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ETHNONYMS: Besaya, Bisayah, Jilama Bawang, Jilama Sungai OrientationThe name "Bisaya" is applied primarily to those people living on the middle reaches of rivers in Sabah and Sarawak draining into Brunei Bay on Borneo. The Bisaya are culturally diverse; in mainland Sabah, they are primarily Muslims engaged in wet-rice cultivation, but in Sarawak most are neither Muslim nor Christian (though one large group, the Limbang, are now converted to Christianity). The Bisaya live in small groups interspersed among other peoples, and have adapted many of their cultural features from those peoples. The Bisaya language belongs to the North Indonesian Branch of the Austronesian Family. In 1983, the Sarawak Bisaya numbered 4,000; in 1960 the Brunei Bisaya numbered approximately 7,000, and in 1970 the Sabah Bisaya population was 14,000.Little is known of Bisaya history. Presently, their contact with the Malays gives them access to buffalo, boats, and fish. Some Bisaya gain prestige by paying Malays to slaughter buffalo at ceremonial feasts. SettlementsVillages have between 30 and 200 people, and though they have centers, they also stretch alongside riverbanks. In addition, there are sometimes temporary encampments in the interior. There are no public buildings, but there are rice granaries. Villages are permanent and contain at least one longhouse with at least four apartments (lobok ). Longhouses are rectangular and are built on pilings 3 to 4.5 meters high; they may be as much as 60 meters in length. They are bisected lengthwise, and there is a closed veranda for ceremonies. Longhouses may have as many as seven apartments, though they formerly had more. EconomyThe Bisaya staple food is rice, which is grown by both wet and dry horticulture in swiddens. Because of declining fertility, disputes, and omens, wet-rice swiddens rarely are used for more than two years. The Bisaya use a dibble stick rather than the plow. Rice swiddens also produce the following crops (raised between rice plants) for sale: chilies, corn, cucumbers, gourds, pumpkins, yams, and others. Fruits raised are bananas, breadfruit, coconut, and jackfruit. Hunting is much more important than fishing; game includes wild pigs, wild buffalo, deer, and pheasants, which are killed with guns, spears, and blowguns. Bisaya women (and some men) gather ferns, amaranths, and fruits for food, as well as medicinal plants, honey, camphor, and gutta percha. The Bisaya also raise buffalo, pigs, and chickens. Though they are accomplished carpenters, the Bisaya never learned to smelt or forge metal or to weave cloth. (Before they traded for cloth, clothing was made of bark.) They trade primarily with the Chinese (and formerly with Malays), receiving cloth, metal goods, and pottery items. All property belongs to one of the following classes: ancestral property, personal property, marital property, and house-group property. Real property rights are inherited ambilineally. Once land is abandoned, however, it becomes available for use by anyone living in the village. KinshipThe Bisaya kinship terminological system is bilateral with Eskimo cousin terminology. Descent is ambilineal, without corporate descent groups; descent group affiliation is used to establish land rights and figures in the payment of respect to influential people. A major kin group is the apartment family (sanak lobok ), which shares food and has a common hearth and common prayers for horticulture. Another kin group is the house family (sanat alai ), which shares some ceremonial objects, the performance of some rituals, and the chores of house repair. Marriage and FamilyThe most desirable marriages are to kin, in the following order of preference: second or third cousins, first cousins, and fourth or fifth cousins. Only parents or siblings are forbidden as marriage or sexual partners. Polygyny is allowed but is rare because of the expense. Sororal polygyny is forbidden. Parents often arrange first marriages, sometimes making matches with children as young as 8 years of age. Residence is ambilocal, and the newlyweds must live in the same apartment as the parents; only when the couple has a child does it move to live in its own apartment. Inheritance is ambilateral with no preference for either gender. Sociopolitical OrganizationGovernment-selected headmen were first appointed in 1930; before that there were no headmen, but rather a council of elders. Presently, the Limbang Bisaya are headed by three officials appointed by the federal government. Status is based on wealth, but there are no social classes. The wealthy must give feasts, which serve to redistribute wealth. Gossip and ridicule are the major forms of social control; feuding is practiced. Warfare is defensive, and the Bisaya do not hunt beads. Religion and Expressive CultureThe Bisaya religion is animistic; there are shamans and diviners. Illness is caused by soul loss, and a spirit medium is used for retrieval. The dead are revered, but there is no true ancestor worship. Spirits of the dead can be dangerous if not properly mourned. The wealthy give large amounts of food for the "crocodile" or harvest ceremony, the main agricultural ceremony. BibliographyPeranio, Roger D. (1972). "Bisaya." In Ethnic Groups of Insular Southeast Asia, edited by Frank M. LeBar. Vol. 1. Indonesia, Andaman Islands, and Madagascar, 163-166. New Haven: HRAF Press. Punched. Sylvester Sarnagi (1989). "Bisaya Ethnography: A Brief Report." Sarawak Museum Journal 40:37-48.DANIEL STROUTHESGumagamai kami ng cookies at data paralihat at panatilihin ang mga serbisyo ng GoogleSubabayang mga outpage at magprotesta laban sa spam, panlolok, at pang-abusoSukatn ang pakikipag-ugnayan ng audience at mga istatistika ng site para maunawaan kung pano ginagamit ang aming mga serbisyo at mapahusay ang kalidad ng mga serbisyonng iyonKung pipiliin mo ang Tanggapan lahat, gagamitin din namin ang cookies at data paraMag-levelop at mapahusay ng mga bagong serbisyoMaghatid ng mga ad at sukatin ang pagiging mabisa ng mga itoMagpakita ng naka-personalize na content, depende sa iyong mga settingMagpakita ng mga naka-personalize na ad, depende sa iyong mga settingKung pipiliin mo ang Tanggihan lahat, hindi namin gagamitin ang cookies para sa mga karagandang layuning ito.Ang hindi naka-personalize na content ay naimpluwensyahan ng mga bagay na gaya ng content na kasalukuyan mong tinitingnan, aktibidad sa iyong aktibong Session ng paghahanap, at lakasayan mo. Ang mga hindi naka-personalize na ad ay naimpluwensyahan ng content na kasalukuyan mong tinitingnan at pangkalahatang lakasayan mo. Puwede ring kasama sa mga naka-personalize na content at ad ang mga mas naunang na content, rekomendasyon, at iinangkop na ad batay sa dating aktibidad mula sa browser na ito, gaya ng mga nakaaraang paghahanap sa Google. Gumagamit din kami ng cookies at data para iangkop sa edad ang karanasan, kung kinakailangan.Piliin ang Higit pang opsyon para makakita ng karagandang impormasyon, kabilang ang mga kelayay tungkol sa pamamahala sa iyong mga setting ng privacy. Puwede ka ring bumistasa sa g.co/privacytools/com ph unang mga. Learning about traffic signs and symbols is just one of the many conditions imposed by the Land Transportation Office (LTO) before issuing a drivers license. Not only does it help you pass the LTO exams, but it also helps keep you and others safe on the roads. After all, while accidents do happen, knowing your way on the road and understanding the traffic signs can help you avoid causing one. While its not possible to determine whether the people who didnt follow the road signs and traffic rules dont know them, we know that being on the road automatically makes you responsible for other peoples lives. As such, we made this guide to the most common road traffic signs and symbols so you can refresh your knowledge or simply learn more about them. Road traffic signs and symbols are visual markers that are assigned to guide drivers and pedestrians toward their destination. These were meant to keep them safe while theyre on the move on public roads. They usually provide either a direction, a warning, or an instruction that both drivers and pedestrians must follow. Some road signs are usually found at the side of the street, though some can also be found above the roads or on the roads, pavement, and bridges. The traffic signs were designed to be simple, striking, and easy to understand. It is why it is usually written in large letters or shown as pictures or symbols. In some cases, they are even translated into Filipino or the places local dialect, so they would be easier for locals to understand. In any case, these signs were designed such that no one will misinterpret what they mean. The official typeface for signs in the Philippines looks like Clearview. The designs, on the other hand, are standardized, but are known to reflect some influences from America, Australia, and the Vienna Convention. They are regulated by the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) to ensure that the signs and symbols dont change, regardless of location. The assortment of road traffic signs and symbols in the Philippines are important to both drivers and pedestrian for the following reasons: Safety Warning for potential dangers of congested and accident-prone areas. Efficient explanation of the rules of road usage to facilitate better and safer traffic flows. For the motorists, the traffic signs can also be cues for mindful driving.Drivers and pedestrians can also refer to these signs to find areas that are safe for walking, driving, turning, and crossing. Satisfies a requirement for drivers license application. Learning the road signs is a section of the LTO written exam which happens to be one of the primary requirements for getting a drivers license. In the Philippines, there is an assortment of road and traffic signs and symbols in the Philippines, and LTO encourages drivers to learn them by heart to stay safe on the road. These traffic signs are divided into eight different categories, including: As the name suggests, regulatory signs provide information on traffic laws in the Philippines. These signs direct and help manage the flow of traffic and inform motorists and road users of traffic laws and regulations. It also refer to the commonly known signs that motorists are obliged to follow because of the penalties and sanctions. There are six different types of regulatory traffic signs and they are as follows: Stop Sign: Left divided sign requires the driver to stop at a designated stop line. They are also not allowed to park within 6 meters of the stop line.Give Way Sign With this sign, drivers are expected to yield to the vehicles on the right side of the intersection.Left Turner Must Give Way When turning left at intersections, you can only have the right of way if you use your turn signal at least 30 meters before reaching the intersection. If there are cars arriving or already too close to the intersection, yield, give allowance, or make a full stop and let them pass. As the name implies, the direction signs are traffic signs indicative of the only direction(s) that the motorist is obliged to follow. These signs usually come in white arrows over a blue circle placed in a rectangle with a label. All traffic must turn rightAll traffic must turn left Right lane must turn right The prohibited or restrictive signs indicate the direction(s) in which the motorist or pedestrian is obliged to follow. These signs tell drivers what is not allowed to enter on certain roads and can be easily identified by the slash symbol it bears. No entry for all vehicles No entry for vehicles with trailerNo entry for animal-drawn vehicles No pedestrian crossing Pedestrians are not allowed to cross the road. Use Overpass Pedestrians must use an overpass. Use Ped Xing Pedestrians must use a pedestrian crossing.No Right Turn Vehicles are not allowed to turn right.No Left Turn Vehicles are not allowed to turn left.No U-Turn Vehicles are not allowed to make a U-turn. The signs included in this set basically tells drivers the minimum or maximum speed limit allowed in or out of a particular stretch of road. Maximum speed restrictionEnd of maximum speed restrictionMinimum speed restriction These signs indicate whether you can stop a vehicle with or without a driver, whether to park, load, or unload passengers, for at least three minutes outside of congested traffic. Allowable parking and loading zone at a given time and place.Loading zone, xxxxx AM xxxxx PM2P Time restricted parkingLoading and unloading zone Bawal maghintay ano mang oras (No waiting anytime)No loading and unloading anytimeBawal magkabay at magkabay (No loading and unloading)Do not park at intersection No Parking: Bawal PumarkadoNo Parking: Towaway Zone Parked vehicle will be towed No Parking: Broken Line Vehicles from the left lane may cross the broken line to turn right when the BUS/PUJ zone. No Xing: Allowed in following zones:No parking public utility bus stop (Bus Stop Zone)No parking public utility jeepney stop (PUJ Stop Zone) Other signs belonging to this category include: Load and Dimension Restriction SignsNo entry for vehicles with more than 4 meters of widthNo entry for vehicles with 5.5 meters in heightNo entry for vehicles with more than 10 meters in lengthNo entry for vehicles with gross vehicle mass of more than 5 tonsNo entry for vehicles with gross axle load of more 2 tonsUse Seat Belt sign This sign is being used pursuant to R.A. 8750, the Seat Belt Law. Be aware of pedestrian crossingBe aware of school children crossing Be aware of Persons with Disabilities (PWD) crossing The LTO traffic signs under this category were designed to warn motorists and pedestrians about the hazards on the road or sidewalk. They may tell motorists that theres an incoming road layout, hazards, or humps ahead or that the area theyre traversing is prone to flooding and landslides. Warning signs are usually designed with an upward triangle outlined in red or filled with other shapes in yellow and green colors. They are intended to serve as a precaution and a reminder to be mindful of their surroundings for safety purposes. This type of road signs come with several subtypes, including: These signs are used to indicate the type of road curve ahead of the motorist. They were designed to appear in white, red-bordered triangles that have black symbols depicting the type of curve or turn. These signs are usually seen when one approaches an intersection, junction, or rotunda. Staggered intersection (right)Staggered intersection (left)Skewed intersection (right)Skewed intersection (left) Half V-junction behind (right)Half V-junction behind (left)Side road junction ahead (right)Side road junction ahead (left) Approach to intersection side road (right)Approach to intersection side road (left)Approach to intersection merging traffic (right)Approach to intersection merging traffic (left) These signs are similar to the last sub-category, and are usually found on an approach to a junction. Traffic Lights Ahead Driver must not park or stop within six (6) meters of this sign as it reduces visibility for other drivers. These signs help inform drivers of a sudden change of road width either narrowing or widening of carriage ways. End of divided traffic 2-way road ahead These signs are used to supplement traffic control devices, traffic signals, and road signs in guiding traffic or by giving advance warnings. Center Line (Or Separation Line) These marks indicate that crossing solid white lines requires special care and is discouraged.Lane Line (Broken white center line or lane divider) This mark mean that drivers can change lanes provided that it is safe to do so and will not result in obstruction.Barrier Line Double Solid Yellow Lines When you see this markings, it means you should never cross to pass another vehicle unless permitted. It is usually found around blind curves.Broken Yellow Line This mark means passing is allowed.Single Solid Yellow Line This pavement mark means overtaking is prohibited in both directions.Broken And Solid Yellow Lines (Mixed center line) When you see this mark, it means overtaking is permitted on the side of the broken line but not on the side of the solid line.Solid Yellow Lane On Left of Traffic Direction This mark means that a driver must not stop at the side of a road marked with a continuous yellow edge line.Continuity Line When you see continuity line on the left side, it means the lane is ending or exiting and that you, as the driver, must change lanes if you want to continue in the current direction. 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