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Translators

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An Alphabet and Numbers Book in Balangao
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FOREWORD

Some of the glory of the Philippines lies in the beautiful variety of people and languages within its coasts. It is to the great credit of the national leadership over the years that no attempt has been made to destroy this national heritage. The goal has been instead to preserve its integrity and dignity while building on this strong foundation a lasting super-structure of national language and culture.

The present book is one of many designed for this purpose. It recognizes the pedagogical importance of dividing literacy and second-language learning into two steps—literacy being the first. When a student has learned to read the language he understands best, the resulting satisfaction in his accomplishment gives the drive and confidence he needs to learn the national language. His ability to read, furthermore, is the indispensable tool for the study this program will require.

The Department of Education of the Philippines is proud to present this latest volume in a nationwide series designed to teach the national language through literacy in the vernaculars. It will strengthen both the parts of the nation and the whole.

**Juan L. Manuel
Secretary**

To the teacher

The letters in the Balangao alphabet are: a, b, k, d, e, é, g, h, i, l, m, n, ng, o, p, s, t, u, w, y, and glottal stop written as ^ and - .

The Balangao follows the National Language except for é as in baléy, énéb.

To help the student learn the use of this book, say to the student:

This book shows you the letters and sounds of the Balangao language. Say the names of the pictures. The writing beside the pictures is also their names. The words begin with the same sound and the same letter.

This book also shows you the numbers 1 to 10. Count the pictures. The writing beside the pictures tells you how many there are.

To help the student discover how to write the letter or the number, show him the letter or the number on the top writing line. Help him make the letter or the number. Follow the directions of the arrows when writing. Show him the capital forms of the letters. Help him make the capital letter. Follow the directions of the arrows when writing.

Beginning with page 42 the glottal stop is taught. Point out to the student the glottal stop in the words on page 42. Say to the student:

In Balangao we have the letter called glottal stop. It is written two ways. When the glottal stop is at the end of a syllable, either at the middle or at the end of a word, it is written ^ above the vowel. When glottal stop occurs after é it is written ê.

Page 44: When the glottal stop is at the beginning of a syllable in the middle of a word, it is written - .

Page 46: When the glottal stop is between two vowels that are the same, it is written - .

Heay man-esolo:

Hen 'letters' hen aletaaw way Binalangao wat a, b, k, d, e, é, g, h, i, l, m, n, ng, o, p, s, t, u, w, y, ya anat hen andi pàlat. Duwada hen mesolatan hen andi pàlat, way \ ya - .

Padong hen mihugdayan hen 'letters' hen Binalangao ya hen Pilipino, manongad hen andi é way miyusal hen ale kaman baléy, énéb.

Ta mitudtudu hen laydén antoy libnu way itudtudu, yaton ekamanno. Ibagam hen andi dan adal way mangaliyén,

Hen antoy libnu, itudtuduna hen egaday 'letters' hen aletaaw. An yanggay aket hen 'letters' hen aletaaw te anda yanggay duwan polo ya duwa. Ngém no mapanohda, mabalinda ah ale. Wat ta adalén hen kalasey 'letters', yato hen ekaman: Ilam hen andi nepepetdol, yag ihugdayno hen mangadantaaw anaddi. Yadig ilam agé hen andi nesosolat way nidapat hen andi inhugdayno, yadi hen 'letters' way laplapon hen andi ale way nesosolat.

Hen antoy libnu, itudtuduna agé way mambasa hen bilang way manlugi ah ihà-an ingganah hempolo. Bilangém hen andiday petdol, yag hen andi mesosolat way dapadapatdaat yadi hen nangimbaga no kamanada.

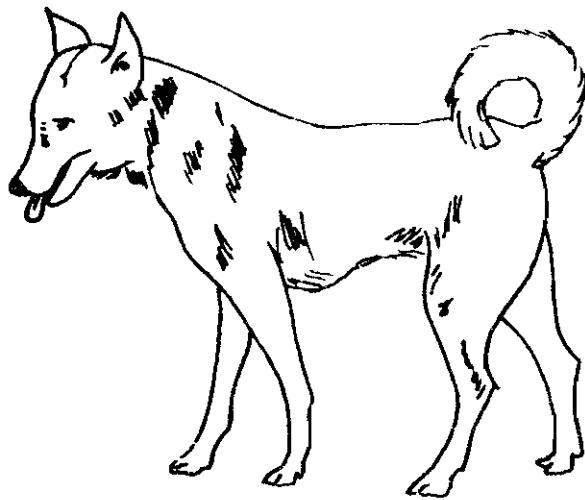
Ta adalén way mangensolat unudun hen andi 'letters' way iggaw hen péss-éy linya. Masapol soloton hen andiday say-ang. Heay dan esolo, tolongam hen andi dan adal way mangamma an danahhay 'letters' way hen-iná. Angkay no ma-awatan andi dan adal hen ekamanna way mangensolat andi 'letters' way dana adalén, ibagam ta annag epegwapegwa way mangensolat ingganah matalwan hen aminay linya.

Mitudtudu hen andi pàlat way milugi hen page 42. Epailam way tuduwém hen andi pàlat yag ibagam hen andi dan adal way mangaliyén,

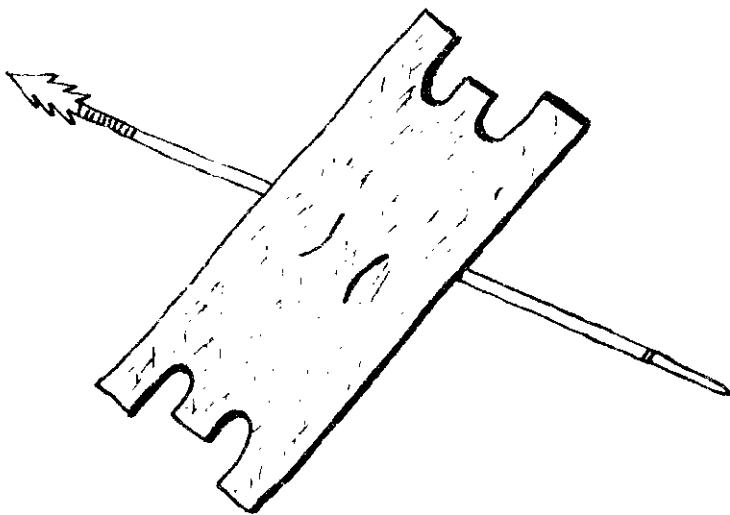
Hen aletaaw, wadan ihay 'letters' way ekattaawén pàlat, ngém duwada hen mesolatana. No agginawan hen ale ono anongohna, basta anongoh hen syllable, hen mesolatan hen andi pàlat wat miyuhun hen \ hen andi vowel. Yag no metongpo hen \ hen andi é, hen mesolatanaat è. Te hen \ ya anat é wat è.

Page 44: No agginawan hen ale, basta milugiyán hen syllable, hen mesolatan hen andi pàlat wat - .

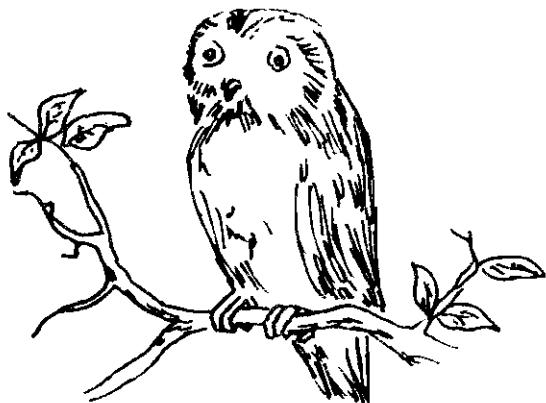
Page 46: Umat agé, no nigagawa hen andi pàlat hen kapel way vowel, wat - hen mesolatana agé.



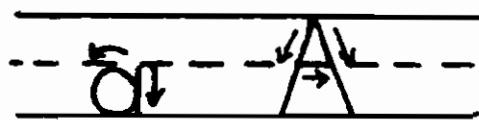
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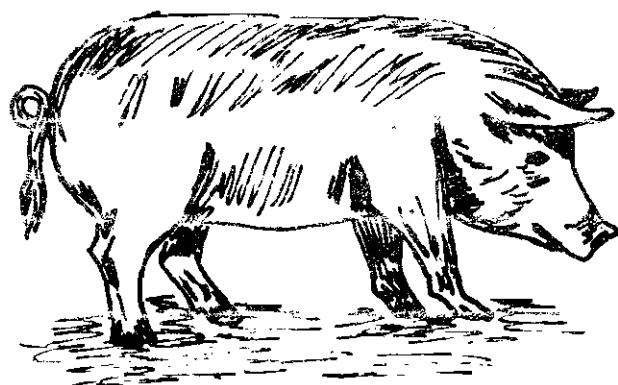
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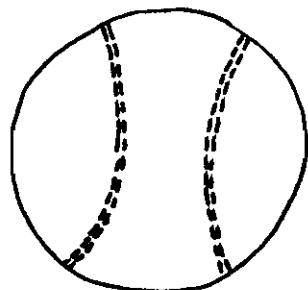
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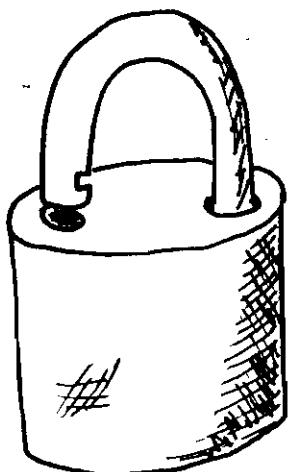
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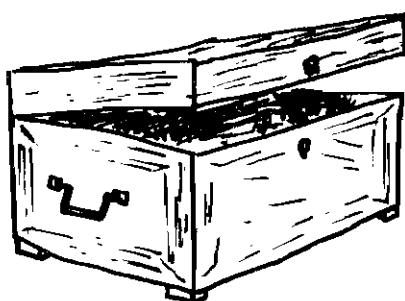
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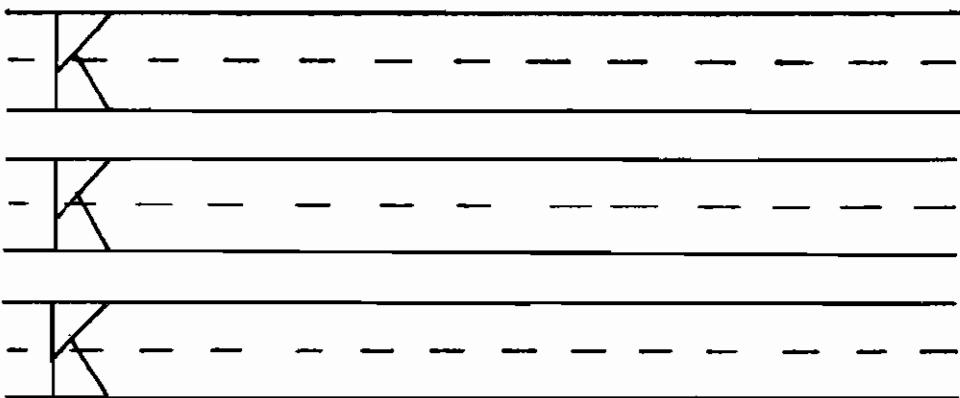
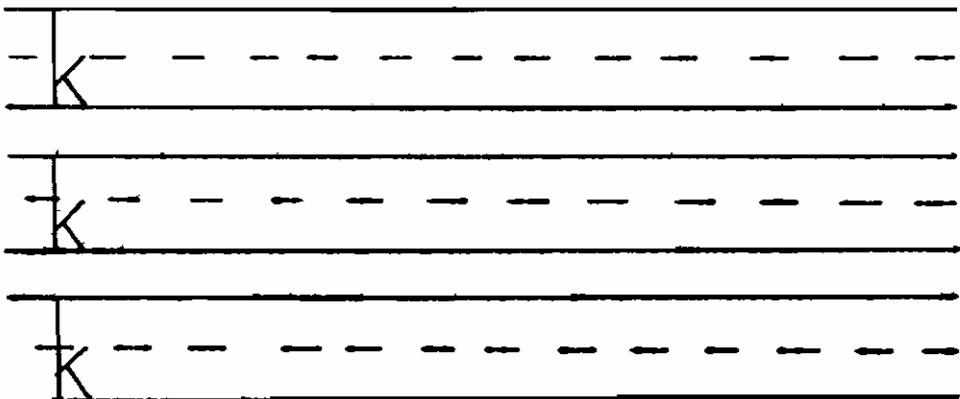
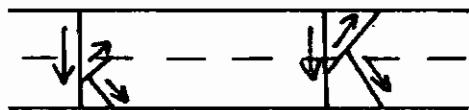
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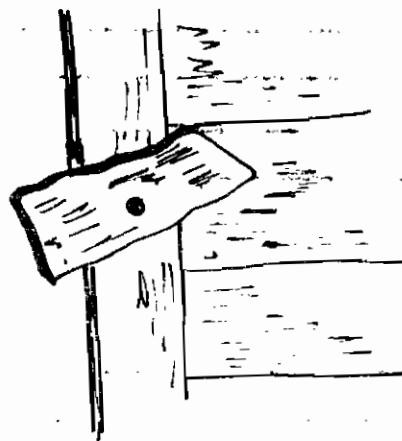


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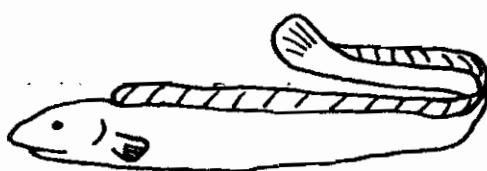




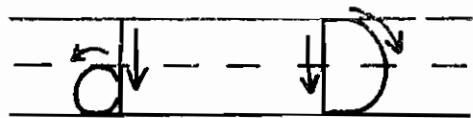
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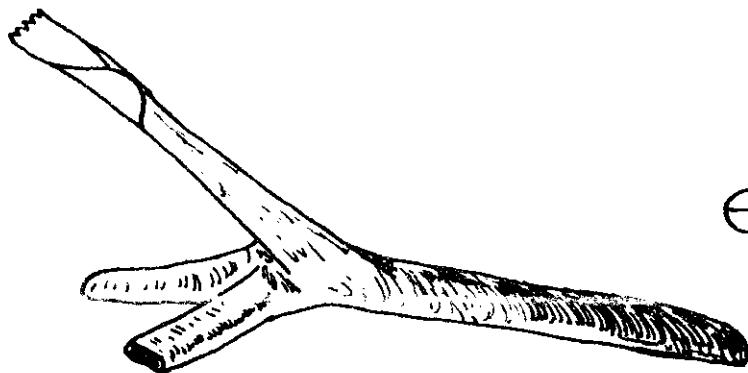
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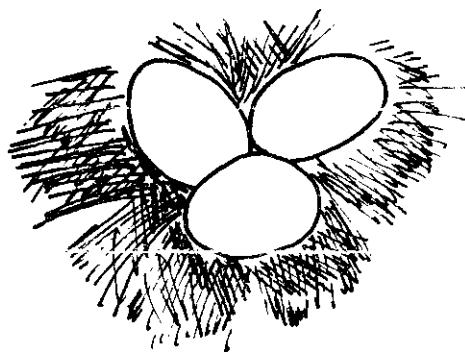
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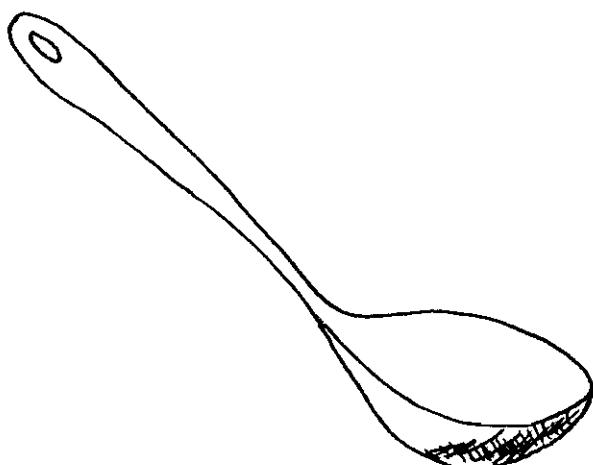
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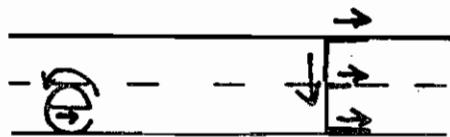
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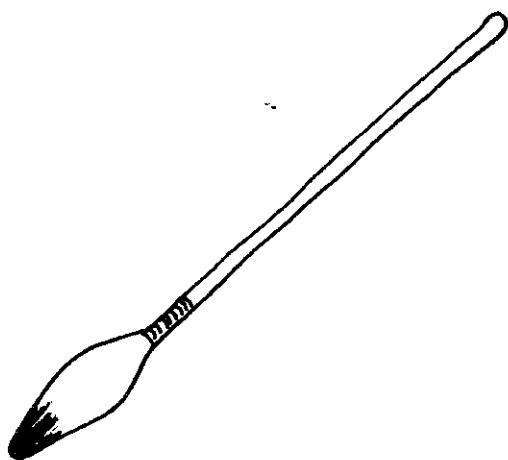
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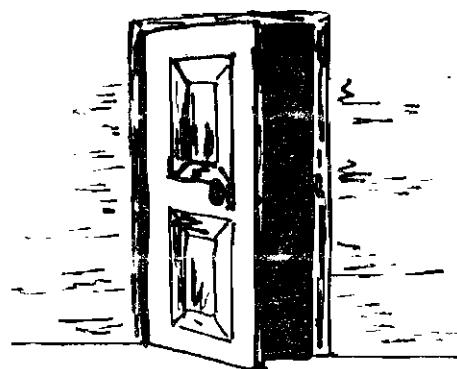
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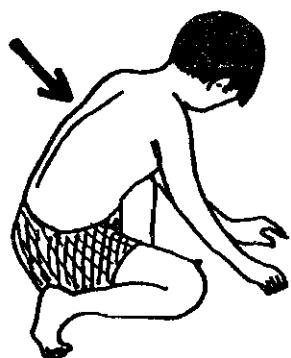
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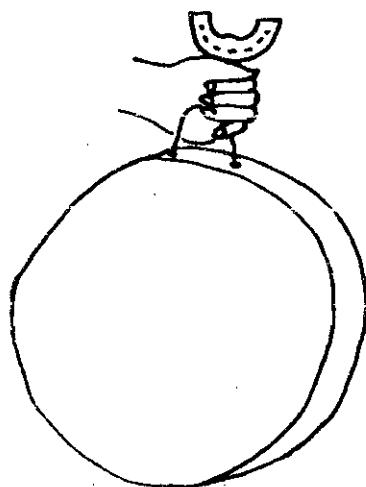
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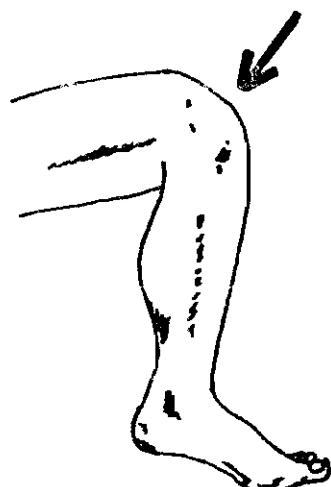
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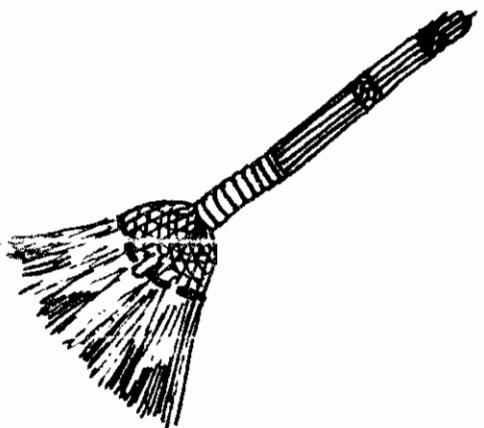
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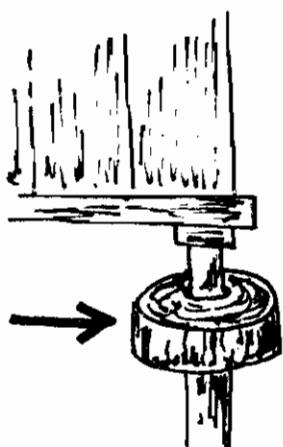
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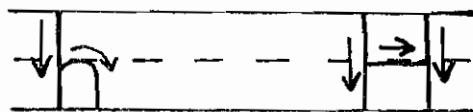
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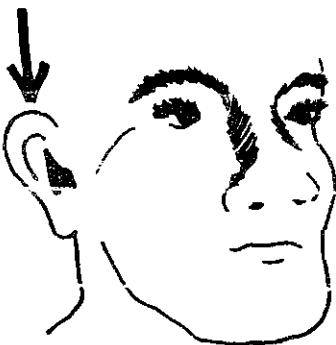
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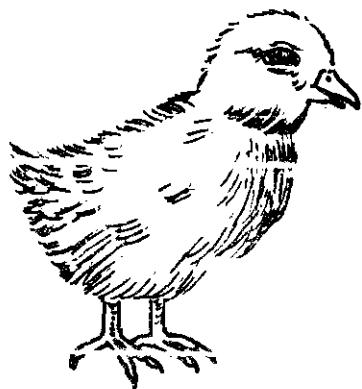
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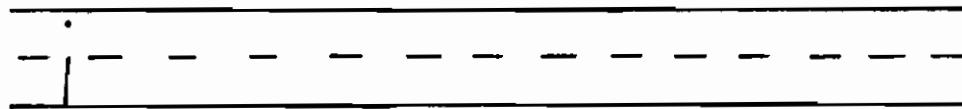
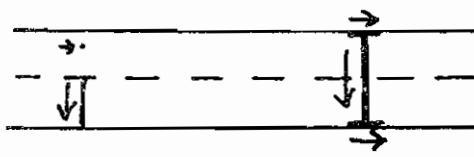
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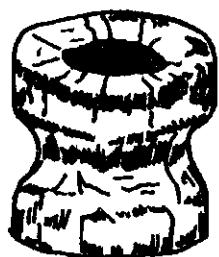


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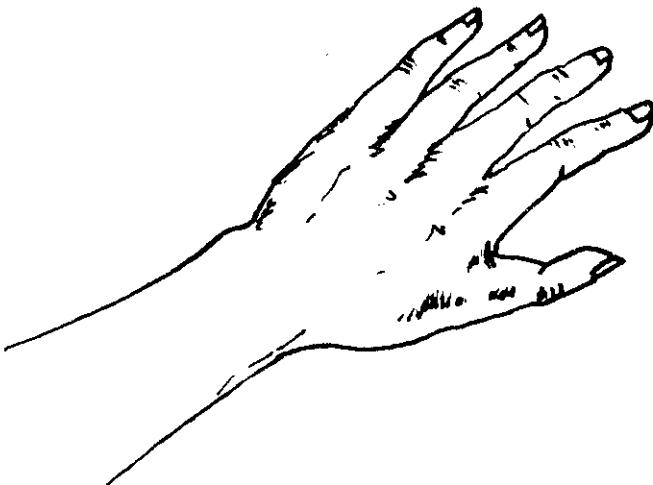


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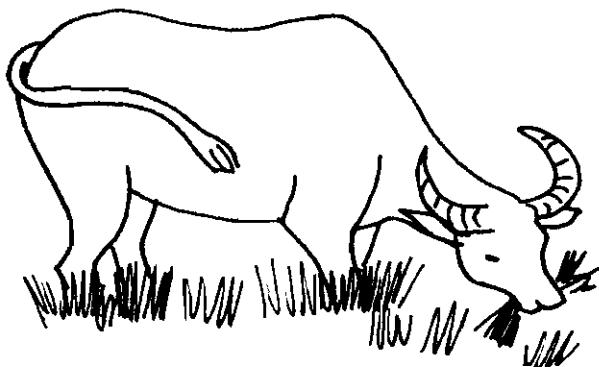




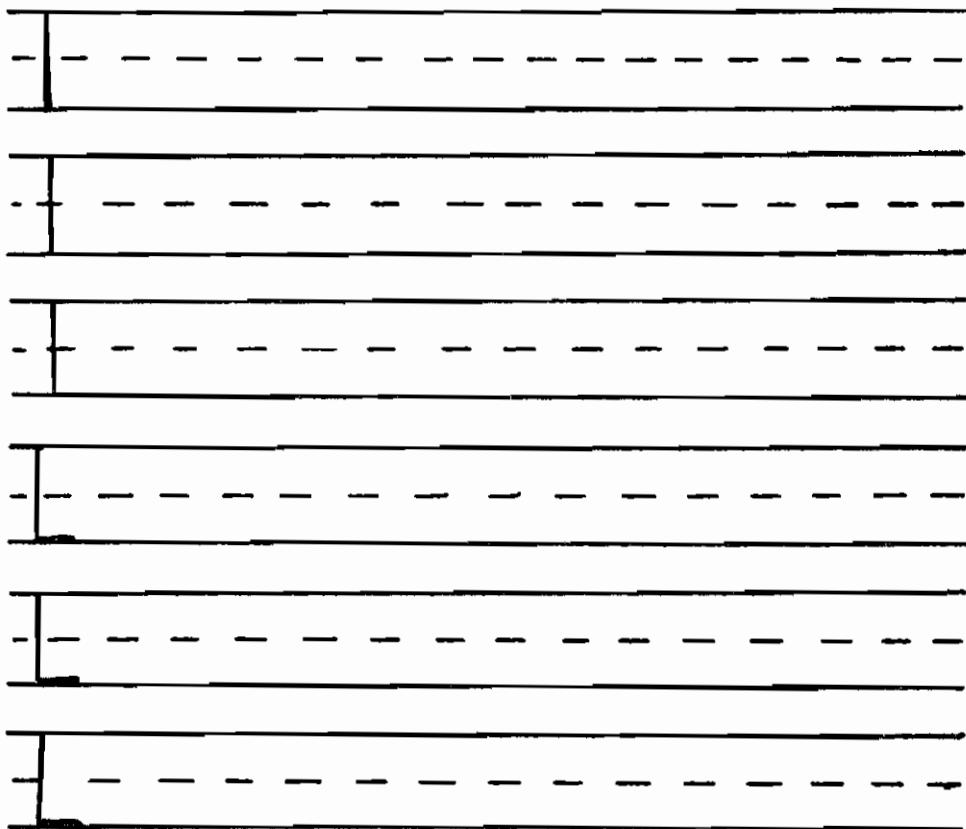
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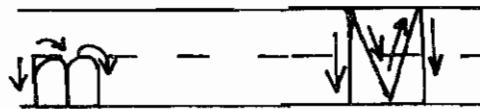
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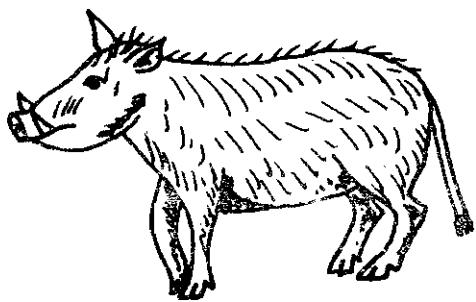
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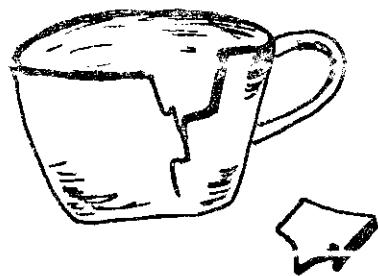
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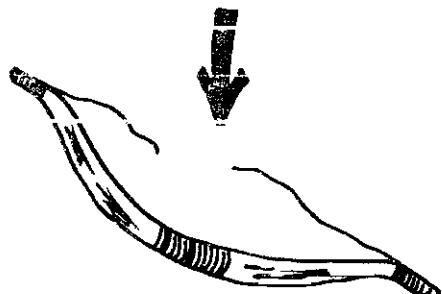
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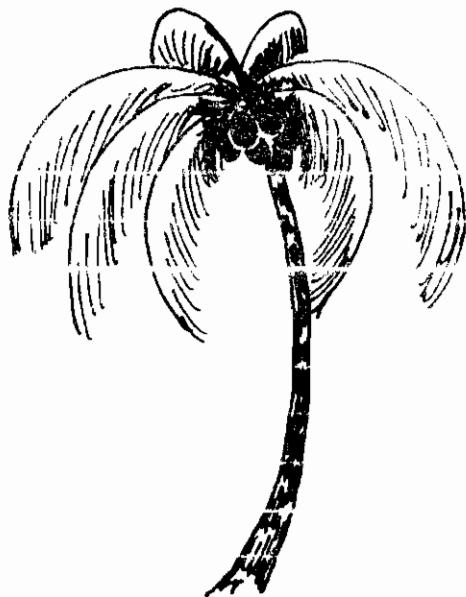
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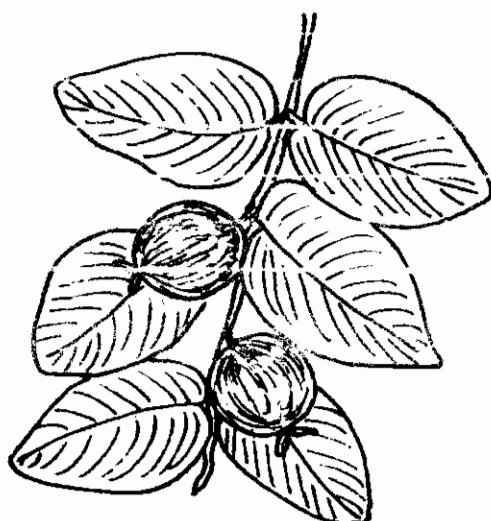
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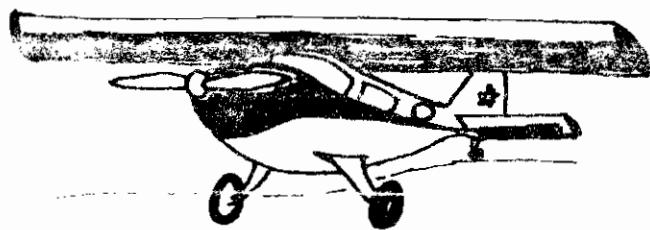
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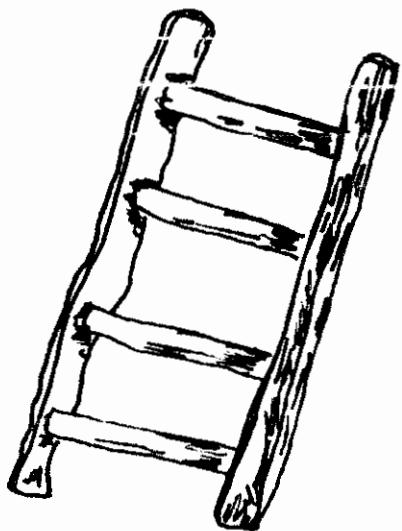
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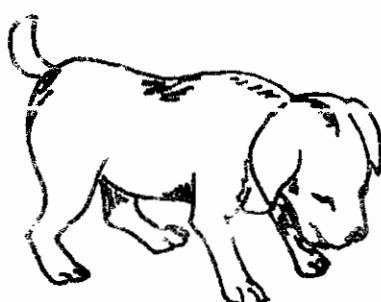
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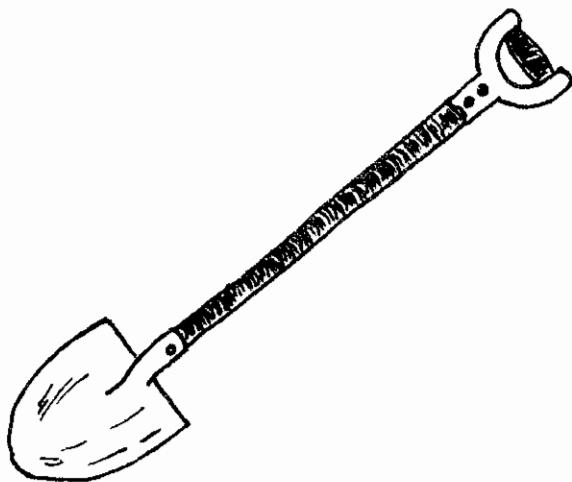
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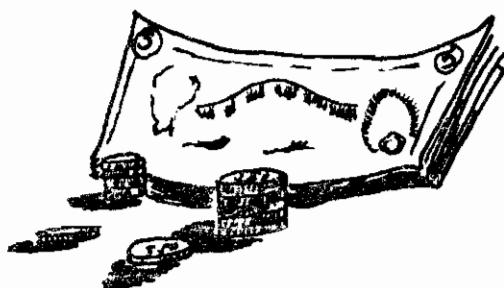
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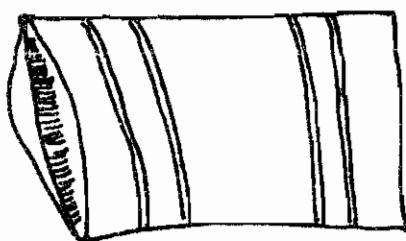
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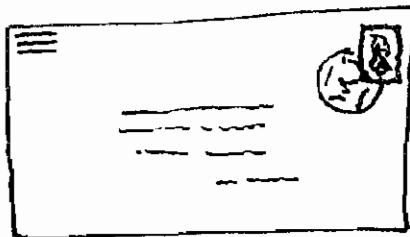
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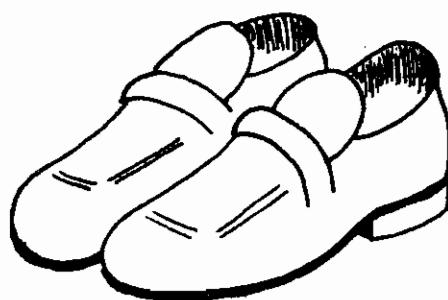
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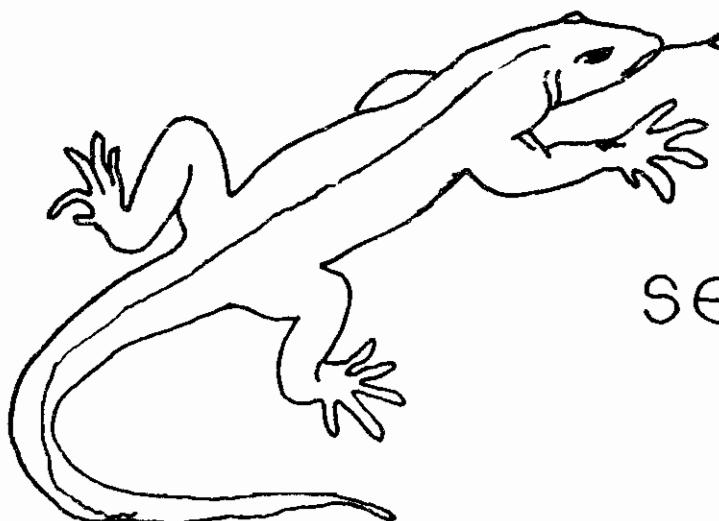
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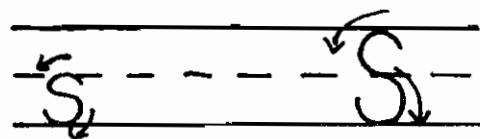
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A handwriting guide showing uppercase 'S' and lowercase 's' on three-line ruled paper. The uppercase 'S' has a downward stroke on the top line and a curved hook on the middle line. The lowercase 's' has a vertical stroke on the middle line and a curved hook on the bottom line. Arrows indicate the direction of the strokes.

S

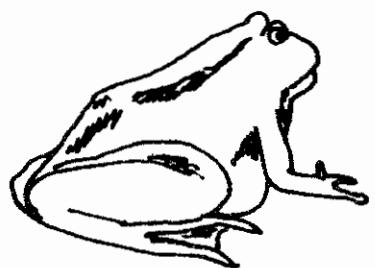
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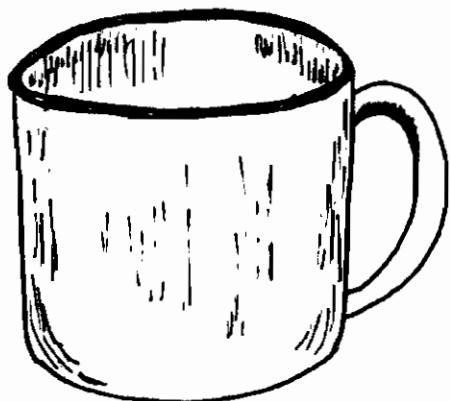
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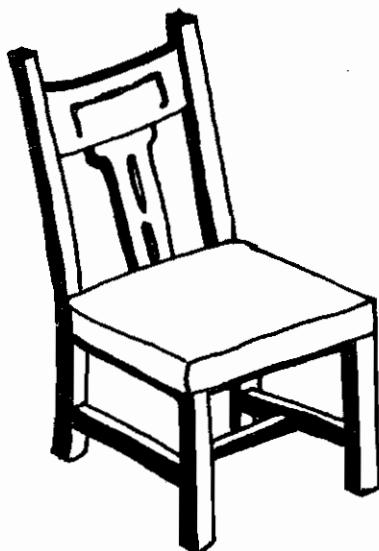
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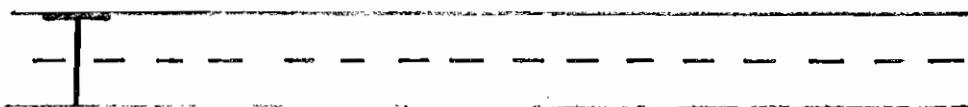
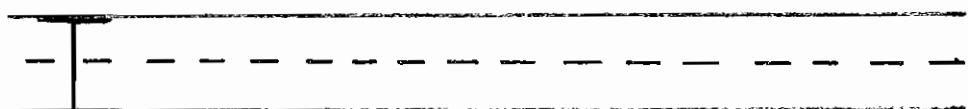
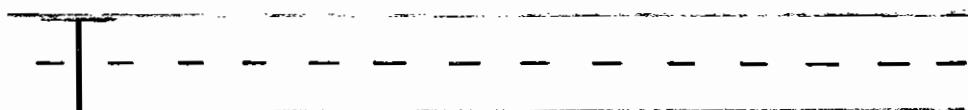
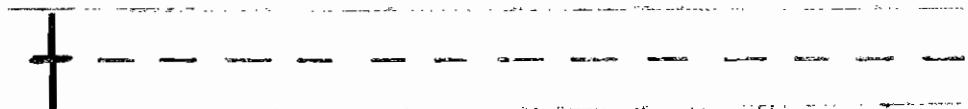
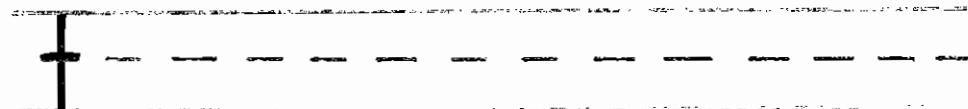
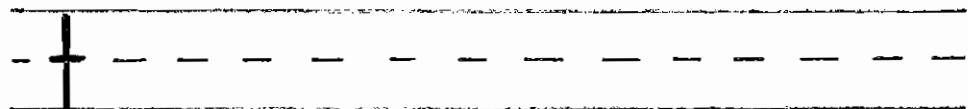
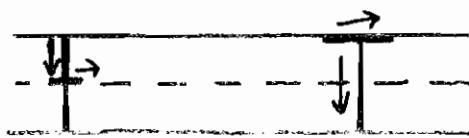
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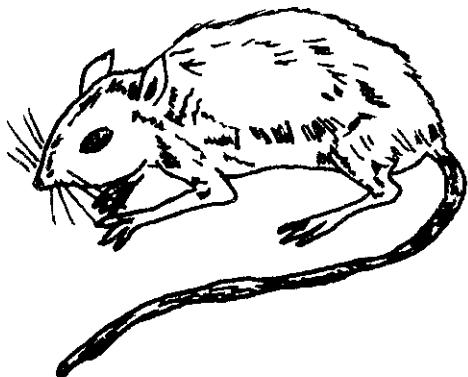


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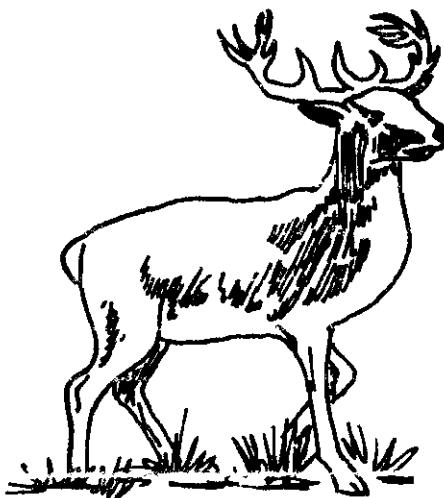


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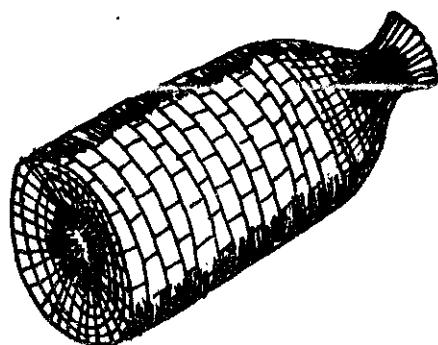




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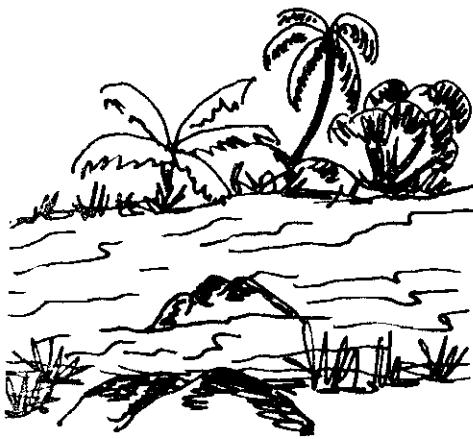
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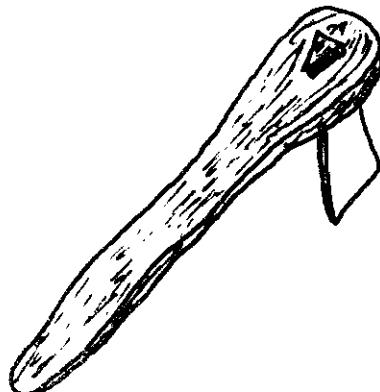
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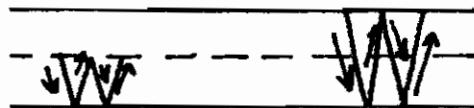
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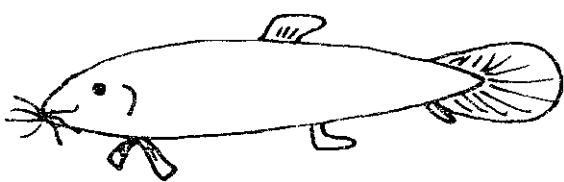
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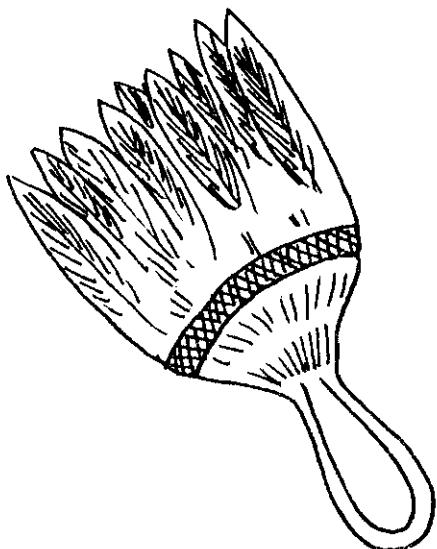
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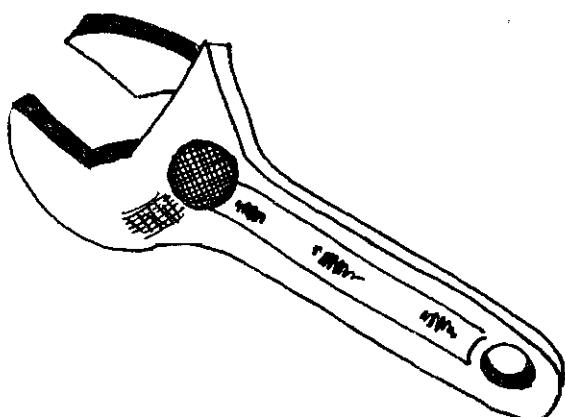
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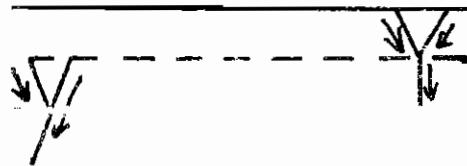
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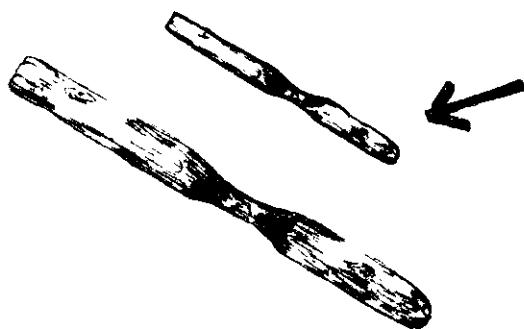
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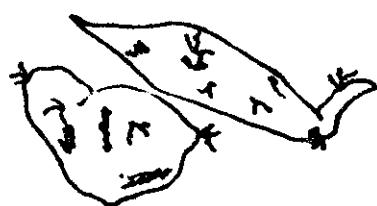
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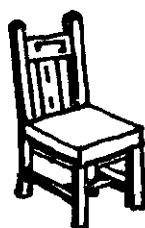
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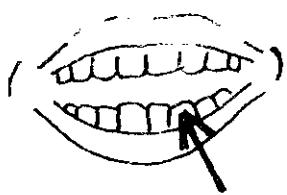
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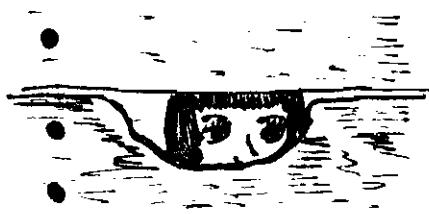
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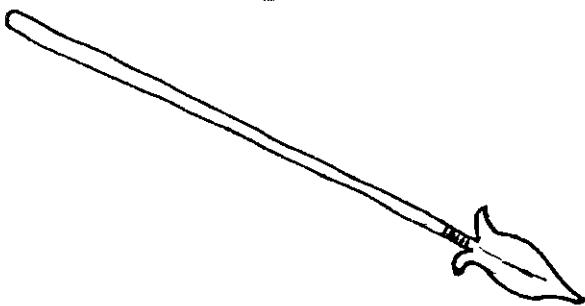
bub-a



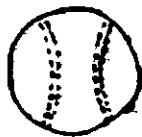
seg-ep



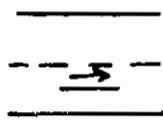
im-im-es



hol-od



bub-ula



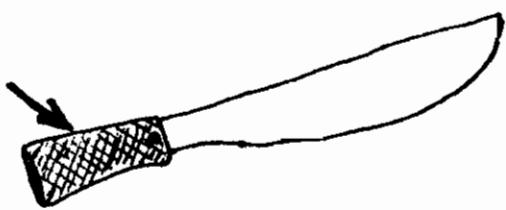
bub-a

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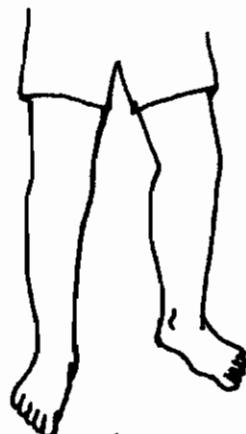
im-im-es

ho-ho-d

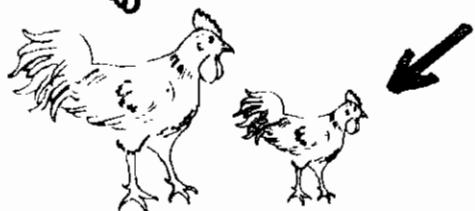
bub-uta



pa-at



he-e



bui-i



to-od



mu-ud

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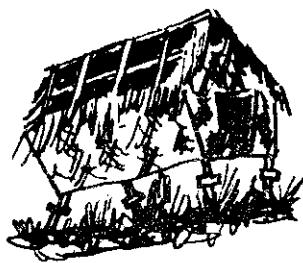
a-a - - - - - - - - - -

e-e - - - - - - - - - -

i-i - - - - - - - - - -

o-o - - - - - - - - - -

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baaw



beeng



biin



oong



buù



etéép

baaw

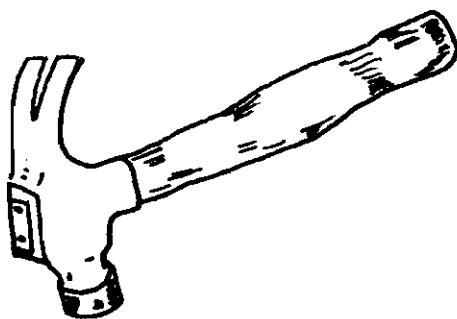
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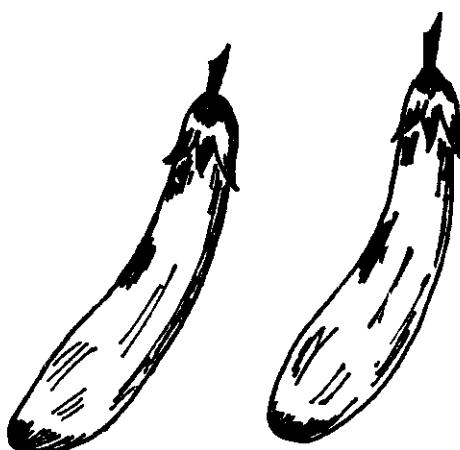
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etééép



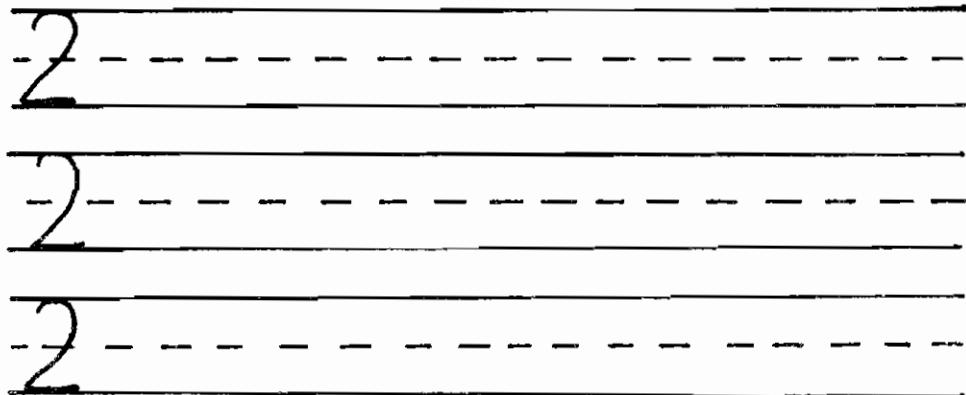
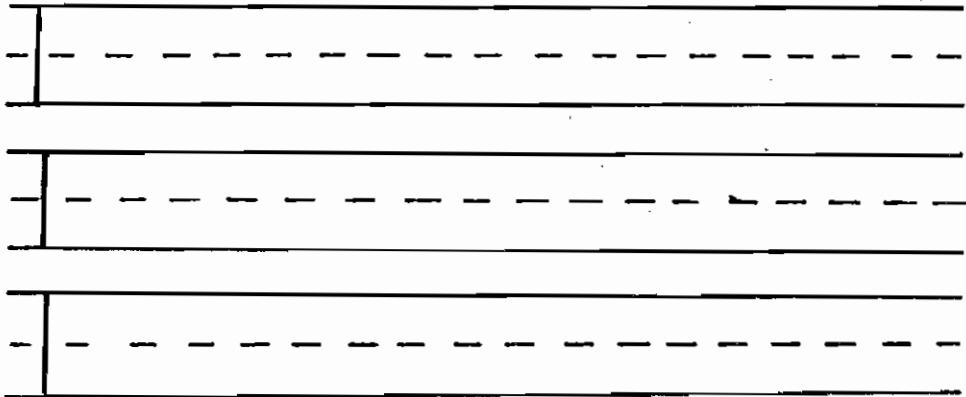
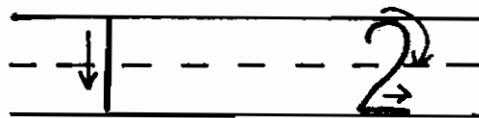
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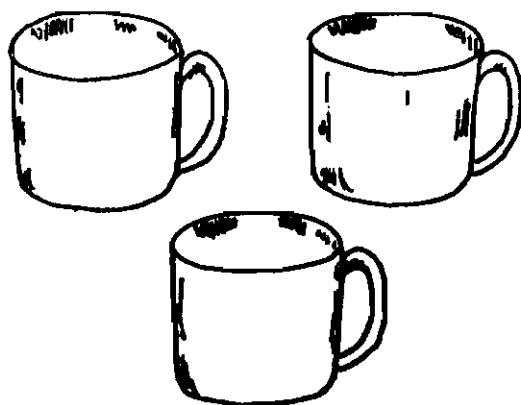
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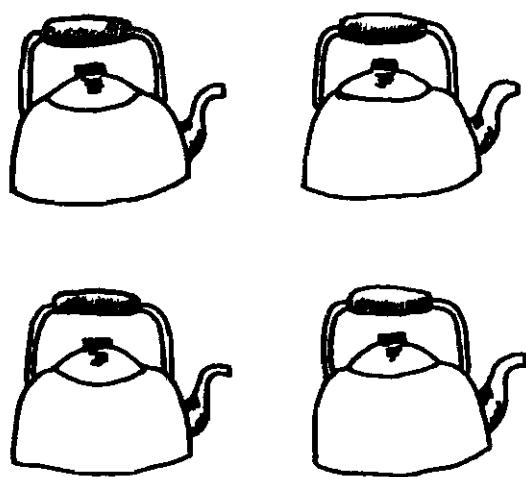
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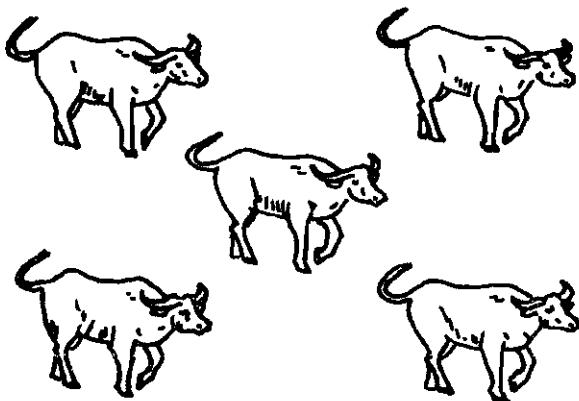
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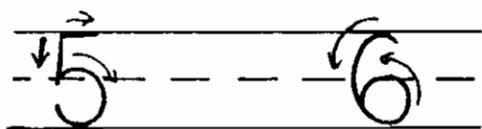
lema



6



éném

A diagram showing the correct stroke order for writing the numbers 5 and 6 on ruled paper. The number 5 has a vertical downward stroke with a small arrow pointing down, followed by a curved counter-clockwise stroke with a small arrow. The number 6 has a vertical downward stroke with a small arrow pointing down, followed by a curved counter-clockwise stroke with a small arrow.

5

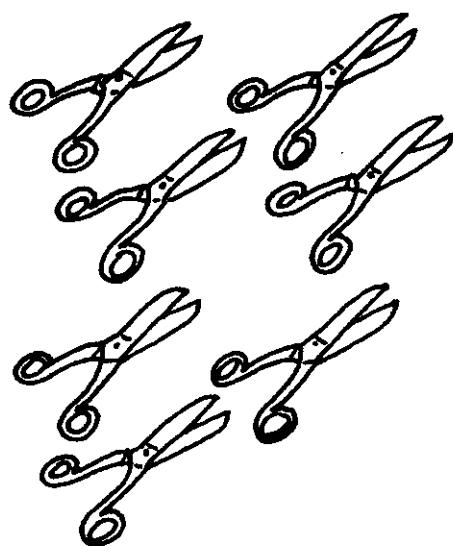
5

5

6

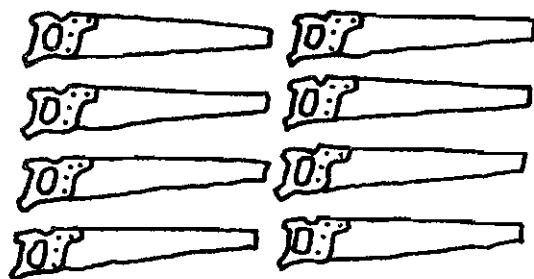
6

6



7

pitu



8

walu



7

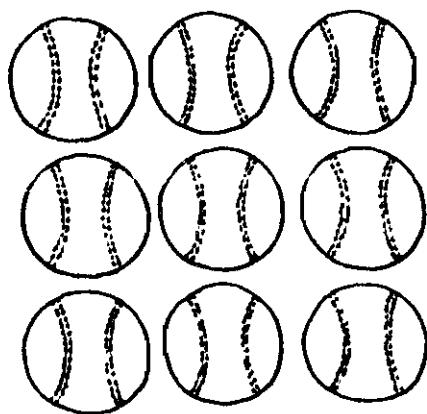
7

7

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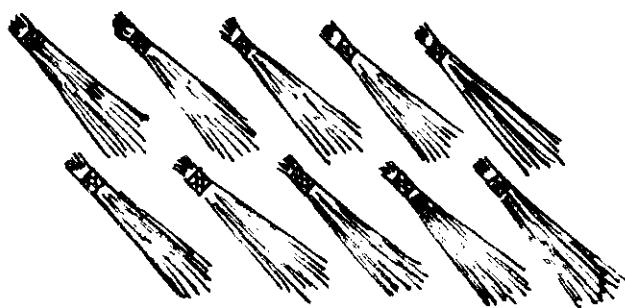
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8



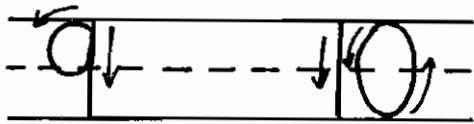
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siyam



10

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