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Commentators guide tagalog

Feast of the Holy Family, 27 December 2020 Nativity of the Lord, 25 December 2020 4th Sunday of coming, 20 December 2020 3rd Sunday of Advent, 13 December 2020 2nd Sunday of Advent, 6 December 2020 1st Sunday of Advent, 29 November 2020 Solemnity of our Lord Jesus Christ, King of the Universe, 22 November 2020 33rd Sunday of the 33rd Sunday of the usual time 15 November 2020 32nd Sunday of normal time , 8 November 2020 All Saints Day, 1 November 201, 2020 30th Sunday of ordinary time, 25 October 2020 29 Sunday Sunday, 18 October 2020 28th Sunday, 11 October 2020 2017 Sunday of ordinary time, 4 October 2020 26th Sunday 26th Sunday, 27 September 2020 25th Sunday of 25th Sunday times 20 September 2020 24th Sunday of normal time , 13 September 2020 23rd Sunday of normal time, 6 September, 2022nd Sunday of ordinary time, August 30, 2020 21st Sunday of ordinary time, August 23, 2020 20th Sunday, August 16, 2020 19th Sunday of ordinary time, August 9, 2020 18th Sunday, August 2, 2020 17th Sunday , July26, 2020 16th Sunday , 19 July 2020 15th Sunday of normal time, 12 July 2020 14th Sunday of normal time, 5 July 2020 13th Sunday of the usual time, 28 June 2020 12th Sunday of the usual time, 21 June 2020 Anthem of the Holiest Body and blood of Christ (Corpus Christi), 14 June 2020 Celebration of the Holy Trinity 7 June 2020. , 31 May 2020 The Feast of the Ascension of the Lord, 24 May, 2020 6th Sunday of Easter, 17 May 2020 5th Sunday on Easter Sunday, 10 May 2020 4th Sunday on Easter Sunday, 3 May 2020 3th Sunday on Easter Sunday, 26 April 2020 2nd Sunday on Easter Sunday, 19 April 2020 Sunday, 12 April 2020 Palm Sunday , 5 April 2020 5th Sunday of Stent, 29 March 2020 4th Sunday on Pontus, March 22, 2020 3rd Sunday on Stent, 15 March 2020 2020 2nd Sunday at Enterprise, 8 March 2020 1st Sunday on Pontus, 1 March 2020, 2020 Sunday 12 February 2020, 2020 120 120 Sunday, 2020 7th Sunday on 12020 Sunday at Stenta , 1 March 2020, 2020 7th Sunday, 2020 2020 Sunday, 2020 1 Sunday, 1 March 2020 1.01.2011, 2020 2020 1 Sunday, 1 March 2020 7th Sunday, 2020 Sunday, 2020 1 March 2020 1st Sunday on Stent, 15 March 2020, 2020 2020 Sunday, 8 March 2020 1 Pont Sunday, 1 March 2020 7th Sunday on Sunday 19th Sunday , 2 9 February 2020 The feast of the Word of the Lord, 2 February 2020 3rd 26 Jan. 2020 2nd Sunday at the usual time, Jan 19, 2017 Dec 29, 2015 - 11:3 Dec 8, 2015 - 11:30 , November 10, 2019 31st Sunday, November 3, 2019 30th Sunday, October 27, 2019 29th Sunday of regular time, October 20, 2019 28 Sunday, 13 October 2019 27th Sunday of regular time, 6, 2019 26th Sunday of regular time, September 29, 2019 25th Sunday of regular time, 22 September 2019 24th Sunday of regular time, 15 September 2019 23rd Sunday of normal time, 8 September 2019 22nd Sunday on the 22nd Sunday of regular time, 1 September 2019 21st Sunday of ordinary time, August 25, 20th Sunday 20th normal time, August 18, 2019 19th Sunday of normal time, August 11, 2019 18th Sunday at regular time, August 4, 2019 Not to be confused with Australian language. Austronesian language Tagalog□□□□□ □□□□□□Wikang TagalogPronunciation[ts» South Tagalog and Central LuzonTaglogNative Speakers22.5 million (2010)[1]23.8 million speakers (2019)45 million L2 speaker (asino Filip), 2013)[3]Linguistic familyDevice Malayo-Polynesianphilip vinCentral FilipinoTallogAllogAllogAl formsPro-Austronesian proto-Malay-polynesia Old tagalog Classic tagalog Standard formsFipino dialectsata batatas Bungachan Manila Marinduk Tanai-Pa ete (Rizal-Laguna) Tayabas (Quezon) Writing systemLatin (Tagalog/ Philippine alphabet), Filipino BrailleBaybayin (historical)Official statusOfficial language in the Philippines (in the form of Filipino)Recognized minority language in the Philippines (Regional language; Except for the national standard of Filipino)Regulated byComison sa Wikang Filipino codeiso 639-1tlISO 639-2tgliso 639-3tglottologtaga1280 Tagalogic[4]taga1269 Tagalog-Filipio[5]Linguasphere31-CKAAvailable tagalog-speaking regions in the Philippines. Tagalog (/tʊr保保保lʊr/; tʊr-GAH-log)[6] (Tagalog pronunciation: [tʊr保保a保lo]) (Baybayin: □□□□□ □□□□□□) is an Austronesian language spoken as the first language by the ethnic tagalog people, who make up a quarter of the population of the Philippines, and as the second language of the majority. [7] [8] Its standardized form, officially called Filipino, is the national language of the Philippines and is one of the two official languages together with English. Tagalog is closely related to other Filipino languages, such as the languages of Bicol, Ilokano, the languages of Visayan, Kapampangan and Pangassinan, and further afield with other Austronesian languages, such as the Austronos languages of Taiwan, Malay and Indonesian, Hawaiian, Maori and Madagascar. History Main article: The old tagalog Tagalog Tagalog tagalog script Tagalog derives from endonym taga-ilog (river dent) composed of tagalog- (born of or from) and ilog (river). Linguists such as Dr. David Zorc and Dr. Robert Blust speculated that tagalogies and other central Filipino-linguistic groups originated in northeastern Mindana or the Eastern Visaias. [9] [10] The possible words from the old tagalog are evidenced in Laguna Medaplat from the tenth century, which was largely written in the Old Malay. [11] The first complete book written in Tagalog was Doctrina Christiana (Christian Doctrine), printed in 1593. 1. is written in Spanish and two transcriptions of Tamallog; one in the ancient, then Baybein script, and the other in an early Spanish attempt at Latin orthographic for the language. In the 333 years of the Spanish rule, various grammar and dictionaries were written by Spanish clerics. In 1610, the Dominican Francisco Blancas de San Jose published Arte y reglas de la lengua tagala (which was subsequently revised with two editions in 1752 and 1832) in Bataan. In 1613, the Franciscan priest Pedro de San Buenaventura published the first dictionary of Tagalog, the Dictionary of La Lengua in Pila, Laguna. The first significant dictionary of the Tagalog language was written by Czech Jesuit missionary Pablo Clain in the early 18th century. Lane speaks tagalog and actively uses it in several of his books. He prepared the dictionary, which he later passed on to Francisco Janssens and Jose Hernandez. [12] The further compilation of his considerable work was prepared by P. Juan de Noceda and P. Pedro de Sanlúcar and published as Vocabulario de la lengua tagala in Manila in 1754 and then repeatedly[13], again, the last edition being in 2013 in Manila. [14] Among others, the Arte de la lengua tagala y tagala y tagagagal para la administración de los Santos Sacramentos (1850) in addition to early studies[15] in the language. The local poet Francisco Balaghtas (1788-1862) was considered the most distinguished writer by a tagalog, his most notable work being the epic florate of the early 19th century. [16] Official Official Status Main Article: Filipino Language Diariong Tagalog (Tagalog Journal), the first bilingual newspaper in the Philippines, founded in 1882, written in tagalog and Spanish. Tagalog was declared the official language of the first revolutionary constitution in the Philippines, the Biak-on-Bato Constitution in 1897. In 1935, the Philippine Constitution defined English and Spanish as official languages, but mandated the development and adoption of a common national language based on one of the existing languages. After conducting research and discussion, the National Language Institute, a committee made up of seven members representing different regions in the Philippines, chose Tagalog as the basis for the evolution and adoption of the national language of the Philippines. [19] [20] President Manuel L. Quezon then, on December 30, 1937, announced the choice of a tagalog language to be used as a basis for the evolution and adoption of the national language of the Philippines. [19] In 1939, President Quezon renamed the proposed tagalog-based language as Wikang Pambansâ (national). [20] Under the Japanese puppet government during World War II, tagalog as a national language was highly popular; The 1943 Constitution, which states: The government will take steps to develop and disseminate Tagalog as a national language.. In 1959. language has been renamed Pilipino. [20] In addition to English, the national language is official under the 1973 Constitution (such as Pilipino)[21] and the current 1987 Constitution (such as Filipino). The adoption of a tagalog in 1937 as the basis for a national language is not without its own disputes. Instead of mentioning a tagalog, in 1939 the national language was designated as Wikang Pambansa (National Language). [19] Twenty years later, in 1959, it was renamed by the then Minister of Education, José Romero, as Pilipino to give him a national, not an ethnic label and a connotation. However, the name change did not lead to acceptance among non-Tagalogs, especially Cebuanos, who did not accept the selection. [20] During the 1971 Constitutional Convention, the national language theme was revived. A majority of delegates were even in favor of the idea of a national language. [23] A compromise solution has worked out – a universal approach to the national language, to be called Filipino, not Pilipino. The 1973 Constitution makes no mention of a tagalog. When a new constitution was drafted in 1987, it called the Philippine language a national language. [20] The Constitution specifies that with the development of the Filipino language, it will be further developed and enriched on the basis of existing Filipino and other languages. However, more than two decades after the institution of the universal approach, there seems to be little, if any difference, between Tagalog and filipino. Many of the older generation in the Philippines believe that Tagalog's exchange of English in popular visual media has had dire economic consequences for the Philippines' competitiveness in trade and overseas remittances. [24] Use in Education This section needs to be expanded. You can help by adding to it. (March 2018) Upon issuance of Order No 134, Tagalog was declared the basis of the National Language. On April 12, 1940, Executive No 263 was issued to order the teaching of the national language in all public and private schools in the country. [25] Section 6 of Article XIV of the Philippine Constitution of 1987 states in part: subject to legal provisions and as congress deems appropriate, the government is taking steps to initiate and maintain the use of Filipino as a means of official communication and as a language of learning in the education system. [26] According to Section 7: Regional languages are the auxiliary official languages in the regions and serve as teaching aids in those regions. In 2009, the Department for Education issued an order to institutionalise a multilingual learning system based on mother tongue (MLE), where the training is mainly carried out in the mother tongue of one of the students (one of the different regional Filipino languages) to at least three degrees, with additional languages such as Filipino and English be introduced as separate items no earlier than grade two. In secondary school, Filipino and English become the main languages of learning, as the learner's first language, as a supporting role. [27] After pilot tests in selected schools, the MLE program was implemented nationwide by School Years (SY) 2012-2013. [28] Tagalog was the first language of a quarter of the Population of the Philippines (especially in Central and South Luzon) and the second language for the majority. [30] Geographical distribution There is no sign of dumping on the highway in Laguna Province, Philippines. A sign with a landslide and a rock nearby area in Indan, Cavites. Welcome arch in Paleyan, Nueva Ecoya. Distribution of Tagalog speakers around the world. Countries with more than 500,000 speakers Countries with 100,000-500,000 speakers Countries, where spoken by small communities according to the statistical authorities of the Philippines, since 2014 there have been 100 million people living in the Philippines, where the vast majority have a basic level of understanding of the language. The homeland of the tagalumoga, Katagalugan, covers roughly a large part of the central to southern parts of Luzon Island, especially in Aurora, Bataan, Batan, Batan, Kavakan, Cavites, Laguna, Metro Manila, Nueva Esia, Quezon, Rizal and Sambales. Tagalog is also spoken to native to residents living on the islands of Marinduque and Mindoro, as well as Palawan to a lesser extent. In other provinces of Luzon and Tarlak, Ambos Samarnes in the Bicol region and in the town of Cordillera Bagio, significant minorities are found. Tagalog is also the predominant language of Kotabato City in Mindanao, making it the only place outside Luzon with native Tagalog speaking a majority. [31] The 2000 Philippine census spoke of some 57.3 million Filipinos, 96 % of the household population, who were able to attend school; [32] Just over 22 million, or 28% of the total population of the Philippines,[33] speak it as their mother tongue. The following regions and provinces in the Philippines are the majority of Tagalog-speaking (north to south): Central Luzbon region aurora Aurora Bataan Nueva Eja ambales metro Manila (National Capital Region) South Luzon (Calabarzon and Mi) 2000 000 000 000 000 000 0 Tagalog's heavy influence and migration have led to its significant presence in these provinces and many communities. Tagalog is now the predominant language.) Camarines Norte Camarines Sur Bangsamoro Maguindanao (While Maginidana is traditionally a magenta language of the majority in the province, Tagalog is now the main language of mother tongue primary education in the province and is the majority of the language in the regional center of Kotabato City.) [34] Tagalog speakers are also located in other parts of the Philippines and through its standardized form of Filipino, the language serves the country's national lingua franca. Tagalog also serves as a common language among overseas Filipinos, although its use abroad is usually limited to communication between Filipino ethnic groups. The largest concentration of tagalog speakers outside the Philippines is found in the Us, where in 2013 the US Census Bureau reported (based on data collected in 2011) that it was the fourth most spoken non-English language at home with almost 1.6 million speakers, behind Spanish, French (including Patois, Cajun, Creole) and Chinese (with figures for Cantonese and Manin combined). In urban areas, Tagalog ranked as the third most spoken non-English language, behind Spanish and Chinese varieties, but ahead of French. [35] Other countries with significant concentrations of Filipinos and Tagalog abroad are Saudi Arabia, Canada, Japan, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Malaysia. The classification of the language is in the Austronesian language. As a Malay-Polynesian, it is associated with other Austronesian languages, such as Madagascar, Javanese, Malay (Malaysian and Indonesian), Tetum (of Timor) and Pits (Taiwan). [36] It is closely related to the languages spoken in the Bilcol region and the Islands of Visayas, such as the Bicol group and the Visayan Group, including Wawei-Nay, Hiligaiano and Sebuano. [36] Tagalog differs from its central Filipino attitude with the treatment of proto-Filipino vowels *ḥ. In Tagalog, he merged with /i/. For example, Proto-philippine *dʊkʊrt (stick, stick) is Tagalog dikít and Visayan &bikol dukot. Proto-filipina *r, *j, and *z merge with /d/ but is /l/ between vowels. Proto-Filipino *ajan (name) and *hajʊrk (kiss) have become Tagalog ngalan and halík. Proto-Philippia *R merges with /2/. *tyr (water) and *zuRuʔ (blood) turn into Tagalog tubig and dig. Distribution of dialects of speech dialects in the Philippines. Color schemes represent the four dialect zones of the language: North, Central, Southern and Marinduque. While most residents in Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur traditionally speak Bicol as their first language, these provinces still have significant Tagalog minorities. In addition, Tagalog is used as a second language throughout the country. Currently, no complete dialectology has been made in the regions speaking tagalog, although there are descriptions in the form of dictionaries and grams of different dialects of tagalog. The ethnologist lists Manila, Marinduk, Bataan (West Central Luzon), Batangas, Bulacan (East Central Luzon), Tanai-Peete (Rizal-Laguna) and Tayabas (Quezon and Aurora) as dialects of tagaga; However, there appear to be four main dialects, of which the above are part: (including Manila), south (an example of this is Batangas) and Marinduke. Some examples of dialect differences are: Many of the dialects of Tagalog, especially those in the south, retain the glottal stop found after consonants and before vowels. This is lost in Standard E.G., standard ngayón (now, today), sinigáng (broth yachts), gabby (night), matamís (cute), are expressed and written ngay-on, sinig-ang, GAB-i, and matam-e in other dialects. In Theresian-Morong Vladim is preferred by [r] over [d]. For example, bundok, dingdíng, and isdâ become bunrod, ragat, ringríng, and isrâ, for example sandók sa dingdíng becomes sanrók sa ringríng. In many Southern dialects, the progressive aspect of verbs is the-. For example, the standard tagalog kumacaine (nutrition) is nákáin in Quezon and Batangas Tagalog. It's a back-up joke from other tagalog speakers, because should a southern tagalog ask a nkan ka ba ngpating? (Do you eat a shark?), he'll get along by saying Did you eat a shark? by manila dialect speakers. Some dialects have intergetations, which are considered a regional brand. For example, the intersection is! usually identifies someone from Batangas, as well as Hayne?! in the provinces of Rizal and Quezon. Perhaps the most different Tagalog dialects are those spoken in Marinduque. [37] The linguist Rosa Soberano identified two dialects, west and east, the former being closer to the Tagalog dialect spoken in the provinces of Batangas and Quezon. One example of this is the paradigms of verbs. While some of the inscriptions are different, Marinduk also retains imperative covers, also found in Visayan and Bikol languages, which have disappeared mostly from most early 20th-century tagalog; since then, they have merged with infinitive. Manila tagger Marindukyunio english susulath force maria in Esperanza Kay Juan. Mauslat da Maria in Esperanza Kay Juan. Maria and Esperanza will write to Juan. Magral Gia is Mainilla. Gaaral Saya is Mainila. [He/She] is going to study in Manila. Maggluto ka. - No, no, no, no

languages were widely written in different ways, based on Spanish spelling history. In the late 19th century, a number of educated Filipinos began offering to revise the spelling system used for tagalog at the time. In 1884, Filipino physician and language student Trinidad Pardo de Tavera published his study of the ancient tagalog script Contribucion para el Estudio de los Antiguos Alfav Filipino and in 1887, published his essay El Sanskrito en la lengua tagalog, which benefited from a new writing developed by him. Meanwhile, José Rizal, inspired by the work of Pardo de Tavera in 1884, also began to develop a new ortographic system (not knowing at the beginning of his own spelling illustration system). [40] A significant noticeable change in the proposed orthographs is the use of the letter ⟨k⟩ instead of ⟨c⟩ and ⟨q⟩ to present the phonema /k/. In 1889, the new bilingual Spanish-tagalog La España Oriental newspaper, of which it is the editor and is isabelle de los Reyes, began publishing with the new spelling literature, saying in a footnote that it would use the spelling, which was recently introduced by ... Oriental. This new spelling literature, while having its supporters, was also not initially accepted by several writers. Soon after the first issue of La España, Pasquale H. Poblete's Revista Católica de Filipina began a series of articles attacking the new spelling and its supporters. My colleague, Pablo Texon, was also critical. Among the attacks was the use of the letters k and w, since they were considered of German origin and thus its defenders were considered unpatriotic. The publishers of these two documents will eventually merge as La Lectura Popular in January 1890 and will eventually use the two spelling systems in their articles. [41] [40] Pedro Lactau, a teacher, published the first Spanish-tagalog dictionary using the new spelling in 1890. In April 1890, José Reisal was the author of an article by Sore la Nueva Ortography de la Lengua Tagalog in the Madrid periodical Solidaridad. In it, he addressed criticism of the new writing by writers such as Bybret and as well as the simplicity, in his opinion, of the new spelling. Rizal Rizal the spelling promoted by Pardo de Tavera as more perfect than he himself has developed. [41] However, the new spelling literature was not widely accepted initially and was used inconsistently in the bilingual editions of Manila until the early 20th century. [41] The revolutionary Catagas-tashan Society, Kagalang-galang Cationpulon tanung and Katipunan used k-orthographs and the letter k, highlighting many of its flags and meanings. [41] In 1937, tagalog was chosen as the basis of the national language of the country. In 1940, Balarla ng Vikang Pambasa (in English: Weight of the National Language) of the diploma Lope K. Santos introduced an alphabet. This alphabet consists of 20 letters and becomes the standard alphabet of the national language. [42] The spelling used by a tagalog will eventually affect and spread to the writing systems used by other Filipino languages (which use variants of the Spanish writing system). In 1987, the abacada was dropped and in its place was the enlarged Filipino letter. Baybayin The main article: Baybayin tagalog was written in an abugida (alphasilaberi) called Baybayin before the Spanish colonial period in the Philippines, in the 16th century. This special written system consists of symbols representing three vowels and 14 consonants. Belonging to a family of brahmics from scripts, he shares similarities to Java's old Kawi script and is believed to have originated from the script used by Bugis in Sulawesi. Despite enjoying a relatively high level of literacy, Baybayin gradually fell into non-use in favor of the Latin alphabet taught by Spaniards during their reign. There is confusion about how to use Baybayin, which is actually abugida, or alphazillabari, not alphabet. Not every letter of the Latin alphabet is represented by one of those in Bebei alfasillabirin. Instead of collecting letters to sound like in Western languages, Baybayin uses symbols to represent syllables. Kudlit, resembling an apostrophe, is used above or below the symbol to change the sound of the vowels after its consonant. If kudlit is used above, the vowels is E or I sound. If kudlit is used below, the vowels is O or U. Special kudlit was later added by the Spanish missionaries, in which the cross placed under the symbol to get rid of the sound of the vowels, leaving one consonant. Previously, a consonant without a subsequent vowels had simply been left (for example, Bondock became a boudoo), forcing the reader to use context when reading such words. Example: vowels □ ○ ie □ □ b b □ ba □ □ bu bo bo □ k k k k □ ka □ □ □