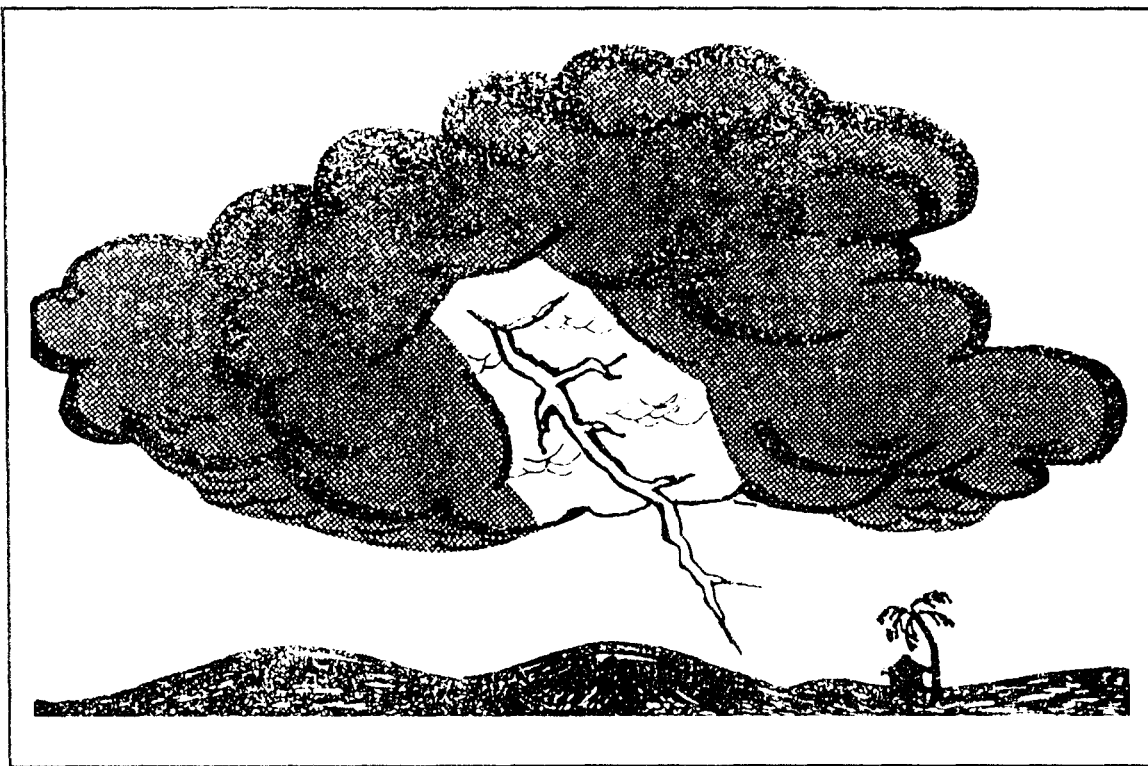
The vapor of the ocean and vapor of streams become our clouds here on earth. We can't see the vapor, but when there is a lot of vapor it becomes clouds.

Hata ginêm ay ampitag-ay gawan angin. Ya angin ya atsi ha katag-ay hên pandanan aroplano ay hadyay kêbêl. Huston miunik ya hata ginêm oayro ha andyanan hên nakêbêl ya angin ay bumyat hilay na bayo mag-indyag uran.

No minghan no ma-angin ay mag-orong ya uran ha langit. Bayro ha nakêbêl ya angin ay mag-indyag yay nan yelo. Gawan nabyat ya ay matatah yay na ha luta. Kabay no minghan ampanguran hên tagunlinaw.

These clouds move because of wind. The air which is as high as the place where airplanes travel is very cold. When the clouds climb to the place where the wind is cold they become heavy and become rain.

Sometimes when it is windy the rain returns to the skies. There where the wind is cold it becomes ice. Because it is heavy it falls to the earth. That's why it sometimes rains hail.



Ya Kimat

Ya Kimat

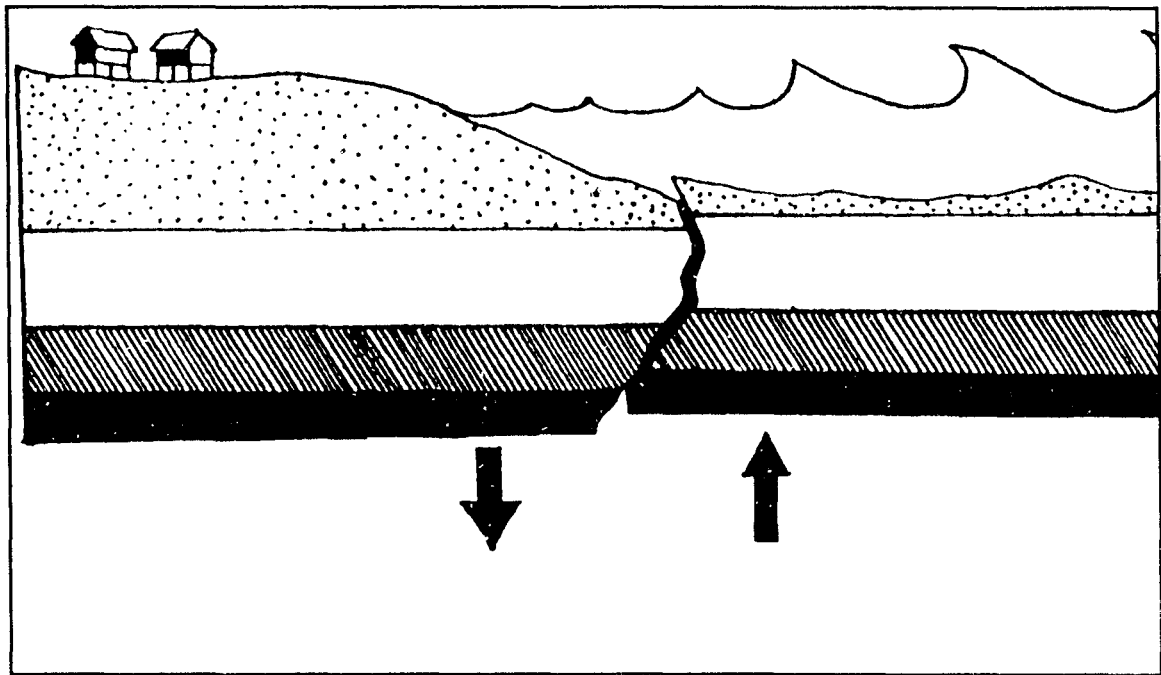
Kimat ya an-ipatangalan tamo no magkulibig ya humawang ha langit bayo magkilat. Angkaikit tamoy hata kimat ha langit ha pibonakan ginêm bayo mag-aypa ya di ha luta.

Hadyay omot ya kimat kabay huston miabot ya ha nakêbêl ya angin ay lumtoh yay na. Hata allumtoh ya angkalêngê tamo ay ampatangalanan tamon kilat.

Lightning

Lightning is what we call it when the sky has flashing lights and then thunders. We see the lightning from the middle of a cloud in the sky and it comes down here toward the earth.

Lightning is very hot. That's why as soon as it reaches cold air it explodes. This explosion which we hear is what we call thunder.



Ya Layon

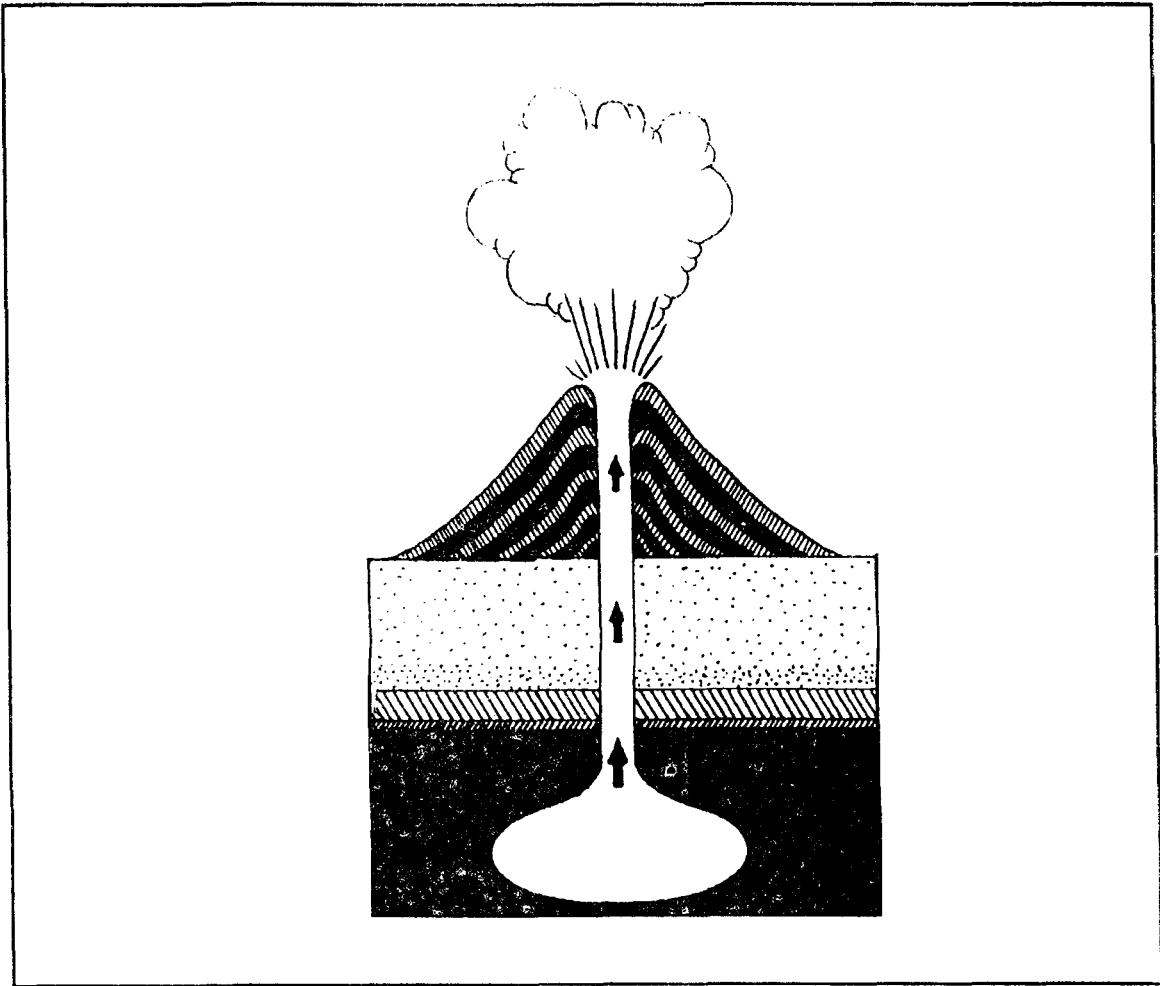
Ya pibnakan luta tamo ay hadyay omot. A ya an-umawah ya hata omot gawan main nakogpa ya bato ya nakahabat ha omot. Ha babo hên hata bato ay nag luta. Mal-at kallan hata bato ay nag ilat.

Gawan nakakulong ya bayro ya hata omot ay katêgên yan an-umomot. No minghan mikah-kah ya bato ya nag ilat. Huston mikah-kah ya hata bato, ay mayêgyêg anay luta. Ya an-ipatangalan kanan hata yêgyêg ay layon.

Earthquakes

The center of our earth is very hot. This heat does not come out because there are thick rocks which block this heat. On top of the rocks there is soil. Many of these rocks have cracks.

Because the heat is caged in there, it becomes even hotter. Sometimes the rocks with cracks rub against each other. Once the rocks rub against each other, the earth shakes. This shaking is called an earthquake.



Ya Bulkan

Gawan hata pibonakan luta tamo ay hadyay omot kabay no minghan angkatunaw ya bato ya nakahabat kanan hata omot. Kabay lumtoh ya. Yaba ampag-indyag Bulkan.

Hino-hino kay na hên ya pallumtoh Bulkan. Pasalamat tamo ya main bulkanologist ya ampag-aral no ay êmên ya pallumtoh hên bulkan. Mal-at ya nabyay kan tamon Ayta gawan toro lan bulkanologists.

Volcanoes

Because the center of the earth is so very hot, sometimes the rocks that block the heat melt. Then it explodes and makes a volcano.

The volcano explosions are varied. We can be thankful that there are volcanologists who study how volcanoes erupt. Many of us Ayta lived because of the instructions of the volcanologists.