



FILIPINO BASIC COURSE SEMESTER I LESSONS 1 - 5

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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 1 - Unit 1

THE TAGALOG SOUND SYSTEM

Linguists refer to the distinctive sounds of a language as **phonemes**. In Tagalog there are **27** of these: **16** consonants, **5** vowels, and **6** diphthongs. The vowels are represented by one letter or sound. Consonants are paired with vowels to produce syllables. There are only **20** letters in the original Tagalog alphabet but letters from English and Spanish are also used for loan words. The 20 original letters are **A, B, K, D, E, G, H, I, L, M, N, NGa, O, P, R, S, T, U, W**, and **Y**. The letters borrowed from the English and Spanish alphabets are used mainly for proper names of people and places. The letters are: **C, F, J, N, Q, V, X**, and **Z**. Below are the phonemes of the Filipino alphabet.

1. Consonant sounds

Ba	Ka	Da	Ga	Ha	La	Ma	Na	Nga	Pa	Ra	Sa
Ta	Wa	Ya	Λ (glottal stop)								

2. Vowel sounds

A	as in alms, palm, far	aso (dog), ahas (snake)
E	as in end, pet, carpet	letra (letter), hepe (chief)
I	as in nip, cliff, hit	lima (five), anim (six), susi (key)
O	as in obey, horse, boy	oso (bear), baboy (pig)
U	as in food, moon, soon	buhok (hair), pusa (cat)

3. Diphthongs

	IW	
giliw		affection, love
aliw		entertainment
baliw		crazy, foolish
liwaliw		pleasure trip, diversion
	UY	
aruy!		ouch!
kasuy		cashew
uy!		wow!
tsampuy		dried fruit

Diphthongs continued

OY

hoy!
baboy
biloy
kahoy

hey!
pig
dimple
wood

AY

bagay
bahay
may-ari
kamay

things, objects
house, home
owner
hand

AW

angaw
araw
ayaw
dalaw

million
day, sun
don't want
visitor

EY

reyna
keyk
meyroon
beyk

queen
cake
there is/are
bake

4. Other Consonant Sounds

1. The following letters or sounds are borrowed from the English and Spanish alphabets and are sometimes used in their original forms and pronounced like in English and Spanish. They are often adapted into Filipino by changing the spelling and pronounced as follows:

C	as K as in <u>C</u> astro, <u>C</u> ruz
CH	as TS as in <u>l</u> ts <u>o</u> n, <u>l</u> ts <u>u</u> gas, <u>l</u> et <u>s</u> e
F	pronounced like P in <u>F</u> elizardo, <u>F</u> elix; or pronounced correctly like the English F
J	like ZHE , as in di/dy as in <u>d</u> i <u>y</u> es, <u>m</u> e <u>d</u> ya <u>s</u> , <u>m</u> e <u>d</u> ya, <u>J</u> oseph
LL	as LY , as in serbi <u>l</u> yeta, si <u>l</u> ya, manteki <u>l</u> ya, manti <u>l</u> ya
N	NIY plus a vowel or NY plus a vowel as in ni <u>n</u> yo, ni <u>y</u> a, ka <u>n</u> ya, or written as the Spanish cedilla as in Espana, Munoz
Q	as K as in <u>Q</u> uiapo, <u>Q</u> uiambao, <u>Q</u> uezon
RR	pronounced as a half trill as in ga <u>r</u> il, ba <u>r</u> il
V	as B in <u>V</u> ictor, <u>V</u> irginia
X	like S as in <u>X</u> enia, <u>X</u> ylophone, <u>X</u> ero <u>x</u>
Z	like S , as in <u>Z</u> amora, <u>Z</u> enaida
SH	as SI , as in si <u>y</u> a, si <u>y</u> am, si <u>y</u> ete

2. The pronunciation of most consonants in both English and Tagalog are the same but in others, there are some slight differences.

- a. The sounds of **p**, **t**, and **k** in English are aspirated in the initial position or at the beginning of stressed syllables. In Tagalog, these sounds are **NOT** aspirated:

<u>P</u> ilipino	Filipino
<u>p</u> uno	tree
<u>p</u> era	money
<u>t</u> ao	person
<u>t</u> atay	father
<u>t</u> atlo	three
<u>k</u> ama	bed
<u>k</u> aibigan	friend
<u>k</u> ain	eat (verb root)

Other Consonant Sounds continued

- b. The **English r** is produced by curling the tip of the tongue, keeping it from touching the roof of the mouth. The **Tagalog r** is enunciated by tapping the tip of the tongue against the gum.

Reyes	a surname
radyo	a radio
regalo	a gift
karomata	a rig
baro	a dress
marami	a lot
bapor	a ship
lugar	a place
pader	a wall usually made of brick or cement

- c. The **English L** is pronounced by forming the tongue into a hollow from the sides of which the air flows. In Tagalog, the **L** is produced by keeping the tongue relatively straight and flat from the back to the tip.

lalaki	male/man/boy
lolo	grandfather
lulon	to swallow
katulong	maid/servant
kakilala	acquaintance
bulak	cotton ball
ilaw	light
sala	living room
mali	a mistake, an error

- d. In Tagalog, **t, d, n,** and **s** are pronounced with the tongue tip at the back of the upper teeth. In English, the tip is kept behind the gum ridge when these sounds are made.

tayo	we (inclusive)
bata	child
dahon	a leaf
baso	glass
nanay	mother
dila	tongue
sabon	soap

Other Consonant Sounds continued

- e. The **ng** sound in Tagalog is often difficult for English speakers to produce. The pronunciation is similar to the **ng** sound in some English words like *singing, ringing, belonging*.

nga	really, please
ngayon	now, today
ngipin	teeth
mabango	fragrant
sanga	branch
bunga	fruit

- f. Another sound that is difficult for English speakers to produce is the glottal stop, **^**, which is not phonemically significant in English. To produce the sound, the glottis is closed, stopping air passage from the lungs. It is the initial sound you hear in an English word beginning with a vowel, as in **is, and, action, and over**, or sometimes with the second vowel in such words as pre-empt- and reaction. It **NEVER** occurs in the final position in English, as it does in Tagalog. The syllable with the glottal stop will be followed by the symbol **^** in the following. It must be noted here that diacritical marks are no longer used in writing nor in printing Tagalog words. They are illustrated here for pronunciation guide only.

kataga^	word
gambala^	disturbance
bigla^	sudden
maikli^	short
pako^	nail
mali^	mistake, wrong, error

Since the glottal stop is phonemically significant in Tagalog, it could be the only feature that differentiates words that are similar in all other respects. The stressed syllable will be underlined and the glottal stop will follow the syllable containing it in the words below. Your instructor will model the pronunciation of these words for you:

<u>b</u> aga	ember	<u>b</u> aga^	lungs
<u>s</u> uka	vomit	<u>s</u> uka^	vinegar
<u>s</u> ala	living room	<u>s</u> ala^	sieve
<u>b</u> ata	robe	<u>b</u> ata^	child

Other Consonant Sounds continued

In Tagalog, when two vowel sounds are in sequence, the two sounds are separated by a glottal stop. There are no vowel blends in Tagalog. Each vowel is pronounced as a distinct unit: The glottal stop will follow the syllable containing it. When the glottal stop is found within a word, the stop is not as distinct as when it is placed at the end of a word. Compare the following with the words on the previous page.

pa^a	foot
ta^on	year
da^an	road, way
sa^an	where
le^eg	neck
po^on	God
maba^it	kind
do^on	over there
ma^alat	salty
mata^as	tall
ka^ilan	when

5. Stress Marks and Signs

Your instructor will show you the stress marks on these words. The stress is on the last syllable of the word.

a. Acute or end stress	Mabilis (/)
an <u>a</u> k	child
ama <u>a</u>	father
ina <u>a</u>	mother
bulak <u>l</u> ak	flower
malak <u>a</u> s	strong
b. Penultimate	Syllable before the last (/)
baba <u>e</u>	woman, girl, female
lala <u>k</u> i	man, boy, male
main <u>i</u> t	hot
malin <u>i</u> s	clean
tao <u></u>	person, man

Stress Marks and Signs continued

c. Penultimate and glottal catch	Malumi (\)
<u>puno</u> ^	tree, the head, the top
kand <u>ila</u> ^	candle
<u>pusa</u> ^	cat, feline
<u>bata</u> ^	child
<u>susi</u> ^	key
d. Acute glottal	Maragsa (^)
<u>puno</u> ^	full
sam <u>pu</u> ^	ten
bak <u>ya</u> ^	wooden shoe
masam <u>a</u> ^	bad
gint <u>o</u> ^	gold
hindi^	no

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Lesson 1 - Unit 2

THE TAGALOG SENTENCE

1. Composition of a Tagalog Sentence

The Tagalog sentence is composed of a topic and a predicate. Topic frequently corresponds to the subject of an English sentence, but there are also a lot of differences between the two. One such difference is that the Tagalog topic usually follows the predicate while the subject of an English sentence usually precedes it. The topic of a Tagalog sentence is the **focus** of attention in the sentence and is always definite while the subject of an English sentence may be either definite or indefinite. (**Focus** is the backbone of Tagalog grammar and will be discussed throughout the course) A Tagalog sentence can have only one topic. Below is a simple illustration of the basic Tagalog sentence:

PREDICATE	TOPIC / SUBJECT
nouns pronouns adjectives verbs	ang markers/ set 1+ proper nouns ang markers/ set 1+ common nouns ang markers/ set 1+ adjectives ang markers/ set1+ verbs ang pronouns/ set 1 pronouns ang demonstratives/ set 1 demonstratives

2. Word Order

There are two distinct word orders in a Tagalog sentence.

a. TOPIC/ SUBJECT + PREDICATE

This word order is similar to the word order in an English sentence. In Tagalog this word order is commonly used in the written form or in mass media communications. The copula **AY** is used to join the subject and the predicate of the sentence. **AY** is not a linking verb. There are no linking or *be*-verbs in Tagalog.

Word Order continued

Study the following examples. Although the English translation of sentences using the subject-predicate order seems to indicate that **ay** is a linking verb, it is **not** a linking verb. The English translation calls for a linking verb to complete its meaning. This will become clearer when we change the sentences using the predicate-subject order.

Si Mary ay nars.	Mary is a nurse.
Si Pedro ay Pilipino.	Pedro is a Filipino.
Sina Maria at Ana ay mga titser.	Maria and Ana are teachers.

Si and **sina** are markers for proper nouns and **mga** is a marker for plural common nouns. They have no equivalent in English. Since **ay** is not a linking verb, the literal translations of the sentences above would be: *Mary nurse; Pedro Filipino; Maria and Ana teachers*. The sentences in **b** below would be literally translated thus: *Nurse Mary; Filipino Pedro; Teachers Maria and Ana*.

b. PREDICATE + TOPIC / SUBJECT

This word order is commonly used in conversational Tagalog. The copula **AY** is not used. The sentences above can be restated by using the predicate - subject order as follows:

Nars si Mary.	Mary is a nurse.
Pilipino si Pedro.	Pedro is a Filipino.
Mga titser sina Maria at Ana.	Maria and Ana are teachers.

3. Markers

Markers are essential parts of the Tagalog sentence. They have no equivalents in the English sentence. They mark the proper nouns and common nouns in the sentence. The sentences above illustrate this concept. There are three sets of markers in Tagalog. The first group of markers are introduced in this lesson. Some writers call this group the **ang group**, while others call them **Set I markers**. The Basic Military Language Course (BMLC) book uses the term **ang group**, while the Grammar Syllabus (which is this book) uses the term **Set I**. Set I markers (and later in this lesson, Set I pronouns and demonstratives will be discussed) are used to mark or signal the focus or topic of the Tagalog sentence. Focus is the center of attention or point of emphasis of the Tagalog sentence. In the English sentence, definiteness is sometimes signaled by the article "the" and at times it is signaled by the tone of voice or by a slightly heavier stress on the word being emphasized.

The ang markers / Set I markers

si	singular proper nouns	Sundalo si Tony. Tony is a soldier.
sina	plural proper nouns	Magkaklase sina Juan at Pedro. Juan and Pedro are classmates.
ang	singular common nouns	Matalino ang estudyante. The student is intelligent.
ang mga	plural common nouns	Nag-aaral ang mga bata. The children are studying.

To illustrate the use of markers, we will start with the question word **sino** and the responses that go with it. **Sino** means *who* in English.

Examples

Questions	Responses
1. Sino si Andoy? Who is Andoy?	a. Ang titser. (short answer) The teacher. b. Titser si Andoy. Andoy is a teacher. c. Si Andoy ang titser. Andoy is the teacher.
2. Sino sina Ernie at Allen? Who are Ernie and Allen?	a. Ang mga tiyo ko. My uncles. b. Mga tiyo ko sina Tony at Allen. Tony and Allen are my uncles. c. Sina Tony at Allen ang mga tiyo ko. My uncles are Tony and Allen.
3. Sino ang mga sundalo? Who are the soldiers?	a. Sina Roger at Jim. (short answer) Roger and Jim. b. Sina Roger at Jim ang mga sundalo. The soldiers are Roger and Jim. c. Sila ang mga sundalo. The soldiers are they. (following the pattern) They are the soldiers. (a more regular English sentence) d. Ang mga sundalo sina Roger at Jim. Roger and Jim are the soldiers.

Sino continued

4. Sino ang doktor?
Who is the doctor?
- a. Si Jose.
Jose.
 - b. Si Jose ang doktor.
The doctor is Jose.
 - c. Ang doktor si Jose.
Jose is the doctor.
5. Sino ang matalino?
Who is the intelligent one?
- a. Si Ana ang matalino.
The intelligent one is Ana.
or: The one who is intelligent is Ana.
 - b. Siya ang matalino.
The intelligent one is she. (pattern)
or: She is the intelligent one. (regular)
 - c. Ang matalino si Ana.
Ana is the intelligent one.
6. Sino ang malakas?
Who is the strong one?
- a. Si Jimmy ang malakas.
The strong one is Jimmy.
or: The one who is strong is Jimmy.
 - b. Ang malakas si Jimmy.
Jimmy is the strong one.
(6. b. is rarely used)

4. Definite Predicates

Note that all the sentences above use Set I markers in both the predicates and the topics in the answers to the questions. In these sentences the predicates are made definite by the markers and are equivalent to English predicates which are definite. A Tagalog definite predicate can be expressed in English as "it is _____ who is _____ (meaning, not somebody else or something else) or "the one who _____" Note also that in sentences 3c and 5b above, the pronouns **they** and **she** were used. These personal pronouns belong to the **Set I pronouns**. Like English personal pronouns, they are used in place of nouns. Nouns that are marked by Set I markers are replaced by Set I pronouns. Pronouns do not need markers. As stated earlier, Set I markers always signal the definiteness of the topic but sometimes they are also used to make the predicate definite. In sentences 3c. and 5b. above, **siya** and **siya** signal a definite predicate. **Set I personal pronouns** will be discussed on another page. It must also be noted here that sentences 3d, 4c, 5c, and 6b, are less frequently used than the other sentences. They are given here for illustration purposes only. They are structurally correct but they sound awkward to the native speaker.

Definite Predicates continued

More examples for definite predicates

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Si Carlo ang kapitan. | It is Carlo who is the captain.
(not somebody else)
(literally: Carlo is the one who is the captain.) |
| 2. Ang babae ang presidente.
(this sentence is rarely used) | It is the woman who is the president
(not the man nor somebody else)
(literally: The woman is the one who is the president.) |
| 3. Ang mga titser ang mga lider.
(this sentence is rarely used) | The teachers are the leaders.
(literally: The teachers are the ones who are the leaders.) |

5. Equational Sentences

Note also that the predicates of all the sentences in the last three pages are composed of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives. These are called equational sentences. In English equational sentences, the predicate and the subject are joined by the linking (be-verbs) verbs *is* or *are*. As stated earlier, however, there are no linking verbs in Tagalog. Equational sentences are the easiest to learn, so we will start with them in this course. Let us now study more sentences with adjectives as predicates.

Examples

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Matalino ang estudyante. | The student is intelligent. |
| 2. Mahusay ang doktor. | The doctor is good/skillful. |
| 3. Maganda ang panahon. | The weather is nice. |
| 4. Masarap ang pagkain. | The food is delicious. |
| 5. Mabango ang bulaklak. | The flower is fragrant. |
| 6. Maliit ang kuwarta. | The room is small. |
| 7. Mataba ang baboy. | The pig is fat. |

Equational Sentences continued

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 8. Matangkad siya. | He is tall. |
| 9. Mabait sila. | They are kind. |
| 10. Malakas kami. | We are strong. |

Set I Personal Pronouns

Sentences 8 through 10 above use the personal pronouns **siya**, **sila**, and **kami** as topics of the respective sentences. They all belong to the **ang group** or **Set I personal pronouns**. The following belong to this group.

ako	I
ka / ikaw	*you, singular
siya	he / she
kami	**we (exclusive)
tayo	***we (inclusive)
kayo	you plural (or you, singular, polite)
sila	they

*There are two forms of **you** in Filipino. **Ka** is never used to start a sentence, while **ikaw** is used at the beginning of a sentence with a definite predicate. **Ikaw** can also be used after the **ay** in a sentence where the order is topic-predicate. Also, **ikaw** can stand alone as a short answer, but not **ka**.

****we, exclusive**, means that the speaker excludes the person he is speaking to,
*****we, inclusive**, means that the speaker includes the person who is being addressed.

Examples

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Titser ako. | I am a teacher. |
| 2. Estudyante ka. | You are a student. |
| 3. Ikaw ang estudyante.
(Never: Ka ang estudyante.) | <u>You</u> are the student. (not I,
not he.) |

Set I Personal Pronouns continued

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>4. Question: Sino ang mahal niya?
 Short answer: Ikaw.
 (Never: Ka.)
 Long answer: Ikaw ang mahal niya.
 (Never: Ka ang mahal niya.)
 Long answer: Ang mahal niya ay ikaw.
 (Never: Ang mahal niya ay ka.)</p> | <p>Who does she love?
 You.

 You are the one he loves (not somebody else).
 Literal: The one he loves is you.</p> |
| <p>5. Reyna siya.</p> | <p>She is a queen.</p> |
| <p>6. Hari siya.</p> | <p>He is a king.</p> |
| <p>7. Amerikano kami.</p> | <p>We are Americans.</p> |
| <p>8. Sundalo tayo.</p> | <p>We are soldiers.</p> |
| <p>9. Maganda sila.</p> | <p>They are beautiful.</p> |
| <p>10. Matalino kayo.</p> | <p>You are intelligent.</p> |

Set I Demonstratives

Sometimes the nouns and pronouns used in sentences are replaced by demonstratives like *this (person/ thing)* and *that (person/ thing)*. There are three sets of demonstratives in Filipino. Set I demonstratives are discussed in this lesson. In Filipino, it is very common to use demonstratives to take the place of people.

	Filipino	English
Singular	ito	this (near the speaker)
Plural	ang mga ito	these (near the speaker)
Singular	iyon	that (near the person being addressed)
Plural	ang mga iyon	those (near the person being addressed)
Singular	iyon	that over there (far from both the speaker and the person being addressed)
Plural	ang mga iyon	those over there (far from both the speaker and the person being addressed)

Set I Demonstratives continued

Examples

1. Sino ito?	Who is this (person)?
2. Mabango ito.	This (thing/person) is fragrant.
3. Masama iyan.	That (thing/person) is bad.
4. Mabait iyan.	That (person {only}) is nice/kind.
5. Mali iyon.	That (thing/person) is wrong.
6. Dentista iyon.	That (person) is a dentist.
7. Kiwi ba ang mga ito?	Are these kiwis?
8. Estudyante mo ba ang mga ito?	Are these your students?
9. Maalat ang mga iyan.	Those are salty.
10. Paborito ko ang mga iyan.	Those are my favorites.
11. Kaklase namin ang mga iyon.	Those are our classmates.
12. Maliit ang mga iyon.	Those are tiny.

In the sentences above, some possessive pronouns like **mo** (*your*), **ko** (*my*), and **namin** (*our*) were used. These pronouns belong to Set II pronouns and will be discussed in later lessons.

Classroom Exercises

A. Say the following sentences / questions in English. Take 10 minutes to prepare your answers.

1. Pilipino si Maria.
2. Amerikano ang babae.
3. Sino ang estudyante?
4. Matalino ang doktor.
6. Sino ang heneral?
7. Estudyante si Bert.
8. Mga sundalo sina Roger at Don.
9. Malakas si Sammy.
10. Sino sina Larry at Martin?
11. Siya ang titser.
12. Ang lalaki ang lider.
13. Kapitan si John.
14. Malaki ang kuwarto.
15. Masarap ang keyk.
16. Mahusay ang arkitekto.
17. Sino ang lalaki?
18. Mga arkitekto ang mga babae.
19. Mabait si Ana.
20. Masama ang panahon.

B. Say the following in Tagalog. Take 15 minutes to prepare your answers.

1. I am a student.
2. You are a teacher.
3. We (inclusive) are Americans.
4. They are Filipinos.
5. She is nice.
6. Maria is intelligent.
7. This is bad.
8. Those (people) are doctors.
9. These are beautiful.
10. He is a soldier.
11. She is a queen.
12. We (exclusive) are captains.
13. This is my favorite.
14. She is tiny.
15. Pedro is strong.
16. Phil and Marge are dentists.
17. He is a General.
18. We (exclusive) are soldiers.
19. That is wrong.
20. Who is Miriam?

Glossary

ako	I
Amerikano /Kano	American
ang mga ito	these (near the speaker)
ang mga iyan	those (near the person being addressed)
ang mga iyon	those over there
arkitekto	architect
babae	girl/woman/female
baboy	pig
bulaklak	flower
dentista	dentist
doktor	doctor
estudyante	student
hari	king
heneral	general
ito	this (near the speaker)
iyang	that
iyon	that over there
ka/ikaw	you (singular)
kaklase	classmate
kami	we, exclusive
kapitan	captain
kayo	you (plural)
keyk	cake
klase	class
kuwarto	room
maalat	salty
mabait	kind/nice
mabango	fragrant
mag-aral	to study
maganda	beautiful/pretty
magkaklase	classmates
mahal	dear/expensive
mahusay	good (in terms of skills)
malakas	strong
malaki	big
mali	wrong
maliit	small

maliit na maliit	very tiny
masama	bad
masarap	delicious
mataba	fat
matalino	intelligent
matangkad	tall
mga tao	people
nars	nurse
paborito	favorite
pagkain	food
panahon	weather
Pilipino/Pinoy (slang)	Filipino
presidente	president
reyna	queen
sila	they
sino	who
siya	he/she
sundalo	soldier
tao	person
tayo	we, inclusive
titser	teacher
tiyo	uncle

Lesson 2 - Unit 1

The Interrogative Saan

1. The Question Word Saan

Saan is a question word meaning *where*. It is used when asking about places or locations that are more or less fixed. **Saan** is also used with verbs. To answer questions with **saan**, **sa + place** are used in the responses. **Sa** in these responses means *in, on, at, or to* in English.

Examples

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Q: Saan ang Maynila?
A: Sa Pilipinas ang Maynila. | Where is Manila?
Manila is in the Philippines. |
| 3. Q: Saan ang bahay mo?
A: Sa Tagaytay ang bahay ko.
Q: Saan ang Tagaytay?
A: Malapit sa Batangas ang Tagaytay.
Q: Saan ang Batangas?
A: Sa Luzon ang Batangas. | Where is your house?
My house is in Tagaytay.
Where is Tagaytay?
Tagaytay is close to Batangas.
Where is Batangas?
Batangas is on Luzon. |
| 4. Q: Saan ka nakatira?
A: Sa Zamboanga ako nakatira.
Q: Saan ang Zamboanga?
A: Sa Mindanao ang Zamboanga. | Where do you live?
I live in Zamboanga.
Where is Zamboanga?
Zamboanga is on Mindanao. |
| 5. Q: Saan ang Filipino Branch?
A: Sa gusaling iyon. | Where is the Filipino Branch?
In that building. |
| 6. Q: Saan ang klase natin?
A: Sa kuwarto bilang/numero tres. | Where is our class?
In room number three. |
| 7. Q: Saan nagtatrabaho si Fred?
A: Sa Guam.
or: Nagtatrabaho sa Guam si Fred. | Where does Fred work?
On Guam. |
| 8. Q: Saan pupunta ang guro?
A: Sa klase pupunta ang guro. | Where is the teacher going?
The teacher is going to class. |
| 9. Q: Saan kayo kumakain?
A: Sa Mess Hall kami kumakain. | Where do you eat?
We eat at the Mess Hall. |

2. Set III Demonstratives

In Lesson 1, personal pronouns were used to take the place of proper names in the sentence. The names of places in sentences can also be replaced by using demonstratives. These are called **sa demonstratives** or **Set III demonstratives**. They are also called **adverbs of place**. Like **Set I demonstratives**, they can also be used to refer to people. This latter use will be illustrated in future lessons.

dito/rito	here (at this place, near the speaker)
diyan/riyan	there (at that place, closer to the person addressed)
doon/roon	there (at that place, far from both the speaker and the one addressed)

Note that the **d** becomes an **r** in the variants. This is a common occurrence in the Filipino language as you shall see in succeeding lessons. The change from **d** to **r** occurs when the demonstrative occurs in the middle of a phrase, particularly after a vowel. Filipinos instinctively know when to use one form over the other but they are not bothered when foreigners do not do the same. However, demonstratives starting with **d** must be used at the beginning of a sentence or phrase. Note the letters underlined in the sentence.

Some of the sentences on the previous page can be rewritten as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Dito ang Maynila. | Manila is here/at this place. |
| 2. Dito ang klase natin. | Our class is in here. |
| 3. Diyan ang bahay ko. | My house is (located) there. |
| 4. Diyan pupunta ang guro. | The teacher is going there/to that place. |
| 5. Doon ako nakatira. | I live over there/at that place. |
| 6. Nagtatrabaho roon si Fred. | Fred works over there. |
| 7. Pupunta rian ang guro. | The teacher is going there. |
| 7. Doon kami kumakain. | We eat over there. |

Set III demonstratives continued

For emphasis, sometimes the speaker uses both demonstratives and places in the sentence. The sentences above can be rewritten thus:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Dito sa Pilipinas ang Maynila. | Manila is here in the Philippines. |
| 2. Diyan sa klase pupunta ang guro.
or: Pupunta ryan sa klase ang guro. | The teacher is going there, to that class. |
| 3. Diyan sa Tagaytay ang bahay ko. | My house is there in Tagaytay. |
| 4. Doon sa Mess Hall kami kumakain. | We eat there in the Mess Hall. |

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Lesson 2 - Unit 2

Taga-saan

1. Taga-saan

Often, when Filipinos meet for the first time, they invariably ask the question "Where are you from?" To ask this question in Filipino, one says:

Taga-saan ka? When this question is asked, the speaker and the respondent have in mind the place of birth or place of origin which is considered home by the respondent. The place mentioned is usually a town, city, or province, not a country. The expected answer is: **Taga + place** Depending on the situation, one may also give an answer indicating a strong affinity for a particular institution like the college where one graduated from or the place where one works. **Taga-saan** and the response **Taga- + place** can only be used with people, never with things or animals.

Examples

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Q: Taga-saan ka?
A: Taga-Bacolod ako. | Where are you from?
I am from Bacolod. |
| 2. Q: Taga-saan ang babae?
A: Taga-Maynila ang babae. | Where is the woman from?
The woman is from Manila. |
| 3. Q: Taga-saan si Merto?
a: Taga-Agusan siya. | Where is Merto from?
He is from Agusan. |
| 4. Q: Taga-saan sina Tom at Ann?
A: Taga- Cebu sina Tom at Ann.
or: Taga-Cebu sila. | Where are Tom and Ann from?
Tom and Ann are from Cebu.
They are from Cebu. |
| 5. Q: Taga-saan kayo?
A: Taga-DLI kami. | Where are you (plural) from?
We are from DLI. |
| 6. Q: Sino ang taga-New York?
A: Si Violet ang taga-New York. | Who is the one from New York?
Violet is the one from New York. |
| 7. Q: Sino ang taga-rito?
A: Siya ang taga-rito. | Who is the one from here?
S/he is the one from here. |

2. The enclitic particle ba

A question like, "Is Nieves from Davao?" is expressed in Tagalog as: **Taga-Davao ba si Nieves?** To ask questions in Filipino, the enclitic particle **ba** is used. Enclitic particles are one and two syllable words which normally occur after the first full word of a sentence. When more than one enclitic is used, they follow a certain order in the sentence. More enclitics will be discussed in a later lesson. **Ba** is the first enclitic that we will use in this course. It signals a question in Tagalog and it has no equivalent word in the English sentence. It is usually omitted when interrogatives like, *who*, *what*, *when*, are already present in the sentence. However, **ba** can also be used with these interrogatives to make a question more emphatic. As in English, a question in Filipino can be answered with a short answer like "yes" or "no," or with a long sentence.

Examples

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Q: Taga-Bulacan ba si Nando?
A: Oo. Taga-Bulacan siya. | Is Nando from Bulacan?
Yes. He is from Bulacan |
| 2. Q: Taga-Ohio ba si John?
A: Hindi. Taga-Maine siya. | Is John from Ohio?
No. He is from Maine. |
| 3. Q: Taga-Paris ba si Andre?
A: Oo.
or: Oo. Taga-Paris si Andre.
or: Hindi.
or: Hindi. Hindi taga-Paris si Andre.
or: Hindi. Hindi taga-roon si Andre.
Taga-Valence siya. | Is Andre from Paris?
Yes.
Yes. Andre is from Paris.
No.
No. Andre is not from Paris.
No. Andre is not from there.
He is from Valence. |
| 4. Q: Siya ba ang taga-Bulacan?
A: Oo.
or: Oo. Taga-Bulacan siya.
or: Hindi.
or: Hindi. Hindi siya taga-Bulacan. | Is s/he the one from Bulacan?
Yes.
Yes. S/he is from Bulacan.
No.
No. S/he is not from Bulacan. |

4. Confirmation Questions

English questions like "Isn't Bert from California?" are expressed in Filipino thus: **Hindi ba taga-California si Bert?** These questions can be answered in the same manner as the three sentences above. Confirmation questions are also used with other forms of questions not using the phrase **taga-**. . . . We will see this throughout the course.

Examples

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Q: Hindi ba taga-Oregon si Jane?
 A: Oo. Taga-roon siya.
 or: Oo. Taga-Oregon si Jane.
 or: Hindi.
 or: Hindi. Hindi siya taga-Oregon.
 Taga-rito siya.</p> | <p>Isn't Jane from Oregon?
 Yes. She is from there.
 Yes. Jane is from Oregon.
 No.
 No. She is not from Oregon.
 She is from here.</p> |
| <p>2. Q: Hindi ba siya taga-Monterey?
 A: Hindi. Taga-Carmel siya.</p> | <p>Isn't s/he from Monterey?
 No. S/he is from Carmel.</p> |
| <p>3. Q: Hindi ba taga-riyan sa Iowa si Ed?
 A: Oo. Taga-rito si Ed.
 or: Hindi. Hindi taga-rito si Ed.
 Taga-Ohio siya.</p> | <p>Isn't Ed from there in Iowa?
 Yes. Ed is from here.
 No. Ed is not from here,
 He is from Ohio.</p> |

5. Question Tags

English sentences using question tags like "Bob is from Florida, isn't he?" are rendered in Tagalog thus: **Taga-Florida si Bob, hindi ba?** or **Taga-Florida si Bob, ano?** There are only two question tags in Filipino and they are easier than English question tags. Where English speakers tag some of their questions with *is it, isn't it, are you, aren't you, did we, didn't we*, etc., Tagalog speakers use just two expressions, **ano?** and **hindi ba?** These two words alternate freely and are not dependent on the preceding phrase, unlike in English where the question tag reflects the tense of the preceding phrase and if the preceding phrase is negative, the tag-question should be in the affirmative and vice-versa.

Examples

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Q: Taga-Boston si Pete, hindi ba?
 A: Oo. Taga-Boston siya.</p> | <p>Pete is from Boston, isn't he?
 Yes. He is from Boston.</p> |
| <p>2. Q: Taga-rito ka, ano?
 A: Hindi. Hindi ako taga-rito.</p> | <p>You are from here, aren't you?
 No. I am not from here.</p> |

Question Tags continued

- | | |
|--|--|
| 3. Q: Matalino siya, hindi ba? | He is intelligent, isn't he? |
| or: Matalino siya, ano? | |
| A: Oho. Matalino siya. | Yes, sir/madame. S/he is intelligent. |
| or: Hindi. Hindi ho siya matalino. | No, sir/madame. S/he is not intelligent. |
| 4. Q: Hindi siya nagtatrabaho, hindi ba? | He is not working, is he? |
| or: Hindi siya nagtatrabaho, ano? | |
| A: Opo. Hindi siya nagtatrabaho. | Yes, sir/madame. S/he is not working. |
| or: Hindi. Nagtatrabaho po siya. | No, sir/madame. S/he is working. |

Take note of 4A in the preceding statement. (Yes, we have no bananas!) In the Tagalog sentence, **Opo. Hindi siya nagtatrabaho**, the person who responds is simply agreeing to the statement that the person is not working. In the second response, **Hindi. Nagtatrabaho po siya**, the person answering is disagreeing with the statement that the person is not working, because in fact, he is working! English speakers have to get used to this idea as it is in direct contrast with their customary answers to such questions.

6. The polite enclitic particles po and ho

Note also the words **ho** in 3A and **po** in 4A. **Po** and **ho**, like **ba**, are enclitic particles. While **ba** is an enclitic particle signaling a question, **po** and **ho** are enclitic particles signaling politeness. They are equivalent to sir / madame in the English sentence. **Po** is more formal and more polite than **ho**.

7. Opo and Oho

Opo and **oho** are not enclitics, they are complete words by themselves. They are equivalent to a polite yes; they translate as "Yes, sir/madame." in the English sentence. They follow the same degree of formality or politeness like their enclitic counterparts, **po** and **ho**. To say "No." politely, one says **Hindi po** or **Hindi ho**. Filipinos put great emphasis on politeness. **Opo** and **oho** are the first words taught to a Filipino child. Children must always use **po/ho** or **opo/oho** when addressing their elders. These words are also used by adults when addressing anybody older or higher in rank than they are. **Po**, **ho**, **opo**, and **oho** are also used among peers when they meet for the first time. Use these words

Opo and Oho continued

until the person addressed urges you not to use them. This is a signal that the getting acquainted stage is progressing to a more familiar level.

8. Affirmative and Negative Statements

To negate any positive statement in Tagalog is simply to add the word **hindi** to the sentence. **Hindi** translates into *not* in an English sentence.

Examples

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 1. Affirmative: | Taga- Missouri si Mimi. | Mimi is from Missouri. |
| Negative: | Hindi taga-Missouri si Mimi. | Mimi is not from Missouri. |
| 2. Affirmative: | Taga rito ako. | I am from here. |
| Negative: | Hindi ako taga-rito. | I am not from here. |
| 3. Affirmative: | Doon ang bahay niya. | His house is over there. |
| Negative: | Hindi doon ang bahay niya. | His house is not over there. |
| 4. Affirmative: | Nakatira siya sa Miami. | She lives in Miami. |
| Negative: | Hindi siya nakatira sa Miami. | She does not live in Miami. |
| 5. Affirmative: | Nagtatrabaho si Tim sa PX. | Tim works at the PX. |
| Negative: | Hindi nagtatrabaho si Tim sa PX. | Tim does not work at the PX. |
| 6. Affirmative: | Pilipino ang lalaki. | The man is a Filipino. |
| Negative: | Hindi Pilipino ang lalaki. | The man is not a Filipino. |
| 7. Affirmative: | Maganda ang panahon dito sa Monterey. | The weather here in Monterey is nice. |
| Negative: | Hindi maganda ang panahon dito sa Monterey. | The weather here in Monterey is not nice. |
| 8. Affirmative: | Nag-aaral siya sa DLI. | He goes to school at DLI. |
| Negative: | Hindi siya nag-aaral sa DLI. | He does not go to school at DLI. |
| 9. Affirmative: | Bago ang radyo ko. | My radio is new. |
| Negative: | Hindi bago ang radyo ko. | My radio is not new. |

Classroom Exercises

A. Use the map in your classroom and determine where the place in the question is located i.e., Luzon, Visayas, or Mindanao and answer the following questions accordingly:

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Saan ang Laoag? | 6. Saan ang Bicol? |
| 2. Saan ang Angeles? | 7. Saan ang Zamboanga? |
| 3. Saan ang Iligan? | 8. Saan ang Cavite? |
| 4. Saan ang Cotabato? | 9. Saan ang Iloilo? |
| 5. Saan ang Cebu? | 10. Saan ang Tagaytay? |

B. Answer the following questions.

1. Saan ka nakatira?
2. Saan ang klase ninyo?
3. Saan ang Filipino Branch?
4. Sino ang titser sa grammar ng klase ninyo?
5. Sino ang titser sa Lab?
6. Saan kayo kumakain?
7. Saan ang bahay mo?
8. Sino si Mr. Armbrust?
9. Sino ang lider ng klase?
10. Saan ang opisina ni Sarhento Smith?

C. Do this exercise in English.

1. Taga-saan si Stanley?
2. Taga-North Carolina siya.
3. Taga-saan ang sundalo?
4. Taga-Montana ang sundalo.
5. Taga-Seoul ba si Kim?
6. Opo. Taga-roon siya.
7. Hindi ba taga-rito si Pedring?
8. Hindi. Taga-Monterey siya.
9. Hindi ba taga-riyan sa Carmel si Inday?
10. Oho. Taga rito siya.
11. Mabait siya, hindi ba?
12. Hindi. Hindi siya mabait.
13. Sino ang matalino sa klase?
14. Si Mila ang matalino sa klase.
15. Maganda ang panahon, ano?
16. Opo. Maganda ang panahon.
17. Hindi siya titser, hindi ba?
18. Oo. Hindi siya titser. Estudyante siya.
19. Taga-rito ka ba sa California?
20. Hindi po ako taga-rito. Taga-roon ako sa Nevada.

D. Say these sentences in Tagalog.

1. No, ma'am. I am not from here (this place).
2. The man is from New York.
3. Martin is from Paso Robles.
4. Timmy is from there.
5. Didi is nice, isn't she?
6. Yes. She is nice.
7. Isn't Maria from Idaho?
8. No. She is from Iowa.
9. He goes to school at MPC, doesn't he?
10. No. He goes to school at DLI.
11. The student is intelligent, isn't he?
12. Yes. He is intelligent.
13. Who is from Arizona?
14. Christine is from there.
15. Who is the intelligent one in class?
16. Anselmo is the intelligent one in class.
17. Is Andres a student?
18. No. He is a teacher.
19. You're from Marina, aren't you?
20. Yes. I am from here.

Glossary

Agusan	a province in Mindanao
Angeles	a city in Pampanga
ba	enclitic particle used in questions that can be answered with "yes" or "no"
Bacolod	a city in Central Visayas
bago	new
bahay	house
Batangas	a province in Luzon
Bicol	a region in Luzon
bilang	number, as
Bulacan	a province in Luzon
Cavite	a province in Luzon
Cebu	a province in central Visayas
Cotabato	a province in Mindanao
dekano	dean
dito/rito	here (place where the speaker is)
diyan/riyan	there (place where the person addressed is)
doon/roon	there (place far from the speaker and the one addressed)
guro/titser	teacher
gusali	building
hindi	not
Iligan	a province in Mindanao
Iloilo	a province in Central Visayas
kumain	to eat
Laoag	capital of Ilocos Norte, a province in Luzon
Luzon	biggest island in the Philippines
magpunta	to go somewhere
magtrabaho	to work
malapit	near, nearby
Maynila	Manila (capital of the Philippines)
Mindanao	second biggest island in the Philippines
nakatira	residing
natin	our, inclusive
niya	her/his
opisina/tanggapan	office
Pilipinas	Philippines
po/ho	enclitic particles signalling politeness
radyo	radio
saan	where
sarhento	sergeant
sino	who
taga-rito	from here

taga-roon
taga-saan
Tagaytay
Zamboanga

from there
where from
a city in Luzon
a province in Mindanao

Lesson 3

The Interrogative Ano

1. Definition and Function

Ano was used in the previous lesson as a question tag in sentences like, **Taga-rito ka, ano?** which is translated in English as: *You are from here, aren't you?* And as you have seen, **ano** together with **hindi ba** are translated in English in many different ways depending on the preceding phrase. When **ano** is used other than a question tag, it means *what* and it can be used with most questions that call for a *what question* in English. **Ano** usually refers to things but it can also be used with people when the expected answers pertain to the following:

a. profession	rank, title
b. gender	male, female
c. status	marital, immigration, social
d. religion	Catholic, Protestant, Jew, Moslem, etc.
e. nationality	Filipino, American, French, Chinese, Russian, etc.

One must consider the context or situation that prompts the question **ano**. For example, if people have been talking about people in the military and one wants to know about the rank of a certain person, he may ask, **Ano si Angelo?** the other person is expected to say, **Sarhento**, or **Sarhento si Angelo**, or **Heneral siya**, etc., depending on the real rank of the person.

Examples:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Q: Ano si Pedro? | What is Pedro? |
| A: Kapitan si Pedro. | Pedro is a captain. |
| 2. Q: Ano ang kuya mo? | What is your older brother? |
| A: Inhinyero ang kuya ko. | My older brother is an engineer. |
| 3. Q: Ano si Michele? | What is Michele? |
| A: Babae si Michele. | Michele is a girl / woman. |
| 4. Q: Ano ang anak ni Mila? | What is Mila's child? |
| A: Lalaki ang anak niya. | Her child is a boy. |
| 5. Q: Ano siya? | What is she? |
| A: Dalaga siya. | She is single. |

Ano continued

- | | |
|--|--|
| 6. Q: Ano ka?
A: May asawa ako. | What are you?
I am married. |
| 7. Q: Ano ang mga iyon?
A: Intsik sila. | What are those (people)?
They are Chinese. |
| 8. Q: Ano si Bayani?
A: Katoliko siya. | What is Bayani?
He is a Catholic. |
| 9. Q: Ano ang estudyante?
A: Sarhento siya. | What is the student?
He / she is a sergeant. |
| 10. Q: Ano ang kaklase mo?
A: Protestante ang kaklase ko. | What is your classmate?
My classmate is a Protestant. |
| 11. Q: Ano si Juan?
A: Pilipino siya. | What is Juan?
He is a Filipino. |
| 12. Q: Ano si Paul?
A: Amerikano si Paul. | What is Paul?
Paul is an American. |
| 13. Q: Ano si Ivan?
A: Russo siya. | What is Ivan?
He is Russian. |
| 14. Q: Ano ang ate mo?
A: Arkitekto siya. | What is your older sister?
She is an architect. |
| 15. Q: Ano ito?
A: Binata ito. | What is this (person)?
This (person) is a bachelor. |
| 16. Q: Ano si Jose?
A: Mehikano siya. | What is Jose?
He is Mexican. |

Vocabulary

pamilya

lolo
lola
ama, itay, tatay
ina, inay, nanay
kuya
ate
kapatid
kapatid na lalaki
kapatid na babae
pinsan
pinsang lalaki
pinsang babae
pamangkin
pamangking lalaki
pamangking babae

grandfather
grandmother
father
mother
older brother
older sister
sibling
brother
sister
cousin
male cousin
female cousin
nephew/niece
nephew
niece

nasyonalidad

Pilipino
Amerikano
Aleman
Pranses
Espanyol
Portuges
Italyano
Indones
Arabe/Arabo
Intsik
Hapon
Australyano
Ingles
Biyetnamis
Griyego
Filipino
American
German
French
Spaniard
Portuguese
Italian
Indonesian
Arab
Chinese
Japanese
Australian
English
Vietnamese
Greek

relihiyon

Katoliko
Protestante
*Iglesia ni Kristo
*Aglipayano
*Rizalista

Catholic
Protestant
Church of Christ
Aglipayan
Rizalists

Sabadista
Saksi ni Jehovah
Muslim
Mormon

Seventh Day Adventists
Jehovah's Witnesses
Moslem, Muslim
Mormon

*These religions were founded in the Philippines

ranggo

Praybet
Kabo
Sarhento
Punong Sarhento
Pangalawang Tenyente
Unang Tenyente
Kapitan

Private
Corporal
Sergeant
Master Sergeant
2nd Lieutenant
1st Lieutenant
Captain

Medyor
Tenyente Koronel
Koronel
Brigadyer Heneral
Medyor Heneral
Tenyente Heneral
Heneral

Major
Lt. Colonel
Colonel
Brigadier General
Major General
Lt. General
General

trabaho

magsasaka
mangingisda
kusinero
pulis
inhinyero
nars
karpintero
tsuper
abogado
trabahador
maybahay
negosyante/
mangangalakal

farmer
fisherman
cook
policeman
engineer
nurse
carpenter
driver
lawyer
laborer
housewife
businessman

kontratista
guro/titser
propesor
astronot
opisyal
diyanitor
basurero
bombero
huwes
elektrisyan
katulong
doktor/
manggagamot

contractor
teacher
professor
austronaut
officer
janitor
trash man
fireman
judge
electrician
helper
doctor

2. Set II Personal Pronouns

Some of the sentences in this lesson and in the previous lessons contain pronouns like **mo**, **niya**, **natin** in the sentences: **Saan ang bahay mo?** *Where is your house?* **Lalaki ang anak niya.** *Her child is a boy.* **Dito ang klase natin.** *Our class is here (at this place).* In these sentences, these pronouns are used as possessive pronouns. They have other uses, like doers in sentences where the focus is on the direct object, indirect object, etc., but this use will be discussed later when those particular sentences are taken up in future lessons. The following are the **Set II personal pronouns** or **ng group of personal pronouns** (as called in BMLC) used as possessive pronouns. As possessive pronouns they modify the noun that immediately precedes them.

Set II personal pronouns or ng group of personal pronouns

ko	my
mo	your
niya	his/her
namin	our (exclusive –speaker and others, but excluding the person being addressed)
natin	our (inclusive – speaker and others and including the person being addressed)
ninyo	your (plural, or singular polite)
nila	their

Examples

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Ito ang bahay ko. | This is my house. |
| 2. Abogado ba ang tatay mo? | Is your father a lawyer? |
| 3. Iyan ang kotse niya. | That is his/her car. |
| 4. Malaki ang kuwarta namin. | Our (exclusive) room is big. |
| 5. Dito ang miting natin. | Our meeting is (held) here. |
| 6. Saan ang probinsiya ninyo? | Where is your province? |
| 7. Pupunta rito ang kaibigan nila. | Their friend is coming here. |

3. Set II Markers

You must have noticed also that the sentence **Ano ang anak ni Mila?** contains the word **ni** before **Mila**. **Ni** belongs to the **ng group of markers** or **Set II markers**. They are possessive modifiers like the Set I pronouns above, and like these pronouns, they precede the noun they modify and they mark the nouns that act as doers in sentences where the focus is on the direct object, indirect object, etc. (These will be discussed when we study certain verbs) They translate into English as *of* or *'s*, and, in some cases, *s'*.

Set II possessive markers		Examples
ni	used with singular proper nouns	Matangkad ang kuya ni Bert. Bert's older brother is tall.
nina	used with plural proper nouns	Mabait ang nanay nina Jose at Lita. The mother of Jose and Lita is nice.
ng	used with singular common nouns	Maganda ang bahay ng babae. The woman's house is beautiful.
ng mga	used with plural common nouns	Maliit ang opisina ng mga titser. The teachers' office is small.

The sentences in the previous pages can also be expressed by including the words for profession, rank, religion, nationality and the possessive pronouns or Set II markers.

Examples

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Q: Ano ang propesyon mo?
A: Inhinyero ako. | What is your profession?
I am an engineer. |
| 2. Q: Ano ang nasyonalidad niya?
A: Australyano siya. | What is his/her nationality?
S/he is an Australian. |
| 3. Q: Ano ang relihiyon nila?
A: Protestante sila. | What is their religion?
They are Protestants. |
| 4. Q: Ano ang trabaho ng tatay ninyo?
A: Mekaniko siya. | What is your father's job?
He is a mechanic. |
| 5. Q: Ano ang ranggo nito?
A: Medyor siya. | What is this (person's) rank?
This (person) is a major. |
| 6. Q: Ano ang nasyonalidad noon?
A: Espanyol iyon. | What is that (person's) nationality?
That (person) is Spanish. |

3. Set II demonstratives

Since you have already been introduced to the **Set II markers** and **pronouns**, let's complete this set by studying the **Set II demonstratives**. You'll find two examples of **Set II demonstratives** in sentences **5Q** and **6Q** above, **nito** and **noon**. These words are also used as possessive modifiers for rank and nationality, respectively. **Nito** and **noon** belong to the **Set II demonstratives** or **ng group of demonstratives**. You learned **Set III demonstratives** in the previous lessons. As with the other demonstratives, Set II demonstratives usually refer to things or places, but they are sometimes used to refer to people, too. They also function as doers in certain sentences which will be studied later. Like in the other demonstratives, the proximity of the person or thing being talked about is taken into consideration.

Set II demonstratives

nito	of this thing/person	near the speaker
ng mga ito	of these things/persons	near the speaker
niyan	of that thing/person	near the addressee
ng mga iyan	of those things/persons	near the addressee
niyon/noon	of that thing/person	far from both the speaker and the addressee
ng mga iyon	of those things/persons	far from both the speaker and the addressee

Examples

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Pedro ang pangalan nito.
or: Pedro ang pangalan niya. | This person's name is Pedro.
His name is Pedro. |
| 2. Sa Bulacan ang bahay ng mga ito.
or: Sa Bulacan ang bahay nila. | The house of these people is
in Bulacan.
Their house is in Bulacan. |
| 3. Mabait ang lola niyan.
or: Mabait ang lola niya. | That person's grandmother is
nice.
His/her grandmother is nice. |
| 4. Nars ang nanay ng mga iyan.
or: Nars ang nanay nila. | Those people' mother is a nurse.
Their mother is a nurse. |
| 5. Taga-Leyte ang kaibigan noon.
or: Taga-Leyte ang kaibigan niya. | That person's friend is from
Leyte.
His/her friend is from Leyte. |

Classroom Exercises

Exercise A

Say the following in English:

1. Koronel si Gil.
2. Babae ang anak ni Mila.
3. May asawa ka ba?
4. Binata si Berting.
5. Amerikano ang titser namin.
6. Mehikano si Juan.
7. Russo ba si Boris o Griyego?
8. Matalino ang pamangking babae niya.
9. Matangkad ang pinsan ko.
10. Inhinyero ba ang kapatid na lalaki mo?
11. Katoliko ang maraming Pilipino.
12. Aglipayano si Mario.
13. Nagtatrabaho sa PX ang nanay nila.
15. Italyano ang boyfriend ni Fely.
16. Intsik ang kaibigan ko.
17. Espanyol ba si Magellan o Portuges?
18. Mabait ang tatay ni Kiko.
19. Matapang ang sundalong ito.
20. Mabango ang bulaklak na iyan.
21. Malakas ang kuya niya.
22. Ito ang opisina namin.
23. Malusog ang anak ni Jenny.
24. Mayaman ang estudyanteng iyon.
25. Maganda ba ang ate mo?

Exercise B

Do these sentences in Filipino:

1. His cousin is ugly.
2. This is our house.
3. Is your sister industrious?
4. Pete's wife is slim.
5. Nini is Indonesian, isn't she?
6. My older brother works there.
7. Do you live here?
8. My friend is a Protestant.
9. His sister is a doctor.
10. Is your niece a student here?
11. Their father is handsome.
12. She is young.
13. Leila is brown skinned.
14. Their family is rich.
15. You are a soldier, aren't you?
16. Is he an Australian?
17. My cousin is stingy.
18. Ahmed is Muslim.
19. Your mother is kind.
20. That man is rude.

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct markers and possessive pronouns/ demonstratives.

1. Mataba _____ Lita.
2. Taga-saan ang kaibigan _____ ? (your)
3. Maganda ang bahay _____. (of this person)
4. Mormon ba ang kaklase _____? (your, plural)
5. Pandak _____ ate ko.
6. Pilipino ba _____ Leny?
7. Mabait ang ate _____. (their)
8. Mahusay ang mekaniko _____. (my)
9. Bobo ang kaibigan _____. (of these people)
10. Taga-Bacolod _____ titser.
11. Nars _____ kapatid (plural) ko.
12. Pupunta rito _____ Rudy at Alma.
13. Matalino ang kaklase _____. (our, exclusive)
14. Salbahe ang pinsan _____. (of those people)
15. Masipag _____ estudyante. (plural)

Exercise D

Write 20 sentences in Tagalog by using the words below. Use each word only once. You do not have to use all the words on this list.

Set I and Set II demonstratives/pronouns

captain child niece older brother Protestant engineer thrifty
 Seventh Day Adventist corporal sergeant bachelor single lady what
 Japanese profession job/work big skillful weak happy fair
 healthy skinned courteous tall short mother sad

Glossary

Adjectives commonly used in describing people

mabait	nice/kind
hindi mabait	not nice/unkind
masama	bad
salbahe	bad
maganda	beautiful
pangit	ugly
pogi	handsome
malaki	big/large
maliit	small/tiny
guwapo	handsome
matangkad	tall
pandak	short
mataba	fat/chubby
balingkinitan	slim
payat	thin
mahusay	good/skillful
hindi mahusay	not good/not skillful
marunong	intelligent/skillful
matalino	smart/intelligent
hindi matalino	not smart
bobo	stupid
magaling	good
hindi magaling	not good
matapang	brave
duwag	cowardly
masipag	industrious
tamad	lazy
mabango	fragrant/sweet smelling
mabaho	smelly/stinky
mahina	weak
malakas	strong
gastador	spendthrift
magastos	spendthrift
hindi magastos	thrifty
matipid	thrifty
kuripot	stingy
malupit	cruel
mabuti	good
hindi mabuti	not good
masaya	happy
malungkot	sad
maayos	orderly/organized

magulo	disorderly/chaotic
bata	young
matanda	old
may-kaya/mariwasa	rich/wealthy
mapera/mayaman	rich/wealthy
pobre/maralita	poor/destitute
dukha/mahirap (more common)	poor/destitute
malusog	healthy
hindi malusog	not healthy
sakitin	sickly
maputi	fair skinned
maitim	dark skinned
kayumanggi	brown skinned
magalang	courteous/polite
hindi magalang	not courteous/impolite
bastos	rude

Additional Vocabulary

Aglipayano	Aglipayan
Iglesia ni Kristo	Church of Christ
Rizalista	Rizalists (religious followers of Rizal)
abogado	lawyer
Aleman	German
alin	which
ama, itay, tatay	father
Amerikano	American
anak	child
anak na babae	daughter
anak na lalaki	son
Arabe / Arabo	Arab
asawa	spouse/wife/husband
astronot	astronaut
ate	older sister
Australyano	Australian
bastos	rude
basurero	trash man
bata	young
bilhin	to buy
binata	bachelor
Biyetnamis	Vietnamese
bombero	fireman
Brigadyer Heneral	Brigadier General
dalaga	single lady/woman
diyanitor	janitor

elektrisyan	electrician
eskuwelahan	school
Espanyol	Spaniard
gawaing bahay	homework
Griyego	Greek
guro/titser	teacher
guwapo	handsome
Hapon	Japanese
Heneral	General
himpilan	headquarters
huwes	judge
ilan	how many/few
ina/inang/inay/nanay	mother
Indones	Indonesian
Ingles	English
inhinyero	engineer
Intsik	Chinese
itay/tatay/tatang	father
Italyano	Italian
Kabo	Corporal
kaibigan	friend
kaklase	classmate
kapatid	sibling
kapatid na babae	sister
kapatid na lalaki	brother
Kapitan	Captain
karpintero	carpenter
Katoliko	Catholic
katulong	helper
kayumanggi	brown skinned
ko	my
kontratista	contractor
Koronel	Colonel
kotse	car
kusinero/kusinera	cook
kuya	older brother
libro	book
lola	grandmother
lolo	grandfather
magsasaka	farmer
mangingisda	fisherman
mansanas	apple
mas (with adjectives and adverbs only)	more
may asawa	married
maybahay	housewife

Medyor	Major
Medyor Heneral	Major General
Mehikano	Mexican
mekaniko	mechanic
miting/pulong	meeting
mo	your
Mormon	Mormon
Muslim	Moslem/Muslim
namin	our (exclusive –speaker and others excluding person being addressed)
nars	nurse
nasyonalidad	nationality
natin	our (speaker and others including person being addressed)
negosyante/mangangalakal	businessman
nila	their
ninyo	your (plural or singular polite)
niya	her/his
opisyal	officer
pahina	page
pamangkin	nephew/niece
pamangking babae	niece
pamangking lalaki	nephew
pangalan	name
Pangalawang Tenyente	2nd Lieutenant
Pilipino	Filipino
pinsan	cousin
pinsang babae	female cousin
pinsang lalaki	male cousin
Portuges	Portuguese
Pranses	French
Praybet	Private
probinsya/lalawigan	province
propesor	professor
propesyon	profession
Protestante	Protestant
pulis	policeman
Punong Sarhento	Master Sergeant
rango	rank
relihiyon	religion
Sabadista	Seventh Day Adventists
Saksi ni Jehovah	Jehovah's Witnesses
Sarhento	Sergeant
silya	chair
Tenyente Koronel	Lt. Colonel

trabahador
trabaho
tsuper
umatend
Unang Tenyente

laborer
job
driver
to attend
1rst Lieutenant

Lesson 4 - Unit 1

Cardinal Numbers

1. Numbers 1 through 20

	TAGALOG	SPANISH
1	isa	uno
2	dalawa	dos
3	tatlo	tres
4	apat	kuwatro
5	lima	singko
6	anim	sais
7	pito	siyete
8	walo	otso
9	siyam	nuwebe
10	sampu	diyes
11	labing-isa	onse
12	labindalawa	dose
13	labintatlo	trese
14	labing-apat	katorse
15	labinlima	kinse
16	labing-anim	disisais
17	labimpito	disisiyete
18	labingwalo	disiotso
19	labinsiyam	disinuwebe
20	dalawampu	beynte

2. The prefix **labi** and the suffix **pu**

The prefix **labi** + **ng** signals a number larger than ten but smaller than twenty. **Ng** becomes an **m** when the second word begins with a **b** or **p**, and **ng** becomes **n** when the second word begins with **d**, **l**, **r**, **s**, or **t**. It is retained when the second word begins with a vowel or with w and y, and a hyphen is placed between the two words.

Pu is a suffix that means times ten. It is equivalent to the ty ending in such English numbers as *twenty* (**dalawampu**), *thirty* (**tatlumpu**), *forty* (**apatnapu**) through *ninety* (**siyamnapu**). **Ng** is also used in forming these numbers. **Ng** becomes an **m** when the number before **pu** ends in a vowel, (also, if the number ends with an **o**, the **o** becomes a **u**) resulting in a one-word number, i.e., **dalawampu**, **tatlumpu**. When the preceding number ends in a consonant, **ng** becomes a **na**, i.e., **apatnapu** (40), **animnapu** (60). We will have larger numbers in future lessons. The changes for **labi** and **pu** are a result of assimilation, which makes for ease in pronunciation. You will see the use of assimilation with some other aspects of the Filipino language again in future lessons.

Examples

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Tatlo ang kaibigan ko. | I have three friends.
(Literal: Three are my friends.) |
| 2. Pito ang titser. | There are seven teachers. |
| 3. Lima ang estudyante sa kuwarte. | There are five students in the room. |
| 4. Dalawampu ang sundalo. | There are twenty soldiers. |
| 5. Sampu ang libro <u>niya</u> . | She has ten books.
(Literal: Ten are <u>her</u> books.) |
| 6. Dalawa ang babae sa klase namin. | There are two women in our class. |
| 7. Apat ba sila? | Are there four of them? |
| 8. Walo ang silya natin. | We have eight chairs. |
| 9. Siyam ang anak niya, hindi ba? | She has nine children, hasn't she? |
| 10. Anim ang umatend sa miting. | Six attended the meeting. |

Lesson 4 - Unit 2

The Interrogative Ilan

Definition and Function

Ilan is an interrogative meaning *how many* in English. Cardinal numbers are used when responding to the question word *ilan*.

Examples

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Q: Ilan ang lalaki sa klase?</p> <p>A: Tatlo.</p> <p>or: Tatlo ang lalaki sa klase.</p> | <p>How many males are in the class?</p> <p>Three.</p> <p>or: There are three males in the class.</p> |
| <p>2. Q: Ilan ang sarhento dito?</p> <p>A: Dalawa ang sarhento dito.</p> | <p>How many sergeants are here?</p> <p>(Literal: How many are the sergeants here?)</p> <p>There are two sergeants here.</p> |
| <p>3. Q: Ilan ang kapitan sa himpilan?</p> <p>A: Lima ang kapitan sa himpilan.</p> | <p>How many captains are there in the headquarters?</p> <p>There are five captains in the headquarters.</p> |
| <p>4. Q: Ilan ang tao sa eskuwelahan?</p> <p>A: Labingwalo ang tao.</p> | <p>How many people are there at school?</p> <p>There are eighteen people.</p> |
| <p>5. Q: Ilan ang gusto mo?</p> <p>A: Labindalawa ang gusto ko.</p> | <p>How many do you want?</p> <p>I want twelve.</p> |
| <p>7. Q: Ilang mansanas ang binili mo?</p> <p>or: Ilan ang mansanas na binili mo?</p> <p>A: Sampu.</p> <p>or: Sampu ang binili ko.</p> | <p>How many apples did you buy?</p> <p>(literal: How many are the apples that you bought?)</p> <p>Ten.</p> <p>I bought ten.</p> |
| <p>8. Q: Ilang pahina ang homework natin?</p> <p>or: Ilan ang pahina ng homework natin?</p> <p>A: Labintatlong pahina.</p> | <p>How many pages of homework do we have?</p> <p>Thirteen pages.</p> |

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Lesson 4 - Unit 3

The Interrogative Alin

Definition and Function

Alin means *which* in English. **Alin** signifies a choice, whether stated or implied, between two or more objects. It is not used to refer to people. Like the possessive markers and pronouns, **alin** can also be used to modify nouns. When **alin** is used as a modifier, it precedes the noun it modifies and it is linked to it. We will talk about linkers in detail in Lesson 5.

Examples

1. Alin with nouns and adjectives

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Alin ang bahay mo? | Which is your house? |
| 2. Alin ang homework mo? | Which is your homework? |
| 3. Alin ang mali dito? | Which is wrong here? |
| 4. Alin ang tama, ito o iyan? | Which is right, this or that? |
| 6. Alin ang mas malapit sa DLI, Seaside
o Carmel? | Which is closer to DLI, Seaside
or Carmel? |
| 7. Alin ang mas maganda, Hawaii
o Tahiti? | Which is more beautiful, Hawaii
or Tahiti? |

2. Alin with numbers and demonstratives (take note of **sa** before the number)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Alin sa dalawa ang gusto mo? | Which of the two do you like? |
| 2. Alin sa tatlo ang binili niya? | Which of the three did he buy? |
| 4. Alin sa mga iyan ang mas mura? | Which among those is cheaper? |
| 5. Alin dito ang pinili mo? | Which among these things (at
this place) did you choose? |
| 6. Alin diyan ang libro nila? | Which among those are their
books? |

Alin continued

3. Alin with verbs (which one)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Alin ang binili mo? | Which one did you buy? |
| 2. Alin ang gagawin natin? | Which one will we do? |
| 3. Alin ang binasa nila? | Which one did they read? |
| 4. Alin ang sinulat niya? | Which one did s/he write? |
| 5. Alin ang dadalhin namin? | Which one will we bring/carry? |

4. Alin as modifier

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Aling klase ang nagbabakasyon? | Which class is on vacation? |
| 2. Aling unibersidad ang pinakamahal? | Which university is the most expensive? |
| 3. Sa aling botika ka pupunta? | To which drugstore are you going? Or: Which drugstore are you going to? |
| 4. Aling kotse ang gusto mo? | Which car do you like? |
| 5. Aling tren ang dumating? | Which train arrived? |

Note that some verbs and other vocabulary words are used in this lesson. We will not discuss these at this time, but study the sentences and their meanings for now. They are given here to illustrate the use of **alin** and **linkers** only. Use this lesson for reference in the future.

Classroom Exercises

Exercise A

Supply the words as indicated in parentheses.

1. (How many) _____ ang pinsan mo?
2. (There are 16) _____ ang kabo sa gusali.
3. (Which) _____ ang mesa niya?
4. Lima ang estudyante _____ (here, at this place).
5. Marunong ng Tagalog ang kapatid _____ (of this person).
6. (How many) _____ libro ang binili ninyo?
7. Alin _____ (of the six) ang ginawa mo?
8. (Are there 7) _____ ang medyor sa kompanya?
9. (Industrious) _____ ang lolo nila.
10. Pupunta ako _____ (at that place).
11. (Which) _____ bahay ang binili nila?
12. (There are 19) _____ ang sundalo sa miting.
13. Dalawa ang kapitan sa klase _____ (our, exclusive).
14. Alin ang klase _____ (your, plural) ?
15. (Kind / nice) _____ ang nanay ng mga iyan.
16. (We have 16) _____ ang libro namin.
17. (Happy) _____ si Nene ngayon.
18. Alin ang mas _____ (beautiful), Pebble Beach o Carmel?
19. Ilan ang (mechanic) _____ sa gasolinahan?
20. (Spendthrift) _____ ang asawa ko.

Exercise B

Say the following in English

1. Ilan ang estudyante sa klase ninyo?
2. Lima kami.
3. Ilan ang titser doon?
4. Tatlo sila.
5. Labintatlo ba ang sundalo?
6. Aling klase ang masipag?
7. Ilan ang kapatid na babae mo?
8. Dalawang koronel ang dumating.
9. Tamad ang pamangking lalaki niya.
10. Masipag ang tatay nila.
11. Aling libro ang kailangan mo?
12. Pogi si Jose, hindi ba?
13. Hindi ba si Myrna ang ate mo?
14. Ilang pahina ang binasa (read- past tense) mo?
15. Magastos ang pinsan ko.
16. Ilan ang protestante dito?
17. Labinsiyam ang Hapon doon.
18. Alin sa dalawa ang maganda?
19. Labindalawa ang gusto ko.
20. Ilang botas ang kailangan mo?

Exercise C

Do the following in Tagalog.

1. I have three kids.
2. There are eleven students in the room.
3. Your older brother is tall.
4. His grandmother is beautiful.
5. Which one do you like?
6. Which of the three is your book?
7. How many do you need?
8. I have two older sisters.
9. This is their class.
10. There are fifteen sergeants in the building.
11. Which is closer to the Philippines, Thailand or Indonesia?
12. Which of those is your favorite? (paborito)
13. To which *supermarket* are you going?
14. Which class is industrious?
15. Which one did you read?

Glossary

alin
 anim/sais
 apat/kuwatro
 basahin
 bilhin
 botas
 botika
 dalawa/dos
 dalawampu/beynte
 dalhin
 dumating
 eskuwelahan
 gasolinahan
 isa/uno
 kotse
 labimpito/disisiyete
 labindalawa/dose
 labing-anim/disisais
 labing-apat/katorse
 labing-isa/onse
 labingwalo/disiotso
 labinlima/kinse
 labinsiyam/disinuwebe
 labintatlo/trese
 lima/singko
 pito/siyete
 sampu/diyes
 siyam/nuwebe
 tatlo/tres
 tren
 unibersidad
 walo/otso

which
 six
 four
 to read
 to buy
 boots
 drug store
 two
 twenty
 to carry/bring
 to arrive
 school
 gas station
 one
 car
 seventeen
 twelve
 sixteen
 fourteen
 eleven
 eighteen
 fifteen
 nineteen
 thirteen
 five
 seven
 ten
 nine
 three
 train
 university
 eight

Lesson 5

Linkers

1. How to Form Linkers

You have seen some linkers in the previous lessons. Note that in the last three sentences of the previous lesson, the letter **g** was added to **alin**. This is one way of forming a linker. Linkers are used to connect modifiers and the words they modify, as follows:

words ending in	add	example
vowel	ng	mataling + ng + word modified matalinong estudyante
consonant n	g	kaibigan + g + word modified kaibigang babae
other consonants	na	matangkad + na + word modified matangkad na lalaki

*N. B. Certain uses of linkers and sentences in this lesson may still be too difficult for beginners, but they are given here for the sake of completeness. Refer to this lesson often in the future.

2. Words that link together

A linker is needed between words when the resulting phrase becomes a noun phrase or an adjectival phrase, i.e., English phrases preceded by *who is*, *that is*, *which is*, etc. which may be stated directly in the sentence or merely implied. In many cases, the words linked can exchange position without a change in the English meaning, although certain sequences are more preferred than others. Below are some instances that require a linker.

A. Nouns and Nouns

1. Marami ang sundalong lalaki.
or: Marami ang lalaking sundalo.

There are many male soldiers.
(Literal: soldiers who are male)

2. Bumili ako ng librong Tagalog.
or: Bumili ako ng Tagalog na libro.

I bought a Tagalog book.
(Literal: book that is Tagalog)

B. Nouns and Adjectives (In most cases, their positions are interchangeable)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Nakatira siya sa <u>malaking bahay</u> .
or: Nakatira siya sa <u>bahay na malaki</u> . | S/he lives in a <u>big house</u> .
(literal: house which is big) |
| 2. Gusto mo ba ng <u>mainit na tsaa</u> ?
or: Gusto mo ba ng <u>tsaang mainit</u> ? | Do you like some <u>hot tea</u> ?
Would you like some hot tea? |
| 3. Pumitas siya ng <u>pulang bulaklak</u> .
or: Pumitas siya ng <u>bulaklak na pula</u> . | S/he picked a <u>red flower</u> . |
| 4. Mayroon kaming <u>mahusay na guro</u> . | We have a good teacher. |
| 5. Mahilig siya sa <u>matuling kotse</u> .
Mahilig siya sa <u>kotseng matulin</u> . | S/he is fond of <u>fast cars</u> . |
| 6. Magaling na estudyante si Tina.
(Estudyanteng magaling si Tina
would be awkward,
but: Si Tina ang estudyanteng
magaling, is okay) | Tina is a good student.

It is Tina who is the good student. |

Note: When nouns used as topics in the sentence are replaced by personal pronouns, the pronoun comes after the adjective and is linked to the noun modified by the adjective. Sentence 6 above can be rephrased as: **Magaling siyang estudyante.**)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Mahigpit <u>akong manedyer</u> . | I am a strict manager. |
| 2. Mahusay <u>siyang titser</u> . | S/he is a good teacher. |
| 3. Mabait <u>kang anak</u> . | You are a nice child. |
| 4. Mayaman <u>silang pamilya</u> . | They are a rich family. |
| 5. Matapang <u>kaming sundalo</u> . | We are brave soldiers. |

C. Adjectives and Pronouns

When the personal pronoun is the predicate of the sentence, the adjective comes after the pronoun. The resulting phrase is equivalent to *we who are*, *they who are*, and the like in an English sentence.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Tayong mahihirap</u> ang nagbabayad ng malaking buwis. | <u>We who are poor</u> are the ones paying high taxes. |
| 2. <u>Silang mayayaman</u> ang dapat tumulong sa atin. | <u>They who are rich</u> should be the ones to help us. |
| 3. <u>Kaming matatalino</u> ang gagawa niyan. | <u>We who are intelligent</u> will be the ones to do that. |
| 4. <u>Kayong mababait</u> ang bibigyan ng award. | <u>You who are nice</u> will get/be the ones who will get an award. |

D. Pronouns and pronouns

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>Kaming iyong kapitbahay</u> ang dapat tumulong sa inyo. | <u>We who are your neighbors</u> should be the ones to help you. |
| 2. <u>Kayong aking kaibigan</u> ang aking inaasahan. | <u>You who are my friends</u> are the ones I rely on. |

Compare the above with the following sentences. These are not exceptions, the underlined words do not modify each other.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Ano <u>ka niya</u> ? | What are you to her? (What is your relationship to her?) |
| 2. Kung <u>ako ikaw</u> , aalis ako. | If I were you, I would leave. |
| 3. Mahal <u>nila siya</u> . | They love him/her. |

E. Nouns and Set III Pronouns

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Ito ba ang <u>iyong libro</u> ? | Is this <u>your book</u> ? |
| 2. Mabait ang <u>kanyang asawa</u> . | <u>His/her spouse</u> is kind/nice. |
| 3. Inhinyero ang <u>aking kuya</u> . | <u>My older brother</u> is an engineer. |

F. Nouns and Verbs (The position of the words are not always interchangeable, and no alternative is given in such instances.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Siya ang <u>babaeng sumulat</u> ng tula. | She is the <u>woman who wrote</u> a poem. |
| 2. Sino ang <u>batang tumatakbo</u> ?
or: Sino ang <u>tumatakbong bata</u> ? | Who is the <u>child who is running</u> ? |

G. Adjectives and Demonstratives

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Ang <u>matangkad na ito</u> ang anak niya. | <u>This tall one</u> is his/her child.
Literally: This one who is tall . . . |
| 2. Estudyante ko ang <u>matalinong iyon</u> . | <u>That intelligent one</u> is my student.
Literally: That one who is intelligent . . . |

H. Adjectives and Verbs (These are interchangeable, with some exceptions)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>Galit na dumating</u> ang tatay
galing sa trabaho.
or: <u>Dumating</u> na galit ang tatay . . . | Father came home from work
angry. |
| 2. <u>Mahusay mag-basketball</u> si Lito. | Lito is good at playing basketball. |
| 3. <u>Masarap magluto</u> si Ana. | Ana cooks good/delicious food.
Ana is a good cook.
Literally: Ana cooks deliciously. |

I. Verbs and Adverbs

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Palaging naglalakad</u> si Gorio.
or: <u>Naglalakad na palagi</u> si Gorio. | Gorio walks often. |
| 2. <u>Bihirang mag-shopping</u> si Betty. | Betty seldom goes shopping. |
| 3. <u>Madalas manood</u> ng TV si Tonio. | Tonio watches TV often. |
| 4. <u>Magandang mag-drawing</u> si Mick. | Mick draws/sketches well/
beautifully. |

In sentence 4, the Tagalog adjective **maganda**, *beautiful*, is expressed as an adverb, *well/beautifully* in English. This is a common occurrence in Tagalog.

J. Verbs and Verbs

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. <u>Pinayagang mag-resign</u> ang amo nila. | Their boss was allowed to resign. |
| 2. Huwag ninyong <u>pabayaang mandaya</u> ang mga kandidato. | Don't let the candidates cheat. |
| 3. <u>Umalis na umiiyak</u> ang babae. | The woman left crying. |

K. Nouns and Adverbs

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Siya ang <u>madalas na lider</u> ng grupo. | He is often the group leader. |
| 2. Si Rudy ang <u>malimit na bantay</u> sa gabi. | Rudy is often the night watch/
guard. |
| 3. <u>Palaging tsaperon</u> ng ate niya si Lito. | Lito is often his older sister's
chaperon. |

L. Adverbs and adjectives

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. <u>Masyadong malakas</u> ang radyo mo.
or: <u>Malakas na masyado</u> ang radyo mo. | Your radio is too loud/noisy. |
| 2. <u>Talagang matalino</u> si Pablo.
or: <u>Matalinong talaga</u> si Pablo. | Pablo is really smart. |

Classroom Exercises

Exercise A

Say the following linked phrases in Filipino.

1. smart woman
2. beautiful weather
3. female soldiers
4. hot coffee
5. new house
6. kind boss
7. rich uncle
8. good neighbor
9. five students
10. nice friend
11. your father
12. my spouse
13. male friend
14. short woman
15. our grandmother
16. my older brother
17. tall classmate
18. big family
19. strict teacher
20. fat pig

Exercise B

Identify the linked phrases in the following sentences and say the complete sentence in English. Take 20 minutes to prepare.

1. Maraming sundalong babae sa kompanya namin.
2. Bumili ka ba ng bagong libro?
3. Mabait na anak si Lea.
4. Silang matatangkad ang naglalaro ng basketball.
5. Namimitas siya ng maraming bulaklak araw-araw.
6. Mahilig ba siya sa matuling kotse?
7. Mahigpit siyang titser.
8. Mahusay na estudyante si Mila.
9. Iyon ba ang kaibigan mong doktor?
10. Mekaniko ang aking tatay.
11. Siya ang bagong komandante.
12. Kuya niya ang lalaking tumatakbo sa Soldier's Field.
13. Ang pandak na iyon ang ate ko.
14. Masarap magluto ang nanay ng mga ito.
15. Bihirang manood ng TV si Sara.
16. Gusto ko ng maraming ensalada.
17. Bumili ka ng anim na ballpen.
18. May dalawang navy sa klase.
19. Magga-gradweyt/magtatapos ang isang klase ng Tagalog.
20. Bertdey/kaarawan ng aking kaklase sa Lunes.

Exercise C

Write the following in Filipino. Take 20 minutes to do this exercise. Your teacher will ask you to read your sentences in class.

1. Is this your daughter?
2. That (person over there) is my older sister.
3. There are many smart students in this class.
4. Her son is tall.
5. We live in a small house.
6. I like red roses.
7. Is she a good teacher?
8. You are the man who wrote a book, aren't you?
9. Which video do you like?
10. That tall one is his cousin.
11. Where is that beautiful woman from?
12. I often walk in the morning.
13. Don't let Ellen cheat in class.
14. They seldom go shopping.
15. Pete is really nice.

Glossary

amo	boss
araw-araw	everyday
asahan	to rely on someone
bantay	guard
bata	child
bertdey/kaarawan	birthday
bigyan	to give
bihira	seldom/not often/rare
bulaklak	flower
dapat	must/should
ensalada	salad
gabi	night
galing sa	from
galit	angry
grupo	group
gumawa	to make
huwag	don't/do not . . . /negative command
iyo	your
kandidato	candidate
kanya	his/her
kapit-bahay	neighbor
komandante	commandant
kotse	car
mag-resign	to resign
madalas	often/often times
mag-basketball	to play basketball
mag-drawing	to draw
mag-shopping	to shop
mag-gradweyt/magtapos	to graduate
maglakad	to walk
magluto	to cook
mahigpit	strict
mahilig	fond of
mainit	hot
malaki	big/large
malimit	frequent
mamitas	to pick/gather as in fruits
mandaya	to cheat
manedyer	manager
manood	to watch
masarap	delicious
masyado	very/too
matapang	brave

matulin
pabayaán
palagi
pamilya
payagan
pula
pumitas
Tagalog

talaga
trabaho
tsaa
tsaperon
tumakbo
tumulong
umaga
umalis
umiyak

fast
to let
always
family
to give permission
red
to pick fruit, flowers, vegetables
language spoken in the Tagalog region/people
of the Tagalog region; national language of the
Philippines
really
job
tea
chaperon
to run
to help
morning
to leave/depart
to cry

Lesson 5 Appendix

A. Classroom Expressions

Tama!
Mali!
Magaling!
Naiintindihan mo ba? (singular)
Naiintindihan ba ninyo? (plural)
Hindi ko po naiintindihan. (speaking for yourself, only)
Hindi po namin naiintindihan. (speaking for yourself and company)
Ulitin mo. (you, singular)
Ulitin po ninyo./Paki-ulit po ninyo. (Singular, polite or you, plural, polite)
Isalin mo sa Filipino ang _____.
Ano sa Filipino ang _____?
Tanungin mo si Pedro.
Itanong mo kay Maria.
Sagutin mo si Ana.
Sagutin mo ang titser/guro.
Sabihin mo.
Sabihin mo kay Juan.
Basahin mo.
Isulat mo.
Makinig ka.
Kayong lahat!
Lakasan mo.
Lakasan mo nga.
Hindi ko po narinig.
Dahan-dahan lang.
Sandali lang.
Tumahimik ka./Tahimik ka. (you, singular)
Tumahimik kayo./Tahimik kayo. (you, plural)
Huwag kang maingay. (you, singular)
Huwag kayong maingay. (you, plural)
Diyan ka na./Diyan na kayo.
O, sige.
Ano po? (polite)
Ano kamo? (informal)
Aywan ko./Ewan ko.
Aywan ko po. / Ewan ko po.
Magandang umaga.
Magandang tanghali. (12:00-1:00 high noon)
Magandang hapon.
Magandang gabi.
Magandang araw.
Hanggang bukas.
Hanggang sa muli.
Hanggang sa Lunes.
Hanggang sa Martes.

Correct!/Right!
Incorrect!/Wrong!
Good!
Do you understand?
Do you understand?
I don't understand, sir/ma'am.

We don't understand, sir/ma'am.

(You) repeat.
(You) repeat./Please repeat.

Translate _____ in Filipino.
What is _____ in Filipino?
Ask Pedro.
Ask Maria.
Answer Ana.
Answer the teacher.
Say it.
Tell Juan.
Read it.
Write it.
(You) listen.
All of you./Altogether.
Say it louder.
Please say it louder.
I didn't hear, sir/ma'am.
Slowly.
Just a minute./Just a moment.
(You) keep quiet.
(You) keep quiet.
Don't be noisy.
Don't be noisy.
Good-bye.
Okay./Good-bye
What is it, sir/ma'am?/Beg your pardon?
Beg your pardon?
I don't know. (informal)
I don't know. (formal/polite)
Good morning.
Good noon.
Good afternoon.
Good evening.
Good day.
Until tomorrow.
Until next time.
Until Monday.
Until Tuesday.

A. Classroom Expressions

Hanggang sa Miyerkules.
 Hanggang sa Huwebes.
 Hanggang sa Biyernes.
 Hanggang sa Sabado.
 Hanggang sa Linggo.
 Hanggang sa isang linggo.
 Maraming salamat.
 Walang anuman.
 Gising na!

Until Wednesday.
 Until Thursday.
 Until Friday.
 Until Saturday.
 Until Sunday.
 Until next week.
 Thank you very much.
 You're welcome. (Literally: "It's nothing.")
 Wake up!

B. common Expressions

Ayaw ko./Ayoko.
 Ayaw ko po./Ayoko po.
 Bahala na!
 Bahala ka.
 Kaunti lang/lamang.
 Konti lang/lamang.
 Kahimanawari!
 Kung minsan.
 Paminsan-minsan.
 Gising na.
 Tulog na.
 Hindi bale.
 Hindi naman.
 Hintay ka./Teka./Teka muna.
 Dali ka.
 Mamaya na.
 Maraming salamat.
 Maraming salamat po.
 Walang anuman.
 Walang anuman po.
 At saka na./Tsaka na.

Sayang!
 Tayo na./Tena.
 Totoo ba?
 Siyanga ba?
 Marahil./Siguro./Baka.
 Katakataka!
 Mabuhay!
 Maligayang bati!
 Maligayang pagdating!
 Maligayang kaarawan!
 Siguro/marahil/baka
 Sigurado

I don't want any./I don't want to.
 I don't want any./I don't want to. (polite)
 Whatever happens!
 It's up to you. (It's your responsibility)
 Just a little.
 Just a little.
 May it be so!
 Sometimes.
 Once in a while.
 Wake up.
 Go to sleep.
 Never mind.
 Not really.
 Wait a minute./Wait a sec.
 Hurry up.
 Later./In a little while. (this day only)
 Thank you./Thanks a lot.
 Thank you. (polite)
 You are welcome. (Literal: Nothing, whatever.)
 You are welcome. (polite)
 Later. (put something off for a later time, today or
 some other day)
 What a loss!/What a pity!/What a waste!
 Let's go.
 Is that true?
 Is that so?
 Maybe./Perhaps.
 Unbelievable!/Surprising!
 Long live!/Cheers!
 Congratulations!
 Welcome! (to a place) Literal: Happy arrival!
 Happy birthday!
 perhaps/maybe
 for sure/sure/certain

C. Other Useful Expressions

sa madaling sabi
 sa malao't madali
 humigit kumulang
 hindi kailanman
 basta ikaw
 alang-alang sa iyo
 alang-alang sa mga bata
 antemano
 kaagad
 mula't sapul
 mientras/habang
 mientras pinagbibigyan siya, lalo
 siyang nang-aabuso
 di ko akalain
 di niya akalain
 kuno
 aniya/wika niya/sabi niya/
 sa gusto mo at sa hindi/
 sa ayaw mo at sa gusto
 sa lalong madaling panahon
 walang kinalaman
 may kinalaman
 siguraduhin
 masanay
 wala na sa uso/hindi na uso
 paulit-ulit
 magbakasakali
 baka sakali
 sa katotohanan/sa katunayan
 magsamantala/samantalain
 di inaasahan
 kung magkagayon
 kung ganoon
 alalaong бага
 maiba ako/tayo ng usapan
 malapad ang isip
 makitid ang isip
 malawak ang isip

in short
 sooner or later
 more or less
 never
 for your sake
 for your sake
 for the children's sake
 right from the start
 right away
 right from the start/from the very start
 while
 the more one gives in to her/him, the
 more s/he abuses
 I never thought!
 s/he never thought!
 so s/he says
 s/he says/according to her/him
 whether you like it or not

 as soon as possible
 has nothing to do with . . .
 has something to do with . . .
 to make sure
 to get used to
 out-of-date/outmoded
 repeatedly
 to take chances
 just in case
 in truth/in fact
 to take advantage of
 unexpected
 if that happens
 if that is the case
 in other words
 by way of changing the subject (matter)
 broad-minded
 narrow-minded
 very knowledgeable

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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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