

Common Cebuano Translation of English Meteorological Terminologies by Farmers and Fisherfolks

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**Asia Pacific Journal of
Multidisciplinary Research**

Vol. 7 No.3, 95-109

August 2019

P-ISSN 2350-7756

E-ISSN 2350-8442

www.apjmr.com

CHED Recognized Journal

ASEAN Citation Index

Date Received: October 7, 2018; Date Revised: July 22, 2019

Abstract - A study on translation was conducted to determine the Cebuano translation of the English meteorological terminologies by farmers and fisherfolks in Isabel, Leyte, Philippines. The source text of the study was obtained from the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), the authoritative body in the country to monitor, forecast and report climatic and weather conditions.

Using descriptive research design, the respondents translated 117 English meteorological terminologies to Cebuano from the 122 identified source texts. Seven terminologies such as haze, orographic lifting, solstice, straight-line-winds, subsidence, tail-end-of-a-cold-front, and updraft were not translated by the farmer-respondents in vernacular terms; while, some of these terminologies, straight-line-winds and tail-end-of-a-cold-front, were given Cebuano translations by the fisherfolk-respondents. Out of the 117 translations, the farmers and fisherfolks had 45 similar Cebuano translations.

Results show a contrasting translation on fair weather because the farmer translated it to “dili maayo nga panahon” which means in English as not a good weather, while the fisherfolks translated it to “maayo nga panahon” which means a good weather. However, after the FGD both agreed to use “kasarangan nga panahon” for fair weather. Most of their translations were based from the nature of their jobs and from the daily experiences encountered in their workplace; hence, localizing these meteorological terminologies will enable them to act accordingly to the forecasted weather and climatic conditions. Thus, results of this study could be packaged into a localized information, education and communication (IEC) material which can be used by implementers of disaster risk reduction program in their intervention on disaster awareness and preparedness most especially in Cebuano-speaking communities. Furthermore, this study could serve as a springboard for studies related to language translation and as a guide to an in-depth study of the Cebuano dialect.

Keywords: Cebuano translation, farmers, fisherfolks, meteorological terminologies, PAGASA

INTRODUCTION

In the context of environmental issues especially in creating awareness on prevalent environmental concerns like weather and climatic conditions as well as natural hazards, which are under the umbrella of meteorology, the farmers and fisherfolks have different perspectives and understandings on these. The involvement of these sectors in the study was primarily because of their diverse experiences when it comes to weather conditions and observations. The farmers for instance, observe weather patterns before deciding to plant certain crop [1]. Similarly, the fisherfolks especially artisanal fishers have to seek information on weather conditions and rich fishing ground [2], [3], [4].

However, a lot of the resources used to forecast weather is wasted because the public cannot understand what is written or said. From a linguistic point of view, the accuracy of a weather-forecast is of course less interesting than the clarity of the language in the forecast itself, the so-called ‘weatherese’. National weather-forecasts are admittedly at millions of people, but weather can often be described in terms of parts of the country. Therefore, it is not enough just to talk about the weather in one region if the forecast is supposed to be able to help listeners to know how the weather will affect them [5]. It can be noted that when typhoon Haiyan, locally known as Yolanda, struck the Eastern Visayas Region in 2013, thousands of people died and many lost homes and properties. Strong

winds, heavy rainfall, and storm surges caused extreme loss of lives and widespread damage to property. Storm surges were primarily responsible for the 6300 dead, 1061 missing and 28,689 injured in Haiyan's aftermath. The devastating Haiyan storm surges are one of the biggest in several decades, which exacted a high death toll despite its early prediction [6].

The paper presents the translations of English meteorological terminologies to Cebuano. Translation, according to Schäffner and Bassnett [7], is perceived first and foremost as involving a change of language, a process of replacing words and expressions in one language by their corresponding words and expressions in another language. The source text in this study was limited only to the 122 identified English meteorological terminologies by the PAGASA-DOST (Region 8) which are used in weather forecasting and reporting that are applicable in the locality; therefore, other international meteorological terminologies were not included.

Thus, the Cebuano translations of the different English meteorological terminologies will help a lot in clarifying the terms used in weather forecasting and reporting as well as in giving warnings about natural hazards. These will be used to develop localized information, education and communication (IEC) materials which serve as a guide for farmers and fisherfolks to weather forecasting. Results of this study could also be used as a guide to an in-depth study of the Cebuano dialect.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study mainly determined the Cebuano translation of the English meteorological terminologies by farmers and fisherfolks in Isabel, Leyte, Philippines. Specifically, it aimed to find out the English meteorological terminologies used in weather forecasting and reporting identified by PAGASA as source text, ascertain the similarities and differences in the translation of these meteorological terminologies, and identify the common Cebuano translations of the English meteorological terminologies by farmers and fisherfolks.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Research Design

Descriptive research design was employed in this study. Both farming and fishing sectors in the society were interviewed to provide local translations of the English meteorological terminologies. In addition, the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration of the

Department of Science and Technology (PAGASA-DOST) in regions VII and VIII were included in the study since this agency is the authoritative body of the country to look into climatic and weather conditions. Therefore, the PAGASA-DOST identified the source-text of this study.

Locale of the Study

The study was conducted in the Municipality of Isabel, Leyte, Philippines which is viewed as a strategic location for the study because it is the center of the Cebuano speaking towns in Leyte and it is fronting the major towns of Cebu Island considered as potential users of the results of the study. The town has 24 barangays, of which, 10 are determined as farming barangays, 5 are fishing barangays, and 9 are observed to have both farming and fishing activities.

Sampling Technique

The study employed complete enumeration and purposive sampling procedures. The former was used to obtain respondents from the PAGASA-DOST while, the latter was used to select the farmers' and fisherfolks' respondents based on the following criteria: (i) must be middle and/or old aged individuals (as this perceived to be knowledgeable in the translation of the terminologies); (ii) must be residing in areas identified by the Municipal Agricultural Office (MAO) as farming and fishing communities; and (iii) must be at least 5 years in farming or fishing activities. A total of 69 respondents were used in this study. Thirty (30) from the farmers and thirty (30) from the fisherfolks. While, only nine (9) was taken from the PAGASA-DOST group.

Data Collection and Analysis

There were two kinds of instruments used in the study. The survey questionnaires were administered to the PAGASA personnel while, the interview guide questions were used to get information from the farmers and fisherfolks. The survey questionnaire used for PAGASA personnel comprised of questions about their demographic profile, list of the weather and climatic conditions and their additional English meteorological terminologies that are not found in the list. The identified English meteorological terminologies of PAGASA-DOST served as the source text in this study.

On the other hand, the interview guide questions included the demographic characteristics of respondents like age, address, organizational affiliation, sex, occupation, and the Cebuano

translations (target text) of the identified English meteorological terminologies (source text). For easiness in gathering the data needed in this study, the researcher transposed the format of the last part of the interview guide question which was about the translation of the source text into a tabular form. Prior to the data collection, the researcher pre-tested the instruments. In addition, 2 field enumerators were hired and were trained in administering the instruments. They were also oriented about the objectives of the study to make sure that the data gathered will satisfy the desired outcome. The enumerators were also reminded to be respectful to the interviewees at all times and to make sure that no personal opinions and biases will interfere in the whole process of data gathering. Interviews were only conducted upon the approval of the interviewees. Moreover, letters were also sent to the barangay officials and the heads of agencies involved in order to ask permission about the conduct of the study. The gathered data were analyzed using descriptive statistics like frequency counts and percentages.

A focus-group discussion (FGD) was also employed in the study in order to get the common Cebuano translation of the English meteorological terminologies. A total of 20 participants were included in the FGD. Results of the FGD were discussed and presented in tables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The respondents of this study were farmers and fisherfolks aged 45-85 years old with the average age of 57. The oldest age for farmer-respondents was 82 years old, while the fisherfolk-respondents was 85 years old. On the other hand, the PAGASA-DOST personnel's ages ranged from 26-63 years old with the average age of 47 years old. Most (79.71%) of the respondents were males. In the FGD, 17 out of 20 participants were males and their ages ranged from 45-65 years old with the average age of 59 years old.

Of the 127 listed English meteorological terminologies which are used in weather forecasting and reporting, only 117 were identified by PAGASA for translation. Seven of which were not included because according to them they do not occur in the Philippine setting. These include aridity, blizzard, cold spells, cold wave, near gale, phenomenal winds, and very rough winds. Moreover, three (3) of the terminologies were also omitted such as earthquake, tsunami, and volcanic eruption, although these terminologies appear in the Philippine setting, however

according to the PAGASA, the said terminologies are already in the scope of Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS). On the other hand, five English meteorological terminologies were added by PAGASA as source text in the translation process. These were straight line winds, tail-end-of-a-cold-front, easterly wave, tropical wave and wind convergence. Finally, a total of 122 English meteorological terminologies were considered as the source text in this study (see Appendix A).

The farmers and fisherfolks were able to translate 117 of the English meteorological terminologies to Cebuano from the 122 identified source texts and 45 of these translated terminologies were similar. While, seven terminologies such as haze, orographic lifting, solstice, straight-line-winds, subsidence, tail-end-of-a-cold-front, and updraft were not translated by the farmer-respondents in vernacular terms; while, some of these like straight-line-winds and tail-end-of-a-cold-front were given Cebuano translations by the fisherfolk-respondents.

Furthermore, a contrasting translation was observed from the study. The farmer-respondents translated the term fair weather to "dili maayo nga panahon" which means in English as not a good weather, while the fisherfolks translated it to "maayo nga panahon" which means a good weather. But when asked during the focus group discussion, the participants agreed to have a common understanding of the terminology which is translated into vernacular term as "kasarangan nga panahon" which is known as fair weather.

In the FGD, the participants agreed to have only one Cebuano translation in every English meteorological terminology. The participants were also able to correct not only the term itself but also the spelling of some of the terminologies like subasko for sobasko which means gale in English.

The varied and common Cebuano translations of the English meteorological terminologies by farmers and fisherfolks are presented in Appendix B.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Results show that fisherfolk-respondents are more knowledgeable in the translation of the English meteorological terminologies because there were only five terminologies that were not translated into Cebuano, while the farmer-respondents had seven untranslated terminologies. With this, the fisherfolks could be considered as potential source of information about weather and climatic conditions; hence, they

could be tapped in any environmental activities related to weather and climatic conditions.

There was a confusion in the translation of the term fair weather because the farmers translated it to “dili maayo nga panahon” which means in English as not a good weather, while the fisherfolks translated it to “maayo nga panahon” which means a good weather. If the PAGASA, as an authoritative body in the country to forecast and to report weather and climatic conditions, would like the community to be aware on these and act accordingly to the forecasted weather and climatic conditions, they may perhaps initiate information campaigns regarding these terminologies. Furthermore, to increase awareness on the natural hazards and other natural calamities as well as to provide understandable local translations, program implementers on Disaster Risk Reduction may consider the involvement of the farmers and fisherfolks in giving clarification to the different meteorological terminologies. A localized IEC material could also be very helpful in ensuring understandability and acceptability of any information campaigns pertaining to disaster risk reduction program and implementation.

The study also reveals that the variation in the Cebuano translations among the respondents could also be attributed to the differences in their demographic profile such as age and occupation. Therefore, a study that will examine the relationship between these demographic factors and their translation could be made. It would also be interesting to conduct a study on language variations of the Cebuano translations of these meteorological terminologies to examine the levels of the linguistic differences of the said translations and to give a more profound explanation of its language diversity. In addition, to get a bigger picture of the Cebuano translation of the English meteorological terminologies, a study similar to this maybe conducted to various sectors of the society other than the farmers and fisherfolks so that any development intervention especially on disaster awareness and preparedness will be adapted and utilized appropriately by them. Thus, these sectors can act accordingly to the reported weather and climatic conditions.

This study covers only the translations of English meteorological terminologies to Cebuano and the meaning of each English meteorological terminology became the focus while other linguistic components like phonemes and morphemes were no longer considered. Hence, it is suggested that for future studies similar to this, the phonological and morphological aspects of language must also be examined in order to

determine its significance to the language studies and translations most especially, the Cebuano dialect.

Finally, it is recommended that the Cebuano translations taken from this study should be submitted to some groups of Cebuano writers, e.g. LuDaBi (Lubas sa Dagang Bisaya), to scrutinize further the accuracy of the translations and at the same time to add up to the existing Cebuano terminologies.

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APPENDIX A

Table 1. List of English meteorological terminologies which served as source text in the study.

English Meteorological Terminologies subjected for Verification	English Meteorological Terminologies Verified by PAGASA	English Meteorological Terminologies Added by PAGASA
1. Absolute humidity	1. Absolute humidity	1. Easterly wave
2. Acid precipitation	2. Acid precipitation	2. Straight line winds
3. Altitude	3. Altitude	3. Tail-end-of-a-cold-front
4. Anticyclone	4. Anticyclone	4. Tropical wave
5. Aridity	5. Atmosphere	5. Wind convergence
6. Atmosphere	6. Atmospheric pressure	
7. Atmospheric pressure	7. Breeze	
8. Blizzard	8. Calm	
9. Breeze	9. Calm winds	
10. Calm	10. Clear or sunny skies	
11. Calm winds	11. Climate	
12. Clear or sunny skies	12. Cloud	
13. Climate	13. Cloud-burst	
14. Cloud	14. Cloudy	
15. Cloud-burst	15. Cold front	
16. Cloudy	16. Convergence	
17. Cold front	17. Cyclone	
18. Cold spells	18. Debris or mud flows	
19. Cold wave	19. Divergence	
20. Convergence	20. Drizzle	
21. Cyclone	21. Drought	
22. Debris or mud flows	22. El Niño	
23. Divergence	23. Equinox	
24. Drizzle	24. Extratropical cyclone	
25. Drought	25. Eye of the storm	
26. Earthquake	26. Eye wall	
27. El Niño	27. Fair weather	
28. Equinox	28. Fine weather	
29. Extratropical cyclone	29. Flashflood	
30. Eye of the storm	30. Flood	
31. Eye wall	31. Fog	
32. Fair weather	32. Frequent rains	
33. Fine weather	33. Fresh wind	
34. Flashflood	34. Gale	
35. Flood	35. Greenhouse effect	
36. Fog	36. Gust	
37. Frequent rains	37. Hail storm	
38. Fresh wind	38. Haze	
39. Gale	39. Heat index	
40. Greenhouse effect	40. Heat wave	
41. Gust	41. Heavy rain	
42. Hail storm	42. High winds	
43. Haze	43. Hurricane	
44. Heat index	44. Intense rain	
45. Heat wave	45. Intermittent rain	
46. Heavy rain	46. Intertropical convergence zone	
47. High winds	47. Isolated rainshower	
48. Hurricane	48. La Niña	
49. Intense rain	49. Land breeze	
50. Intermittent rain	50. Landslide	
51. Intertropical convergence zone	51. Light rain	

Table 1 continuation

52. Isolated rainshower	52. Light wind
53. La Niña	53. Lightning
54. Land breeze	54. Low pressure area
55. Landslide	55. Maximum sustained winds
56. Light rain	56. Moderate rain
57. Light wind	57. Moderate to occasionally strong winds
58. Lightning	58. Moderate winds
59. Low pressure area	59. Monsoon
60. Maximum sustained winds	60. Monsoon rain
61. Moderate rain	61. Mostly or mainly cloudy
62. Moderate to occasionally strong winds	62. Mudslide
63. Moderate winds	63. Neap tide
64. Monsoon	64. Northeast monsoon
65. Monsoon rain	65. Northeast wind
66. Mostly or mainly cloudy	66. Occasional rainshowers
67. Mudslide	67. Orographic lifting
68. Neap tide	68. Overcast
69. Near gale	69. Ozone
70. Northeast monsoon	70. Ozone layer
71. Northeast wind	71. Partly cloudy
72. Occasional rainshowers	72. Philippine area of responsibility
73. Orographic lifting	73. Rainfall
74. Overcast	74. Rainshower
75. Ozone	75. Rockslide
76. Ozone layer	76. Rough winds
77. Partly cloudy	77. Scattered rainshowers
78. Phenomenal winds	78. Sea breeze
79. Philippine area of responsibility	79. Season
80. Rainfall	80. Severe thunderstorm
81. Rainshower	81. Slight winds
82. Rockslide	82. Smog
83. Rough winds	83. Smooth winds
84. Scattered rainshowers	84. Solar energy
85. Sea breeze	85. Solstice
86. Season	86. Southwest monsoon
87. Severe thunderstorm	87. Squally rainshowers
88. Slight winds	88. Storm
89. Smog	89. Storm surge
90. Smooth winds	90. Strong gale
91. Solar energy	91. Subsidence
92. Solstice	92. Summer solstice
93. Southwest monsoon	93. Super typhoon
94. Squally rainshowers	94. Thunder
95. Storm	95. Thunderstorm
96. Storm surge	96. Tidal wave
97. Strong gale	97. Tornado
98. Subsidence	98. Tropical cyclone
99. Summer solstice	99. Tropical depression
100. Super typhoon	100. Tropical storm
101. Thunder	101. Twilight
102. Thunderstorm	102. Typhoon
103. Tidal wave	103. Unstable air
104. Tornado	104. Updraft
105. Tropical cyclone	105. Very high winds

English Meteorological Terminologies subjected for Verification	English Meteorological Terminologies Verified by PAGASA	English Meteorological Terminologies Added by PAGASA
106. Tropical depression	106. Very light rains	
107. Tropical storm	107. Violent storm	
108. Tsunami	108. Visibility	
109. Twilight	109. Warm air mass	
110. Typhoon	110. Warm front	
111. Unstable air	111. Waterspout	
112. Updraft	112. Weather	
113. Very high winds	113. Wetspell	
114. Very lighth rains	114. Whirlwind	
115. Very rough winds	115. Widespread rains	
116. Violent storm	116. Wind	
117. Visibility	117. Wind direction	
118. Volcanic eruption		
119. Warm air mass		
120. Warm front		
121. Waterspout		
122. Weather		
123. Wetspell		
124. Whirlwind		
125. Widespread rains		
126. Wind		
127. Wind direction		

APPENDIX B

Table 2. Varied and Common Cebuano translations of the English meteorological terminologies by farmers and fisherfolks in Isabel, Leyte, Philippines, 2018.

English Meteorological Terminology	Varied Cebuano Translations		Common Cebuano Translations
	Farmers	Fisherfolks	
1. Absolute humidity	1. Yamog 2. Alingi-ing	1. Yamog 2. Alingi-ing	Alingi-ing
2. Acid precipitation	1. Uwan 2. Ulan 3. Asido nga uwan	1. Uwan 2. Ulan 3. Asido nga uwan	Ulan nga nagdala og asido
3. Altitude	1. Kahabugon sa dagat 2. Katas-on o kahabogon	1. Kahabugon sa dagat 2. Katas-on o kahabogon	Kahabugon basi sa lebel sa dagat
4. Anti-cyclone	1. Kontra bagyo 2. Dili magbagyo	1. Kontra bagyo 2. Dili magbagyo	Kontra-bagyo
5. Atmosphere	1. Kalangitan 2. Atmospera 3. Panganod 4. Kawanangan	1. Kalangitan 2. Atmospera 3. Panganod 4. Kawanangan	Kawanangan
6. Atmospheric pressure	1. <i>Pressure</i> sa kawanangan 2. Kakusgon sa hangin	1. <i>Pressure</i> sa kawanangan	<i>Pressure</i> sa kawanangan

Table 2 continuation

7. Breeze	1. Huyohoy sa hangin 2. Bugnaw nga hangin 3. Kainiton o kabugnawon sa hangin	1. Huyohoy sa hangin 2. Hutohot sa hangin 3. Bugnaw nga hangin	Huyohoy sa hangin
8. Calm	1. Kalmado 2. Kalma 3. Linaw	1. Kalmado 2. Kalma 3. Linaw 4. Lundok	Linaw
9. Calm winds	1. Kalmado nga hangin 2. Normal nga hangin	1. Kalmado nga hangin 2. Lundok nga hangin 3. Linaw nga hangin	Linaw nga hangin
10. Clear or sunny skies	1. Init nga panahon 2. Maayo nga panahon 3. Malina-won ang langit 4. Hamugaway nga panahon	1. Init nga panahon 2. Maayo nga panahon 3. Malinawon ang langit	Tin-aw ang kalangitan
English Meteorological Terminology	Varied Cebuano Translations		Common Cebuano Translations
	Farmers	Fisherfolks	
11. Climate	1. Klima 2. Panahon	1. Klima 2. Panahon	Panahon
12. Cloud	1. Panganod	1. Panganod	Panganod
13. Cloud-burst	1. Kalit nga uwan 2. Dumog sa mga panganod	1. Kalit nga uwan 2. Unos o kalit nga pag-uwan nga kusog 3. Bundak sa uwan 4. Huros	Kalit nga ulan
14. Cloudy	1. Mapanga-nuron 2. Madag-umon 3. Lain ang panahon	1. Mapanga-nuron 2. Madag-umon 3. Lain ang panahon	Dag-om
15. Cold front	1. Kasagaran mahitabo inig sugod sa bulan nga "ber" 2. Pag-usab sa temperatura sa hangin gikan sa init padong sa bugnaw nga hangin	1. Kasagaran mahitabo inig sugod sa bulan nga "ber" 2. Pag-usab sa hangin 3. Nag-ilog ang init ug ang bugnaw nga hangin	Nag-ilog ang init ug ang bugnaw nga hangin
16. Convergence	1. Panagsu-gat sa hangin 2. Nagsugat ang Amihan ug Habagat 3. Usab-usab ang panahon 4. Hinungdan sa dugdug kay nagsugat ang hangin	1. Panagsugat sa hangin 2. Hangin nga nagbagat 3. Nagsugat ang Amihan ug Habagat 4. Usab-usab ang panahon	Hangin nga nagbagat
17. Cyclone	1. Baliktad nga direksyon sa hangin 2. Liló o ipo-ipo 3. Buhawi	1. Bagyo	Bagyo
18. Debris or mud flows	1. Dahili sa lapok 2. Dahili sa bato tungod kay sige og uwan 3. Lapokon nga baha	1. Dahili sa lapok 4. Dahili sa bato tungod kay sige og uwan 5. Lapokon nga baha	Lapokon nga baha

English Meteorological Terminology	Varied Cebuano Translations		Common Cebuano Translations
	Farmers	Fisherfolks	
Table 2 continuation			
19. Diver-gence	1. Paglikay sa hangin 2. Nag-iyahay ang hangin 3. Kabonghan	1. Pagbuwag sa hangin 2. Nag-iyahay ang hangin	Kabonghan
20. Drizzle	1. Alindahaw 2. Taligsik 3. Tualigsik 4. Habu-habo 5. Taligbos	1. Alindahaw 2. Taligsik 3. Habu-habo	Tualigsik
21. Drought	1. Ting-huwaw 2. Huwaw 3. Ting-init	1. Ting-huwaw 2. Huwaw 3. Ting-init	Huwaw
22. Easterly wave	1. Minos nga bawod o hangin	1. Sobasko 2. Balud gikan sa Amihan o Sidlakan	Balud gikan sa Amihan o Sidlakan
23. El Niño	1. Sobra sa kainit 2. Taas nga panahon sa init 3. Nag-uga ang yuta 4. Ting-bitay sa iro	1. Ting-init 2. Ting-huwaw 3. Init kaayo 4. Taas nga panahon sa init	Ting-huwaw
24. Equinox	1. Pagtakilid 2. Pareho kataas ang adlaw ug gabii	1. Pag-usab sa klima o panahon 2. Motakilid ang kalibotan	Pagtakilid sa kalibutan
25. Extra-tropical cyclone	1. Bagyo	1. Bagyo	Bagyo nga tua mahimutang sa gawas sa tropik
26. Eye of the storm	1. Sentro sa bagyo 2. Mata sa unos	1. Mata sa bagyo 2. Sentro sa bagyo	Mata sa bagyo
27. Eye wall	1. Bongbong sa mata sa bagyo 2. Hangin nga kusog nga gidala sa bagyo	1. Bongbong sa mata sa bagyo 2. Pisik sa bagyo	Napingis
English Meteorological Terminology	Varied Cebuano Translations		Common Cebuano Translations
	Farmers	Fisherfolks	
28. Fair weather	1. Di maayo nga panahon 2. Kasarangan nga panahon	1. Kasarangan nga panahon 2. Maayo nga panahon	Kasaranan nga panahon
29. Fine weather	1. Hapsay ang panahon 2. Nindot ang panahon	1. Hapsay ang panahon 2. Nindot ang panahon	Nindot o maayo nga panahon
30. Flashflood	1. Baha 2. Kalit nga pagtaas sa tubig	1. Baha 2. Kalit nga pagtaas sa tubig 3. Kalit nga baha	Kalit nga bul-og sa tubig
31. Flood	1. Lunop 2. Baha	1. Lunop 2. Baha	Baha padulong lunop
32. Fog	1. Gabon 2. Yamog 3. Baga nga aso, naa ni sa bukid	1. Gabon 2. Yamog 3. Dampog	Gabon
33. Frequent rains	1. Tagsa nga pag uwan-uwan 2. Inday-inday nga uwan 3. Sige og uwan	1. Tagsa nga pag uwan-uwan 2. Inday-inday nga uwan 3. Sige og uwan	Ting-ulan

Table 2 continuation

		4. Permenti nga pag	
		5. uwan-uwan	
34. Fresh wind	1. Presko nga hangin 2. Bugnaw nga hangin	1. Presko nga hangin 2. Bugnaw nga hangin	Presko nga hangin
35. Gale	1. Bagyo nga hinay pa 2. Unos 3. Sobasko	1. Bagyo nga hinay pa 2. Unos 3. Sobasko	Subasko
36. Green-house effect	1. Inalisngaw sa kalibutan 2. Kanang mag-uwan-init 3. Hinungaw gikan sa yuta tungod sa kalit nga uwan	1. Inalisngaw sa kalibutan 2. Kanang mag-uwan-init 3. Epekto sa usab-usab nga dagan sa panahon	Epekto sa sobra nga hinungaw nga kainit sa kalibutan
37. Gust	1. Huros 2. Unos 3. Kanang mokalit pagkusog ang hangin	1. Huros 2. Unos 3. Kanang mokalit pagkusog ang hangin	Huros o haguros
38. Hail storm	1. Ulan nga yelo	1. Ulan nga yelo	Ulan nga adunay sagol nga gagmay nga tipak sa batong-tubig
English Meteorological Terminology	Varied Cebuano Translations		Common Cebuano Translations
	Farmers	Fisherfolks	
39. Haze	None	None	None
40. Heat index	1. Init kaayo 2. Mangliki ang yuta tungod sa kainit	1. Init kaayo 2. Mangliki ang yuta tungod sa kainit	Init kayo
41. Heatwave	1. Init nga balud 2. Hangin sa dagat	1. Init ang panahon 2. Init nga balud 3. Init ang hangin	Kalit nga bul-og sa taas nga temperatura
42. Heavy rain	1. Kusog nga uwan 2. Uwan nga padong bagyo	1. Kusog nga uwan 2. Grabe nga pag-uwan	Kusog nga ulan
43. High winds	1. Pata-as nga hangin 2. Kusog nga hangin	1. Kusog nga hangin 2. Huros 3. Unos	Kusog nga hangin
44. Hurricane	1. Bagyo 2. Orakan	1. Bagyo 2. Unos	Bagyo (termino nga gigamit sa U.S. o sa gawas sa nasod)
45. Intense rain	1. Buhawi 2. Sige og uwan 3. Hilabihan ka kusog sa ulan 4. Bunok nga uwan	1. Sige og uwan 2. Kusog kaayo nga uwan nga pwede makabaha 3. Bunok nga uwan	Kusog kaayo nga uwan nga pwede makamugna og kalit nga baha ug dahili sa yuta
46. Intermittent rain	1. Inday-inday nga uwan 2. Putol-putol nga uwan 3. Undang-undang nga uwan	1. Inday-inday nga uwan 2. Dan-dan nga uwan 3. Putol-putol nga uwan	Putol-putol o undang-undang nga pag-ulan
47. Intertropical convergence zone	1. Mag limbo 2. Mag-abot ang kainit ug kabugnaw	1. Mag-abot ang kainit ug kabugnaw	Panagtagbo sa duha ka direksyon sa hangin nga adunay nagkalain-lain nga kainiton
48. Isolated rainshower	1. Ulan sa nagkalain-laing lugar 2. Hilit nga ulan-ulan	1. Pat-ak pat-ak nga ulan 2. Ulan sa nagkalain-laing lugar 3. Magdalan-dalan nga ulan	Pat-ak pat-ak nga ulan

Table 2 continuation

English Meteorological Terminology	Varied Cebuano Translations		Common Cebuano Translations
	Farmers	Fisherfolks	
49. La Niña	1. Taas nga panahon sa pag-uwan	1. Ting-uwan	Taas nga panahon sa pag-uwan
	2. Ting-uwan	2. Hinguwan	
		3. Sige og uwan	
50. Land breeze	1. Huyohoy sa hangin gikan sa yuta	1. Hutohot sa hangin gikan sa yuta	Huyohoy sa hangin gikan sa yuta padulong sa dagat
	2. Huyop sa hangin padong sa yuta	2. Hangin nga gikan sa bukid og bugnaw kini	
	3. Bugnaw nga hangin	3. Hangin sa kagabhion	
		4. Dumagsa	
51. Landslide	1. Dahili sa yuta tungod sa buhawi	1. Nangalumpag ang yuta	Pagdahili sa yuta
	2. Hugno sa yuta	2. Dahili sa yuta tungod sa buhawi	
52. Light rain	1. Hinay nga uwan	1. Hinay nga uwan	Alindahaw
	2. Alindahaw	2. Dili kusog ang pag-uwan	
	3. Dili kusog ang pag-uwan	3. Taligsik	
53. Light wind	1. Hinay nga hangin	1. Hinay nga hangin	Hinay nga hangin
	2. Sakto ra nga hangin dili kusog	2. Sakto ra nga hangin dili kusog	
	3. Normal ang hangin	3. Normal ang hangin	
54. Lightning	1. Kilat	1. Kilat	Kilat o kidlat
55. Low pressure area	1. Bati ang panahon	1. Dili maayo ang panahon	Magsige og ulan-ulan kay adunay umaabot nga bagyo
	2. Hapit na mahimong bagyo	2. Bati ang panahon	
	3. Timailhan nga adunay umaabot nga bagyo	3. Hapit na mahimong bagyo	
56. Maximum sustained winds	1. Hangin nga kusog kaayo	1. Pinakakusog na nga hangin	Gikusgon sa hangin
57. Moderate rain	1. Igo-igo ra ang uwan	1. Sakto lang ang uwan	Kasarangan nga pag-ulan
	2. Sakto lang ang uwan	2. Kasarangan nga uwan	
	3. Habu-habo	3. Habu-habo	
58. Moderate to occasionally strong winds	1. Hinay padong kusog nga hangin	1. Hinay padong kusog nga hangin	Kasarangan ngadto sa panagsang kusog nga huros sa hangin
	2. Pag-usab sa kakusgon sa hangin	2. Pag-usab sa kakusgon sa hangin	
		3. Gikan sa kalma nga hangin padong kusog	
59. Moderate winds	1. Kasarangan nga hangin	1. Kasarangan nga hangin	Kasarangan nga gikusgon sa hangin
	2. Igo-igo ra ang kakusgon sa hangin	2. Igo-igo ra ang kakusgon sa hangin	
	3. Dili hinay dili kusog ang hangin	3. Normal nga hangin	
60. Monsoon	1. Habagat, Amihan ug Kabunghan	1. Habagat, Amihan ug Kabunghan	Amihan o Habagat
	2. Hangin nga nabuo	2. Hangin nga nabuo	
61. Monsoon rain	1. Ulan tungod o dinala sa Habagat o Amihan	1. Ulan tungod o dinala sa Habagat o Amihan	Ulan tungod o dinala sa Habagat o Amihan

Table 2 continuation

English Meteorological Terminology	Varied Cebuano Translations		Common Cebuano Translations
	Farmers	Fisherfolks	
62. Mostly or mainly cloudy	1. Madag-umon 2. Mapanga-nuron	2. Unos og kadali 1. Madag-umon 2. Mapanganuron 3. Itom ang kalangitan	Kasagaran o sa kinatibuk-an madag-umon ang kalangitan o mapanganuron
63. Mudslide	1. Dahili sa lapok 2. Dahili sa yuta tungod sa pagbuto sa bulkan	1. Dahili sa lapok	Dahili sa lapok
64. Neap tide	1. Aya-ay 2. Eskalipse	1. Aya-ay 2. Dakong hunas	Aya-ay
65. Northeast monsoon	1. Amihan	1. Amihan	Amihan
66. Northeast wind	1. Amihanang Sidlakan sa hangin 2. Hangin nga gikan sa bukid	1. Hangin nga Amihan	Hangin nga Amihan
67. Occasional rainshowers	1. Wala damha nga uwan 2. Pat-ak pat-ak ang ulan	1. Talagsaon nga ulan 2. Pat-ak pat-ak ang ulan	Panagsang pag-ulan-ulan
68. Orographic lifting	None	None	None
69. Overcast	1. Dili klaro ang palibot 2. Lugdong	1. Madag-umon ang langit 2. Lugdong 3. Itom kaayo ang langit kay dag-um ug padong na mo uwan	Madag-umon ang langit
70. Ozone	1. Panganod 2. Asó gikan sa init sa adlaw	1. Proteksyon sa kainit 2. Ali	Proteksyon sa kalibutan gikan sa kainit sa adlaw
71. Ozone layer	1. Sagang sa kainit sa adlaw 2. Sag-a sa kalibutan 3. Baga nga asó epekto sa sunog	1. Sagang sa kainit sa adlaw 2. Putos sa kalibutan 3. Baga nga asó epekto sa sunog	Sagang sa kainit sa adlaw
72. Partly cloudy	1. Medyo madag-umon 2. Adunay parti nga mapanga-nuron	1. Medyo madag-umon	Mapanganurong bahin
73. Philippine Area of Responsibility	1. Utlanan sa bagyo nga mosulod sa Pilipinas 2. Kinutoban sa teritoryo sa Pilipinas	1. Utlanan sa Pilipinas 2. Utlanan sa responsibilidad sa bagyo 3. Kinutoban sa teritoryo sa Pilipinas	Utlanan sa bagyo nga mosulod sa Pilipinas
74. Rainfall	1. Ulan	1. Ulan	Ulan
75. Rainshower	1. Ulan 2. Taligsik 3. Uwan nga kusog 4. Bunok sa uwan	1. Ulan 2. Taligsik 3. Labay nga kusog nga uwan	Alindahaw
76. Rockslide	1. Dahili sa bato	1. Dahili sa bato	Dahili sa bato
77. Rough winds	1. Kusog nga hangin 2. Huros sa hangin	1. Kusog nga hangin	Kuso-Kuso sa hangin
78. Scattered rainshowers	1. Katag nga pag uwan- uwan	1. Katag nga pag uwan- uwan 2. Pat-ak pat-ak nga uwan	Katag nga pag-ulan-ulan

Table 2 continuation

	2. Nagtikabulaag nga uwan	3. Nagdalan-dalan nga uwan	
79. Sea breeze	1. Huyohoy sa hangin gikan sa dagat	1. Huyohoy sa hangin gikan sa dagat	Huyohoy sa hangin gikan sa dagat
80. Season	1. Panahon	1. Panahon	Panahon
	2. Tempo	2. Tempo	
81. Severe thunderstorm	1. Kusog nga kilat ug dugdog	1. Kusog nga kilat ug dugdog	Kusog nga daludog ug kilat
	2. Grabi nga kusog sa kilat ug dugdog	2. Grabi nga kusog sa kilat ug dugdog	
		3. Grabi og dinugdug	
82. Slight winds	1. Hinay nga hangin	1. Hinay nga hangin	Hinay nga hangin
83. Smog	1. Nag-abot nga gabon ug asó	1. Nag-abot nga gabon ug asó	Gabôn ug asô nag-ipon
84. Smooth winds	1. Kalma nga hangin	1. Kalma nga hangin	Huyohoy
85. Solar energy	1. Enerhiya gikan sa adlaw	1. Enerhiya gikan sa adlaw	Enerhiya nga nagagikan sa silaw sa adlaw
	2. Kainit sa adlaw	2. Sidlak sa adlaw	
	3. Luntog	3. Luntog	
86. Solstice	None	None	None
87. Southwest monsoon	1. Habagat	1. Habagat	Habagatang kasadpan
English Meteorological Terminology	Varied Cebuano Translations		Common Cebuano Translations
	Farmers	Fisherfolks	
88. Squally rainshowers	1. Unos	1. Unos	Kalit nga pagbusdak o pagbunok sa ulan
	2. Dili magdugay ang ulan	2. Dili magdugay ang ulan	
89. Storm	1. Bagyo	1. Bagyo	Unos
	2. Unos	2. Unos	
90. Storm surge	1. Dagko nga balud tungod sa bagyo	1. Dagko nga balud tungod sa bagyo	Kalit nga pag-isa sa dagat tungod sa grabi nga kakusog sa hangin
	2. Pagdako sa dagat	2. Pagdako sa dagat	
	3. Lunop	3. Lunop	
	4. Buhawi	4. Buhawi	
91. Straight line winds	None	1. Unos	Unos
92. Strong gale	1. Kusog nga hangin	1. Unos	Kusog nga hangin nga moabot og 55 kilometro matag oras
	2. Unos	2. Dagkong balod	
	3. Habagat	3. Hangin sa dagat nga kusog	
	4. Uros	4. Orakan	
93. Subsidence	None	None	None
94. Summer solstice	1. March hangtod April nga panahon	1. March hangtod April nga panahon	Panahon sa ting-init
	2. Pinakataas nga hayag o adlaw	2. Pinakataas nga hayag o adlaw	
95. Super typhoon	1. Bagyo nga mora kakusog sa signal ni Yolanda	1. Ngilngig nga bagyo	Kinakusgan nga bagyo
	2. Orakan	2. Bagyo nga mora kakusog sa signal ni Yolanda	
96. Tail-end of a cold-front	None	3. Orakan	Hinungaw sa hangin
		1. Hinungaw sa hangin	
97. Thunder	1. Dalugdog	1. Dalugdog	Dalugdog
	2. Dugdug	2. Dugdug	

Table 2 continuation			
English Meteorological Terminology	Varied Cebuano Translations		Common Cebuano Translations
	Farmers	Fisherfolks	
98. Thunderstorm	1. Lipak 2. Dalugdug ug kilat	1. Lipak 2. Dalugdug ug kilat	Dalugdug ug lipak
99. Tidal wave	1. Dagko nga bawod tungod sa linog 2. Buhawi	1. Dagko nga balud 2. Buhawi 3. Bawod 4. Pagtubo sa dagat	Dako nga balud
100. Tornado	1. Buhawi 2. Ipo-ipo 3. landslide	1. Buhawi 2. Alimpos 3. Ipo-ipo 4. Torpedo	Buhawi
101. Tropical cyclone	1. Bagyo 2. Bagyo nga wala katugpa	1. Bagyo 2. Bagyo nga wala katugpa	Bagyo nga naa sa tropic
102. Tropical depression	1. Hapit na mahimong bagyo 2. Bagyo nga signal number one	1. Hapit na mahimong bagyo 2. Bagyo nga signal number one	Hapit na mahimo nga bagyo
103. Tropical storm	1. Bagyo nga medyo kusog-kusog na	1. Bagyo nga medyo kusog-kusog na	Bagyo
104. Tropical wave	1. Bawod 2. Balud 3. Tropikal nga balud	1. Bawod 2. Tropikal nga balud	Balud dala sa bagyo
105. Twilight	1. Padong gabii o ngitngit 2. Talisawp ang adlaw 3. Kilom-kilom 4. Kahaponon 5. Saumsom	1. Padong gabii o ngitngit 2. Talisawp ang adlaw 3. Kilom-kilom 4. Saumsom	Banag-banag
106. Typhoon	1. Bagyo	1. Bagyo	Bagyo
107. Unstable air	1. Usab-usab nga hangin 2. Natuyok-tuyok nga hangin	1. Usab-usab nga hangin 2. Dili permaninti ang hangin	Usab-usab nga hangin
108. Updraft	None	None	None
109. Very high winds	1. Kusog kaayo nga hangin	1. Kusog kaayo nga hangin	Perting kusoga sa hangin
110. Very light rains	1. Hinay nga ulan 2. Alindahaw 3. Ginagmay nga ulan	1. Hinay nga ulan 2. Taligsik 3. Habu-habo 4. Alindahaw 5. Taligbos 6. Dawa-dawa	Habu-habo
111. Violent storm	1. Kusog kaayo nga bagyo 2. Grabi nga bagyo 3. Bayolente nga bagyo	1. Kusog kaayo nga bagyo 2. Grabi nga bagyo 3. Bayolente nga bagyo	Kusog nga subasko
112. Visibility	1. Panglantaw 2. Kinutoban sa imong nakita	1. Panglantaw 2. Klaro sa mata nga makita 3. Kinutoban sa imong nakita	Klaro nga makita sa mata

Table 2 continuation

	3. Katin-aw sa imong nakita		
113. Warm air mass	1. Hangin nga init 2. Alingi-ing	1. Hangin nga init 2. Alingi-ing	Hinungaw nga hangin gikan sa dagat
114. Warm front	1. Amihan 2. Habagat	1. Amihan 2. Habagat	Habagat
115. Waterspout	1. Alimpos 2. Buhawi 3. Ipo-ipo 4. Lilo	1. Alimpos 2. Buhawi 3. Ipo-ipo 4. Lilo	Buhawi
116. Weather	1. Panahon	1. Panahon	Panahon
117. Wetspell	1. Walay hunong nga uwan	1. Walay hunong nga uwan 2. Walu-walo	Walay hunong nga ulan sulod sa pila ka adlaw
118. Whirlwind	1. Ipo-ipo 2. Dumagsa 3. Alimpos 4. Buhawi	1. Ipo-ipo 2. Dumagsa 3. Alimpos 4. Buhawi	Alimpos
119. Widespread rains	1. Lapad nga sakop sa uwan 2. Kaylap nga pag-uwan 3. Nagpalukop nga pag-inuwan	1. Lapad nga sakop sa uwan 2. Daku-dako nga lugar ang gi-uwan 3. Kaylap nga pag-uwan	Dako og gilanakan sa ulan
120. Wind	1. Hangin	1. Hangin	Hangin
121. Wind convergence	1. Panagsugat sa hangin 2. Hangin nga nagtagbo	1. Panagsugat sa hangin	Panagtagbo sa hangin
122. Wind direction	1. Direksyon sa hangin	1. Direksyon sa hangin 2. Padulngan sa hangin	Padulngan sa hangin