

**TA 0055 S**

**FILIPINO BASIC COURSE**

**SEMESTER I  
LESSONS 6-10**

**DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER**

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## PREFACE

This syllabus satisfies the basic course in Filipino. A serious study and application of this syllabus will enable students to attain a proficiency level of 2+ to 3 in reading, writing, and listening, by the time they finish the course.

The following are the expected outcomes at the end of each semester.

Skill	Semester I	Semester II	Semester III
Speaking	1	1+ - 2	2 - 2+
Listening	1	1+ - 2	2 - 2+ -3
Reading	1	1+ - 2	2 - 2+ -3

One should consider the type of students in the course. Given the same syllabus, some students will do well but others will not. We are hoping that all students will do very well in the course.

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## Lesson 6

### Nasaan

#### 1. Use of Nasaan

**Nasaan** means *where* in English. It is used to ask about the whereabouts of a person or an object. It is also used to ask about the location of a place on the map. In English, *where* is always followed with a form of the verb to be like *is* and *are*. In Filipino, **nasaan** is never used with a verb. The answers to a **nasaan** question contains location markers, **Set III personal pronouns** or **nasa demonstratives** which are derived from Set III demonstratives.

#### 2. Location Markers

##### Objects/Places/People (common nouns)

	Affirmative	Negative
Singular	nasa + object/place/person (common noun)/Set III personal pronouns	wala sa+ object/ place/person (common noun)/Set III personal pronouns
Plural	nasa mga + object/places/people/(common nouns) Set III personal pronouns	wala sa mga + object/places/people (common nouns)/Set III personal pronouns

##### People (proper names)

	Affirmative	Negative
Singular	na kay + proper name	wala kay + proper name
Plural	na kina + proper name (s)	wala kina + proper name (s)

#### Examples

- a. Q: Nasaan ang papel?  
A: Nasa mesa ang papel.  
or: Nasa mesa.

Where is the paper?  
The paper is on the table.  
On the table.

**Location Markers continued**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| b. Q: Nasaan ang homework mo?<br>A: Nasa bag ang homework ko.  | Where is your homework?<br>My homework is in the bag.   |
| c. Q: Nasaan ang mga lapis?<br>A: Nasa kahon ang mga lapis.<br>or: Nasa mga kahon ang mga lapis.                             | Where are the pencils?<br>The pencils are in the box.<br>The pencils are in the boxes.  |
| d. Q: Nasaan ang sundalo?<br>A: Nasa baraks siya.  | Where is the soldier?<br>He is in the barracks.   |
| e. Q: Nasaan si Poldo?<br>A: Nasa Bulacan.   | Where si Poldo?<br>In Bulacan.  |
| f. Q: Nasaan ang Angeles?<br>A: Nasa Pampanga ang Angeles.<br>(Note: The speakers are looking at a map)                      | Where is Angeles.<br>Angeles is in Pampanga.  |
| g. Q: Nasaan ang bata?<br>A: Nasa nanay ang bata.<br>or: Na kay Alicia.  | Where is the child?<br>The child is with mother.<br>With Alicia.  |
| h. Q: Nasaan si Mimi?<br>A: Na kina Pedro at Lita siya.<br><br>or: Na kay Pedro at kay Lita siya.<br>or: Na kina Pedro siya. | Where is Mimi?<br>She is with Pedro and Lita.<br>She is at Pedro's and Lita's (place).<br>At Pedro's and Lita's (place).<br>At Pedro's (and company). |
| i. Q: Nasaan ang kotse?<br>A: Na kina Andrea.  | Where is the car?<br>At Andrea's (and company).   |

**Note:** Take note of sentences **h**, and **i** above. To indicate plurality in these sentences, we can either say **kay Pedro at kay Lita** or **kina Pedro at Lita**, or **kina Pedro**. The last version is more often used.



**Location markers continued**

To ask questions answerable by *yes* or *no*, add the **ba** particle to the statement and use **nasa/ na kay/ na kina** instead of **nasaan**.

*Examples*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>a. Q: Nasa garahe ba ang kotse?<br/>                     A: Oo. Nasa garahe.<br/>                     or: Wala. Wala sa garahe.<br/>                     or: Wala sa garahe ang kotse.</p>                                      | <p>Is the car in the garage?<br/>                     Yes. It is in the garage.<br/>                     No. It isn't in the garage.<br/>                     The car is not in the garage.</p>  |
| <p>b. Q: Nasa kuwarto ba si Nonoy?<br/>                     A: Oo. Nasa kuwarto siya.<br/>                     or: Wala. Wala sa kuwarto<br/>                     si Nonoy.<br/>                     or: Wala siya sa kuwarto.</p> | <p>Is Nonoy in the room?<br/>                     Yes. He is in the room.<br/>                     No. Nonoy is not in the room.<br/> <br/>                     He is not in the room.</p>   |
| <p>c. Q: Nasa opisina ba ang boss?<br/>                     A: Wala sa opisina ang boss.<br/>                     or: Wala siya sa opisina.</p>  | <p>Is the boss in the office?<br/>                     The boss is not in the office.<br/>                     S/he is not in the office.</p>  |
| <p>d. Q: Na kay Beth ba ang susi?<br/> <br/>                     A: Oo. Na kay Beth ang susi.<br/> <br/>                     or: Oo. Na kay Beth.<br/> <br/>                     or: Wala kay Beth.</p>                            | <p>Is the key with Beth?<br/>                     Does Beth have the key?<br/>                     Yes. The key is with Beth.<br/>                     Yes. Beth has the key.<br/>                     Yes. It is with Beth.<br/>                     Yes. Beth has it.<br/>                     It is not with Beth.<br/>                     Beth doesn't have it.</p> |
| <p>e. Q: Na kina Cely ba ang nanay?<br/>                     A: Oo. Na kina Cely ang nanay.<br/> <br/>                     or: Oo. Na kina Cely siya.</p>  | <p>Is mother at Cely's (and company)?<br/>                     Yes. Mother is at Cely's (and<br/>                     company).<br/>                     Yes. She is at Cely's (and company).</p>  |

### 3. Set III Personal Pronouns

The Set III personal pronouns in this lesson complete the set of personal pronouns used in Filipino. Depending on their position and use in the sentence, the Set III personal pronouns take on different meanings in English, as you can see from the table below. The same **nasa questions and answers** discussed in the previous pages can be used with **Set III personal pronouns** if the expected answer involves people, and with **nasa demonstratives** if the expected answer involves places. We will not discuss all the uses of **Set III pronouns** in this lesson.

Singular	English	Plural	English
akin	me/my/mine	atin amin	us/our/ours (incl.) us/our/ours (excl.)
iyo	you/your/yours	inyo	you/your/yours
kanya	him/her/his/hers	kanila	them/their/theirs

*Examples*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>a. Q: Nasaan ang mga order mo?<br/>A: Nasa akin ang mga order ko.</p> <p>or: Wala sa akin.</p>   | <p>Where are your orders?<br/>My orders are with me.<br/>Literal: My orders are in my possession.<br/>I have my orders.<br/>They are not with me.<br/>I don't have them.</p> |
| <p>b. Q: Nasaan ang kalendaryo?<br/>A: Wala sa akin. Nasa kanya.</p> <p>or: Nasa iyo, hindi ba?</p> | <p>Where is the calendar?<br/>It isn't with me. It is with him / her.<br/>I don't have it. S/he has it.<br/>It is with you, isn't it?<br/>You have it, don't you?</p>        |
| <p>c. Q: Nasaan ang mapa?<br/>A: Nasa amin ang mapa.<br/>or: Wala sa amin. Nasa kanila.</p>         | <p>Where is the map?<br/>The map is with us.<br/>It isn't with us. It is with them.</p>  |
| <p>d. Q: Nasaan ang bola?<br/>A: Nasa kanila ang bola.<br/>or: Wala sa kanila. Nasa amin.</p>       | <p>Where is the ball?<br/>The ball is with them.<br/>It isn't with them. It is with us.<br/>They don't have it. We have it.</p>  |
| <p>e. Q: Nasa inyo ba ang titser?<br/>A: Oo. Nasa amin siya.<br/>or: Wala siya sa amin.</p>         | <p>Is the teacher with you?<br/>Yes. S/he is with us.<br/>S/he is not with us.</p>   |

**Set III Pronouns continued**

You have seen some **set I** and **set III personal pronouns** used as possessive modifiers in Lesson 5, i.e., *my, your, our, their*, etc. You will see more examples of that use below. Set III pronouns are placed before the word they modify and are linked to that word.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>a. Q: Nasaan ang iyong homework?<br/>                     A: Nasa akin ang aking homework.</p> <p>or: Nasa akin ang homework ko.</p>  | <p>Where is your homework?<br/>                     My homework is with me.<br/>                     I have my homework.<br/>                     same as above</p>  |
| <p>b. Q: Nasaan ang aming titser?<br/>                     A: Nasa klase ang inyong titser.<br/>                     or: Nasa klase ang titser ninyo.</p>  | <p>Where is our teacher?<br/>                     Your teacher is in class.<br/>                     same as above</p>   |
| <p>c. Q: Nasa iyo ba ang aking lapis?<br/>                     A: Wala sa akin ang iyong lapis.<br/>                     or: Wala sa akin ang lapis mo.</p>  | <p>Do you have my pencil?<br/>                     I don't have your pencil.<br/>                     same as above</p>  |
| <p>d. Q: Nasaan ang iyong bag?<br/>                     or: Nasaan ang bag mo?<br/>                     A: Nasa kanya ang aking bag.<br/>                     or: Nasa kanya ang bag ko.</p>   | <p>Where is your bag?<br/>                     same as above<br/>                     S/he has my bag.<br/>                     same as above</p>  |
| <p>e. Q: Nasa kanila ba ang ating pagkain?<br/>                     A: Oo. Nasa kanila ang ating pagkain.<br/>                     or: Oo. Nasa kanila ang pagkain natin.</p>  | <p>Is our food with them?<br/>                     Do they have our food?<br/>                     Yes. Our food is with them.<br/>                     same as above</p>  |
| <p>f. Q: Na kay Henry ba ang kanilang susi?<br/>                     A: Oo. Na kay Henry ang kanilang susi.<br/>                     or: Oo. Na kay Henry ang susi nila.<br/>                     or: Wala sa kanya ang susi nila.</p>               | <p>Is their key with Henry?<br/>                     Does Henry have their key?<br/>                     Yes. Their key is with Henry.<br/>                     Yes. Henry has their key.<br/>                     same as above<br/>                     Their key is not with him.<br/>                     He doesn't have their key.</p> |
| <p>g. Q: Nasa atin ba ang ating iskedyul?<br/>                     A: Wala sa atin ang ating iskedyul,<br/>                     nasa titser.<br/>                     or: Wala sa atin ang iskedyul natin.<br/>                     Nasa titser.</p> | <p>Is the schedule with us?<br/>                     The schedule is not with us, it<br/>                     is with the teacher.<br/>                     same as above</p>  |

#### 4. Nasa Demonstratives

**Nasa demonstratives** are derived from Set III demonstratives. They are used whenever the person who answers a **nasa question** chooses to use a place in his response. Occasionally, the **nasa demonstratives**, like the Set III demonstratives are also used to refer to people. The proximity of the place referred to is also taken into consideration.

Affirmative	Negative
narito/narine/nandito (in) here	wala rito/wala dito (not in here)
nariyan/nandiyan (in) there	wala riyan/wala diyan (not in there)
naroon/nandoon (in) over there	wala roon/wala doon (not over there)

#### Examples

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>a. Q: Nasaan ang libro mo?<br/>                     A: Nasa mesa ang libro ko.<br/>                     or: Nasa mesa.<br/>                     or: Nandito.<br/>                     or: Wala sa mesa.<br/>                     or: Wala rito.</p> | <p>Where is your book?<br/>                     My book is on the table.<br/>                     On the table.<br/>                     It is in here.<br/>                     It is not on the table.<br/>                     It is not in here.</p> |
| <p>b. Q: Nasaan ang mga lapis?<br/>                     A: Nasa kahon ang mga lapis.<br/>                     or: Nandiyan sa kahon.<br/>                     or: Nandiyan.<br/>                     or: Wala riyan.</p>                               | <p>Where are the pencils?<br/>                     The pencils are in the box.<br/>                     There in the box.<br/>                     They are in there.<br/>                     They are not in there.</p>                                |
| <p>c. Q: Nasaan ang titser?<br/>                     A: Nasa opisina siya.<br/>                     or: Nasa opisina ang titser.<br/>                     or: Nandoon sa opisina.<br/>                     or: Wala roon.</p>                          | <p>Where is the teacher?<br/>                     S/he is in the office.<br/>                     The teacher is in the office.<br/>                     In the office over there.<br/>                     Not over there.</p>                          |
| <p>d. Q: Nasaan ang lolo?<br/>                     A: Nasa nanay ang lolo.<br/>                     or: Nandoon sa nanay ang lolo.<br/>                     or: Nandoon siya sa nanay.</p>   | <p>Where is grandfather?<br/>                     Grandfather is with mother.<br/>                     Grandfather is with mother over there.<br/>                     He is with mother over there.</p>   |
| <p>e. Q: Nasaan ang ate?<br/>                     A: Nasa trabaho ang ate.<br/>                     or: Nandito sa trabaho.</p>  | <p>Where is older sister?<br/>                     Older sister is at work.<br/>                     Here at work.</p>   |

## Classroom Exercises for Lesson 6

### Exercise A.

Say these sentences in English:

1. Nasaan ang lola mo?
2. Nasaan si Lilian?
3. Nasa Mall ba ang nanay?
4. Na kay Brenda ba si Mila?
5. Wala ba rito si Frank?
6. Nasa opisina ang Kapitan.
7. Wala dito ang medyor.
8. Nasa ospital ang ate niya.
9. Wala roon ang kuya niya.
10. Na kina Alma ang kotse.
11. Nandiyan sa kuwarto ang botas mo.
12. Nasa iyo ba ang libro niya?
13. Wala sa akin ang kanyang libro.
14. Nandito ba ang aking nanay?
15. Wala rito ang iyong nanay.

### Exercise B

Say these sentences in Tagalog. Pay attention to the pronouns in parentheses.

1. Where is grandmother?
2. She is with older sister.
3. Where is your (Set III) friend?
4. He is at school.
5. Is my (Set II) older brother here?
6. Your (Set III) older brother is over there.
7. Our (inclusive, set III) father is at work.
8. Is their (Set II) cousin there?
9. No. He is not in there. He is over there.
10. Is the pilot in the room?

**Exercise B continued**

11. Yes. He is in the room.
12. The doctor is not at home.
13. He is in the hospital.
14. Your (Set II) chair is in the office.
15. My (Set III) niece is at the Mall.

**Exercise C**

Answer the following questions in Tagalog as instructed:

1. Q: Nasa bahay ba ang tatay mo?  
A: Affirmative :  
  
Negative:
2. Q: Nandiyan ba si Nanding?  
A: Affirmative  
  
Negative:
3. Q: Nandito ba ang kaibigan natin?  
A: Affirmative: (Set III pron)  
  
Negative: (Set II pronoun)
4. Q: Nasa Macy's ba ang ate mo?  
A: Affirmative: (Set II pron.)  
  
Negative: (Set III pron)
5. Na kina Miling ba ang kotse mo?  
A: Affirmative: (Set III pronoun)  
  
Negative: (Set II pronoun)

Glossary

akin	me/my/mine
amin	us/our/ours (exclusive)
atin	us/our/ours (inclusive)
baraks	barracks
bata	child/young
bola	ball
botas	boots
garahe	garage
inyo	you/your/yours (plural or singular, polite)
iskedyul	schedule
iyo	you/your/yours
kahon	box
kalendaryo	calendar
kanya	him/her/his/hers
kay	singular location marker (proper name)
kina	plural location marker (proper names)
lapis	pencil
libro	book
mapa	map
mesa	table
narito/narine/nandito	(in) here
nariyan/nandiyan	(in) there
naroon/nandoon	(in) over there
nasa	is/are in . . . (location marker for things/places/ people)
nasaan	where/whereabouts
ospital/pagamutan	hospital
opisina/tanggapan	office
pagkain	food
Pampanga	a province in the Philippines
papel	paper
sundalo	soldier
susi	key
wala	nothing, none
wala kay	not with a person (proper name)
wala kina	not with persons (proper names)
wala rito/wala dito	not in here
wala riyan/wala diyan	not in there
wala roon/wala doon	not over there
wala sa	not in a place
wala sa mga	not in places

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## Lesson 7 - Unit 1

## May and Mayroon

**May** and **mayroon** and the variants **me** and **meron** indicate indefinite possession (equivalent to *have* in English) when they are used as the main verbs in the sentence. Depending on context, they are also equivalent to the English existential phrases, "there is" or "there are." These verbs are not aspected; time or tense is derived from context or indicated by the adverbs of time used in the sentence. **Wala** is the negative of **may** and **mayroon**. **Wala** means *no*, *none*, *nothing*, or *do not have*. Other uses of **may/mayroon** and **wala** will be discussed in future lessons.

## 1. May and mayroon as indefinite possessives

**May/me** and **mayroon/meron** are said to be indefinite possessives because the thing possessed in the sentences using these verbs is not definite. This is evident in the use of the indefinite article *a* or *an* in the English translation. Definiteness is marked by the article *the* in English. When we want to be definite about the thing possessed in a Tagalog sentence, we use **nasa**, as we did in the previous lesson, or some other verbs or sentence construction that best convey the meaning of the sentence.

*Examples*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a. May anak si Lily.<br>or: Mayroong anak si Lily.<br>Walang anak si Lily.                | Lily has <u>a</u> child.<br>same as above<br>Lily does not have a child.                          |
| b. May trabaho ako.<br>or: Mayroon akong trabaho.<br>Wala akong trabaho.                  | I have <u>a</u> job.<br>same as above<br>I don't have a job.                                      |
| c. May asawa ka ba?<br>or: Mayroon ka bang asawa?<br><br>Wala ka bang asawa?              | Are you married?<br>same as above<br>Literal: Do you have <u>a</u> spouse?<br>Aren't you married? |
| d. Me kuya ba si Kiko?<br>Meron bang kuya si Kiko?<br>Wala bang kuya si Kiko?             | Does Kiko have <u>an</u> older brother?<br>same as above<br>Doesn't Kiko have an older brother?   |
| e. Me mga kapatid ba siya?<br>Meron ba siyang mga kapatid?<br>Wala ba siyang mga kapatid? | Does s/he have <u>any</u> siblings?<br>same as above<br>Doesn't s/he have any siblings?           |

## 2. May/mayroon and wala in existential phrases

When we want to express the existence of an object or a fact, we use the phrases "there is" or "there are" in English. In Tagalog, these situations can be conveyed by using **may** or **mayroon**. We can negate these sentences by using **wala**. **Wala** means *there is no/there is not (there isn't)*, or *there are no/there are not (there aren't)*.

### Examples

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a. May estudyante ba sa kuwarto?<br>Mayroon bang estudyante sa kuwarto?<br>Wala bang estudyante sa kuwarto?  | Is there a student in the room?<br>ditto<br>Is there no student in the room?        |
| b. May pagkain sa mesa.<br>Mayroong pagkain sa mesa.<br>Walang pagkain sa mesa.  | There is food on the table.<br>ditto<br>There is no food on the table.              |
| c. Me langaw sa aking sopas.<br>Merong langaw sa aking sopas.<br>Walang langaw sa aking sopas.   | There's a fly in my soup.<br>ditto<br>There's no fly in my soup.                    |
| d. May mga taong nagtatrabaho diyan.<br>Mayroong mga taong nagtatrabaho diyan.<br>Walang taong nagtatrabaho diyan.<br>( <u>mga</u> before tao is not needed in the negative) | There are people working there.<br>ditto<br>There are no people working there.      |
| e. Me mga kalaban bang nagtatago doon?<br>Meron bang mga kalabang nagtatago doon?<br>Walang kalabang nagtatago doon.   | Are there some enemies hiding there?<br>ditto<br>There are no enemies hiding there. |

### 3. Some rules to remember

- a. **May** and **me** cannot be used as one-word answers to a question. **Mayroon/meron**, and **wala**, on the other hand, can stand alone as complete answers.

*Examples*

1. Q: May Sarhento ba sa klase?

A: Correct: Mayroon/meron.

A: Wrong! May/me.

2. Q: May homework ka ba?

A: Correct: Wala.

- b. **May/me** cannot be followed by markers, personal pronouns, demonstratives, enclitics, and the question particle **ba**.  
Exception: **Mga**, not **ang mga**, can follow **may** and **me**. This exception is also true for **mayroon** and **meron**.

*Examples*

1. (Exception) May mga estudyante rito. There are some students here.  
or: Mayroong mga estudyante rito. ditto

2. Wrong! May ang estudyante rito.  
Wrong! Mayroon ang estudyante rito.  
Wrong! Mayroon ang mga estudyante rito.

3. Wrong!: May ba estudyante rito?  
Correct: May estudyante ba rito? Is there a student here?

4. Wrong! May akong ampon.  
Correct: May ampon ako. I have an adopted child.  
Correct: Mayroon akong ampon. ditto

5. Wrong! May dito pabrika.  
Correct: May pabrika rito. There is a factory here.  
Correct: Mayroon ritong pabrika. ditto  
Preferred: Mayroong pabrika rito. ditto

6. Wrong! May na anak siya.  
Correct: May anak na siya. She has a child already.  
Correct: Mayroon na siyang anak. ditto

**Some rules to remember continued**

**c. May and me do not take linkers.**

*Examples*

Correct: May klase si Carla.

Never! Mayng klase si Carla.

Never! May na klase si Carla.

Carla has a class.

**d. Mayroon/meron and wala take linkers.**

*Examples*

1. Merong biyenang masungit si Dina.

Dina has a grouchy mother / father-in-law.

2. Mayroong kandidatong nagsalita sa radyo kahapon.

There was a candidate who spoke on the radio yesterday.

3. Mayroong lider na mahusay ang kanilang grupo.

Their group has a good leader.

4. Walang bantay sa bodega bukas.

There will be no guard at the warehouse tomorrow.

**e. Mayroon/meron and wala can be followed by personal pronouns, demonstratives, enclitics and the question particle *ba*.**

*Examples*

1. Meron silang panaderya sa Maynila.

They have a bakery in Manila.

2. Mayroon kaming Koronel sa klase.

We have a Colonel in class.

3. Mayroon kang singsing na brilyante, hindi ba?

You have a diamond ring, don't you?

4. Mayroon itong salu-salo bukas.

This person has a party tomorrow.

5. Meron na ba tayong bagong liksyon?

Do we have a new lesson already?

6. Wala pa tayong bagong liksyon.

We don't have a new lesson yet.

7. Meron bang abogado sa pamilya ninyo?

Is there a lawyer in your family?

8. Walang abogado sa pamilya namin.

There is no lawyer in our family.

**Some rules to remember continued**

- e. The enclitics **pa** and **na** follow **mayroon/meron** but precede the enclitic particle **ba** in a sentence. **Pa** means *yet, as yet, or still*, when used with a verb. **Pa** used with a noun means *more or another*. **Na** means *now or already* in affirmative sentences and *any more* in negative sentences. **Pa** and **na** are not used in sequence in a phrase or sentence.

*Examples*

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Mayroon na bang apo si Carlos? | Does Carlos have a grandchild already?                                 |
| 2. Wala pang apo si Carlos.       | Carlos does not have a grandchild yet.                                 |
| 3. Wala pa bang asawa si Bruno?   | Doesn't Bruno have a spouse yet?<br>Isn't Bruno married yet?           |
| 4. Wala pang asawa si Bruno.      | Bruno isn't married yet.<br>Bruno isn't married as yet.                |
| 5. Wala nang asawa si Bruno.      | Bruno does not have a spouse anymore.<br>Bruno is not married anymore. |
| 6. Mayroon pang asawa si Bruno.   | Bruno is still married.  |
| 7. Mayroon nang asawa si Bruno.   | Bruno is already married.  |

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## Lesson 7 -Unit 2

### More Enclitics

The enclitics **ba**, **ho**, **po**, **pa**, and **na** were introduced in previous lessons. Let us complete the list of enclitics in this lesson. There are 18 enclitics in Tagalog. Except for **sana**, **kasi**, and **kaya**, enclitics are never used to start a sentence or a phrase.

ba	interrogative particle	kasi	because, it is because
po	polite particle, formal	man	even
ho	polite particle, informal	muna	first, for a while
na	now, already,	sana	I hope/hopefully/wish that
lang/ lamang	only, just	yata	it seems, it appears
rin/din	also, too, either, neither	pala	mild surprise, i.e. Oh . . . So . . .
pa	still, else, more, yet, as yet	tuloy	as a result
nga	please, really, it's true, to be sure	kaya	wonder, that's why, so, therefore
raw/daw	it is said that, they say, . . . said.	naman	in turn, your turn, on the other hand, instead, used in mild reproach (not always translatable in English)

#### 1. Other Uses of Pa

a. **Pa** means *else* when used with interrogatives like **ano**, **sino**, **alin**, etc.

##### Examples

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Sino pa ang sasama?      | Who else is coming/going<br>(with us)? |
| 2. Ano pa ang gusto mo?     | What else do you want/like?            |
| 3. Alin pa ang kasali dito? | Which else is included here?           |

- b. With the present aspect of the verb and the word **bawal**, **pa** means *still*.

*Examples*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Nag-jo jogging pa siya.               | He is still jogging.   |
| 2. Nag-aaral pa siya sa MPC.             | He is still going to school at MPC.                                    |
| 3. Bawal pa ang magsigarilyo sa bus.     | It is still forbidden to smoke on the bus.                             |
| 4. Bawal pa ang kumain habang nagkklase. | Eating while the class is in session is still forbidden / not allowed. |

- c. **Pa** means *yet* when combined with words of negation like **hindi**, **wala**, and **ayoko**.

*Examples*

- |                                  |                              |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Hindi pa ako bumili ng libro. | I haven't bought a book yet. |
| 2. Wala pa akong homework.       | I don't have homework yet.   |
| 3. Ayoko pang kumain.            | I don't want to eat yet.     |

- d. With the helping verbs **kailangan** and **gusto**, **pa** means *some more*.

*Examples*

- |                                    |                               |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Gusto ko pa ng leche flan.      | I want some more leche flan.  |
| 2. Kailangan ko pang mag-practice. | I need to practice some more. |

- e. When used in the future aspect, **pa** means *still have to . . . .*

*Examples*

- |                                 |                                    |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Gagawa pa ako ng report.     | I still have to make a report.     |
| 2. Magtatrabaho pa kami bukas.  | We still have to work tomorrow.    |
| 3. Magluluto pa siya ng pansit. | She still has to cook some pansit. |



f. With the **ba** particle, **pa** means *still* or *some more*.

*Examples*

- |                                |                                  |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. May pagkain pa ba?          | Is there still some food (left)? |
| 2. Natutulog pa ba siya?       | Is she still sleeping?           |
| 3. Gusto pa ba ninyo ng adobo? | Would you like some more adobo?  |

g. **Pa** in certain contexts may mean mockery, sarcasm or exasperation. It can be translated as *even* in the English sentence.

*Examples*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Nakalimutan niya yata ang date namin. Ni-remind ko pa siya kahapon. | It seems she has forgotten our date. I even reminded her yesterday. |
| 2. Bakit ka bumagsak sa test? Nag-review pa tayo maghapon!             | Why did you flunk the test? We even reviewed all day!               |

h. With another enclitic, **pala**, **pa** means *even*, *too*.

*Examples*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Nagbigay ka na ng regalo at may cake pa pala! | You have already given a gift and there's even a cake!/a cake too! |
|---|--|

## 2. Pala

**Pala** is an expression of mild surprise. It is roughly equivalent to *oh*, *I see*, and *so*. With **siyanga**, it means *oh, by the way*. Sometimes the word itself is not translated in English, but it is signaled by an exclamation point.

*Examples*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a. Siya pala ang valedictorian nila!      | I see that she is their valedictorian!                                 |
| b. Matalino pala si Lina!                 | So Lina is intelligent!  |
| c. Siyanga pala, bertdey ni Oscar ngayon. | By the way, it's Oscar's birthday today!                               |
| d. Narito pala si Pedro kanina.           | So Pedro was here earlier.   |
| e. Naku, maginaw pala doon!               | My, it is cold over there! (The speaker did not know that beforehand.) |

### 3. Rin/din

**Rin/din** is equivalent to the English words *too* or *also* in affirmative sentences. In negative sentences, they translate into *either* or *neither*. The choice of initial *r* or *d* depends on the final letter of the word preceding **rin** or **din**. **Din** is used after words ending in consonants and **rin** after words ending in vowels. This is a common occurrence in the Filipino language, i.e., **rito/dito, roon/door, riyán/diyan** learned in previous lessons. Filipinos know instinctively when to use one over the other but are not bothered when foreigners use the "incorrect" form. In other words, the rules on *r* and *d* are not strictly imposed.

#### *Examples*

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| a. Pupunta rin sila roon.           | They are going there too.                  |
| b. Estudyante ka rin ba rito?       | Are you also a student here?               |
| c. Mayroon na rin siyang trabaho.   | S/he also has a job now/<br>already.       |
| d. Payat din ako noong bata pa ako. | I was also thin when I was still<br>young. |
| e. Hindi rin ako kumain.            | I didn't eat either.                       |
| f. Hindi mo rin kailangan ito, ano? | You don't need this either, do you?        |

### 4. Nga

**Nga** is used to confirm what has just been said. It can also be translated as *really, it is true, to be sure* in English. It also means *please* in certain contexts.

#### *Examples*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a. (confirm what was said)<br>Oo nga at sinabi ko iyon, pero hindi<br>tama ang ginagawa mo. | It is true that I said that, but what<br>you are doing is wrong. |
| b. Siya nga ang bumili niyan.   | She is really the one who bought<br>that.                        |
| c. Nag-asawa na nga si Peping.  | It's true that Peping got married.                               |
| d. Binigyan kita ng instructions para nga<br>magawa mo iyan.                                | I gave you instructions to be sure<br>that you can do that.      |
| e. Bumili ka nga ng libro.  | Please buy a book.   |

### 5. Raw/daw

**Raw/daw** follows the same rule as **rin** and **din**, **rito/dito** in the choice of *r* or *d*. It is used in repeating what has just been said or read and for stating a general truth or a popular saying.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a. Sp 1: Estudyante ako sa DLI.<br>Sp 2: (talking to another person)<br>Estudyante raw siya sa DLI. | I am a student at DLI.<br>He said that he is a student at DLI.   |
| b. Sp 1: Nagpunta ako sa library.<br>Sp 2 to another person: Nagpunta raw siya sa library.          | I went to the library.<br>She said that she went to the library.   |
| c. Masipag raw si Angel.  | They say that Angel is industrious.  |
| d. Bilog raw ang mundo.   | It is said that the world is round.  |
| e. Pinsan mo nga raw ba si Kris?  | Is it true what they say that Kris is your cousin?   |
| f. Ang lumalakad daw nang matulin kung matinik ay malalim.  | Haste makes waste./An impulsive person makes big mistakes.<br>Literal: He who, they say, walks fast is wounded deeply when he steps on thorns. |

### 6. Kasi

**Kasi** means because in English. It starts a phrase or sentence when one is answering a **bakit** (why) question.

#### *Examples*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a. Q: Bakit wala ka sa klase kahapon?<br><br>A: Kasi masakit ang ulo ko. | Why weren't you in class yesterday?<br>Because I had a headache. |
| b. Bumagsak siya sa test kasi hindi siya nag-aral.                       | S/he flunked the test because s/he did not study.                |
| c. Ayaw ko doon kasi nandoon siya.                                       | I don't like it there because s/he is there.                     |
| d. May kanser sa baga si Rudy kasi malakas siyang manigarilyo.           | Rudy has lung cancer because he smokes a lot.                    |

## 7. Man

**Man** means *even* and *even if*. With **kahit** and **sino** or **ano**, it means *no matter who you are/no matter what ( it is) . . .*

### Examples

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a. Hindi man lang siya nagsabi sa akin na hindi siya darating.      | He didn't even inform me that he wouldn't be coming.            |
| b. Diyos man, nagpapatawad, ikaw pa kaya?                           | Even God forgives, and so should you.                           |
| c. Umiyak ka man, hindi ako pupunta ryan.                           | Even if you cry, I won't go there.                              |
| d. Magtrabaho man ako nang matagal hindi ko pa rin matatapos ito.   | Even if I work long hours I still won't be able to finish this. |
| e. Sabi ni Dindo kay Auring: "Kahit sino ka man, mahal pa rin kita. | Dindo told Auring, "No matter who you are, I still love you."   |
| f. Kahit ano pa man, gagawin ko ang gusto ko.                       | No matter what, I'll do as I please.                            |

## 8. Muna

**Muna** means *first, before, for a while, for the time being*, etc. It can never begin a sentence.

### Examples

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a. Umuwi muna tayo.                                       | Let's go home first.                                     |
| b. Naglaro muna sila.                                     | They played first.                                       |
| c. Nagpahinga muna siya bago nag-aral ng kanyang liksyon. | She rested first before she studied her lesson.          |
| d. Magbasa ka muna habang nagbibihis ako.                 | Read for a while/for the time being while I get dressed. |

### 9. Sana

**Sana** expresses wish or hope. It is also used to convey the idea of "I was going to . . . but" or "I/you, etc. should have not (done that) . . . When used to express a wish or hope, **sana** is always used in the first person.

#### *Examples*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>a. Sana ako ang maging balediktoryan.<br/>or: Ako sana ang maging balediktoryan.</p> | <p>I wish I would be the valedictorian.<br/>Hopefully, I would be the valedictorian.</p> |
| <p>b. Babae sana ang baby ko.<br/>or: Sana babae ang baby ko.</p>                       | <p>I hope/wish that my baby would be a girl.</p>   |
| <p>c. Manonood sana ako ng sine pero wala pala akong pera.</p>                          | <p>I was going to see a movie but (I found out that) I didn't have any money!</p>        |
| <p>d. Si Ningning sana ang magtuturo sa sa inyo pero nagkasakit siya.</p>               | <p>Ningning would have been the one who was going to teach you but she got sick.</p>     |
| <p>e. Hindi mo sana ginawa iyon.</p>  | <p>You shouldn't have done that.<br/>I wish you had not done that.</p>                   |

### 10. Yata

**Yata** is translatable in English as *it seems, it appears*. It can also convey sarcasm in certain contexts.

#### Examples

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a. Payat ka yata ngayon.                                 | It seems you are thin now.  |
| b. Nahihilo yata ako.                                    | I seem to be dizzy.   |
| c. Uulan yata.   | It appears that/it seems it is going to rain.                               |
| d. Bumagsak yata si Peping sa iksamin.                   | It seems that Peping flunked the exam.                                      |
| e. Siguradong tama iyan, si Maria yata ang gumawa niyan. | That's surely correct, you should know that Maria was the one who did that. |
| f. Huwag kang mag-alaala, ako yata ang manedyer rito.    | Don't you worry, you must realize that I am the manager here.               |

### 11. Tuloy

**Tuloy** conveys the idea that something or some action resulted in something else. It is translatable as *as a result* or *... ended up*.

#### Examples

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a. Hindi siya nagluto, kumain tuloy kami sa Wendy's.                    | She didn't cook, as a result we ate at Wendy's/so we ended up eating at Wendy's.           |
| b. Matagal ang serbisyo sa restawrang iyon, nahuli tuloy ako sa miting. | The service at that restaurant takes a long time, as a result, I was late for the meeting. |
| c. Hindi umuwi kagabi si Totoy, nagalit tuloy ang asawa niya.           | Totoy didn't come last night, as a result, his wife got mad.                               |
| d. Masyadong marami ang homework namin, hindi ko tuloy natapos ito.     | We had too much homework, as a result, I didn't finish it.                                 |
| e. Nasira ang computer ko, hindi tuloy ako makapagtrabaho sa bahay.     | My computer broke down, as a result, I can't work at home.                                 |

## 12. Kaya

**Kaya** is used to express puzzlement in some instances and in these cases it means, *I wonder, do you suppose*. In complex sentences, it can begin the dependent phrase with the meaning of *so, therefore, and that's why*.

### Examples

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a. Ano kaya ang regalo niya sa akin?                                 | I wonder what his gift to me would be.                  |
| b. Siya kaya ang gumawa nito?  | Wonder if s/he did this?                                |
| c. Si Miss Key kaya ang magiging boss natin?                         | Do you suppose that Miss Key would be our boss?         |
| d. Masyadong malamig kaya ako sinipon.                               | It's too cold that's why I caught a cold.               |
| e. Hindi kayo nag-aral kaya nagalit ang titser.                      | You didn't study that's why the teacher got upset.      |
| f. Gusto kong manalo sa tournament kaya nagpapRACTICE ako araw-araw. | I want to win in the tournament so I practice everyday. |

## 13. Naman

**Naman** can mean *instead, on the other hand, in turn, your turn*. In certain contexts, it can convey a mild reproach. **Naman** is also used to refer to something that was stated earlier; in such instances the conjunction *and* can be added to the English statement. **Naman** is sometimes untranslatable in English.

### Examples

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a. Nagluto ako kahapon, ikaw naman ngayon.                               | I cooked yesterday, now it is your turn.                |
| b. Magsalita ka sa Tagalog at ako naman ang magtatranslate / magsasalin. | You talk in Tagalog and I in turn will translate.       |
| c. Naglilinis ako, nagkakalat ka naman.                                  | I am cleaning, on the other hand you are making a mess. |
| d. Bakit mo naman ginawa iyon? (mild reproach)                           | Why did you do that?                                    |
| e. Speaker 1: Ako si Lily.<br>Speaker 2: Ako naman si Auring.            | I am Lily. (My <u>name</u> is Lily)<br>And I am Auring. |

#### 14. Lang/lamang

**Lang**, and the variant **lamang**, mean **only** or **just**.

##### *Examples*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a. Apat lang ang umatend sa miting.      | Only four attended the meeting.                                |
| b. Ikaw lang ba ang nakatira diyan?      | Is it just you who lives there?                                |
| c. Sampung piso lang ang pera ko.        | I only have ten pesos.<br>Literal: Ten pesos is my only money. |
| d. Si Lucy lang ang may homework ngayon. | It is only/just Lucy who has homework today.                   |
| e. Iyan lamang ang gusto mo?             | Is that the only thing you like/want?                          |

Note: Please to refer to BMLC L4-20 for other uses of **na** and **pa lang**.

##### **Some Rules to Remember**

As stated earlier, enclitics follow a certain order in a sentence. Here are some rules to remember on the use of enclitics.

- Enclitics are usually placed after the first full word or unit of the sentence but monosyllabic pronouns like **ko**, **mo**, and **ka** are positioned before the enclitics.
 

a. Iyan nga ang gusto ko.	That's really what I want.
b. Siya lang ang may pera.	He is the only one who has money.
c. Kumusta ka na?	How are you?
d. Sinabi mo nga ba iyon?	Did you really say that?
e. Gagawin ko pa ito.	I still have to do this.
f. May mga tao pa roon.	There are still some people there.



**Some Rules to Remember continued**

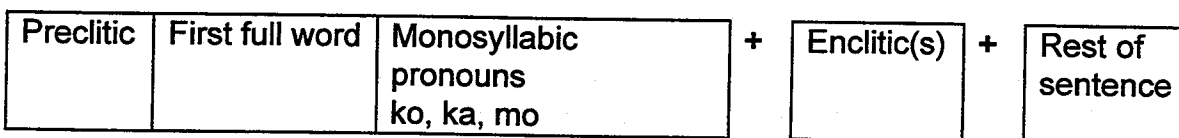
2. The first full word may be preceded by the preclitics/markers **ang, ang mga, si, sina, sa** and **nasa**.

a. Ang mga babae lang ang sasama sa akin.      Only the women will go with me.

b. Si Rudy pala ang asawa niya!      So it is Rudy who is her husband.  
So Rudy is her husband!

c. Nasa klase na ang mga estudyante.      The students are already in class.

Rules 1 and 2 can be graphically represented thus:



3. When two or more enclitics are used in the sentence, their order is as follows:

Column 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Full word or unit	na pa	nga	rin/din kasi kaya man naman pala sana tuloy yata lang / lamang muna	raw/daw	kasi kaya man naman pala sana tuloy yata lang / lamang muna	po ho	ba

Note that some words in Column 4 can also be positioned after Column 5 in certain sentences. The arrangement that sounds better to a native is a good guide in such instances. It should be noted here also that **na** and **pa** are mutually exclusive, that is, they cannot be used in the same phrase.

a. Siya pa nga rin daw po ba ang pangulo?      Is it true what they say that he is still really the president, sir/ma'am?

**Some Rules to Remember continued**

- b. Si Pablo nga lang raw po ba ang sasama sa inyo? Is it true what they say that Pablo will really be the only one who is going with you, sir/ma'am?
  
- c. Q: Bakit wala pa si Pedro?  
 A: Pumunta pa kasi raw siya sa opisina.  
 or: Pumunta pa raw kasi siya sa opisina. Why isn't Pedro here yet?  
 Because they say that he still had to go to the office.
  
- d. Mag-aaral ka na ba?  
 Mag-aaral ka pa ba?  
 Never! Mag-aaral ka pa na ba?  
 Never! Mag-aaral ka na pa ba? Are you going to study now?  
 Are you still going to study?

4. When **hindi** is used in a question, it precedes all the enclitics used in the sentence. Remember that the monosyllabic pronouns **ko**, **mo**, and **ka** precede the enclitics (Rule 2 above). **Ho** and **po** occur right after **hindi**; **ho** and **po** cannot be used with **ko**, **mo**, and **ka**. We use the plural of these pronouns with **ho** and **po**.

Hindi	ho po	ba	full word or unit	other enclitics	rest of the sentence
-------	----------	----	----------------------	--------------------	----------------------

- a. Hindi ho ba kayo pupunta sa Mall? Aren't you going to the Mall, sir/ma'am?  
 Never! Hindi ho ba ka pupunta . . .  
 Never! Hindi ka ho ba pupunta . . .  
 Correct: Hindi ka ba pupunta sa Mall? Aren't you going to the Mall?
  
- b. Hindi ho/po ba ito ang kotse ninyo? Isn't this your car, sir/ma'am?  
 Hindi ho/po ba ito ang inyong kotse?  
 Never! Hindi ho/po ba ito ang kotse mo?  
 Never! Hindi ho/po ba ito ang iyong kotse?  
 Correct: Hindi ba ito ang kotse mo? Isn't this your car?
  
- c. Hindi ho ba nagtapos na kayo sa Harvard? Isn't it that you have already graduated from Harvard, sir/ma'am?
  
- d. Hindi po ba mag-aatend pa kayo ng miting? Isn't it that you are still going to attend a meeting, sir/ma'am?

Classroom Exercises for Lesson 7

A. Do the following according to directions.

1) When **may/me** is used in the original sentence, use **mayroon/meron** and vice-versa.

2) Write the English equivalent of the sentence. **Don't forget your linkers!**

*Example:*

May ate ka ba?

Or: Mayroon ka bang ate?

Negative: Wala ka bang ate?

Do you have an older sister?

ditto

Don't you have an older sister?

1. May miting tayo.

or:

Negative:

2. May tao ba roon?

or:

Negative:

3. Mayroong kuya si Armando.

or:

Negative:

4. May apo ako.

or:

Negative:

5. May lola siya sa Boston.

or:

Negative:

6. Mayroon siyang pamangking maganda.

or:

Negative:

Exercise A continued

7. Me mga estudyanteng masisipag.

or:

Negative:

8. Mayroon akong pinsang mabait.

or:

Negative:

9. Merong bagong botas si Lando.

or:

Negative:

10. May mga Amerikanong sundalo sa JUSMAG.

or:

Negative:

11. Meron bang kapatid na lalaking salbahe si Tina?

or:

Negative:

12. May kapitan sa klase namin.

or:

Negative:

13. Mayroong titser na matangkad ang bagong klase.

or:

Negative:

14. May kaibigan sa Bacolor si Tita.

or:

Negative:

B. Write the following in Tagalog.

1. Do you (plural) have a Corporal in your class?
2. No. We (exclusive) don't have a corporal in our class. We have a sergeant.
3. Fred has a grandfather in New York.
4. Do we (inclusive) have homework today?
5. There are enemies in the forest. (gubat)
6. There are no students here.
7. Do you have any questions? (tanong)
8. No. I don't have any questions.
9. Mary has a thrifty husband.
10. I got a rich uncle.
11. She doesn't have an older sister.
12. Do they have work today?
13. Are there people in the room?
14. There are no people in the room.
15. We (exclusive) have courteous students.

C. Say the following in English. Use the underlined words in your translations.

1. Mayroon pa bang adobo?
2. Sina Ming at Fawn lamang ang nasa bahay.
3. Q: Bakit wala ka sa klase kanina?
4. A: (to Q3) Kasi may PT ako.
5. Q: Saan ka na nagtatrabaho?
6. A: ( to 5Q:) Hindi pa ako nagtatrabaho.
7. Mag-exercise man ako, mataba pa rin ako.
8. Kayo lang po ba ang doktor dito?
9. Matutulog muna ako, tapos mag-aaral ako.
10. Kayo pala ang titser namin.
11. May test raw ba tayo bukas?
12. Ayaw ko rin sa kanya.
13. Ikaw naman ang maglinis ng kuwarto natin.
14. May bahay na sila.
15. Hindi po ba ito ang anak ninyo?

D. Say the following in Tagalog. Use the underlined words in your translations.

1. He is still working.
2. I have eaten (I ate already).
3. Are you from this place, too?
4. I don't like it there either.
5. She said that you are industrious.
7. Please study.
8. He is really rude.
9. It's true that I got married.
10. What else does she like?
11. Is Lino still sleeping?
13. Would you like some more pansit?
15. It seems like you have forgotten your appointment.
16. Rest first before you study your lessons.
17. I wish I were a millionaire. (milyonaryo)
18. He didn't have any money, as a result, he didn't eat.
19. I wonder what my grade is?
20. Only twenty people attended the lecture.

Glossary

abogado	lawyer
apo	grandchild
ba	interrogative particle
baga	lung(s)
bakit	why
bantay	guard
bawal	forbidden
bigyan	to give
bilog	round/circle
biyenan	parent-in-law
bodega	warehouse
brilyante	diamond
bukas	tomorrow
bumagsak	to fall from a high place/to flunk (a test)
bumili	to buy
gawin/gumawa	to do/make
grupo	group
ho	polite particle, informal
kalaban/kaaway	enemy
kasali	included
kasi	because/it is because
kaya	wonder/that's why/so/therefore
kotse	car
kumain	to eat
lang/lamang	only/just
langaw	fly
lider/puno	leader/head
liksyon	lesson
mag-alaala	to worry
mag-asawa	to get married
mag-atend/umatend	to attend
mag-practice	to practice
magalit	to get upset/angry
magbasa	to read
magbigay	to give
magbihis	to get dressed
maghapon	all day
maginaw	cold
magkasakit	to get sick
magluto	to cook
magpahinga	to rest
magsabi	to ask permission/to inform someone



magsalita	to talk
magsigarilyo/manigarilyo	to smoke
magtago	to hide
magtapos	to graduate
magtrabaho	to work
magturo	to teach
mahilo	to get dizzy
makalimutan	to forget
makapagtrabaho	to be able to work
malamig	cold
man	even
manalo	to win
manedyer	manager
manood	to watch something, i.e., TV, movie
marami	plenty
masakit	painful
masungit	grouchy
matalo	to lose
matapos	to finish
matinik	to be stuck or pierced with a thorn
matulin	fast
matulog	to sleep
may/mayroon	to have/there is/are
me/meron	to have/there is/are
muna	first/for a while
mundo	world
na	now/already
naman	in turn/your turn/on the other hand/instead, used in mild reproach (not always translatable in English)
nga	please, really, it's true/to be sure
pa	still/else/more/yet/as yet
pabrika	factory
pala	mild surprise, i.e. Oh . . . So . . .
panaderya	bakery
pera	money
po	polite particle, formal
pumunta	to go
raw/daw	it is said that/they say, . . . said
regalo	present/gift
rin/in	also/too/either/neither
salu-salu	party
sana	I hope/hopefully/wish that
serbisyo	service
singsing	ring

sipunin  
sopas  
sumama  
tuloy  
tumama  
yata

to catch a cold  
soup  
to go with  
as a result  
will hit/win  
it seems/it appears

**Lesson 8 - Unit 1****Intransitive Mag-Verbs****1. Focus**

The basic structure of a Tagalog sentence was introduced in Lesson 1. In that lesson we learned that the basic components of a Tagalog sentence are the predicate and the topic. The relationship between the verbal predicate and the topic of a Tagalog sentence is determined by focus, which in turn determines the affix used in the verb. The focus of a sentence is the center of attention or emphasis in the sentence. Although the choice of focus depends on the speaker or creator of the sentence, there are many instances where certain kinds of focus are regularly preferred over others. It takes a lot of exposure to native speakers for the foreigner to determine "instinctively" which focus is appropriate for certain contexts or situations. The focus of a sentence may center on the doer, direct object, indirect object, object of the preposition, location of the action, the beneficiary of the action, etc., and as such, are preceded by **Set I markers** or if a personal pronoun or demonstrative is used as the topic, then these pronouns and demonstratives should also come from **Set I**. The concept of focus will become clearer as we explore the different affixes used with verb roots in the Tagalog sentence.

**Examples of doer-focus verbs**

1. Naglalaba si Fely. Fely is doing the laundry.  
**Fely** is the doer and is therefore marked by the Set 1 marker **si**.
2. Nagtanan raw sina Lino at Cora. They say that Lino and Cora eloped.  
**Lino** and **Cora** are the doers marked by the Set 1 plural marker **sina**.
3. Nagpapahinga ang mga babae The women are resting under the tree.  
sa ilalim ng puno.  
**Babae**, the doer, is a common noun and is marked by the Set 1 plural marker, **ang mga**.
4. Magwawalis ako sa bakuran. I will sweep the yard.  
**Ako** (I) is the doer and is a Set 1 pronoun.
5. Nagdaan ba ito sa bahay Did this person (speaker is pointing at  
kahapon? the person) pass/drop by the house  
yesterday?  
**Ito** is the doer and is a **Set 1** demonstrative.

## 2. Comparison of English Tenses and Tagalog Aspects

Verbs always call for some time element in the sentence to determine when a certain action takes place. In English, time is expressed by tense. In Tagalog, time is expressed by aspect. It is not necessary to go into the difference between tense and aspect. In fact, to make life easier, we can use the two terms interchangeably. And to make life even easier, there are only three aspects in Tagalog — past, present, and future. The other tenses in English, i.e., present perfect, present progressive, etc., are formed by adding a time word or an enclitic in the Tagalog sentence. The different aspects/tenses of a verb can be shown by conjugating or inflecting it.

What is true for the past, present, and future tenses in English is also true for the corresponding tenses in Tagalog, i.e., we use the present aspect for actions that are done regularly or habitually, to express a general truth, etc. The perfect tenses in English are rendered in Tagalog by using the enclitic **na** and some time words. See Appendix A for a list of some time words and phrases and Appendix B for a comparison of English and Tagalog sentences. We will not be using all of the time words and tenses in this lesson. We will be using them throughout the course. **Refer to this lesson often.**

## 3. Mag-Verbs

The first affix studied in this course is **mag**, which is used as the prefix of a verb. The focus of **mag-verbs** lies on the actor or doer or performer of the action in the sentence. We shall refer to these verbs as **doer-focus verbs** in short. **Mag-verbs** can either be transitive or intransitive. Intransitive verbs do not require any direct object to complete their meanings; although some intransitive verbs can take a direct object. By contrast, transitive verbs require direct objects. The direct object of doer-focus verbs is signaled by Set II markers, pronouns, and demonstratives.

## 4. Conjugation of all mag-verbs

Infinitive	mag	+			verb root
Ex. 1: mag-aral	mag	+			aral
Ex. 2: magsalita	mag	+			salita
Past	nag	+			verb root
Ex 1: nag-aral	nag	+			aral
Ex: 2: nagsalita	nag	+			salita
Present	nag	+	first syllable of root	+	verb root
Ex. 1: nag-aaral	nag	+	a	+	aral
Ex. 2: nagsasalita	nag	+	sa	+	salita
Future	mag	+	first syllable of root	+	verb root
Ex. 1: mag-aaral	mag	+	a	+	aral
Ex. 2: magsasalita	mag	+	sa	+	salita

More examples of conjugation

Infinitive	Past	Present	Future
magsaya	nagsaya	nagsasaya	magsasaya
magsaing	nagsaing	nagsasaing	magsasaing
magbiyahe	nagbiyahe	nagbibiyahe	magbibiyahe
mag-asawa	nag-asawa	nag-aasawa	mag-aasawa
mag-abala	nag-abala	nag-aabala	mag-aabala
manigarilyo	nanigarilyo	naninigarilyo	maninigarilyo
mag-sailing	nag-sailing	nag-sesailing	mag-sesailing

5. List of intransitive verbs in the infinitive

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. magtrabaho                | to work/to go to work                               |
| 2. maglakad                  | to take a walk                                      |
| 3. magpasyal/mamasyal        | to take a leisurely walk/to visit a place or person |
| 4. magsimba                  | to go to church                                     |
| 5. magsaya                   | to have fun   |
| 6. magbakasyon               | to go on vacation                                   |
| 7. magsaing                  | to cook rice  |
| 8. maghain                   | to set the table                                    |
| 9. magsepilyo                | to brush one's teeth                                |
| 10. magsuklay                | to comb hair  |
| 11. magsigarilyo/manigarilyo | to smoke a cigarette                                |
| 12. magtabako                | to smoke a cigar                                    |
| 13. mag-asawa                | to get married                                      |
| 14. magbiro                  | to kid/joke   |
| 15. magdasal                 | to pray   |
| 16. mag-ahit                 | to shave  |
| 17. magbiyahe/maglakbay      | to take a trip                                      |
| 18. mag-abala                | to go out of one's way to help another person       |
| 19. magsugal                 | to gamble   |
| 20. magpahinga               | to take a break/to rest                             |
| 21. mag-alaala               | to worry about something                            |
| 22. magsalita                | to talk   |
| 23. magdaan                  | to pass or come by                                  |
| 24. magklase                 | to have class                                       |
| 25. mag-taxi/mag-taksi       | to take a taxi                                      |
| 26. mag-eroplano             | to ride on a plane                                  |
| 27. mag-subway               | to take the subway                                  |

**List of intransitive verbs in the infinitive continued**

28. mag-dyip	to ride on a jeep
29. mag-ferry	to ride on a ferry
30. mag-bus	to take the bus
31. mag-steak	to eat steak
32. mag-disco	to go to a disco
33. mag-party	to have a party/to give a party
34. mag-exercise	to exercise
35. mag-swimming	to go swimming
36. mag-jogging	to go jogging
37. mag-sailing	to go sailing
38. mag-aerobics	to do aerobics
39. mag-hamburger	to eat/cook hamburger
40. mag-McDonald	to eat at McDonald
41. magtiis	to endure/suffer/bear/persevere
42. magtago	to hide
43. magsabi	to ask permission
44. magloko	to play around or do something foolish
45. magkita	to see or meet somebody by previous arrangement
46. mag-usap	to talk with somebody
47. magsapatos	to put on one's shoes
48. magtanan	to elope
49. magtipid	to economize
50. magsinungaling	to tell a lie
51. magmura	to cuss/swear
52. magreklamo	to complain
53. magdemanda/maghabla	to file a suit
54. magsaka	to farm/till the land
55. mag-almusal	to eat breakfast
56. magtanghalian/ mananghalian	to eat lunch
57. maghapunan	to eat supper/dinner
58. magmiryenda/magminindal	to eat snacks
59. magsumbong	to tell on somebody
60. magpunta	to go to a place or person
61. maglaro	to play
62. mag-report	to report to a person/place/ organization
63. mag-type	to type
64. mag-computer	to work on the computer
65. mag-piknik	to have a picnic

You must have noticed the English words used in some of the verbs above. One can attach a **mag** prefix to a lot of foreign words to make that word into a verb in Tagalog. The meaning is derived from the action usually associated with that particular word, i.e., McDonald is an eating establishment, so **mag-McDonald** is translated as *to eat at McDonald*. **Mag-hamburger** on the other hand can mean either *eat or cook hamburger*, the first choice is preferred.

*Examples*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Naglalakad sa apaya si Mimi.<br>or: Naglalakad si Mimi sa apaya. | Mimi is walking on the beach.            |
| 2. Nagsimba ka na ba?   | Have you gone/been to church?            |
| 3. Magsisigarilyo ito sa balkonahe.                                 | This (person) will smoke on the balcony. |
| 4. Magbibiyahe kami sa Europa.                                      | We will take a trip to Europe.           |
| 5. Nag-asawa na raw si Aida.  | They say that Aida has gotten married.   |
| 6. Naghahain na si Lita.  | Lita is now/already setting the table.   |
| 7. Nagtatrabaho si Pepe sa DLI.<br>or: Nagtatrabaho sa DLI si Pepe. | Pepe works at DLI.                       |

**Note** that the first syllable **tra**, of the root **trabaho**, is changed to **ta** when forming the present aspect; this is also true for the future aspect, i.e., **magtatrabaho**, *will work*. This makes for ease in pronunciation. You will see some other kinds of changes in the following sentences.

8. Mag-i-steak kami mamayang gabi. We'll have steak tonight.  
(*Steak* is pronounced as *isteyk* in Tagalog. The initial *s* sound in English is pronounced as *is* in Filipino.)
9. Mag-suswimming kami sa Malibu. We will go swimming in Malibu.  
(*Su* as an initial syllable is easier to pronounce than *swi*.)
10. Nag-maMcDonald sila gabi-gabi. They eat at McDonald every night.

(For all other verbs using English words as roots, your instructor will be your guide in supplying the first syllable of the root for the present and future aspects.)

### 6. Mag-verbs with time words

A. Nagbakasyon ako noong tag-araw.

I went on vacation last summer./I took a vacation last summer.

verb in the past	doer from Set I pronouns	adverb of time	season/time
Nagbakasyon	ako	noong	tag-araw.
went on vacation	I	last	summer.

B. Nagbabakasyon ang ate ko tuwing tag-araw.

My older sister goes on vacation every summer. (habitual)

verb in the present	common noun doer marked by Set I marker, <b>ang</b>	adverb of time	season/time
Nagbabakasyon	ang ate ko	tuwing	tag-araw.
goes on vacation	my older sister	every	summer.

C. Magbabakasyon si Juana sa tag-araw.

Juana will take a vacation in the summer.

verb in the future	doer marked by Set I marker, <b>si</b>	preposition	season/time
Magbabakasyon	si Juana	sa	tag-araw.
will go on vacation	Juana	in the	summer

D. Hindi pa ako nag-jogging mula noong Mayo.

I haven't gone jogging since May.

E. Magkasama sila mula noong Lunes.

They have been together since Monday.

### 7. Situations Using the Infinitives of All Verbs

(Note that the infinitive is also used in English sentences in such situations.)

A. The English phrase, *let's . . . (do something)*, uses the infinitive of the verb after *let's (let us)*. This is also true in Tagalog. **Tayo** is the pronoun used for *us*.

1. Magtago tayo.

Let's hide.

2. Magreklamo rin tayo.

Let's complain too.



**7. Situations Using the Infinitives of All Verbs continued**

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 3. Mag-piknik tayo.      | Let's go on a picnic.     |
| 4. Maglaro na tayo.      | Let's play now.           |
| 5. Mag-exercise pa tayo. | Let's exercise some more. |

**B. With helping verbs such as *gusto*, *kailangan*, and *ayaw*, the main verb should be in the infinitive.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Gusto mo bang mag-taxi?                | Would you like <u>to take a taxi</u> ?              |
| 2. Gustong magtanan nina Kiko at Inday.   | Kiko and Inday want <u>to elope</u> .               |
| 3. Kailangan nitong mag-aral nang mabuti. | This person has <u>to study</u> hard.               |
| 4. Kailangan nating magdemanda.           | We have <u>to file a suit</u> .                     |
| 5. Ayaw magbiyahe ni Cely sa Hapon.       | Cely does not want <u>to travel</u> to Japan.       |
| 5. Ayaw nitong magpunta sa tindahan.      | This person doesn't want <u>to go</u> to the store. |

(Note that the helping verbs ***gusto***, ***kailangan***, and ***ayaw*** use Set II markers, pronouns, and demonstratives for the doers in the sentences.)

**C. The infinitive is used when commanding or ordering somebody to do something. The singular pronoun ***ka*** and its plural ***kayo*** are used as doers.**

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mag-usap kayo ni Bryan.          | You and Bryan talk.<br>or: (You) talk with Bryan. |
| 2. Mag-almusal ka na.               | (You) eat breakfast now.                          |
| 3. Mag-report ka kay Medyor Santos. | Report to Major Santos.                           |
| 4. Magsaing pa kayo.                | Cook some more rice.                              |

## 7. Situations Using the Infinitives of All Verbs continued

D. Use the infinitive for negative commands. **Bawal**, *it is forbidden*, and **huwag**, *don't* are used with the main verb.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Bawal magsigarilyo sa loob ng kuwarto.                 | It is forbidden to smoke in the room.                          |
| 2. Bawal bang mag-swimming sa ilog na iyon kung tag-ulan? | Is it forbidden to swim in that river during the rainy season? |
| 3. Huwag kang magmura.                                    | Don't cuss.  |
| 4. Huwag kayong mag-alaala.                               | Don't worry.   |

## 8. The Preposition Sa and its Uses

You must have noticed the preposition **sa** taking on different meanings in some of the sentences above. Below are other meanings of **sa**.

A. **Sa** used by itself can mean *in, on, at, by, to, from, with, for*.

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Nagtatrabaho sa AT&T si Karla.    | Karla works <u>at</u> AT&T.             |
| 2. Nagpunta kami sa Macy's.          | We went <u>to</u> Macy's.               |
| 3. Galit sa iyo si Tina.             | Tina is angry <u>with</u> you.          |
| 4. Mabuti sa kalusugan ang exercise. | Exercise is good <u>for</u> the health. |
| 5. May estudyante ba sa kuwarto?     | Is there a student <u>in</u> the room?  |

B. **Sa** is used in telling the future time of day, days, months, and years, seasons.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Magsisimba sila sa Linggo.            | They are going to church <u>on</u> Sunday. |
| 2. Magtatapos kami sa Agosto.            | We are going to graduate <u>in</u> August. |
| 3. Magtatanim ako ng tulips sa taglagas. | I will plant tulips <u>in</u> the fall.    |

C. **Sa** means *from* when it is used with the words **galing**, **buhat**, and **mula** plus the name of a place.

1. Galing sa Sacramento si Nini.                      Nini came from Sacramento.
2. Buhat sa Marina si Aida.                              Aida is from Marina.  
Depending on context, this can mean the same thing as **Taga-Marina si Aida.**
3. Dumating dito si Pedring mula sa              Pedring came here from Seaside.  
Seaside.

D. **Sa** with these phrases, **mula sa . . . hanggang sa**; **buhat sa . . . hanggang sa**, means from a certain point of time to another point of time or from a certain place to another place.

1. May workshop tayo mula sa                      We have a workshop from  
Lunes hanggang sa Biyernes.                      Monday to Friday.  
or: May workshop tayo mula  
Lunes hanggang Biyernes.
2. Magpapahinga ako mula sa                      I will rest from morning till noon.  
umaga hanggang sa tanghali.
3. Nag-drive ako buhat sa San                      I drove from San Jose to Los Angeles.  
Jose hanggang sa Los Angeles.  
or: Nag-drive ako galing sa San  
Jose hanggang sa Los Angeles.  
(Note: **galing sa** cannot be used with time and dates, only with places.)

E. **Sa** is also combined with other words to mean other prepositions in English.

1. Naglagay ako ng pera sa loob ng              I put some money inside that box.  
kahong iyan.
2. Maghintay ka sa tapat ng sine.              Wait across from the movie house.
3. Ano ang pangalan ng halaman              What is the name of the plant  
sa ibabaw ng mesang iyon?              on top of that table?
4. Nagpark ako sa tabi ng kotse mo.              I parked beside/next to your car.
5. Hindi siya nagsisigarilyo                      He doesn't smoke in front of his  
sa harap ng mga anak niya.              children.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 6. Marami kaming rosas<br><u>sa likod ng</u> bahay namin. | We have plenty of roses<br><u>behind/the back of</u> our house. |
| 7. Huwag kang magdaan<br><u>sa ilalim ng</u> hagdan.      | Don't pass <u>under</u> the ladder.                             |
| 8. Nag-aaral si Hilda <u>sa itaas</u> .                   | Hilda is studying <u>upstairs</u> .                             |
| 9. May mesa <u>sa gitna</u> ng sala.                      | There is a table <u>in the middle</u> of the living room.       |

F. When Set III personal pronouns are the objects of the preposition in the sentence, they are always preceded by **sa**.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. May klase sila <u>sa akin</u> .               | They have a class <u>with me</u> .                    |
| 2. Nagbakasyon sila <u>sa amin</u> .             | They spent their vacation <u>at our</u> place.        |
| 3. <u>Sa atin</u> ba ang mga ito?                | Do these belong <u>to us</u> ?<br>or: Are these ours? |
| 4. Hindi ba siya nagtatrabaho<br><u>sa iyo</u> ? | Isn't s/he working <u>for you</u> ?                   |
| 5. Magandang umaga <u>sa inyo</u> .              | Good morning <u>to you</u> .                          |
| 6. Magsabi ka <u>sa kanya</u> .                  | Ask <u>for his/her</u> permission.                    |
| 7. Sasama ako <u>sa kanila</u> .                 | I will go <u>with them</u> .                          |

G. **Sa** is never used with proper names, the other markers, **kay** and **kina**, belonging to the **sa group** or **Set III pronouns** are used instead. Some of the sentences above can be reworded thus:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. May klase sila <u>kay Mrs. Reyes</u> .   | They have a class <u>with Mrs. Reyes</u> .   |
| 2. Magsabi ka <u>kay Carlota</u> .  | Ask <u>for Carlota's</u> permission.         |
| 3. <u>Kina Lily at Auring</u> ba ito?<br>or: Kay Lily at kay Auring ba ito?<br>(the first version is preferred) | Does this belong <u>to Lily and Auring</u> ? |

H. **Sa**, in certain sentences using a transitive verb, is used instead of **ang** to make the object definite; it is translated as the article *the* in English.

1. Si Ana ang nagdala sa report.      Ana was the one who brought the report.

Compare with:

Si Ana ang nagdala ng report.      Ana was the one who brought a report.

Ana is the doer of the verb **nagdala** and is marked by the Set I marker, **si**. **Nagdala** is also preceded by **ang**, a Set I marker, to convey the phrase, *the one who*, in English. To distinguish between *a report* and *the report*, we use **sa** instead of **ang**. This will become clearer when we take transitive verbs in Unit 2.

2. Sino ang nagluluto ng adobo?      Who is cooking (some) adobo?  
vs: Sino ang nagluluto sa adobo?      Who is cooking the adobo?

3. Ako ang tumawag ng taksi.      I was the one who called a taxi.  
vs: Ako ang tumawag sa taksi.      I was the one who called the taxi.

4. Ikaw ba ang nagtago ng mga papeles?  
vs: Ikaw ba ang nagtago sa mga papeles?  
Were you the one who hid some papers?  
Were you the one who hid the papers?

Classroom Exercises For Lesson 8

A. Give the different aspects of the following:

Infinitive	Past	Present	Future
magpasyal			
magsepilyo			
magbiro			
mag-ahit			
mag-alaala			
magklase			
magloko			
magsinungaling			
magpunta			

B. Write these sentences in English.

1. Nananghalian kami sa Rosine's noong Miyerkoles.
2. Nagtatago ang mga bata sa likod ng puno.
3. Nag-bus ako mula sa paliparan ng San Francisco hanggang sa Monterey.
4. Nag-eexercise ka ba araw-araw?
5. Mag-aerobics tayo sa gym.
6. Magkikita kami ni Lina sa Sabado.
7. Saan kayo nagmimiryenda?
8. Sino ang naglalaro sa Orange Bowl ngayon?
9. Maglakad ka sa Soldiers' Field.
10. Hindi ba si Kulas ang nagreklamo sa Direktor?

Exercise B continued

11. Magtatrabaho ka pa ba mamayang gabi?
12. Huwag kang magtabako dito.
13. Maglalakbay sina Gloria at Harry sa Pilipinas sa Oktubre.
14. Mag-ahit ka muna bago ka kumain.
15. Nag-park si Tony sa likod ng bahay.
16. Wala akong kotse ngayon kaya mag-bubus na lang ako.
17. Ayokong magsalita sa harap ng klase.
18. Nagsisimba ka ba tuwing Linggo?
19. Hindi pa ako nagsaing.
20. Nag-usap na ba kayo ni Gorio?
21. Huwag kang magpunta doon.
22. Kailangan nating magtipid sa papel.
23. Nagsabi na ba kayo sa nanay?
24. Maghahapunan sina Oskar at Mina sa amin.
25. Magdedemanda nga raw ba si Mario?

C. Write these sentences in Tagalog

1. I will go jogging on Saturday.
2. Come by the house tomorrow.
3. I studied at MPC last summer.
4. Children like to eat at McDonald's.
5. Are you still taking a break?
6. Kris and Orly have gotten married.
7. Don't worry.
8. Let's visit Leni on Monday.
9. It is forbidden to smoke in the office.
10. They say that doing aerobics is good for your health.
11. Angel likes to go swimming at the Sports Center.
12. Carlos doesn't eat breakfast.
13. Don't do anything foolish.
14. Let's talk.
15. He swears when he is angry.
16. The enemies are hiding in the forest. (gubat)
17. Are you going to play in the park? (parke)
18. Report to Captain Harris.
19. The Kennedys like to go sailing.
20. I have to study tonight.
21. You all have fun.
22. Did you also eat hamburger today?
23. That is what you like, so you have to persevere.
24. You went to the mall, didn't you?
25. We have to economize on water. (tubig)



D. Write simple sentences using the following verbs. Use time words and enclitics in your sentences.

1. nag-uusap

2. nagsinungaling

3. maglalaro

4. mag-type

5. naglakad

6. nagbabakasyon

7. nagsusuklay

8. mag-ahit

9. magtatago

10. nagtitipid

Exercise E. Two-way interpretation.

One student will play the role of the interpreter and two students will read the Tagalog and English sentences. Everybody must be prepared to be called upon to act the role of interpreter.

Dialogue 1 --- A conversation between a man and a prospective employee.

Speaker 1: Magandang umaga po sa inyo. Kumusta kayo?

---

Speaker 2: I'm fine. How about you?

---

Speaker 1: Mabuti rin po. Naghahanap po ako ng trabaho. Mayroon po bang bakante (vacancy) rito?

---

Speaker 2: What kind of job do you want?

---

Speaker 1: Marunong po akong magmaneho ng kotse, taksi at trak.

---

Speaker 2: I really need a driver. When (kailan) can you start?

---

Speaker 1: Ngayong-ngayon din po, kung gusto ninyo.

---

Speaker 2: How do you get to work?

---

Speaker 1: Nag-bubus po ako.

---

Speaker 2: Okay, you can start tomorrow.

---

Speaker 1: Marami pong salamat.

---

Dialogue 2 --- A conversation between new acquaintances.

Speaker 1: Are you from here?

---

Speaker 2: Hindi. Taga-Montana ako. Nagtatrabaho lang ako rito.

---

Speaker 1: Where do you live?

---

Speaker 2: Malayo rito, doon pa sa Prunedale. Kailan ka pa rito?

---

Speaker 1: About four months only. I like it here.

---

Speaker 2: Gusto ko rin dito. Maganda talaga ang Monterey.

---

Speaker 1: Bye, let's see each other here tomorrow.

---

Speaker 2: Bye, until tomorrow.

---

Dialogue 3 --- A conversation between a bank teller and a customer.  
(Use underlined words as given)

Speaker 1: Magandang umaga ho. Gusto ko ho sanang magbukas ng tseking akaunt.

---

Speaker 2: Where do you work?

---

Speaker 1: Sa tindahan ho ng mga kotse. Kahera (cashier) ho ako doon.

---

Speaker 2: Do you have an ID or a driver's license?

---

Speaker 1: Mayroon ho akong driver's license.

---

Speaker 2: The driver's license *will do* (*puwede na*; focus on driver's license).  
How much is your deposit?

---

Speaker 1: Apat na raang dolar lang ho.

---

Speaker 2: Here are some temporary checks. I will order (use mag-order in the future) some new checks for you. Thank you.

---

**Exercise F**

Write these sentences in English.

1. Nag-aaral ang mga estudyante sa ilalim ng puno.
2. Mag-usap kayo ni Kulas sa labas ng kuwarto.
3. Magtatanan na lang daw sina Mario at Pilar para hindi na sila mag-party.
4. Kailangan nating magtipid sa tubig at kuryente (*electricity*).
5. Saan tayo manananghalian mamaya?
6. Nagpunta ka ba sa Mall noong Sabado?
7. Sa a-beynte ng Setyembre mag-pipiknik ang mga taga-Asian School.
8. Nagrereklamo ka kasi kaya galit sa iyo si Tita.
9. Ayaw ko nang mag-aerobics sa gym kasi maraming tao at kakaunti ang mga equipment nila.
10. Nagtitiis ang maraming Pilipino sa kahirapan (*poverty*) kasi masama ang ekonomiya ngayong mga araw na ito.

Exercise G

Write these sentences in Filipino.

1. He said that he would work on the computer all day.
2. The rebels are hiding in the forest.
3. I didn't ask mother's permission yet.
4. Don't tell a lie.
5. Report to the sergeant right now.
6. Are we going to meet here tomorrow?
7. Let's eat/have snacks at the cafeteria.
8. Auring and Berting visit their mother every week.
9. What time are we going for a walk?
10. We will take a vacation on Tahiti this summer.

## Lesson 8 - Unit 2

### Transitive Mag-verbs

#### 1. Usage

A transitive verb denotes an action that is transferred from the doer of the action to its goal or object. The first transitive verb we will study in this course is the **mag-verb**. When the direct object is understood from context, a speaker may omit the direct object in some transitive verbs, i.e., a mother admonishing her child to wash his hands before eating, may say, **Maghugas ka.** (*You wash.* instead of saying the complete sentence, **Maghugas ka ng kamay.** (*You wash (your) hands.* After eating, when it is understood that someone has to wash the dishes, the daughter may say, **Ako ang maghuhugas ngayon.** *I will be the one who is going to wash today,* instead of **Ako ang maghuhugas ng plato ngayon,** *I will be the one who is going to wash the dishes today.* Like the intransitive **mag-verb**, the doer of a transitive **mag-verb** is taken from Set I and the object takes a Set II marker, pronoun or demonstrative.

Column I	Col. II	Col. III	Col. IV	Col. V	Col. VI	Col. VII
verb	doer, Set I	marker of d.o., Set II	direct object	posses s-ive	object of the prep.	time word
<b>Maglilinis</b> will clean	<b>ako</b> I	<b>ng</b>	<b>kuwarto</b> room	<b>ko</b> my		<b>mamaya.</b> later.
<b>Magbayad</b> Pay	<b>ka</b> (you)	<b>ng</b>	<b>utang</b> debt	<b>mo</b> your	<b>kay Mina</b> to Mina	<b>bukas.</b> tomorrow.
<b>Nagbukas</b> opened	<b>ito</b> this (person)	<b>ng</b> an	<b>account</b> account		<b>sa BofA.</b> at BofA.	
<b>Nagbigay</b> gave	<b>si Lota</b> Lota	<b>ng</b> some	<b>pera</b> money		<b>sa United Way</b> to United Way	<b>kahapon.</b> yesterday.

You must have noticed that the marker **ng** is translated into different words in the sentences above, and sometimes, it was not translated at all. By itself, a marker does not have an English equivalent, so when it is combined with a possessive pronoun like **ko** and **mo**, **ng** is not translated; depending on the noun it marks, it can translate into **a**, **an**, or **some** in English. Note also that in some instances, one does not have to include all the elements of a sentence to make it complete.

## Usage continued

It must be noted here that some of the columns in the box on the previous page can switch positions, except when pronouns are used as doers in the sentence. Pronouns and demonstratives are often placed right after the verb. (See sample sentences in the box) The last sentence above can be rewritten thus: **Nagbigay ng pera sa United Way si Lita kahapon**, or **Kahapon, nagbigay si Lita sa United Way ng pera**. The order given in the box is preferred and more commonly used.

## 2. List of Transitive Mag-verbs

1. magluto	to cook
2. magsulat	to write a long piece or write for a long time
3. mag-anyaya/mag-imbita	to invite people to an occasion
4. magbalak	to plan something
5. magbasa	to read extensively/to do a lot of reading
6. maghanda	to prepare
7. magbukas	to open
8. magsara/magpinid	to close
9. maghiwa	to slice
10. magbanlaw	to rinse
11. magbabad	to soak something in water
12. magbili/magbenta	to sell
13. maglinis	to clean
14. maglaba	to wash clothes
15. magplantsa	to iron clothes
16. magbaba	to take/bring something down
17. mag-akyat	to take/something up
18. magpasok	to take/bring in something
19. mag-abot	to hand over/hand to
20. magpinta	to paint
21. magsisi	to repent/regret
22. magwalis	to sweep
23. maglampaso	to mop the floor
24. mag-alis	to take off something
25. maghubad	to take clothes off/to undress
26. mag-ahit	to shave (beard, moustache, legs)
27. magbaon	to bring provisions like money, food
28. mag-ipon/magtipon	to save, collect, gather like money, objects
29. magkuwento	to tell a story
30. maglaro	to play



**2. List of Transitive Mag-verbs continued**

31. magtanim	to plant
32. mag-ani	to harvest
33. magbasa	to read
34. magturo	to teach
35. maghanap	to look for
36. magbalot	to wrap something
37. magbukod/magtira	to separate or set aside something for someone
38. mag-uwi	to take/bring something home
39. maglipat	to transfer something
40. magpalit	to change one's clothes/shoes/ to exchange position or places with someone
41. magbilang	to count
42. mag-isip	to think
43. magbayad	to pay for something
44. magbigay	to give
45. mag-alaga	to take care of something or someone
46. magbihis	to put on clothes
47. mag-ayos	to repair/to put in order/ to do oneself up or dress up
48. magbawas	to decrease/lessen
49. magdagdag	to increase/add
50. magbalanse	to balance
51. magbuhat	to raise or lift something or someone
52. magbuhos	to pour something
53. magbakuna	to vaccinate
54. mag-iniksiyon/magsaksak	to give or apply hypodermic injection
55. magbuga	to emit or puff off forcibly
56. magtatag	to organize/establish/found
57. magtayo	to build or construct
58. magtapon	to throw away
59. magtubog	to dip/immerse something in liquid for a short time
60. magplano	to plan
61. maglitson	to roast pig/chicken
62. magligpit	to put things in order
63. maglista	to make a list of
64. magluwas	to export
65. mag-angkat	to import

*Examples*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Magluluto ka ba ng pansit bukas?   | Are you going to cook pansit/<br>rice noodles tomorrow?              |
| 2. Nagsusulat ng mga nobela<br>si Michener.                                       | Michener writes novels.  |
| 3. Mag-anyaya ka ng mga kaibigan<br>para sa party ni Eric.                        | Invite some friends for Eric's<br>party.                             |
| 4. Nag-aaral ng liksyon si Willy<br>araw-araw kaya maganda ang<br>mga marka niya. | Willy studies (his) lessons daily<br>that's why his grades are good. |
| 5. Nagbabasa ako ng libro gabi-gabi.  | I read a book every night.   |
| 6. Naghanda siya ng pagkain<br>para sa mga bisita.                                | She is preparing some food for<br>the visitors.                      |
| 7. Magbukas ka ng tatlong lata ng<br>sardinas para sa tanghalian natin.           | Open three cans of sardines for<br>our lunch.                        |
| 8. Magsasara ang tindahan nang<br>alas otso ng gabi.                              | The store will close at eight<br>o'clock at night/8:00 p.m.          |
| 9. Naghiwa na ako ng cake para sa iyo.  | I have sliced a (piece of) cake for<br>you.                          |
| 10. Magbabayad ako ng utang kay Lita.   | I will pay (my) debt to Lita.  |
| 11. Nagbibigay siya ng sandaang dolar<br>sa United Way taon-taon.                 | She gives \$100 to United Way<br>every year/yearly.                  |
| 12. Nagbili/nagbenta si Tino ng bahay<br>niya sa Pebble Beach.                    | Tino sold his house at Pebble<br>Beach.                              |
| 13. Maglinis ka muna ng bahay bago ka<br>mag-shopping.                            | Clean the house first before you<br>go shopping.                     |
| 14. Ikaw ba ang naglalaba ng mga damit<br>ng asawa mo?                            | Are you the one who washes<br>your husband's clothes?                |
| 15. Ayaw magplantsa ng mga uniporme<br>niya si Jose.                              | Jose doesn't want to iron his<br>uniforms.                           |

Lesson 8 - Unit 3

Mag-prefix Used in Noun Formation

1. Compound Nouns

Sometimes **mag** is prefixed to some other nouns to denote relationship between two or more people. When three or more people are involved, the first syllable of the word after the **mag** is reduplicated. For example, **maglolo** refers to a grandfather and his grandchild, but **maglololo** means a grandfather and his grandchildren, and **mga maglololo** means a group of grandfathers and their grandchildren.

<b>two people</b>	<b>three or more people</b>	
maglolo	maglololo	grandfather(s) and grandchild/ grandchildren
maglola	maglolola	grandmother(s) and grandchild/ grandchildren
mag-asawa	mag-aasawa	couple/couples
mag-ama/magtatay	mag-aama/magtatatay	father(s) and child/children
mag-ina/magnanay	mag-iina/magnananay	mother(s) and child/children
magkapatid	magkakatapatid	siblings
magpinsan	magpipinsan	cousins
magtiya	magtitiya	aunt and niece(s) or nephew(s)
magtiyo	magtitiyo	uncle and niece(s) or nephew(s)
maghipag	maghihipag	sisters-in-law
magbayaw	magbabayaw	a man and his brother(s)-in-law or his sister(s)-in-law
magbiyenan	magbibiyenan	a married man or woman and his/her parent(s)-in-law
magninong	magnininong	a godfather and his godchild/ godchildren
magninang	magnininang	a godmother and her godchild/ godchildren
magkaibigan	magkakaibigan	friends
magkklase	magkakaklase	classmates
magkaeskuwela	magkakaeskuwela	classmates/schoolmates
magka-opisina	magkaka-opisina	officemates
magkakuwerto	magkakakuwerto	roommates
magkatrabaho	magkakatrabaho	co-workers

*Examples*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Nag-uusap ang maglolo sa balkonahe.                      | Grandfather and grandchild are talking on the balcony.                 |
| 2. Nagmimiting ang mga mag-aasawa sa opisina.               | Couples are meeting/holding a meeting in the office.                   |
| 3. Parehong abogado ang mag-ama.                            | Father and son are both lawyers.                                       |
| 4. Naglilinis ng bahay ang mag-iina tuwing Sabado.          | Mother and children clean the house every Saturday.                    |
| 5. Nag-aakyat ng pagkain ang magkapatid para sa nanay nila. | The siblings are taking some food up for their mother.                 |
| 6. Nagpasok ang magpipinsan ng mga muwebles sa bahay.       | The cousins brought furniture into the house.                          |
| 7. Magpipinta ng bahay ang magtiyo sa tag-araw.             | Uncle and nephew/niece will paint the house in the summer.             |
| 8. Nag-shopping ang mga maghihipag sa Macy's kamakalawa.    | The sisters-in-law went shopping at Macy's two days ago/the other day. |
| 9. Naglalaro ng basketball ang magninong sa bakuran.        | Godfather and godchild are playing basketball in the yard.             |
| 10. Naghahanap ng bagong apartment ang magkakuwarta.        | The roommates are looking for a new apartment.                         |

**2. Some words prefixed by mag denote profession or occupation.**

In such instances, the first syllable of the word or in some cases the root word, is repeated. Ease of pronunciation is also taken into consideration when reduplicating the first syllable as in the first example below. These words should not be confused with the future aspect of some verbs.

magtotroso	lumberjack
magnanakaw	thief
magbubukid/magsasaka	farmer
magbubulaklak	flower vendor/florist
magbibigas	rice dealer
magkakandila	candle vendor
magtitiket	ticket vendor
magbababoy	pig vendor/dealer
magbabaka	cattle vendor/dealer
magmamanok	chicken vendor
magkakarne	meat vendor
mag-iisda	fish vendor

*Examples*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Maraming magtotroso ang galit sa mga environmentalists.      | A lot of lumberjacks are angry with environmentalists.    |
| 2. Payat raw at matangkad ang magnanakaw.                       | They say that the thief is/was thin and tall.             |
| 3. Mahirap ang buhay ng mga magsasaka sa Pilipinas.             | The life of farmers in the Philippines is hard/difficult. |
| 4. Magandang mag-ayos ng mga bulaklak ang magbubulaklak na ito. | This florist arranges flowers beautifully.                |
| 5. Mayaman ang magbibigas na iyon.                              | That rice dealer is rich.                                 |

**Some words prefixed by mag denote profession or occupation continued**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 6. Masaya ang mga magkakandila kung Todos Los Santos.   | Candle vendors are happy during All Saint's Day.                  |
| 7. Masuwerte ang magtitiket na ito.   | This ticket seller is lucky.                                      |
| 8. Magwewelga raw ang mga magbababoy sa isang linggo.   | They say that pig vendors will go on strike next week.            |
| 9. Nagbenta ng maraming baka sa auction ang magbabaka.  | The cattle dealers sold a lot of cattle in the auction.           |
| 10. Maraming problema ang mga magmamanok ngayong taong ito.                                   | Chicken vendors have plenty of problems this year.                |
| 11. Magbibigay ang mga magkakarne sa palengke ng sampung libong piso sa mga biktima ng sunog. | Meat vendors in the market will give P10,000 to the fire victims. |
| 12. Naghahanda ng mga tinda niya ang mag-iisda.   | The fish vendor is preparing her merchandise.                     |

Classroom Exercises

Exercise H: Write these conversations in English.

Dialogue 1: A conversation between husband and wife.

Jose: Nag-anyaya ka na ba ng mga bisita para sa anibersaryo natin?

---

Ana: Hindi pa. Nagsusulat pa ako ng mga imbitasyon.

---

Jose: Kailan tayo mag-uusap tungkol sa ating plano?

---

Ana: Ngayung-ngayon din kung may panahon ka.

---

Jose: Okey. Sinu-sino ang mga bisita natin?

---

Ana: Ang mga nanay at tatay, mga kapatid, tiyo, tiya, at pinsan natin.

---

Jose: E, ang mga katrabaho at mga kaibigan natin?

---

Ana: Oo, may imbitasyon rin sila. Maaari bang magluto ang hipag mo para sa atin?

---

Jose: Magluluto iyon. At tsaka masarap siyang magluto.

---

Ana: Tetelepono na ako sa magbubulaklak bukas para magreserba na siya ng mga rosas para sa atin.

---

**Exercise H continued**

Dialogue 2: A conversation between friends about an impending strike.

Tita: Magwewelga nga raw ba ang mga titser sa lugar (place) ninyo?

---

Juan: Nagpaplano nga silang magwelga. Hindi raw sila magtuturo kung hindi magbabayad nang sapat (enough) ang gobyerno.

---

---

Tita: Matagal nang hindi nagdadagdag ng suweldo (salary) ng mga guro ang gobyerno.

---

Juan: Mahirap kasi ang ekonomiya ngayon kaya nagtitipid ang pamahalaan/ gobyerno.

---

---

Tita: Kailan raw magsasara ang mga eskuwelahan?

---

Juan: Sa Lunes raw, kung hindi pa magbibigay ang pamahalaan ng gusto nila.

---



Exercise I: Write the following in Tagalog:

1. Armando is fixing/repairing his car today.
2. Who will take these boxes upstairs?
3. The government decreased the budget (badyet) this year.
4. You have to balance your account everyday.
5. Filipinos plant rice (palay) in July and harvest in December.
6. I am setting aside some food for our visitors tonight.
7. Hilda gives her old clothes (damit) to the Salvation Army.
8. Tentay takes care of her mother.
9. Please fix your room before you go to school.
10. I'll transfer my books to the room across from my office.
11. Mt. Pinatubo emits smoke (usok) and lahar once in a while.
12. She is looking for a house in Laguna.
13. He takes flowers home to his wife everyday.
14. Who will teach grammar if Mrs. Santos won't be here?
15. At what time will that store close?

Glossary

ekonomiya	economics
kahirapan	poverty/difficulty
kakaunti/kaunti/konti	a few/little
kalusugan	health
kuryente	electricity
mag-abala	to go out of one's way to help another
mag-abot	to hand over/hand to
mag-aerobics	to do aerobics
mag-ahit	to shave (beard, mustache, legs)
mag-akyat	to take/bring something up
mag-alaala	to worry about something
mag-alaga	to take care of something or someone
mag-alis	to take off something
mag-almusal	to eat breakfast
mag-angkat	to import
mag-ani	to harvest
mag-anyaya/mag-imbita	to invite people to an occasion
mag-asawa	to get married
mag-ayos	to repair/to put in order
mag-bus	to take the bus
mag-computer	to work on the computer
mag-disco	to go to a disco
mag-dyip	to ride on a jeep
mag-eroplano	to ride on a plane
mag-exercise	to exercise
mag-ferry	to ride on a ferry
mag-hamburger	to eat/cook hamburger
mag-iisda	fish vendor
mag-iniksiyon/magsaksak	to give or apply hypodermic injection
mag-ipon/magtipon	to save, collect, gather like money
mag-isip	to think
mag-jogging	to go jogging
mag-McDonald	to eat at McDonald
mag-party	to have a party/to give a party
mag-piknik	to have a picnic
mag-report	to report to a person/place/organization
mag-sailing	to go sailing
mag-steak	to eat steak
mag-subway	to take the subway
mag-swimming	to go swimming
mag-taxi	to take a taxi
mag-type	to type

mag-usap	to talk with somebody
mag-uwi	to take/bring something home
magbababoy	pig vendor/dealer
magbabad	to soak something in water
magbabaka	cattle vendor/dealer
magbakasyon	to go on vacation
magbakuna	to vaccinate
magbalak	to plan something
magbalanse	to balance
magbalot	to wrap something
magbanlaw	to rinse
magbaon	to bring provisions like money, food
magbasa	to read extensively/to do a lot of reading
magbawas	to decrease/lessen
magbayad	to pay for something
magbibigas	rice dealer
magbigay	to give
magbihis	to put on clothes
magbilang	to count
magbili/magbenta	to sell
magbiro	to kid/joke
magbiyahe/maglakbay	to take a trip
magbubukid/magsasaka	farmer
magbubulaklak	flower vendor/florist
magbuga	to emit or puff off forcibly
magbuhat	to raise or lift something or someone
magbuhos	to pour something
magbukas	to open
magbukod/magtira	to separate or set aside something for
magdaan	to pass or come by
magdagdag	to increase/add
magdasal	to pray
magdemanda/maghabla	to file a suit
maghain	to set the table
maghanap	to look for
maghanda	to prepare
maghapunan	to eat supper/dinner
maghiwa	to slice
maghubad	to take clothes off/to undress
magkakandila	candle vendor
magkakarne	meat vendor
magkita	to see or meet somebody by previous arrangement
magklase	to have class
magkuwento	to tell a story

maglaba	to wash clothes
maglakad	to take a walk
maglampaso	to mop the floor
maglaro	to play
magligpit	to put things in order
maglinis	to clean
maglipat	to transfer something
maglista	to make a list of
maglitson	to roast pig/chicken
magloko	to play around or do something foolish
magluto	to cook
magluwas	to export
magmamanok	chicken vendor
magmiryenda/magminindal	to eat snacks
magmura	to cuss/swear
magnanakaw	thief
magpahinga	to take a break/to rest
magpalit	to change one's clothes/shoes
magpasok	to take/bring something in
magpasyal	to visit a person or a place
magpasyal/mamasyal	to take a leisurely walk/to visit a place or a person
magpinta	to paint
magplano	to plan
magplantsa	to iron clothes
magpunta	to go
magpunta	to go to a place or person
magreklamo	to complain
magsabi	to ask permission
magsaing	to cook rice
magsaka	to farm/till the land
magsalita	to talk
magsama	to take someone along
magsapatos	to put on one's shoes
magsara/magpinid	to close
magsaya	to have fun
magsepilyo	to brush one's teeth/hair
magsigarilyo/manigarilyo	to smoke a cigarette
magsimba	to go to church
magsinungaling	to tell a lie
magsisi	to repent/regret
magsugal	to gamble
magsuklay	to comb hair
magsulat	to write a long piece or write for a long time
magsumbong	to tell on somebody

magtabako	to smoke a cigar
magtago	to hide
magtanan	to elope
magtanghalian	to eat lunch
magtanim	to plant
magtapon	to throw away
magtatag	to organize/establish/found
magtayo	to build or construct
magtiis	to endure/suffer/bear/persevere
magtipid	to economize
magtitiket	ticket vendor
magtotroso	lumberjack
magtrabaho	to work/to go to work
magtubog	to dip/immerse something in liquid
magturo	to teach
magwalis	to sweep
mananghalian	to eat lunch
puno	full
puno	tree
sa gitna	in the middle/center
sa ibabaw	on top of
sa ilalim	under
sa itaas	up/upstairs
sa loob	inside
sa tabi	next to/close to
sa tapat	across from
tag-araw	dry season/summer
tag-ulan	rainy season
taglagas	fall
tagtuyot	drought

maglolo/maglololo	grandfather(s) and grandchild/ grandchildren
maglola/maglolola	grandmother(s) and grandchild/grandchildren
mag-asawa/mag-aasawa	couple/couples
mag-ama/magtatay/mag-aama/magtatatay	father(s) and child/children
mag-ina/magnanay mag-iina/magnananay	mother(s) and child/children
magkapatid/magkakapatid	siblings
magpinsan/magpipinsan	cousins
magtiya/magtitiya	aunt and niece(s) or nephew(s)
magtiyo/magtitiyo	uncle and niece(s) or nephew(s)
maghipag/maghihipag	sisters-in-law
magbayaw/magbabayaw	a man and his brother(s)-in- law or his sister(s)-in-law
magbiyanan/magbibiyenan	a married man or woman and his/her parent(s)-in-law
magninong/magnininong	a godfather and his godchild/ godchildren
magninang/magnininang	a godmother and her godchild/ godchildren
magkaibigan/magkakaibigan	friends
magkaklase/magkakaklase	classmates
magkaeskuwela/magkakaeskuwela	classmates/schoolmates
magka-opisina/magkaka-opisina	officemates
magkakuwerto/magkakakuwerto	roommates
magkatrabaho/magkakatrabaho	co-workers

**Lesson 8**  
**Appendix A**

Some time words and phrases

Present

ngayon	now, today
ngayon din	right now
ngayung-ngayon din	right now! (intensified)
ngayong oras na ito	this hour
ngayong araw na ito	this day, today
ngayong mga araw na ito	these days
ngayon ding araw na ito	this very day
ngayon lang	just now
ngayung-ngayon lang	just now (intensified)
araw-araw	everyday/daily
gabi-gabi	every night/nightly
hapon-hapon/tuwing hapon	every afternoon

Past

kahapon	yesterday
kamakalawa	two days ago
kagabi	last night
kanina/kangina	earlier today (within a day)
kaninang umaga	this morning
noon	sometime ago
noong Linggo	last Sunday
noong isang linggo/noong nakaraang linggo	last week
noong nakaraang apat na taon	last four years
kamakailan	recently

Future

mamaya	later on today
mamayang gabi	tonight
bukas	tomorrow
bukas nang umaga	tomorrow morning
bukas nang hapon	tomorrow afternoon
bukas nang gabi	tomorrow night
sa makalawa	the day after tomorrow
sa isang taon	next year
sa susunod na taon	the following year
sa darating na taon	this coming year
balang-araw	someday
sa Biyernes	on Friday
sa Linggo	on Sunday
sa linggong darating	this coming week
sa hinaharap	in the future

"Timeless" phrases

paminsan-minsan	once in a while
kung minsan	sometimes
minsan	once, one time
walang hanggan	unending, endless, eternal, forever
maghapon	all day
magdamag	all night

When narrating a story or something that happened in the past

kinabukasan	the following day
kinaumagahan	the following morning
kinagabihan	the following night
isang araw	one day
noong unang panahon	long ago, in the olden times, once upon a time
maya-maya	after a while
minsan	once

Adverbs of Time/Time Clauses

1. **Nang / Noon** means *when* in the past
  - a. Kaklase ko siya noong/nang nasa high school pa ako.  
She was my classmate when I was still in high school.
  - b. Maganda si Nene noong/nang bata siya.  
Nene was beautiful when she was young.
2. **Kung, (ka)pag** is *when* in the present and future
  - a. Isulat mo ang report kapag/pag may oras ka.  
Write the report when you have the time.
3. **Kung and pag/kapag** mean *during, in, or whenever* in recurring time periods.
  - a. Nag-iiski ang pamilya nila sa Aspen kung/kapag/pag taglamig.  
Their family ski in Aspen during/in the winter.
  - b. Bumabaha sa lugar nila kung/kapag/pag tag-ulan.  
Their place is flooded during the rainy season.
  - c. Ayokong magluto kung/kapag/pag nag-iisa ako.  
I don't like to cook whenever I am by myself.
  - d. Bakit ka natutuwa kung/kapag/pag umaalis siya?  
Why are you happy when/whenever he leaves?
  - e. Kumakanta siya kung/kapag/pag naliligo siya.  
He / she sings when he/she takes a bath.



Other Uses of Nang

1. **Nang** is used with clock time to mean *at*
  - a. Magkikita kami nang alas otso.  
We will see each other at 8:00.
  - b. Naghapunan ang mga bata nang alas seis.  
The children had dinner at six.
  
2. **Nang** is also used with the names of parts of the day
  - a. Magpupunta ako diyan bukas nang umaga.  
I will go there tomorrow morning.
  - b. Nag-swimming sina Maria kahapon nang hapon.  
Maria and company went swimming yesterday afternoon.
  
3. With clock time and names of parts of the day, **nang** goes with the clock time
  - a. Mag-earobics ako nang alas singko ng hapon.  
I will do aerobics at five in the afternoon/5:00 p.m.
  - b. Mag-babasketball ba tayo nang alas seis ng gabi?  
Are we going to play basketball at 6:00 in the evening?
  - c. Mag-report ka nang alas nuwebe ng umaga.  
Report at nine in the morning.

Other uses of Pag / Kapag and Kung

1. **Pag/kapag** also means *if* in conditional clauses. The verb form used after **pag/kapag** can only be in the present and past aspects even if the meaning in English calls for a future tense.
  - a. Magagalit ako sa iyo kapag/pag nagsinungaling ka. (verb in the past)  
I'll get mad/upset with you if you tell a lie.
  - b. Kapag nagpasyal ako diyan, magkukuwento ako sa iyo. (verb in the past)  
or: Magkukuwento ako sa iyo kapag nagpasyal ako diyan.  
I will tell you stories if I visit (you) there.
  - c. Mag-iiskubadaybing ako pag nagbakasyon ako sa Australya.  
I will go scuba diving if I vacation in Australia.
  - d. Hindi ako mag-raradyo pag/kapag natutulog ang baby. (present aspect)  
I won't turn on the radio/listen to the radio if the baby is sleeping.
  
2. **Kung** also means *if* in conditional clauses. Unlike **pag/kapag**, **kung** can be followed by all the aspects of the verb. The sentences above can be rewritten thus:
  - a. Magagalit ako sa iyo kung magsisinungaling ka. (verb in the future)  
I'll get mad/upset with you if you (will) tell a lie.
  - b. Kung magpapasyal ako diyan, magkukuwento ako sa iyo. (verb in the future)  
or: Magkukuwento ako sa iyo kung magpapasyal ako diyan.
  - c. Mag-iiskubadaybing ako kung magbabakasyon ako sa Australya.  
I will go scuba diving if I vacation in Australia.
  - d. Hindi ako mag-raradyo kung natutulog ang baby. (present aspect)  
I won't turn on the radio/listen to the radio if the baby is sleeping.

### Other uses of Pag / Kapag and Kung continued

3. Other examples with **kung** in conditional clauses
  - a. Sumulat sana ako sa iyo kung nagpunta ako doon. (verb in the past aspect)  
I would have written to you if I had gone there.
  - b. Hindi ka matatalo kung hindi ka magsusugal. (verb in the future)  
You won't lose if you don't gamble.
  - c. Laging mataas ang mga grades mo kung nag-aaral ka araw-araw. (present)  
Your grades will always be high if you study everyday.
  
4. **Kung** with interrogatives is equivalent to "as to . . ." in English
  - a. Alam mo ba kung ano ang sagot sa tanong niya?  
Do you know the answer to his question?  
Literal: Do you know as to what the answer to his question is?
  - b. Kilala mo ba kung sino ang lalaking iyon?  
Do you know that man?  
Literal: Do you know as to who that man is?
  - c. Hindi ko alam kung magkano ang kotse niya.  
I don't know how much his car cost.  
I don't know as to how much his car cost.
  - d. Sabihin mo sa akin kung kailan ka aalis.  
Tell me when you are leaving.  
Tell me as to when you'll be leaving.
  - e. Sinabi ba sa iyo ni Lando kung saan siya pupunta?  
Did Lando tell you (as to) where he is going?
  - f. Alam mo ba kung taga-saan si Lulu?  
Do you know where Lulu is from?

**Lesson 8**  
**Appendix B**

Comparison of Tagalog Aspects and English Tenses

Tagalog		English	
1. Present Aspect	Naglalakad siya.	1. Simple Present	He walks.
Habitual action	Naglalakad siya araw-araw.	Habitual action	He walks everyday.
Permanent truth	Umiikot ang mundo sa araw.	Permanent truth	The earth revolves around the sun.
	Naglalakad siya.	2. Present progressive	He is walking.
	Dalawang oras na siyang naglalakad.	3. Present Perfect	He has been walking / has walked for two hours.
2. Past Aspect	Naglakad siya kahapon.	4. Simple Past	He walked yesterday.
	Naglalakad siya nang makita ko siya.	5. Past Progressive	He was walking when I saw him.
	Naglakad na siya nang umuwi ako.	6. Past perfect	He had walked / had gone walking when I came home.
3. Future Aspect	Maglalakad siya bukas.	7. Simple future	He will walk tomorrow.
	Maglalakad siya pag-uwi ko.	8. Future Progressive	He will be walking when I get home.
	*Nakapaglakad na siya pag-uwi ko.	9. Future Perfect	He shall have walked / have gone walking by the time I get home.

1. Take note of the enclitic **na** in some sentences.

\*2. **Nakapaglakad**, by itself, means *was able to walk*, but in this sentence it is used to express the future perfect in English. Other **mag-verbs** can be used in the same way, i.e., **nakapag-aral + na**, **nakapagtrabaho + na**. Other verbs may attach the prefix **naka** to the root and add the enclitic **na**. The idea of futurity is expressed in the second phrase, *by the time I get home*, in this sentence.

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## Lesson 9

## Functions of Numbers

## 1. Use of numbers

Numbers have many uses in life. They are used in counting, talking about prices, calendar dates, clock time, etc. Numbers are also used when talking about ranking or order in the scheme of things. We will discuss these functions in this lesson. You have been introduced to cardinal numbers in previous lessons. Below is an additional list of words used with numbers.

## 2. Units of measures

## Units

English	Tagalog	Tagalized Spanish
ten	pu	diyes
hundred	daan/raan	siyen/siyento
five hundred	limandaan	kinyentos
thousand	libo	mil
ten thousand	laksa	diyes mil
hundred thousand	yuta	siyen mil
million	angaw	milyon
billion		bilyon

Tagalog numbers are used for counting people or items, and Spanish numbers are more often used in stating the price of items, clock time, calendar dates, addresses, telephone numbers, and ages eleven and above.

*Examples:*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>Sampu</u> ang anak nila.  | They have ten children.                              |
| 2. Nagbayad siya ng dalawampung piso para sa tiket.<br>or: Nagbayad siya ng beynte pesos para sa tiket. | He paid twenty pesos (P20.00) for the ticket.        |
| 3. <u>Sandaang</u> miyembro ang nag-attend ng miting.   | A hundred members attended the meeting.              |
| 4. <u>Dalawandaang</u> sundalo ang nag-jojoging sa Soldiers' Field.                                     | Two hundred soldiers are jogging at Soldier's Field. |

**Units of measures continued**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>5. Sanlibo at tatlundaan ang nakuha kong dividend.<br/>or: Mil tres siyentos ang nakuha kong dividend.</p>      | <p>I got one thousand three hundred in dividends.</p>                     |
| <p>6. Sanlibo at limandaan ang suweldo ko sa isang buwan.<br/>or: Mil kinyentos ang suweldo ko sa isang buwan.</p> | <p>My salary is 1,500.00 a month.</p>                                     |
| <p>7. Libu-libo ang nagrebelde laban sa diktador.</p>  | <p>Thousands rebelled against the dictator.</p>                           |
| <p>8. Sanlaksa ang mga nag-rarally sa harapan ng embassy.</p>  | <p>Ten thousand (people) are holding a rally in front of the embassy.</p> |
| <p>9. Laksa-laksang isda ang namatay dahil sa polusyon.</p>  | <p>Fish by the tens of thousands died because of pollution.</p>           |
| <p>10. Sanyuta lang ang bumoto sa kanya.</p>   | <p>Only a hundred thousand voted for him.</p>                             |

(Note:) Laksa and yuta are used only in the forms given above. Native speakers do not say dalawang laksa for twenty thousand; they say dalawampung libo. They say "dalawandaang libo," not "dalawang yuta." Laksa and yuta are rarely used.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>11. Sang-angaw ang halaga ng bahay ni Sally.</p>            | <p>Sally's house costs one million.</p>               |
| <p>12. Nanalo siya ng sampung angaw sa lotto noong Sabado.</p> | <p>He won ten million in the lotto last Saturday.</p> |

**Units of measures continued**

**Fractions**

kalahati	1/2
katlo	1/3
isa't kalahati	1 1/2
dalawang-katlo	2/3
kapat	1/4
tatlong-kapat	3/4
kalima	1/5
apat at kalahati	4 1/2
apat-kalima	4/5
kawalo	1/8
kasiyam	1/9
kapulo	1/10

**Examples**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Nagbigay siya ng kalahating ektaryang lupa sa kuya niya. | He gave half a hectare of land to his older brother. |
| 2. Tatlong-kapat ng libro ang binasa ko.                    | I read 3/4 of the book.                              |
| 3. Kapulo lang ng keyk ang gusto ko.                        | I only want 1/10 of a cake.                          |

**Percentages**

English	Tagalog	Tagalized Spanish
percent	bahagdan	porsiyento
10%	sampung bahagdan	diyes porsiyento
39%	tatlumpu't siyam na bahagdan	treyn'ta'y nuwebe porsiyento
50%	limampung bahagdan	singkuwenta porsiyento
100%	sandaang bahagdan	siyento porsiyento

When talking about percentages, the Spanish version is more commonly used.

**Units of measures continued**

*Examples*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Ilang bahagdan ng dalawampu ang labindalawa?                      | What percent of twenty is twelve?               |
| 2. Diyes porsiyento ang interes ngayon.                              | The interest these days/today is 10%.           |
| 3. Singkuwenta porsiyento ang tubo niya sa stocks.                   | He had a 50% profit from stocks.                |
| 4. Siyento porsiyentong sigurado ako na papasa kayong lahat sa test. | I am 100% sure that you will all pass the test. |

**3. Months and Days of the Week**

Filipinos use **Tagalized Spanish** for the names of the months and the days of the week, with one exception - **Linggo**, instead of **Domingo**, is used for Sunday.

Days of the Week

Lunes	Monday	Biyernes	Friday
Martes	Tuesday	Sabado	Saturday
Miyerkules	Wednesday	Linggo	Sunday
Huwebes	Thursday		

*Examples:*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Salamat sa Diyos at Biyernes na ngayon.      | Thank God it is Friday.                     |
| 2. Q: Kailan ang miting natin?<br>A: Sa Martes. | When is our meeting?<br>On Tuesday.         |
| 3. Q: Anong araw ngayon?<br>A: Huwebes ngayon.  | What day is it today?<br>Today is Thursday. |



### 3. Months and Days of the Week continued

#### Months

Enero	January	Hulyo	July
Pebrero	February	Agosto	August
Marso	March	Setyembre	September
Abril	April	Oktubre	October
Mayo	May	Nobyembre	November
Hunyo	June	Disyembre	December

#### Examples

- Q: Kailan ang bertdey mo?  
A: Sa Enero.

When is your birthday?  
In January.
- Q: Kailan magsisimula ang bagong klase?  
A: Nagsimula na noong Marso.

When will the new class start?  
It already started in March.
- Q: Saan kayo magbabakasyon sa Hulyo?  
A: Sa Hawaii.

Where will you go on vacation in July?  
In Hawaii.

#### 4. Calendar Dates

Calendar dates like the first of the month, the 22nd of February, the end of the month, and the like, are expressed in Tagalog and Tagalized Spanish as follows:

**a + Spanish number + ng + calendar month**

**ika + Tagalog number + ng + calendar month**

The Spanish phrase is more commonly used than the Tagalog version. For practical purposes, we will refer to Tagalized Spanish as Spanish only.

#### 4. Calendar Dates continued

##### Examples

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Ika-isa ng Marso ang bertdey/kaarawan ni Lino.<br/>or: Unang araw ng Marso ang bertdey/kaarawan ni Lino.<br/>or: A-primero ng Marso ang bertdey/kaarawan ni Lino.</p> | <p>Lino's birthday is on the first of March.</p> |
|---|--|

Note: a) We do not say a-uno ng Marso for the last sentence.  
 b) We cannot mix the two formulas, we **never** say: ika-primero ng Marso nor a isa ng Marso.  
 c) The preposition **sa** is not needed in sentence 1 above and sentence 2 below because the event is a recurring one, it is tenseless. Sentences 3 and 4 below need prepositions to indicate the time or tense of the event. **Sa** is used for future and **noong** is used for past.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>2. Ika-dalawampu't dalawa ng Pebrero ang anibersaryo namin.<br/>or: A-beynte dos ng Pebrero ang anibersaryo namin.</p>   | <p>Our anniversary is on the 22nd of February.</p>   |
| <p>3. Sa ika-tatlumpu't isa ng Hulyo ang graduation nila.<br/>or: Sa katapusan ng Hulyo ang graduation nila.<br/>or: Sa a treyntay uno ng Hulyo ang graduation nila.</p>  | <p>Their graduation is on the 31st of July.</p>  |
| <p>4. Nagpunta ang Pangulo sa Monterey noong ika-apat/a-kuwatro ng Setyembre.<br/>or: Nagpunta sa Monterey ang Pangulo noong Setyembre kuwatro.<br/><b>Never!</b> . . . Pangulo noong Setyembre ika-apat/a-kuwatro.</p> | <p>The President went to Monterey on the fourth of September.<br/><br/>The President went to Monterey last September four.</p> |

Just as English speakers use either fourth of September or September 4, Filipino speakers have the same choice also. Speakers can use either form for all dates. However, one must remember the particular pattern used for each instance. For example, **ika-apat** and **a-kuwatro** come before the name of the month, and **kuwatro/4** comes after the name of the month. We never say **Setyembre apat**.

#### 4. Calendar Dates continued

Filipinos also use the phrase, **sa katapusan ng buwan** for expressing "the end of the month." We do not have a Spanish equivalent for this phrase. When the month is already understood, like a conversation is taking place in the month of April and the speaker refers to the last day of April, the speaker does not have to mention April again in his sentence. For example, Question: **Kailan ka aalis?** *When are you leaving?* Answer: **Sa katapusan.** *At the end (of this month).*

##### Examples

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Magsusuweldo tayo sa katapusan (ng buwan).                        | We will get our salary at the end of the month.                         |
| 2. Magsasara na nga raw ba ang tindahang iyon sa katapusan ng Hunyo? | Is it true what they say that that store will close at the end of June? |

#### 5. Clock Time

Clock time can be expressed in both Tagalog and Spanish, and the latter is more commonly used. In short answers, use **ng** with time of day, as in the sentences below. Even native speakers make mistakes with the use of **nang** (we call it long **nang**) and **ng** (short **ng**) when they write sentences. Some educators would like to use only one form, **ng**, to eliminate the confusion. In fact, many newspapers use the short **ng** only. You should learn the difference, but we are all excused when we do make mistakes. To make matters easier, just remember that whenever clock time is included in the sentence, use short **ng** for the time of day, whether or not the clock time is preceded by long **nang**. The long **nang** used in these situations should not be confused with the other **nang**, meaning *when*, and its other uses.

**nang + ika + Tagalog number + ng + time of day**

**nang + ala(s) + Spanish number + ng + time of day**

##### Examples

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Q: Anong oras ka nag-aaral ng liksyon?<br>A: Ika-pito ng gabi.<br>or: Alas siyete ng gabi. | (At) what time do you study (your) lessons?<br>At seven at night./7:00 p.m. |
|---|---|

**Clock Time continued**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>2. Q: Magsisimba ba tayo nang ika-isa ng tanghali?<br/>         or: Magsisimba ba tayo nang ala una ng tanghali?<br/>         A: Hindi. Ika-lima ng hapon tayo magsisimba.<br/>         or: Hindi. Alas singko ng hapon tayo magsisimba.<br/>         or: Hindi. Magsisimba tayo nang alas singko ng hapon.</p> | <p>Are we going to church at one o'clock (noon)?</p> <p>No. We will go to church at five in the afternoon/p.m.</p>           |
| <p>3. Q: Kailan kayo maglalaro ng tennis?<br/>         A: Bukas nang alas otso ng umaga.</p>   | <p>When are you playing tennis?<br/>         Tomorrow at eight in the morning.</p>   |
| <p>4. Q: Anong oras na?<br/>         A: Ika-apat ng hapon.<br/>         or: Ganap na ika-apat ng hapon.<br/>         or: Alas kuwatro ng hapon.<br/>         or: Alas kuwatro impunto.</p>   | <p>What time is it?<br/>         Four in the afternoon.<br/>         It is exactly four o'clock in in the afternoon/p.m.</p> |
| <p>5. Aalis ang tren nang ganap na ika-labindalawa ng tanghali.<br/>         Aalis ang tren nang alas dose impunto ng tanghali.</p>  | <p>The train will leave at exactly twelve o'clock at noon./ The train will leave at twelve noon.</p>                         |

**Note:** To say *at exactly three o'clock* and the like, use **ganap na** with Tagalog numbers and **impunto** with Spanish numbers. (Review L8 Appendix A for the use of **nang** and **ng** with time).

### Clock Time continued

We express fractions of the hour, minutes before or after the hour as follows:

6:10	Tagalog sampung minuto/sandali makalipas/ makaraan ang ika-anim ng umaga/ng gabi. (as the case may be)	Spanish alas sais diyas or: diyas minutos pasado alas sais ng umaga/ng gabi.
6:15	labinlimang minuto/sandali makalipas/ makaraan ang ika-anim ng umaga	alas sais kinse ng umaga or: kinse minutos pasado alas sais. . .
6:30	ika-anim at kalahati ng umaga	alas sais y medya . . .
6:43	apatnapu't tatlong minuto makalipas/ makaraan ang ika-anim ng umaga or: labimpitong minuto bago mag-ika- pito ng umaga	alas sais kuwarentay tres or: menos disisiyete para alas siyete ng umaga
6:45	apatnapu't limang minuto makalipas/ makaraan ang ika-anim ng umaga or: labinlimang minuto bago mag-ika- pito ng umaga	alas sais kuwarentay singko . . . or: menos kinse para alas siyete . . . or: menos kuwarte para alas siyete . . .
6:55	limang minuto bago mag-ika-pito ng umaga	menos diyas para alas siyete . . .
6:58	dalawang minuto bago mag-ika-pito ng umaga	menos dos para alas siyete . . .

Although we should not mix Spanish and Tagalog terms when telling time, many native speakers use **minuto** (Spanish) and **sandali** (authentic Tagalog) interchangeably. **Minuto** and **sandali** are synonyms, but **sandali** also means *second*. The Spanish word for *second* is **segundo**.

The prefix **mag** used with clock time as in the situations above, indicate a movement towards a certain time. Note that the **mag-phrase** is preceded by **bago**, which means *before* in these situations. In other instances, **bago** is not needed with the **mag-phrase**, but the first letter of the prefixes **ika** and **ala(s)** is repeated. You will see this in the first four sentences on the next page. In all cases, the Spanish version is more commonly used.

#### Examples

- Q: Anong oras kayo nagsimulang mag-imbentaryo ng mga munisyon?

A: Mag-iika-sampu na ng umaga nang magsimula kami.  
or: Mag-aalas diyas na ng umaga nang magsimula kami.

What time did you start to do an inventory of ammunitions?

It was almost ten o'clock in the morning when we started.

**Clock Time continued**

2. Mag-iika-lima ng madaling-araw nang matulog ako.  
or: Mag-aalas-singko ng madaling-araw nang matulog ako.

It was almost five o'clock at dawn when I slept/went to bed.

Note the infinitive of the verb after **nang** in sentences 1 & 2 above. Review L8, Appendix A.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>3. Q: Anong oras ka maglilitson ng manok?<br/>A: Baka mag-aalas dose na.</p>                              | <p>What time are you going to roast chicken?<br/>Maybe it will be almost twelve o'clock.</p>        |
| <p>4. Mag-aalas seis na akong magpipinid ng opisina mamaya.</p>  | <p>It will be almost six o'clock when I will close the office later.</p>                            |
| <p>5. Kailangan kong mag-iniksiyon/ magsaksak ng insulin bago mag-alas siyete ng umaga.</p>                  | <p>I have to take an insulin shot before seven o'clock in the morning.</p>                          |
| <p>6. Magliligpit raw siya ng kuwarto niya mamayang alas nuwebe y medya.</p>                                 | <p>She said that she would fix/put her room in order later at nine-thirty.</p>                      |
| <p>7. Menos kinse para alas onse na nang magbihis siya.<br/>or: Menos kuwarto para alas . . .</p>            | <p>It was already fifteen to eleven when she got dressed.<br/>It was already a quarter to . . .</p> |
| <p>8. Pasado alas dos na nang mananghalian kami.</p>   | <p>It was already past two o'clock when we ate/had lunch.</p>                                       |
| <p>9. Nagsisimula ang klase nang ika-walo ng umaga at natatapos nang ika-tatlo at kalahati ng hapon.</p>     | <p>Class starts at eight in the morning and ends at three thirty in the afternoon.</p>              |
| <p>10. Nag-aaral siya ng liksiyon mula alas otso hanggang alas onse y medya ng gabi.</p>                     | <p>He studies (his) lessons from eight till eleven thirty at night.</p>                             |
| <p>11. Maghihintay ako sa harapan ng laybrari sa pagitan ng alas dos beynte at alas dos treyntay singko.</p> | <p>I will wait in front of the library between 2:20 and 2:35.</p>                                   |

**Clock Time continued**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>12. Q: Anong oras na ngayon?<br/>A: Sampung minuto makaraan ang ika-anim.</p>   | <p>What time is it now?<br/>Ten minutes after six.<br/>or: Ten after six.</p>   |
| <p>13. A radio announcer telling the time:<br/>"Ang oras ngayon mga kaibigan, ganap na labindalawang minuto makalipas ang ika-walong umaga."</p> | <p>A radio announcer telling the time:<br/>"And now, friends, the time is exactly twelve minutes after eight in the morning."</p> |
| <p>14. Aba, menos diyes para alas kuwatro lang, e, gusto mo nang umuwi!</p>  | <p>Gosh, it is only ten to four and you want to go home already!</p>  |
| <p>15. Mamayang alas onse y medya raw siya magbibihis.</p>   | <p>She said that she would get dressed later at eleven thirty.</p>  |

To express time phrases like *around four o'clock* and the like, use **mga** or **banda + linker** before the time words.

*Example*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Q: Anong oras ka maglilista ng mga kailangan sa piknik?<br/>A: Mga ala-una mamaya.<br/>or: Bandang ala-una mamaya.</p> | <p>What time are you going to make a list of what is needed for the picnic?<br/>At around one o'clock later.</p> |
| <p>2. Mga alas otso y medya raw magsisimula ang miting.<br/>or: Bandang alas otso y medya raw magsisimula ang miting.</p>    | <p>They say that the meeting will start at around eight thirty.</p>  |
| <p>3. Magbibilang ako ng pera nang mga alas tres kinse.<br/>or: Magbibilang ako ng pera nang bandang alas tres kinse.</p>    | <p>I will count money at around three fifteen.</p>   |
| <p>4. Baka mga alas singko diyes na darating ang bus.<br/>or: Baka bandang alas singko diyes na darating ang bus.</p>        | <p>Perhaps the bus will come at around five ten (already).</p>   |

**Clock Time continued**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 5. Matatapos kaya ang programa nang mga alas sais?  | I wonder if the program will be finished at around six o'clock.<br>or: Do you suppose the program would be finished at around six o'clock? |
| 6. Mga alas singko y medya na ng madaling-araw nang matulog siya.   | It was (already) almost five-thirty at dawn when he went to bed.   |
| 7. Mga alas dose diyos na ng hatinggabi nang umuwi si Tino.<br>or: Umuwi si Tino nang mga alas dose na ng hatinggabi. | It was already around twelve ten at midnight when Tino came home.<br>or: Tino came home at around twelve midnight already.                 |

**6. Prices**

When asking about the price of items, Filipinos use the question words **magkano**, *how much* and **magkakano**, *how much for each/how much a piece*. The response to **magkano** is simply the price of the item itself; but for **magkakano**, the price should be preceded by the word **tig** + the first syllable of the number.

The Philippine Currency

Symbol	Tagalog	Spanish	English
P	piso	peso (s)	peso (s)
s	sentimo	sentimo (s)	centavo

The symbol for peso is actually a **capital P with two bars**, but not all computers are programmed to produce this type of symbol, so we just type in a **simple capital P**. Many newspapers use this **simple capital P** also.

Filipinos use both **dolar** and **dolyar** for the English *dollar*.

*Example*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Q: Magkano po ito? (you are pointing at an item) | How much is this, sir/ma'am?             |
| A: Singkuwenta pesos (P50.00) po iyan.              | That is fifty pesos (P50.00), sir/ma'am. |



**Prices continued**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>2. Q: Magkano ang pasahe sa Pilipinas?<br/>A: Isang libo't dalawandaang piso.<br/>(P1,200.00)</p>                           | <p>How much is the fare to the Philippines?<br/>One thousand two hundred pesos (P1,200.00)</p>    |
| <p>3. Q: Magkano ang suweldo ni Milo sa isang buwan?<br/>A: Malaki ang suweldo niya; sampung libo (10,000.00) isang buwan.</p> | <p>How much is Milo's monthly salary?<br/>His salary is large; ten thousand (10,000) a month.</p> |
| <p>4. Q: Magkano ang kamisadentrong ito?<br/>A: Nobentay siyete singkuwenta (P97.50) iyan.</p>                                 | <p>How much is this shirt?<br/>That is/costs ninety seven (P97.50) fifty.</p>                     |

Note: If the currency involved is already understood, i.e. , you know that a shirt does not cost centavos but pesos, then the type of currency need not be mentioned; but it is indicated in writing. See sentence 4 above.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>5. Q: Magkakano ang pakwan?<br/>A: Tig-aapat na piso (P4.00) po.</p>                | <p>How much for each watermelon?<br/>Four pesos (P4.00) each, sir.</p>                              |
| <p>6. Magkakano ang mga iyan?<br/>Tig-wawalong piso at sampung sentimo (P8.10) ho.</p> | <p>How much each for those?<br/>Eight ten (P8.10) each, sir.</p>                                    |
| <p>7. Q: Magkakano ang mansanas?<br/>A: Tig-dodose kinse (P12.15) ang isa.</p>         | <p>How much for each apple?<br/>Twelve pesos and fifteen centavos/twelve fifteen (P12.15) each.</p> |

Note: For prices greater than ten, the Spanish numbers are more commonly used.

**Prices continued**

Some exceptions:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Q: Magkakano ang mangga?<br>A: Mamiso ang isa.<br>or: Piso ang isa. | How much for each manggo?<br>One peso a piece. |
|--|--|

Note that we do not say **isang piso** nor **tig-pipiso** ang isa. **Piso** is understood to be one peso. **Mamiso** is used only in answer to **magkakano**.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 2. Q: Magkakano ang rosas?<br>A: Tig-dadalawang piso po.<br>or: (Preferred) Tigalawang piso po.           | How much is each rose?<br>Two pesos each, sir/ma'am.  |
| 3. Q: Magkakano ang kamatis?<br>A: Tig-tatatlong piso ang isa.<br>or: (Preferred) Tigatlong piso ang isa. | How much is each tomato?<br>Three pesos (P3.00) each. |

**Tig** prefixed to *ilan* is used in asking *how many of each*. The first syllable of *ilan* is repeated. As in the exceptions above, the first three numbers are irregular. See sentences 1 to 3 below.

*Examples*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Q: Tig-iilang putahe ang dadalhin natin sa piknik?<br>A: Tig-isa lang tayó.<br>Or: Tigi-tigisa lang tayó.                                 | How many dishes (food) each are we bringing to the picnic?<br>We will bring one each.<br>Literal: Just one each for us. |
| 2. Q: Tig-iilang libro mayroon kayó?<br><br>A: Tigalawa kami.<br>or: Tiga-tigalawa kami.   | How many books does each of you have?<br>(We have) two each.  |
| 3. Q: Tig-iilang libo ang kailangan ninyó?<br><br>A: Tigatlong libo ang kailangan namin.<br>or: Tiga-tigatlong/tigtatatlong libo ang . . . . | How many thousands does each of you need?<br>Each of us needs three thousand.   |
| 4. Q: Tig-iilang mansanas ang isang kahon?<br>A: Tig-aanim na mansanas ang isang kahon.  | How many apples in each box?<br>Six apples in each box.   |

### Prices continued

For sentence 4 in the previous page, we do not say, *tiga-tiganim*. Only the first three numbers have that variant form.

To express phrases like *only one*, *only two*, etc., without using *lang* in the phrase, repeat the first syllable of the number. The Tagalog numbers are more commonly used in these situations.

#### Examples

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. lisa ang estudyante sa kuwarto.     | There is only one student in the room.   |
| 2. Aapat ang silya sa sala.            | There are only four chairs in the sala/living room.                                      |
| 3. Sinabi mo bang sasampu ang pera mo? | Did you say that you have only ten?<br>Literal: Did you say that your money is only ten? |

### 7. Weights and Measures

#### Weights and Measures

dosena	a dozen	milimetro	millimeter
kalahating dosena	1/2 dozen	centimetro	centimeter
libra	a pound	metro	meter
kalahating libra	1/2 pound	kilometro	kilometer (.62 mile)
un kuwartong libra	1/4 pound	pulgada/dali	inch
kilo	a kilogram	talampakan/piye	foot
kalahating kilo	1/2 kilogram	yarda	yard
guhit	approximately 100 grams or 3 1/2 ounces	dipa	length equal to the stretch of the arms on both sides
gramo	a gram	milya	mile (1.609 km)
litro	a liter	ektarya	hectare (2.47 acres)
salop	3 liters	kutsara	tablespoon
takal / tasa	a cup	kutsarita	teaspoon
gatang	1/2 liter (used for measuring grains at home)	sandok	a ladle
kahon	a box	lata	a can
karton	a carton	tali	a bundle/bunch

Note: Both the metric and the English systems of weights and measures are used in the Philippines, but the metric system is more commonly used.

## Weights and Measures continued

### Examples

1. Q: Magkano ho ang isang dosenang itlog?  
A: Siyento beynte (P120.00) ang isang dosena.  
How much is a dozen of eggs, sir/ma'am?  
One hundred twenty (P120.00) a dozen.
2. Mahal ang karneng baka ngayon; dos siyentos (P200.00) ang isang kilo.  
Beef is expensive these days; (it is) two hundred (P200.00) a kilo.
3. Q: Magkano ba ang isang salop ng bigas ngayon?  
A: Naku, siyento treyntay singko na!  
How much do three liters of rice cost today/these days?  
Goodness, it is one hundred thirty-five (P135.00) already!
4. Huwag ka nang magsigarilyo / manigarilyo. Setenta pesos (70.00) na ang halaga ng isang kaha.  
Don't smoke anymore. One pack costs seventy pesos (P70.00) already.
5. Q: Ilan ang laman ng isang kahon ng bir?  
A: Dalawampu't apat sa isang kahon.  
How many does a box of beer contain?  
Twenty-four in a box.
6. Q: Ano ang taas mo?  
A: Limang talampakan at apat na pulgada ang taas ko.  
Q: Ano ang timbang mo?  
A: Apatnapu't walong kilo.  
Q: Ano ang sukat ng baywang mo?  
A: Dalawampu't tatlong pulgada.  
Q: May asawa ka ba?  
A: Bakit ba ang dami mong tanong?  
What is your height?  
My height is five feet and four inches.  
What is your weight?  
Forty eight kilos.  
What is the size/measurement of your waist?  
Twenty-three inches.  
Are you married?  
Why do you ask so many questions?
7. Q: Gaano kalayo ang bahay mo dito?  
A: Mga sampung kilometro lang ang layo ng bahay ko dito.  
How far is your house from here?  
My house is only around ten kilometers from here.

Note: **Banda** (meaning *around*) cannot be substituted in sentence 7 above; it is used with time clock only in this situation. Other uses of **banda** will be taken up later.

## 8. Ordinal Numbers

There are two ways of forming the ordinal numbers in Tagalog. One is by prefixing **ika** to the cardinal number and the other is by prefixing **pang** to the cardinal number. You had examples of the **ika + cardinal number** when we discussed dates in the previous pages. **Pang** has three variant forms: **pam**, **pan**, and **pang**. The use of one over the other is dictated by ease in pronunciation or assimilation. **Pang** is used when the number that goes with it begins with a vowel or a w. A hyphen is needed between **pang** and **ika** and the number starting with a vowel; no hyphen is needed when the number starts with a w. **Pam** is used when the number begins with a p or b; and **pan** goes with numbers starting with consonants other than p or b. It is easier to remember the ordinal numbers as they are written rather than to memorize these rules. It must be noted here that a hyphen is always needed between **ika** and the number for clock time, i.e., **ika-3**, and calendar dates, not for the other uses of ordinals.

	with pang	with ika
first	una	una
second	pangalawa	ikalawa
third	pangatlo	ikatlo
fourth	pang-apat	ika-apat
fifth	panlima	ikalima
sixth	pang-anim	ika-anim
seventh	pampito	ikapito
eighth	pangwalo	ikawalo
ninth	pansiyam	ikasiyam
tenth	pansampu	ikasampu
eleventh	panlabing-isa	ikalabing-isa
twelfth	panlabindalawa	ikalabindalawa
twentieth	pandalawampu	ikadalawampu
twenty fifth	pandalawampu't lima	ikadalawampu't lima
thirtieth	pantatlumpu	ikatatlumpu
fortieth	pang-apatnapu	ika-apatnapu
fiftieth	panlimampu	ikalimampu
one hundredth	pang-isang daan	ika-isang daan
two hundredth	pandalawang daan	ikadalawandaan

You must have noticed the first three ordinals above. These are irregular. We say **una**, not **pang-isa**, for *first*; **pangalawa**, not **pandalawa** for *second*; and **pangatlo**, not **pantatlo**, for *third*. Later in the course you will see that **pang-isa**, **pandalawa**, and **pantatlo** have other meanings.

**Ordinal numbers continued**

*Examples*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Si Eduardo ang nagbigay ng unang tamang sagot.</p>   | <p>Eduardo was the one who gave the first correct answer.</p>  |
| <p>2. Q: Magkano ang pangunang premyo sa swipsteyk mamayang gabi?<br/>A: Walong milyon na raw.</p>                                     | <p>How much is the first prize in tonight's sweepstakes?<br/>They say it is eight million already.</p> |
| <p>3. Q: Pang-ilan ka sa pamilya?<br/>A: Pangalawa ako sa pamilya.<br/>or: Ikalawa ako sa pamilya.</p>                                 | <p>What is your rank in the family?<br/>I am the second in the family.</p>                             |
| <p>4. Q: Pang-ilan ka sa inyong magkakapatid?<br/>A: Pangatlo ako sa aming magkakapatid.<br/>or: Ikatlo ako sa aming magkakapatid.</p> | <p>What is your rank among you siblings?<br/>I am the third among us siblings.</p>                     |
| <p>5. Panlimang Cadillac na niya ito.<br/>or: Ikalimang Cadillac na niya ito.</p>  | <p>This is his fifth Cadillac.</p>   |
| <p>6. Nasa pang-isang daang pahina na ako ng <u>The Client</u>.<br/>or: Nasa ika-sandaang pahina na ako ng <u>The Client</u>.</p>      | <p>I am on the one hundredth page of <u>The Client</u>.</p>  |
| <p>7. Ngayon ang ikadalawampu't limang anibersaryo ng kasal nila.</p>  | <p>Today is their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary.</p>  |

Classroom Exercises

Exercise A: Write these sentences in English.

1. Diyes y medya porsiyento lang ang interes ngayon.
2. Walong milyon ang halaga ng bahay nina Josie.
3. Angaw-angaw ang mga bubuyog na yellow jacket na galing sa Aprika.
4. Alam mo bang labing-apat ang anak nila?
5. Sanlaksa ang down payment sa bahay na iyan.
6. Magbabawas ang Army ng mga kalahating milyong sundalo sa taong ito.
7. Nagbayad siya ng limang libong piso (P5000.00) kay Gina.
8. Sa a katorse ng Disyembre magtatapos ang klase ni Shawn.
9. Menos kinse para alas kuwatro ang date namin.
10. Magdadagdag ang hukbo ng limampung bahagdan pa ng amunisyon.
11. Nag-aahit siya nang alas siyete ng umaga araw-araw.
12. Nagpapalit ng shift ang mga bantay (guard) nang alas dose ng hatinggabi.
13. Nagbubukas ang klinika ni Dr. Santos nang alas otso impunto.
14. Ganap na alas nuwebe kuwarte na raw, sabi ng announcer sa radyo.
15. Nagsimula ang bagong klase noong ika-anim ng Setyembre.

Exercise B: Write these sentences in Tagalog.  
(Use underlined words as given)

1. She said that she would (use will) wait in front of her house at around six.
2. Around twenty thousand people attended the concert (konsiyerto).
3. The houses at that subdivision are around P950,000 each.
4. Our class started in July this year, and it will end in June next year.
5. Juan and Maria are going on vacation on the fifth of August.
6. Mimi studies her lesson between eight and eleven every night.
7. We will start inventory at nine o'clock tomorrow morning.
8. It was almost four thirty at dawn when I went to bed.
9. Grapes are ninety pesos per kilo.
10. I like that shirt, but it costs two hundred fifty pesos.
11. Is it twelve-thirty yet?
12. No. It is only twenty-five minutes past/after twelve.
13. Their house is thirteen kilometers from DLI.
14. I need five pounds of beef.
15. The flowers are \$10.00 a bunch.



Glossary

Abril	April
Agosto	August
angaw	a million
anibersaryo	anniversary
apat-kalima	four fifths (4/5)
bahagdan	percent
baka	cow
banda	going towards/around
baywang	waistline
bilyon	a billion
Biyernes	Friday
bumoto	to vote
centimetro	centimeter
dalawang katlo	two thirds (2/3)
diktador	dictator
Disyembre	December
diyes	ten
diyes mil	ten thousand
dolar/dolyar	dollar
dosena	dozen
ektarya	hectare (2.47 acres)
Enero	January
ganap na	exactly
gatang	half liter
gramo	gram
guhit	100 grams
halaga	cost/price/value
Hulyo	July
Hunyo	June
Huwebes	Thursday
impunto	exactly
interes	interest
kaarawan/bertdey	birthday
kahon	box
kalahati	a half (1/2)
kalima	a fifth (1/5)
kamisadentro	man's shirt
kapat	a fourth (1/4)
kapulo	a tenth (1/10)
karne	meat
karneng baka	beef
karton	carton

kasiyam	a ninth (1/9)
katlo	a third (1/3)
kawalo	an eighth (1/8)
kilo	kilogram
kilometro	kilometer
kinyentos	five hundred
kutsara	tablespoon
kutsarita	teaspoon
laban sa	against
laksa	ten thousand
laman	contents
lata	can
layo	distance
libo	a thousand
libra	pound
limandaan	five hundred
Linggo	Sunday
litro	liter
Lunes	Monday
madaling-araw	dawn
mag-imbentaryo	to do inventory
magkakano	how much each
magkano	how much (price)
magrebelde	to rebel
magsimula	to begin/start
magsuweldo	to receive salary
mahal	expensive/dear/love
makalipas/makaraan	past/after a certain period of time
malaki	big/large
mamatay	to die
mamiso	one peso each
manalo	to win
Marso	March
Martes	Tuesday
matapos	to finish
matulog	to sleep
Mayo	May
metro	meter
mil	a thousand
milimetro	millimeter
milya	mile
milyon	a million
miting/pulong	meeting
miyembro	member

Miyerkules/Miyerkoles	Wednesday
munisyon	ammunition
Nobyembre	November
Oktubre	October
pangulo	president
Pebrero	February
piso	peso
polusyon	pollution
porsiyento	percent
pulgada	inch
sa pagitan	between/in between
Sabado	Saturday
salop	three liters
sampu	ten
sandaan	a hundred
sandok	a ladle
sentimo	centavo
Setyembre	September
sigurado	sure
siyen/siyento	a hundred
siyen mil	a hundred thousand
sukat	size/measurement
taas	height
takal/tasa	cup
talampakan	foot/sole
tali	bunch/bundle
tanong	question
tiket	ticket
timbang	weight
tubo	profit/interest
umuwi	to go home
yarda	yard
yuta	hundred thousand

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## Lesson 10 - Unit 1

### Intransitive Um-Verbs

#### 1. Focus of um-verbs

**Um-verbs**, like **mag-verbs**, are doer-focus verbs. Many root words that take a **mag** as prefix can also take **um** as prefix. In some cases, there is no difference in meaning when we change from a **mag** to an **um** prefix, but in other cases, a difference occurs. We will discuss this later.

#### 2. Aspects

When the root word begins with a consonant, the **um** is infix (affix is inside) in the word. Whether the root word begins with a vowel or consonant, the infinitive and the past aspect of the verb have the same form. The future aspect does not take an affix and is formed by repeating the first syllable of the root. The present aspect takes an affix and the first syllable of the root is repeated.

In summary, root words beginning with a vowel are aspected thus:

Root word	Infinitive	Past Aspect	Present Aspect	Future Aspect
alis	umalis (to leave)	umalis	umaalis	aalis
uwi	umuwi (to go home)	umuwi	umuuwi	uuwi
ulan	umulan	umulan	umuulan	uulan

Root words beginning with a consonant

Root Word	Infinitive	Past Aspect	Present Aspect	Future Aspect
basa	bumasa (to read)	bumasa	bumabasa	babasa
sulat	sumulat (to write)	sumulat	sumusulat	susulat
ganda	gumanda	gumanda	gumaganda	gaganda

#### 3. Sentence Pattern for intransitive um-verbs

verb	marker	doer	prep.	obj. of prep.	time word	rest of sentence
Uuwi	si	Anding	sa	nanay niya	nang ala-una	mamaya.
Tumulong	ang	bata	kay	Lulu.		
Uulan			sa	timog	bukas.	

#### 4. Usage

A. As with **mag-verbs**, **um-verbs** can also be transitive or intransitive. Examples of intransitive **um-verbs** are verbs telling about an act of nature.

root word	meaning	infinitive	meaning
baha	flood	bumaha	to become flooded
bagyo	storm/typhoon	bumagyo	to have a storm/typhoon
kulog	thunder	kumulog	to produce thunder
kidlat	lightning	kumidlat	to have lightning
lindol	earthquake	lumindol	to have an earthquake
hangin	wind	humangin	to become windy
ulan	rain	umuulan	to rain
araw	sun	umaraw	to shine/become sunny
ambon	drizzle	umambon	to drizzle

#### Exceptions

The English word *snow* and the Tagalog word **ulap** take a **mag-prefix**, but not an **um**. *To snow* is **mag-snow** or **mag-isnow** (Tagalog pronunciation). *To form clouds* is **mag-ulap**.

#### Examples

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Bumaha na naman sa Bacolor, Pampanga.                      | It is flooded again in Bacolor, Pampanga.   |
| 2. Kumukulog at kumikidlat kahit hindi umuulan.               | There is thunder and lightning even if it is not raining.                         |
| 3. Lumindol daw sa Gilroy kamakalawa.                         | They say that there was an earthquake in Gilroy the other day.                    |
| 4. Umaaraw na kaya maaari na tayong magbasketball sa bakuran. | It is now sunny/the sun is already shining so we can play basketball in the yard. |
| 5. Umaambon lang kaya hindi ko kailangan ang payong.          | It is only drizzling so I don't need an umbrella.                                 |
| 6. Huwag kang lumabas at humahangin.                          | Don't go out because it is windy.   |

Note that **at** in the last sentence does not translate into *and* in English. It means **because** in this context.

**B. Um-verbs** are used for bodily motions, functions and emotions. The first five words are transitive verbs.

<b>infinitive</b>	<b>meaning</b>	<b>infinitive</b>	<b>meaning</b>
kumain	to eat	umiling	to shake one's head
lumulon	to swallow	tumawa	to laugh
uminom	to drink	umihi	to urinate
umisip	to think	umutot	to pass gas
kumanta/umawit	to sing	tumayo	to stand
humiga	to lie down	umibig	to love
sumipol	to whistle	umasa	to hope/expect depend on
tumingin	to look at	umubo	to cough
dumumi/tumae	to defecate	umupo	to sit
dumighay	to belch	umiyak	to cry
suminga	to blow one's nose	umatungal	to cry aloud as in pain or tantrum
sumuka	to vomit	huminga	to breathe
lumuha	to shed tears		
tumango	to nod		
ngumiti	to smile		

*Examples*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Kumain si Poldo ng pansit.                            | Poldo ate some pansit/rice noodles.                    |
| 2. Lumulon siya ng dalawang tabletas ng Tylenol.         | He swallowed two tablets of Tylenol.                   |
| 3. Tumingin ka roon at makikita mo ang dagat.            | Look over there and you will be able to see the ocean. |
| 4. Tumango ka kung sang-ayon ka sa akin.                 | Nod your head if you agree with me.                    |
| 5. Tumawa nang malakas si Kiko nang magsalita si Dolphy. | Kiko laughed loud when Dolphy spoke.                   |
| 6. Mahirap ang umibig sa taong walang gusto sa iyo.      | It is hard to love a person who does not like you.     |
| 7. Umatungal ang bata nang umalis ang nanay niya.        | The child bellowed/cried loud when his mother left.    |
| 8. Iinom ako ng gamot mamayang alas seis.                | I'll take (drink) medicine later at six.               |

**Usage continued**

C. **Um-verbs** are used to indicate gradual changes. In these instances, the **um-verbs** are derived mostly from the root words of **ma-adjectives**. With non **ma-adjectives**, the whole word is used, i.e., **pangit** and **payat**. The roots are in bold in the list below. The verbs below are intransitive.

<b>adjective</b>	<b>meaning</b>	<b>infinitive</b>	<b>meaning</b>
payat	thin (people)	pumayat	to become thin
pangit	ugly	pumangit	to become ugly
bata	young	bumata	to become young
maganda	pretty / beautiful	gumanda	to become pretty/beautiful
mataba	fat	tumaba	to become fat
malaki	big	lumaki	to become big
maliit	small	lumiit	to become small
mayaman	rich	yumaman	to become rich
mahirap	poor/difficult	humirap	to become difficult
makapal	thick	kumapal	to become thick
manipis	thin (things)	numipis	to become thin
marami	a lot/plenty	dumami	to increase
mabuti	good	bumuti	to improve
maputi	white	pumuti	to become white
maitim	black	umitim	to become black/dark
matapang	brave	tumapang	to become brave
mataas	high/tall (things)	tumaas	to become high/tall
matangkad	tall (people)	tumangkad	to become tall
matanda	old	tumanda	to become/grow old
mahina	weak	humina	to become weak

*Examples*

1. Hindi rin pumayat si Mina kahit na nagdiyeta siya.      Mina didn't become thin anyway although she went on diet.
2. Lalo siyang pumangit sa kanyang make-up.      The more she became ugly because of her make-up./She became uglier because of her make-up.  
or: Lalo siyang pumangit dahil sa kanyang make-up.

Note that **sa** in sentence 2 above, translates into *because*. We can also use **dahil sa** instead of **sa**, to mean *because*, in this sentence.

4. Humihina ang pasyente.      The patient is becoming weak.
5. Tumatanda ang lahat ng tao.      Everybody grows old.



## Usage continued

D. **Um-verbs** are also used in giving directions and instructions. The words in the list below are intransitive.

Tagalog	English	infinitive	meaning
kanan	right	kumanan	to turn right
kaliwa	left	kumaliwa	to turn left
deretso	straight	dumeretso	to go straight
liko	turn	lumiko	to turn a corner
buwelta	going or coming back	bumuwelta	to go/come back
balik	going or coming back	bumalik	to go/come back
atras	backward movement	umatras	to reverse/back up
urong	backward movement	umurong	to reverse/back up
abante	forward movement	umabante	to go forward
daan	street/way	dumaan	to pass/pass by
gitna	middle	gumitna	to go in the center
baba	descend	bumaba	to descend/go down
akyat	ascend	umakyat	to ascend/go up
hinto	stop	huminto	to stop
lipat	transfer	lumipat	to transfer
parada	act of parking a vehicle	pumarada	to park
tabi	side	tumabi	to come near or beside somebody/go to the side/get out of the way
lampas	passing or getting ahead of others	lumampas	to pass/pass by/pass through

At this point we need more words to enable us to give instructions or directions. To express the English phrases, *go in the direction of*, or *in the manner of*, we use **pa**, **pa + um**, or **patungo** with direction words.

right	kanan	pakanan	pumakanan	patungong kanan
left	kaliwa	pakaliwa	pumakaliwa	patungong kaliwa
middle/center	gitna	pagitna	pumagitna	patungong gitna
north	hilaga	pahilaga	pumahilaga	patungong hilaga
south	timog	patimog	pumatimog	patungong timog
east	silangan	pasilangan	pumasilangan	patungong silangan
west	kanluran	pakanluran	pumakanluran	patungong kanluran

**Usage continued**

Other words and phrases used in giving directions

kalye/daan	street/road
abenida	avenue
eskinita	alley
kanto	corner
makikita mo ang . . .	you will see . . .
pagdating mo sa . . .	when you get to . . .
paglabas mo sa . . .	upon getting out . . .
sa dulo ng . . .	at the end of . . .
dumaan ka sa . . .	pass by/go through . . .
sa ibaba ng . . .	below (the street if it has a grade)
sa itaas ng . . .	up (the street, if it has a grade)
lumingon ka	look back
kunin mo ang . . .	take . . .

**5. Asking and giving directions**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Mali ang daang iyan. Bumuwelta ka dito at bumalik tayo sa Hoffman.  | That is the wrong way. Make a U-turn here and let's go back to Hoffman.                              |
| 2. Hihinto tayo sa kantong iyon at lilipat tayo sa bus na papuntang Baclaran.                                      | We will stop at that corner and we will transfer to the bus going to Baclaran.                       |
| 3. Tumabi ka at sumisirena ang pulis.  | Pull over because the police is blowing his siren.   |
| 4. Sp. 1: Mawalang galang nga ho, paano ang pagpunta sa Bank of America?   | Excuse me, sir/ma'am, how does one go to the Bank of America?  |
| Sp.2: Mula sa DLI, bumaba ka sa Franklin at dumeretso ka hanggang Tyler. Nasa kanto ng Tyler at Franklin ang BofA. | From DLI, go down Franklin and go straight until Tyler. BofA is on the corner of Tyler and Franklin. |

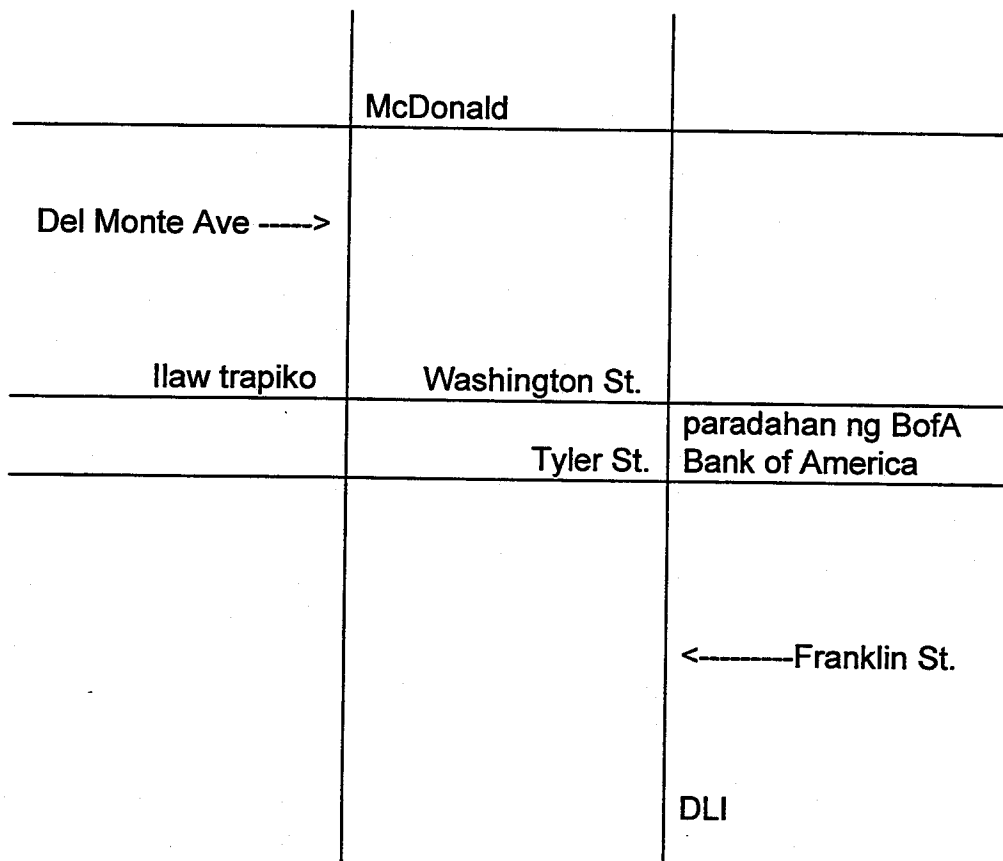
**Asking and giving directions continued**

5. Sp. 1: Mawalang galang nga ho, paano ang pagpunta sa McDonald?

Excuse me, how does one go to McDonald?

Sp. 2: Mula dito sa DLI, bumaba ka sa Franklin at dumeretso ka hanggang sa Washington St. Kumaliwa ka doon at kumanan ka pagdating mo sa ilaw trapiko. Kumanan ka doon at dumeretso ka. Mga ilang bloke lang makikita mo ang McDonald sa kanan mo.

From (here at) DLI, go down Franklin and go straight until Washington St. Turn left there and turn right when you get to the traffic light. Turn right there and go straight. After only a few blocks, you will see McDonald on your right.



**Asking and giving directions continued**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>6. Sp.1: Paano ang pagpunta sa Carmel by the Sea?<br/>         Sp. 2: Mula sa DLI, lumabas ka sa Taylor St. at dumeretso ka pa hanggang sa ilaw trapiko- Prescott Ave iyon. Kumaliwa ka doon at dumeretso ka pa hanggang sa susunod na ilaw sa Forest Ave. Kumaliwa ka doon. Nagiging Highway 68 ang Forest Ave. Dumeretso ka sa Forest at pagdating mo sa pangalawang ilaw, kunin mo ang daang pakanan. Lalabas iyon sa Highway 1 South. Dumeretso ka sa Highway 1 South hanggang sa ikalawang ilaw, Ocean Ave. iyon, kumanaan ka. Bumaba ka sa Ocean Ave. hanggang sa makita mo ang maraming tindahan doon. Iyon ang tinatawag na Carmel by the Sea. Dumeretso ka pa hanggang sa dulo ng Ocean Ave., kung gusto mong makita ang dagat.</p> | <p>How does one go to Carmel by the Sea?<br/>         From DLI, go out on Taylor St. and go straight until the traffic light-that is Prescott Ave. Turn left there and go straight (some more) until the next light on Forest Ave. Turn left there. Forest Ave. turns into/ becomes Highway 68. Go straight on Forest and when you get to the second light, take the street going right/veer to the right. That will go out to Highway 1 South. Go straight on Highway 1 South until the second light, that is Ocean Ave., turn right. Go down on Ocean Ave., until you see the many stores there. That is what they call Carmel by the Sea. Go straight (some more)/continue going straight until the end of Ocean Ave., if you want to see the sea/ocean.</p> |
| <p>7. Bawal ang pumarada sa kalyeng iyon.</p>   | <p>It is forbidden to park on that road/street.</p>   |
| <p>8. Tumingin ka sa likod at sa harap kung umaatras ka.</p>  | <p>Look back and front when you are backing up.</p>   |
| <p>9. Mag-drive kang pasilangan at pagdating mo sa Cubao, pumakanluran ka.</p>  | <p>Drive going eastward and when you get to Cubao, go westward.</p>   |
| <p>10. Pumagitna raw sa highway ang kotseng pahilaga at nabangga nito ang kotseng patimog.</p>  | <p>They say that the car going north went to the center/crossed the center line of the highway and it crashed into the car going south.</p>   |

## 6. More intransitive Um-Verbs

umalis	to leave/depart
dumating	to come/arrive
pumunta	to go somewhere
umuwi	to go/come home
pumasok	to enter a place
tumulong	to help
sumama	to go with someone
sumundo	to pick someone up
sumalubong	to go and meet someone
sumunod	to follow
sumagot	to respond
sumakit	to hurt
pumatay	to kill
gumayak	to get ready
sumigaw	to yell/scream
pumalit	to replace another person
tumawad	to ask for a discount
lumigaw	to court somebody
sumang-ayon	to agree or conform with
sumaludo	to salute someone
dumalaw	to visit
bumisita	to visit
pumasa	to pass a test
lumapit	to go near
umikot	to go around in a circle
sumakay	to board a vehicle
sumama	to become worse
humiga	to lie down
gumising	to wake up
lumakad	to walk
umupo	to sit
tumakbo	to run
lumuhod	to kneel
tumayo	to stand
lumundag	to jump
pumayag	to agree to something
tumira	to reside
umibig	to love
sumalungat	to oppose/contradict
sumikat	to rise/shine
lumitaw	to appear/come out/show up
sumanib/umanib/sumapi	to join as a member of a group
lumabas	to go out/exit

**More intransitive Um-Verbs continue**

bumangon	to get up from a reclining position
tumuloy	to continue/stay at a place
sumandal	to lean one's back against something
lumubog	to sink (boat) or set (sun, moon)
pumanig	to take the side of
tumawid	to cross, i.e., street, bridge, river
lumingon	to look back
tumanaw	to look at something far/from a distance

*Examples*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Sumapi ang kuya niya sa mga NPA.  | His older brother joined the NPA.  |
| 2. Pumayag ang titser na umalis ang mga estudyante nang maaga.                             | The teacher agreed to let the students leave early.                              |
| 3. Sumalubong sa presidente ang maraming tao.  | A lot of people met the president.   |
| 4. Tumutulong ang UNICEF sa maraming bansa sa daigdig.                                     | UNICEF helps a lot of countries in the world.                                    |
| 5. Sino ang sumundo kay Nene sa eskuwelahan?   | Who picked Nene up from school?  |
| 6. Sumakit ang tiyan ni Jaime pagkatapos ng piknik.  | Jaime's stomach hurt after the picnic.<br>or: Jaime got a stomach ache after . . |
| 7. Sumunod ka kay Pino kung hindi mo alam ang direksiyon.                                  | Follow Pino if you don't know the direction.                                     |
| 8. Sumang-ayon na kaya ang pangulo sa plano ng KAMARA. (KAMARA is the Philippine Congress) | I wonder if the president has agreed with KAMARA's plans.                        |
| 10. Siguro papasa ka sa Tagalog kung mag-aaral ka nang apat na oras gabi-gabi.             | Perhaps you will pass Tagalog if you (will) study for four hours every night.    |
| 11. Sumaludo ang lahat ng mga sundalo sa komandante.                                       | All of the soldiers saluted the commandant.                                      |

**More intransitive um-verbs continued**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 12. Tumira sina Gorio sa Iba, Zambales nang limang taon.  | Gorio (and company) resided in Iba, Zambales for five years.   |
| 13. Sisikat ang araw nang alas sais kinse ng umaga at lulubog nang alas singko treyntay singko ng hapon.                              | The sun will rise at six fifteen in the morning and will set/go down at five thirty-five in the afternoon.<br>or: Sunrise is at six fifteen a.m. and sundown is at five thirty-five p.m. |
| 14. Tumutuloy sila sa Manila Hotel.   | They are staying at the Manila Hotel.  |
| 15. Sino ang pumalit kay Hilda bilang tesorero ng Club?   | Who replaced Hilda as treasurer of the Club?   |
| 16. Noon, kapag bumibili ka ng kahit ano sa mga tindahan sa Pilipinas, puwede kang tumawad, pero ngayon hindi ka na maaaring tumawad. | Then, when you buy anything in Philippine stores, you could ask for a discount, but now, you can no longer ask for a discount.   |
| 17. Wala pang badyet hangga ngayon kasi sumasalungat ang pangulo sa mga balak ng Kongreso.  | There is no budget until now because the president is opposed to the plans of Congress.  |
| 18. Tumanaw ka sa banda roon at makikita mo ang dagat.  | Look in that direction and you will see the ocean.   |
| 19. Huwag kayong lumapit sa bahay na iyon kasi pumasok doon ang taong may baril.  | Don't go near that house because a man with a gun went in there.   |
| 20. Bumabangon si Paulina nang alas singko y medya ng umaga at nag-sishower siya nang alas sais.                                      | Paulina gets up at 5:30 in the morning, and she takes a shower at six.   |

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## Lesson 10 - Unit 2

### Transitive Um-Verbs

#### 1. Sentence Pattern for Transitive um-verbs

Like the transitive **mag-verbs**, transitive **um-verbs** require an object to complete the meaning of the sentence.

Sentences with proper and common nouns as doers:

verb	marker	object	marker	doer	rest of sentence
Gumagawa	ng	homework	si	Aida	sa kuwarto niya.
doing		homework		Aida	in her room
Tumawag	ng	taksi	ang	bata	para sa nanay niya.
called	a	taxi	the	child	for his mother

The sentences above can also be written thus:

**Gumagawa si Aida ng homework sa kuwarto niya.**

Aida is doing homework in her room.

**Tumawag ang bata ng taksi para sa nanay niya.**

The child called a taxi for his mother.

Sentences with pronouns and demonstratives as doers

verb	pron./ demonstratives	marker	object	prep.	object of prep.	time word
Bibili	siya	ng	radyo	sa	Circuit City	bukas.
will	she	a	radio	from	Circuit	tomorrow
Sumayaw	ito	ng	tinikling	sa	Asian Ball	noong Mayo.
danced	this person		tinikling	at	the Asian Ball	last May
Umuutang	iyang	ng	pera	kay	Conching	buwan-buwan.
borrows	that person		money	from	Conching	every month

Note: Remember that pronouns and demonstratives used as doers are placed right after the verb. The 3rd and 4th columns can exchange places with the 5th and 6th columns, but it is better to place the direct object closer to the verb. Also, time words can be placed at the beginning of the sentence or in the middle of the sentence, but the order given above is more commonly used. See the examples below.

1. Bukas, bibili siya sa Circuit City ng radyo.  
or: Bibili siya ng radyo bukas sa Circuit City.
2. Noong Mayo, sumayaw ito sa Asian Ball ng tinikling.
3. Buwan-buwan, umuutang iyang kay Conching ng pera.

## 2. List of transitive um-verbs

<b>infinitive</b>	<b>meaning</b>
bumasa	to read
bumilang	to count
bumili	to buy
bumura	to erase
gumamit	to use
gumanap	to play or act a role
gumawa	to do/make
humanap	to look for
humila/humatak	to pull or haul someone or something
humingi	to ask for something
humiram	to borrow objects
kumanta	to sing
kumita	to earn money
kumuha	to take/get
pumakyaw	to buy something wholesale
pumatay	to kill
pumili	to choose
pumirma/lumagda	to sign one's name
pumitas	to pick (like fruit and flowers)
pumukol	to throw a stone/rock at someone or something
sumayaw	to dance
sumulat	to write
sumunog	to burn something deliberately
tumawag	to call
tumugtog	to play a musical instrument
umabot	to reach for something/reach a certain point
umagaw	to snatch or grab away something
umahit	to shave
umakda	to author something
umako	to take the blame or responsibility for something
umamin	to admit a wrongdoing
umangkat	to import
umani	to harvest
umarkila	to rent a house/vehicle for a short time
umisip	to think of something
umubos	to consume
umupa	to rent a house or vehicle for a long time
umutang	to borrow money

*Examples*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Bumibilang ng mga libro at peryodiko sa trabaho niya si Magtanggol.  | Magtanggol counts books and newspapers at his job.                      |
| 2. Sino ang humila sa kotse mo nang pumutok ang goma mo?                | Who hauled/towed your car when you had a flat tire?                     |
| 3. Si Manuel ang gumanap ng papel ni Romeo sa <u>Romeo and Juliet</u> . | It was Manuel who played the role of Romeo in <u>Romeo and Juliet</u> . |
| 4. Mahirap kumita ng pera kung masama ang ekonomiya.                    | It is difficult to earn money when the economy is bad.                  |
| 5. Pumirma ka na ba sa kontrata?  | Have you signed the contract?   |

Note: You must have noticed that **sa**, instead of **ng** was used in sentences 2 and 5 above. **Sa** is used in place of **ng** when the speaker wants to be more definite about the object or when the object in the sentence is already understood to be that and nothing else, i.e, *your car* (sentence 2) and not just any car. If sentence 5 were written as **Pumirma ka na ba ng kontrata?** the English translation would be *Have you signed a contract?* (which means any contract).

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 6. Maghintay ka na lang rito at kukuha ako ng pagkain at inumin natin. | Just wait here and I will get our food and drinks. |
| 7. Bakit wala pa si Bayani, sino ba ang tumawag sa kanya?              | Why isn't Bayani here yet, who called him anyway?  |

(The **ba** in this sentence shows impatience and rebuke, it translates into *anyway* in this situation.)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 8. Pumili ka ng bahay na gusto mo sa magasing ito.       | Pick the house that you like from this magazine. |
| 9. Pumipitas ng mga bayabas si Luis sa kanilang bakuran. | Luis is picking some guavas in their yard.       |
| 10. Aarkila ka ba ng mga video tapes mamayang gabi?      | Are you going to rent some video tapes tonight?  |

### 3. Comparison and Contrast between um and mag verbs

As stated earlier, some verb roots take both **um** and **mag** for affixes without a change in meaning, but with other verb roots a change in meaning occurs. In general, when a difference in meaning occurs, the verb prefixed by **mag** implies something done for a longer period of time, and in some cases, the action may be habitual.

Examples of words that take the **um** affix only are verbs telling about an act of nature, verbs that indicate gradual changes, and the following words: (See other pages for meanings).

lumulon	sumipol	tumingin	lumuha	tumango
umiling	sumang-ayon	dumighay	ngumiti	tumanaw
umibig	umiyak	suminga	umatungal	dumeretso
kumanan	kumaliwa	lumiko	umatras	umabante
gumitna	huminto	lumampas	kumuha	sumaludo
dumating	sumundo	sumakit	sumigaw	tumawad
lumigaw	lumitaw	dumalaw	umikot	pumayag
gumising	tumakbo	lumuhod	sumandal	pumanig
pumili	dumating	sumikat	lumingon	sumalungat

There is no difference in meaning in the following verbs

sumayaw/magsayaw	to dance
pumunta/magpunta	to go
dumaan/magdaan	to pass by
pumasyal/magpasyal	to take a walk
lumakad/maglakad	to walk
bumisita/magbisita	to visit
tumawa/magtawa	to laugh
tumuloy/magtuloy	to come in
bumangon/magbangan	to get up from a reclining position
bumalik/magbalik	to return

**Comparison and Contrast continued**

The following verbs change in meaning with a change of affix:

umalis	to leave/depart
mag-alis	to take off, i.e., shoes
pumatay	to kill a person
magpatay	to slaughter animals
umuwi	to go home
mag-uwi	to bring something home
pumasok	to enter
magpasok	to bring something in
pumalit	to replace another person
magpalit	to exchange places/to change tires/currency
tumawid	to cross a street, bridge, river, etc.
magtawid	to take/bring something across a street, bridge, river, etc.
pumasa	to pass a test
magpasa	to give someone a passing score
sumakay	to board/ride on a vehicle
magsakay	to take someone or something aboard a vehicle
humiga	to lie down
maghiga	to lie down often (as when one is not feeling well)
tumira	to reside
magtira	to set aside something for someone
tumabi	to go over on the side/to get out of the way/to pull over
magtabi	to set aside something for someone
umurong	to retreat/to reverse/back-up
mag-urong	to wash dishes
umakyat	to go up/ascend
mag-akyat	to take/bring something up
lumipat	to move/transfer
maglipat	to do a lot of moving/transferring
umabot	to reach for something
mag-abot	to hand over something to someone
bumaba	to go down/descend
magbaba	to take/bring something down
humanda	to get ready/prepare
maghanda	to prepare food/clothes, etc.
tumulong	to help
magtulong	to help one another
sumama	to go with someone
magsama	to take someone along
tumawag	to summon or call
magtawag	to go around calling people, especially for help

**Comparison and Contrast continued**

sumalubong	to meet someone
magsalubong	to meet one another at a certain point
gumayak	to get dressed
maggayak	to dress up/decorate something
sumulat	to write
magsulat	to write for a long time or as a hobby
tumayo	to stand up
magtayo	to build/erect a building
tumae	to defecate
magtae	to have diarrhea
sumuka	to throw up
magsuka	to throw up often
kumain	to eat
magkain	to eat often

*Examples*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Humanda ka at may inspeksiyon tayo bukas nang alas sais.                              | Get ready because we have inspection at six o'clock tomorrow.                         |
| 2. Maghanda ka nga ng pagkain para sa piknik natin.                                      | Please prepare food for our picnic.   |
| 3. Anong oras aalis ang eroplano patungong Cebu?   | What time will the plane going to Cebu leave?   |
| 4. Nag-aalis ng sapatos ang mga Thai at mga Hapon bago sila pumasok sa bahay.            | The Thais and the Japanese take their shoes off before they enter the house.          |
| 5. Huwag kang tumawid sa tulay na iyan at malapit na itong bumagsak.                     | Don't cross that bridge because it is about to fall down.                             |
| 6. Nagtatawid ang mga sundalo ng mga biktima ng baha sa ilog.                            | Soldiers are taking flood victims across the river.                                   |
| 7. Ay naku, siguro isang oras pa tayong maghihintay kasi hindi pa tapos gumayak si Rosa. | Gosh, maybe we will wait for another hour because Rosa has not finished dressing yet. |
| 8. Maggagayak pa tayo ng entablado.  | We are still going to decorate the stage.   |

Classroom Exercises for Lesson 10

Exercise A

Choose a partner and do these exercises in Tagalog

Dialogue 1

1. Sp. 1: How does one go to Campagnos from here?

Sp. 2: Are you walking or driving? (mag-verbs)

Sp. 1: I'll walk.

Sp. 2: Go to Taylor St. and go straight until the traffic light. Cross the street and you'll see Campagnos on your left.

Dialogue 2

Sp. 1 How do you go to the Del Monte Shopping Center from here?

Sp. 2: Go down Franklin and make a right on Tyler St. Go straight until you see Safeway. Make a left there, go straight and make a right on the first street. Go straight until the traffic light. Pass the traffic light and veer to your left and go straight until the traffic light. Make a left there and you will see the shopping center.

Dialogue 3

Now tell your partner how to go to your favorite place for leisure time activities, i.e., sports center, the beach, etc.

Dialogue 4

Ask your partner for directions to his place of residence.

Do these sentences in English:

1. Gumaganda yata si Paula ngayon.
2. Lumindol sa Hapon noong nakaraang linggo.
3. Umuulan nang malakas sa bandang hilaga.
4. Ayaw kumain ng bata ng gulay.
5. Lumuha ako sa galak (joy) dahil sa pumasang lahat ang mga estudyante sa DLPT IV.
6. Ang lahat ng tao ay gustong yumaman, hindi ba?
7. Dumaan ka sa bahay mamaya at doon ka na maghapunan.
8. Hindi ka maaaring pumarada diyan nang lampas sa dalawang oras.
9. Kumanan ka sa Abrego at kumaliwa ka sa Webster.
10. Totoo bang lilipat kayo sa bagong gusali sa Enero?
11. Makikita mo ang bahay nila sa ibaba ng burol (hill).
12. Mawalang galang nga ho, paano ang pagpunta sa Harden Ranch?
13. Pagdating mo sa Aguajito, kumanan ka at dumeretso ka hanggang sa tulay, (bridge) kumanan ka uli doon at makikita mo ang parke.
14. Tumawid ka sa ilaw trapiko at dumeretso ka hanggang sa kanto; kumaliwa ka doon at maglakad ka ng mga dalawang bloke at makikita mo ang bahay nila.



Exercise B

Do these exercises in Filipino

Dialogue 1

Sp 1: Go up to Prescott and go straight until the traffic light, cross the light and veer to the right and go straight until you see Yang's Family Restaurant. Enter/go into the parking lot and wait for me there.

Sp. 2: At what time?

Sp. 1: At 4:30 p.m.

Sp. 2: Okey, see you there!

Dialogue 2

Sp. 1: Did you pass the test?

Sp. 2: Yes. I got 95%!

Sp. 1: That's good. I only got 90%:

Dialogue 3

Sp. 1: Who will replace Bert tonight?

Sp. 2: I will be the one to replace him. Tony and I exchanged hours.

Sp. 1: Okay. I'll see you tomorrow.

Dialogue 4

Sp. 1: Go to the shoulder/pull over. I think we have a flat tire.

Sp. 2: I wonder if we have a spare (reserba) tire.

Sp. 1: I am sure we have. Do you know how to change tires (goma)?

Sp. 2: I know how, but we must help each other.

Sp. 1: Okay.

Dialogue 5

Sp. 1: I don't like that person.

Sp. 2: Why did you say that?

Sp. 1: He passes gas in class.

Sp. 2: He is rude!

Dialogue 6

Sp. 1: Get in the car now. We're late for school.

Sp. 2: It's only 7:30. We have time.

Sp. 1: Your watch is late. It's already 7:40.

Sp. 2: Really! Okay, let's go.

Dialogue 7

Sp. 1: Why is the child bellowing/crying loud?

Sp. 2: Because his mother is leaving.

Sp. 1: Is there no one watching him?

Sp. 2: His sister is here but he likes his mother.

Dialogue 8

Sp. 1: Go up and tell your father we are going to eat now.

Sp. 2: Why don't I just take up some food to him? He's working on his computer.

Sp. 1: He will come down. Tell him I cooked his favorite food.

Sp. 2: Oh, you cooked adobo and leche flan! I like that, too.

Sp. 1: Hey, wake up and get up. We have classes today.

Sp. 2: It's Saturday!

Sp. 1: No, it's only Friday. Hurry up.

Sp. 2: What time is it?

Sp. 1: It's 6:35.

Sp. 2: Thank God it is Friday (already).

Exercise C --- Do these dialogues in English:

Dialogue 1

Sp. 1: Bibili nga ba kayo ng bahay sa Pebble Beach?

Sp. 2: Hindi totoo iyan. Sino ba ang nagsabi sa iyo niyan?

Sp. 1: Si Maria. Bakit kayo naghahanap ng ahente?

Sp. 2: Kasi, lilipat ang mga kapatid ko rito. Gusto raw nilang tumira sa lugar na ito, kaya naghahanap kami ng bahay para sa kanila.

Sp. 1: Mabuti at gusto nila rito sa California, madalas (often) lumindol at kung minsan, bumabaha kung tag-ulan.

Sp. 2: Kasi, magtatrabaho sa McGraw Hill ang bayaw ko, at ang kapatid ko naman ay magtuturo sa MPC.

Sp. 1: Sa Pebble Beach ba nila gustong bumili ng bahay?

Sp. 2: Hindi, mahal sa Pebble Beach. Sa Monterey lang sila bibili.

Sp. 1: Mali pala ang balita (news) ni Maria.

Dialogue 2

Sp. 1: Sino ang humila sa kotse mo?

Sp. 2: Tumawag ako ng Triple A.

Sp. 1: Maganda ba ang serbisyo ng Triple A?

Sp. 2: Gusto ko ang serbisyo nila. At tsaka, maaari akong humingi ng mapa ng iba't-ibang lugar kung kailangan ko ang mga ito.

Sp. 1: Gusto ko ring sumapi sa Triple A. Hindi ako marunong magpalit ng goma kapag pumutok ito. At tsaka, gusto kong pumunta sa iba't-ibang estado dito sa Amerika at kailangan ko ang mga mapa.

Sp. 2: Magandang ideya iyan. Hindi ka magsisisi kung sasapi ka sa Triple A.

Dialogue 3

Sp. 1: Pumunta ka raw sa opisina ng boss.

Sp. 2: Bakit kaya?

Sp. 1: Kailangan mo raw pumirma ng mga papeles tungkol sa iyong trabaho.

Sp. 2: Oo nga pala. Pupunta ako roon ngayung-ngayon din.

Dialogue 4

Sp. 1: Marunong ka bang tumugtog ng piano?

Sp. 2: Kaunti lang. Nag-aral ako noong bata pa ako, pero ngayon wala na akong practice.

Sp. 1: Gusto kong mag-aral tumugtog pero matanda na ako.

Sp. 2: Kung talagang gusto mo, kahit matanda ka na, maaari ka pa ring mag-aral.

Sp. 1: Sino ang titser mo sa piano?

Sp. 2: Ay naku, nasa Pilipinas pa ako nang mag-aral ako niyan. Tumingin ka na lang sa classified ads, siguradong may mga titser na nag-aadvertise doon.

Exercise D — Do these sentences in Filipino:

1. The criminal (cognate) has already admitted his part in the robbery (nakawan).
2. She will borrow money from the bank because she needs to buy a new car.
3. Would you like to dance?
4. Pilar will visit her friend who is in the hospital.
5. The troops (tropa) went up the (definite) mountain for their training (pagsasanay).
6. Mario is coming home at eight. Set aside/save some food for him.
7. They will slaughter three pigs for the party.
8. Raul lay down on the (definite) grass after he ran 10 miles in the marathon.
9. Who took these pictures?
10. Roger did not agree with Oscar when Oscar told him about his plans.
11. Sandy Duncan played the role of Peter Pan on stage.
12. He took the side of Raul when Nestor said something bad about him.
13. Please pass by Safeway and buy 2 gallons of milk (gatas).
14. Don't lean on that wall.
15. It stormed in the Philippines last week.

Glossary

abenida	avenue
bakuran	yard
bayabas	guava
bumaba	to go down/descend
bumagsak	to fall down/crash down
bumagyo	to have a storm/typhoon
bumaha	to become flooded
bumalik	to go/come back
bumangon	to get up from a reclining position
bumasa	to read
bumata	to become young
bumilang	to count
bumili	to buy
bumisita	to visit
bumura	to erase
bumuti	to improve
bumuwelta	to go/come back/make a u-turn
dumaan	to pass/pass by
dumaan ka sa . . .	pass by/go through . . .
dumalaw	to visit
dumami	to increase
dumating	to come/arrive
dumeretso	to go straight
dumighay	to belch
dumumi/tumae	to defecate
ekonomiya	economy
entablado	stage
eskinita	alley
gitna	center/middle
gumamit	to use
gumanap	to play or act a role
gumanda	to become pretty/beautiful
gumawa	to do/make
gumayak	to get ready/get dressed
gumising	to wake up
gumitna	to go in the center
hilaga	north
humanap	to look for
humanda	to get ready/prepare
humangin	to become windy
humiga	to lie down
humila/humatak	to haul or pull someone or something
humina	to become weak

huminga	to breathe
humingi	to ask for something
huminto	to stop
humiram	to borrow objects/money
humirap	to become difficult
inumín	drink(s)
kahit hindi . . .	even though it is not . . .
kaliwa	left
kalye/daan	street/road
kanan	right
kanluran	west
kanto	street corner
kontrata	contract
kumain	to eat
kumaliwa	to turn left
kumanan	to turn right
kumanta/umawit	to sing
kumapal	to become thick
kumidlat	to have lightning
kumita	to earn money
kumuha	to take/get
kumulog	to thunder
kunin mo ang . . .	take . . .
lumabas	to go out/exit
lumakad	to walk
lumaki	to become big
lumampas	to pass/pass by/pass through
lumapit	to go near
lumigaw	to court somebody
lumiit	to become small
lumiko	to turn a corner
lumindol	to have an earthquake
lumingon	to look back
lumipat	to move/transfer
lumitaw	to appear/come out/show up
lumubog	to sink ( people/objects) or set (sun, moon)
lumuha	to shed tears
lumuhod	to kneel
lumulon	to swallow
lumundag	to jump
mabangga	to crash into someone/something
mag-abot	to hand over something to someone
mag-akyat	to take/bring something down
mag-alis	to take off, i.e., shoes, clothes, etc.
mag-urong	to wash dishes



mag-uwi	to bring something home
magasin/babasahin	magazine
magbaba	to take/bring something down
maggayak	to dress up something/decorate something
maghanda	to prepare food/clothes, etc.
maghiga	to lie down often
magkain	to eat often
maglipat	to do a lot of moving/transferring
magpalit	to exchange places/to change tires/currency
magpasa	to give someone a passing score
magpasok	to bring something in
magpatay	to slaughter animals
magsakay	to take someone or something aboard a vehicle
magsalubong	to meet one another at a certain point
magsama	to take someone along
magsuka	to throw up often
magsulat	to write for a long time or as a hobby
magtabi	to set aside something for someone
magtae	to have diarrhea
magtawag	to call on a lot of people, especially for help
magtawid	to take/bring something across a street, etc.
magtayo	to build/erect a building
magtira	to set aside something for someone
magtulong	to help one another
makikita mo ang . . .	you will see . . .
makita	to be able to see
ngumiti	to smile
numipis	to become thin (objects)
pagdating mo sa . . .	when you get to . . .
pagitna	go towards the middle/center
pagkain	food
paglabas mo sa . . .	upon getting out . . .
pahilaga	going north/northward
pakaliwa	going left
pakanan	going right
pakanluran	going west/westward
pasilangan	going east/eastward
pasyente	patient
patimog	going south/southward
patungong gitna	in the direction of/going towards the middle
patungong hilaga	in the direction of/going towards the north
patungong kaliwa	in the direction of/going towards the left
patungong kanluran	in the direction of/going towards the west
patungong silangan	in the direction of/going towards the east
patungong timog	in the direction of/going towards the south

payong	umbrella
perydiko/diyaryo	newspaper
pumagitna	to go towards the center/middle
pumahilaga	to go towards the north
pumakaliwa	to go towards the left
pumakanan	to go towards the right
pumakanluran	to go towards the west
pumakyaw	to buy something wholesale
pumalit	to replace another person
pumangit	to become ugly
pumanig	to take the side of
pumarada	to park
pumasa	to pass a test
pumasilangan	to go towards the east
pumasok	to enter a place/to go to school/work
pumatay	to kill a person
pumatimog	to go towards the south
pumayag	to agree to something
pumayat	to become thin
pumili	to choose
pumirma/lumagda	to sign one's name
pumitas	to pick (like fruits and flowers)
pumukol	to throw a stone/rock at someone or something
pumunta	to go somewhere
pumuti	to become white
pumutok	to explode/burst/erupt
pumutok ang goma	to have a flat tire
sa dulo ng . . .	at the end of . . .
sa ibaba ng . . .	below (the street, if it has a grade)
sa itaas ng . . .	up (the street, if it has a grade)
silangan	east
sumagot	to respond
sumakay	to board/ride on a vehicle
sumakit	to hurt
sumalubong	to go and meet someone
sumaludo	to salute someone
sumalungat	to oppose/contradict
sumama	to go with someone
sumama (with glottal stop)	to become worse
sumandal	to lean one's back against something
sumang-ayon	to agree or conform with
sumanib/umanib/sumapi	to join as a member of a group
sumayaw	to dance
sumigaw	to yell/scream
sumikat	to rise/shine

suminga	to blow one's nose
sumipol	to whistle
sumirena	to blow a siren
sumuka	to vomit/throw up
sumulat	to write
sumundo	to pick someone up
sumunod	to follow
sumunog	to burn something deliberately
tableta	tablet
timog	south
tumaas	to become high/tall
tumaba	to become fat
tumabi	to come near or beside somebody
tumabi	to go over on the side/get out of the way/pull over
tumae	to defecate
tumakbo	to run
tumanaw	to look at a distance
tumanda	to become/grow old
tumangkad	to become tall (people only)
tumango	to nod
tumapang	to become brave
tumawa	to laugh
tumawad	to ask for a discount
tumawag	to call or summon someone
tumawid	to cross a street, bridge, river, etc.
tumayo	to stand up
tumingin	to look at
tumira	to reside
tumugtog	to play a musical instrument
tumulong	to help
tumuloy	to continue/stay at a place
umabante	to go forward
umabot	to reach for something/reach a certain point
umagaw	to snatch or grab away something
umahit	to shave
umakda	to author something
umako	to take the blame or responsibility for something
umakyat	to ascend/go up
umalis	to leave/depart
umambon	to drizzle
umamin	to admit a wrongdoing
umangkat	to import
umani	to harvest
umaraw	to shine/become sunny

umarkila	to rent a house/vehicle for a short time
umasa	to hope/expect/depend on something or somebody
umatras	to reverse/back up
umatungal	to cry aloud as in temper tantrums
umibig	to love
umihi	to urinate
umikot	to go around in a circle
umiling	to shake one's head
uminom	to drink
umisip	to think of something
umitim	to become black/dark
umiyak	to cry
umubo	to cough
umubos	to consume
umulan	to rain
umupa	to rent a house or vehicle for a long time
umupo	to sit
umurong	to retreat/to reverse/back-up
umutang	to borrow money (money only)
umutot	to pass gas
umuwi	to go/come home
yumaman	to become rich

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Note: I did not cite specific pages because I only referred to the books to verify the correctness and accuracy of my own observation and to clarify some grammar points presented in the old syllabus.

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