

Linguistics, Ethnology, and Archaeology: Early Kapampangan Terms as Austronesian Expressions for Architectural Forms and Settlement Patterns at the Turn of the Neolithic Age on the Central Plain of Luzon, Philippines

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This paper presents a comparison of linguistically based, ethnologically based and archaeologically based inferences about Austronesian culture history with special focus on the settling phase of the Kapampangan speakers, and partly with the Pangalatuk and Tagalog speakers, all lowlanders of the Central Plain of Luzon, Philippines. The study offers conjectures on the consideration of settlement patterns and the architectural forms at the turn of the Neolithic Age that touches the closing period of Palaeolithic industry of *papulapulai* and *pasalasalangi* (visiting hunter-gatherers) towards the development of *pamanese* (agriculture and its cognates) and *pamanuknangan* (settling and basic society building).

The inferences of the study can be seen in every table of lexical reconstructions of Kapampangan terms with their present and etymological definitions. This paper attempts to synthesize (a) these lexical reconstructions together with (b) the inferences coming from present archaeological reports of Palaeolithic finds in Nueva Ecija and the Rizal-Bulacan Boundary as well as the possible various episodes of settling activities of early inhabitants of (with evidence of pre-2300 BP red-slip pottery users) Pampanga, in which all sites are located within the vicinity of the Central Plain, and (c) the comparative ethnological data available and try to propose an interpretative framework of understanding the early life ways of homeland building by early Kapampangans as another group of Austronesian speakers.