

INTRODUCTION OF BADLIT SCRIPT

Badlit Script - Suwat Bisaya

| Bisaya characters | | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|----|-----|----|
| Pantingog | U | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | A | U | O | I | E |
| Katingog | U | U | I | U | 3 |
| | Ha | Pa | Ka | Sa | La |
| | U | 3 | O | U | 3 |
| | Ta | Na | Ba | Ma | Ga |
| | 3 | U | 3 | U | |
| | Da | Ra | Ya | Nga | Wa |

| Kudlit | |
|--------|---|
| U | i |
| o | e |

| Kudlit and its combinations | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Ga | Gu |
| Go | Gi |
| Ge | |
| Ex. | |
| G | Gra |

2014



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Badlit script / Suwat Bisaya/Sulat Bisaya (Baybayin Bisaya) - is an Ancient pre-Filipino writing system, it's member of the Brahmic family and closely related to other writing system in Southeast Asia, Badlit is an Abugida or an alpha-syllabary writing system, like most writing system used in Southeast Asia, where any consonants is pronounced with a vowel and using a diacritical marks to express other vowels. It is written from left to right and requires no spaces between words, space is use only after end of a sentence or punctuation, although in modern writing it usually contains spaces after each word to enhance readability.

Badlit scrip has 20 phonemes. There are Fifteen consonants: Ha, Pa, Ka, Sa, La, Ta, Na, Ba, Ma, Ga, Da, Ra, Ya, Nga and Wa

There are five vowels: A, U, O, I, E

PANTINGOG (VOWELS)

In ancient times, before the arrival of the Spanish in the Philippines, Bisaya had three vowels phonemes: /a/, /i/ and /u/.

This was later expanded into five vowels with the introduction of Spanish words. the vowels are /a/, /e/, /i/, /o/ and /u/.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | u | |
| u | 3 | /u/ Similar pronunciation to the English word 'Flute' |
| | o | |
| o | 3 | /o/ Similar pronunciation to the English word 'Fork' |
| | i | |
| i | 3 | /i/ Similar pronunciation to the English word 'Machine' |
| | e | |
| e | 3 | /e/ Similar pronunciation to the English word 'Wet' |

SINUGDANANNA KATINGOG (PRIMARY CONSONANTS)

There are Fifteen basic consonants:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|
| Ha | Pa | Ka | Sa | La | Ta | Na | Ba | Ma | Ga | Da | Ra | Ya | Nga | Wa |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|

Fifteen basic consonants of Suwat Bisaya b, k, d, g, h, m, n, ŋ, p, r, s, t, w, j, followed by the inherent vowel /a/ 'as shown above.

Bisaya Consonant names depending on the points of articulation:

"Dala + " when points touches

"Agi + " when air passes to points

"Pugong + " covering the velum then release

"Tulon + " covering the velum, air passes through nasal

| Dalangipon | Dalasimod | Pugongdilâ | Tulondilâ | Agilingangag | Agitutunlan | Dalangabil | Agingipon | Dalabâg-ang | Agisimod |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| U _{Ta} | H _{Ma} | I _{Ka} | ŋ _{Nga} | U _{Ya} | U _{Ha} | 3 _{Na} | U _{Sa} | τ _{Ra} | U _{Wa} |
| 5 _{Da} | U _{Pa} | ŋ _{Ga} | | | | | | | |
| 3 _{La} | O _{Ba} | | | | | | | | |

| | Bilabial | Dental | Palatal | Velar | Glottal |
|-------------|----------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| Nasal | m | n | | ŋ (Ng) | |
| Voiceless | p | t | | k | |
| | b | d | | g | |
| Fricative | | s | | | h |
| Flap | | r | | | |
| Lateral | | l | | | |
| Approximant | w | | j (y) | | |

KUDLIT (DIACRITICAL MARKS)

Suwat Bisaya is an Abugida, cross between a syllabary and an alphabet writing system. They use the same ba
th
POWERED BY
a Diacritical mark called a Kudlit, the kudlit allows you to change
consonants character.

| | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| | | | | | |
| Ka | Ku | Ko | Ki | Ke | K |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| u | | To change any consonants default vowel to /u/ |
| o | | To change any consonants default vowel to /o/ |
| i | | To change any consonants default vowel to /i/ |
| e | | To change any consonants default vowel to /e/ |
| | | To terminate any consonants default vowel |

PANULBOK (PUNCTUATION MARK)

| Panulbok (Punctuation mark) | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| | Húnong (Period/Full-stop) |
| | Pahúlay (Comma/Pause) |
| “ ” | Kinutlô (Quotation mark) |
| () | Sal-ot (Parentheses) |
| ? | Panumdom pangutána (Question mark) |
| ! | Panumdom paninggit (Exclamation mark) |

RECORDS OF BISAYA CHARACTERS

| Visayas | | A | U/O | I/E | Ha | Pa | Ka | Sa | La | Ta | Na | Ba | Ma | Ga | Da | Ra | Ya | Nga | Wa |
|---------|-------------------------------------|---|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|
| Cebuano | Méntrida 1637 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ezquerria 1663 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hervás 1787 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Encina | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Secado de un Vocabulario manuscrito | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Calatagan pot Inscription | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

