NOTES FROM THE FIELD

Minangali (Kalinga) Digital Wordlist: Presentation Form

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This paper presents a 207-item digital wordlist of Minangali, an Austronesian language spoken in the Philippines. The wordlist includes orthographic and broad phonetic transcriptions of each word, an English gloss, an individual WAV recording of each item, and metadata for resource discovery. An archival form of the wordlist was deposited into an institutional archive (the SIL Language and Culture Archives) and includes the original WAV digital recording, the original RTF wordlist form, descriptive markup encoding of the wordlist in XML employing Unicode transcription, and the metadata record. The presentation form was then generated directly from the archival form.

1. INTRODUCTION.[1] This paper presents a 207-item digital wordlist of core vocabulary in Minangali, a variety of Lower Tanudan Kalinga spoken in the town of Mangali, Kalinga Province, Philippines. Lower Tanudan Kalinga is an Austronesian language (Northern Philippine subgroup) spoken by approximately 11,000 people (ISO 639–3 code: kml, Gordon 2005). This presentation form was generated from an archival form of the data. The procedure we followed for creating both forms is detailed in Simons, Olson, and Frank 2007 and summarized below.

In addition to a description of the primary data in the form of phonetic transcription, we provide a documentation of the data in the form of digital audio recordings (cf. Himmelmann 1998), enabling the reader to verify and critique our transcription. This is important for this particular wordlist because Minangali has some unusual phonological phenomena, including the rare interdental approximant speech sound (to our knowledge, these are the first published recordings of the sound) and word-internal …VCV… sequences in which the intervocalic consonant is the coda of a preceding syllable.

The materials included in this presentation of the data include the following:
- Wordlist: the present report, containing for each word an English gloss,

orthographic and broad phonetic transcriptions, and pertinent notes.
- Recordings: WAV[2] digital recordings of each item, accessible by clicking on the loud speaker icon next to the orthographic form of each word in the list below. Your web browser will attempt to play the recording with the sound program that is set up as the default WAV player on your system. On Windows computers, you can download the file by right-clicking on the icon and selecting "Save Target As…" from the pull-down menu.
- Metadata: a resource description of the data, useful for resource discovery.

The original wordlist materials included two items: an electronic wordlist form (in RTF format) and an 18.5-minute digital recording in WAV format. The wordlist form that we used presented 207 items, which is an amalgamation of the Swadesh 200 (Swadesh 1952:456–457) and Swadesh 100 (Swadesh 1955:124,133–137) wordlists, with some minor modifications (*thou → you sg.*, *ye → you pl.*, *person → man (human being)*, *woods → forest*, *berry → fruit*, *claw → fingernail*, and *right → correct*). For each item, the form provided a prompt in English and spaces for the transcription of the elicited form in both orthography and broad phonetic script. The third author translated the wordlist into Minangali, with some assistance from the second author.

The wordlist was recorded on April 17, 2006 in the recording studio at the SIL Center in Bagabag, Nueva Vizcaya Province, Philippines. During the recording session, the second author produced the English prompt, and the third author produced the target word twice. The recording was made using a Samson C01U USB studio condenser microphone connected to a notebook computer, using Speech Analyzer v. 2.7 for audio capture.

The third author is a sixty-year-old native speaker of Minangali. He has lived most of his life in Mangali, but he lived in Cebu for three years during his post-secondary education. He also speaks Ilocano, English, Cebuano, and some Tagalog.

The microphone and software allowed for recording at a sampling rate of 44.1 kHz and a quantization of 16-bit (i.e., standard audio CD quality). This is sufficient for technical purposes since it covers nearly all acoustic information pertinent to language, but it does not meet the generally-accepted recommended best practice of 96 kHz and 24-bit for archival data (Ladefoged 2003:18, 26; Simons et al. 2007:31; Plichta and Kornbluh 2002; IASA-TC03 2005:8). We recommend that field researchers record primary data at archival-quality rates if possible.

The draft transcription contained fields for five annotations: the item number, an English prompt, an orthographic transcription of the Minangali utterance, a broad phonetic transcription of the Minangali utterance using the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA 1999), and additional notes. The draft transcription was revised by the authors, converted to a comma-delimited (CSV) file, and imported into TableTrans v. 1.2 software (Bird et al. 2002), where it was time-aligned to the original audio recording. This annotation was outputted to an XML annotation graph output and transformed into an XML descriptive wordlist format using an XSLT script.

The original electronic wordlist (in RTF format), the original WAV file, the XML

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[2] Definitions of WAV, XML, XSLT, and other pertinent terms employed here are available at http://emeld.org/school/glossary.html.

descriptive wordlist, and a metadata record constitute the archival form of the wordlist (Machlan and Olson 2008). The metadata record follows the standard set up by the Open Language Archives Community (OLAC, http://www.language-archives.org/OLAC/meta-data.html). A copy of the archival materials can be ordered on CD-ROM for a nominal fee from:

> SIL Language and Culture Archives
> 7500 W Camp Wisdom Rd
> Dallas, TX 75236 USA
> archive_dallas@sil.org

The presentation form of the wordlist was then generated from the archival form. An XSLT script was employed to convert the archival XML descriptive wordlist into an HTML presentation wordlist. Then, TableTrans was used to automatically create individual sound files corresponding to each of the segments identified in the transcription process for use in the presentation form.

The broad phonetic transcription requires a few remarks. First, two adjacent identical consonants represent a long consonant. We write them as two consonants in order to allow for stress to be marked properly on forms such as item 33: *abobba* [abobˈba] 'short'. Second, two adjacent identical vowels represent two distinct vowels occurring in separate syllables, such as in item 20: *poos* [ˈpoos] 'few'. Third, some words have an unusual pattern in which there is a syllable break *after* an intervocalic consonant. In such cases we explicitly mark the syllable break with a period, e.g. item 31: *dam-ot* [dam.ˈot] 'heavy'. In cognates from many other Philippine languages, there is a glottal stop in this position, so it appears that in Minangali the glottal stop has been deleted historically in these cases. Fourth, the phoneme transcribed in the Minangali orthography as <k> is normally realized as a glottal stop [ʔ] in Minangali. Cognates from many other Philippine languages have a /k/ in this position, so it appears that in Minangali the /k/ has evolved into /ʔ/. However, in item 68 it is a [k] that is produced: *sakkud* [ˈsakkud] 'horn'. It is not certain that this word is a borrowing. Fifth, the eth with lowering sign [ð̞] represents the interdental approximant, a rare speech sound found in about a dozen Philippine languages, including Kagayanen, Karaga Mandaya, Kalagan, Southern Catanduanes Bicolano, and several varieties of Kalinga (Olson and Mielke 2007).

2. WORDLIST.

No.	English		Orthography	Phonetic	Notes
1.	I	🔊	sakon	[ˈsaʔon]	
2.	you sing.; thou	🔊	sika	[ˈsiʔa]	
3.	he	🔊	siya	[siˈja]	
4.	we	🔊	ditaku	[ditaˈʔu]	inclusive
		🔊	dikani	[diʔaˈni]	exclusive
5.	you pl.	🔊	dikayu	[diʔaˈju]	
6.	they	🔊	dida	[diˈda]	
7.	this	🔊	anna	[ˈanna]	
8.	that	🔊	andi	[ˈandi]	
9.	here	🔊	sina	[siˈna]	
10.	there	🔊	sidi	[siˈdi]	
11.	who	🔊	ngai	[ŋai]	
12.	what	🔊	ngai	[ŋai]	
13.	where	🔊	dinu	[diˈnu]	
14.	when	🔊	kamaan	[ʔamaˈan]	
15.	how	🔊	inon	[iˈnon]	
16.	not	🔊	adipun	[adiˈpun]	negates verb or adjective
		🔊	dakampun	[daˈʔampun]	negates noun
17.	all	🔊	amin	[ˈamin]	
		🔊	losan	[loˈsan]	

18.	many	🔊	adu	[aˈdu]	
19.	some	🔊	udum	[uˈdum]	
20.	few	🔊	akit	[aˈʔit]	
		🔊	poos	[ˈpoos]	
21.	other	🔊	udum	[uˈdum]	
22.	one	🔊	ossaan	[osˈsaan]	
		🔊	osa	[oˈsa]	if counting
23.	two	🔊	duwa	[duˈwa]	
24.	three	🔊	tulu	[tuˈðu]	
25.	four	🔊	opat	[oˈpat]	
26.	five	🔊	lima	[liˈma]	
27.	big	🔊	dakol	[daˈʔoð]	
28.	long	🔊	andu	[ˈandu]	
29.	wide	🔊	alwa	[ˈaðwa]	
30.	thick	🔊	kopal	[ʔoˈpað]	
31.	heavy	🔊	dagson	[dagˈson]	
		🔊	dam-ot	[dam.ˈot]	
32.	small	🔊	ban-og	[ban.ˈog]	
33.	short	🔊	abobba	[abobˈba]	length
		🔊	ansokba	[anˈsoʔba]	stature; morphology: an-sokba
34.	narrow	🔊	ansulpit	[anˈsuðpit]	morphology: an-sulpit

35.	thin	🔊 ayyapit	[ajˈjapit]	thin; morphology: an-yapit
		🔊 dagele	[dageˈle]	skinny
36.	woman	🔊 bubai	[bubaˈi]	
37.	man (adult male)	🔊 laḻaki	[laˈðaʔi]	
38.	man (human being)	🔊 tagu	[ˈtagu]	
39.	child (a youth)	🔊 abeng	[aˈbeŋ]	
40.	wife	🔊 asawa'e bubai	[aˈsawae bubaˈi]	literally 'female spouse'; morphology: asawa-e bubai; mispronunciation on second utterance
41.	husband	🔊 asawa'e laḻaki	[aˈsawae laˈðaʔi]	literally 'male spouse'; morphology: asawa-e laḻaki; hesitation on second utterance
42.	mother	🔊 ina	[iˈna]	
43.	father	🔊 ama	[aˈma]	
44.	animal	🔊 ayam	[ˈajam]	
45.	fish	🔊 ugadiw	[ugaˈdiw]	
46.	bird	🔊 sissiwit	[sissiˈwit]	
47.	dog	🔊 asu	[ˈasu]	
48.	louse	🔊 kutu	[ˈʔutu]	
49.	snake	🔊 uḻog	[ˈuðog]	

50.	worm	🔊	batol	[baˈtoð]	
51.	tree	🔊	kayu	[ˈʔaju]	
52.	forest	🔊	ginubat	[giˈnubat]	
53.	stick (of wood)	🔊	lasang	[laˈsaŋ]	
		🔊	tuŋu	[tuˈŋu]	piece of firewood
54.	fruit	🔊	buŋa	[buˈŋa]	
55.	seed	🔊	bukol	[buˈʔoð]	
56.	leaf	🔊	tubu	[ˈtubu]	
57.	root	🔊	lamut	[laˈmut]	
58.	bark (of tree)	🔊	uppak	[ˈuppaʔ]	
59.	flower	🔊	tabbak	[ˈtabbaʔ]	
60.	grass	🔊	lumun	[luˈmun]	
61.	rope	🔊	tali	[taˈli]	thick rope
		🔊	kiddong	[ˈʔiddoŋ]	generic rope
62.	skin (of a person)	🔊	kublit	[ˈʔublit]	
63.	meat (as in flesh)	🔊	laman	[laˈman]	
64.	blood	🔊	dala	[daˈ ɡ̊a]	
65.	bone	🔊	tung-al	[ˈtuŋ.að]	
66.	fat (n.)	🔊	taba	[taˈba]	
67.	egg	🔊	iplug	[ˈiplug]	
68.	horn	🔊	sakkud	[ˈsakkud]	possibly a loan
69.	tail	🔊	ipus	[ˈipus]	

70.	feather	🔊	dutdut	[dutˈdut]
71.	hair	🔊	buuk	[buˈuʔ]
72.	head	🔊	ul̲u	[ˈuðu]
73.	ear	🔊	inga	[ˈiŋa]
74.	eye	🔊	ata	[aˈta]
75.	nose	🔊	ongol̲	[oˈŋoð]
76.	mouth	🔊	sungad	[ˈsuŋad]
77.	tooth (rather not molar)	🔊	baba	[baˈba]
78.	tongue	🔊	dela	[deˈla]
79.	fingernail	🔊	kukkul̲ung	[ˈʔuʔʔuðuŋ]
80.	foot	🔊	dapan	[daˈpan]	bottom of foot
81.	leg	🔊	uki	[ʔuˈʔi]	includes foot
82.	knee	🔊	powog	[ˈpowog]
83.	hand	🔊	ima	[ˈima]	includes arm
84.	wing	🔊	payak	[paˈjaʔ]
85.	belly	🔊	buwang	[buˈwaŋ]
86.	guts	🔊	botak	[boˈtaʔ]
87.	neck	🔊	bagang	[baˈgaŋ]
88.	back	🔊	odog	[oˈdog]
89.	breast	🔊	bal̲ukung	[baˈðuʔuŋ]
90.	heart	🔊	pusu	[ˈpusu]
91.	liver	🔊	agtoy	[ˈagtoj]

92.	drink	🔊	uminum	[umiˈnum]	morphology: um-inum
93.	eat	🔊	angan	[aˈŋan]	morphology: aN-kan
94.	bite	🔊	kumtob	[ˈʔumtob]	morphology: um-kotob
95.	suck	🔊	supsupan	[supˈsupan]	morphology: supsup-an
96.	spit	🔊	tumuppa	[tuˈmuppa]	morphology: um-tuppa
97.	vomit	🔊	an-uta	[an.ˈuta]	morphology: an-uta
98.	blow (as wind)	🔊	bumibbid	[buˈmibbid]	morphology: um-bibbid
99.	breathe	🔊	umangos	[uˈmaŋos]	morphology: um-angos
100.	laugh	🔊	mayokyok	[maˈjoʔjoʔ]	morphology: ma-yokyok
101.	see	🔊	ilan	[iˈlan]	
102.	hear	🔊	dongo<u>l</u>	[doˈŋoð]	
103.	know (a fact)	🔊	igammu	[igamˈmu]	
104.	think	🔊	somsomok	[somsoˈmoʔ]	
105.	smell (sense odor)	🔊	sungsungon	[suŋˈsuŋon]	morphology: sungsung-on
106.	fear	🔊	makimut	[maʔiˈmut]	morphology: ma-kimut
107.	sleep	🔊	nasuyop	[naˈsujop]	morphology: na-suyop

108.	live	🔊	matagu	[maˈtagu]	morphology: ma-tagu
109.	die	🔊	natoy	[naˈtoj]	morphology: na-toy
110.	kill	🔊	gongaton	[goŋaˈton]	morphology: gongat-on
111.	fight	🔊	ampatoy	[ampaˈtoj]	morphology: an-pa-toy
112.	hunt (transitive)	🔊	anganup	[aŋaˈnup]	morphology: aN-anup
113.	hit	🔊	bikungon	[biʔuˈŋon]	morphology: bikung-on
114.	cut	🔊	sugaton	[sugaˈton]	morphology: sugat-on
115.	split	🔊	bisakon	[biˈsaʔon]	morphology: bisak-on
116.	stab (or stick)	🔊	duy-ukon	[duj.ˈuʔon]	morphology: duy-uk-on
117.	scratch (an itch)	🔊	gug-u	[gug.ˈu]	
118.	dig	🔊	amboka	[amboˈʔa]	morphology: an-boka
119.	swim	🔊	ankiyat	[anʔiˈjat]	morphology: an-kiyat
120.	fly (v.)	🔊	tumayap	[tuˈmajap]	morphology: um-tayap
121.	walk	🔊	anaddaḻan	[aˌnaddaˈðan]	morphology: aN-taddaḻan

122.	come	🔊	umali	[uˈmali]	morphology: um-ali
123.	lie (as on one's side)	🔊	umbog	[ˈumbog]	morphology: um-obog
124.	sit	🔊	tumukdu	[tuˈmuʔdu]	morphology: um-tukdu
125.	stand	🔊	sumikad	[suˈmiʔad]	morphology: um-sikad
126.	turn (change direction)	🔊	amballigus	[amˌballiˈgus]	morphology: an-balligus
127.	fall (as in drop)	🔊	naottag	[naˈottag]	morphology: na-ottag
128.	give	🔊	itton	[ˈitton]	morphology: itod-on
129.	hold (in one's hand)	🔊	onnan	[ˈonnan]	morphology: odon-an
130.	squeeze	🔊	posposon	[pospoˈson]	morphology: pospos-on
131.	rub	🔊	apuwap	[aˈpuwap]	
132.	wash	🔊	kiwas	[ʔiˈwas]	
133.	wipe	🔊	punas	[ˈpunas]	
134.	pull	🔊	iyagwod	[iˈjagwod]	morphology: i-agwod
135.	push	🔊	itukyud	[iˈtuʔjud]	morphology: i-tukyud
136.	throw	🔊	iballu	[ibalˈlu]	morphology: i-ballu
137.	tie	🔊	itakod	[itaˈʔod]	morphology: i-takod
138.	sew	🔊	dait	[ˈdait]	

139.	count	🔊	ambelang	[ambeˈlaŋ]	morphology: an-belang
140.	say	🔊	ibaga	[ibaˈga]	morphology: i-baga
141.	sing	🔊	ankanta	[anˈʔanta]	morphology: an-kanta
142.	play	🔊	an-ay-ayam	[an.aj.ˈajam]	morphology: an-ayayam
143.	float	🔊	anappak	[aˈnappaʔ]	morphology: aN-tappak
144.	flow	🔊	an-ayus	[an.ˈajus]	morphology: an-ayus
145.	freeze	🔊	bumatu	[bumaˈtu]	morphology: um-batu
146.	swell	🔊	lumtog	[ˈlumtog]	morphology: um-lotog
147.	sun	🔊	init	[ˈinit]	
148.	moon	🔊	solag	[soˈ ɖag]	
149.	star	🔊	bituwon	[biˈtuwon]	
150.	water	🔊	danum	[daˈnum]	
151.	rain	🔊	udan	[uˈdan]	
152.	river	🔊	tawwang	[ˈtawwaŋ]	
153.	lake	🔊	baybay	[bajˈbaj]	
154.	sea (as in ocean)	🔊	baybay	[bajˈbaj]	
155.	salt	🔊	asin	[aˈsin]	
156.	stone	🔊	batu	[baˈtu]	

157.	sand	🔊	gallis	[galˈlis]	
158.	dust	🔊	tapuk	[ˈtapuʔ]	on trail
		🔊	gabu	[gaˈbu]	in yard
159.	earth (as in soil)	🔊	luta	[ˈluta]	
160.	cloud	🔊	libuu	[libuˈu]	
161.	fog	🔊	nopnop	[ˈnopnop]	
162.	sky	🔊	langit	[ˈlaŋit]	
163.	wind (as in breeze)	🔊	bibbid	[bibˈbid]	
164.	snow	🔊	dalalu	[daˈðaðu]	
165.	ice	🔊	dalalu	[daˈðaðu]	
166.	smoke	🔊	asok	[aˈsoʔ]	
167.	fire	🔊	apuy	[aˈpuj]	
168.	ashes	🔊	dapol	[daˈpoð]	
.	burn	🔊	sogob	[soˈgob]	root form
170.	road	🔊	kalsa	[ˈʔaðsa]	
171.	mountain	🔊	beleg	[beˈleg]	
172.	red	🔊	dilaag	[diˈlaag]	
173.	green	🔊	lingsi	[ˈliŋsi]	
174.	yellow	🔊	ngela	[ŋeˈla]	
175.	white	🔊	itak	[ˈitaʔ]	
176.	black	🔊	ngitit	[ˈŋitit]	
177.	night	🔊	labi	[laˈbi]	

178.	day (daytime)	🔊	al̲gaw	[ˈaðgaw]	
179.	year	🔊	tawon	[taˈwon]	
180.	warm (as in weather)	🔊	an-attub	[an.ˈattub]	morphology: an-attub
181.	cold (as in weather)	🔊	antungnin	[anˈtuŋnin]	morphology: an-tungnin
182.	full	🔊	napnu	[napˈnu]	
183.	new	🔊	kak-al̲a	[ʔaʔ.ˈaða]	
184.	old	🔊	dadaan	[dadaˈan]	
185.	good	🔊	ambal̲u	[ambaˈðu]	morphology: an-bal̲u
186.	bad	🔊	lawweng	[ˈlawweŋ]	
187.	rotten (as a log)	🔊	nal̲pos	[ˈnaðpos]	morphology: na-lopos
188.	dirty	🔊	kaissaw	[ʔaisˈsaw]	
189.	straight	🔊	nanggodong	[naŋgoˈdoŋ]	morphology: nan-godong
190.	round	🔊	natibukol̲	[na͵tibuˈʔoð]	morphology: na(ti)-bukol̲
191.	sharp (as a knife)	🔊	antadom	[antaˈdom]	morphology: an-tadom
192.	dull (as a knife)	🔊	bungdol̲	[buŋˈdoð]	
193.	smooth	🔊	an-imnas	[an.ˈimnas]	morphology: an-imnas
194.	wet	🔊	ambabasa	[ambabaˈsa]	morphology: an-CV-basa
195.	dry (adjective)	🔊	ammamaga	[ammamaˈga]	morphology: an-CV-maga
196.	correct (right)	🔊	ustu	[ˈustu]	

197.	near	🔊 adani	[adaˈni]	
198.	far	🔊 adayu	[adaˈju]	
199.	right (side)	🔊 dawinan	[dawiˈnan]	
200.	left (side)	🔊 dawigi	[dawiˈɡi]	
201.	at	🔊 ad	[ad]	employed with location words
		🔊 atte	[ˈatte]	
202.	in	🔊 ad	[ad]	employed with location words
		🔊 atte	[ˈatte]	
203.	with (accompanying)			no entry
204.	and	🔊 kan	[ʔan]	
		🔊 kad	[ʔad]	
		🔊 wok	[woʔ]	
		🔊 ya	[ja]	
205.	if	🔊 nu	[nu]	
206.	because	🔊 te	[te]	
207.	name	🔊 ngadan	[ˈŋadan]	
169.	burn (intransitive)	🔊 nasgob	[nasˈɡob]	passive form ('to be burned'); morphology: na-sogob

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