

Klata / Giangan: A New Southern Philippine Subgroup¹

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1. Zorc 1971 Field Data and the SIL 1965-66 Surveys

During my dissertation research (1971-72), my wife and I made a trip to Nasuli to visit old friends, meet new friends, and generally share data with the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL²). I was far more on the receiving end, but eventually made up for it by getting my dissertation and photocopies of my collated data to SIL itself (in their Manila, Nasuli, and Bagabag offices) [the latter two have since been shut down], and, of course, to our SIL friends. Because of this, the SIL library has a copy of my *Bisayan Dialects of the Philippines* (1977) and the *Proto-Philippine Finder List* (1971), and many of my subsequent publications.³

The two Giangan wordlists were gathered and typed-up by SIL members who had done field surveys in 1965-66. No names giving credit to the researchers appeared on the original documents; it was Jean Shand who gave me the files. My only involvement with these lists at that time were some handwritten reconstructions or comments I had made. What is particularly important is that items marked with an asterisk (*) are the reconstructions or etymologies that I felt were relevant; however, items with a raised 'x' (x), I felt were loanwords. Unfortunately, I did not always indicate from which language these forms might have been borrowed, because I was personally aware that [**lahát**] 'all' was from Tagalog and [**búlig**] 'banana' was from Bisayan (with shift of meaning from 'hand of bananas').

The first data set is identified as being from "Sirib, Calinan, Davao" (1966) and the second from "Baguio, Calinan, Davao" (1966). More recently (on 14 May 2019), I received from the

¹ I want to extend my heartfelt gratitude to Angharad Evans and Naven Fuentes Bato, without whose total and consistent assistance this new treatment of the Klata/Giangan speech varieties could never have materialized. I am also grateful to Andy Hsiu who called to my attention the data I had long too ignored, and, finally, to the two anonymous SIL field surveyors whose data sparked this study. I would also like to thank my copy-editor, Vincent Christopher A. Santiago for all of his comments, suggestions, and revisions. I assume full responsibility for any and all errors.

² For ABBREVIATIONS used herein: See section §11 below.

³ Currently available at <Zorc.net/publications>.

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SIL archives an earlier version of a "*Bogui*" survey done by Kent Hettick in June 1965, which is essentially the same as the "*Bagui*" one. Unfortunately, I still don't know much about any dialect differences within this Giangan group. I note from Ethnologue that "Clata" (henceforth Klata) is one among nine possible speech varieties. But the state of research is far from settled; for example, "Diangan" and "Jangan" sound suspiciously similar to what is here called "Giangan," which has also been spelled <Guiangan> (Hispanicization). Angharad Evans (2017) reveals that *Jangan* [pronunciation of *Giangan*] is an exonym (a name outsiders use to refer to a language), while *Klata* is an endonym (the name the people themselves use to refer to their language)

2. How Andy Hsiu made a query that instigated this survey

Andy Hsiu, who is an American linguistics graduate student, currently studying at Payap University in Thailand and doing research on endangered languages, typed-up some of the lesser-known (considered endangered) dialects from Doug Cooper's website: <<http://sealang.net/archives/zorc>> and was especially interested in the *Giangan* lists (Envelope #11). He wanted to know whether one of the dialects could be Klata [which Laretta Dubois (2006) says is different from Giangan], and how to cite the word list for publication in Simon Greenhill's Austronesian Basic Vocabulary Database (ABVD 2003-2019). It turns out that *Giangan* and *Klata* refer to the same speech community.

3. The 2017 Thousand Word Survey

During 2017, Lawrence A. Reid, Hsiu-chuan Liao, Alexander Smith and I started revising Zorc (1974) *Towards a definitive Philippine Wordlist*. The goal was to raise the original 637 entries in that article to at least 1,000.

Dr. Maximilian Larena and Carlo Ebeo were the two researchers in the Philippines who had the greatest involvement in this effort. They worked on finding field workers who could fill in the questionnaire. Unfortunately, up to the present, we have not obtained any metadata as to who completed the lists or the overall status of the language consultants. Sadly, because the gatherer was not a Filipino (possibly an American working in Davao) the spelling used was not in conformity with that established for Tagalog or Cebuano, and certainly not the IPA. Thanks to the assiduous efforts of Naven Bato, many of these entries have already been corrected to conform with the new Klata orthography.⁴

⁴ In 2017, the Philippine Department of Education's Davao office set up a workshop to consult with the Bagobo-Klata community and determine an appropriate spelling system. Angharad Evans, an SIL linguist who was in the Philippines at that time doing research for her dissertation, was included and consulted.

4. Understanding the language names involved

4.1 Klata

Klata or *Bagobo Klata* is the term with which speakers self-identify. Jason Lobel (personal communication, Sat 2018.07.28) reports that while speakers of this language may call themselves /**klata**/, some neighboring ethnolinguistic groups call them /**klatan**/ . This is entirely consistent with the unconditioned loss of word final *-**n** (discussed in 5.2.1 below), perhaps similar to how speakers of Sama-Bajaw languages usually self-identify as /**sama**/ while neighboring groups often refer to them with the more conservative pronunciations /**samal**/ or /**samar**/. Alternatively, this label may be either in mockery or jest⁵ of the dropping of final **n** by the Klata in contrast with its retention in surrounding languages. None of my consultants for Klata have heard this. Nevertheless Lobel's observations are based on his extensive fieldwork in that overall area and elsewhere and ring true.

4.2. Bagobo

The term *Bagobo* actually applies broadly to three different ethnic groups on southern Mindanao: Bagobo Klata (*Klata*, *Giangan*), Bagobo Manobo (*Ubo*), and Bagobo Tagabawa (*Tagabawa*). Its meaning is therefore polysemous and describes ethnic similarities, not linguistic affinities. Two of these languages (*Ubo* and *Tagabawa*) are in the Manobo subfamily of the Greater Central Philippine subgroup, while *Klata* is a unique language (or dialect complex), and constitutes an independent node stemming off of Proto Southern Philippine (as will be shown herein).

According to Mangune (2015): The "*Bagobo*" constitute one of the largest among the ethnolinguistic groups of southern Mindanao, namely the *Tagabawa*, the *Klata* or *Guiangan*, and the *Ubo*. Thus, there is a Facebook page that is named "*Kolos to Bagobo Klata*" <<https://www.facebook.com/BagoboKlata/>>.

Meanwhile, in Walton (1979) *Teduray* (*Tiruray*⁶) forms one of three branches of a South Mindanao subgroup of Philippine languages. The second branch consists only of a language he calls "*Bagobo*", while the third ("*Bilic*") includes Tagabili and the various dialects of Blaan. [However, see also: Blust (1992) on *Tiruray* (as an immediate relative of the *Bilic* group.)]

There is a *Bagobo* recorded by Gisbert (1892) and more recently by E. Arsenio Manuel (1962). This *Bagobo* is clearly the one subgrouped with the Manobo languages, and is in the

⁵ Mockery and/or jest does make its way into language naming: *Waray* for the Samar-Leyte word for 'none', *Ja'un-Ja'un* from the Surigaonon word for 'over there', etc.

⁶ While the endonym is clearly *Teduray*, the major published resources on their language (e.g., Schlegel 1971, Blust 1992) refer to the language as *Tiruray*. Any Google search bears ample evidence for either term.

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"Southern Manobo" branch (with *dipanog* as the unique word for 'blood'). A brief survey of Manuel's riddles and Gisbert's dictionary yielded 12 differences and 2 similarities among some very basic vocabulary.

BAGOBO MANOBO

KLATA/GIANGAN

| | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| allaw | day (Manuel 1962:10) | NOT oddow |
| anak | child (Manuel 1962:10) | NOT angnga? |
| bituon | star (Manuel 1962:13) | NOT klammag |
| boggas | husked rice (Manuel 1962:11) | NOT ballas |
| bulli? | night (Manuel 1962:10) | = bulli |
| dinnog | hear (Manuel 1962:10) | NOT nuwo |
| dipanog | blood (Gisbert 1892:24) | NOT dulu? |
| duwa? | two (Manuel 1962:13) | NOT ?uwwo |
| ikug | tail (Manuel 1962:9) | NOT ?ekong |
| ini | this (Manuel 1962:9) | NOT konni ~ ?onni |
| kahat | bite (Manuel 1962:9) | NOT angnet |
| lahat | all (Manuel 1962:10) | = lahat |
| manuk | bird (Manuel 1962:) | NOT laggam |
| uran | rain (Manuel 1962:12) | NOT ula |

4.3. Tagabawa

Carl D & Lauretta DuBois (2006:p.2) observe that: "The Tagabawa language belongs to the Manobo subfamily of Philippine languages. The Tagabawa people also refer to themselves as *Bagobo*, a designation also applied to and used by speakers of <Guiangan> (Giangan, Jangan, or Dyangan), a different language not belonging to the Manobo subfamily." [emphasis added]

5. Phonology

Bagobo Klata has roughly the same inventory of 16 consonants as do most other Philippine languages, but an enriched system of 5 vowels (not as many as Bilic with 7 or Teduray with 6).

5.1. Vowels

The Bilic languages of South Mindanaw have 7 vowels. T'boli has a seven vowel system: a, Λ , e [ɛ], i, o, ó [ɔ] u, as does Koronadal Bilaan (Reid 1971:5). Sarangani Bilaan has a slightly different phonetic structure of 7: a [ʌ], e [ɛ], ə [i], i, o, ɔ, u (Reid 1971:6).

Meanwhile, Teduray has a six vowel system: a, é [ɛ], e [i], i, o, u.

Unlike Bilic, Bagobo Klata only has a five vowel system: i, e [ɛ], u, o, a [ɐ], with allophonic variations that may include: i, ɔ, ʌ, ə (Evans 2017).

It seems that the historically-developing languages of southern Mindanao (Bilic, Tagabili, Teduray, and Bagobo-Klata) began to enrich the original four-vowel Austronesian system, thereby allowing the Indonesian languages to develop and then maintain a phonemic /o/ and /ɛ/ and giving precedence for the Oceanic /o/.

5.2 Consonants

According to Evans (2017), Bagobo Klata has an inventory of 16 consonants, most of which are in common with most Philippine languages.

| | | | |
|---|----------------|---|---|
| b | d | g | |
| p | t | k | ʔ |
| | s | | h |
| | l | | |
| | r ⁷ | | |
| m | n ⁸ | ŋ | |
| w | y | | |

5.2.1 The loss of final -n

In Klata/Giangan, PAN and PPH *n is retained in initial and medial position, however it is lost word finally. This loss of final *n* is remarkable in the Philippines, but not unique among Austronesian languages. It is also listed as occurring in the Tanan dialect of Rukai. (Li 1973, p. 45).

The following Klata words (which can be traced back to the various stages of Austronesian developments) involve this loss of final -n: **adda** 'ladder' (PMP *haRezan), **blawwa** 'gold' (PAN *bulawan), **bokko** 'not so' (PWMP *beken), **bula** 'moon' (PAN *bulaN), **dala** 'trail' (PAN *zalan), **da'u** 'leaf' (PMP *dahun), **diya** 'there' [deic-2] (PSP *diyan), **du'u** 'there' [deic-3] (PSP *duʔen), **dulya** 'durian' (PWMP *duRi-an), **ippo** 'tooth' (PMP *ipen), **klata** 'Clata language' (*Klatan [Lobel (see 4.1 above)], **kollu** 'stove' (PAN *kuden), **kommaa** 'eat' (PAN *k<um>aʔen), **kwaya** 'bamboo sp.' (PAN *kawayan), **lawo** 'cloud (white)' (PMP *Rabun), **libu** 'woman' (PSP *libun), **luna** 'pillow' (PMP *qulunan), **lungngu** 'coffin' (PWMP *lungun), **paʔa**

⁷ In Klata, [r] is an allophone of (or in alternation with) /d/; it is otherwise of extremely low frequency, occurring in only a handful of words (most of which are Spanish loans): abri 'open', aretis 'earring', barko 'boat', kural 'fence'.

⁸ In Klata, the phoneme n is realized initially and medially as [n], but finally as ∅ (it is lost).

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'bait' (PAN *paʔen), **tiya** 'belly' (PAN *tiaN), **talū** 'defecate' (PSP *(in)talun), **tulla** 'bone' (PWMP *tuqlan), **ula** 'rain' (PAN *quzaN)

6. The position of Klata among Austronesian and Philippine languages

6.1 Klata is an Austronesian language

There can be no doubt that Klata descends from Proto-Austronesian (PAN). In the case of several Negrito languages, the case might be made that they experienced an overwhelming replacement of native vocabulary after an inundation of Austronesian loanwords. However, Klata has over 50 direct cognates of PAN vocabulary.

| KLATA | ENGLISH | ETYMOLOGY |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--|
| ago? hago? | I [1SG.NOM] | PAN *aku |
| assu | dog | PAN *asu |
| ballas | rice - milled | PAN *beRas |
| binni | rice - seedling | PAN *bineSiq, PPH *binhiq |
| botu | stone | PAN *baCux, PMP batuh |
| bula | moon | PAN *bulaN, PMP *bulan |
| dala | way, path, trail | PAN *zalan, PPH *dalan |
| dela? | tongue | PAN *dilaq 'lick', PPH *dilaq 'tongue' |
| dinni | here [1DEIC.LOC] | PAN *di-ni |
| hikko | thou [2.SG] | PAN *ikaSu, PPH *si-kaw, *i-kaw |
| himmo | who? [Q] | PAN *sima |
| hito | we [1+2.NOM] | PAN*kita |
| kayyu | tree, wood | PAN *kaSiw, PMP *kayuh |
| koli | say [v]; word [n] | PAN *kaRi 'language' |
| kommaa | eat [v] | PAN *k<um>aʔen |
| kommitto | see [v] | PAN *k<um>ita |
| konni | this [1DEIC.NOM] | PAN *ka-ni |

| | | |
|---------------|--------------------|---|
| kollu | stove | PAN*kuden 'clay cooking pot' |
| kulit | skin | PAN *kuliC, PMP *kulit |
| kutto | louse | PAN *kuCux, PPH *kutuh |
| kwaya | bamboo | PAN *kawayan ' <i>Bambusa spinosa</i> ' |
| limmoh | hand | PAN *qalimah |
| moto | eye | PAN *maCa, PMP *mata |
| motoy | die | PAN *ma-aCay, PMP *m-atay |
| molloy | give | PAN *b<um>eRay |
| ngillo | ear | PAN *Cangila, PMP *talingah [*ta > Ø] |
| obbo | smoke | PAN *qebel |
| obbuk | hair (on the head) | MONO *e+buk < PAN *bukeS, PMP *buhek |
| ommoy | rice (cooked) | PAN *Semay, PMP *hemay |
| onni | this [1DEIC.NOM] | PAN *qani |
| opuy | fire | PAN *Sapuy, PMP *hapuy |
| ottow | person | *e+taw [MONO] < PAN *Cau, PMP *tauh |
| oow | ashes | PAN *qabuh |
| paʔa | bait | PAN *paʔen |
| paʔo | foot | PAN *paqah 'thigh' |
| tiya | belly | PAN *tiaN, PPH *tiyan |
| ula | rain | PAN *quzaN, PPH *qudan |
| ullu | head | PAN *quluh |
| uttoy | liver | PAN *qaCay, PMP *qatay |
| uwwo | two | PAN *duSa, PMP *duha [*d- > Ø] |

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6.2. Klata is a Malayo-Polynesian Language

Klata continues forms innovated within Proto-Malayo-Polynesian (PMP), i.e., forms with no cognates in Formosa and which were innovated after the breakup of PAN.

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| adda | ladder | PMP *haRezan, PPH *haRedan |
| batuk | cough | PMP *batuk |
| daʔu | leaf | PMP *dahun |
| dolid | root | PMP *dalij 'buttress root' |
| ekong | tail | PMP *ikung PAN *ikuR |
| iddung | nose | PMP *ijung |
| ippo | tooth / teeth | PMP *ipen |
| ko | thou | PMP *kau, PPH *kaw |
| laʔi | man/male | PMP *laki |
| lawo ~ laʔow | cloud (white) | PMP *Rabun 'mist, fog' |
| liggaʔ | red | possibly PMP *ma-iRaq |
| luna | pillow | PMP *qulun-an 'wooden headrest' |
| minum | drink | PMP * <u>in</u> um |
| mittom | black | PMP *ma-qitem |
| mu ~ mo | thy [2SG] | PMP *mu |
| niddom | think | PMP *handem |
| obow | mouse | MONO *e+baw < PMP *b<al>abaw |
| oddow | sun; day | PMP *qalejaw |
| ottuʔ | that [3DEIC.NOM] | PMP a-tu [Cf: Chamorro gwatu] |
| puhung | heart | PMP *pusung Doublet: *pusuq |
| ponnuʔ | full (to brim) | PMP *penuq |
| pussod | navel | PMP *pusej |
| puttiʔ | white | PMP *putiq |

6.3 Klata is a Western Malayo-Polynesian Language

Smith (2017) has rightfully called this subgroup into question. Any defense or rebuttal of PWMP is far beyond the scope of this paper. For the present, I am simply using the labels provided in Blust's ACD. The reader is cautioned that this placement may well have to be rectified. Alternatively, the evidence from Klata may provide some support that there was (albeit brief), a sufficient period of time for development of certain lexical items that did not spread back northwards and did not persist in the voyages eastward into Oceania.

| | | |
|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| anda? | none [NEG.EXIST] | PWMP *enda? |
| bokko | not so [NEG.ATR] | PWMP *beken |
| dittu? | there [3DEIC.LOC] | PWMP *di-tu |
| dulya | durian (tree, fruit) | PWMP *duRi-an |
| hotu | one | PWMP *satu [Cf: Malay satu] |
| indi? | not [NEG.VERB] | PWMP *hendi? PAN *adi |
| lunggu | coffin | PWMP *lungun |
| mabaliyan | ritual priest | PWMP *balian 'shaman' |
| mongngoy | swim | PWMP *l<um>anguy |
| mo?ow | walk | PWMP *makaw |
| oka | whatchamacallit | PWMP *kua [metathesis] |
| towo? | fat | PWMP *tabeq, PPH *tabaq |
| tulla | bone | PWMP *tuqelang, PPH *tuqlan |

6.4 Klata is a Philippine Language

Several scholars (Reid (1982), Ross (2005), among others) have expressed doubt that Proto-Philippine is a valid subgroup⁹. However, Blust (in press) has provided over 1,200 etyma that support this node. Klata retains six etyma: *bulbul, *heqe, [my *he?e] *hideRáq, *sapuq [my *sapu?], *sungay are among Blust's proposals, while all of these plus *ma-qinit (as an adjectival from PWMP *qinit) appear in Blust's ACD.

⁹ Zorc (1986) attempted to justify PPH on the basis of 98 innovations. Blust's most recent article (op.cit.) demonstrates that only 57 of my proposals have stood the test of time, but commented that these "constitute a valuable beginning".

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|--|
| bubu | feather, body hair | PPH *bulbul |
| e?e | yes! | PPH *he?e |
| hapu? | meat | PPH *sapu? 'share of meat from a kill' |
| hungngoy | horn (of an animal) | PPH *sungay PAN *uReng |
| milla? | lie down | PPH *hideRaq PAN *qinep |
| minnit | hot | PPH *ma-qinit PAN *dangdang |

6.5 Klata is a Southern Philippine Language

The following are a few innovations which Klata shares with other languages of the southern Philippines. I stand alone in proposing such a subgroup, and will defend it in a forthcoming publication. For the present, these forms only have supporting evidence in languages from the Bisayas through southern Mindanao and form part of a growing body of evidence that the Southern Philippines had a period of independent development.

| | | |
|----------------|--------------------|---|
| alloy | chin | PSP *aday < PMP *qazay |
| angnga? | child | PSP *enga? PWMP *unga? |
| diya | there [2DEIC.LOC] | PSP *diyan [Cf: Tag diyan] |
| dulu? | blood | PSP *duRuq 'blood' < PMP *zuRuq 'sap, juice' [replacing PAN *daRaq 'blood'] |
| du?u | there [deic-3-loc] | PSP *du?en [Cf: Tagalog do?on] |
| ebang | left | PSP *Ribang PAN *(ka)wiRi |
| homo? | bad | PSP *sama? [Cf: Tag ma-sama?] |
| igo? | betel leaf | PSP *iga? |
| koppo | chest | PSP *kaRpah |
| kumut | blanket | PSP *kúmut |

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| libu | woman | PSP *libun Cf: Palawano libun |
| mlunnow | green, unripe | PSP *ma-luhnaw |
| moddok | pound rice | PSP *edek |
| talū | defecate | PSP *(in)talun 'go to the woods' |
| tomiddow | stand [v] | PSP *t<um>indeR |

7. Subgrouping

Firstly, the relationship of Klata and Bilic must be set right. Four decades ago, when I first looked at the SIL data, I had assumed that it was directly related to Blaan and T'boli. I had made this assumption without any detailed analysis. [roughly corresponding to Dyen's (1953:580) "judgment by inspection."] Now, thanks to Savage (1986), we can compare Klata with Proto South Mindanao (my "Bilic") as well as with Tiruray¹⁰ (Schlegel 1971, Blust 1992).

7.1. Bilic and Klata differences

There are at least 30 lexical differences between Bilic and Klata. This number is far too substantial to justify any immediate genetic connection (i.e., micro-subgrouping).

Bilic ***lutay** 'abaca' < *(qa)Rutay | Klata **woʔo** < PPH *abaka

Bilic ***plabi** 'afternoon' < *pa-Rabiʔi | Klata **woddow** UNIQUE

Bilic ***kdiʔi** 'all' UNIQUE | Klata **lahat** (borrowed from or shared with Tagalog)

Bilic ***kagol** 'back' UNIQUE | Klata **kulung** UNIQUE

Bilic ***sasaq** 'bad' UNIQUE | Klata **homoʔ** < PSP *samaʔ

Bilic ***dyuh** 'bathe' < PAN *diRus | Klata **maʔog** UNIQUE

Bilic ***saging** < Bs | Klata **bulig** < Bs 'bunch of bananas'

Bilic ***namaq** [dissimilation] 'betel chew' | Klata **moʔoh** UNIQUE

Bilic ***bung** 'big' UNIQUE | Klata **paya** UNIQUE

Bilic ***kayab** 'blanket' | Klata **kumut** < PSP *kúmut 'blanket'

Bilic ***litaʔ** 'blood' UNIQUE | Klata **duluʔ** < PSP *duRúq

¹⁰ The term "Tiruray" is used by both Blust and Schlegel throughout their respective publications.

- Bilic ***tutu?** 'breast' | Klata **?ammu?** UNIQUE
- Bilic *[n]**tim** 'burn a field' | Klata **mlitu** UNIQUE
- Bilic ***kalbangi** 'butterfly' | Klata **alibangbang** < PAN ***qali-bangbang**
- Bilic ***tlu** 'call' | Klata **unga** UNIQUE
- Bilic ***pipih** 'cheek' | Klata **bayu?** < Bs bayhu?
- Bilic ***nga?** 'child' | Klata **angnga?** < PSP ***enga?** | PWMP ***unga?**
- Bilic ***kiki?** 'chin' | Klata **alloy** < PSP ***aday** < PMP ***qazay**
- Bilic ***lipu?** 'coconut' UNIQUE | Klata **iyug** < Kalagan? < PMP ***niuR**
- Bilic ***tenaw** 'cold' [assimilation] < PSP ***genaw** | Klata ***kapow** UNIQUE
- Bilic ***dadumah** 'companion' < PAN ***dumah** 'others'| Klata **to?i** UNIQUE
- Bilic ***t[m]agah** 'cook rice' UNIQUE | Klata **ommeng** UNIQUE
- Bilic ***kapuk** 'cotton' | Klata **leddo?** UNIQUE
- Bilic ***[m]kaw** 'cough' < PSP *qebuh | Klata **batuk** < PMP ***batuk**
- Bilic ***[m]ngal** 'cry, weep' | Klata **benne?** UNIQUE
- Bilic ***kwanan** 'right' < PAN ***kawanaN** | Klata **ammi** UNIQUE
- Bilic ***baluk** 'rotten' | Klata **laddag** UNIQUE
- Bilic ***ya'in** 'wife' UNIQUE | Klata **ippod** UNIQUE
- Bilic ***t[n]alug** 'word' UNIQUE | Klata **koli** < PAN ***kaRi**
- Bilic ***paliy** 'year' < PAN ***pajay** 'rice crop' | Klata **byo?o** UNIQUE

7.2 Bilic and Klata shared similarities

The following 17 forms are shared among Bilic and Klata, but also, in many instances, with several other languages located within or outside of the Philippines. Note that they are shared retentions because they descend from PAN, PMP, PWMP, or PPH and therefore further establish the Austronesian roots of Klata.

Bilic ***kulit** 'bark of tree' | Klata **kulit** < PAN ***kuliC** (PMP ***kulit**)

Bilic ***dalil** 'root' | Klata **dolid** < PMP ***dalij** 'buttress root'

Bilic ***ʔikung** 'tail' | Klata **ʔekong** < PMP ***ikung** [Doublet of ***ikuR**]

Bilic ***kayu** 'tree' | Klata **kayyu** < PAN ***kaSiw**

Bilic ***labun** 'cloud' | Klata **lawu** < PMP ***Rabun** 'mist, fog'

Bilic ***swat** 'fine-tooth comb' | Klata **huwat** < PMP ***suwat**

Bilic ***tian** 'abdomen' | Klata **tiya** < PAN ***tiaN**

Bilic ***lawah** 'body' | Klata **lawas** < PWMP ***lawas**

Bilic *(**li**)**nus** 'wind' | Klata **onnus** < PPH ***henus**

BilK **dak**, BilS **mdak**, Tbl **mdik**, Tir **edek** [Yap 1977:54] | Klata **moddok** < PSP
***edek** 'pound rice'

Bilic ***ikaʔ** 'betel leaf' | Klata **igoʔ** < PSP ***igaʔ**

Bilic ***kpuh** 'chest' | Klata **koppo** 'chest' < PSP ***kaRpah**

Bilic ***kna** 'dream' | Klata **konnoʔ** 'dream' < PSP ***kenaʔ** 'hit the mark'

Bilic ***laʔis** 'scar' | Klata ***laʔes** < PSP ***laʔes**

Bilic ***libun** 'woman' | Klata **libu** < PSP ***libun** (+Subanen, Palawano **libun**)

Bilic ***palik** 'sand' | Klata ***pallok** < PSP ***parek** [Tiruray **farik**]

Bilic ***tising** 'ring' | Klata ***hihing** < PSP ***sising** < PPH ***singsing**

Klata/Giangan simply does not share a sufficient amount of innovative lexical data with Bilic to justify being incorporated within that subgroup. Most important are the many cases of forms unique to this language in that after extensive study on my part and that of Blust's ACD, cognates have not been found anywhere else.¹¹ The majority of the above shared elements are at least "Proto Southern Philippine", i.e., they descend from a common ancestor, or from higher-order protolanguages (PPH, PWMP, PMP, or PAN).

¹¹ If any reader recognizes something similar in a language they know, I would deeply appreciate such information.

8. Klata functors

Thanks to the research of Angharad Evans (2017 and email communications since then), the following grammatical morphemes are available for comparison.

8.1. Case-marking and other particles

keng [common noun topic marker]

neng [common noun possessive or associate marker]

to [common noun locative or referent marker]

ho [personal name singular topic marker]

no [personal name singular possessive, associate, or beneficiary marker]

bi ~ be [plural marker] | **bi ʔangngaʔ ~ byangngaʔ** 'children' (two),

bi byangngaʔ (three or more) [UNIQUE]

ngo [linker or ligature] | **-ng** as in **paya + ngo ~ payang** 'big + [NOUN]

8.2. Pronouns

According to Evans (2017), the following are the Klata pronouns. They are presented here according to their phonemic spelling (with the inclusion of glottal stop). The only difference between this and the standard orthography is the representation of glottal stop as an apostrophe (') instead of <ʔ>.

| FREE FORM | SUBJECT | AGENT~POSS | OBLIQUE |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1 hagoʔ | u ~ agoʔ | ku | nagoʔ |
| 2 hikko | ko | mo ~ mu | nikko |
| 3 hiya | hiya | niya ~ ne |) (|
| 1+2) (| hito | to |) (|
| 1+ ammo | hammo ~ ni | nammo |) (|
| 2+) (| homu | nomu |) (|
| 3+) (| hila | nila |) (|

NOTE:) (= unelicited, not obtained

8.3. Deictics

Many languages of the central Philippines distinguish a four-way deictic system:

1st person: this (near me); here (near me);

1st+2nd person: this (near us); here (near us);

2nd person: that (near you); there (near you);

3rd person: yon, that (far away); yonder, there (far away).

According to Evans (2017), Klata only distinguishes three (it does not have a 1st + 2nd person form):

| MAIN FORM | SUBJECT | AGENT~POSS. | LOCATIVE |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 onni | konni | nonni | dinni |
| 2 eyye | keyye ke | neyye ne | diya |
| 3 ottu? | kottu? | nottu? | dittu? ~ du?u |

The main forms are vowel-initial, the topic or subject forms are marked with *k, the agentive or possessive with *n, and the locative with *d. The second person topic and possessive forms have a monosyllabic alternate. All of this is in keeping with similar formations among Austronesian and Philippine languages: *k. [topic marking prefix], *n [genitive marking prefix], *di [locative marker].

9. Proposed Giangan lexical innovations or uniques

Much of the inherited vocabulary of which our data consists are given in the above tables. The following forms thus far appear to be unique to the Klata language.

akap 'monkey' | NOT *ayung, *ungay, *lutung, *amu?

ammi 'right (hand, side)' | NOT *kanan, *tuquh

ammu? 'breast' | NOT *susu

angnet 'bite' | NOT *kaRat | **mangnet** POSSIBLY < *mang+kaRat

benne? 'cry, weep' | NOT *tangis

bulli 'night, evening' | NOT *Rabi?ih | Possibly < *beRngi > bolngi > bolli (with assimilation and raising of the initial vowel?)

dita ~ da?it 'name' | NOT *ngajan

holoh 'egg' | NOT *qiteluR

huʔung 'mouth' | NOT *baqbaq, *bibiR

ippod 'spouse: wife, husband' | NOT *qasawa; *banah (husband)

klammag 'star' | NOT *bituqen, *talaq (*mantalaq), *balatik (etc.)

lammi 'new' | NOT *baqeRuh

luddung 'fish; viand' | NOT *sedaʔ, *hikan

maliʔ 'good' | NOT *piya, *mayad (etc.)

nuwoh ~ **monnnowoh** 'hear, listen' | NOT *dengeR, *keneR

ollong 'neck' | NOT *liqeR, *batuk

ongob 'fingernail' | NOT *kukuh, *sulu, *kanuku, *kulu, *lekeb

paya 'big' | NOT *Raya, *laba, *selaR, *dakel, *bahel, (etc.)

taggiʔ 'urine' | NOT *qiheq

takke 'laugh' | NOT *tawa (*katawa, *tatawa), *kesing, *hakhak, (etc.)

woddow 'afternoon' (ultimately related to **oddow** 'sun' | NOT *hapun, *Rabiʔih

10. Conclusions

All of the above information appears to validate Klata, Bagobo-Klata, or Giangan as an independent language, a single node on the Southern Philippine family tree, coordinate with Bilic, Tboli, and Teduray and ultimately the Greater Central Philippine languages.

The addition of Klata to the Philippine and Austronesian inventory may also give some insights into areal lexical changes. Certain taboo factors (such as the prohibition on uttering the names of the deceased as widely practiced in Australia among the Aborigines) possibly led to the loss of PAN stalwarts like ***daRaq** 'blood' > PSP ***duRuq** (with semantic shift from 'sap'), Manobo ***langesa** (originally 'the smell of blood') or ***bituqen** 'star' to ***balatik** 'Orion' or the innovation of **klammag** in Klata.

One unexpected conclusion that can be gleaned from the research involved for this paper is that there are quite probably some southern Mindanao roots for Tagalog. The fact that languages like Klata and Tagabawa also have the word **lahat** 'all' may indicate a common

innovation several centuries ago, since most loans into either language come from Bisayan (mostly via Cebuano immigrants to the greater Davao area) and not Tagalog (even though it is the basis of the national language). This hypothesis is strengthened by shared but infrequently-encountered lexical items that have the expected reflexes, such as Klata **homo?** and Tagalog **samá?** 'bad'. Various forms that might appear to be unique in Tagalog (**buhangin** 'sand') have cognates in Mindanao. Further research into this area should be given consideration.

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List of abbreviations

| | |
|-------|--|
| 1 | first person 'I we' |
| 1+2 | first and second person 'you and me' |
| 2 | second person 'you' |
| 3 | third person 'he she it' |
| ABVD | Austronesian Basic Vocabulary Database |
| ATR | attributive |
| DEIC | deictic or demonstrative |
| EXIST | existential 'there is' construction |
| LOC | locative |
| MONO | monosyllabic root, which usually acquires an "empty" schwa prefix, e.g., *baw > [ebaw], *buk > [ebuk], *taw > [etaw] |
| n | noun |
| NEG | negative |
| NOM | nominative or subject form |
| PAN | Proto-Austronesian |
| PMP | Proto-Malayo-Polynesian |
| PPH | Proto-Philippine |
| PSP | Proto-Southern-Philippine |
| PWMP | Proto-Western-Malayo-Polynesian |
| Q | Question word |
| SG | singular |
| SIL | Summer Institute of Linguistics |
| v | verb |