**Manobo to English and Definitions**

**sugud – begin:** Start or initiate something.

**tapus – finish:** Complete or end something.

**aw – and:** Connects words or phrases.

**magtiajun - married-couple:** Two people in marriage.

**ugpa – live:** Exist or stay alive.

**seini – this:** Refers to a specific thing.

**sobuukon – one:** A single unit or individual.

**bohi – female:** A woman or girl.

**kada – every:** Each instance or all.

**aedow - day**: 24-hour period.

**din - her**: Refers to a woman.

**anoy - she**: Female pronoun.

**wohig – water**: Liquid essential for life.

**bayoy - house**: A building for living.

**amoy - father**: Male parent.

**pudut - get**: Obtain or receive something.

**begbog - throw**: Propel something through air.

**ikagi - say**: Speak or express something.

**bukas - morning**: Early part of the day.

**kada - each**: Every individual item.

**inoy - mother**: Female parent.

**timpu - time**: Measured duration or moment.

**buanda/buaja – crocodile**: Large, carnivorous reptile.

**Piru – but:** Contrasts ideas or statements.

**Kandan- they:** Refers to multiple people/objects.

**Dadun- immediately**: Without delay, at once.

**Koon- eat**: Consume food.

**Uma- farm**: Land for growing crops.

**Sapa- creck**: Small stream or watercourse.

**Su-because**: Explains a reason.

**Ginikanan- parents**: Mother and father.

**Trabahu-work:** Labor or job.

**Udan- rain:** Water falling from the sky**.**

**Patag-plain:** Flat land area.

**Dayan- path**: A trail or way.

**Dajun-then:** After that, next.

**Pudut- get:** Obtain or receive.

**Seini- this:** Refers to something close.

**Boyu- angry**: Feeling mad or upset.

**Koonon-food:** Something to eat.

**Maasim-morning:** Early part of the day.

**Dow-weather:** State of the atmosphere.

**Buhi-pet:** Domesticated animal companion.

**Yuwas-save:** Rescue or protect something.

**Basi- maybe:** Possibly, unsure.

**Kanya-me:** Refers to oneself.

**Kani-here:** This location.

**Otow-person**: Human being.

**Tabak-answer**: A reply or response.

**Situwasyon- situation:** A set of circumstances.

**Dan-their:** Belongs to them.

**Dopot-short:** Not long or brief.

**Ikug-tail:** Appendage on an animal.

**Samtang-while:** During the time.

**Sikan-that:** Refers to something specific.

**Duma- accompany:** Go with someone.

**Yugung-thunder:** Loud sound from storms.

**Kilat-lighting:** Flash of electricity.

**Kuntoon-now:** At this moment.

**Ku-my:** Belongs to me.

**Kanunoy- always:** All the time.

**Tulin-grow:** Increase in size.

**Kandan-They:** Refers to multiple people.

**Yagdang- Settle:** Establish a place to stay.

**Padadun-Continue:** Keep going or proceed.

**Hangtod-Until:** Up to a certain point.

**Na-Okay:** Agreeable or acceptable.

**Kagi-Said:** Expressed in words.

**Babuy-Pig:** Farm animal raised for pork.

**Salamat-Thank you:** Expression of gratitude.

**To-The:** Specifies a noun.

**Kona-No:** Refusal or denial.

**Liyun-Lion:** Large, wild cat.

**Kabaw-Carabao:** Water buffalo.

**Piya-Cat:** Domesticated feline.

**Unsuy-Chick:** Baby chicken.

**Manuk-Chicken:** Domestic fowl.

**Baka-Cow:** Animal raised for milk or meat.

**Kanding-Goat:** Horned farm animal.

**Usa-Deer:** Hooved forest animal.

**Idu-Dog:** Domesticated canine.

**Ambak-Frog:** Amphibian with long legs.

**Bita-bita-Tadpole:** Young frog or toad.

**Gansa-Goose:** Large waterbird.

**Umagak/mangunsay- Hen:** Female chicken.

**Kabaju-Horse:** Large domesticated animal.

**Tiki-House lizard:** Small reptile found in homes.

**Ambow-Mouse/Rat:** Small rodents.

**Amu-Monkey:** Primate animal.

**Hayas-Snake:** Legless reptile.

**Bauu/danata-Turtle:** Reptile with a hard shell.

**Hurnigas-Ant:** Small, hardworking insect.

**Kaba-kaba-Butterfly:** Insect with colorful wings.

**Tapilak-Centipede:** Multi-legged arthropod.

**Ampae/ipos-Cockroach:** Common household insect.

**Banag-Dragonfly:** Insect with long wings.

**Aninipot-Firefly:** Glowing winged insect.

**Hapow-Chicken flea:** Flea found on chickens.

**Yangow-Fly:** Common winged insect.

**Tesik-Grasshopper:** Jumping green insect.

**Tagnok-Mosquito:** Bloodsucking flying insect.

**Kutu-Louse:** Parasitic insect.

**Jawa-jawa-Spider:** Arachnid with eight legs.

**Anoy-Termite:** Insect that eats wood.

**Kayog-Worm:** Soft-bodied invertebrate.

**Anak-Son/Daughter**: Male/Female child.

**Bana-Husband:** Married male partner.

**Asawa-Wife:** Married female partner.

**Bayu-Widow/Widower:** Surviving spouse.

**Banahon-Fiancé:** Engaged man.

**Asawahon-Fiancée:** Engaged woman.

**Suun-Brother/Sister:** Male/Female sibling.

**Kimud/kinahadihan-Youngest:** Last born child.

**Panganoy-Oldest:** First born child.

**Apu-grandfather/grandmother:** Elder male or female ancestor.

**Apu-grandchild:** Child of one's child.

**Anggam-uncle:** Brother of a parent.

**Yagina/Aja-aunt**: Sister of a parent.

**Anakon-nephew/niece:** Child of one's sibling.

**Katagsa-cousin:** Child of one's uncle/aunt.

**Ugangan/Ugang-parent-in-law**: Spouse's parent.

**Bayaw-brother-in-law:** Spouse’s or sibling’s brother.

**Ipag-sister-in-law:** Spouse’s or sibling’s sister.

**Kasuuna-relatives**: Family members.

**Yagi-Ajo- friend**: Close companion.

**Kuntra-Kabyang -enemy:** Opponent or foe.

**Otow -person:** Human being.

**Yukos-male:** A man or boy.

**Bohi-female:** A woman or girl.

**Bata-child**: A young person.

**Ulitao-unmarried man:** Single adult male.

**Daega -unmarried woman:** Single adult female.

**Manigaon/Bujag -old man/woman:** Elderly man or woman.

**Bakyawan/Bokton -arm:** Limb between shoulder and hand.

**Talikudan -back:** Rear side of the body.

**Yawa -body:** Physical structure of a person.

**Bokog -bone:** Hard skeletal structure.

**Ba-ba -mouth:** Opening on the face for eating.

**Dagaeha -chest:** Upper front part of the body.

**Talinga -ear:** Organ for hearing.

**Siku -elbow:** Joint in the arm.

**Mata -eye:** Organ for seeing.

**Tudyu -finger/toe:** Digit of the hand or foot.

**Kobong -foot:** Lower limb used for walking.

**Abi -lip:** Soft part surrounding the mouth.

**Dila -tongue:** Muscle in the mouth for tasting.

**Ngipon -tooth:** Hard structure in the mouth for chewing.

**Goja -forehead**: Upper part of the face.

**Bubue -hair:** Strands growing from the head.

**Boyad -hand:** Part of the body for grasping.

**Kasing-kasing -heart:** Organ that pumps blood.

**Ayob -knee:** Joint between thigh and lower leg.

**Dudu -breast:** Upper front part of the chest.

**Suyu -fingernail/toenail:** Hard covering on fingers or toes.

**Gotok -stomach:** Belly or abdomen.

**Uyu -head:** Top part of the body containing the brain.

**Simud -nose:** Organ for smelling and breathing.

**Liog -neck:** Part connecting head and body.

**Hawakan -waist:** Narrow part of the body above hips.

**Puud -thigh:** Upper leg between knee and hip.

**Dabung-bamboo shoots:** Young bamboo plant.

**Pusu to saging -banana blossoms:** Flower of the banana plant.

**Sitaw -long beans:** Long, thin green beans.

**Munggus- mango beans**: Small green legumes.

**Makalibri- cassava:** Starchy root crop.

**Batad – corn**: Edible yellow kernels.

**Berhinas-eggplant**: Purple vegetable, spongy texture.

**Ahus- garlic** : Pungent, bulb-like spice.

**Sibuyas- onion:** Layered, pungent vegetable.

**Katumbae-** hot pepper: Small, spicy chili.

**Apu- white squash:** Light-colored, soft-fleshed vegetable.

**Kobasae- yellow squash:** Golden, smooth-skinned vegetable.

**Kamuti- sweet potato:** Orange, sweet tuber.

**Kamatis - tomato:** Red, juicy fruit.

**Saging- banana:** Curved, yellow tropical fruit.

**Niyug- coconut:** Brown, fibrous, hard fruit.

**Suruon- young coconut:** Fresh, tender coconut.

**Bajasbas-guava:** Small, tropical fruit with seeds.

**Agridulsi-kalamansi**: Small, sour citrus fruit

**Nangka- jackfruit:** Large, spiky, sweet fruit.

**Mangga-mango:** Sweet, juicy tropical fruit

**Kapajas- papaya:** Orange, soft tropical fruit.

**Pinya-pineapple:** Spiky, sweet yellow fruit.

**Boungon-pomelo:** Large, sweet, citrus fruit

**Bolad/daing-dried fish:** Fish preserved by drying in the sun or air, often salted for flavor and longevity.

**Isa-fish**: Aquatic creature commonly consumed as food, available in various species and sizes.

**Itik-duck:** Waterfowl often raised for its eggs and meat, known for its unique flavor.

**Karnito baka- beef**: Meat derived from cattle, widely used in cooking for its rich flavor and texture.

**Karni to babuy- pig:** Meat obtained from pigs, commonly referred to as pork, popular in many cuisines.

**Atoyug/kamay-egg:** Nutrient-rich, oval-shaped reproductive body of birds, commonly used in various dishes.

**Kapi-coffee:** Brewed beverage made from roasted coffee beans, enjoyed for its rich flavor and caffeine content.

**Tsa-milk:** White liquid produced by mammals, rich in nutrients and used in many food products.

**Asin-salt:** Essential mineral used to enhance the flavor of food and as a preservative.

**Asukar/kamay-sugar:** Sweet crystalline substance derived from sugarcane or sugar beet, used to sweeten foods.

**Yangit-sky:** The expanse of air above the Earth, often visible as blue during the day.

**Panganud- cloud:** Visible mass of condensed water vapor floating in the atmosphere, often associated with weather.

**Baengow-rainbow:** A multicolored arc appearing in the sky caused by the refraction of sunlight through raindrops.

**Bituon-star:** Luminous celestial body visible in the night sky, often part of constellations.

**Buyan-moo:** Natural satellite of Earth, reflecting sunlight and influencing tides, visible in various phases.

**Soga-sun:** The central star of our solar system, providing light and heat essential for life.

**Aedow-day:** A period of time between sunrise and sunset, characterized by daylight.

**Madukilom-night:** The time from sunset to sunrise, characterized by darkness and often cooler temperatures.

**Pasak- land/earth**: The solid surface of the planet, encompassing soil, rocks, and natural resources.

**Dannguy-sand**: Fine particles of rock and mineral, commonly found on beaches and deserts.

**Bagsak-mud:** Soft, wet earth that is sticky and pliable, often created by mixing soil with water.

**Abug-dust:** Fine, dry particles that accumulate on surfaces, often stirred up by movement or wind.

**Batu-rock/stone:** Solid, naturally occurring mineral material, often used in construction or as a geological feature.

**Bubungan-mountain/hill:** Elevated landform rising prominently above its surroundings, often steep and rugged.

**Pilang-cave:** Natural underground chamber or passage, typically formed by erosion or geological activity.

**Guyangan-forest:** Dense area populated with trees and undergrowth, serving as habitat for various wildlife.

**Wohig-water:** Clear, colorless liquid essential for life, found in rivers, lakes, oceans, and as precipitation.

**Kuntoon no aedow-today**: The present day, marking the current time in the calendar.

**Tubud-spring:** Natural source of water that flows from the ground, often creating streams or ponds.

**Ayug-river:** A large natural watercourse flowing toward an ocean, sea, or lake, essential for ecosystems.

**Sapa-stream:** A small, narrow body of flowing water, often feeding into rivers or lakes.

**Danow-lake**: A large, inland body of fresh or saltwater, often surrounded by land.

**Dagat-ocean/sea**: A vast expanse of saltwater that covers most of the Earth's surface.

**Sigoy/goob-flood:** An overflow of water onto normally dry land, often caused by heavy rain.  
**Udan-rain:** Water droplets that fall from clouds, providing moisture essential for plant growth.  
**Kaemag-wind:** The movement of air, caused by atmospheric pressure differences, influencing weather patterns.

**Bagju -typhoon**: A powerful tropical storm characterized by strong winds and heavy rainfall, typically occurring in certain regions.

**Yugung-thunder**: The loud sound produced by the rapid expansion of heated air during a lightning strike.

**Kilat -lightning**: A sudden electrical discharge in the atmosphere, producing bright flashes and often accompanied by thunder.

**Kaju -tree**: A perennial woody plant, typically with a trunk, branches, and leaves, providing shade and oxygen.

**Bagnot -grass/weed**: A type of vegetation characterized by narrow leaves, often found in lawns and fields.

**Buyak -flower:** The reproductive structure of a flowering plant, often colorful and fragrant, attracting pollinators.

**Hoo -yes**: An affirmative response indicating agreement or consent.

**Kona-no**: A negative response indicating disagreement or denial.

**Duminngu-Sunday**: The day of the week between Saturday and Monday.

**Lunis-Monday**: The day of the week between Sunday and Tuesday.

**Martis-Tuesday**: The day of the week between Monday and Wednesday.

**Merkules-Wednesday**: The day of the week between Tuesday and Thursday.

**Huybis-Thursday**: The fifth day of the week.

**Bernis-Friday**: The day of the week between Thursday and Saturday.

**Sabadu-Saturday**: The seventh day of the week, often considered a day of rest and worship.

**Kuntoon no madukilom-tonight**: The period of time after sunset until dawn, marking the night.

**Gabii-yesterday**: The day before today, often associated with past events and memories.

**Ganina madukilom-last night**: The night that has just passed, often remembered for events or experiences.

**Kasem-tomorrow**: The day following today, often associated with future plans or expectations.

**Kasem madukilom-tomorrow night**: The night following the upcoming day, often anticipated for events.

**Gabii songo aedow-day before yesterday**: The day that occurred two days prior to today.

**Gabii songo kadukiloman-night before yesterday**: The night that occurred two nights prior to today.

**Gabii mahapun-yesterday afternoon**: The period of time in the afternoon of the previous day.

**Pagkasakyop-twilight**: The soft glowing light from the sky when the sun is below the horizon.

**Pagdigyom-after dawn**: The time period following sunrise, when daylight begins to appear.

**Masem-morning**: The early part of the day, typically after sunrise and before noon.

**Maugtu/Maudto-noon**: The middle of the day when the sun is at its highest point in the sky.

**Mahapun-afternoon/evening**: The period of time between noon and nightfall, often associated with daily activities.

**Pagsayop to soga-sunset**: The time when the sun descends below the horizon, marking the end of the day.

**Kaewaan-twenty**: The number following nineteen and preceding twenty-one, representing a quantity of two tens.

**Katluan-thirty**: The number following twenty-nine and preceding thirty-one, representing three tens.

**Kap-atan-forty**: The number following thirty-nine and preceding forty-one, representing four tens.

**Kalim-an-fifty**: The number following forty-nine and preceding fifty-one, representing five tens.

**Kan-oman-sixty**: The number following fifty-nine and preceding sixty-one, representing six tens.

**Kapituan-seventy**: The number following sixty-nine and preceding seventy-one, representing seven tens.

**Kawayuan-eighty**: The number following seventy-nine and preceding eighty-one, representing eight tens.

**Kasiaman-ninety**: The number following eighty-nine and preceding ninety-one, representing nine tens.

**Songo gatus-one hundred**: The number one hundred, representing a quantity of ten tens.

**Songo libu-one thousand**: The number one thousand, representing a quantity of one hundred tens.

**Una-first**: The ordinal number representing the position before all others in a sequence.  
**Ikaduwa second**: The position following the first in a sequence or ranking.

**Ikatoyu -third**: The position after the second in a sequence or list.

**Ikaupat -fourth**: The position following the third in order or sequence.

**Kasaboka -once**: Happening or occurring one time, not repeated.

**Kadaduwa -twice/two times**: Happening or occurring two separate times.

**Katatoyu -three times**: Happening or occurring three separate instances.

**Kaupat -four times**: Occurring or happening four times in total.

**Kalima -five times**: Occurring or happening in five instances or events.

**Usahay -sometimes**: Occurring at certain intervals, but not frequently or regularly.

**Kasagran -usually**: Occurring most of the time, as part of a regular pattern.

**Kanunoy -always**: Happening continuously, without exceptions or interruptions.

**Indoy. Wada a kaaman.- I don’t know**: A phrase used to express lack of knowledge or understanding.

**Baeka on. -Never mind**: A phrase indicating that something is not important or can be disregarded.

**Kanya on. /Siak on -I’ll do it**: A statement expressing a willingness to complete a task or responsibility.

**Andini ka. - Come here**: A command or request asking someone to approach or move closer.

**Nokoy man seini? - What is this?**: A question asking for identification or explanation of something close by.

**Nokoy man sikan? - What is that?**: A question asking for identification or clarification of something farther away.

**Nokoy man suja? - What is that?**: A question asking for identification or clarification of something in the distance.

**Kagan-u? - When?**: A question inquiring about the timing or occurrence of an event.

**Hintawa man? To seini? - Who?**: A question asking for the identity of a person related to something nearby.

**Hintawa to tag-iya to seni? - Whose is this?**: A question asking for ownership or responsibility of something.

**Andei man? - Where?**: A question asking for the location of something or someone.

**Nokoy man? Manya man? - Why?**: A question asking for the reason or explanation of an event or action.

**Og-amonuhon man? -How?**: A question asking about the method or process of something.

**Nokoy no kona man? -Why not?**: A question asking for the reason something isn't happening or possible.

**Ogkoon kid. -Let's eat now**: A suggestion or invitation to start eating immediately.

**Margusu-bitter gourd**: A tropical vine producing a bitter fruit commonly used in cooking.

**Paminog kow naa. -Listen first**: A request to pay attention and hear something before acting.

**Dejawa to pagpaminog -Listen carefully**: A command urging someone to focus and listen with care.

**Tabaka to mgo usip-Answer the question**: A directive asking for a response to a question posed.

**Usabi anadi-Study it again**: A request or command to review or reexamine something for understanding.

**Tindog-Stand up**: A command to rise from a sitting or lying position.

**Ingkud-Sit down**: A command or invitation to take a seat or rest in a seated position.

**Marojow-Good**: A term used to describe something of positive quality or favorable condition.

**Hustu-Right**: A term indicating correctness or alignment with what is true or proper.

**Sajop-Wrong**: A term indicating incorrectness, error, or a mistake.