

## CEBUANO PHONETICS AND ORTHOGRAPHY<sup>1</sup>

### EXORDIUM

The Cebuano language, also known as Sinugbuanon, is one of the major languages in the Philippines. It is spoken by more than 20,000,000 people,<sup>2</sup> not only Cebu, but in Bohol, Negros Oriental, western parts of Leyte, some areas in Samar, Negros Occidental, Palawan, Biliran islands, southern part of Masbate, and in the regions of Mindanao as well. Though classified as dialect of the Bisayan or Visayan Language (also called Binisaya) along with Hiligaynon and Waray languages, but it is spoken nationwide and heard elsewhere.

Cebuano belongs to the Western or Indonesian subgroup of the Austronesian family of languages, formerly known as the Malayo-Polynesian family of languages, one of the world's largest language groups.

Its derivation is from Cebu or Sugbu. Sugbu means "to wade" through the waters in the bayou or "suba." It is said that the early settlers in Cebu lived near the bayou and were known as "Taga-Suba" or "Suban-on"; hence, the name Sugbuanon.

Sinugbuanon refers to the language; Sugbuanon adverts to its native or inhabitant. Both are alluded to as Cebuano.

### ALPHABET

During the pre-Hispanic colonization, the Cebuano language had only three vowels, namely: **a**, **i**, and **u**.<sup>3</sup> With the adoption of some Spanish, English, and other foreign words, it expanded to five to include **e** and **o**.<sup>4</sup> In current usance, there are five (5) vowels: a, e, i, o, and u along with fifteen (15) consonants: b, k, d, g, h, l, m, n, ng, p, r, s, t, w, and y.

Graphemes: A a B b K k D d E e G g H h I i L l M m  
Phonemes: [a] [b] [k] [d] [ɛ] [g] [h] [i] [l] [m]

N n Ng ng O o P p R r S s T t U u W w Y y  
[n] [ŋ] [o] [p] [r] [s] [t] [u] [w] [y]

There are foreign words, however, that are unavoidably used in the language, especially those without appropriate transliteration. For this reason, foreign letters may be utilized, such as: Cc, Ff, Jj, Ññ, Qq, Vv, Xx, and Zz,<sup>5</sup> but not forming integral parts of the native alphabet. In the counting or numbering of letters, these shall be added to the original or native alphabet.<sup>6</sup>

### ORGANS OF SPEECH

The organs of speech in Cebuano are the tongue, glottis, palate, lips, and nose.

The letters sounded through:

1. The lips are B, P, and M (Ba, Pa, ug Ma).
2. The palate are L and R (La ug Ra).
3. The tongue and the palate are D, T, and N. (Da, Ta, ug Na).
4. The glottis are K, G, and Y (Ka, Ga, ug Ya).
5. The teeth is S (Sa).
6. The glottis with blowing of air is H (Ha).
7. The glottis and the nose is Ng (Nga).
8. The closed lips, then opened, is W (Wa).

Sound --

1. Vowels:

- [ a ] is pronounced with unrounded open front similar to English "far."
- [ ɛ ] is pronounced with unrounded open mid-front similar to English "red."
- [ i ] is pronounced with unrounded close front similar to English "tin."
- [ o ] is pronounced with rounded close mid-back similar to English "morning."
- [ u ] is pronounced with unrounded close back similar to English "flu."

2. Consonants:

Patterned after the Spanish rudiments of *abakada*, all consonants are singly pronounced with "-a" at the end. Thus, they are sounded *ba, ka, da*, etc., except "ng" which is pronounced as "nang" or "ning."

## ACCENTUATION

### Diacritical marks

The Cebuano language has four (4) kinds of actual or diacritical marks. Writing and reading Cebuano shall be premised on the entire context. Owing to some technical constraints, diacritical marks may be used conditionally—when writing results to confusion.

1. Acute accent [ ´ ] -- slanted forward and placed above the vowel given with stress.

báhaw	bása (read)	dápit (invite)	húlbot
múmho	pínggan	sugílon	tingáli

2. Grave accent [ ` ] – slanted backward and placed above the vowel given with stress.

batò	dapit (place)	gubòt	lumàd
lusòt	magày	putòs	sigày

3. Circumflex accent [ ^ ] – formed like an arrowhead and placed above the vowel of the syllable given with stress.

basâ (wet)	bahô	bugtô	hagâ
lugtî	putî	subô	tahô

4. Prolonged accent or macron [ ¯ ] – used especially on syncoped and apocoped words, such as:

malala	- mala	kulo	- ku
pulong	- pung	napulo	- napu
sulog	- sug	ulo	- u

## STRESSES

There are five (5) stresses of pronunciation in the Cebuano language.

1. Penultimate stress -- placed on the penultimate syllable.

alampat	bayani	binuhat	kalipay
lamian	magbabaol	panganti	talidhay

2. Penultimate with glottal end – placed on the penultimate syllable with glottal end.

bathala	bahakhak	baligho	balikhaw
bugto	pangagho	panghayhay	yakmo

3. End stress (panumoy) – placed at the end or on the last syllable of the word.

baliko	buhis	buhok	kulong
ligis	palit	sinukod	tulod

4. End stress with glottal end – placed at the end or on the last syllable with glottal end.

bati	bugha	bugti	kasuko
luha	salapi	suka	tungha

5. Double stress with glottal end on both syllables or on the second or third and last syllable – placed on two syllables or at the second or third syllable and on the last syllable.

batabata	kipikipi	latalata	mumo
pipi	suso	taluto	tikitiki

## ORTHOGRAPHY

Cebuano orthography is guided by the legal provision that "...whenever it shall be indispensable to form new words, these shall be taken principally from the classical languages, such as Greek and Latin, especially for scientific, literary and technical uses. Foreign words thus newly formed shall be assimilated to the Philippine phonetics and orthography..."<sup>7</sup> Cebuano has several loan words which are directly taken from another language with little or no translation.<sup>8</sup> Paronymous words,<sup>9</sup> however, have slight deviation, or even different, from their original and intended meaning and import. It even has *faux amis* or false friends where pair or pairs of words in two languages or dialects (or letters in two alphabets) look and/or sound similar but differ in meaning.<sup>10</sup>

## FALSE FRIENDS

Cebuano ( <i>coconut wine</i> )	tuba	English ( <i>wind instrument</i> )
Cebuano ( <i>oil</i> )	lana	Spanish ( <i>wool</i> )
Cebuano ( <i>bolo</i> )	guna	Sanskrit ( <i>character</i> )
Cebuano ( <i>bird</i> )	langgam	Tagalog ( <i>ant</i> )
Cebuano ( <i>understand</i> )	sabot	Hiligaynon ( <i>pubic hair</i> )

Cebuano ( <i>squat</i> )	pungko	Negros Oriental ( <i>sit down</i> )
Cebuano ( <i>ensconce; hide</i> )	luklok	Kapampangan ( <i>sit down</i> )

## A. Vowels –

## A

## 1. A is sounded with unrounded open front similar to English “far.”

## a. Used in all native words having an “a” sound:

abaga	adlaw	alampat	andam
bakhaw	balak	balabag	bathala
dalaga	dalan	lagkaw	lantaka
latagaw	mananap	mantaga	panday
salanga	tagay	tanaman	tagana

## b. Spanish derivatives:

alarma	akata	alpombra	amiga
animal	aparador	apostol	armadura
artista	atleta	atras	bakasyon
bakuna	balanse	balbakuwa	balda
baldosa	banda	lata	salida

## c. English assimilations:

abnormal	-	abnormal	alibi	-	alibay
apply	-	aplay	apprentice	-	aprentis
driver	-	drayber	flashlight	-	plaslayt
high school	-	hayiskul	janitor	-	dyanitor
lighter	-	layter	nightclub	-	naytklab
satellite	-	satelayt	time out	-	taym awot

## E

## 2. E is pronounced with unrounded open mid-front similar to English “red.”

## a. There are few native words in the Cebuano language spelled with “e” or where “e” is used in the last syllable.

babaye	baye	bebe ( <i>duckling</i> )	kiye
dayeg	parayeg	pangadye	sikwate

## b. It is also retained in some foreign words.

alegre	alambre	almagre	almanake
antena	arte	bakante	balde
bendahe	bentaha	bentana	berde
bote	kalambre	kalibre	kamote
karne	katre	kerubin	kotse
ensayo	entero	esmalte	esmeril
gabinete	higante	ignorante	imperdible
imposible	interes	lente	letse
menor	papel	pensar	permanente
peste	petate	presidente	rebelde
recibo	rematse	reseta	responsable
ribete	sastre	sereno	solemne
temprano	tigre	timbre	torpe

c. It is also used in some Spanish words with English equivalents that begin with “s.” (Cf. Vowels 3 i, *infra*, for exceptions.)

escuadra	-	<i>squad</i>	-	eskuwadra
espada	-	<i>sword</i>	-	espada
especial	-	<i>special</i>	-	espesyal
espera	-	<i>sphere</i>	-	espera
espiritu	-	<i>spirit</i>	-	espiritu
estomago	-	<i>stomach</i>	-	estomago
estrofa	-	<i>strophe</i>	-	estropa
estudiante	-	<i>student</i>	-	estudyante
extraño	-	<i>stranger</i>	-	estranyo

## d. The letter is likewise retained in Spanish words with English assimilation.

defensa	-	<i>defense</i>	-	depensa
economia	-	<i>economy</i>	-	ekonomiya

ejercicio	-	<i>exercise</i>	-	eherisyo
eleccion	-	<i>election</i>	-	eleksiyon
elefante	-	<i>elephant</i>	-	elepante
elegante	-	<i>elegant</i>	-	elegante
elemento	-	<i>element</i>	-	elemento
energia	-	<i>energy</i>	-	enerhiya
exacto	-	<i>exact</i>	-	eksakto
experimento	-	<i>experiment</i>	-	eksperimento
experto	-	<i>expert</i>	-	eksperto
extra	-	<i>extra</i>	-	ekstra

e. If the Spanish word uses "i" but with English equivalent in "e," the latter may be used.

actriz	-	<i>actress</i>	-	aktres
amnistia	-	<i>amnesty</i>	-	amnestiya
dimitir	-	<i>demit</i>	-	demitir
dirigir	-	<i>direct</i>	-	direhir

f. In folk etymology, "i" in Spanish may be change to "e."

tijera	-	teheras	ingeniero	-	enhinyero
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g. It is likewise used to substitute English phonemes with:

1) long "a" (ā), but followed by letter "y," as in "ey," in Cebuano.

ballet	-	baley	cake	-	keyk
chocolate	-	tsokoley	date	-	deyt
gate	-	geyt	late	-	leyt

2) open or unaccented "a," schwa, etc.

candy	-	kendi	coordinator	-	koordinetor
major	-	medyor	manager	-	manedyer

h. It is likewise used as first letter in postfixes to mean doer, performer, etc. as in **-"era(o)"** for Spanish derivatives. (Cf. I j, *infra*)

baka	-	bakero	bangko	-	bangkero
baston	-	bastonero	basura	-	basurero
bodega	-	bodegero	kaha	-	kahera
kamino	-	kaminero	karpinteriya	-	karpintero
karta	-	kartero	kosina	-	kosinera
kostura	-	kosturera	dinamita	-	dinamitero
enhinyeriya	-	enhinyero	hardin	-	hardinero
lata	-	latero	mahika	-	mahikero
mensahe	-	mensahero	mina	-	minero
misyon	-	misyonero	musika	-	musikero
pasahe	-	pasahero	plata	-	platero
puerto	-	portero	relo	-	relohero
salamangka	-	salamangkero	sapatos	-	sapatero
tambor	-	tambolero	toro	-	torero
tubo	-	tubero	usura	-	usurero

i. It is also used to substitute "ie" (without continuous gliding sound in Cebuano) in borrowed words.

adviento	-	adbento	consciencia	-	konsensiya
incienso	-	insenso	independient	-	independente
paciencia	-	pasensiya	pensamiento	-	pensamento
sentimiento	-	sentimento	serpiente	-	serpente

j. It is also used to substitute "ue" (without continuous gliding sound) in borrowed words. (Cf. Consonants 2, c.)

bodeguero	-	bodegero	bouquet	-	buke
higuera	-	igera	morgue	-	morge
sigue	-	sige	tourniquet	-	turnike

k. It is also used to substitute "ui" (without continuous gliding sound) in borrowed words. (Cf. Consonants 2, d.)

quimica	-	kemika	quimico	-	kemiko
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### I

3. I is pronounced with unrounded close front similar to English "tin."

a. With some few words as exceptions (cf. E 2 a, *supra*), all native words with "i" sound are spelled with "i."

bilihon	bingkil	binignit	bitis
buhis	kitiw	haligi	hingpit
intawon	iwit	itik	ligid
ngilit	nipis	piliik	pingis
pisliit	sinipit	titip	yagpis

## b. Spanish derivatives.

brindis	-	brindis	hebillá	-	bilya
libre	-	libre	libro	-	libro
linimento	-	linimento	mitad	-	mitad
peligro	-	peligro	tisis	-	tisis
vicita	-	bisita	victima	-	biktima

## c. English derivatives.

believe	-	bilib	building	-	bilding
biscuit	-	biskwit	chemistry	-	kemistri
Christmas tree	-	Krismas tri	sandwich	-	sanwits

## d. In folk etymology, "e" in Spanish may be changed to "i."

anteojo	-	antiyohos	bandeja	-	bandiha
bandera	-	bandira	barrena	-	barina
bellaco	-	bilyako	betun	-	biton
candela	-	kandila	cabeza	-	kabisa
cajeta	-	kahita	caldera	-	kaldira
carreton	-	kariton	cebolla	-	sibuyas
cerrado	-	sirado	cerrar	-	sira
chismes	-	tismis	chiste	-	tistis
cohete	-	kuwitis	dedal	-	didal
descanso	-	diskanso	descarrilar	-	diskaril
desconfiado	-	diskompiyado	descuido	-	diskuwido
echar	-	itsa	embudo	-	imbudo
empacho	-	impatso	enano	-	inano
en punto	-	impunto	en vez	-	imbis
es muy poco	-	ispoko moy	espejo	-	ispiho
espeso	-	ispiso	flete	-	plite
hechura	-	hitsura	herramienta	-	hiraminta
imprenta	-	imprinta	manteca	-	mantika
mantel	-	mantil	mantener	-	mantinil
memester	-	mistil	perder	-	pildi
petaca	-	pitaka	preso	-	piniriso
quevedo	-	kibido	salvaje	-	salbahis
serrucho	-	sirutso	servir	-	silbi
servidora	-	silbidora	tantear	-	tantiya
tendera	-	tindera	tenedor	-	tinidor
teja	-	tisa	timonel	-	timonil
tomate	-	tamatis	velar	-	bilár
vesti	-	bisti			

## e. It is also used in hybrid words (Spanish with English equivalents) to replace "e," patterned after folk etymology and based on English spelling which is more prevalent than Spanish.

acordeon	-	<i>accordion</i>	-	akordiyon
campeon	-	<i>champion</i>	-	kampiyon
capellan	-	<i>chaplain</i>	-	kapilyan
cometer	-	<i>commit</i>	-	komitir
cuarentena	-	<i>quarantine</i>	-	kuwarantinas
derecho	-	<i>direct</i>	-	diretso
desarma	-	<i>disarm</i>	-	dis-arma
descarga	-	<i>discharge; unload</i>	-	diskarga
descarte	-	<i>discard; evade</i>	-	diskarte
descontento	-	<i>discontent</i>	-	diskontento
descortesia	-	<i>discourtesy</i>	-	diskortesiya
descubrir	-	<i>discover</i>	-	diskobre
descuento	-	<i>discount</i>	-	diskuwento
desgracia	-	<i>disgrace</i>	-	disgrasya
designio/diseño	-	<i>design</i>	-	desinyo
desmayo	-	<i>dismay</i>	-	dismayo

despachar	-	<i>dispatch</i>	-	dispatsar
gravedad	-	<i>gravity</i>	-	grabidad
mezcla	-	<i>mixture</i>	-	miskla
ordenanza	-	<i>ordinance</i>	-	ordinansa
relevo	-	<i>relief</i>	-	relibo
seña	-	<i>sign</i>	-	sinyas
señal	-	<i>signal</i>	-	sinyal
someter	-	<i>submit</i>	-	sumitir

- f. While "e" is used in some Spanish words with English spelling equivalent beginning in "s" (cf. Vowels 2 a, *supra*), in folk etymology and as variants, "e" is replaced with "i" on, but not limited to, the following:

escala	-	<i>scale; stopover</i>	-	iskala
escandalo	-	<i>scandal</i>	-	iskandalo
escapular	-	<i>scapular</i>	-	iskapular o iskapularyo
escriba	-	<i>scribe</i>	-	iskriba
escritura	-	<i>script</i>	-	iskritura
escrutinio	-	<i>scrutiny; canvassing</i>	-	iskutinyo
escultura	-	<i>sculpture</i>	-	iskultura
espacio	-	<i>space</i>	-	ispasyo
esperma	-	<i>sperm</i>	-	isperma
espia	-	<i>spy</i>	-	ispiya
espiral	-	<i>spiral</i>	-	ispiral
esqui	-	<i>skiing</i>	-	iski
estaca	-	<i>stake</i>	-	istaka
estacion	-	<i>station</i>	-	istasyon o istasyonan
estadio	-	<i>stadium</i>	-	istadyu o istadyum
estadista	-	<i>statesman</i>	-	istadista
estadística	-	<i>statistics</i>	-	istadistika
estado	-	<i>state</i>	-	istado
estaño	-	<i>stannum; tin</i>	-	istanyo
estante	-	<i>shelf</i>	-	istante
estar	-	<i>stay</i>	-	istar
estatico	-	<i>static</i>	-	istatiko
estatuwa	-	<i>statue</i>	-	istatuwa
estencil	-	<i>stencil</i>	-	istensil
estilo	-	<i>style</i>	-	istilo
estrategia	-	<i>strategy</i>	-	istratehiya
estricto	-	<i>strict</i>	-	istrikto
estructura	-	<i>structure</i>	-	istruktura
estupido	-	<i>stupid</i>	-	istupido

- g. "i" is used in English phonemes that begin with "s."

schedule	-	iskedyul	scholar	-	iskolar
score	-	iskor	scout	-	iskawot
scramble	-	iskrambol	scrap	-	iskrap
small	-	ismol	smuggler	-	ismagler
snatcher	-	isnatser	snob	-	isnab
snorkel	-	isnorkel	sport	-	isport
spot	-	ispat	spring	-	ispring
squatter	-	iskuwater	standby	-	istambay

- h. It is also used to substitute borrowed English words with double "e" (ee).

jamboree	-	dyambori	jeep	-	dyip
jeepney	-	dyipni	referee	-	reperi
teenager	-	tin-edyer			

- i. It is also used to substitute foreign words ending in "y."

allergy	-	alerdyi	sexy	-	seksi
sorry	-	sori	X-ray	-	lksri

- j. It is likewise used as first letter in postfixes to mean doer, performer, etc. as in **-"ira(o)"** for native words. (Cf. E h, *supra*.)

butang	-	butangiro	kaingin	-	kaingiro
hambog	-	hambogiro	hantak	-	hantakiro
lab-as	-	lab-asira	libak	-	libakira
sabong	-	sabongiro	supak	-	supakiro

k. It is also used as first letter in postfixes to mean doer, performer, etc. as in – "ista" for foreign words.

agrikultura	-	agrikulturista	agronomiya	-	agronomista
arte	-	artista	baho	-	bahista
basketbol	-	basketbolista	kapital	-	kapitalista
kolumna	-	kolumnista	komentaryo	-	komentarista
komunismo	-	komunista	kongreso	-	kongresista
kontrabando	-	kontrabandista	drama	-	dramatista
ekonomiya	-	ekonomista	gitara	-	gitarista
lingguwistika	-	lingguwista	makina	-	makinista
masahe	-	masahista	moda	-	modista
partido	-	partidista	pinal	-	pinalista
piyano	-	piyanista	retrato	-	retratista
siklo	-	siklista	tenis	-	tenista
turismo	-	turista	welga	-	welgista

l. It is also used to substitute borrowed words having "ea" (without continuous gliding sound).

boxeador	-	boksidor
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m. It is also used to substitute borrowed words having "ei" (without continuous gliding sound).

proteina	-	protina
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n. It is likewise used to substitute borrowed words having "ie" (without continuous gliding sound in Cebuano).

herramienta	-	hiraminta	pliego	-	pilligo
rienda	-	rinda	riesgo	-	risgo
tienda	-	tindahan	tinieblas	-	tiniblas

o. It is also used to substitute borrowed words having "ue," "ui," or "uie" (without continuous gliding sound).

1) ue

banquete	-	bangkite	franqueo	-	prangkiyo
guerra	-	gira	guerrilla	-	girilya
higuera	-	igira	queja	-	kiha
saqueo	-	sakiyo	trueque	-	trukis

2) ui<sup>11</sup>

aguila	-	agila	guia	-	giya
guillotina	-	gilotina	guisado	-	gisado
guisante	-	gisantes	guisar	-	gisal
guitarra	-	gitara	jeringuilla	-	heringgilya

3) uie

quiebrar	-	kibra
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p. If the root of the borrowed word is agglutinatively nativized to form some other words or meaning, "e" may be changed to "i."

base	-	basihan	bayle	-	baylihan
bigote	-	bigotilyo	kamote	-	kamotihan
kape	-	kapihan	debate	-	debatihonon
edad	-	pangidaron	higante	-	higanting...
masahe	-	masahian	paryente	-	kaparyentihan
pirme	-	pirmiha	puwerte	-	puwerting...
sige	-	sigiha	tental	-	maninital

## O

4. **O** is pronounced with rounded close mid-back similar to English "morning."

a. O is used when it is at the ending syllable.

abo	bag-o	bukog	kibol
kulong	dulot	gusok	hulog
idro	lubog	lukot	luog
mug-ot	nukos	pulo	pusod
sulod	sungsong	tikod	tugbong

b. "O" is retained in repeated syllables or words that are solidemes to form comparison, repeated action, or to convey some other meaning, etc.

baho	-	bahobaho	dako	-	dakodako
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hubo	-	hubohubo	hubog	-	huboghubog
liko	-	likoliko	likod	-	likodlikod
pito	-	pitopito	putol	-	putolputol
sulog	-	sulogsulog	tulog	-	tulogtulog

c. "O" is retained in native words with affixes:

bungtod	-	kabungtoran	buot	-	kabuotan
kahoy	-	kakahoyan	ligo	-	kaligoanan
lungsod	-	kalungsoran	luoy	-	maluluy-on
pusod	-	kinapusoran	sugo	-	sulugoon
tinuod	-	matinuoron	tuno	-	tinunoan

d. Also in foreign words with the same phonemic sound.

abono	aporo	balota	bosina
bodega	bola	bolkan	bolitas
bolsa	bomba ( <i>bomb</i> )	botante	boto ( <i>vote</i> )
komosta	kosina	kota ( <i>quota</i> )	koto ( <i>limit</i> )
dosena	grado	merkado	misteryo
modelo	obra	ostiya	parola
pobre	polis	politika	pondo
porma	regalo	robot	sobre
solitaryo	toga	tomar	tonto
toril	tornilyo	torno ( <i>lathe</i> )	torpedo
torta	tostado	trono	tropa

e. In folk etymology, "u" and "uo" in foreign words may be changed to "o."

cartulina	-	kartolina	defectuoso	-	depektoso
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f. "O" is used to change "u" in Spanish with English assimilation spelled with "o."

comun	-	<i>common</i>	-	komon
patrulla	-	<i>patrol</i>	-	patrolya

## U

5. **U** is pronounced with unrounded close back similar to English "flu".

a. "U" is used when it is the beginning of an "o" sound syllable.

bituon	buang	bughat	bungtod
buot	kutat	kuto	dugho
gugma	haruhay	hinuon	hungot
lahutay	lungis	mug-ot	puasa
salumsom	tunhay	tumong	umog
utanon	utingkay	utong	yungit

b. "U" is used in repeated syllables on native words.

buhat	-	magbubuhat	buhis	-	magbubuhis
kuot	-	mangunguot	hukngay	-	maghuhukngay
hukom	-	maghuhukom	luoy	-	maluluy-on
pamuo	-	mamumuo	puhonan	-	magpupuhonan
pulong	-	mamumulong	sulat	-	magsusulat
tudlo	-	magtutudlo	tugway	-	manunugway
tuon	-	magtutuon	tupi	-	manunupi

c. "U" is used in apocopes with macron or prolonged vowel sound. (*Cf. Apocope, infra.*)

bulong	-	bung	kulong	-	kung
dulog	-	dug	dulot	-	dut
gulot	-	gut	hulog	-	hug
pulong	-	pung	sulod	-	sud
sulog	-	sug	sulong	-	sung
tulod	-	tud	tulog	-	tug

d. It may be used as variant of some native words with "o" monophthongal ending.

balud	gayud	kalibutan	katapusan
hinaut	matud	paglaum	paliug
panahum	panghimaraut	patalinghug	tagum

e. "U" is retained in the last syllable of some foreign words.



abakus	album	asul	baul ( <i>chest, trunk</i> )
birtud	bonus	kawkus	kolum
korum	espiritu	isyu	memorandum
menu	radyu ( <i>radius</i> )	radyum ( <i>radium</i> )	reperendum
rostrum	segun	simposyum	tahur
tipus	tribu	ultimatum	

f. In some paronymous words, "o" is changed to "u."

barbacoa	-	balbakuwa	borrego	-	burigo
bozal	-	busal	colchon	-	kutson
corazonada	-	kursonada	horma	-	hulma
hormiga	-	hulmigas	horno	-	hudno
ojal	-	uhalis	polvera	-	pulbera
polvora	-	pulbora	polvo	-	pulbos
posta	-	pusta	toalla	-	tualya

g. In blend or portmanteau (also telescope) words (from Spanish and English) with "o" sound, "u" is used instead of "o" based on English spelling which is more prominent than Spanish.

acuario	-	<i>aquarium</i>	-	akwaryum
auditorio	-	<i>auditorium</i>	-	awditoryum
boletin	-	<i>bulletin</i>	-	buletin
bomba	-	<i>pump</i>	-	bumba
boton	-	<i>button</i>	-	butones
brocha	-	<i>brush</i>	-	brutsa
cacto	-	<i>cactus</i>	-	kaktus
chofer	-	<i>chauffer</i>	-	tsuper
cola	-	<i>glue</i>	-	kula
colucho	-	<i>curly hair</i>	-	kulot
corriente	-	<i>current</i>	-	kuryente
cortina	-	<i>curtain</i>	-	kurtina
cruz	-	<i>crux (cross)</i>	-	krus
droga	-	<i>drug</i>	-	druga
fondo	-	<i>fund</i>	-	pundo
mostaza	-	<i>mustard</i>	-	mustasa
polea	-	<i>pulley</i>	-	puleya
someter	-	<i>submit</i>	-	sumitir
soportar	-	<i>support</i>	-	suporta
sorpresa	-	<i>surprise</i>	-	surprisa
sospecha	-	<i>suspect</i>	-	suspetsa
sostener	-	<i>sustain</i>	-	sustener
tetano	-	<i>tetanus</i>	-	tetanus
tifus	-	<i>typhus</i>	-	tipus
trompeta	-	<i>trumpet</i>	-	trumpeta

h. "U" is likewise used to substitute double "o" (oo) in foreign words:

<i>bazooka</i>	-	basuka	<i>boomerang</i>	-	bumerang
<i>booster</i>	-	buster	<i>classroom</i>	-	klasrum
<i>football</i>	-	putbol	<i>high school</i>	-	hayiskul
<i>pool</i>	-	pul	<i>school</i>	-	iskul
<i>scooter</i>	-	iskuter			

## U and O

6. **U** and **O** – these vowels were once allophones. Traditional spelling, however, places "u" at the beginning, and "o" at the end, of the syllable.<sup>12</sup>

a. The phonemic sequence of "u" and "o" is used in words when adjacently placed in the same order.

alimuot	baguod	bituon	kabuot
kaguol	kahimuot	kaluoy	guod
huong	luog	matuod	nuog
panimuot	puol	suod	suol
tinuod	tuok	tuod	tuon

b. The same order is used in words with similar sound syllables but with consonant or consonants in between.

buhong	butong	bus-ok	kulon
kumot	dukot	gutom	hubog
hulog	hutoy	lugod	lusok

puso	putos	subol	sulog
sulop	tukmod	tukog	tusok

- c. The sequence of "u" and "o" is used on repeated syllables but that of a root.

bukbok	bunbon	kutkot	dukdok
dutdot	gulgol	hulhol	hushos
luklok	lumlom	ngutngot	nusnos
pukpok	pulpol	punpon	sulsol
sumsom	tuktok	tugtog	tungtong

- d. The same sequence of "u" and "o" is used on repeated words for repeated action, names of plants, insects, or animals, imitated actions or things, or state of mediocrity. These are solidemes; thus, hyphen is not used.

buot	- buotbuot	kuot	- kuotkuot
duog	- duogduog	hubo	- hubohubo
hubog	- huboghubog	hugot	- hugothugot
humok	- humokhumok	lukso	- luksulukso
pugong	- pugongpugong	pungko	- pungkopungko
putol	- putolputol	tulog	- tulogtulog
tuyok	- tuyoktuyok	udto	- udtoudto

N.B.: Hyphen may only be used in originally hyphenated roots or when reading results to confusion. (See Punctuation on separate paper.)

hut-ong	- hut-onghut-ong	- hut-ong-hut-ong
lut-od	- lut-odlut-od	- lut-od-lut-od
mug-ot	- mug-otmug-ot	- mug-ot-mug-ot
pug-ok	- pug-okpug-ok	- pug-ok-pug-ok
sul-ong	- sul-ongsul-ong	- sul-ong-sul-ong
ulhos	- ulhosulhos	- ulhos-ulhos

- e. The same sequence is used on repeated words with two or more syllables to form some other words, usually noun.

balungbalong ( <i>shanty</i> )	bukubuko ( <i>back</i> )
bukungbukong ( <i>kneecap</i> )	dakudako ( <i>foreman</i> )
habuhabo ( <i>drizzle</i> )	luyuluyo ( <i>assistant</i> )
pakupako ( <i>latisimus dorsis</i> )	palupalo ( <i>washbat</i> )
bahugbahog ( <i>battle</i> )	lamuklamok ( <i>brawl</i> )

- f. The same sequence in some adopted foreign words.

argumento	artikulo	asunto	behikulo
bulto	busto	krudo	disgusto
husto	instrumento	insulto	menudo
multo	pulido	pulpito	punto
puro	puwerto	rumbo	seguro
sustento	tarugo	titulo	turno ( <i>shift</i> )
ungwento	uso	usurero	yugo

## B. CONSONANTS

1. Cebuano has 15 native consonants.

a. **B** --

bakhaw	baguod	bagyo	bahaw
baligho	balikhaw	bantay	bathaluman
bidli	bihag	binhi	bitang
bitik	bituon	bukhad	bugas
buhilaman	bulak	bulan	buntag

b. **K** --

kaang	kabang	kabaw	kalimot
kalipay	kamalig	karaan	kasakit
kasingkasing	kibag	kilat	kilumkilom
kino	kitiw	kitoy	kiyuom
kulipas	kulong	kuyamad	kuyog

Note: There is no double consonant in Cebuano native words that start with "k" and "w" (kw) or "k" and "y" (ky). (Cf. Consonants I, *infra*.)

kwarta	- kuwarta	kwakdop	- kuwakdop
kwaknit	- kuwaknit	kwanggol	- kuwanggol

kyampaw - kiyampaw      kyugpos - kiyugpos

"kw" and "ky" may be found, however, in the interior of the word.

bikwang	bukwas	bukway	lakwatsa
likwad	sakwat	salikwaot	salikway
sikwa	takway	tikwang	tokwa
bakya	bukya	hikyad	pakyaw
sakyanan	takyan	takyap	tikyop

c. **D** –

dako	dagkot	dagnay	dagsa
dalit	damgo	dapaw	dayag
dayandayan	didto	dinhi	diwa
diwanag	dubok	dukot	dugay
dughan	dulog	dumpol	duot

**Note:** D is used in alternation of "b" in the aphasis of:

usab - sab - sad

d. **G** –

gabii	gabok	gahot	galing
gambalay	ganti	gibang	gilaw
gimok	ginit	gintang	giok
gisi	guba	gubot	gugma
gumaran	gumonhap	gunting	gutom

e. **H** –

habak	habog	hakot	halandomon
hamog	hamugaway	handurawan	hangin
hilam-os	hilom	hilos	hinay
hitak	hukdong	hulagway	hulat
hulaw	humot	hunaw	huyuhoy

f. **L** --

laag	labhag	lagos	lamas
lapyahan	laraw	laway	layag
libaong	likod	ligoy	limod
litok	lubok	lugod	luha
lumad	lumoy	lunsay	lupyak

g. **M** --

maayo	magtutudlo	mahal	malala
malumo	mamala	manalagna	manggad
mangla	manulonda	mata	mingaw
minghoy	mithi	mitna	molupyo
mugna	mulo	mumho	mutya

h. **N** – Adjoining "n" and "g" in the following examples are two separate consonants.

nahot	nasod	natad	nati
nigo	nihit	nipis	niwang
nukos	nunot	nuog	nusnos
ngabil	ngalan	ngilit	ngulob
bangaw	hungot	langit	singot

i. **NG** [ŋ]<sup>13</sup> is a part of Alibata<sup>14</sup> -- (Cf. 2 r, *infra*.)

1) interior of the word followed by a consonant:

bangkaw	bungkag	bungtod	kangho
hanggaw	hangyo	hingkod	lingkit
lingkod	lungsod	manghod	mangloy
pang-os	pinangga	pinggan	pungko
sangko	singhag	tangkal	tingkoy

2) end of the word:

abang	amping	atang	baling
bungsod	butong	kabang	dalilang
gibang	labong	lagingling	lamang
nangnang	pandong	pasunding	sundang

	tagning	taming	tinughong	tugbang
j. P --	pakal pamanit pastilan pingis putak	pagaw panday payag pitik putol	pagbati pangahas pinangko pukas putos	palad pangandoy pinangga puhon puyo
k. R --	rabanit burot kurong larot sarok	rakrak kurat garas parok tarong	rawraw kuraw harong parat taroy	birok kurit hurot purong turok

**NOTE:** In affixation, "R" substitutes "D" in the native language to form some other meaning. (See Affixation, *infra*.)

baid	-	bairan	balod	-	baloron
banggod	-	banggoran	bukid	-	kabukiran
bulad	-	bularan	bungtod	-	kabungtoran
kagid	-	kagiron	kagod	-	kagoran
kilid	-	kiliran	kudkod	-	kudkoran
gaod	-	gaoran	halad	-	halaran
hangtod	-	kahangtoran	laktod	-	laktoran
ladlad	-	ladlaran	lawod	-	kalawran
lingkod	-	lingkoranan	luod	-	luoran
manggad	-	kamanggaran	manghod	-	kinamanghoran
pahid	-	pahiran	tadtad	-	tadtaran
tahod	-	katahoran	tubod	-	tuboran

l. S --	saad	sabaw	sabod	salag
	salampati	salibot	salimuang	salingkapaw
	salingsing	samtang	sapang	sibay
	sigay	sigpit	subad	subok
	sukod	sud-ip	suhol	sulog

Note: There is no double consonant in Cebuano native words that begin with "s" and "w" (sw) and "s" and "y" (sy);

swapang	-	suwapang	switik	-	suwitik
syatong	-	siyatong	syumoy	-	siyumoy

"sw" and "sy" may be found, however, in the interior of the word.

buswak		kasway	giswid		huswa
laswa		liswi	busyad		masyaw

m. T --	tab-ang	takos	takulahaw	tagad
	talaw	talidhay	tapak	tikang
	tikod	timbang	tim-os	tinguha
	tipaka	tubos	tukaw	tukmod
	tugbong	tuhay	tulilik	tumong

n. W --	wagas	wagtang	wahing	wait
	wala	walingwalling	walis	walog
	walwag	wanang	wandog	wangwang
	wani	wasay	wati	wayaway
	wayway	wikwik	witik	wiwi

**Note:** In alternation of letters in some native words, "w" is used instead of "l,"<sup>15</sup> which is prominent in spoken words.

alom	-	awom	along	-	awong
alot	-	awot	balo	-	bawo
balok	-	bawok	balod	-	bawod

balon	-	bawon	balos	-	bawos
bula	-	buwa	bulak	-	buwak
bulakaw	-	buwakaw	bulad	-	buwad
bulag	-	buwag	bulan	-	buwan
bulang	-	buwang	bulanting	-	buwanting
bulasot	-	buwasot	bulaw	-	buwaw
kahibalo	-	kahibawo	kalo	-	kawo
kalos	-	kawos	kalot	-	kawot
kulaknit	-	kuwaknit	kulang	-	kuwang
kulintas	-	kuwintas	dalo	-	dawo
dula	-	duwa	dulang	-	duwang
dulaw	-	duwaw	galong	-	gawong
gula	-	guwa	gulang	-	guwang
halo	-	hawo	halob	-	hawob
halok	-	hawok	hulabon	-	huwabon
hulam	-	huwam	hulat	-	huwat
hulaw	-	huwaw	ilalom	-	ilawom
lalom	-	lawom	magulang	-	maguwang
pahulay	-	pahuway	palo	-	pawo
palong	-	pawong	palos	-	pawos
palot	-	pawot	panimalos	-	panimawos
panulay	-	panuway	pula	-	puwa
pulak	-	puwak	pulaw	-	puwaw
salo	-	sawo	salod	-	sawod
salog	-	sawog	salom	-	sawom
salop	-	sawop	salot	-	sawot
salumsom	-	sawumsom	singgalong	-	singawong
sula	-	suwa	sulat	-	suwat
sulaw	-	suwaw	tagalog	-	tagawog
talong	-	tawong	tigulang	-	tiguwang
tinula	-	tinuwa	tula	-	tuwa
tulandos	-	tuwandos	tungkalo	-	tungkawo
ulag	-	uwag	ulang	-	uwang
ulan	-	uwan	ulat	-	uwat
ulaw	-	uwaw	walo	-	wawo

It even results to deletion together with the vowel preceding it.

dalugdog	-	dawugdog	-	dugdog
dalunggan	-	dawunggan	-	dunggan
salugsog	-	sawugsog	-	sugsog
talumtom	-	tawumtom	-	tumtom
taluto	-	tawuto	-	tuto

o. Y --

yabag	yabo	yaka	yakmo
yagaw	yagpis	yagubyob	yahat
yamog	yampungad	yangungo	yarok
yawyaw	yaya	yayong	yukbo
yuko	yugyog	yungit	yuta

Substitution:

1) Y substitutes "ing" in contraction. (See Contraction, *infra*.)

ako ing	-	akoy	aduna ing	-	adunay
ikaw ing	-	ikay	kamo ing	-	kamoy
kita ing	-	kitay	gani ing	-	ganiy
lamang ing	-	lamay	lang ing	-	lay
mao ing	-	maoy	sila ing	-	silay
siya ing	-	siyay	wala ing	-	walay

2) Y also substitutes the conjunctive particle "ka" when the numerical adjective preceding it ends in vowel.

duha-ka-ligid nga karwahe	duhay-ligid nga karwahe
pito-ka-ang-ang nga hagdanan	pitoy-ang-ang nga hagdanan
tulo-ka-andana nga edipisyo	tuloy-andana nga edipisyo
walo-ka-tiil nga insekto	waloy-tiil nga insekto

2. Cebuano consonants may be used to substitute foreign consonants.

a. **B** for P and V –

## 1) P:

tapon - tabon

## 2) V:

activista	-	aktibista	agresivo	-	agresibo
atrevido	-	atrebido	a ver	-	aber
aviva	-	abiba	aviso	-	abiso
conserva	-	konserba	devoto	-	deboto
favor	-	pabor	grava	-	graba
grave	-	grabe	lava	-	laba
lavandera	-	labandera	lavavo	-	lababo
levadura	-	lebadura	oliva	-	oliba
pavo	-	pabo	pavon	-	pabon
privado	-	pribado	revalida	-	rebalida
vaho	-	baho ( <i>smell</i> )	vajo	-	baho ( <i>bass</i> )
vale	-	bale	vampira	-	bampira
vandalo	-	bandalo	vapor	-	bapor
vaso	-	baso	ventana	-	bentana
ventilador	-	bentilador	ventosa	-	bentosa
verja	-	berha	viaje	-	biyahe
victima	-	biktima	vino	-	bino
visita	-	bisita	vista	-	bista
vivo	-	bibo	volcan	-	bolkan

b. **K** for C, CH, and G –

## 1) C:

abanico	-	abaniko	acrobata	-	akrobata
acusado	-	akusado	alcabala	-	alkabala
arca	-	arka	arco	-	arke
articulo	-	artikulo	atracar	-	atraka
barco	-	barko	bistec	-	bistek
botica	-	botika	calavera	-	kalavera
calculo	-	kalkulo	calidad	-	kalidad
calmado	-	kalma	camarin	-	kamarin
camote	-	kamote	campana	-	kampana
candado	-	kandado	cantidad	-	kantidad
capote	-	kapote	capsula	-	kapsula
caracol	-	karakol	carambola	-	karambola
carcel	-	karsel	carnaval	-	karnabal
carne	-	karne	caspa	-	kaspa
castigo	-	kastigo	catecismo	-	katesismo
claro	-	klaro	clase	-	klase
clima	-	klima	clinica	-	klinika
cobra	-	kobra	cofrador	-	kobrador
cobre	-	kobre	cocina	-	kosina
codigo	-	kodigo	colecta	-	kolekta
colector	-	kolektor	colera	-	kolera
colocar	-	kolokar	color	-	kolor
combinar	-	kombinar	comedor	-	komedor
cometa	-	kometa	comite	-	komite
comparar	-	komparar	compas	-	kompas
completo	-	kompleto	complot	-	komplot
compositor	-	kompositor	compra	-	kompra
comprador	-	komprador	compromiso	-	kompromiso
comunidad	-	komunidad	conductor	-	konduktor
consentir	-	konsentir	consagrar	-	konsagrar
consorte	-	konsorte	consulta	-	konsulta
consumidor	-	konsumidor	consumo	-	konsumo
contador	-	kontador	contento	-	kontento
contra	-	kontra	contrario	-	kontraryo
contrato	-	kontrato	corbata	-	korbata
cordero	-	kordero	costumbre	-	kostumbre
credo	-	kredo	crema	-	krema
crisis	-	krisis	cristal	-	kristal
cuna	-	kuna	cura	-	kura

curso	-	kurso	cutis	-	kutis
delicado	-	delikado	dictador	-	diktador
dictar	-	diktar	discurso	-	diskurso
discutir	-	diskutir	eclipse	-	eklipse
educado	-	edukado	elector	-	elektor
electronico	-	elektroniko	escopeta	-	eskopeta
etnico	-	etniko	hipocrita	-	hipokrita
insecto	-	insekto	lacra	-	lakra
laico	-	layko	manuscrito	-	manuskrito
marca	-	marka	marco	-	marko
mascada	-	maskada	mascara	-	maskara
matricula	-	matrikula	mecanico	-	mekaniko
mecanismo	-	mekanismo	monarca	-	monarka
peluca	-	peluka	perico	-	periko
periodico	-	peryodiko	pico	-	piko
placa	-	plaka	politica	-	politika
proclamar	-	proklamar	producto	-	produkto
proyecto	-	proyekto	publico	-	publiko
romantico	-	romantiko	rosca	-	roska
saco	-	sako	sacramento	-	sakramento
sacristan	-	sakristan	sepulcro	-	sepulkro
simpatico	-	simpatiko	sindicato	-	sindikato
surco	-	surko	taco	-	tako
tacon	-	takon	tecla	-	tekla
tocador	-	tokador	tocar	-	tokar
tocayo	-	tokayo	triciclo	-	trisiklo
tuerca	-	tuwerka	vacante	-	bakante

2) CH:  
parchar - parka

3) G:  
esgrima - eskrima

c. **K+E** for QUE --

almanaque	-	almanake	ataque	-	atake
banquero	-	bangkero	banqueta	-	bangketa
bloque	-	bloke	chaqueta	-	tsaketa
dique	-	dike	empaque	-	empake
etiqueta	-	etiketa	musicuero	-	musicero
paquete	-	pakete	parque	-	parke
plaque	-	plake	querubin	-	kerubin
queso	-	keso	quinque	-	kingke
raqueta	-	raketa	repique	-	repike
tanque	-	tangke	torniquete	-	tornikete

d. **K+I** for QUI --

alquilar	-	alkila	alquitran	-	alkitran
arquitectura	-	arkitektura	barquillo	-	barkilyos
boquilla	-	bokilya	caqui	-	kaki
conquistador	-	kongkistador	croquis	-	krokis
equipo	-	ekipo	esquina	-	eskina
franquicia	-	prangkisya	jerarquia	-	herarkiya
liquidar	-	likidar	liquido	-	likido
maniqui	-	manikin	mantiquilla	-	mantikilya
maquina	-	makina	maquinista	-	makinista
mosquitero	-	moskitero	pasquin	-	paskin
quilate	-	kilates	quimono	-	kimono
quincena	-	kinsena	quinque	-	kingke
quinto	-	kinto	requisito	-	rekisito
saquito	-	sakito ( <i>sachet</i> )	taquilla	-	takilya

e. **K+S** for CC and X --

1) CC:

accidente	-	aksidente	accion	-	aksiyon
coleccion	-	koleksiyon	construccion	-	konstruksiyon

diccionario	-	diksiyonaryo	eleccion	-	eleksiyon
infeccion	-	impeksiyon	inspeccion	-	inspeksiyon
inyeccion	-	ineksiyon	leccion	-	leksiyon
seccion	-	seksiyon	seleccion	-	seleksiyon

## 2) X:

exacto	-	eksakto	examine	-	eksamin
excursion	-	ekskursiyon	exception	-	eksepsiyon
excomunion	-	ekskomunyon	experto	-	eksperto
explosion	-	explosyon	explosivo	-	eksplosibo
expresion	-	ekspresyon	extension	-	ekstensiyon
extra	-	ekstra	oxigeno	-	oksiheno
sexto	-	seksto	texto	-	teksto

f. **K+UWA** for CUA (Cf. Diphthongs 2, t) --

cuaderno	-	kuwaderno	cuadra	-	kuwadra
cuadrado	-	kuwadrado	cuadro	-	kuwadro
cuarenta	-	kuwarenta	cuaresma	-	kuwaresma
cuarentena	-	kuwarentinas	cuartel	-	kuwartel
cuarto	-	kuwarto	cuarzo	-	kuwarso

g. **K+UWE** for CUE (Cf. Diphthongs 2, u) --

cuello	-	kuwelyo	cuenta	-	kuwenta
cuerdas	-	kuwerdas	cuero	-	kuwero
cuerpo	-	kuwerpo	cuestion	-	kuwestiyon

h. **K+WI** for CUI and QUI – when the letters are found at the beginning or in the interior of the word.

biscuit	-	biskwit	circuito	-	sirkwito
cuidadoso	-	kwidawo	sequins	-	sekwins

i. **K+YA** for QUIA --

parroquia	-	parokya	parroquiano	-	parokyano
reliquia	-	relikyas			

j. **D** for R --

horno	-	hudno	tibor	-	tibod
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k. **D+Y** for GY and J for English phonemes.

allergy	-	alerdyi	jacket	-	dyaket
jackpot	-	dyakpat	janitor	-	dyanitor
jeep	-	dyip	jet	-	dyet
magic	-	madyik	mah jong	-	madyong

l. **G** for J --

forcejar	-	porseger
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m. **H** for G and J --

## 1). G:

agencia	-	ahensiya	agente	-	ahente
digito	-	dihito	gelatina	-	helatina
general	-	heneral	genio	-	henyo
gigante	-	higante	gimnasta	-	himnasta
gimnastica	-	himnastika	ginebra	-	hinebra
inteligente	-	intelihente	imagen	-	imahen
ligero	-	lihero	liturgia	-	liturhiya
logica	-	lohika	magistrado	-	mahistrado
mariguana	-	marihuwana	original	-	orihinal
pagina	-	pahina	regimen	-	rehimen
registro	-	rehistro	region	-	rehiyon
religion	-	relihiyon	virgen	-	birhen

## 2). J:

aguja	-	aguha	ajo	-	ahos
bagaje	-	bagahe	bajada	-	bahada
baraja	-	baraha	bruja	-	bruha
caja	-	kaha	concejo/consejo	-	konseho



conejo	-	koneho	crucifijo	-	krusipiho
dibujo	-	dibuho	ejemplo	-	ehemplo
ejercicio	-	ehersisyo	embajada	-	embahada
embajador	-	embahador	faja	-	paha
garaje	-	garahe	herejia	-	erehiya
jamón	-	hamon	jaula	-	hawla
jefe	-	hepe	jinete	-	hinete
juego	-	huygo	junta	-	hunta
jurado	-	hurado	jurar	-	hurar
justicia	-	hustisya	justo	-	husto
juzgado	-	husgado	lenguaje	-	lengguwahe
lija	-	liha	lujo	-	luho
manejo	-	maneho	masaje	-	masahe
mensaje	-	mensahe	mensajero	-	mensahero
mojón	-	mohon	pasaje	-	pasahe
potaje	-	potahé	sabotaje	-	sabotahe
tarjeta	-	tarheta	trabajador	-	trabahador
traje	-	trahe	vendaje	-	bendahe
viaje	-	biyahe	voltaje	-	boltahe

Spanish words with silent phonemes shall likewise be in Cebuano.

**H:**

alhaja	-	alahas	habano	-	abano
habilidad	-	abilidad	habla	-	abla
hacha	-	atsa	hacienda	-	asyenda
hasta	-	asta	hectarea	-	ektarya
heredero	-	eredero	hereje	-	erehes
herejia	-	erehiya	herencia	-	erensiya
higo	-	igos	higuera	-	igera
hijo	-	iho	himno	-	imno
historia	-	istorya	hospicio	-	ospisyo
hospital	-	ospital	hostia	-	ostiya
hotel	-	otel	huracán	-	urakan

**J:**

reloj	-	relo
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**Note:** Letter "J," with English pronunciation as "jar,"<sup>16</sup> is prevalent in Bohol, southern parts of Leyte, Surigao, etc.

ajaw	banjo	baje	jagajaga
jahat	jamajama	jamo	jubo
maajo	panjo	sija	tajaw

n. **L** for D --

pared	-	paril	vidrio	-	bildo
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o. **L** for LL in English --

alleluia	-	aleluya	allergy	-	alerdyi
basketball	-	basketbol	baseball	-	besbol
football	-	putbol	volleyball	-	balibol

p. **L** for N in Spanish --

cíncel	-	silsil	navaja	-	labaha
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q. **L** for R in Spanish --

abrir	-	abli	almibar	-	anibal
arpa	-	alpa	asar	-	asal
azúcar	-	asukal	barba	-	balbas
batir	-	batil	carburo	-	kalburo
casar	-	kasal	confesar	-	kompisal
cordon	-	koldon	cuerdas	-	kuldás
enamorar	-	amoral	fardo	-	paldo
fiar	-	piyal	franela	-	planela
guisar	-	gisal	horma	-	hulma
hormiga	-	hulmigas	mantener	-	mantinil
memester	-	mistil	perder	-	pildi

servidora	-	silbidora	servilleta	-	silbilyeta
servir	-	silbi	tajar	-	tahal
tambor	-	tambol	tasar	-	tasal
tentar	-	tental			

r. **L+Y** for L and LL in Spanish –

## 1) L

dolar	-	dolyar
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## 2) LL

amarillo	-	amarilyo	apellido	-	apelyido
argolla	-	argolya	ballena	-	balyena
barandilla	-	barandilya	baratillo	-	baratilyo
billar	-	bilyar	bombilla	-	bombilya
botella	-	botelya	cabilla	-	kabilya
calle	-	kalye	callo	-	kalyo
campanilla	-	kampanya	capellan	-	kapilyan
capilla	-	kapilya	casilla	-	kasilyas
cepillar	-	sepilya	cepillo	-	sepilyo
cigarillo	-	sigarilyo	cosinilla	-	kosinilya
cuchillo	-	kutsilyo	cuello	-	kuwelyo
detalle	-	detalye	doncella	-	donselya
empella	-	empelya	fallar	-	palyar
folleto	-	polyeto	gatillo	-	gatilyo
lamparilla	-	lamparilya	mantiquilla	-	mantikilya
martillo	-	martilyo	medalla	-	medalya
medallon	-	medalyon	pantalla	-	pantalya
pillo	-	pilyo	relleno	-	relyeno
repollo	-	repolyo	rollo	-	rolyo
semilla	-	semilya	sillon	-	silyon
taller	-	talyer	tornillo	-	tornilyo
vainilla	-	banilya	varilla	-	barilya

s. **M** for N and NM in Spanish –

## 1) N:

conferencia	-	komperensiya	confesar	-	kompisal
confianza	-	kompiyansa	conforme	-	komporme
convencion	-	kombensiyon	convenio	-	kombenyo
convento	-	kombento	convicto	-	kombikto
convida	-	kombida	convite	-	kombite
infierno	-	impiyerno	invalido	-	imbalido
invencion	-	imbensiyon	investigacion	-	imbestigasyon
invierno	-	imbiyerno	invitacion	-	imbitasyon
panfleto	-	pampleto	sinfonia	-	simponiya

## 2) NM:

inmaculada	-	imakulada	inmemorial	-	imemoryal
inmigracion	-	imigrasyon	inmigrante	-	imigrante
inmoral	-	imoral	inmueble	-	imuwebles

t. **NG** for N [ŋ] in Spanish -- It is a ligature or digraph consonant when used in the interior of the word followed by a consonant.

ancla	-	angkla	angel	-	anghel
banarrota	-	bangkarota	banco	-	bangko
banqueta	-	bangketa	banquillo	-	bangkiyo
banquite	-	bangkite	blanco	-	blangko
bronquitis	-	brongkitis	cinco	-	singko
conclusion	-	kongklusyon	concreto	-	kongkreto
concurso	-	kongkurso	congregacion	-	kongregasyon
congreso	-	kongreso	encanto	-	engkanto
encargado	-	engkargado	encuentro	-	engkuwentro
esponja	-	espongha	franca	-	prangka
franquicia	-	prangkisya	gangrena	-	ganggrena
guachinango	-	guwatsinanggo	ingrato	-	inggrato
ingreso	-	inggreso	longaniza	-	longganisa
mango	-	mangko	mango	-	manggo

manguera	-	manggera	monja	-	mongha
monje	-	monghe	nunja	-	nungka
palancca	-	plangka	palanggana	-	palanggana
sanjra	-	sanggra	trancca	-	trangka

u. <b>N+W</b> for Ñ --					
buñuelo	-	bunwelos	castañuelas	-	kastanwelas

v. **N+Y** for Ñ and NEA --

1) Ñ					
añil	-	anyil	año	-	anyo
araña	-	aranya	baño	-	banyo
bañera	-	banyera	campañia	-	kampanya
cañon	-	kanyon	cañuto	-	kanyuto
cariño	-	karinyo	castañetas	-	kastanyetas
compañero	-	kompanyero	contraseña	-	kontrasinyas
daños	-	danyos	diseño	-	desinyo
ermitaño	-	ermitanyo	estaño	-	istanyo
monseñor	-	monsenyor	muñeca	-	munyeka
piña	-	pinya	puñal	-	punyal
puño	-	punyos	riñon	-	rinyon
seña	-	sinyas	señal	-	sinyal

Exceptions: a) If the letter "ñ" in Spanish is followed by a diphthong, as in "compañia," "i" is placed in between "n" and "y," as in "kompaniya."

b) Names of persons, places, or phenomena shall not be altered.

Caña      Sto. Niño      La Niña      Osmeña

## 2) NEA

linea	-	linya
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w. **P** for F --

bufete	-	bupete	cafe	-	kape
cifrar	-	sipra	desfalco	-	despalko
elefante	-	elepante	fabrica	-	pabrika
fabula	-	pabula	faja	-	paha
falda	-	palda	fallar	-	palyar
falta	-	palta	familia	-	pamilya
fanatico	-	panatiko	fantasma	-	pantasma
farola	-	parola	favor	-	pabor
favorito	-	paborito	fecha	-	petsa
fiesta	-	piyesta	fino	-	pino
firma	-	pirma	firme	-	pirme
flauta	-	plawta	flema	-	plema
flete	-	plite	florera	-	plorera
fogon	-	pogon	forma	-	porma
formal	-	pormal	formalidad	-	pormalidad
forzoso	-	porsoso	fosforo	-	posporo
frasco	-	prasko	freno	-	preno
fresco	-	presko	frito	-	prito
fritada	-	pritada	fuerte	-	puwerte
funda	-	punda	fusil	-	pusil
grifo	-	gripo	nafta	-	napta
oficina	-	opisina	oficio	-	opisyo
plataforma	-	plataporma	profesion	-	propesyon
profesor	-	propesor	profeta	-	propeta
rifa	-	ripa	tarifa	-	taripa
tifus	-	tipus	uniforme	-	uniporme

x. **R** for D --

almidon	-	almirol	convida	-	kombira
jugador	-	sugarol	pedazo	-	piraso

y. **R** for L --

calzada	-	karsada	calzones	-	karsones
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calzoncillos	-	karsonsilyo	facistol	-	pasistor
salsa	-	sarsa			

## z. R for RR --

aburrido	-	aburido	almorranas	-	almoranas
arras	-	aras	arrastre	-	arastre
arreglar	-	areglar	arrenda	-	arenda
barra	-	bara	barracks	-	baraks
barrena	-	barina	barreta	-	barita
barricada	-	barikada	barril	-	baril
carrera	-	karera	carretilla	-	karetilya
carreton	-	kariton	carro	-	karo
carroza	-	karosa	cerrar	-	sira
cerrado	-	sirado	cerradura	-	siradura
corral	-	koral	correa	-	koreya
corregir	-	korehir	correo	-	koreyo
corresponsal	-	koresponsal	corriente	-	kuryente
garrafa	-	garapa	garrafon	-	garapon
garrapata	-	garapata	garrote	-	garote
gorra	-	gora	gorrion	-	goryon
herramienta	-	hiraminta	parrafo	-	parapo
parroco	-	paroko	pizarra	-	pisara
tarro	-	taro	terrazza	-	terasa
territorio	-	teritoryo	terrorista	-	terorista

## aa. S for C, CH, J, SC, X, and Z --

## 1) C:

acero	-	asero	acido	-	asido
arancel	-	aransel	bicicleta	-	bisikleta
bocina	-	bosina	bronce	-	bronse
cacerola	-	caserola	carcel	-	karsel
cedula	-	sedula	celda	-	selda
celoso	-	seloso	cementerio	-	sementeryo
cemento	-	semento	centenario	-	sentenaryo
centro	-	sentro	ceramica	-	seramika
cerveza	-	serbesa	cetno	-	setro
ciclo	-	siklo	cilindro	-	silindro
cimborio	-	simboryo	cinturon	-	sinturon
circo	-	sirko	circulo	-	sirkulo
cirugia	-	siruhiya	cirujano	-	siruhano
cocina	-	kosina	concilio	-	konsilyo
decidido	-	desidido	decidir	-	desidir
docena	-	dosena	inocente	-	inosente
medicina	-	medisina	motorciclo	-	motorsiklo
once	-	onse	proceso	-	proseso
quince	-	kinse	receta	-	reseta
torcer	-	torse	triciclo	-	trisiklo

## 2) CH:

chayote	-	sayote	chile	-	sili
chubasco	-	subasko	conchabo	-	konsabo
ganchillo	-	gansilyo	gancho	-	ganso

## 3) J:

jabon	-	sabon	jugador	-	sugarol
jugar	-	sugal			

## 4) SC:

ascenso	-	asenso	disciplina	-	disiplina
discipulo	-	disipulo	escena	-	esena
piscina	-	pisina	plebiscito	-	plebisito

## 5) X:

extraño	-	estranyo	explicar	-	esplikar
Xerox	-	seroks	xylophone	-	silopon

## 6) Z:

abraza	-	abrasa	actriz	-	aktres
ajedrez	-	ahedres	alianza	-	alyansa
alza	-	alsa	azoge	-	asoge
azul	-	asul	azufre	-	asupre
bagazo	-	bagaso	barniz	-	barnis
bazar	-	basar	braza	-	brasa
brazo	-	braso	buzo	-	buso
buzon	-	buson	calabaza	-	kalabasa
calabozo	-	kalaboso	caliz	-	kalis
capataz	-	kapatas	cobranza	-	kobransa
cruz	-	krus	cruzada	-	krusada
fianza	-	piyansa	gamuza	-	gamusa
izar	-	isa	juez	-	huwes
juzgado	-	husgado	lanzar	-	lansar
lapis	-	lapis	loza	-	losa
matriz	-	matris	onza	-	onsa
poliza	-	polisa ( <i>policy</i> )	pozo	-	poso
punzon	-	punson	raza	-	rasa
razon	-	rason	retazo	-	retaso
taza	-	tasa	trozo	-	troso
zapato	-	sapatos	zero	-	sero
zona	-	sona	zurcir	-	sursi

## 7) There are several borrowed words, however, where "s" is added to the last open syllable:

acera	-	aseras	acolito	-	kolitos
ajo	-	ahos	alhaja	-	alahas
anteojo	-	antiyohos	arete	-	aretas
arma	-	armas	barquillo	-	barkilyos
bolita	-	bolitas	borla	-	borlas
bota	-	botas	boton	-	butones
buena	-	buynas	casilla	-	kasilyas
cebolla	-	sibuyas	ceremonia	-	seremonyas
chinela	-	tsinelas	chiste	-	tistis
cinta	-	sintas	cita	-	citas
cuarentena	-	kuwarentinas	ficha	-	pitsas
fruta	-	prutas	galleta	-	galyetas
garbanzo	-	garbansos	guayaba	-	bayabas
guante	-	guwantes	guisante	-	gisantes
hereje	-	erehes	hoja	-	ohas
hora	-	oras	igual	-	igwales
lechuga	-	letsugas	liga	-	ligas
maceta	-	masetas	mal	-	malas
manga	-	manggas	manzana	-	mansanas
manzanita	-	mansanitas	maraca	-	marakas
media	-	medyas	medio	-	medyos
mejora	-	mehoras	mueble	-	muwebles
ojal	-	uhalis	parra	-	paras
pasa	-	pasas	patata	-	patatas
perla	-	perlas	pildora	-	pildoras
porra	-	poras	pulga	-	pulgas
pulsera	-	pulseras	puño	-	punyos
quilate	-	kilates	rabano	-	rabanos
rayo	-	rayos	reja	-	rehas
salvaje	-	salbahis	sandalia	-	sandalyas
sardina	-	sardinas	seña	-	sinyas
signo	-	signos	sopa	-	sopas
tachuela	-	suylas	termo	-	termos
testigo	-	testigos	tijera	-	teheras
tiza	-	tisas	tomate	-	tamatis
tortilla	-	tortilyas	trampa	-	trampas
trueque	-	trukis	uva	-	ubas
vispera	-	bisperas	zapato	-	sapatos

8) There are likewise borrowed Spanish words, however, where "s" is omitted in the last open syllable. (Cf. Aphesis, *infra*.)

abrebotellas	-	ablibotelya	abrelatas	-	ablilata
antiparras	-	antipara	calzoncillos	-	karsonsilyo
fondillos	-	pondiyo	paracaidas	-	parakayda
patillas	-	patilya	salvavidas	-	salbabida
bb. <b>S</b> for Cebuano assimilation of English words.					
sandwich	-	sanwits	switch	-	swits
cc. <b>T</b> for CH --					
chiste	-	tistis			
dd. <b>T</b> for LL --					
banquillo	-	bangkito	estampilla	-	istampita
palillo	-	palito	platillo	-	platito
ee. <b>T+S</b> for CH --					
archidiocesis	-	artsidiyosesis	bizcocho	-	biskotso
brocha	-	brutsa	capricho	-	kapritso
chaleco	-	tsaliko	champurrado	-	tsampurado
chapa	-	tsapa	charol	-	tsarol
cheque	-	tseke	chicharron	-	tsitsaron
chico	-	tsiko	chismes	-	tsismis
chismosa	-	tsismosa	chocolate	-	tsokolate
chofer	-	tsuper	chorizo	-	tsoriso
chupar	-	tsupa	chupon	-	tsupon
coche	-	kotse	cosecha	-	kosetsa
colchon	-	kutson	cuchara	-	kutsara
cuchillo	-	kutsilyo	echar	-	itsa
escabeche	-	eskabetse	fecha	-	petsa
hacha	-	atsa	lancha	-	lantsa
leche	-	letse	macho	-	matso
machete	-	matsete	mancha	-	mantsa
marcha	-	marsta	pecho	-	petso
pichel	-	pitsel	plancha	-	plantsa
provechar	-	probetsar	puchero	-	putsero
rancho	-	rantsa	remache	-	rematse
sospecha	-	suspetsa	tacha	-	tatsa
ff. <b>W</b> for D --					
acerado	-	aserawo	atrasado	-	atrasawo
cuidado	-	kwidawo	muskulado	-	muskulawo
niquelado	-	nikelawo	desentunado	-	sentunawo
gg. <b>W</b> for H --					
cohete	-	kuwitis			
hh. <b>Y</b> for LL --					
banquillo	-	bangkiyo	caballo	-	kabayo
caldillo	-	kaldiyo	cebolla	-	sibuyas
fondillos	-	pondiyo	llamar	-	yamar
llano	-	yano	llanta	-	yantas
llave	-	yawe	molinillo	-	buloniyo
quisquilloso	-	asyoso	sencillo	-	sensiyo
silla	-	siya	tablilla	-	tabliya

### DIPHTHONGS

**Diphthong** is the complex monosyllabic sound made by continuous gliding from one position to another, as "aw" in bahaw, "ay" in balay, etc. In the use of foreign diphthongs, however, it involves epenthesis which requires the insertion of "w," "y," etc. in between, and the change of "ao" to "aw," etc.<sup>17</sup>

#### 1. Cebuano diphthongs:

##### a. **AW**

bahaw	bugaw	kilaw	kutaw
gimaw	hamabaw	hulaw	labaw
lawgaw	lugaw	mingaw	pulaw

	sabaw	silaw	tiyabaw	tugaw
<b>b. IW</b>	agiw batiwtiw kulisiw paksiw	alasiwsiw bigiw iliw piliw	baliw kiriw lagtiw pitiw	baliwliw kitiw lingiw taliwtiw
<b>c. AY</b>	balay hulagway malaw-ay subay	bugay humay panagway sugkay	kapay lukay punay tugway	kutay lugway pusgay tulay
<b>d. OY</b>	antuho kutoy hutoy siloy	bakhoy guroy mananoy sunoy	balanghoy hoy mangloy taghoy	kahoy huboy pahoy tuboy
<b>e. UY</b>	buyboy huyhoy saguysoy tuy-od	buy-od luy-a suyla tuytoy	kuykoy luyloy tuybo uy	huy-ang puypoy tuyhad uylap

## 2. Spanish diphthongs:

a. **AW** for AO, AU --

## 1) AO:

bacalao	-	bakalaw	cacao	-	kakaw
badjao	-	badyaw			

## 2) AU:

auto	-	awto	automatico	-	awtomatiko
causa	-	kawsa	flauta	-	plawta
jaula	-	hawla	pausa	-	pawsa

b. **AY** for AE, AI, EI --

## 1) AE:

aeroplano	-	ayroplano	aerosol	-	ayrosol
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## 2) AI:

baile	-	bayle	caida	-	kayda
fraile	-	prayle	paracaidas	-	parakayda
traidor	-	traydor			

## 3) EI:

aceite	-	asayte	reina	-	rayna
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c. **EYA** for EA --

asamblea	-	asamblea	azotea	-	asoteya
beato	-	beyato	empleado	-	empleyado
idea	-	ideya	teatro	-	teyatro

d. **EYO** for EO --

ateo	-	ateyo	ideologia	-	ideyolohiya
mausoleo	-	musoleyo	museo	-	museyo
panteon	-	panteyon	teologia	-	teyolohiya
teologo	-	teyologo	teoria	-	teyoriya
torneo	-	torneyo	trofeo	-	tropeyo

e. **EYU** for EU --

eucalipto	-	eyukalipto	Eucaristia	-	Eyukaristiya
eunuco	-	eyunuko	reuma	-	reyuma

f. **IYA** for IA -- when "i" is separately sounded from "a," as in "iya." (Cf. **YA**, *infra*.)

academia	-	akademiya	amnistia	-	amnestiya
analogia	-	analohiya	anatomia	-	anatomiya
anomalía	-	anomaliya	averia	-	aberiya
bahia	-	bahiya	barberia	-	barberiya
bateria	-	bateriya	Biblia	-	Bibliya
biografía	-	biyograpiya	biología	-	biyolohiya
caligrafía	-	kaligrapiya	caloria	-	kaloriya
categoría	-	kategoriya	cirugia	-	siruhiya
confianza	-	kompiyansa	cortesía	-	kortesiya
destilería	-	destileriya	diacono	-	diyakono
dialogo	-	diyologo	diamante	-	diyamante
diámetro	-	diyometro	diana	-	diyana
dinastía	-	dinastiya	disentería	-	disenteriya
economía	-	ekonomiya	energía	-	enerhiya
estrategía	-	istratehiya	filosofía	-	pilosopiya
galería	-	galeriya	garantía	-	garantiya
guardia	-	guwardiya	herejía	-	erehiya
idolatría	-	idolatriya	industria	-	industriya
ingeniería	-	enhinyeriya	litania	-	litaniya
liturgia	-	liturhiya	lotería	-	loteriya
mayoría	-	mayoriya	melodía	-	melodiya
minoría	-	minoriya	molestía	-	molestiya
monarquía	-	monarkiya	ortografía	-	ortograpiya
profecía	-	propesiya	psicología	-	sikolohiya
psiquiatría	-	sikiyatriya	puntería	-	punteriya
simpatía	-	simpatiya	sinfonía	-	simponiya
taquigrafía	-	takigrapiya	tecnología	-	teknolohiya
terminología	-	terminolohiya	tesorería	-	tesoreriya

g. **IYE** for IE – (Cf. **YE**, *infra.*)

abierto	-	abiyerto	ciencia	-	siyensiya
científico	-	siyentipiko	cliente	-	kliyente
concierto	-	konsiyerto	dieta	-	diyeta
fiesta	-	piyesta	gobierno	-	gobiyerno
infierno	-	impiyerno	miembro	-	miyembro
mientras	-	miyentras	nieve	-	niyebe
pie	-	piyer	pieza	-	piyesa
por ciento	-	porsiyento	siempre	-	siyempre
tiempo	-	tiyempo			

h. **IYO** for IO -- when "i" is separately sounded from "o," as in "iyo." (Cf. **YO**, *infra.*)

adios	-	adiyos	avio	-	abiyos
batio	-	batiyo	Dios	-	Diyos
cambio	-	kambiyo	colegio	-	kolehiyo
elogio	-	elohiyo	indigestion	-	indihestiyon
limpio	-	limpiyo	nervioso	-	nerbiyoso
privilegio	-	pribilehiyo	proverbio	-	proberbiyo
religioso	-	relihiyoso	soberbio	-	soberbiyo
tiovivo	-	tiyobibo	vacio	-	basiyo

i. **IYO** for UIO --

guion	-	giyon	quiosco	-	kiyosko
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j. **IYU** for IU --

ciudad	-	siyudad	viuda	-	biyuda
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k. **OWA** for OA --

proa	-	prowa			
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l. **OWI** for OI --

oido	-	owido	tiroides	-	tirowides ( <i>thyroid gland</i> )
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m. **SIYA** (CIA, TIA). -- When "cia" or "tia" in foreign words (Latin and Spanish) is preceded by a consonant.

alcancia	-	alkansiya	ambulancia	-	ambulansiya
comerciante	-	komersiyante	competencia	-	kompetensiya
conferencia	-	komperensiya	diferencia	-	diperensiya



distancia	-	distansiya	emergencia	-	emerhensiya
evidencia	-	ebidensiya	experiencia	-	eksperiensiya
ganancia	-	ganansiya	ignorantia	-	ignoransiya
importancia	-	importansiya	indulgentia	-	indulhensiya
licencia	-	lisiensiya	poenentia	-	penitensiya
presencia	-	presensiya	provincia	-	probinsiya
referencia	-	reperensiya	residencia	-	residensiya
resistencia	-	resistensiya	sentencia	-	sentensiya
sustancia	-	sustansiya	vagancia	-	bagansiya

n. **SYA** (CIA, SIA) -- When "cia" or "sia" in foreign words is preceded by a vowel.

amnesia	-	amnesya	democracia	-	demokrasya
diplomacia	-	diplomasya	fantasia	-	pantasya
farmacia	-	farmasya	franquicia	-	prangkisiya
gracia	-	grasya	iglesia	-	iglesiya
justicia	-	hustisiya	malicia	-	malisiya
negociante	-	negosyante	noticia	-	notisiya

o. **SIYO** (CIO, TIO) -- When "cio" or "tio" in foreign words is preceded by a consonant.

anuncio	-	anunsiyo	comercio	-	komersiyo
divorcio	-	diborsiyo	rancio	-	ransiyo
silencio	-	silensiyo	tercio	-	tersiyo

p. **SYO** (CIO, TIO) -- When "cio" or "tio" in foreign words is preceded by a vowel.

bocio	-	bosyo	beneficio	-	benepisiyo
edificio	-	edipisiyo	hospicio	-	ospisiyo
negocio	-	negosyo	oficio	-	opisiyo
palacio	-	palasyo	precio	-	presyo
sacrificio	-	sakripisiyo	servicio	-	serbisiyo
socio	-	kasosyo	vicio	-	bisiyo

q. **SIYON** (CION, SION, TION, XION) -- When "cion," "sion," "tion," or "xion" in foreign words is preceded by a consonant.

aborcion	-	aborsiyon	accion	-	aksiyon
atencion	-	atensiyon	cancion	-	kansiyon
collection	-	koleksiyon	conexion	-	koneksiyon
correccion	-	koreksiyon	corrupcion	-	korupsiyon
dimension	-	dimensiyon	diversion	-	dibersiyon
eleccion	-	eleksiyon	excursion	-	ekskursiyon
extension	-	ekstensiyon	faccion	-	paksiyon
intencion	-	intensiyon	invencion	-	imbensiyon
inyeccion	-	ineksiyon	leccion	-	leksiyon
pension	-	pensiyon	proteccion	-	proteksiyon
repcion	-	resepsiyon	seccion	-	seksiyon
seleccion	-	seleksiyon	transaction	-	transaksiyon

r. **SYON** (CION, SION, TION) -- When "cion," "sion," or "tion" in foreign words is preceded by a vowel.

absolucion	-	absolusyon	alegacion	-	alegasyon
ambicion	-	ambisiyon	bendicion	-	bendisiyon
calificacion	-	kalipikasyon	circulacion	-	sirkulasyon
combinacion	-	kombinasyon	comision	-	komisiyon
complicacion	-	komplikasyon	comunicacion	-	komunikasyon
conclusion	-	kongklusyon	condicion	-	kondisiyon
consagracion	-	konsagrasyon	coronacion	-	koronasyon
curacion	-	kurasyon	decision	-	desisiyon
decoracion	-	dekorasyon	delegacion	-	delegasyon
depreciacion	-	depresyon	devocion	-	debosyon
discrecion	-	diskresyon	discusion	-	diskusyon
donacion	-	donasyon	educacion	-	edukasyon
edicion	-	edisiyon	emocion	-	emosyon
evolucion	-	ebolusyon	exhibition	-	eksibisiyon
exploracion	-	eksplorasyon	fusion	-	pusyon
graduacion	-	graduasyon	ilusion	-	ilusyon
imaginacion	-	imahinasyon	imitacion	-	imitasyon
impresion	-	impresyon	inmigracion	-	imigrasyon
irrigacion	-	irrigasyon	limitacion	-	limitasyon

maldicion	-	maldisyon	meditacion	-	meditasyon
ocasion	-	okasyon	oracion	-	orasyon
particion	-	partisyon	pasion	-	pasyon
perdicion	-	perdisyon	plantacion	-	plantasyon
polucion	-	polusyon	posicion	-	posisyon
presion	-	presyon	procesion	-	prosesyon
proclamacion	-	proklamasyon	promocion	-	promosyon
promulgacion	-	promulgasyon	profesion	-	propesyon
proposicion	-	proposisyon	provision	-	probisyon
ration	-	rasyon	recomendacion	-	rekomendasyon
regulacion	-	regulasyon	relacion	-	relasyon
revision	-	rebisyon	revocacion	-	rebokasyon
revolucion	-	rebolusyon	sesion	-	sesyon
situacion	-	sitwasyon	solucion	-	solusyon
suposicion	-	suposisyon	transportacion	-	transportasyon
television	-	telebisyon	tentacion	-	tentasyon
tradicion	-	tradisyon	transicion	-	transisyon
vacacion	-	bakasyon	votacion	-	botasyon
s. <b>SYU</b> for CEU --					
farmaceutica	-	farmasyutika			
t. <b>UWA</b> for UA --					
estatua	-	istatuwa	graduar	-	graduwar
guachinango	-	guwatsinanggo	guano	-	guwano
guapa	-	guwapa	guante	-	guwantes
guardia	-	guwardiya	mariguana	-	marihuwana
santuario	-	santuwaryo	suave	-	suwabe
u. <b>UWE</b> for UE --					
absuelto	-	absuwelto	afuera	-	puwera
duelo	-	duwelo	duende	-	duwende
dueto	-	duweto	fuerte	-	puwerte
fuerza	-	puwersa	juez	-	huwes
mueble	-	muwebles	muelle	-	muwelye
muestra	-	muwestra	puede	-	puwede
puerta	-	puwerta	pues	-	puwes
puesto	-	puwesto	sueldo	-	suweldo
suerte	-	suwerte	sueter	-	suweter
terca	-	tuwerka	vuelta	-	buwelta
v. <b>UWI</b> for UI --					
buitre	-	buwitre	descuido	-	deskuwido
linguistica	-	lingguwistika	prejuicio	-	perhuwisyo
w. <b>UY</b> for UE --					
bueno	-	buyno	consuelo	-	konsuylo
escuela	-	eskuyla	hueco	-	huyko
juego	-	huygo	nuevo	-	nuybe
prueba	-	pruyba	rueda	-	ruyda
tachuela	-	tatsuylas	vuelo	-	buylo
x. <b>UYA</b> for UIA --					
alleluia	-	aleluya			
y. <b>WA</b> for UA --					
acuario	-	akwaryum	aduanas	-	adwana
agua	-	agwa	aguantar	-	agwanta
baluarte	-	balwarte	carruaje	-	karwahe
igual	-	igwales	naguas	-	nagwas
z. <b>WE</b> for UE --					
huelga	-	welga	huelgista	-	welgista
la huerta	-	lagwerta	unguento	-	ungwento
aa. <b>YA</b> for EA, IA -- when letter "e" or "i" is sounded together with "a," as in "ya."					

1) EA:			
correa	-	koreya	hectarea - ektarya
2) IA:			
aliado	-	alyado	bacteria - bakteryá
bigamia	-	bigamya	cafeteria - kapeterya
cofradia	-	kopradya	colonia - kolonya
comedia	-	komedyá	copia - kopya
editorial	-	editoryal	elementaria - elementarya
epidemia	-	epidemya	especial - espesyal
estudiante	-	estudyante	feria - perya
historia	-	istorya	malaria - malarya
mania	-	manya	media - medya
memoria	-	memorya	novia - nobya
perfidia	-	perpidya	primaria - primarya
secundaria	-	sekundarya	tragedia - trahedyá
bb. YE for IE -- when YE is at the beginning of the word or is preceded by a consonant.			
corriente	-	kuryente	desierto - desyerto
hielo	-	yelo	hierba - yerba
hierbabuena	-	yerbabuyna	hierro - yero
ingeniero	-	enhinyero	merienda - meryenda
paciente	-	pasyente	pariente - paryente
serie	-	serye	teniente - tenyente
cc. YO for IO -- when letter "i" is sounded together with "o," as in "yo."			
adulterio	-	adulteryo	alivio - alibyo
aluminio	-	aluminyo	amperio - amperyo
andamio	-	andamyó	apio - apyo
avion	-	abyon	barrio - baryo
boticario	-	botikaryo	calendario - kalendaryo
calvario	-	kalbaryo	campanario - kampanaryo
capitolio	-	kapitolyo	cementerio - sementeryo
cimborio	-	simboryo	comentario - komentaryo
condominio	-	kondominyo	crematorio - krematoryo
curioso	-	kuryoso	demonio - demonyo
diario	-	diyaryo	dispensario - dispensaryo
dormitorio	-	dormitoryo	evangelio - ebanghelyo
herbolario	-	albularyo	idioma - idyoma
incensario	-	insensaryo	inventario - imbentaryo
laboratorio	-	laboratoryo	lirio - liryo
microbio	-	mikrobyo	misterio - misteryo
monasterio	-	monasteryo	novio - nobyo
opio	-	opyo	pandemonio - pandemonyo
patio	-	patyo	plenario - plenaryo
premio	-	premyo	principio - prinsipyo
radio	-	radyo	remedio - remedyo
rosario	-	rosaryo	santuario - santuwaryo
secretario	-	sekretaryo	seminario - seminaryo
serio	-	seryo	sitio - sityo
solitario	-	solitaryo	telescopio - teleskopyo
temporario	-	temporaryo	testimonio - testimonyo
veterinario	-	beterinaryo	voluntario - boluntaryo

### SOME COMMON BORROWINGS

#### 1. Loan words. – No change in spelling with little or no translation.

abnormal	absoluto	abusar	abuso
admitir	adorno	alarma	altar
amen	amigo	amoroso	amor propio
andador	andar	andas	antena
apostol	apurado	armado	asilo
asno	aspirante	asunto	atraso
ayuda	bala	baldado	balsamo
banda	bandido	baradero	barato
barbero	bastidor	baston	basura

bata ( <i>bathrobe</i> )	batuta	bayoneta	bendita
biberon	bikini	bisagra	blusa
bodega	bodega	bolsa	bombo
bordon	brigada	dama	dados
datos	delantera	delegado	delicadeza
deposito	despedida	destino	diga
dignidad	dilatar	dimitir	dinamita
diploma	distrito	dorar	durable
durar	edad	elemento	embutido
ensayo	entero	entrada	entrega ( <i>delivery</i> )
epistola	gabinete	galon	gana
gasa	gastador	gasto	gobernador
grano	grasa	gratis	grumete
gusto	harina	hilo	ignorante
iman	inodoro	importante	intriga ( <i>intrigue</i> )
inutil	lapida	latigo	laton
letra	libelo	libra	libre
libreto	libro	lila	linimento
lista	litro	lobo	logro
lona	lote	luto	maestro
maldita	maleta	mandar	mando
mani	maniobra	mano	manso
margarina	marmol	martir	masa
maton	mayonesa	milagro	mineral
ministro	mitad	moda	modelo
moderno	montura	monumento	morado
moroso	mota	moton	motorista
multa	natural	negar	nochebuena
normal	otro	pabilo	padrina
paisano	pala	pantalan	paraiso
pasamano	paso	pastor	pepino
permanente	permiso	perno	personalidad
pito	planeta	plano	planta
plata	playa	plema	plomo
pluma	pobre	popular	poste
postre	postura	prenda	presentar
problema	programa	propaganda	protesta
pulgada	puntera	purga	puta
rebelde	regadera	regalo	reglamento
repaso	rematado	remate	retrato
resulta	retobado	ribete	ritmo
robot	rotunda	sagrado	seda
seguridad	semana	senado	sentido
sermon	siglo	silaba	silbato
simbolo	sinagoga	sintoma	sirena
sistema	soborno	sobra	sobre
solda	solemne	soneto	subasta
subida	submarino	superior	suplemento
suspenso	sustento	sutil	tabla
tablado	talento	tal fulano	talon
tarima	telon	tema	templo
temprano	tener	termino	terno
tesorero	testamento	timon	tinta
tintura	tirada	tirador	tirantes
tomar	tonto	toril	toro
torpe	torpedo	total	trapo
tratar	tribunal	trigo	tripulante
trono	tropa	urinola	urna

2. **Paronymous words.** -- Spelling of some words are changed to distinguish their meaning.

abono ( <i>fertilizer</i> )	-	abuno ( <i>fill; filler</i> )
asoge ( <i>mercury; quicksilver</i> )	-	asugi ( <i>gunpowder</i> )
bola ( <i>ball</i> )	-	bula ( <i>foam; suds</i> )
boya ( <i>buoy</i> )	-	buya ( <i>match</i> )
bomba ( <i>bomb</i> )	-	bumba ( <i>pump</i> )
kopa ( <i>chalice</i> )	-	kupa ( <i>cup</i> )

kota ( <i>quota</i> )	-	kuta ( <i>fortress</i> )
koto ( <i>limit; control</i> )	-	kuto ( <i>cottage; louse</i> )
entrega ( <i>deliver</i> )	-	intriga ( <i>intrigue</i> )
lona ( <i>canvass</i> )	-	luna ( <i>place</i> )
ohas ( <i>sheet</i> )	-	uhas ( <i>bit</i> )
osa ( <i>deer</i> )	-	usa ( <i>one</i> )
oso ( <i>bear</i> )	-	uso ( <i>trend; bandwagon</i> )
pondo ( <i>anchor</i> )	-	pundo ( <i>fund</i> )
sopas ( <i>soup</i> )	-	supas ( <i>pastry</i> )
tono ( <i>tone</i> )	-	tuno ( <i>tune</i> )

### 3. Substandard paronymous words –

<i>Spanish roots</i>		<i>Noun/adjective</i>		<i>Cebuano substandard version</i>
agraviar	-	agravio	-	agrabyado
bandeja	-	tray; platter (Eng.)	-	bandihado
boxeo	-	boxeador	-	boksingero
dibujo	-	dibujante	-	dibuhista
ejecutar	-	ejecutor	-	hekutado
esgrima	-	esgrimista	-	eskrimador
hacienda	-	haciendado	-	asyendero
ocio (idleness)	-	oscioso (idle)	-	usyosera (pryer; meddler)
perder	-	perdedor	-	pildiuro
seguro	-	segurador	-	segurista/segurado
serio	-	serious (Eng.)	-	seryoso
trabajo	-	trabajador	-	trabahante
viaje	-	viajero	-	biyahedor

### PROPER NOUNS

1. Scientific symbols and elements in chemistry, physics, biology, etc. shall retain its order.

H <sub>2</sub> O ( <i>water</i> )	- tubig	NaCl ( <i>salt</i> )	- asin
Ca ( <i>calcium</i> )	- kalsiyum	CaC <sub>2</sub> ( <i>calcium carbide</i> )	- kalburo
CaO ( <i>lime</i> )	- apog	Sn ( <i>tin</i> )	- istanyo
CO <sub>2</sub> ( <i>carbon dioxide</i> )	- karbon diyoksido	Cu ( <i>copper</i> )	- kobre
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ( <i>sulfuric acid</i> )	- asido sulphuriko	H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ( <i>hydrogen peroxide</i> )	- agua oxigenada

2. Names of local places, streets, and provinces:

Bonbon	Colon	Cordova	Danao
Dumanjug	Looc	Mandaue	Maribojoc
Marinduque	Nueva Caceres	Opon	Pajac
Pooc	Poog	Sogod	Sugbu
Talibon	Tanjay	Valencia	Zamboanga

3. Titles, names of persons of foreign derivation shall not be altered:

Allah	Buddha	Churchill	Dalai Lama
Einstein	Elizabeth	Gregory	Hercules
Holmes	Immanuel	Kennedy	Levin
Nicole	Obama	Reagan	Samson
Thatcher	Venus	William	Xerxes

4. Likewise of countries and states:

Australia	Brazil	Brunei	Guam
Hawaii	Hongkong	Jerusalem	Israel
London	Malaysia	Paris	Qatar
Scotland	Samoa	Singapore	Tibet
Ukraine	Vienna	Vietnam	Zambia

5. Also of trade marks, trade names, business names, etc.:

Band-Aid	Bristol	Chevrolet	Coke
Colgate	Gatorade	Jockey	Lacoste
Levi's	Mitsubishi	Nokia	Panasonic
Pentax	Rolex	Samsung	Señorita
Sony	Volkswagen	Windows	Xerox

6. Names of persons of Spanish derivation shall not be altered:

Jesus	Maria	Jose	Juan
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Pedro	Bienvenido	Concepcion	Caridad
Domingo	Felipe	Guillermo	Isabel
Lucas	Magdalena	Moises	Pablo
Paz	Rosario	Soledad	Timoteo

7. Titles, names of places, peoples, languages, world organizations, etc. adopted from Spanish shall likewise be retained:

Alemania	Aprika	Arabigo	Asya
Belen	Korinto	Ehipto	Gresya
Hapon	Hudeyo	Indiya	Inglaterra
Italyano	Jesukristo	Mesiyas	Olandiya
Pakistani	Palestina	Pransiya	Roma
Romanya	Rusya	Tsina	Uropa
Istados Unidos o Tinipong Kabansaan sa Amerika			
Tinipong Kanasoran ( <i>United Nations</i> )			

### SYLLABIFICATION

**Syllabification** is the act, process, or method of forming or dividing words into syllables. In Cebuano, it is monophthongal and diphthongal.

#### A. Native words --

A Cebuano syllable may consist of:

##### 1. Vowel (V) -- monosyllable

A-bog	A-li-ma	A-lom	bag-O
bun-l	l-kaw	l-bot	l-na-to
U-bos	U-kay	U-lay	U-yok

##### 2. Consonant and Vowel (CV) -- prevocalic syllable

BA-lay	BU-nga	KA-hoy	DA-lan
GU-bot	HA-mis	LA-mi-an	LI-goy
LU-kot	MA-ta-hom	PA-hoy	SI-gay

##### 3. Vowel and Consonant (VC) -- postvocalic syllable

AG-hat	AM-bot	AP-yo-gon	bug-AT
IM-baw	IN-ta-won	mug-OT	tim-OS
uk-OK	UN-ta	UN-tol	UP-hag

##### 4. Consonant, Vowel, and Consonant (CVC)

ba-LIK	ka-SAD-ya	KUT-lo	DUG-mok
la-MAW	ma-nu-LON-da	MUM-ho	PAK-siw
pig-SAT	TAG-hoy	TUT-ho	YAG-pis

##### 5. Consonant, Consonant, and Vowel (CCV)<sup>18</sup> -- open syllable

NGA-lan	NGA-no	NGI-ob	NGI-lit
NGI-pon	NGI-si	NGU-lob	bu-NGI
ku-lo-NGO	PLA-ming-ko	su-NGO	tu-NGA

##### 6. Consonant, Consonant, Vowel, and Consonant (CCVC)

ba-NGAW	KRIS	du-NGOY	huk-NGAY
hu-NGAW	la-NGIT	li-NGIW	mi-NGAW
NGIS-lo	pa-NGOS	si-NGOT	tu-NGAS

##### 7. Vowel and Consonant-NG (VCng)

ING (iŋ)	hut-ONG (hut-oŋ)	pi-ANG (pi-aŋ)
pul-ONG (pul-oŋ)	puk-ONG (puk-oŋ)	sam-ANG (sam-aŋ)
sil-ING (sil-iŋ)	tak-ANG (tak-aŋ)	ta-ki-ANG (ta-ki-aŋ)

##### 8. Consonant, Vowel, Consonant-NG (CVCng)

am-PING (am-piŋ)	kim-PANG (kim-paŋ)	la-MANG (la-maŋ)
LUNG-sod (luŋ-sod)	MANG-gad (maŋ-gad)	PUNG-ko (puŋ-ko)
SING-hag (siŋ-hag)	TANG-kil (taŋ-kil)	tug-BONG (tuŋ-boŋ)

#### B. Foreign Derivatives --

1. Some loan words are syllabified based on its original syllabification.

amoroso	- a-mo-ro-so	balde	- bal-de
bolsa	- bol-sa	elemento	- e-le-men-to
gusto	- gus-to	linimento	- li-ni-men-to

maestro	-	ma-es-tro	manso	-	man-so
motorista	-	mo-to-ris-ta	pabulo	-	pa-bi-lo
pasamano	-	pa-sa-ma-no	peste	-	pes-te
sermon	-	ser-mon	terno	-	ter-no

2. Paronymous words are syllabified based on Cebuano language it being epenthetic. The pronunciation of diphthongal foreign roots changes upon insertion of a letter to a word when nativized or naturalized.

aduana	-	ad-wa-na	aguantar	-	ag-wan-ta
baluarte	-	bal-war-te	guapa	-	gu-wa-pa
juez	-	hu-wes	limpio	-	lim-pi-yo
muestra	-	mu-wes-tra	puesto	-	pu-wes-to
sueldo	-	su-wel-do	tuerca	-	tu-wer-ka

3. Epenthized foreign diphthongs:

- a. **I-YA** for IA – when "i" is separately sounded from "a," as in "i-ya."

academia	-	a-ka-de-mi-ya	amnistia	-	am-nes-ti-ya
analogia	-	a-na-lo-hi-ya	anatomia	-	a-na-to-mi-ya
anomalía	-	a-no-ma-li-ya	avería	-	a-be-ri-ya
bahía	-	ba-hi-ya	barbería	-	bar-be-ri-ya
batería	-	ba-te-ri-ya	Biblia	-	Bi-bli-ya
destilería	-	des-ti-le-ri-ya	diacono	-	di-ya-ko-no
diálogo	-	di-ya-lo-go	diamante	-	di-ya-man-te
díametro	-	di-ya-me-tro	diana	-	di-ya-na
monarquía	-	mo-nar-ki-ya	ortografía	-	or-to-gra-pi-ya
profecía	-	pro-pe-si-ya	psicología	-	si-ko-lo-hi-ya
psiquiatría	-	si-ki-ya-tri-ya	puntería	-	pun-te-ri-ya

- b. **YA** for IA – when "i" is sounded together with "a," as in "ya."

aliado	-	al-ya-do	bacteria	-	bak-ter-ya
bigamia	-	bi-gam-ya	cafetería	-	ka-pe-ter-ya
cofradía	-	kop-rad-ya	colonia	-	ko-lon-ya
comedia	-	ko-med-ya	copia	-	kop-ya
editorial	-	e-di-tor-yal	elementaria	-	e-le-men-tar-ya
estudiante	-	es-tud-yan-te	feria	-	per-ya
historia	-	is-tor-ya	media	-	med-ya
perfidia	-	per-pid-ya	primaria	-	pri-mar-ya
secundaria	-	se-kun-dar-ya	tragedia	-	tra-hed-ya

- c. **IYE** for IE –

abierto	-	a-bi-yer-to	ciencia	-	si-yen-si-ya
científico	-	si-yen-ti-pi-ko	cliente	-	kli-yen-te
concierto	-	kon-si-yer-to	dieta	-	di-ye-ta
fiesta	-	pi-yes-ta	gobierno	-	go-bi-yer-no
infierno	-	im-pi-yer-no	miembro	-	mi-yem-bro
mientras	-	mi-yen-tras	nieve	-	ni-ye-be
pier	-	pi-yer	pieza	-	pi-ye-sa
siempre	-	si-yem-pre	tiempo	-	ti-yem-po

- d. **YE** for IE – when YE is at the beginning of the word or is preceded by a consonant.

corriente	-	kur-yen-te	desierto	-	des-yer-to
hielo	-	ye-lo	hierba	-	yer-ba
hierbabuena	-	yer-ba-buy-na	hierro	-	ye-ro
ingeniero	-	en-hin-ye-ro	merienda	-	mer-yen-da
paciente	-	pas-yen-te	pariente	-	par-yen-te
serie	-	ser-ye	teniente	-	ten-yen-te

- e. **IYO** -- when "i" is separately sounded from "o," as in "iyo."

adios	-	a-di-yos	avio	-	a-bi-yo
batio	-	ba-ti-yo	Dios	-	Di-yos
cambio	-	kam-bi-yo	colegio	-	ko-le-hi-yo
limpio	-	lim-pi-yo	nervioso	-	ner-bi-yo-so
privilegio	-	pri-bi-le-hi-yo	proverbio	-	pro-ber-bi-yo
religioso	-	re-li-hi-yo-so	soberbio	-	so-ber-bi-yo
tiovivo	-	ti-yo-bi-bo	vacío	-	ba-si-yo

- f. **YO** -- when letter "i" is sounded together with "o," as in "yo."

alivio	-	a-lib-yo	aluminio	-	a-lu-min-yo
amperio	-	am-per-yo	andamio	-	an-dam-yo
avion	-	ab-yon	barrio	-	bar-yo
boticario	-	bo-ti-kar-yo	calendario	-	ka-len-dar-yo
calvario	-	kal-bar-yo	campanario	-	kam-pa-nar-yo
capitolio	-	ka-pi-tol-yo	cementerio	-	se-men-ter-yo
cimborio	-	sim-bor-yo	comentario	-	ko-men-tar-yo
condominio	-	kon-do-min-yo	curioso	-	kur-yo-so
dormitorio	-	dor-mi-tor-yo	evangelio	-	e-bang-hel-yo
microbio	-	mik-rob-yo	misterio	-	mis-ter-yo
monasterio	-	mo-nas-ter-yo	pandemonio	-	pan-de-mon-yo
patio	-	pat-yo	plenario	-	ple-nar-yo
premio	-	prem-yo	principio	-	prin-sip-yo
rosario	-	ro-sar-yo	santuario	-	san-tu-war-yo
secretario	-	se-kre-tar-yo	seminario	-	se-mi-nar-yo
serio	-	ser-yo	sitio	-	sit-yo
solitario	-	so-li-tar-yo	temporario	-	tem-po-rar-yo
veterinario	-	be-te-ri-nar-yo	vicio	-	bis-yo

g. **SI-YA** for CIA, TIA – When "cia" or "tia" (Latin and Spanish) is preceded by a consonant.

alcancia	-	al-kan-si-ya	ambulancia	-	am-bu-lan-si-ya
comerciante	-	ko-mer-si-yan-te	distancia	-	dis-tan-si-ya
ignorancia	-	ig-no-ran-si-ya	indulgentia	-	in-dul-hen-si-ya
licencia	-	li-sen-si-ya	poenentia	-	pe-ni-ten-si-ya
provincia	-	pro-bin-si-ya	sustancia	-	sus-tan-si-ya

h. **S-YA** for CIA, SIA – When "cia" or "sia" in foreign words is preceded by a vowel.

democracia	-	de-mo-kras-ya	diplomacia	-	dip-lo-mas-ya
fantasia	-	pan-tas-ya	farmacia	-	par-mas-ya
gracia	-	gras-ya	iglesia	-	ig-les-ya
justicia	-	hus-tis-ya	malicia	-	ma-lis-ya
negociante	-	ne-gos-yan-te	noticia	-	no-tis-ya

i. **SI-YO** for CIO, TIO – When "cio" or "tio" in foreign words is preceded by a consonant.

anuncio	-	a-nun-si-yo	comercio	-	ko-mer-si-yo
divorcio	-	di-bor-si-yo	rancio	-	ran-si-yo
silencio	-	si-len-si-yo	tercio	-	ter-si-yo

j. **S-YO** for CIO, TIO – When "cio" or "tio" in foreign words is preceded by a vowel.

bocio	-	bos-yo	beneficio	-	be-ne-pis-yo
edificio	-	e-di-pis-yo	negocio	-	ne-gos-yo
oficio	-	o-pis-yo	palacio	-	pa-las-yo
precio	-	pres-yo	sacrificio	-	sa-kri-pis-yo
servicio	-	ser-bis-yo	socio	-	ka-sos-yo

k. **SI-YON** for CION, SION, TION, XION – When "cion," "sion," "tion," or "xion" in foreign words is preceded by a consonant.

aborcion	-	a-bor-si-yon	accion	-	ak-si-yon
collection	-	ko-lek-si-yon	connexion	-	ko-nek-si-yon
eleccion	-	e-lek-si-yon	diversion	-	di-ber-si-yon
invencion	-	im-ben-si-yon	leccion	-	lek-si-yon
pension	-	pen-si-yon	repcion	-	re-sep-si-yon

l. **S-YON** for CION, SION, TION – When "cion," "sion," or "tion" in foreign words is preceded by a vowel.

alegacion	-	a-le-gas-yon	ambicion	-	am-bis-yon
condicion	-	kon-dis-yon	decision	-	de-sis-yon
graduation	-	gra-du-was-yon	imaginacion	-	i-ma-hi-nas-yon
passion	-	pas-yon	procesion	-	pro-ses-yon
television	-	te-le-bis-yon	vacacion	-	ba-kas-yon

4. Adjoining Vowels and Consonants

a. When one of the adjoining consonants is either b, k, g, p, or t, and preceded by a vowel, syllabification is between the vowel and the consonant (b, k, g, p, or t).

alm <u>ag</u> re	-	al-ma-gre	asu <u>pre</u>	-	a-su-pre
bis <u>ag</u> ra	-	bi-sa-gra	bis <u>ik</u> leta	-	bi-si-kle-ta
bu <u>wi</u> tre	-	bu-wi-tre	kat <u>re</u>	-	ka-tre



<u>k</u> ibra	-	ki-bra	<u>k</u> obre	-	ko-bre
im <u>p</u> erdible	-	im-per-di-ble	im <u>p</u> osible	-	im-po-si-ble
mil <u>a</u> gro	-	mi-la-gro	motors <u>i</u> klo	-	mo-tor-si-klo
pel <u>i</u> gro	-	pe-li-gro	<u>p</u> obre	-	po-bre
<u>p</u> roblema	-	pro-ble-ma	<u>p</u> rograma	-	pro-gra-ma
se <u>k</u> reto	-	se-kre-to	<u>s</u> iglo	-	si-glo
<u>s</u> obre	-	so-bre	<u>t</u> abla	-	ta-bla
<u>t</u> ableta	-	ta-ble-tas	<u>t</u> igre	-	ti-gre

## 5. Adjoining Consonants

- a. When one of the two adjoining consonants in the penultimate or ultimate syllable is "y," either preceded or followed by a vowel, syllabification is between "y" and the other consonant.

ba <u>y</u> le	-	bay-le	bu <u>y</u> lo	-	buy-lo
bu <u>y</u> no	-	buy-no	kalend <u>a</u> ryo	-	ka-len-dar-yo
ka <u>y</u> e	-	kal-ye	ka <u>y</u> o	-	kal-yo
kon <u>s</u> uylo	-	kon-suy-lo	ku <u>w</u> elyo	-	ku-wel-yo
ku <u>r</u> yente	-	kur-yen-te	me <u>r</u> yenda	-	mer-yen-da
pre <u>m</u> yo	-	prem-yo	pru <u>y</u> ba	-	pruy-ba
ru <u>y</u> da	-	ruy-da	tele <u>s</u> kopyo	-	te-les-kop-yo

- b. When three consonants adjoined each other, the syllabification is between the first and the second consonant.

do <u>k</u> trina	-	dok-tri-na	ka <u>l</u> ambre	-	ka-lam-bre
kos <u>t</u> umbre	-	kos-tum-bre	ele <u>k</u> troniko	-	e-lek-tro-ni-ko
es <u>k</u> rima	-	es-kri-ma	is <u>t</u> ambre	-	is-tam-bre
pos <u>t</u> re	-	pos-tre	sa <u>s</u> tre	-	sas-tre
si <u>y</u> empre	-	si-yem-pre	ti <u>m</u> bre	-	tim-bre

- c. When "ng" [ŋ] is followed by "g," the syllabification is between "ng" and "g."

in <u>g</u> rato	-	ing-gra-to	gan <u>g</u> rena	-	gang-gre-na
lon <u>g</u> aniza	-	long-ga-ni-sa	man <u>g</u> uera	-	mang-ge-ra
palan <u>g</u> ana	-	pa-lang-ga-na	sang <u>r</u> a	-	sang-gra

- d. **KS** for CC – K and S are separated in syllabification:

acc <u>i</u> dente	-	ak-si-den-te	acc <u>i</u> on	-	ak-si-yon
colle <u>c</u> cion	-	ko-lek-si-yon	corre <u>c</u> cion	-	ko-rek-si-yon
dic <u>c</u> ionario	-	dik-si-yo-nar-yo	ele <u>c</u> cion	-	e-lek-si-yon
infec <u>c</u> ion	-	im-pek-si-yon	inspe <u>c</u> cion	-	ins-pek-si-yon
inye <u>c</u> cion	-	i-nek-si-yon	le <u>c</u> cion	-	lek-si-yon

- e. **KS** for X --

- 1) When KS are followed by a vowel, "k" and "s" are separated in syllabification.

box <u>i</u> ng	-	bok-sing	exac <u>t</u> o	-	ek-sak-to
exa <u>m</u> en	-	ek-sa-min	excep <u>t</u> ion	-	ek-sep-si-yon
exorc <u>i</u> smo	-	ek-sor-sis-mo	oxi <u>g</u> eno	-	ok-si-he-no
se <u>k</u> si	-	sek-si	tax <u>i</u>	-	tak-si

- 2) When KS are followed by a consonant, "k" and "s" are joined in syllabification.

excurs <u>i</u> on	-	eks-kur-si-yon	excomu <u>n</u> ion	-	eks-ko-mun-yon
exp <u>e</u> rto	-	eks-per-to	explos <u>i</u> on	-	eks-plos-yon
explos <u>i</u> vo	-	eks-plo-si-bo	expres <u>i</u> on	-	eks-pres-yon
extens <u>i</u> on	-	eks-ten-si-yon	extra	-	eks-tra
sex <u>t</u> o	-	seks-to	text <u>o</u>	-	teks-to

- f. **TS** for CH --

- 1) When the letters TS are in the beginning of the word, they are not separated in syllabification.

<u>ch</u> aleco	-	tsa-li-ko	<u>ch</u> ampurrado	-	tsam-pu-ra-do
<u>ch</u> apa	-	tsa-pa	<u>ch</u> aqueta	-	tsa-ke-ta
<u>ch</u> eque	-	tse-ke	<u>ch</u> ico	-	tsi-ko
<u>ch</u> inela	-	tsi-ne-las	<u>ch</u> ismes	-	tsis-mis
<u>ch</u> ismosa	-	tsis-mo-sa	<u>ch</u> ocolate	-	tso-ko-la-te
<u>ch</u> orizo	-	tso-ri-so	<u>ch</u> upon	-	tsu-pon

- 2) When the letters TS are preceded by a vowel, "t" and "s" are separated in syllabification.

capri <u>ch</u> o	-	kap-rit-so	co <u>ch</u> e	-	kot-se
cuch <u>a</u> rita	-	kut-sa-ri-ta	cuch <u>i</u> llo	-	kut-sil-yo
despach <u>a</u> r	-	dis-pat-sar	ech <u>a</u> r	-	it-sa

fe <u>cha</u>	-	pet-sa	f <u>icha</u>	-	pit-sas
ha <u>cha</u>	-	at-sa	le <u>che</u>	-	let-se
le <u>chon</u>	-	let-son	pe <u>cho</u>	-	pet-so
pi <u>chel</u>	-	pit-sel	pu <u>chero</u>	-	put-se-ro
so <u>specha</u>	-	sus-pet-sa	ta <u>cha</u>	-	tat-sa

3) When the letters TS are preceded by a consonant, "t" and "s" are joined in syllabification.

lan <u>cha</u>	-	lan-tsa	lan <u>chon</u>	-	lan-tson
man <u>cha</u>	-	man-tsa	mar <u>cha</u>	-	mar-tsa
plan <u>cha</u>	-	plan-tsa	ran <u>cho</u>	-	ran-tso

## AFFIXATION

**Affixation** is the process of placing a syllable or syllables at the beginning, middle, or end of a word or word part to change its meaning. In Cebuano, it includes metathesis, deletion or omission, substitution, transposition, or addition of phonemes.

### 1. KINDS:

a. **Prefix** (Unanggit) – comes at the beginning of the word.

KAgahom	KApikas	DIMAgamit
INalisngaw	INutang	MAGBUbuhis
NAHAgawas <sup>19</sup>	NAHlabot <sup>20</sup>	PAGKAugma <sup>21</sup>
PALAaway	WAYbatasan	WAYhinungdan

b. **Infix** (Talinggit) – is placed in the interior of the word.

giNamos	giPANGhatag	hiNapnig
liNambay	piNahiluna	siNag-ulo
piNalit	piNangko	siNapid
tiNimbang	tiNumpi	tiNughong

c. **Suffix** or **postfix** (Taponggit) – comes at the end of the word.

bahandiANON	balhiboON	bantogAN
buangON	bulangAN	bulanON
paliONON	piliONON	patongANAN
sakayanON	sungkabAN	tampalasAN

### 2. METHODS:

a. **Simple** – when it uses either prefix, infix, or suffix.

adunaHAN	biNuhat	KAsakay
kiNaraan	kiNilaw	giNamay
gubaON	INasal	isdaANON
mahalON	NAhulog	pANGHIMalad
siNabaw	siNugba	tiNula

b. **Bilateral** – when it uses both prefix and suffix.

KAlainAN	KAlibotAN	KAsilinganAN
KAusabAN	INadlawAN	INasinAN
INatubangAY	MAKIlungsodNON	MAdamgoHON
MAdaniHON	MAisogON	MAlangkobON
MAsapayloON	MApig-otON	MAkinaadmanON

c. **Compound** – when it uses both infix and suffix.

baLansayON	biNuhiAN	biNunyangAN
hiNakhakAN	hiNulamAN	siNukmagAY
hiNangyoAN	piNulongAN	saLawayON
siNingkahAN	siNambogAN	siLimbaHON
siNimaAN	siNultiHAN	tiNigbasAN

d. **Composite** – when it uses prefix, infix, and suffix.

MAtiNabangON	MABiNantayON	MAsiNabotON
MABiNatiON	MAhiNatagON	MApiNanggaON
MAsiNupakON	MAtiNumanON	NAGbiNuligAY
NAGhiNilakAY	NAGkiNawrasAY	NAGtiNabangAY

e. **Deleting** --

1) Vowel deleting – the final vowel of the root is deleted after affixation; sometimes a hyphen is inserted.

asawa	-	PANGasawaONON	-	pangasaw(a)/-onon	-	pangasaw-onon
kabayo	-	kabayoAN	-	kabay(o)/-an	-	kabay-an
guol	-	KAguolANAN	-	kagu(o)/-anan	-	kagul-anan
hilabot	-	MAhilabotANON	-	mahilab(o)tanon	-	mahilabtanon
laba	-	labaHANAN	-	lab(a)hanan	-	labhanan
lisod	-	KALisodANAN	-	kalis(o)danan	-	kalisdanan
pilo	-	piloA	-	pil(o)/-a	-	pil-a
puno	-	punoA	-	pun(o)/-a	-	pun-a
sukod	-	sukoda	-	suk(o)da	-	sukda
sugot	-	MASInugotANON	-	masinug(o)tanon	-	masinugtanon
taligama	-	HItaligamaAN	-	hitaligam(a)/-an	-	hitaligam-an
tinuod	-	MAtinuod-ANON	-	matinu(o)d/-/an	-	matinud-anon
tulog	-	GIKAtulogAN	-	gikatul(o)gan	-	gikatulgan
usab	-	usabA	-	us(a)ba	-	usba

## 2) Consonant-deleting

bahaw	-	PAMbahaw	-	pam(b)ahaw	-	pamahaw
balikas	-	HIMbalikas	-	him(b)alikas	-	himalikas
kawkaw	-	PANGkawkaw	-	pang(k)awkaw	-	pangawkaw
kawat	-	PANGkawat	-	pang(k)awat	-	pangawat
tikas	-	PANTikas	-	pan(t)ikas	-	panikas
tulis	-	PANTulis	-	pan(t)ulis	-	panulis

## 3) Vowel and Consonant deleting

balay	-	PABaNIMALay	-	pa(b)(a)nimalay	-	panimalay
bana	-	PAMBanaHONON	-	pam(b)an(a)honon	-	pamanhonon
pas-an	-	pALas-anONON	-	palas-(a)(n)ONON	-	palas-onon

f. **Deleting and Substituting --**

## 1) Vowel and Consonant deleting and Consonant substituting

balon	-	balonANAN	-	ba(l)/w/(o)nanan	-	bawnanan
halok	-	halokAN	-	ha(l)/g/(o)kan	-	hagkan
hibulong	-	KahibulongAN	-	kahibu(l)(o)/d/ngan	-	kahibudngan
lawod	-	KAlawodAN	-	kalaw(o)(d)/r/an	-	kalawran
luwa	-	luwaANAN	-	lu(w)/d/(a)anan	-	lud-anan
palong	-	palongA	-	pa(l)/g/(o)nga	-	pagnga
tunob	-	tunobl	-	tu(n)(o)/m/bi	-	tumbi
turok	-	turokAN	-	tu(r)/g/(o)kan	-	tugkan

## 2) Consonant deleting and substituting --

bug-at	-	PAHbug-at	-	pahi(b)/m/ug-at	-	pahimug-at
bungtod	-	KABungtod AN	-	kabungto(d)/r/an	-	kabungtoran
duha	-	TAGduha	-	tag(d)u/r/ha	-	tagurha
halad	-	haladAN	-	hala(d)/r/an	-	halaran
lingkod	-	lingkodANAN	-	lingko(d)/r/anan	-	lingkoranan
lungsod	-	lungsodANON	-	lungso(d)/r/anon	-	lungsoranon
matuod	-	KAPANGHImatuodAN	-	kapanghimatuo(d)/r/an	-	kapanghimatuoran
palad	-	paladAN	-	pala(d)/r/an	-	palaran
panimpalad	-	MApanimpaladON	-	mapanimpala(d)/r/on	-	mapanimpalaron
tahod	-	MAtiNahodON	-	matinaho(d)/r/on	-	matinahoron
tinuod	-	MAtinuodON	-	matinuo(d)/r/on	-	matinuoron
tugkad	-	tULugkadON	-	tulugka(d)/r/on	-	tulugkaron

g. **Metathetical** – when there is transposition of two phonemes in a word after affixation.1) Usually deleting the last vowel of the word.<sup>22</sup> (Bracketed letters are transposed.)

gahom	-	KAGahomANAN	-	kaga[h](o)[m]anan	-	kagamhanan
luhod	-	luhodANAN	-	lu[h](o)[d]anan	-	ludhanan
pahimulos	-	MAPahimulosANON	-	mapahimu[l](o)[s]anon	-	mapahimuslanon
putos	-	putosON	-	pu[t](o)[s]on	-	puston
tanom	-	KAtanomAN	-	kata[n](o)[m]an	-	katamnan
unom	-	KAunomAN	-	ka[u][n](o)/-man	-	kan-uman

## 2) Without necessarily deleting the last vowel of the root. (Bracketed letters are transposed.)

hatag	-	hatagl	-	(h)[a]tagi	-	tagai
lima	-	TAGlima	-	tag[l][i]ma	-	tagilma
tulo	-	TINAGtulo	-	tinag[t][u]lo	-	tinagutlo

unom - TAG-unom - tag(-)un[-]jom - tagun-om

### CONTRACTION

**Contraction** is the shortening of a word or word group by omission of a letter or letters or sounds in the middle. This is done when the first word (pronoun or adjective) that ends in vowel is followed by **ka, ing, nga,** and **og**. "Ing" is converted to "y" in contraction; the noun should not be agglutinated, especially when placed ahead than the adjective.<sup>23</sup>

Ako ing	-	Akoy
kinsa ing	-	kinsay
mao ing	-	maoy
siya ing	-	siyay
unsa ing	-	unsay
babaye nga bata	-	babayeng bata ( <i>female child</i> )
bata nga babaye	-	batang babaye ( <i>baby girl</i> )
buhi nga patay	-	buhing patay ( <i>immortalized dead person</i> )
dako nga kahoy	-	dakong kahoy (not kahoyng dako)
laya nga dahon	-	layang dahon ( <i>dried or withered leaf</i> ) – not dahong laya
mao nga	-	maong (tawo)
pila ka/buok	-	pilay (kanding sa bukid)
tulo ka	-	tuloy(-sanga nga kahoy)

Note: Native words that end in consonants, such as **g, n, w,** and **y** may also be contracted.

gihapon ing	-	gihapoy
lamang ing	-	lamay
batan-on nga babaye	-	batan-ong babaye ( <i>young girl</i> )
karaan nga awit	-	karaang awit
bahaw nga pagkaon	-	bahawng pagkaon
buang nga iro	-	buang iro (or iro buang not irong buang)
gamay nga dalan	-	gamayng dalan
patay nga buhi	-	patayng buhi ( <i>alive but deemed dead</i> )
sungkaban nga iring	-	sungkabang iring or iring sungkaban
taliwtiw nga ilong	-	taliwtiwng ilong or ilong taliwtiw
bahag-og-ikog	-	bahag-ikog
diyotay-og-tawo	-	diyotayg-tawo
mabaw-og-buot	-	mabawg-buot

### SYNALOEPHA

**Synaloepha** or **synalepha** is the reduction to one syllable of two vowels of adjacent syllables. In Cebuano, apostrophe need not be used and it may be done when the first word (pronoun or adjective) that ends in a vowel is followed by **og**.

baga-og-ngabil	-	bagag-ngabil
baho-og-gininhawa	-	bahog-gininhawa
bati-og-sinulatan	-	batig-sinulatan
dako-og-balay	-	dakog-balay
gahi-og-ulo	-	gahig-ulo
haga-og-pamanit	-	hagag-pamanit
luho-og-sapot	-	luhog-sapot
pula-og-ngabil	-	pulag-ngabil
puti-og-buhok	-	putig-buhok
sigag-og-mata	-	sigag-mata
kuhai ko og uban	-	kuhai kog uban
hatagan tika og mangga	-	hatagan tikag mangga
ikuha ko og tubig	-	ikuha kog tubig
paliti ko og pan	-	paliti kog pan

### SYNIZESIS

**Synizesis** is the contraction of two syllables into one by uniting in pronunciation two adjacent vowels. In Cebuano, it is prominent when spoken rather than written.

bugawa ang iro	-	bugawang iro
kuhaa ang libro	-	kuhaang libro
hangyoo ang tintera	-	hangyoang tintera
hugasi ang baso	-	hugasing baso
imna ang tuba	-	imnang tuba
lung-aga ang saging	-	lung-agang saging

pakana ang iring	-	pakana ang iring
pagnga ang suga	-	pagngang suga
sirhi ang pultahan	-	sirhing pultahan

### APHAERESIS

**Aphaeresis** is the omission or deletion of one or more letters or sounds at the beginning of the word.

aliwati	-	wati	aluhipan	-	uhipan
banganga	-	nganga	bibingka	-	bingka
bulanit	-	lanit	kayamat	-	yamat
eksakto	-	sakto	haduol	-	duol
halapad	-	lapad	halawom	-	lawom
halayo	-	layo	hamubo	-	mubo
hataas	-	taas	intawon	-	tawon
maabtik	-	abtik	maalimuot	-	alimuot
maanindot	-	nindot	maantigo	-	antigo
maasgad	-	asgad	maaslom	-	aslom
mabaga	-	baga	mabaho	-	baho
mabangis	-	bangis	mabanha	-	banha
mabug-at	-	bug-at	mabugnaw	-	bugnaw
makamao	-	kamao	makatilingbanon	-	katilingbanon
makusog	-	kusog	makuti	-	kuti
makuyaw	-	kuyaw	madanglog	-	danglog
madulom	-	dulom	magaan	-	gaan
magahi	-	gahi	mahabog	-	habog
mahagkot	-	hagkot	mahait	-	hait
mahalang	-	halang	mahamis	-	hamis
mahapdos	-	hapdos	mahapsay	-	hapsay
mahaw-ang	-	haw-ang	mahawot	-	hawot
mahayag	-	hayag	mahayahay	-	hayahay
mahigpit	-	higpit	mahilas	-	hilas
mahilom	-	hilom	mahinay	-	hinay
mahinlo	-	hinlo	mahugaw	-	hugaw
mahumok	-	humok	mahumot	-	humot
mahuyang	-	huyang	maidlot	-	idlot
maigang	-	igang	maigmat	-	igmat
mainggit	-	inggit	mainit	-	init
maisog	-	isog	malaay	-	laay
malaksot	-	laksot	malag-it	-	lag-it
malagsik	-	lagsik	malalim	-	lalim
malang-og	-	lang-og	malangsi	-	langsi
malantip	-	lantip	malapsaw	-	lapsaw
malasmo	-	lasmo	malaw-ay	-	law-ay
malayaw	-	layaw	maligdong	-	ligdong
malign-on	-	lig-on	malimtanon	-	limtanon
malinaw	-	linaw	malingin	-	lingin
malisod	-	lisod	malubog	-	lubog
malumoy	-	lumoy	mamingaw	-	mingaw
mangil-ad	-	ngil-ad	mangilngig	-	ngilngig
mangilo	-	ngilo	mangiob	-	ngiob
mangitngit	-	ngitngit	manipis	-	nipis
mapait	-	pait	masapnot	-	sapnot
masayon	-	sayon	masigpit	-	sigpit
masiot	-	siot	matab-ang	-	tab-ang
matam-is	-	tam-is	matig-a	-	tig-a
matin-aw	-	tin-aw	matugnaw	-	tugnaw
matulin	-	tulin	salampati	-	pati

### APHESIS

**Aphesis** is the deletion of one or more vowels at the beginning of the word.

#### 1. Native words

abay	-	bay	ako	-	ko
akong	-	kong	atong	-	tong
imong	-	mong	ining	-	ning
ugod	-	god	upod	-	pod

usa - sa usab - sab

2. Paronymous words

acolito	-	kolitos	afuera	-	puwera
ahijado	-	ihado ( <i>godchild</i> )	aumento	-	umento
desentunado	-	sentunado	ejecutar	-	hektar
elastico	-	lastiko	embalsamar	-	balsamar
empaste	-	pasta ( <i>tooth filling</i> )	enamorar	-	amoral
esposas	-	posas	hebillá	-	bilya
memester	-	mistil	quisquilloso	-	asyoso
tatchuela	-	suylas	tombola	-	bola ( <i>raffle for charity</i> )

**Note:** 1) There are borrowed words, however, where one or more letters or sounds are added at the beginning of the words when nativized.

aya	-	yaya	forro	-	aporo
huerta	-	lagwerta	lana	-	delana
listo	-	alisto	mano	-	lamano
mesa	-	lamesa	socio	-	kasosyo

2) Further, there are borrowed words where one or more letters or sounds are added at the end of the words when nativized.

camisa	-	kamisadentro	caramelo	-	karmelitos
pañuelo	-	panyolito	cilindro (Mex.)	-	silindron

### OMISSION OF LETTERS AND SOUNDS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE WORD

There are words where one or more letters or sounds are omitted at the beginning and at the end of the same word.

1. Native words:

malinawon - linaw

2. Paronymous words:

acantilado - kantil apisonadora - pison

### SYNCOPE

**Syncope** is the loss of one or more letters or sounds in the interior of the word. Usually heard rather than read.

1. Native words:

alam-alam	-	am-am	alang-alang	-	ang-ang
alat	-	at	alimpulos	-	alimpus
alugbati	-	agbati	balas	-	bas
balat	-	bat	balay	-	bay
balayranan	-	bayranan	batikulon	-	batikun
bulalakaw	-	bulakaw	bulong	-	bung
bulos	-	bus	kahibulongan	-	kahibudngan
kalag	-	kag	kalaha	-	kaha
kalamunggay	-	kamunggay	kalas	-	kas
kalayo	-	kayo	kalumpang	-	kumpang
kalunggo	-	kunggo	kining	-	king
kulon	-	kun	kulong	-	kung
dalakit	-	dakit	dalag	-	dag
dalaga	-	daga	dalan	-	dan
dalangpanan	-	dangpanan	danglog	-	dangog
dili	-	di	dulog	-	dug
dulong	-	dung	dulot	-	dut
galay	-	gay	gayod	-	gyod
gulot	-	gut	halad	-	had
halang	-	hang	hibalag	-	hibag
hibulong	-	hibung	hulog	-	hug
ngalan	-	ngan	ngulob	-	ngub
padulong	-	padung	palad	-	pad
palas-onon	-	pas-onon	palaw	-	paw
parulos	-	parus	piyesta	-	pista
pulog	-	pug	pulong	-	pung

pulos	-	pus	salaag	-	saag
salabtonon	-	sabtonon	salag	-	sag
salagunting	-	sagunting	salamin	-	samin
salanga	-	sanga	salapi	-	sapi
salay	-	say	salaysay	-	saysay
sanglag	-	sangag	sangyad	-	sagyad
sinanglay	-	sinangay	sulod	-	sud
sulog	-	sug	sulom	-	sum
sulong	-	sung	sunglog	-	sungog
talandogon	-	tandogon	tanglad	-	tangad
tulod	-	tud	tulog	-	tug
tulon	-	tun	ulod	-	ud
wala	-	wa	walay	-	way

Example: Sinaulog ang Piyesta sa Senyor - Sinulog Pit Senyor

2. Foreign words:

colerico	-	kolero	corazonada	-	kursonada
de ida y vuelta	-	idabuwelta ( <i>round-trip</i> )	desesperado	-	desperado
disimular	-	dismular	fiesta (piyesta)	-	pista

### APOCOPE

**Apocope** is the deletion of one or more letters or sounds at the end of the word. Thereafter, the final syllable shall have a macron sound. These are prominent when spoken rather than written.

1. Native words:

agulo	-	agu ( <i>moan</i> )	alimpulo	-	alimpu ( <i>noddle</i> )
bala	-	ba ( <i>pickaback</i> )	bulo	-	bu ( <i>arm wrestling</i> )
kulo	-	ku ( <i>shrink</i> )	dabahan	-	daba ( <i>earthen pot</i> )
dala	-	da ( <i>carry</i> )	lala	-	la ( <i>weave</i> )
malala	-	mala ( <i>stingy</i> )	mamala	-	mama ( <i>dry land</i> )
mulo	-	mu ( <i>grievance</i> )	napulo	-	napu ( <i>ten</i> )
pala	-	pa ( <i>erase</i> )	palapala	-	papa ( <i>trelis</i> )
pulo	-	pu ( <i>island</i> )	sala	-	sa ( <i>sin; sieve</i> )
sinag-ulo	-	sinag-u ( <i>memorized</i> )	sulo	-	su ( <i>torch</i> )
sumala	-	suma ( <i>according to</i> )	taliwala	-	taliwa ( <i>middle/center</i> )
tulo	-	tu ( <i>dripping</i> )	ulo	-	u ( <i>head</i> )

2. Foreign words (without macron sound on the final syllable):

colochó	-	kulot ( <i>curly hair</i> )	como esta usted	-	komosta (ka)
limosna	-	limos ( <i>alms</i> )	policia	-	polis
por vida mia	-	porbida			
( <i>upon my soul</i> )		( <i>my goodness</i> )			

### TRANSPOSITION

**Transposition** is the change of position or sequence of letters in a word without a change in meaning.

1. Native words:

aluhipan	-	ulahipan	bailos	-	balios
bal-ang	-	lab-ang	balingis	-	balising
kaabin	-	kaanib	daktol	-	takdol
gimok	-	kimog	gulgol	-	luglog
hulom	-	humol	ipit	-	piit
pikas	-	sip-ak	puk-ong	-	pungko
pul-ong	-	pung-ol	sagkaw	-	sagkaw
tag-an	-	tagna	tagkos	-	tagkos
tangdi	-	tanding	tulpok	-	tuplok

2. Spanish derivatives:

arado	-	daró	hawla	-	halwa
hongo	-	uhong	traste	-	tratse

<sup>1</sup> Approved by the Akademyang Bisaya, Inc., a Cebu-based organization established to preserve and promote the Cebuano language, in Resolution No. 04, January 7, 2011.

<sup>2</sup> Wapedia – Wiki: Cebuano Language.

<sup>3</sup> Trosdal, Mimi B., Formal-Functional Grammar of the Cebuano Language, Salvador and Pilar Sala Foundation, Inc., 1992.

<sup>4</sup> Wapedia, *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> Adopted by the Akademyang Bisaya, Inc. per Resolution No. 02 dated September 27, 2010, based on "Gabay Sa Ortograpiyang Filipino," Komisyon sa Wikang Filipino, Sangay ng Linggwistika, 2009.

<sup>6</sup> Approved by the Akademyang Bisaya on January 7, 2011.

<sup>7</sup> Commonwealth Act No. 184, sub-paragraph 2.

<sup>8</sup> www.citizendia.org./Spanish language in the Philippines.

<sup>9</sup> Words formed from foreign roots or words. (See English-Visayan (Cebuano) Dictionary, Akademyang Bisaya, Inc., 2009 ed.)

<sup>10</sup> www.citizendia.org, *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> Some old Cebuano words, patterned after Spanish orthography, have "ui" for "i."

guinadili	- ginadili	guimbut-an	- gimbut-an
guinapon	- ginapon	guinicanan	- ginicanan
guiwanon	- giwanon	quilat	- kilat
quimba	- kimba	quinilquig	- kinilkig
quiñajay	- kinyahay	quintahay	- kintahay
quiot	- kiyot	tuquib	- tukib

<sup>12</sup> Wapedia, *supra*.

<sup>13</sup> The ligature or digraph "ng" [ŋ] had existed in the Philippines long before the Hispanic colonization. It is even a part of the Alibata and in the Cebuano and Tagalog latinized alphabets. It is also extant in the Spanish and English languages from which Cebuano is much orthographically influenced.

Some Spanish and English words with "ŋ":

<i>Spanish</i>	<i>English</i>
añcla	anchor (aŋ-chor)
bañco	bank (baŋk)
blañco	blank (blaŋk)
gañgrena	gangrene (gaŋ-gren)
moñje	monk (moŋk)
tañque	tank (taŋk)

Such ligature may only be transliterated into Cebuano as "ng." The Cebuano equivalents of the exemplified Spanish words are:

<i>Spanish</i>	<i>Cebuano</i>
añcla	angkla (aŋ-kla)
bañco	bangko (baŋ-ko)
blañco	blangko (blaŋ-ko)
gañgrena	ganggrena (gaŋ-gre-na)
moñje	monghe (moŋ-he)
tañque	tangke (taŋ-ke)

Gleaned therefrom, "ŋ" is found in the interior and at the end--never at the beginning of the word--as there is none. In this case, it is a single-letter consonant with Cebuano equivalent "ng" [ŋ]. In Spanish, it is always followed by a consonant.

However, the position of "ng" in Cebuano native words is at the beginning, interior, or end of the word.

Beginning:

ngaab	ngabil	ngalan
ngano	ngilit	ngiob
ngislo	nguho	ngulob

Interior:

1. Followed by a vowel –

bangaw	hungot	langit
lungag	mingaw	pangos
sinangag	singot	tungab

2. Followed by a consonant –

bangkaw (baŋ-kaw)	bungtod (buŋ-tod)	kangho (kaŋ-ho)
hangyo (haŋ-yo)	lingkod (liŋ-kod)	lungsod (luŋ-sod)
manghod (maŋ-hod)	tangkal (taŋ-kal)	paningkamot (pa-niŋ-ka-mot)

End:

amping (am-piŋ)	bat-ang (bat-aŋ)	kaliring (ka-li-riŋ)
gibanng (gi-baŋ)	lamang (la-maŋ)	sabong (sa-boŋ)
sundang (sun-daŋ)	taming (ta-miŋ)	tugbang (tug-baŋ)



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When its position is at the beginning of the word, or in the interior of the word followed by a vowel (see above examples), "ng" is a joint individual consonants. When it is found in the interior of the word followed by a consonant, or when it is at the end of the word, "ng" is "ŋ" – a single-letter consonant.

<sup>14</sup> Alibata is a pre-Hispanic Philippine writing system that originated from the Javanese script Old Kawi believed to be in used in the Philippines as early as 14<sup>th</sup> century. It continued to be used during the Spanish colonization of the Philippines until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

<sup>15</sup> Rubrico, Jessie Grace U., Cebuano Grammar Notes, 211098 / jaguar@broline.com.

<sup>16</sup> Adopted by the Akademiyang Bisaya, Inc. in Resolution No. 02 dated September 27, 2010.

<sup>17</sup> There is no transliteration of English diphthongs to Cebuano, as "scout" to "iskawt", but with the epenthesis of "o" between "w" and "t" as "iskawot."

<sup>18</sup> W and Y can never be used as a second consonant in the first syllable in syllabification of native words, such as "kwarta," "swapang," "byahe," "pyado," "syatong," etc., but "kuwarta," "suwapang," "biyahe," "piyado," "siyatong," etc.

<sup>19</sup> "NAHA-" is used when the affixed word starts with a consonant.

<sup>20</sup> "NAHI-" is used when the affixed word starts with a vowel.

<sup>21</sup> "PAGKA-" is a combining form, not a solideme. It refers to:

- a. the act or process of doing something, as in "hulog" to "pagkahulog" (fall);
- b. the office, position, rank, or term of a person holding the same, as in "mayor" to "pagkamayor" (mayorship), "presidente" to "pagkapresidente" (presidency);
- c. the qualities, state, or condition, as in "tawo" to "pagkatawo" (manhood or personality), "inahan" to "pagkainahan" (motherhood);
- d. preposition adverting to the time of or during, as in "tawo" to "pagkatawo" (birth or at the time of birth)
- d. the arrival of expected event or time, as in "ugma" to "pagkaugma" (the next day), "hapon" to "pagkahapon" (in the afternoon) not "nianang pagkahapon";
- e. interjection, as in "tam-is" to "pagkatam-is" (not pagkatam-isa); "guwapa" to "pagkaguwapa" (not pagkaguwapaha).

<sup>22</sup> Rubrico, *op. cit.*

<sup>23</sup> In contraction, the noun should not be agglutinated, especially when placed ahead than the adjective, such as baboy ihalas, manok Bisaya, sibuyas Bisaya, utan Bisaya, etc. It may, however, be hyphenated as baboy-ihalas, manok-Bisaya, sibuyas-Bisaya, utan-Bisaya, etc.