**Lesson 1: Consonants**

1. m (m) [m] - matá (mata), limá (lima), tumba (tumba), suám (suqam)
2. p (p) [p] - pitó (pito), hápit (hápet), sip-on (sipqon), tahíp (tahep)
3. b (b) [b] - búang (búqañ), abó (qabo), sablag (sablag), túob (túqob)
4. ng (ñ) [ŋ] - ngálan (ñálan), sangá (saña), banggà (bañgà), damáng (damañ)
5. k (k) [k] - kílay (kílay), tukî (tukeq), sikmat (sikmat), batík (batek)
6. g (g) [ɡ] - gubâ (gubaq), tágò (tágò), bugtò (bugtò), hubóg (hubog)
7. n (n) [n] - námit (námet), kúna (kúna), bantay (bantay), áman (qáman)
8. t (t) [t] - tindog (tindog), pitík (pitek), bitlag (bitlag), kábit (kábet)
9. d (d) [d] - duág (duqag), idô (qidò), budlay (budlay), kabód (kabod)
10. s (s) [s] - sákà (sákà), bása (bása), baslay (baslay), bagras (bagras)
11. r (r) [ɾ] - rigmà (rigmà), ngirít (ñiret), kirhat (kirhat)
12. l (l) [l] - lumpat (lumpat), sálom (sálom), sulsog (sulsog), básol (básol)
13. h (h) [h] - hálong (háloñ), bahâ (bahà)
14. w (w) [w] - wígit (wíget) and báwì (báwè), see lesson 3 for coda w
15. y (y) [j] - yuhóm (yuhom), táyog (táyog), see lesson 3 for coda y
16. z (z) [z] - zinc (zink'), buzz (buz)

**Notes:**

1. If the word ends with d and it's added with a suffix it becomes r [ɹ]. Examples; kabúkiran (kabúked-an) and kalapáran (kalapad-an), kaborí (kabod-e) and padpara (padpad-a).
2. Sometimes if the word begins with d and it's added with a prefix it becomes l. Examples; palanggà (padañgà) and balangáw (badañaw).
3. There is no Hiligaynon word with coda h but instead it's used in long vowels. See lesson 5 for examples.
4. There is also no native Hiligaynon word that ends with r. It's usually found in loan words.
5. There are no Hiligaynon word with wu and yi syllables. There are also no ey and ow diphthongs.
6. Z is added to write foreign words and names.

**Lesson 2: Palatalized Consonants**

1. mi or my (M) [mʲ] - Miag-ao (Magqaw), amyon (qaMon)
2. pi (P) - [pʲ] - piangkà (Pañkà), dapia (daPa)
3. b (B)' [bʲ] - biombo (Bombo), abian (qaBan)
4. ngy (Ñ) - [ŋʲ] - sangyad (saÑad), bungyod (buÑod)
5. ki (K) [kʲ] - kiampaw (Kampaw), hakiaw (haKaw)
6. gi (G) [ɡʲ] - giohanan (Gohan-an) and dagiaw (daGaw)
7. ni or ny (N) [ɲ] - nian (Nan), sanyog (saNog)
8. ti (T) [c] - tiangaw (Tañaw), batiag (baTag)
9. di (D) [ɟ] - diotay (Dotay), badiaw (baDaw)
10. si (S) [ɕ] - siagit (Saget), basiaw (baSaw)
11. ry (R) [rʲ] - perya (peRa), baryo (baRo)
12. ly (L) [ʎ] - lyabe (Labe), bulyaw (buLaw)
13. hy (H) [ç] - Hyeja (Heja), Hyoga (Hoga)
14. ch (c) [tɕ] - katcha (katca), katchubong (katcuboñ)
15. j (j) [dʑ] - Jiwon (jiwon) and Yuju (yuju)

**Notes:**

1. Capital letters are used to write palatalized consonants in Sulat Hiligaynon except ch and j.
2. Therse is no palatalized consonants in coda position except ch and j but they are geminated.
3. Palatalized consonants are also used in Hokkien loan words. Examples; kikiam (kiKam), siomai (Somay) and lumpià (lumPà).
4. Vowel i cannot occur after palatalized consonants except ch and j.
5. Vowels e and u only occurs after palatalized consonant in loan words. See lesson 3 for examples.
6. There is no Hiligaynon word that begins with ngy, ly and ch.
7. ry, hy and j are added to write foreign words and names.
8. x [ks] share the same letter with ki. See lesson 10 for examples.

**Lesson 3: Vowels**

**Short Monophthongs**

1. a (qa) [a] - adlaw (qadlaw), ánay (qánay), tul-an (tulqan), síad (síqad)
2. i (qi) [i] and e (qe) [e] - idlak (qidlak), ísog (qísog), sag-id (sagqed), túig (túqeg)
3. u (qu) [u] and o (qo) [o] - untat (quntat), unód (qunod), kan-on (kanqon), píod (píqod)

**Notes:**

1. If a syllable begins with a vowel it's initiated with a glottal stop (q). Onset glottal stop is used a vowel initiator or null onset.
2. e and o are allophones of i and u respectively in the final syllable of a root word.
3. e and o also occur in monosyllabic words like ni (ne) and kon (kon), repeated syllables like pispis (pespes) and tonton (tonton) and initial or medial syllable of foreign words like pero (pero), bola (bola), kamera (kamera) and kamote (kamote).

**Hiligaynon falling diphthongs**

1. aw (qaw) [aʊ] - baw-as (bawqas), labáw (labaw)
2. ay (qay) [aɪ] - bay-ad (bayqad), lípay (lípay)
3. iw (qiw) [iʊ] and yo (qew) [eʊ] - liw-as (liwqas), pílew (pílew)
4. uy (quy) [uɪ] and oy (qoy) [oɪ] - buy-on (buyqon), báboy (báboy)

**Note:** ew and oy are allophones of iw and uy respectively in the final syllable of a root word.

**Spanish rising diphthongs**

1. ua (quA) [ua] > wa (wa) [wa] - swabe (s'wabe), kwarto (k'warto)
2. ue (quE) [ue] > we (we) [we] - swerte (s'werte), pwede (p'wede)
3. ui (quI) [ui] > uy (quy) [uɪ] - kuydar (kuydar), ruyna (ruyna)
4. uo (quO) [uo] > o (qo) [o] - ardo (qardo), desido (desido)
5. ia (qiA) [ia] > (palatalized + a) [ʲa] - biahe (Bahe), piano (Pano)
6. ie (qiA) [ie] > (palatalized + e) [ʲe] - piesa (Pesa), tiempo (Tempo)
7. io (qiO) [io] > (palatalized + o) [ʲo] - biolin (Bolin), kiosko (Kosko)
8. iu (qiU) [iu] > iu (palatalized + u) [ʲu] - siudad (Sudad), biudo (Budo)

**Lesson 4: Non-phonemic Consonant and Vowel**

Zero consonant is used to connect syllables, in contrast with glottal stop (q) that is used to break syllables. Hyphen (-) is used to write zero consonant.

1. It's used after a prefix if the preceding consonant of the root word was contracted. Examples; pamáhaw (pam-á-aw), paninlò (pan-inlò) and pangánod (pañ-ánod).
2. It's used after an infix. Examples; tinápay (tin-ápay), dumáan (dum-áqan) and dalágan (dal-ágan).
3. It's used to connect suffix from root words. Examples; búligan (búleg-an), bátonon (báton-on), hátagi (hátag-e) and bálona (bálon-a). e and o don't change to i and u respectively if a suffix is added to the root word.
4. It's used in contracted consonants; Example; napúlo'g (napúlo-'g) from napúlò kag.
5. It's used in vowel sequences. See lesson 8 for examples.
6. It's used after a stressed syllable if the next syllable begins with h. Examples; táhap (tá-ap), bíhag (bí-ag) and súhot (sú-ot).
7. It's used in expression like ah-ah (qah-ah), eh-eh (qeh-eh) and oh-oh (qoh-oh) in contrast with ah ah (qahqah), eh eh (qehqeh) and oh oh (qohqoh).
8. Zero consonant can be also written in the coda position if a consonant is contracted.

Zero vowel is used if there is no vowel in the syllable. Apostrophe (') is used to write zero vowel.

1. It's used in contracted vowels. Examples; tay-an (tay'q-an), im'non (qim'n-on), kan-a (káq'n-a) and sudli (sud'l-e). Im'non and sud'li are examples of metathesis, a change of position of consonants.
2. It's used after a coda consonant if the suffix is a consonant specially in English. Eg. blues (b'lūs'), toes (tōs') and dies (dīs').
3. It's used in consonant clusters. See lesson 8 for examples.
4. It's used in unwritten schwa in English. Eg. battle (bat'l), prism (p'ris'm) and ogre (qōg'r).
5. It's also used in auxiliary vowel (e) in English, it's written after a vowel and turns the vowel to traditional English long vowel. Eg. base (bās), line (līn) and cube (kūb).
6. It's used in syllabic consonant. Examples; mmm (m'm), hmm (h'm), shhh (S'), zzz (K'K), brr (b'r) and skrt (s'k'rt').
7. It's used in acronyms. Examples; WJSN (w'j's'n'), ABCD (qa'b'c'd') and DENR (d'qe'n'r').

**Lesson 5: Suprasegmentals**

In Romanized Hiligaynon coda glottal stop (q) is written as a grave accent (à, è and ò).

1. Coda glottal stop occurs in words like sálà (sálà), salâ (salà), bálì (bálè), balî (balè), túbò (túbò) and tubô (tubò).
2. Repeated syllables can also have coda glottal stops in both syllables. Examples; bàbà (bàbà), kìkì (kèkè) and dòdò (dòdò).
3. Glottal stop can also occur as a paragoge, a type of epentheis added in the end of the word foreign words. Examples; mantekà (mantekà), kandelà (kandelà) and bentanà (bentanà). Originally these words don't have glottal stop.
4. Hiligaynon tends to add glottal stop to foreign names with ch and j. Examples; Chàchà (càcà), Chìchì (cìcì), Gìgì, (jìjì), Jòjò (jòjò), Minjù (minjù) and Jòan (jòqan).
5. ì and ù are only used in foreign words and names.

Coda glottal fricative (h) is used in stressed syllables. Stressed syllables are pronounced with long vowels. In Romanized Hiligaynon it's written as a acute accent (á, í and ú).

1. It's used in stressed initial syllable. Examples; ákig (qákeg), bálì (bálè) and búkà (búkà).
2. If the initial syllable of a word has a coda (closed syllable) stress mark is unnecessary because its stress is always in the initial syllable.
3. It's used in stressed medial syllable. Examples; tamásà (tamásà), bakíras (bakíras) and timáwà (timáwà).
4. Stressed final syllable is not written with h because the vowel become shorter. Examples; akíg (qakeg), balî (balè) and bukâ (bukà).
5. Stress is only written in the root word and a word can only have one stress except duplicate words. See lesson 7 for examples.
6. It's also used in expression like ah (qah), eh (qeh) and oh (qoh) to show emphasis.
7. It's still written in English names of Hebrew origin. Examples; Micah (mīkah), Jonah (jōnah) and Noah (nō-ah).
8. Coda glottal fricative is not always necessary to write. It's not written in words with palatalized consonant, words with e or o in the initial or medial syllables, words with rising diphthongs, words with vowel sequences, words with repeated syllables, words with consonant clusters and foreign names.

**Lesson 6: Phonemes and Morphemes**

Phonemes are the units of a syllable, they show how the syllable sounds. They are used as basis of the language's orthography or spelling system.

1. Each syllable is only consist of two or three phonemes. If the syllable don't have a coda it's unwritten. Example; tadlong (tadloñ) - it's consist of two syllables and six phonemes. ng is a digraph, two letters but only one phoneme.
2. A syllable is only consist of onset (consonant), nucleus (monophthong) and coda (consonant). Example; ban - b is the onset, a is the nucleus and n is the coda. In English and Spanish diphthongs are part of the nucleus, they are written by combining small and capital vowels.
3. In Híligaynon the nucleus of a syllable is always a monophthong. The second vowel of a falling diphthong is written as w or y and the first vowel of a rising diphthong is also written as w but y or i is palatalized. See lesson 3 for examples.
4. Consonant clusters are written with zero vowel. See lesson 8 for examples.
5. Coda glottal stop is a phoneme but null onset (q), vowel lengthener (h), zero consonant (-), zero vowel (') and silent letters are not.
6. Allophones don't change the value of phonemes except for the usage of palatalized consonants and vowels e and o. See lesson 2 and 3 for examples.
7. The spelling of the syllable is based from the language's phonology not from phonetics. Sulat Hiligaynon is a featural abugida (syllabic alphabet) but not phonetic. This means silent letters are still written, homophones are not spell the same.

Morphemes are the units of the word, they show how the word was formed. They are used as basis of syllabification.

1. A morpheme can be a prefix, infix, root word or suffix. Example; padaláganan (padal-ágan-an) - pa is the prefix, -al- is the infix, dágan is the root word and -an is the suffix. Prefix, infix and suffix are togetherly called affix.
2. There is also a kind of morpheme called stem, it cannot stand alone without an affix. It's usually found in Spanish and English loan words. Examples; misyon (mis'yon). Mis- is the stem while -yon is the suffix.
3. The root word can have more than one prefix and suffix. Examples; nagakahúlog (nagakahúlog) - naga- and ka- are the prefixes, Híligaynon (híleg-aynon) - -ay and -non are the suffixes.
4. You must know how to identify the morphemes of the word before you syllabify it.

**Lesson 7: Repeated Syllables and Duplicate Words**

**No coda**

1. mama (mama), lala (lala), yaya (yaya)
2. Pepe (pepe), Bebe (bebe), Rere (rere)
3. Momo (momo), lolo (lolo), soso (soso)

**With coda in the final syllable**

1. babad (babad), tatay (tatay), nanay (nanay)
2. Bebeng (bebeñ), Nenè (neneq), kikik (kekek)
3. Boboy (boboy), Nonoy (nonoy), totok (totok)

**Both syllables have coda**

1. dàdà (daqdaq), langlang (lañlañ), sagsag (sagsag)
2. sìsì (seqseq), tiktik (tektek), kiskis (keskes)
3. kòkò (koqkoq), Bongbong (boñboñ), togtog (togtog)

**Duplicate words**

1. Íloílo (qíloqílo), íliíli (qíleqíle)
2. álang-álang (qálañqálañ), úgoy-ugoy (qúgoyqúgoy)
3. balángbaláng (balañbalañ), kásingkásing (káseñkáseñ)

**Notes:**

1. Repeated syllables don't need stress except if the stress is in the final syllable.
2. If repeated syllable has a stress in the final syllable the coda of the initial syllable is written with a zero consonant. Examples; sisí (se-se), bibíg (be-beg) kokó (ko-ko) and totóy (to-toy).
3. e and o in repeated syllables are only applied to local words and names not in foreign words and names. Examples; Ningning (niñniñ), Linlin (linlin), bulbul (bulbul) and Ruru (ruru).
4. It's not also applied to reduplication. Examples; mangingisdà (mañ-iñ-isdaq) and manunudlò (man-un-udloq).
5. It's not necessary to put hyphen in the Romanized form of duplicate words except when it's begins with wowel and ends with consonant.

**Lesson 8: Consonant Clusters and Vowel Sequences**

**Spanish consonant clusters**

1. Followed by r - trapo (t'rapo), prito (p'rito), letra (let'ra), kwatro (k'wat'ro)
2. Followed by l - plema (p'lema), klima (k'lima), diablo (Dab'lo), doble (dob'le)

**Note:** Consonant clusters are written with zero vowel.

**Spanish vowel sequences**

1. ea (qe-a) [eːa] - chimenea (cimene-a), azalea (qaTale-a)
2. eo (qe-o) [eːo] - leon (le-on), Judeo (Kude-o)
3. oa (qo-a) [oːa] > oa (qoqa) [o.a] - toalya (toqaLa), oasis (qoqasis)
4. oe (qo-e) [oːe] > oe (we) [we] - oeste (weste), amoeba (qam'weba)

**Hiligaynon false consonant clusters**

1. Followed by r - tupra (tupra), saprat (saprat), sagrak (sagrak)
2. Followed by l - duplà (duplaq), haplak (haplak), buklod (buklod)
3. Followed by w - alwan (qalwan), aswang (qaswañ), hakwat (hakwat)

**Notes:**

1. Hiligaynon false consonant clusters are not pronounced together and not written with a zero vowel.
2. Plagtikî (p'lagtikeq) and pro (p'ro) are the only known Hiligaynon words with true consonant cluster.
3. Followed by w is neither a false consonant cluster nor a rising diphthong.

**Hiligaynon vowel sequences**

1. uwa (qu-a) [uːa] - tuwad (tu-ad), luwas (lu-as)
2. uwi (qu-e) [uːe] > uli (qule) [ule] - púling (púleñ), sulî (suleq)
3. iya (qi-a) [iːa] - siyak (si-ak), biyà (bi-à)
4. iyo (qi-o) [iːo] - piyong (pi-oñ), siyop (si-op)

**Note:** In Romanized Hiligaynon letter w or y are added to Hiligaynon vowel sequences to distinguish them from two vowels with hiatus.

**Lesson 9: Allophones and Iotation**

Allophone is the sound change of the phoneme that can occur in various ways. Allophones don't change the value of the phoneme only the sound.

1. Geminated ch occurs when the previous syllable has no coda. Examples; petchay (petcay), batchoy (batcoy) and letchon (letcon).
2. Ch is not geminated in the words the consecutive syllables have both ch. Examples; chacha (caca), chichirya (ciciRa) and chicharon (cicaron).
3. Intervocalic h after u or i becomes a silent letter. Examples; duhá (duha), kúhà (kú-aq), pihák (pí-ak) and bihag (bí-ag). If h is between a and a, i and i or u and o the h is still pronounced. Examples; bahâ (bahaq), íhì (qí-eq), túhod (tú-od)
4. Intervocalic h between a and o becomes w sound. Examples; táhod (tá-od) and páhog (pá-og). Intervocalic h between a and i becomes y sound. Examples; báhin (bá-en) and tahíp (tahep).
5. Ew [eʊ] is sometimes pronounced as yo [jo]. Examples; paksyo (paksew) and mantyo (mantew).
6. When combining with w bilabial and velar consonants become fricative like p [ɸ], b [β], k [x] and g [ɣ] while alveolar consonants become post-alveolar like t [t], d [d] and s [ʃ].
7. Stressed initial and medial syllables have long vowels - á [ɑː], í [iː], ú [uː], é [eː], ó [oː].
8. Stressed final syllables have shorter vowels - á [ɒ], í [ɪ], ú [ʊ], é [ɛ] and ó [ɔ]. This is also occurs if a vowel is followed by a voiceless consonant.
9. Unstressed syllables have normal vowels - a [a], i [i], u [u], e [e] and o [o]. This is also occurs if a vowel is followed by a voiced consonant.

Iotation is a kind of palatalization occurs if a consonant is followed by an i or y of an another morpheme. It's not written as palatalized consonant but still it's palatalized in pronunciation.

1. It's usually common in Spanish or English suffix -yon, -yum, yal, etc. Examples; misyon (mis'yon), opium (qop'yum), espesyal (qespes'yal).
2. It can occur if the morpheme ends with i and followed by another vowel. Examples; paniága (pani-ága) and durian (duri-an).
3. It can also occur in contracted vowel if the word ends with y. Examples; pat'ya (pat'y-a), sak'yi (sak'y-e) and lab'yan (lab'y-an).
4. It can occur if the morpheme ends with i and the consonant of the next morpheme is contracted. Examples; paniápon (pani-ápon) and giapon (gi-ápon).

**Lesson 10: Localization of Spanish Loan Words**

**Consonants**

1. m (m) [m] and n (n) [ɱ] > m (m) [m] - madre (mad're), ríma (ríma); impierno (qimPerno), imbento (qimbento)
2. p (p) [p] and f (P) [f] > p (p) [p] - peste (peste), timpla (timp'la); palso (palso), kapre (kap're)
3. b or v (b) [b~β] > b (b) [b] - banda (banda), lóbo (lobo); bída (bída), kweba (k'weba)
4. n (ñ) [ŋ] > ng (ñ) [ŋ] - singko (siñko), anghel (qañhel)
5. c or qu (k) [k] > k (k) [k] - kulto (kulto), pikó (piko); késo (keso), plake (p'lake)
6. g or gu (g) [ɡ~ɣ] > g (g) [g] - groto (g'roto), túga (tuh ga); géra (gera), sigé (sige)
7. j or g (K) [x] > h (h) [h] - hardin (hardin), réhas (rehas), higante (higante)
8. n (n) [n] - nóta (nota), píno (píno), sinde (sinde), butón (buton)
9. t (t) [t] - tela (tela), páto (páto)
10. d (d) [d~ð] > d (d) [d] - dúda (dúda), balde (balde), edád (qedad)
11. s (s) [s~z] and z or c (T) [θ] > s (s) [s] - sáko (sáko), pása (pása); sona (sona), máso (máso)
12. r (r) [ɾ] and rr (R) [r] > r (r) [ɾ] - radio (raDo), bára (bára); tore (tore)
13. l (l) [l] - láso (láso), melón (melon), kaldo (kaldo), papél (papel)
14. h (h) [silent] > unwritten (q) [null] - oras (qoras), ígos (qígos)
15. y (y) [j~ɟʝ] > y (y) [j] - yema, (yema), Máyo (máyo), ayúda (qayúda)
16. ñ (N) [ɲ] and ni (n'y) [ni] > ni or ny (N) [ɲ] - niebe (Nebe), pinya (piNa)
17. ll (L) [ʎ~dʒ] and li (li) [li] > ly (L) [ʎ] - liunar (Lunar), kalye (kaLe)
18. ch (c) [tʃ] > ch (c) [tɕ] - chiko (ciko), petcho (petco)

**Other Consonant**

1. x (x) [ks] - examen (qexamen), ónix (qonix)

**Notes:**

1. In Spanish n [ɱ] is an allophone of n before f and v while n [ŋ] is an allophone of n before k, g and j but in Hiligaynon they are considered as distinct phonemes so they will become m and ng respectively.
2. In Spanish v [β], d [ð] and g [ɣ] are intervocalic allophones of b, d, and g respectively but in Hiligaynon they are still b, d and g in intervocalic position respectively.
3. In Spanish f [f], z or c [θ] and j [x] are distinct phonemes not allophones of p, t and k respectively but in Hiligaynon they will become p, s and h respectively.
4. In Spanish s [z] is a coda allophone of s but in Hiligaynon it's still s.
5. In Spanish rr [r] is an intervocalic allophone of r but in Hiligaynon its still r.
6. In Spanish h is a silent letter so in Hiligaynon it's unwritten.
7. There is no w [w] phoneme in Spanish but diphthongs with u becomes w in Hiligaynon. See lesson 3 for examples.
8. In Spanish y [ɟʝ] is an intervocalic allophone of y [ʝ] but in Hiligaynon it's still y [j].
9. In Spanish ni [ni] and ñ [ɲ] are distinct phonemes but n Hiligaynon they will become ni or ny [nʲ].
10. In Spanish li [li] and ll [ʎ] are distinct phonemes but n Hiligaynon they will become li or ly [lʲ].
11. In Spanish ll [dʒ] is an allophone of ll [ʎ] but in Hiligaynon ll [ʎ] sometimes becomes y [j] or silent. Examples; yábe (yábe), kabáyo (kabáyo) and siya (si-a).
12. In Spanish ch [tʃ] is not geminated if the preceding syllable has no coda but in Hiligaynon it becomes ch [tɕ] and it's geminated. See lesson 9 for examples.
13. In Hiligaynon x [ks] is still written as x.

**Vowels**

1. In Spanish e and o are distinct phonemes not allophones of i and u respectively. They can occur in initial and medial syllables and written and pronounced the same.
2. In Spanish i and u in final syllables are pronunced and spell the same in Hiligaynon. Examples; maís (maqis), rubí (rubi), tribu (t'ribu) and menú (menu).
3. Spanish diphthong ei [ei] became ay [aɪ] in Hiligaynon. Example; baynte (bay'nte), traynta (t'ray'nta) and rayna (rayna). There is no ou [ou] diphthong in Spanish.
4. Sometimes vowels in Spanish changes in Hiligaynon. Examples; orinola becomes arinóla (qarinola) and enáno becomes unánò (qunánoq).
5. This Spanish vowel sequences also changes in Hiligaynon. Examplse; hectarea becomes ektarya (qektaRa) and galleon becomes galyon (gaLon).