LEXICAL RELATIONS IN ILOKANO
FOR AN ILOKANO LEXICAL DATABASE

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Approximately 60 kinds of lexical relations have been recognized in languages of the world (Grimes & Grimes, 1993). In this paper, I present evidence for a wide range of lexical relations in the Ilokano language. Grimes explains the meaning of lexical relations in terms of the way two words are related but differ in meaning, giving examples such as write *and* writer, row *and* rower. *I will exemplify some of the types of lexical relations attested in Ilokano: 1) Verbs with an incorporated nominal, e.g.* ag-diram'os *'to wash one's face' where the implied noun is 'face';* aginnaw *'wash dishes', implied noun, 'dishes'. There is no word for 'face' in* agdiram'os, *nor word for 'dishes' in* aginnaw. *2) Derived nouns expressing an agentive relation, e.g. from the verb* agsugal *'to gamble' the derived noun is* mannugal *'gambler',* agsurat *'to write',* mannurat *'writer'. 3) Reduplication of a noun describing a condition of that noun, e.g.* saka *'foot',* saka-saka *'barefoot';* ima *'hand',* ima-ima *'empty-handed'. 4) Derived verbs denoting animal vocalization, e.g.* aso *'dog',* agtaol *(phonation) 'to bark',* ul'ul'ol *(onomatopoeia); 5) Derived verbs denoting a quantum, e.g.* sangalilig a sua *'one section of a pomelo'; 6) Complements, e.g.* biag ken patay *'life and death'; 7) Derived verbs denoting function, e.g.* karayan *'river',* agayos *'to flow',* sabong *'flower',* agukrad *'to bloom'. I will then show how these derivations are handled in the Ilokano Lexical Database where they are listed making use of the band format.*

1. Introduction

In this paper I present evidence for a wide range of lexical relations in the Ilokano language based on Grimes & Grimes' (1993) list of lexical relations. Each of these lexical relations is exemplified. Finally, it will be shown how these derivations are handled in my Ilokano Lexical Database.

1.1 Definition

In his Catalogue of Lexical Relations Grimes (1986) develops the concept of lexical relations as follows:

> Often the difference in what two words mean is paralleled by the difference in what two other words mean. For example, the meaning of *write* and *writer* are related, but not the same. *Row* and *rower* also do not mean quite the same thing, and their meanings differ in the same way as do those of *write* and *writer*. The same is true of *fly* and *pilot*, even though the difference in meaning is not backed up by an analogy in form....Words that are related in meaning by the standard differences are called 'lexical correlates'; they match each other. The meaning relations by which they match are called 'lexical relations'. Furthermore, at least two pairs of words must differ in this way.

He claims that there are about 60 kinds of lexical relations that have been recognized among a number of languages of the world. He also refers to lexical relations as lexical functions.

1.2 Words and Lexemes

Grimes (1986) suggests that when describing the argument and values of lexical relations, they are best referred to as words, adding that a more precise term to use would be *lexeme*, denoting a single unit of expression, whether it is greater than, equal to, or less than a word. However he chooses to use *word* as equivalent to *lexeme*. Thus in his discussion of lexical relations, *word* is narrowed down to one particular sense of meaning at a time. At the same time, the meaning may include words, parts of words, or combinations of words provided they express a single unit of meaning.

1.3 Ilokano Lexical Relations

1.3.1 Verbs with incorporated nominal

The verb 'wash' in Ilokano has several forms, each having an implied co-occurring noun.

Verb	Implied Noun	Definition
ag-diramos	'face'	to wash one's face
ag-innaw	'dishes'	to wash dishes
ag-baldi	'floor'	to wash the floor
ag-laba	'clothes'	to do the laundry
ag-buggo	'elsewhere'	to wash

1.3.2 Action-doer relation

Ilokano has an affix *manag-*, or *manang-* which when attached before the root of some verbs will result in changing the meaning to someone who is a habitual doer of the action. Thus to illustrate, when *manag-* is attached before the root word *sugal* 'to gamble', the resulting term means someone who is a habitual

gambler. There is also a morphophonemic change where instead of the form *managsugal* after prefixing *manag*, the final form is *mannugal*. Additional examples are given below.

Verb	Definition	Doer	Definition
ag-sugal	to gamble	*mannugal*	gambler
ag-takaw	to steal	*mannanakaw*	thief
ag-bartek	to get drunk	*mammartek*	drunkard
ag-padto	to predict/guess	*mammadto*	prophet
ag-daniw	to orate	*mannaniw*	poet
ag-surat	to write	*mannurat*	writer

1.3.3 Reduplication

The process of reduplicating some nouns results in a term that describes the condition of that noun. For example, the noun *saka* 'foot' when reduplicated as in *saka-saka* means 'barefoot'. More examples of this process are given below.

Noun	Definition	Reduplicate	Definition
saka	feet	*saka-saka*	barefoot
ima	hand	*ima-ima*	empty-handed
ulo	head	*ulo-ulo*	head uncovered
batik	bead	*batik-batik*	beaded
pigis	tear	*pigis-pigis*	tattered
pitak	mud	*pitak-pitak*	muddy
takop	patch	*takop-takop*	full of patches
daga	dirt	*daga-daga*	full of dirt
tikap	chip	*tikap-tikap*	chipped
kuppil	dent	*kuppi-kuppil*	full of dents
lussok	hole	*lusso-lussok*	full of holes

1.3.4 Animal vocalization

Imitating the sound produced by an animal identifies that particular animal. Below is a list of some animals and the corresponding sound each one produces.

Animal	Phonation	Onomatopoeia
dog (*aso*)	*agtaol* (bark)	ul-ul-ol
cat (*pusa*)	*ag-ngiaw*	ngiaw-ngiaw
rooster (*kawitan*)	*agtaraok*	kakkaka-ok
cow (*baka*)	*agemmak*	maaaaaa'
water buffalo (*nuang*)	*agngo-ak*	ngoak-ngo-ak
horse (*kabalio*)	*aggaraigi*	ngi'ngiiii'
pig (*baboy*)	*agungik*	ungik-ungik
crow (*wak*)	*aguwak*	uwak-uwak

1.3.5 Quantum

To express a small quantity of a substance, the prefix *sanga/sangka* 'one' plus the unit, followed by the name of the substance is used. For example, *sanga* 'one' followed by *ngipen* plus the name of the item *bawang* 'garlic means' 'one clove of garlic'. Other examples are given below.

Sangka-ngipen nga bawang
(one tooth) lkr (garlic)
'One clove of garlic'

Sangkatedted nga dara
(drop)   lkr (blood)
'One drop of blood'

Sangalilig   nga   sua
(section) lkr   (pomelo)
'One section of an orange/citrus'

Sangkakelleng nga daga
(plot)   lkr (soil)
'A piece of land'

Sangapirit   nga   asin
(pinch)   lkr   (salt)
'A pinch of salt'

Sangkaidos nga kanen
(scoop)   lkr (food)
'A scoop of food'

Sangkapirgis nga lupot
(shred)   lkr (clothing)
'A piece of clothing'

1.3.6 Complementarity

Complementarity involves two nouns, opposite in meaning, joined with *ken* 'and'. More examples are found below.

babbaro ken babbalasang
'unmarried men and women'

napudot ken nalamiis
'hot and cold'

biag ken patay
'life and death'

narugit ken nalinis
'dirty and clean'

tuok ken rigat
'sufferings and difficulties'

nabangsit ken nabanglo
'stinks and smells good'

nalasbang ken naalas
'beautiful and ugly'

1.3.7 Function

Derived verbs denote function such as *agayos* 'to flow' denoting the motion of the *karayan* 'river'. Below are additional derived verbs denoting function.

'fire'	*apoy*	*aggil-ayab*
'rain'	*tudo*	*agtinnag*
'river'	*karayan*	*agayos*
'flower'	*sabong*	*agukrad*
'lightning'	*kimat*	*aggilap*

2. Ilokano Lexical Database

The Ilokano Lexical Database incorporates all published Ilokano-English dictionaries, e.g. Vanoverbergh (1957) and Constantino (1968), as well as unpublished word lists (such as those of Dizon, Laconsay, Barlahan-Dagdagan, and Clausen). It includes word lists gleaned from other sources such as novels, short stories, poems, and essays e.g. *Lam-ang, Dinak Sagiden*, an Ilokano translation of Jose Rizal's classic novel *Noli Me Tangere*.

The first principle in the selection of the lexical items for this database involves listing root words and all of the derivatives (stems). The next step focuses on determining which pieces of information will contribute to a better understanding or explanation of the meaning and usage of these Ilokano root words and stems. These lexical components are categorized according to their syntactic, semantic, morphological, ethnographic, characteristic, and/or function. A short mnemonic code, a 'band name', is used for each type of information. Common types are *rt* for root word itself, *st* for stem, *ps* for part of speech, *df* for definition, *cult* for cultural, etc. A band name, followed by a piece of information, with one or more spaces between is called a *band*. The sample word below illustrates what a band looks like. In this particular example, it is called an *rt band*.

rt	abak

A number of these 'bands' is then typed into the computer, with the first band usually the root word or stem, followed by a sequence of bands pertaining to it. This bundle of bands is a *lexical entry*. An example of such an entry is the following:

..st	dumanon
ps	v itrns
cnj	01
1eq	*reach or *arrive at
1engfrm	_____ a place, destination
1semenv	used of person, conveyances or messages

1rstrc	not used to mean to reach for an object
1synenv	_____ AGT PP S
1cform	_____ 1ABS 2OBL 3
1il	Intono dumanon 1kayo 2[idiay Manila],
3[agtarus kayo a dagus idiay hotel].	When you reach Manila, go straight to the hotel.
2df	(of man's parents) *go|ing to the woman's parents to ask for her
hand	
	in *marriage.
2cult	Traditionally a man's parents goes to woman's parents to ask for her
	in marriage. During the wedding ceremony and reception are
begun.	
2synenv	ADV _____ AGT PP
2cform	1 _____ 2ABS 3OBL
2il	1[Napan] 2da dimmanon 3[idiay balay da Lorna]. |They went to
	Lorna's house (to ask for her hand in marriage).

A lexical file, then, is simply a sequence of entries like this, each consisting of a sequence of bands. These formal devices, along with the freedom to invent new bands at will, have proved sufficient to meet almost every need for structuring within lexical entries. The user is free to invent and use further conventions, on a band-by-band basis, to indicate additional structure within the bands. None of the programs needs to be informed as to what bands to expect, unless some process specific to a particular band is being performed. The band format model is thus to a large extent independent of any programs; it can be used with other programs than Lexware, or even without any programs at all.

A list of band names used in this database, together with a description of the contents of each, is given in Appendices I and II. A longer list of lexical entries suggesting what the electronic version of the final product will look like, is found in Appendix III. This list reflects the fact that not all of the bands listed in Appendix I are applicable to a root word or a stem. Appendix IV exemplifies a Finderlist.

3. Lexware

The programs now collectively known as Lexware are designed to help linguists compile and manage files of lexical data. They are oriented toward compilation and exploitation of a lexical file as a resource for investigation into aspects of a language and culture, such as phonology, lexicon, grammar, semantics, ethnography, natural history, etc. They are not immediately useful for the production of a dictionary.

The lexicographer usually continues to add band names, and to tease apart different types of information that might have originally been conflated into single bands, long after the beginning of the project. This seems to be one of the principal benefits of the system (even though no programs need be involved) when working with a large and detailed lexical database. Files typically acquire dozens or hundreds of band names. (In practice, especially since they are added gradually, and usually after some thought, it is not difficult for the

lexicographer to keep track of all the names.) Of course, in a typical entry not every band is used. Out of some hundred band names occurring in a file, an average of five to 10 may actually appear in any given entry.

4. Comparison with Other Dictionaries

The Ilokano Lexical Database has many advantages over the Ilokano-English dictionaries, published or unpublished, that are currently being used. Qualitatively, it provides a wide range of information for each entry. For example, each entry includes grammatical, phonological, and cultural explanations, subcategorization frames, and morphological analyses. It also provides restrictions on the use of a particular lexical item when necessary. Syntactic and semantic environments are specified and exemplified with illustrative sentences. Not only is a wider range of information provided, but also a more explicit form as well.

Some comparative entries illustrate the differences between the existing dictionaries and the one proposed here. The three Ilokano words are: *danon*, *dutdut*, and *daan*.

In Constantino's dictionary, the description of each entry is stated and formatted as follows:

DANON, v. /-UM-/ to come inside or enter a building, especially a house. Dumanon ka. Come inside. /-UM-:-EN/ often /MAKA-;MA-/ 1. to reach, arrive at, come to, go as far as. Ti la Manilan ti diko pay nadanon. Manila is the only place that I have not reached so far. 2. to see or find in a place upon arriving there. Nadanon nak idiay balay da mayor. He found me in the house of the mayor (upon his arrival there). /-UM-;EN/ to ask for the hand of a girl in marriage for someone, to propose marriage to a girl for someone. Mapan da danonen ni Maria. They will go ask for the hand of Mary in marriage (for someone). /AGI-, MANGI-;I-/ 1. to take to, cause to reach. Idanon mo man daytoy librok idiay balay mi. Will you   please take my book to our house. 2. to report to someone, cause to reach someone. Saan mo nga idanon kanyana dayta nga damag. Don't report that news to him.

1DUTDUT, N. 1. feather. 2. body hair.
    adj. /-AN/ full of this.
    v. /MANG-:-EN/ to remove the feather of, to dress (a chicken, etc.).
2DUTDUT, v. /MANG-;en/ to extract, draw out, pick off.
DAAN, adj. /NAG-/ old, ancient: said of inanimate objects.
DAAN, v. /AG-, MANG-:-AN/ to wait for, watch for. Sino ti nangdaan kenka? Who waited for you?

MADADAA or SIDADAAN, adj. ready, prepared. Madadaan kami nga tumulong kenka. We are ready to help you.

In Vanoverbergh's dictionary, the entries are as follows:

danon. danonen. To reach: to arrive at, to come to, to get to, to find, to meet with; to attain (by stretching out the hand); to arrive at by effort, to attain to, to gain; to understand, to comprehend; to touch, to hit with a missile. pananon. To be sufficient until, to last till. nadanon. To have been living at the time; to have been coetaneous [sic], contemporary. idanon. To report, to inform of, apprise of, to tattle. As talebearers and telltales do. nadanonan. Very, extremely, exceedingly.

dutdut. Hair (of the body), fur, wool, coat, feather, plumage, down, pubescence.

dutduten. To draw out, to extract, to pick out (a stick from a fagot, a card from the pack, etc.); to excite, to rouse (to anger. etc.); to draw, to entice, to allure, to induce, to incite, to spur on, to stir up. dinnutdutan. Drawing lots. One of the men holds in his hand as many strips as there are partakers. The others in turn pull out one of the strips of wood, etc., whose tips are protruding. The one who draws the shortest is the winner. agkadutdut. To be congenial, sympathetic, in sympathy. dutdutdutan. A kind of large, elongated marine fish, whose meat is esteemed.

daan. Old: stale, obsolete, disused; ancient. daanan. To await, to wait for. madadaan, sidadaan. Ready, disposed, prepared. agpapan iti madaan. From now on.

In an unpublished quadrilingual word list of Dizon, the entry is defined as follows:

English	Tagalog	Ilocano	Visayan
feather (fedher)	balahibo ng ibon a manok	dutdot	balahibo sa mga langgam

dumanon – not listed

old	matanda; dati; laon	baket; lakay; daan	tigulang; daan

In the lexical database proposed here, these entries are entered in the following explicit format. (This is the database format or the electronic version.) The publication format will be more conventional and compact but will preserve all the information.

..st	dumanon
ps	v intrns
cnj	01
1eq	*reach or *arrive at
1engfrm	_____ a place, destination
1semenv	used of person, conveyances or messages
1rstrc	not used to mean to reach for an object
1synenv	_____ AGT PP S
1cform	_____ 1ABS 2OBL 3
1il	Intono dumanon 1kayo 2[idiay Manila], 3[agtarus kayo a dagus idiay hotel]. | When you reach Manila, go straight to the hotel.
2df	(of man's parents) *go|ing to the woman's parents to ask for her hand in *marriage.
2cult	Traditionally a man's parents goes to the woman's parents to ask for her hand in marriage. During this ritual, the wedding date is set and preparations for the wedding ceremony and reception are begun.
2synenv	ADV _____ AGTPP
2cform	1 _____ 2ABS 3OBL
2il	1[Napan] 2da dimmanon 3[idiay balay da Lorna]. | They went to Lorna's house (to ask for her hand in marriage).
.rt	dutdot
ps	n
1eq	*hair
1semenv	on human body (except pubic hair), on plants, on insects, caterpillars
2eq	*feathers
2semenv	on birds
3eq	*bristle
3semenv	on animals such as pigs, goats, water buffalos
4eq	*fur
4semenv	on cats, dogs, sheep
synenv	PRED DET _____ POSS (PP)
cform	1 2 _____ 3 4
il	1Nasikkil 2ti dutdot 3[ti baboy]. | pig's bristles are stiff.
il	1pidutem 2dagita dutdot 3[ti manok] 4[dita suelo]. | pick up the chicken's feathers on the floor.
.rt	daan
ps	adj
eq	*old
semenv	said only of non-living things, institutions, and customs
rstrc	not said of humans, emotions, feuds, relationships

synm	rugak 'old'
antm	baro 'new'
1synenv	PRED _____ LKR (N)
1cform	1 _____ 2 3
1il	1[Dina kayat ti aggian] idiay daan 2a 3balay. | (S)he does not want to live in the old house.
2synenv	_____ NP
2cform	_____ 1ABS
2il	Daan 1[ti kotse na]. | His her car is old.

Constantino's description of the entries provides the affixes to derive stems from the root word but it does not explain the derivation process, i.e., where the affix, e.g. *–UM–* should be placed. The notations/conventions he uses are not explained anywhere in his dictionary. This information is usually given in the introduction but his does not include one. In the project proposed here, the dictionary will have an introduction which will include, as mentioned earlier, morphological and phonological information to explain derivational processes.

Moreover, Constantino's dictionary does not provide cultural information, e.g. see the *cult* band under the entry *dumanon* in this project proposed here.

Other types of information not included in Constantino's dictionary that are provided in this proposed project are: syntactic information (synenv), semantic environment in which a word may occur (semenv), and restrictions (rstrc). The restriction band is extremely necessary to avoid incorrect use of a lexical item. For example, the entry *daan* in this proposed project has a restriction band that tells the user that this word is 'not said of humans, emotions, feuds, and relationships'. Thus one cannot say 'daan nga (linker) lalaki (man)' for 'old man'. This concept of restrictive use is a very salient aspect of this research because this is not explored or covered at all in existing dictionaries.

Of equal importance is the cultural band illustrated above, and repeated here:

2cult   Traditionally a man's parents go to the woman's parents to ask for her hand in marriage. During this ritual, the wedding date is set and preparations for the wedding ceremony and reception are begun.

This type of information captures the essence of certain situations.

Quantitatively, this lexical database will contain approximately 10,000 entries.

5. Conclusion

In this paper I presented evidence for seven lexical relations in Ilokano, and provided descriptions of these lexical relations, and suggested a method for handling these derivations in my Ilokano Lexical Database.

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Appendix I. Band Definitions

Band Name	Abbrev.	Definition
1. root	rt	the headword band name when it is a root
2. stem	st	the headword band name when it is derived from a root
3. part of speech	ps	noun or verb, etc.
4. inflection	infl	different inflection processes of the headword
5. equivalent	eq	an English word or phrase that is equivalent to the headword
6. explanations	expl	a sentence that provides additional information on the use of the word
7. English lexical environment	englxenv	shows the possible environment the headword can occur in an equivalent English word or phrase
8. idiomatic use	id	a sentence in Ilokano that illustrates the idiomatic use of the word, with an English translation
9. semantic environment	semenv	this band describes the semantic environment within which the headword is used
10. subcategoriz- ation frame	sef	this band gives a subcategorization frame, indicating the syntactic category and/or case form of each argument, preceded with numbers that refer to the corresponding arguments in the illustration
11. synonym	synm	this band contains an Ilokano word that has the same meaning as the head word
12. antonym	antm	opposite word/term/phrase in Ilokano

13. conjugation	cnj	this band gives the number of the conjugation process, listed in the introduction, that the headword undergoes
14. cultural information	cult	a description of the practice, custom, process, ceremony or ritual that helps explain the meaning of the headword
15. definition	df	definition of the headword
16. English frame	engfrm	the position of the English definition in an equivalent English phrase or sentence
17. Ilokano lexical environment	ilolexenv	an explanation of any lexical restriction in the environment of the headword.
18. restriction	rstr	this band explains the restrictions on the semantic environment of the headword
19. semantic field	semfld	this band gives the semantic field ›to which the headword belongs
20. illustration	il	an Ilokano sentence to illustrate the use of the headword. Number before each word indicates syntactic category or case form.
21. Ilokano definition	dfil	definition of the headword in Ilokano

Appendix II. Outline of Some Possible Kinds of Bands

ORTHOGRAPHIC
> spelling form
> orthographic variants (judgment vs judgement)
> regional variants (color vs colour)
> orthographic combining forms (travell-)
> hyphenation if irregular

PHONOLOGICAL
> phonetic shape
> phonemic shape
> syllabification
> variants, regional or social class or age-group etc.
> phonological characteristics (onomatopoeia, ideophone, non-canonical)
> similar and easily confused forms
> other comments

MORPHOPHONEMIC
> morphophonemic, underlying, or base form
> combining forms (sandhi forms, liaison)

MORPHOLOGICAL
> morphological status: word, prefix, suffix, bound root, etc.
> root(s) (if headword is complex)
> morphological analysis (if headword is complex)
> form-class (conjugation class, gender, concord-class, etc.)
> gaps in paradigm (defective paradigms)
> alternate paradigmatic forms (burned/burnt)
> allomorphs ('principal parts', strong preterits, suppletive forms)
> productive derivatives of predictable meaning not further elucidated (un-, -ness)

SYNTACTIC
> function class (part of speech, etc.)
> case-frame or other valency statement (shear)
> syntactic (or semantic) features (animate/inanimate, mass/count)
> government of, (e.g. prepositions)
> description of syntactic function (especially for function words, for which a 'definition' band would not be appropriate)

COLLOCATIONAL
> characteristic agents, instruments, verbs, manners, etc.
> common collocations
> idioms and idiomatic expressions
> proverbs and sayings

DISCOURSE
> discourse functions (now)

CLAUSEN

LEXICAL
synonyms
antonyms
closed lexical classes (growth stages of coconut or fish)
classifiers and counters
lexical ' relations' (Grimes) such as generic/specific conversives

SEMANTIC
translational equivalent
description (where equivalent not available)
placename or other proper name
' monolingual' definition
definition in a lingua franca or trade language of the area
definition in another major language used in the area
simplified definition for schools edition
literal morpheme-by-morpheme translation (for complex form)
scientific designation (for flora and fauna)
semantic field and subfield
semantic features according to some model
' inherently relational' vs ' absolute' (?)
cultural features relevant to selectional constraints
specialized meaning in some technical field (' subject labels') (warfare, arts, navigation,
                etc.)
connotation (e.g. derogatory)

BACKGROUND
cultural
historical
'encyclopedic'

ILLUSTRATIVE
phrase or sentence with translation and comments
reference to text for an illustration which is not quoted at length
citations from text, in the style of the OED

SOCIOLINGUISTIC
marked speech level (formal, royal, polite, literary, Biblical, ritual language, slang,
vulgar, obscene, baby-talk, non-standard, ' substandard' , etc.)
regional or class or sex-dependent restrictions

HISTORICAL and COMPARATIVE
etymology
cognates and related forms in other languages
reconstruction in parent language(s)
dialect variants
equivalent (semantically) forms in other dialects
loans: source language, source word, original meaning of source word
historical development of meaning and usage
neologism, obsolescent, obsolete, archaic

EXISTENTIAL STATUS
    unattested or inferred form
    hapax legomenon
    nonce word
    rare, 'only in chants' etc.

REFERENCES
    references to grammar, texts, ethnographic descriptions, ethnobotanical texts, and other works containing relevant information

TYPOGRAPHICAL
    special formatting commands

HOUSEKEEPING
    source (informant name, manuscript, radio transcript, etc.)
    field notebook page number
    person who entered the information into the file
    date entered, date last edited, etc.
    assessment of reliability of information in the entry or in an adjacent band
    queries, points requiring further investigation
    notes to other workers on the project
    other 'private' notes

Appendix III: Sample of Ilokano Bandsort

daan	antm	baro
rugak	antm	baro
rutrut	antm	baro
baak	antm	brao, nakabaw
abak	1antm	inabak 'winnings'
abak > mangabak	antm	maabak 'to be defeated'
abak > abaken	antm	maabak 'to be defeated'
magam?ud > magam?udan	1antm	magabay 'to be late'
abak > agabak	antm	malas antm naalibtak
kabaw > agkabaw	'alert'	
kabaw > nakabaw	2antm	napigsa 'strong'
kabaw > nakabaw	1antm	nasanger 'strong'
abak > pangabakan	antm	pakaabakan
abak > pakaabakan	1antm	pangabakan

daan	1cform 1		2	3	
rutrut	1cform 1		2	3	4
dutdot	cform 1	2		3	4
bulan$1	2cform 1	2NUM 3		_____	
rugak	1cform 1	_____	2	3	
kabaw > nakabaw	cform 1	_____	2	3	
bulan$1	1cform 1	2OBL _____ 3ABS	4 [name or month]		
magam?ud	cform 1 _____	2ERG	3ABS		
magam?ud > magam?udan	cform 1 _____	2ERG	3ABS		
dumanon	2cform 1 _____	2ABS 3OBL			
abak	12cform 1ADJ, ?	2ABS	_____	3GEN	
abak	21cform 1ADJ, ?	2ABS _____	3GEN		
abak > pakaabakan	2cform 1DEF	2DEF	_____	3GEN	
bulan$2	cform 1MOD	2ABS	3GEN		
abak > paabak	cform 1NEG _____ 2ABS	3			
abak	11cform 1WH(mano) 2ABS	_____	3GEN		
abak > pangabakan	cform 1[mano/NUM]	2ABS ____3ABS 4OBL			
abak > pakaabakan	1cform 1[mano/dua] 2DEF ____ 3ABS 4OBL				
kabaw > agkabaw	cform _____ 1ABS				
abak > maabak	cform _____ 1ABS	2OBL			
abak > pangabaken	cform _____ 1GEN	2ABS			
gupden	cform _____	1ERG	2ABS	3	
baak	cform _____	1	2		
daan	2cform _____	1ABS			
kadawyan > agkadawyan	cform _____	1ABS			
rutrut	2cform _____	1ABS			
rugak	2cform _____	1ABS 2			
abak > abaken	cform _____	1GEN2ABS	3OBL		
abak > mangabak	cform _____	1ABS	2OBL	3OBL	
abak > maabakan	cform _____	1ABS 2OBL			
kadawyan	2cform _____	1ABS 2			
dumanon	1cform _____	1ABS	2OBL	3	
abak > ipaabak	cform _____	1Gen	2ABS	3OBL	
abak > agabak	cform _____	1ABS			

abak > agbak	cnj	1
dumanon	cnj	1
kabaw > agkabaw	cnj	1
kadawyan > agkadawyan	cnj	1
abak > pakaabakan	1cnj	11
abak > paabak	cnj	12
abak > maabakan	cnj	13
magamʔud > magamʔudan	cnj	13
abak > mangabak	cnj	3
abak > abaken	cnj	4
abak > pangabaken	cnj	4
abak > maabak	cnj	4
magamʔud	cnj	4
gupden	cnj	4
abak > pangabakan	cnj	5
abak > ipaabak	cnj	7

dumanon	2cult	Traditionally a man's parents goes to the woman's parents to ask for her hand in marriage. During this ritual, the wedding date is set and preparations for the wedding ceremony and reception are begun.
baak > lola baak	cult	term of address for a great grandmother, e.g. Lola baak 'Grandma "baak"'
dumanon	2df	(of man's parents) going to the woman's parents to ask for her hand in marriage.
abak > pakaabakan	2df	cause of one's defeat
abak> pakaabakan	1df	number of points or votes by which a competitor lost
abak > pangabakan	df	number of points or votes obtained above one's opponent's
abak > paabak	df	to allow oneself to be defeated
kabaw > agkabaw	df	to be forgetful/absent-minded or to act like a child due to old age
abak > maabakan	df	to be short-changed or on the losing end of a transaction
abak > ipaabak	df	to cause money to be lost on account of gambling or betting
gupden	1df	to cut (wood or bamboo) across the grain or crosswise, using machete/saw/axe
kadawyan > agkadawyan	df	to have one's menstrual period
abak > pangabaken	df	to let one's opponent win; to decide in someone's favor (e.g. a judge decides in favor of one of the contestants)
magamʔud > magamʔudan	2df	to reach a place (with no particular meaning of "on time")
magamʔud > magamʔudan	1df	to reach a place on time for some event that is going to start, occur, or already in progress. e.g. to reach the busstop on time for the bus

		to catch the beginning, middle or tail of a program, meeting, lecture, etc...
abak > agabak	df	to win continuously, to be in the process of winning
abak > mangabak	engfrm	____ (something) (in a game, competition etc.)
dumanon	1engfrm	____ a place, destination
abak > maabak	engfrm	____ in a game, gambling, contest, election; to lose certain amount of money
abak > pakaabakan	1engfrm	someone lost by ____ (to his/her opponent)
abak > abaken	engfrm	to defeat someone; to win something
baak	englexenv	aged wine; previous year's rice/corn/beans/tobacco
bulan$2	englexenv	bright ____; three ____
bulan$1	englexenv	in the ____ of ...; next ____; last ____
abak	2englexenv	to suffer or sustain a ____
abak	1englexenv	to suffer a ____, to suffer losses
baak	eq	aged, previous year's
dutdot	3eq	bristle
dutdot	2eq	feather
dutdot	4eq	fur
kadawyan	1eq	habit
dutdot	1eq	hair
abak	1eq	loss
abak	2eq	loss, defeat
kabaw > nakabaw	1eq	mild
bulan$1	eq	month
bulan$2	eq	moon
kadawyan	2eq	normal
daan	eq	old
baak > lola baak	eq	old grandma
rugak	eq	old, worn out (but not necessarily falling apart)
dumanon	1eq	reach or arrive at
rutrut	eq	tattered, worn out
magam?ud	1eq	to attain or achieve
abak > abaken	eq	to defeat; to win
abak > maabak	eq	to lose/be defeated
gupden	2eq	to quit or abandon
magam?ud	2eq	to realize
abak > mangabak	eq	to win (intrns)
kabaw > nakabaw	2eq	weak
abak	2expl	an instance of losing a game, competition, an election
abak	1expl	loss of money or other property in gambling or betting
rutrut	expl	torn to shreds or falling apart