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## Introduction

### 1. Purpose of the dictionary

The purpose of this dictionary is to help anyone who wishes to gain an understanding of the Binukid language. It is also intended to be a tool for Bukidnons who are interested in learning English. Local words like viand, ube, carabao, etc. are used in the English definitions and gloss of illustrative sentences. Examples reflect the focus possibilities and are provided to aid anyone who may wish to make a study of the verb stem classes. It is hoped that this dictionary will serve as a basis for further study of the Binukid language to which others will contribute. Sincere thanks is due Nell Binayao of the Translators Association of the Philippines for editing the manuscript and providing the map of Bukidnon.

### 2. Dialects and language relationships

As of several decades ago there were more than 100,000 Bukidnons living in the north, central, and eastern parts of the province of Bukidnon, as well as in southern Mizamis Oriental and western Agusan province where the language is referred to as Higaonon. There are many dialect differences along the boundary with neighboring languages but there is mutual intelligibility. The dialect chosen for this dictionary is the one considered the most prestigious and standard. It is spoken by the Bukidnon population around the provincial capitol of Malaybalay, Bukidnon.

The following manuscripts and articles contain or are descriptions of various aspects of the Binukid language.

Atherton, William. 1953. Binokid phonemes. Papers on Philippine linguistics (*Folklore Studies*, 12), 101-4. Tokyo.

Atherton, William. 1963. Binukid verb morphology. [Manila: SIL] 3ll. typescript. mfe A.

Atherton, William. n.d. Binokid personal pronouns. [Manila: SIL] 7ll. typescript. mfe A.

Atherton, William. n.d. Some minimal grammatical pairs in Binukid [Manila: SIL]. 8ll. typescript. mfe A.

Post, Ursula. 1965. Morphophonemic alternations in Binukid. *Philippine Social Sciences and Humanities Review* 30:1.52-56.

Post, Ursula. 1965. Nuclear nonpredicate tagmemes of verbal clauses in Binukid. [Manila: SIL]. 10ll. [typescript] mfe D 85-6005.

Post, Ursula. 1965. The phonology of Binukid. [Nasuli, Malaybalay, Bukidnon: SIL]. 16ll. typescript. mfe A.

Post, Ursula. 1968. Binukid clause structure. [Nasuli, Malaybalay, Bukidnon: SIL]. [iii], 30ll. typescript. mfe A.

Post, Ursula. 1968. Binukid phrase structure. [Manila: SIL]. [iv], 38ll. [typescript] mfe A.

Post, Ursula. 1968. Binukid sentence structure. [Nasuli, Malaybalay, Bukidnon: SIL]. [iv], 50ll. typescript. mfe A.

Post, Ursula. 1978. Binukid [folktale texts], ed. by Evan Antworth. *Studies in Philippine Linguistics* 2:2.62-68. (Manila: Linguistic Society of the Philippines and the Summer Institute of Linguistics.)

### 3. History of the dictionary

Ursula Post and Mary Jane Gardner originally collected and compiled the data while residing in the village of Caburacanan along the Pulangi River, Bukidnon, from 1963 to 1977 under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. They collected and transcribed not only daily conversational words, but more than 80 texts given by about 30 storytellers. The work was concluded in the lowland dialect at the study center of the Summer Institute of Linguistics (Nasuli, Malaybalay, Bukidnon). Illustrative sentences were provided by a number of Bukidnons from various areas, some lowland and some inland. Those who helped on the dictionary in more extensive ways wish to remain anonymous. The compiler was not

available for consultation during the final editing and typesetting. Decisions about questions that arose were resolved as accurately as possible under the circumstances.

The following sources facilitated the identification of plants with their scientific names, which are listed in the Appendix:

Brown, William H. 1950. *Useful plants of the Philippines*. Technical Bulletin No.10 (Vol.1-3). Manila: Bureau of Science.

*Philippine Woods Bulletin* 7. 1927. Manila: Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

Steiner, Mona Lisa. 1960. *Philippine ornamental plants and their care*, Books I-IV. Manila: Philippine Education Co.

The compiler consulted John U. Wolff's *A Dictionary of Cebuano Visayan* (1972) for ideas for some of the glosses. The dictionary she referred to most was *The Random House Dictionary* (1980).

#### 4. Format of the entries

- An entry consists of the following parts:
- the form, in bold type
- the grammatical category, in italics
- the meaning
- one or more illustrative sentences whose Binukid form is in italics and the English gloss in normal type. These sentences are intended to reflect the focus possibilities to aid anyone who may wish to make a study of the verb stem classes. Illustrative sentences are also given in cases of a wider area of meaning.

#### 5. Listing of entries

Binukid, as most other Philippines languages, has a complex system of affixation and comparatively simple morphophonemic alternations. For this reason the listing of forms is by stem. Forms of the sort where the stem is not readily evident are listed with a cross-reference to the stem.

The order is strictly alphabetical with no regard to diacritical markings (hyphens or accent marks) except that forms without these markings precede forms with them.

Unpredictable variants are both included in the entry with the most commonly occurring form as the main entry.

Words not used in the more prestigious dialect represented in this dictionary but widely used throughout the inland area are marked as dialect words (dial.), e.g., *balading* (dial.) 'large earplug'. These words were included as they are widely used in the inland mountain areas, but no illustrative sentences are given for these entries, nor are they listed in the index.

The lowland dialect uses *r* intervocalically in most cases. Therefore the gloss is given with the *r* root. The inland dialect uses *d* intervocalically. The *d* root is listed as an entry, but the reader is directed to the *r* root for the gloss (e.g., *adang* (see *arang*)). In order to aid in the easy recognition of the root, initial *d* was not changed to *r* when a prefix was added to the root.

Multiple entries, where a form has two clearly different meanings, are handled as separate entries, e.g., *abang*<sub>1</sub>, *abang*<sub>2</sub>.

Although there are some minimal pairs where stress is contrastive, this contrast is only indicated in the entry word. Once the word appears in a sentence or is affixed, the stress rules apply so there is no need to indicate it.

The *paN-*, *ma-* and other forms are listed as separate entries only because the compiler intends these forms to appear in the English-Binukid index.

It appears that if an affix is enclosed in parenthesis ( ), the affixed form does not occur in the alphabetical listing.