FILIPINO
BASIC COURSE

SEMESTER III
LESSONS 31 - 35

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
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The grammar points in this syllabus were based largely on the old grammar syllabus written by Mrs. Linda Seldow. Mrs. Seldow compiled her syllabus from notes garnered in consultation with Mrs. Susana Felizardo of the Foreign Service Institute. I wrote a new syllabus to provide students with a more thorough explanation of grammar and to include a more comprehensive source of vocabulary, examples, and exercises. I wish to acknowledge also the suggestions of colleagues and students who provided significant feedback as we discussed the lessons in class. Any errors-grammatical, structural, typographical, and otherwise are totally mine.

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May 5, 1997

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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 31

Adjectives derived from ma-verbs

1. Definition

Certain adjectives are formed by using the present aspects of **ma-verbs**. English adjectives which end in "ble" like *visible, potable*, etc. belong to this group. Other adjectives have different endings in English or are given as adjectival phrases. To indicate the antonyms of these adjectives, just put **hindi** before them. Some examples are given in the list below.

2. Word list

natatanggal	detachable
nadadaanan	passable/accessible
nababasa	legible
hindi nababasa	illegible
hindi nababasa	waterproof
nakikita	visible
hindi nakikita	not visible
nakakain	edible
naiinom	drinkable/potable
naririnig	audible
nabibili	available (can be bought)
nagagamit	usable
natatapon	disposable
nagagamot	curable
naibabalik	returnable
naaalis	removable
nasisira	perishable
nababago	changeable
naiiba	changeable/different
nababasag	breakable (like glass/porcelain)/fragile
nasasanay	trainable
natuturuan	teachable
napapansin/napupuna/ nahahalata	noticeable
nauuso/namomoda	fashionable
nalalabhan	washable
naaasahan	dependable/reliable
nababagay	suitable/becoming/fitting
hindi nalulukot/hindi nagugusot	wrinkle-free
natutulog	asleep
nauubos	dwindling
nararagdagan	that which can be increased

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nararapat/nababagay	proper/fitting/appropriate
napaparam/napapawi/nawawala	evanescent/vanishing
nawawala	lost/missing
napapanahon	timely
namumukod	outstanding/distinctive
namumulaklak	flowering/in bloom
namumuno	acting as head or leader
nangunguna	leading/ahead
namumulitika	said of a person who plays politics
nananabik	eagerly desirous
namumula	blushing/red
naninira	said of a person or animal who destroys things/people's reputation
naninibago	said of a person who is not used to certain things or places
naniniwala	said of a person who has faith or trust in
napaparisan	that which can be copied or imitated
nasasabi/nasasaad	something stated/mentioned
nasasakdal	said of one accused in court
nasasarili	that which can be owned alone by oneself
nabibilhan	that which can be bought from
nahahalinhan/napapalitan	that which can be changed
nasasaktan	that which can be hurt
nasasarhan	that which can be closed
nabubuksan	that which can be opened
nahihigan/nahihigaan	that which can be lain on
nalalamnan/nasisidlan	that which can be filled with something
nasusundan	that which can be followed
nalilinisan	that which can be cleaned
nahihiraman	that which can be borrowed from
napupuntahan	that which can be reached
naaayusan	that which can be decorated on
naiiwanan	that which can be left behind
naiiwasan	that which can be avoided
nasusuhulan	one who can be bribed
hindi nasusuhulan	one who can't be bribed
natatanawan	can be seen from a distance
natatawanan	one who is laughed at
nadadagdagan	that which can be increased
natatanganan	that which can be held
nabababaan	that which can be lowered
natataasan/naitataas	that which can be raised/made taller
nalalakihan	that which can be enlarged
nahahabaan	that which can be lengthened
naiigsian/naiiklian	that which can be shortened

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naliliitan	that which can be made small
natatakpan	that which is covered
nasasabihan	one who can admonished/advised
hindi nasasabihan	one who can't be admonished/advised
naninirahan	said of a person residing in a certain place
namamanhid	feeling numb
namimilipit	writhing as in pain
nananawagan	said of a person who is appealing for public support

3. Sentence pattern

You must remember that the thing or person being described is marked **by Set I markers** and **Set I pronouns and demonstratives** are used in place of people or things.

adjective	**marker**	**thing / person being described**	**rest of sentence**
1. Hindi nababasa	ang	sulat-kamay	ni Clara.
2. Hindi nababasa	ang	relong	binili niya.
3. Natatanawan	ang	Golden Gate Bridge	mula dito.
4. Nasisira	ang mga	prutas at gulay.	
5. Nababagay	ang	maiksing buhok	kay Pilar.
6. Namumukod	si	Eduardo	sa mga nagtapos ngayong taong ito.
7. Naninibago	si	Andrea	sa buhay sa Amerika.
8. Naaasahan	sina	Carlos at Dante.	
9. Natutulog	si	Daniel	sa sopa.

English equivalents:
1. Clara's handwriting/penmanship is illegible.
2. The watch that he bought is waterproof.
3. The Golden Gate Bridge can be seen/is visible (from a distance) from here.
4. Fruits and vegetables are perishable.
5. Short hair is becoming to Pilar.
6. Eduardo is outstanding among the graduates of this year.
7. Andrea is not used to life in America.
8. Carlos and Dante are reliable.
9. Daniel is asleep on the sofa.

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Other examples:

1.	Hindi pa nagagamot ang AIDS.	AIDS is not curable yet.
2.	Namumula ang mga pisngi ng sanggol.	The infant's cheeks are red.
3.	Hindi naiinom ang tubig sa balong iyan.	The water from that well is not potable/drinkable.
4.	Huwag kang mamitas ng mga kabuti diyan at hindi ka siguradong nakakain ang mga iyan.	Don't pick mushrooms from there because you are not sure that these are edible.
5.	Huwag mo nang iuwi ang mga iyan sa Pilipinas at nabibili rin doon ang mga iyan.	Don't take those home to the Philippines anymore because those can also be bought/are also available there.
6.	Karaniwang hindi naaalis ang mantsa sa mga damit na polyester.	Usually, stains are not removable from clothing made of polyester.
7.	Totoo bang hindi natuturuan ang mga pusa?	Is it true that cats are not teachable?
8.	Ang sabi nila na tulad raw ng panahon, nababago rin ang isip ng mga babae.	They say that women's minds, like the weather, are also changeable.
9.	Naiiba ang ugali ni Cristina sa kanyang kakambal.	Cristina's character is different from her twin.
10.	Mag-ingat ka sa pagbubuhat ng kahong iyan at nababasag ang mga laman niyan.	Be careful in lifting that box because its contents are breakable/fragile.
11.	Napupuna ang kabastusan ni Celso saan man siya pumunta.	Celso's rudeness is noticeable anywhere he goes.
12.	Siguraduhin ho ninyong ito nga ang gusto ninyo at hindi ito naibabalik.	Make sure, sir/ma'am that this is what you really like/want because this is not returnable.
13.	Nauuso na naman ang mahabang palda para sa mga kababaihan.	Long skirts for the womenfolk are fashionable again.

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14.	Nauubos na ang ating mga suplay sa bodega.	Our supplies in the warehouse are dwindling.
15.	Lilipat sa karatig bayan ang mga taong naninirahan sa San Isidro.	People residing in San Isidro will move to the neighboring town.
16.	Napapanahon ang pagdaraos ng espesyal na eleksiyon dahil sa sawang-sawa na ang mga tao sa kasalukuyang administrasyon.	The holding of special elections is timely because the people are very much fed-up with the current administration.
17.	Compare: a) Nahihiraman ko ang aking kaibigan kahit anong oras. (focus on **kaibigan**) b) Nakakahiram ako sa kaibigan ko kahit anong oras. (focus on **ako**)	a & b) I can borrow from my friend anytime.
18.	Maraming mga nagtatrabaho sa customs ang nasusuhulan./ Nasusuhulan ang maraming nagtatrabaho sa customs.	A lot of people working at the customs can be bribed.
19.	Compare: a) Natataasan ako sa silyang ito. (focus on **ako**) b) Natataasan ang **silyang** ito. (focus on silya) c) Matataasan ko ang **silyang** ito. (focus on silya)	 a) I find/consider this chair high. b) This chair can be made high/can be raised. c) I can/will be able to make this chair high/raise this chair.
20.	Compare: a) Nalalakihan **siya** sa kuwarto ko. (focus on siya) b) Nalalakihan ang kuwarto ko. (focus on **kuwarto**) c) Malalakihan niya ang kuwarto ko. (focus on **kuwarto**)	 a) S/he finds/considers my room big. b) My room can be enlarged/made big. c) S/he can make my room large/ big.
21.	Naiigsian at nahahabaan ang mesang ito dahil sa natatanggal ang gitnang parte nito.	This table can be shortened or lengthened because its middle part is detachable.

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Classroom Exercises

Exercise A

Pretend that you are a writer and you want to use the following nouns in your story. Write 20 sentences describing these nouns. You can use as many as five adjectives for each noun. Use adjectives from this and previous lessons. Be as creative as you can.

pancit	nobela	kalye	puno ng mansanas
lemonada	balita	eskuwelahan	baybayin ng Monterey
damit	kahon	tindahan	batang lalaki
tigdas	kompyuter	badyet	San Francisco
Pedro	produkto	damo	radyo

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Exercise B

Let's play "Jeopardy"
Provide the questions to these answers. Be sure to begin your questions with "ano ang" or "sino ang." Clues are given in the jumble box.

gulo	katoliko	suweldo	tanggapan	kahon
kandidato	produkto	pumatay raw kay Bruno		
magandang lugar	maaaring mahalal sa taong ito			

1. Nabubuksan ito tuwing alas otso nang umaga at nasasarhan ito tuwing alas singko nang hapon mula Lunes hanggang Biyernes.
2. Dalawang taon na siyang namumulitika.
3. Nasisidlan ito ng maraming bagay.
4. Naiiwasan ito kung hindi ka sumasama sa mga barkada.
5. Hindi napaparisan ito kung ito ay patentado (patented).
6. Nasasakdal siya ngayon at magsisimula ang paglilitis sa kanya sa isang linggo.
7. Napupuntahan ito ng libu-libong tao taon-taon.
8. Taong naniniwala sa Santo Papa at sa Birhen Maria.
9. Karaniwang natataasan ito taon-taon.
10. Kandidatong nangunguna sa lahat ng presinto.

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Glossary

hindi nababasa	illegible
hindi nababasa	waterproof
hindi nakikita	not visible
hindi nalulukot/hindi nagugusot	wrinkle-free
hindi nasasabihan	one who can't be admonished/advised
hindi nasusuhulan	one who can't be bribed
naaalis	removable
naaasahan	dependable/reliable
naaayusan	that which can be decorated on
nababaan	that which can be lowered
nababagay	suitable/becoming/fitting
nababago	changeable
nababasa	legible
nababasag	breakable (like glass/porcelain)/fragile
nabibilhan	that which can be bought from
nabibili	available (can be bought)
nabubuksan	that which can be opened
nadadaanan	passable/accessible
nadadagdagan	that which can be increased
nagagamit	usable
nagagamot	curable
nahahabaan	that which can be lengthened
nahahalinhan/napapalitan	that which can be changed
nahihigan/nahihigaan	that which can be lain on
nahihiraman	that which can be borrowed from
naibabalik	returnable
naiiba	changeable/different
naiigsian/naiiklian	that which can be shortened
naiinom	drinkable/potable
naiiwanan	that which can be left behind
naiiwasan	that which can be avoided
nakakain	edible
nakikita	visible
nalalabhan	washable
nalalakihan	that which can be enlarged
nalalamnan/nasisidlan	that which can be filled with something
naliliitan	that which can be made small
nalilinisan	that which can be cleaned
namamanhid	feeling numb
namimili	choosy
namimilipit	writhing as in pain
namumukod	outstanding/distinctive
namumula	blushing/red

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namumulaklak	flowering/in bloom
namumulitika	said of a person who plays politics
namumuno	acting as head or leader
nananabik	eagerly desirous
nananawagan	said of a person who is appealing for public support
nangunguna	leading/ahead
naninibago	said of a person who is not used to certain things or places
naninira	said of a person or animal who destroys things/people's reputation
naninirahan	said of a person residing in a certain place
naniniwala	said of a person who has faith or trust in
napapanahon	timely
napapansin/napupuna/ nahahalata	noticeable
napaparam/napapawi/nawawala	evanescent/vanishing
napaparisan	that which can be copied or imitated
napupuntahan	that which can be reached
nararagdagan	that which can be increased
nararapat/nababagay	proper/fitting/appropriate
naririnig	audible
nasasabi/nasasaad	something stated/mentioned
nasasabihan	one who can admonished/advised
nasasakdal	said of one accused in court
nasasaktan	that which can be hurt
nasasanay	trainable
nasasarhan	that which can be closed
nasasarili	that which can be owned alone by oneself
nasisira	perishable
nasusuhulan	one who can be bribed
nasusundan	that which can be followed
natataasan/naitataas	that which can be raised/made taller
natatakpan	that which is covered
natatanawan	can be seen from a distance
natatanganan	that which can be held
natatanggal	detachable
natatapon	disposable
natatawanan	one who is laughed at
natutulog	asleep
natuturuan	teachable
nauubos	dwindling
nauuso/namomoda	fashionable
nawawala	lost/missing

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Lesson 32, Unit 1

Pag-verbs (When/Upon, As Soon As)

1. Definition and Formation

Pag and **pang/pan/pam** followed by a verb root mean *when or upon plus the meaning of the verb root.* The resulting verb is the same as the gerund form of that particular verb. If the English translation uses *upon*, the gerund form of the verb in English is used. Simple **pag-verbs** (meaning, no reduplication) can take any aspect depending on the aspect of the verb in the other phrase of the sentence. If a command phrase is used with the simple **pag-verb**, the command verb should be in the infinitive. This will become clearer when we use these verbs in sentences.

derived from	pag	+	reduplication	+	root
um	pag	+	none	+	inom
mag	pag	+	la	+	lagay
mang/man/mam	pang/pan/pam	+	ha	+	harana

To form the English phrase *as soon as plus the meaning of the verb*, the verbs above are repeated and are joined by a linker. When the linkers **g** or **ng** are used, the words are joined by a hyphen. The examples above are rewritten thus: **pag-inom na pag-inom; paglalagay na paglalagay; panghaharanang-panghaharana**. We will call these **reduplicated pag-forms**. The aspect of the verb in these forms is always in the future or command form. For the past aspect, we will use another form and this will be discussed in Unit II. Pronouns, demonstratives, and markers for the doer for both types of **pag-verbs** come from **Set II**.

Examples

from um-verbs	from mag-verbs	from mang/man/mam
umuwi=pag-uwi	mag-uwi=pag-uuwi	mambola=pambobola
lumabas=paglabas	maglabas=paglalabas	manganak=panganganak
pumasok=pagpasok	magpasok=pagpapasok	mangisda=pangingisda
sumulat=pagsulat	magsulat=pagsusulat	mamitas=pamimitas

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2. Sentence Pattern

Note that the second part of the sentence ("rest of the sentence") can be interchanged with the first part. For example, sentence 1 below can also be rewritten as: **Matutulog na ako pag-inom ko ng gamot ko.** *I will go to bed when/take/have taken my medicine.* Pay attention to the aspect of the verb in the second part of the sentence. The aspect of the whole sentence depends on it.

verb	marker	doer	marker	object	rest of sentence
1. a) Pag-inom		ko	ng	gamot ko	matutulog na ako.
b) Pag-inom		ko	ng	gamot ko	natulog na ako.
c) Pag-inom		ko	ng	gamot ko	natutulog ako.
2. Pag-inom na pag-inom		ko	ng	gamot ko	matutulog na ako.
3. a) Paglalagay		niya	ng	pera sa mesa	kunin mo.
b) Paglalagay		niya	ng	pera sa mesa	kinuha mo.
4. Paglalagay na paglalagay		niya	ng	pera sa mesa	kunin mo.
5. Panghaharana	ni	Imo	kay	Dalisay	bubuhusan niya siya ng tubig.
6. Panghaharanang-panghaharana	ni	Imo	kay	Dalisay	bubuhusan niya siya ng tubig.

English equivalents

1. a) When I take/have taken my medicine I will sleep/go to bed.
   or: Upon taking my medicine I will sleep/go to bed.
   b) Upon taking my medicine I went to bed.
   c) When I take my medicine I sleep/go to bed. (present aspect---it happens regularly)
2. As soon as I take/have taken my medicine I will go to bed.
3. a) When s/he places the money on the table take it. (command, verb in the infinitive)
   or: Upon her putting the money on the table take it.
   b) When she placed the money on the table you took it.
4. As soon as s/he puts the money on the table take it.
5. a) When Imo serenades Dalisay she will pour water on him.
   b) Upon Imo serenading Dalisay she will pour water on him.
6. As soon as Imo serenades Dalisay she will pour water on him.

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3. Verb list

Um-verbs from Lesson 10

um-verb	pag-form	meaning: example: when/upon going home/as soon as one goes home
umuwi	pag-uwi	go home
pumunta	pagpunta	go to a place/someone
tumama	pagtama	win
lumabas	paglabas	go out/exit
pumasok	pagpasok	enter
tumugtog	pagtugtog	play a musical instrument
bumasa	pagbasa	read
bumilang	pagbilang	count
gumamit	paggamit	use
sumulat	pagsulat	write
tumawag	pagtawag	call
lumitaw	paglitaw	appear
umabot	pag-abot	hand over
kumita	pagkita	earn money
umagaw	pag-agaw	grab someone/something
sumaludo	pagsaludo	salute
umamin	pag-amin	admit a wrong doing
umangkat	pag-angkat	import
umani	pag-ani	harvest
umarkila	pag-arkila	rent
umupa	pag-upa	rent
dumalaw	pagdalaw	visit
bumisita	pagbisita	visit
dumating	pagdating	arrive
umalis	pag-alis	leave/depart
sumundo	pagsundo	fetch someone
sumakit	pagsakit	suffer pain
sumikat	pagsikat	rise (as in sun)/ become famous
tumayo	pagtayo	stand
umupo	pag-upo	sit
lumakad	paglakad	walk
gumawa	paggawa	do/make
humanap	paghanap	find
humingi	paghingi	ask for/request
humiram	paghiram	borrow money/things
umutang	pag-utang	money
kumuha	pagkuha	get
pumatay	pagpatay	kill
pumili	pagpili	choose
pumirma	pagpirma	sign one's name

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um-verbs	**pag-form**	**meaning: example: when/upon signing one's name/ as soon as one signs his/her name**
lumagda	paglagda	sign one's name
humatak	paghatak	pull
humila	paghila	pull
tumakbo	pagtakbo	run
huminto	paghinto	stop
umatras	pag-atras	reverse/go backwards
umabante	pag-abante	advance/move forward
kumanan	pagkanan	turn right
kumaliwa	pagkaliwa	turn left
dumeretso	pagderetso	go straight
gumitna	paggitna	go to the center/middle
lumiko	pagliko	turn around/make a U-turn
umikot	pag-ikot	go around
lumingon	paglingon	look back
dumaan	pagdaan	pass by
bumalik	pagbalik	go back
tumuloy	pagtuloy	go on/continue
sumalungat	pagsalungat	go against
lumampas	paglampas	pass
bumangon	pagbangon	get up from a reclining position
gumising	paggising	wake up
bumagsak	pagbagsak	crash/fall down
bumaba	pagbaba	go down/descend
tumaas	pagtaas	go up/ascend
tumalon	pagtalon	jump
lumundag	paglundag	jump
lumaki	paglaki	grow big
lumiit	pagliit	become small
tumaba	pagtaba	become fat
pumayat	pagpayat	become thin

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Examples

You must have noticed that the formation of **pag-verbs** and gerunds are the same. We will compare the use of **gerunds** and the **pag-verb** in some of these examples. Sentence b) uses the gerund in all instances.

1.	a) Huwag ka nang magluto ng hapunan at bibili ako ng pizza pag-uwi ko.	a) Don't cook dinner anymore because I will buy pizza when I go home.
	b) Huwag ka nang magluto ng hapunan at bibili ako ng pizza sa pag-uwi ko.	b) Don't cook dinner anymore because I will buy pizza upon my going home.
2.	a) Pagpunta natin sa Hawaii kakain tayo ng maraming buko	a) When we go to Hawaii we will eat plenty of young coconuts.
	b) Nasasabik na ako sa pagpunta natin sa Hawaii dahil sa makakakain tayo ng maraming buko.	b) I am eager about our going to Hawaii because we can eat plenty of young coconuts.
3.	a) Hulaan mo kung sino ang pumatay kay Waldo pagbasa mo nito.	a) Guess who killed Waldo when you read this.
	b) Hulaan mo kung sino ang pumatay kay Waldo sa pagbasa mo nito.	b) Guess who killed Waldo upon reading this.
4.	a) Bibili tayo ng isa pang kalabaw pag-ani natin.	a) We will buy another water buffalo when we harvest.
	b) Bibili tayo ng isa pang kalabaw sa pag-ani natin.	b) We will buy another water buffalo upon harvesting.
5.	a) Lumabas sa bilangguan si Kulas pag-amin niya ng kanyang kasalanan.	a) Kulas went out/was released from prison when he admitted his wrong doing.
	b) Ang pag-amin ni Kulas ng kanyang kasalanan ang nakatulong sa paglabas niya sa bilangguan.	b) Kulas admitting/admittance of his wrong doing helped in his going out of/release from prison.
6.	a) Sabihin mo sa akin pagtawag ni Honor sa iyo at gusto ko rin siyang makausap.	a) Tell me when Honor calls you because I also want to talk to him.
	b) Hinihintay ko ang pagtawag ni Honor at gusto ko rin siyang makausap.	b) I am waiting for Honor's call because I also want to talk to him.

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7.	a) Huwag mong kalimutang isali ang mga kahong ito pagbilang mo ng mga paninda. b) Huwag mong kalimutang isali ang mga kahong ito sa pagbilang mo ng mga paninda.	a) Don't forget to include these boxes when you count the merchandise. b) Don't forget to include these boxes in your counting of merchandise.
8.	a) Nalaglag ang sombrero ni Pedro pagsaludo niya sa Kapitan. b) Nalaglag ang sombrero ni Pedro sa pagsaludo niya sa Kapitan.	a) Pedro's hat dropped when he saluted the Captain. b) Pedro's hat dropped upon his saluting the Captain.
9.	a) Hindi na nakakakilala ng mga dating kaibigan niya si Alma pagsikat niya. b) Dahil sa pagsikat niya hindi na nakakakilala ng mga dating kaibigan niya si Alma.	a) Alma is not able to recognize her former friends when she became famous. b) Because of her becoming famous/fame Alma is no longer able to recognize her former friends.
10.	a) Maaga akong aalis sa opisina pagsundo ko sa iyo. b) Maaga akong lalabas ng opisina sa pagsundo ko sa iyo.	a) I will leave the office early when I pick you up. b) I will leave the office early upon (my) picking you up.
11.	Patayin mo ang TV paggawa mo ng homework nang makapag-concentrate ka.	Turn the TV off when you do homework so you can concentrate.
12.	Isinasama ko ang aso ko paglakad ko sa dalampasigan araw-araw.	I take my dog with me when I walk on the beach everyday.
13.	Ibibili kita ng bagong computer pagkuha ko ng aking bonus.	I will buy you a new computer when I get my bonus.
14.	Pag-alis mo pakipasok mo ang pusa at pakisusi mo ang pinto.	When you leave please bring the cat in and lock the door.
15.	Tatlong tao ang nahuli kaagad pagpatay kay Nardo.	Three people were immediately arrested when Nardo was killed.
16.	Pagliko mo sa kantong iyon makikita mo ang bahay na dilaw sa kanan mo.	When you turn at that corner you will see a yellow house on your right.

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4. Verb list

Most of the **mag-verbs** on this list are from Lesson 10. Note that some of these verbs have **um-equivalents**. Sometimes the meaning is different from the **um-form**, at other times it is the same. Review the difference.

mag-verb	**pag-form**	**meaning: example-when/upon bringing home/as soon as one brings/takes home**
mag-uwi	pag-uuwi	bring/take home
magpunta	pagpunta	go to a place/someone
magtanim	pagtatanim	plant
magpasok	pagpapasok	take/bring something in
magbasa	pagbabasa	read for a long time
magbilang	pagbibilang	count a lot
magsulat	pagsusulat	write a lot
magkita	pagkikita	meet by previous arrangement
mag-angkat	pag-aangkat	import
magtayo	pagtatayo	to erect a building structure
magpatay	pagpapatay	slaughter animals
magdaan	pagdaraan	pass by
magbalik	pagbabalik	go back
magbaba	pagbababa	take/bring down
mag-alis	pag-aalis	remove/take off
maghubad	paghuhubad	remove clothing apparel, i.e. clothes, shoes
magpalit	pagpapalit	exchange places/currency
magtira	pagtitira	set aside something for somebody
magtabi	pagtatabi	set aside something for somebody
maglipat	paglilipat	move/transfer things
maghanda	paghahanda	make preparations for a trip/party
magsama	pagsasama	bring someone along
magtae	pagtatae	have diarrhea
magsuka	pagsusuka	throw up
magtalo	pagtatalo	argue
mag-away	pag-aaway	fight
magtagumpay	pagtatagumpay	succeed
magtamo	pagtatamo	receive an award
magtalumpati	pagtatalumpati	deliver a speech
magtanong	pagtatanong	ask questions
magtanggol	pagtatanggol	defend someone
magtanggal	pagtatanggal	detach/disassemble
magtangka	pagtatangka	attempt
magtapat	pagtatapat	tell the truth
magtapon	pagtatapon	throw something away
magtapos	pagtatapos	complete/finish something/graduate
magtatag	pagtatatag	build an organization

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Examples:
Gerunds and **pag-verbs** are compared in some of the following examples:

1. a) Rosas ang bilhin mo pag-uuwi mo ng mga bulaklak sa kanya. b) Naging ugali na niya ang pag-uuwi ng rosas sa asawa niya araw-araw.	a) Buy roses when you take flowers home to her. b) Taking roses home to this wife everyday has become his habit.
2. a) Gumawa ka ng dalawang kopya pagbibilang mo ng imbentaryo. b) Gumawa ka ng dalawang kopya sa pagbibilang mo ng imbentaryo.	a) Make two copies when you count the inventory. b) Make two copies upon counting the inventory
3. a) Mayroon akong magandang sorpresa para kay Lily pagkikita namin. b) Mayroon akong magandang sorpresa para kay Lily sa pagkikita namin.	a) I have a nice surprise for Lily when we see each other. b) I have a nice surprise for Lily on our meeting.
4. a) Alam kong sisigaw na naman si Jose pagtatalo nilang mag-asawa. b) Alam kong sisigaw na naman si Jose sa pagtatalo nilang mag-asawa.	a) I know that Jose will scream again when he and his wife argue. b) I know that Jose will scream again during the couples' argument.
5. a) Pagsasama mo kay Auring sa pamimili isama mo na rin si Cora. b) Sa pagsasama mo kay Auring sa pamimili isama mo na rin si Cora.	a) When you take Auring shopping take Cora (with you) too. b) Upon your taking Auring shopping, take Cora too.
6. a) Marami ang kasangkapang nasira paglilipat nila. b) Marami ang kasangkapang nasira sa paglilipat nila.	a) A lot of furniture was ruined when they moved. b) A lot of furniture was ruined during their move.
7. a) Lumaki ang ulo ni Lino pagtatamo niya ng karangalan bilang namumukod na estudyante. b) Lumaki ang ulo ni Lino sa pagtatamo niya ng karangalan bilang namumukod na estudyante	a) Lino became a swell head when he got an award as an outstanding student. b) Lino's getting an award as an outstanding student made his head swell.

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5. Verb list

From **mang-verbs** from Lesson 20

mang-verb	pag-form	meaning: example-when/upon throwing stones/as soon as one throws stones . . .
mambato	pambabato	throw stones
mambola	pambobola	flatter
mamitas	pamimitas	pick flowers/fruits
mamula	pamumula	blush/become red
mamulot	pamumulot	pick a lot of things up from the ground
mamuhay	pamumuhay	live/reside in a certain place
mamuhunan	pamumuhunan	invest money in business
mambuntal	pambubuntal	punch someone
mamulubi	pamumulubi	become very poor
maminsala	pamiminsala	inflict/cause a lot of damage
mangisda	pangingisda	go fishing
manilip	paninilip	peep
manukso	panunukso	tease/make jokes at someone
manuya	panunuya	mock or ridicule someone
manuyo	panunuyo	curry favor with someone/show love and care for someone/court someone
mandukot	pandurukot	pick someone else's pockets
mandaluhong	pandadaluhong	assault someone
manamantala	pananamantala	take advantage of
mangako	pangangako	promise
mangalakal	pangangalakal	do business
mangaliwa	pangangaliwa	cheat on one's spouse
manganak	panganganak	give birth
mang-away	pang-aaway	get into a fight
mangharana	panghaharana	serenade
manghimasok	panghihimasok	meddle or interfere
manghiram	panghihiram	borrow from someone often
manghuli	panghuhuli	catch people or animals
manginig	panginginig	shake/shiver/tremble
mangitlog	pangingitlog	lay eggs
mangopya	pangongopya	copy someone else's work
manguha	pangunguha	gather a lot of things
mang-agaw	pang-aagaw	snatch/grab something from someone by force
mang-abala	pang-aabala	bother/disturb someone
mangalap	pangangalap	recruit/enlist new members

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Examples

1. a) Natamaan ang bintana nila pambabato niya kay Fernan. b) Nagkaroon ng bukol sa ulo si Tony dahil sa pambabato ni Fernan.	a) Their window was hit when he threw stones at Fernan. b) Tony got a bump in the head because of Fernan's throwing stones. (at him)
2. a) Binuntal ni Kiko si Pablo panunuya nitong huli sa kanya. b) Binuntal ni Kiko si Pablo dahil sa panunuya nitong huli sa kanya.	a) Kiko punched Pablo when the latter was mocking him. b) Kiko punched Pablo because of the latter's ridicule of him.
3. a) Pananamantala ni Mario kay Carlos hindi na siya tutulungan ni Carlos. b) Dahil sa pananamantala ni Mario kay Carlos hindi na siya tutulungan ni Carlos.	a) When Mario takes advantage of Carlos Carlos won't help him anymore. b) Because of Mario's taking advantage of Carlos Carlos will not help him anymore.
4. a) Hindi na kita kakausapin panghihimasok mo sa aming buhay. b) Hindi na kita kakausapin dahil sa panghihimasok mo sa aming buhay.	a) I won't talk with you anymore when/if you interfere with our life. b) I won't talk with you anymore because of your interference with our life.
5. a) Panghuhuli mo ng baboy damo ilitson mo at mag-party tayo. b) Sa panghuhuli mo ng baboy damo ilitson mo at mag-party tayo.	a) When you catch a wild boar roast it and let's have a party. b) Upon catching a wild boar roast it and let's have a party.
6. a) Pangangaliwa raw ng asawa niya iiwanan niya kaagad ito. b) Iiwanan niya ang asawa niya dahil sa pangangaliwa nito.	a) She said that she would leave her husband immediately when/if he cheats on her. b) She will leave her husband because of his infidelity.
7. a) Panghihiram ni Petra ng libro mo sabihin mong nawala ito. b) Nagsawa ka na ba sa panghihiram ni Petra ng libro mo?	a) When Petra borrows your book tell her that it was lost. b) Are you tired of Petra's borrowing your book?
8. a) Panginginig ko nanlalamig din ako. b) Hindi ko maiwasan ang panginginig kung nagagalit ako.	a) When I shiver I also feel cold. b) I can't avoid shivering when I am mad.

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Lesson 32, Unit 2

Pagka-verbs (After; Soon after)

1. Formation

To express English phrases like *after arriving/after she arrived/after she had arrived,* use the prefix **pagka** with the root of the verb. English phrases like *soon after arriving, right after she arrived, immediately after she had arrived,* are formed by repeating the simple **pagka-form** and joining the reduplicated words with a linker as we did in Unit I. The tense of the English translation depends on the tense of the verb in the other phrase ("rest of the sentence") and from context.

2. Sentence pattern for simple pagka-verbs

pagka-verb	marker	doer	marker	object	rest of sentence
1. Pagkabilang		mo	ng mga	baril	magreport ka sa akin.
2. Pagkakita	ni	Pilar	ng	P2,000	ibinili niya ito ng sapi/stocks.
3. Pagkasundo	ng	ate	kay	Lito	maglalakad sila sa aplaya.
4. Pagkakuha	nina	Poldo	ng	bonus	namili sila ng mga muwebles.
5. Pagkapirma		niya	ng	sulat	pinunit niya ito.
6. Pagkalampas		mo	sa	parke	kumanan ka.

English equivalents
1. After counting, the guns report to me.
2. After Pilar had earned P2,000, she bought stocks (with it.)
3. After older sister picked Lito up, they will walk on the beach.
4. After Poldo (and wife) had gotten their bonus, they bought furniture.
5. After he had signed the letter, he tore it up.
6. After passing the park, turn right.

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3. Verb list

The following verbs were taken from the other verb lists in this lesson. Some verbs were deleted. For practice, form your own **pagka-verbs** from the previous lists. Ask your instructor to check your work as not all verbs can be converted to this form.

pag-verb	**meaning: example-after/soon after/right after the doer went home/has gone home/had gone home. .**
pagka-uwi	went home
pagkapunta	gone to a place/someone
pagkatama	won
pagkalabas	went out/exited
pagkapasok	entered
pagkatugtog	played a musical instrument
pagkabasa	read
pagkabilang	counted
pagkagamit	used
pagkasulat	wrote
pagkatawag	called
pagkalitaw	appeared
pagka-abot	handed over
pagkakita	earned money
pagka-agaw	grabbed someone/something
pagkasaludo	saluted
pagka-amin	admitted a wrong doing
pagka-angkat	imported
pagkaluwas	exported
pagka-ani	harvested
pagka-arkila	rented
pagka-upa	rented
pagkadalaw	visited
pagkabisita	visited
pagkadating	arrived
pagka-alis	left/departed
pagkasundo	fetched/picked up someone
pagka-upo	sat
pagkalakad	walked
pagkagawa	did/made
pagkakuha	got
pagkapatay	killed
pagkatapos	finished
pagkapili	chose
pagkapirma	signed one's name
pagkahatak	pulled

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pag-verb	**meaning: example-after/soon after/right after the doer went home/has gone home/had gone home. .**
pagkatakbo	ran
pagkahinto	stopped
pagka-atras	reversed/went backwards
pagka-abante	advanced/moved forward
pagkakanan	turned right
pagkakaliwa	turned left
pagkaliko	turned around/made a U-turn
pagka-ikot	went around
pagkalampas	passed
pagkabangon	got up from a reclining position
pagkagising	woke up
pagkabagsak	crashed/fell down/failed
pagkababa	went down/descended
pagkalundag	jumped
pagkahubad	removed clothing apparel, i.e. clothes, shoes
pagkalipat	moved/transferred things

Examples

1.	Pagka-angkat natin ng mga bagong produkto, dodoblehin natin ang ating pagsisikap para lalong lumaki ang ating negosyo.	After we have imported the new products, we will double our efforts so our business will grow even more.
2.	Para bang gumanda ang pakiramdam ni Tonia pagkadalaw mo sa kanya.	It seems like Tonia felt better after you visited her.
3.	Pagkatapos ko ng proyektong ito, magpapahinga ako nang matagal.	After I finish this project, I'll rest for a long time.
4.	Pagka-abante ng kotse, tumigil ito.	After the car moved forward, it stopped.
5.	Pagkagising ni Susan araw-araw, nag-eehersisyo siya pagkatapos naliligo siya at naghahanda ng almusal para sa pamilya niya.	Everyday after Susan wakes up, she exercises then/afterwards she bathes and prepares breakfast for her family.
6.	Pagkaluwas na pagkaluwas natin ng mga panindang ito, mag-iimbentaryo tayo.	As soon as we have exported these merchandise, we will take an inventory.
7.	Tumawag si Hilda pagka-alis na pagka-alis mo.	Hilda called right after you left.

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8.	Pagkahintung-pagkahinto ng dyip, nagmamadaling bumaba si Jose at tumakbo siyang papunta sa opisina.	Immediately after the jeepney had stopped, Jose alighted and ran towards the office.
9.	Pagkahatak na pagkahatak niya ng lubid, natumba siya.	As soon as he had pulled the rope, he fell down.
10.	Pagka-upung-pagka-upo ni Gelay sa sopa, binuksan niya ang TV at nanood siya ng balita.	Soon after Gelay sat on the sofa, she turned on the TV and she watched the news.
11.	Pagkakanang-pagkakanan mo sa Reservation Road, kumaliwa ka at dumeretso pa hanggang sa ikalimang kalye. Makikita mo ang bahay namin sa kanto.	Immediately after you turn right on Reservation Road, turn left and go straight until the fifth street. You will see our house on the corner.
12.	Pagkagamit na pagkagamit ni Dino ng bagong kotse, niya nabangga niya ito sa poste.	Right after Dino used his new car, he crashed it into a post.
13.	Pagkabagsak na pagkabagsak ni Mario sa pagsusulit, sinabi niya sa sarili niya na hindi na kailan man mauulit iyon.	Soon after Mario failed the test, he told himself that that would never happen again.
14.	Pag-aaway na pag-aaway nilang mag-asawa, nag-alsa balutan si Berta.	Immediately after the couple had a fight, Berta packed her bags and left.
15.	Pagkababang-pagkababa ng eroplano, nagsalita ang Kapitan sa loudspeaker.	Right after the airplane landed, the Captain talked on the loudspeaker.
16.	Pagka-abot na pagka-abot ng nagtitinda ng droga sa kanyang suki, inaresto siya ng pulis.	Soon after the dealer handed over the drug to his regular customer, he was arrested by the police .
17.	Huwag mong kalimutang ihulog ang sulat pagkasulat na pagkasulat mo nito.	Don't forget to mail the letter soon after you have written it.
18.	Pagkatalong pagkatalon ng tao sa tulay, nagsisi siya pero huling-huli na.	Right after the man jumped from the bridge he regretted, but it was already too late.

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In some **pagka-verbs**, particularly those derived from **mag** and **mang/man/mam-verbs, pag**, **pang/pan/pam**, is placed between the **pagka** and the verb root. Study the following verb list.

pagka-verb	**meaning: after/soon after/right after the doer . . .**
pagkapagtanong	asked questions
pagkapagtanghal	exhibited/held a show
pagkapagtapat	told the truth
pagkapagtapos	graduated
pagkapagtatag	built/established an organization
pagkapaglaba	laundered
pagkapamitas	picked flowers/fruits
pagkapangisda	went fishing
pagkapangako	promised
pagkapangalakal	did business
pagkapanganak	gave birth
pagkapangharana	serenaded
pagkapangopya	copied someone else's work
pagkapanguha	gathered a lot of things
pagkapang-agaw	snatched/grabbed something from someone by force

4. Examples

1.	Pagkapagtanong niya sa titser, naalaala niya ang sagot.	After he asked the teacher a question, he remembered the answer.
2.	Pagkapagtanghal ng mga artista sa entablado, pumirma sila ng mga autograph para sa kanilang mga tagahanga.	After the actors and actresses held a show on stage, they signed autographs for their fans.
3.	Pagkapagtapos niya ng kolehiyo, ibinili siya ng Jaguar ng papa niya.	After he graduated from college, his papa bought him a Jaguar.
4.	Pakiplantsa mo nga ang pantalon ko pagkapaglaba mo nito.	Could you please iron my pants right after you have washed it.
5.	Dadalhan kita ng maraming bayabas pagkapamitas na pagkapamitas ko.	I will bring you a lot of guavas right after I have picked (the fruits).
6.	Sabi ko kay Jennifer na padalhan niya tayo ng litrato nilang mag-ina pagkapanganak na pagkapanganak niya.	I asked Jennifer to send us a picture of her and her child right after she gives/has given birth.

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Classroom Exercises

A. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Tsaka na tayo mag-usap pagbalik ko.
3. Gusto raw maging manggagamot ni Angel paglaki niya.
4. Pagpayat ko, bibili ako ng mga bagong damit.
5. Bumalik sa kanilang mga bahay ang mga biktima ng baha pagliit ng tubig.
6. Pagkapangopyang-pangkapangopya niya ng iksamin ni Paulo, nakita siya ng titser.
7. Pagkapangisdang-pagkapangisda nina Anselmo at ng tatay niya, itininda nila ang mga isda sa aplaya.
8. Pagkalikung-pagkaliko mo sa kanto, kumanan ka pagkatapos kumaliwa ka sa susunod na kalye.
9. Pakikopya mo nga ang mga dokumentong ito pagkapirma mo ng mga ito.
10. Pagka-arkilang-pagka-arkila ko ng apartment, e, nagpalit ang may-ari ng mga tagapamahala.
11. Pagkapili ni Mely ng mga regalo para sa pamilya niya, binili niya at ibinalot ang mga ito.
12. Pagtatanim ni Fred ng mga gulay sa tagsibol, tutulungan ko siya.
13. Paglilipat raw nina Binay sa bagong bahay nila ,papalitan nila ang lahat ng kanilang mga kasangkapan.
14. Nagbabalak bumili ng mga bagong gamit sa bahay ang mag-asawa sa paglilipat nila sa bagong bahay nila.
15. Pagtatayo nila ng pabrika sa lugar namin, siguradong lulubha ang polusyon doon.
16. Pakideposito mo nga ang tsekeng ito pagpapalit mo ng pera sa bangko.
17. Nahihirapan ako sa pagpapalit ng mga kumot sa kama dahil sa arthritis ko.
18. Siempre may kontribusyon ka rin sa pagtatagumpay ng mga anak mo.

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19. Paggamit na paggamit ni Henry ng bagong mower, nasira ito.

20. Tulungan ninyo sa pagbibilang ng mga kagamitan si Gerry.

21. Paggising ni Remy, sabihin mong na may tumawag sa kanya

22. Tawagin mo ako pagdaan ng nagtitinda ng sorbetes.

23. Magdadala kami ng mga bulaklak pagdalaw namin kay Vina.

24. Pagkanan mo sa Epifanio delos Santos Avenue, tumingin ka sa kaliwa at makikita mo ang lugar na hinhanap mo.

25. Ibibigay ko sa iyo ang blusang gusto mo pagkahanap ko nito.

B. Use the following in sentences:

1. mag-alsa balutan
2. pag-atras
3. pagkabalik
4. pagbibilang
5. pag-abante
6. pagdalaw
7.pagkabagsak
8. pagkagamit na pagkagamit
9. pagkalampas na pagkalampas
10. pagtugtog na pagtugtog
11. pagkasaludung-pagkasaludo
12. paglilipat
13. pagpapalit
14. pagkapagtapos
15. pamumuhunan

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Glossary

See verb lists for other verbs

mag-alsa balutan	to pack one's bags and leave
paghahanda	making preparations
pagkikita	meeting by previous arrangement
pagpapasok	manner of bringing/taking something inside
pagpapalit	exchanging places/currency
pagpatay	killing (gerund)
pagsikat	rising (as in sun/moon)/becoming famous
pagtatamo	manner of achieving/acquiring something
pagtatagumpay	manner of achieving success
pagtatangka	attempt
pagtatanong	manner of asking questions
pagtatatag	building a structure or organization
pagtugtog	manner of playing a musical instrument
pambabato	act of throwing stones at someone/something
pambobola	act of flattering someone
pambubuntal	act of punching someone
pamiminsala	inflicting/causing damage
pamimitas	manner of picking/harvesting fruit or vegetables
pamumuhay	livelihood/residing in a certain place
pamumuhunan	investing money in business
pamumula	becoming red/blushing
pamumulot	picking a lot of things from the floor/ground
pamumulubi	becoming/being poor
pananamantala	act of taking advantage of someone/something
pandadaluhong	act of assaulting someone
pandurukot	picking other people's pockets
pang-aabala	manner of bothering someone
pang-aagaw	grabbing something from someone by force
pangangalakal	doing business/business
pangangalap	recruiting new members/collecting things
pangangaliwa	cheating on one's spouse
panganganak	act of giving birth
panghaharana	act of serenading someone
panghihimasok	act of meddling/interfering in other people's affairs
panghihiram	act of borrowing often
panginginig	manner or shaking/trembling/shivering
pangingisda	fishing
pangingitlog	laying eggs
pangongopya	act of copying from something/someone
panunukso	act of teasing someone
panunuya	act of mocking or ridiculing someone

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Lesson 33

Causative-focus Verbs

1. Definition and Formation

The topic of causative-focus verbs expresses the <u>cause of the action</u>. These verbs are derived from doer-focus verbs in **um, mag, ma,** and **mang/man/mam.** The chart below is a guide to forming **causative-focus verbs**.

doer-focus affix	causative affix	from	example
um	ika- / (i)	gumanda	ikaganda
ma	ika-	magalit	ikagalit
mag	ikapag- / (ipag)	magturo	ikapagturo
mang	ikapang / (ipang)	manginig	ikapanginig

The prefixes in parentheses in the second column are also used with some verb roots but they are seldom used. We will study only those causative verbs prefixed with **ika/ikapag/ikapang** in this course.

Most of the **um-verbs** of becoming, those indicating a change in the course of time, i.e., **gumanda, pumayat;** and **ma-feeling verbs**, like **magalit, matuwa**, and **ma-accidental** verbs like **ma-ospital, mabangga** can be converted to the causative focus by prefixing **ika** to the root. Remember that not all verb roots can take the ika-prefix. For example, there is a word for *to cause someone to die*, **ikamatay**, but there is <u>no</u> word for the phrase, *cause someone to kill*, **ikapatay**.

2. Aspects

verb	infinitive	past	present	future
pumayat	ikapayat	ikinapayat	ikinapapayat	ikapapayat
matuwa	ikatuwa	ikinatuwa	ikinatutuwa	ikatutuwa
magluto	ikapagluto	ikinapagluto	ikinapagluluto	ikapapagluto
manganak	ikapanganak	ikinapanganak	ikinapanganganak	ikapapanganak

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3. Sentence Pattern

verb	marker	doer	marker	object /focus	rest of sentence
1. Ikinagagalit	ni	Selmo	ang	pagbagsak	ng anak niya sa klase.
2. Ikinamatay	ng	babae	ang	kanser	sa baga.
3. Ikatutuwa		niya	ang	pagdalaw	mo.
4. Ikinaiinggit	ni	Perla	ang	kagandahan	ni Lily.
5. Ikinatatakot		nila	ang mga	gang	na nanggugulo sa kanilang lugar.

English equivalents

1. His son's flunking the class is causing Selmo's anger/making Selmo angry.
2. Lung cancer caused the woman's death.
3. Your visit will make her happy.
4. Lily's beauty causes Perla to get envious.
5. The gangs who are making trouble in their area make them afraid/scare them/cause them to be afraid.

4.Verb List

ikapayat	to cause to become thin
ikataba	to cause to become fat
ikaganda	to cause to become beautiful
ikapangit	to cause to become ugly
ikayaman	to cause to become rich
ikagaling	to cause to become better in health or skill
ikabuti	to cause to become better
ikabuhay	to cause to be alive
ikamatay	to cause to die
ikasakit	to cause to get sick
ikagalit	to cause to get angry
ikainis	to cause to be annoyed
ikainggit	to cause to be envious of
ikarangal	to cause to be proud of
ikatakot	to cause to be afraid
ikalungkot	to cause to be sad
ikagalak	to cause to be happy
ikatuwa	to cause to be happy
ikasaya	to cause to be happy
ikasuya	to cause to become fed up/annoyed

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ikapagod	to cause to be tired
ikahapo	to cause to be tired
ikahiya	to cause to be embarrassed
ikasarap	to cause to become delicious
ikasipag	to cause to become industrious
ikamahal	to cause to become dear to one's heart/expensive
ikahulog	to cause to fall from a height
ikabangga	to cause to crash
ikahuli	to cause to be caught/arrested
ikapasa	to cause to pass a course/test/trial
ikabagsak	to cause to fall down
ikaospital	to cause to become hospitalized
ikaaksidente	to cause to have an accident
ikasunog	to cause to be burned
ikatalo	to cause to be defeated
ikasira	to cause to be spoiled/ruined
ikalunod	to cause to drown
ikabulag	to cause to become blind
ikalugi	to cause to lose money in business
ikadapa	to cause to fall on one's face
ikabihag	to cause to be captured
ikapilay	to cause to become lame/to have broken bones/sprain
ikabilanggo	to cause to be imprisoned
ikawala	to cause to become lost
ikalason	to cause to be poisoned
ikadalaw	to cause to visit
ikapagsara	to cause to be closed
ikapagbili	to cause to be sold
ikapagturo	to cause to teach
ikapaglipat	to cause to move/transfer
ikapagbawas	to cause to decrease
ikapagdagdag	to cause to increase
ikapamula	to cause to blush
ikapamulubi	to cause to become very poor/pauper
ikapanabik	to cause to be eager
ikapaniwala	to cause to believe
ikapanghina	to cause to become weak
ikapang-akit	to cause to attract
ikapanganak	to cause to give birth
ikapanginig	to cause to shiver

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Examples

1.	Sp. 1: Ano ang ikinapayat ni Paula? Buto't balat na siya! Sp. 2: Ikinapayat niya ang sobrang pagdidiyeta. Mayroon yata siyang anorexia.	Sp. 1: What caused Paula to become thin? She is already skin and bones! Sp. Too much dieting made her thin. I think she has anorexia.
2.	Ikinatataba ko ang pagkain ng kendi pero hindi ang pagkain ng karneng baboy.	Eating candies makes me fat but not eating pork.
3.	Tubig at prutas lang ang ikinabuhay nila bago sila nailigtas sa isla.	Only water and fruits kept them alive before they were rescued from the island.
4.	Ano ang ikinamatay ng kapitbahay ninyo?	What was the cause of your neighbor's death?/What did your neighbor die of?
5.	Ikinayaman nila ang pagkapanalo sa lotto.	Winning the lotto made them wealthy.
6.	Maaaring ikasakit mo ang pagbibilad araw-araw kung hindi ka pa hihinto ngayon.	Your daily sunbathing might make you sick if you don't stop now.
7.	Ikinararangal ng mga magulang ang kanilang mga anak na nagtatagumpay sa sariling pagsisikap.	Children who succeed through their own efforts make parents proud/do parents proud.
8.	Ikinagagalak kong makilala kayo.	Literal: Knowing you makes me happy. or: I am pleased to meet you.
9	Ikinasusuya ni Belinda ang paghihintay nang matagal.	Waiting for a long time annoys Belinda/causes Belinda to be annoyed.
10.	Ikinapapagod ko ang pagparoo't parito sa mga gusali.	Going back and forth between buildings makes me tired.

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11.	Sp. 1: Ikinahihiya ni Perla ang pagiging pandak at mataba niya. Sp. 2: Wala siyang magagawa sa pagiging pandak niya pero maaari siyang pumayat kung magdidiyeta siya at mag-eehersisyo araw-araw.	Sp. 1: Her being short and fat embarrasses Perla. Sp. 2: She can't do anything about her being short but it is possible for her to become thin if she will diet and exercise everyday.
12.	Sp. 1: Ano ang ikinamahal ni Andoy sa iyo? Sp. 2: Ang kanyang pagkamagalang at pagkamaalalahanin.	Sp. 1: What made Andres dear to you? Sp. 2: His being respectful and thoughtful.
13.	Sp. 1: Ano ang ikinalason ng pamilyang Mehikano sa Salinas? Sp. 2: Ikinalason raw nila ang pagkain ng mga kabuteng napulot nila sa kanilang bakuran.	Sp. 1: What caused a Mexican family in Salinas to be poisoned? Sp. 2: They say that eating mushrooms that they picked up from their yard caused them to be poisoned.
14.	Ikinapanghina niya ng katawan ang labis na pagpupuyat.	Too much loss of sleep/staying up late at night caused his body to become weak.

Compare the following sentences: The focus of the sentence will be underlined.

1.	a) Nabangga ang <u>kotse</u> ni Jose dahil sa nawalan ito ng preno. b) Ikinabangga ng kotse ni Jose ang <u>pagkawala</u> nito ng preno.	a) Jose's car crashed because it lost its brakes. b) Its (the car's) loss of brakes caused Jose's car to crash.
2.	a) Pumasa sa pagsusulit si <u>Nida</u> dahil sa nag-aral siyang mabuti. b) Ikinapasa sa pagsusulit ni Nida ang <u>pag-aaral</u> nang mabuti. or: Ang pag-aaral nang mabuti ang ikinapasa ni Nida sa pagsusulit.	a) Nida passed the test because she studied very well. b) Nida's studying very well caused her to pass the test. c) same as "b"
3.	a) Nalunod si <u>Willy</u> dahil sa pinulikat ang binti niya. b) Ikinalunod ni Willy ang <u>pulikat</u> sa binti niya.	a) Willy drowned because his legs cramped. b) The cramps in his legs caused Willy to drown.

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4.	a) Nagsara ang <u>tindahan</u> nila dahil sa malaking pagkalugi nila ngayong taong ito. b) Ikinapagsara ng tindahan nila ang malaking <u>pagkalugi</u> nila ngayong taong ito.	a) Their store closed because of their big loss this year. b) Their big loss this year caused their store to close.
5.	a) Bakit naospital si <u>Doris</u>? b) <u>Ano</u> ang ikinaospital ni Doris? (Ikinaospital ni Doris ang <u>ano</u>?)	a) Why was Doris hospitalized? b) What caused Doris to be hospitalized?
6.	a) Bakit nabilanggo si <u>Celso</u>? b) <u>Ano</u> ang ikinabilanggo ni Celso?	a) Why was Celso imprisoned? b) What caused Celso to be imprisoned?
7.	a) Madadagdagan ang <u>suweldo</u> ninyo kung tutubo nang malaki ang ating kompanya. (preferred) b) Ikadaragdag ng suweldo ninyo ang <u>pagtubo</u> nang malaki ng ating kompanya.	a) Your salaries will be increased if our company will make big profits. b) Our company's making big profits will cause an increase in your salary.
8.	a) Ano ang dahilan at namumula si <u>Andrea</u>? (preferred) b) <u>Ano</u> ang ikinapamumula ni Andrea?	a) What is the reason for Andrea's blushing? b) What is making Andrea blush?
9.	a) Bakit nanganak nang wala sa panahon si <u>Betty</u>? (preferred) b) <u>Ano</u> ang ikinapanganak ni Betty nang wala sa panahon?	a) Why did Betty give birth prematurely? b) What caused Betty's giving birth prematurely?
10.	a) Bakit namulubi si <u>Larry</u>, e, ang dami niyang namana sa mga magulang niya? (preferred) b) <u>Ano</u> ang ikinapamulubi ni Larry? Akala ko marami siyang namana sa mga magulang niya? (the second part of sentence "a" cannot be used with sentence "b" without making the sentence sound awkward)	a) Why did Larry become impoverished, and to think that he inherited a lot from his parents! b) What caused Larry's impoverishment? I thought he inherited a lot from his parents!

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11.	a) Natutuwa ba siya sa iyong pagdating? b) Ikinatutuwa ba niya ang iyong pagdating? c) Nakakatuwa ba sa kanya ang iyong pagdating?	a) Is s/he happy at your arrival/coming? b) Is your arrival making him/her happy? c) Is your arrival making him/her happy?/Is your arrival pleasing to him/her?
12.	a) Gumaganda ba siya dahil sa plastic surgery? b) Ikinagaganda ba niya ang plastic surgery? c) Nakakaganda ba sa kanya ang plastic surgery?	a) Is she becoming pretty because of plastic surgery? b) Does plastic surgery make her pretty? c) Does plastic surgery make her pretty?
13.	a) Napapagod ba siya sa pagtakbo? b) Ikinapapagod ba niya ang pagtakbo? c) Nakakapagod ba sa kanya ang pagtakbo?	a) Is he tired from running? b) Does running make him tired? c) Does running make him tired?/ Is running tiring to him?
14.	a) Naiinip ba si Tony sa paghihintay sa akin? b) Ikinaiinip ba ni Tony ang paghihintay sa akin? c) Nakakainip ba kay Tony ang paghihintay sa akin?	a) Is Tony getting impatient from waiting for me? b) Does waiting for me make Tony impatient? c) Does waiting for me make Tony impatient?
15.	a) Bakit siya natatakot? b) Ano ang ikinatatakot niya? c) Ano ang nakakatakot para sa kanya?	a) Why is he scared? b) What makes him scared? c) What makes him scared?/What is scary to him?
16.	a) Sumasarap ang pagkain dahil sa bawang at sibuyas. b) Ikinasasarap ng pagkain ang bawang at sibuyas. c) Nakakasarap sa pagkain ang bawang at sibuyas.	a) Food becomes delicious because of garlic and onions. b) Garlic and onions make food delicious. a) Garlic and onions make food delicious.

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Glossary

See your verb list for new words.

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Lesson 34

Other Forms of Adjectives

You were introduced to adjectives earlier in the course. You will learn more adjectives in this lesson. Some adjectival phrases in English like *in a whisper*, *starting to leave*, *fond of candies*, *pro-Democrat*, etc. are rendered in Filipino by adding the prefixes **pa, pang/pan/pam/, pala, mapag**, **mapang,** and **maka** to nouns, verbs, or other adjectives.

1. Pa-adjectives

Pa-adjectives are of three types. The first one denote activity that is intermittent, that is, an activity that happens now and then or occasionally. It is formed by prefixing **pa** to two duplicating syllables. For example:

pa-adjective	meaning
pagala-gala	wander here and there
paminsan-minsan	once in a while
padalu-dalo	attend now and then
pasama-sama	accompany occasionally
patayu-tayo	standing now and then
palakad-lakad	pacing/walking to and fro

The second type denote incipient activity like *starting to leave, starting to sink*, etc. This adjective is formed by adding **pa** to the root word. Examples of this type are:

pa-adjective	meaning
pauwi	starting to go home
papunta	starting to go
paalis	starting to leave
palubog	starting to set (as in sun)/sink
paakyat	starting to go up/ascend/climb
pababa	starting to go down/descend

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The third type of **pa-adjective** shows the manner in which something is done. Like the second type, **pa** is prefixed to the root word. For example:

pa-adjective	**meaning**
pangiti	in a smiling manner
pabulong	in a whisper
pasayaw	in a dancing manner
patigilid	sideways
pakanta	in a singing manner

Examples:

1.	Pagala-gala sa lansangan si Dadong.	Dadong is wandering in the streets/ roaming around in the streets.
2.	Padalu-dalo sa mga miting ng mga Democrat si Jaime.	Jaime attends the meetings of Democrats now and then.
3.	Palakad-lakad sa kuwarto si Honorio habang nanganganak ang asawa niya.	Honorio is pacing the room while his wife is giving birth.
4.	Husband talking to wife on the phone: Pauwi na ako at kasama ko si Jose. Gusto ko sana siyang imbitahing maghapunan sa atin kung okey sa iyo.	I am on my way home and Jose is with me. I would like to invite him to have dinner with us if it is okay with you.
5.	Tayo nang umuwi. Palubog na ang araw at ilang minuto na lang e, madilim na.	Let's go home. The sun is starting to set and in a few minutes it will be dark.
6.	Paakyat na sa bundok ang mga naghahanap sa eroplanong bumagsak.	The people looking for the airplane which crashed are on their way up the mountain.
7.	"Napakaganda ng kapatid mo," pabulong niyang sabi sa kanyang kaibigan.	"Your sister is so pretty," he said to his friend in a whisper.
8.	Bakit lumalakad ka nang patagilid? Para kang alimango.	Why do you walk sideways? You are like a crab.

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2. a) Pang/pam/pan-adjectives

Like the **pa-adjectives,** these adjectives are of three types. The first type, ordinal numbers, i.e., **pampito**-*seventh*, were given in an earlier lesson. The two other types will be discussed in this lesson. The second type is called **reservational adjective** and the other, **instrumental adjective**. As the name implies, **reservational adjectives** denote something that is *reserved or intended for use in, on, as. . . etc.* The root to which **pang/pan/pam** is attached is usually a noun. The other type, **instrumental adjective**, is also self-explanatory. Adjectives of this type denote something that is *used in performing the action designated by the verb root* to which the prefix is attached.

Reservational adjectives

pang/pan/pam-adjective	**meaning : reserved or intended to be used/ worn at, in, on, etc. . . .**
pangkamay	for use on the hand
pang-opisina	reserved for office use
panlakad	reserved for use in walking
pansimba	reserved to be worn in church
pang-summer	reserved to be worn in the summer
pangmatanda	reserved to be worn by old people
pang-eskuwela	reserved to be worn at school
panlamig	reserved to be worn in cold weather
pamparti	reserved to be worn at a party
pambata	reserved to be worn by children
pamasko	reserved to be worn or used at Christmas
pambansa	(reserved for the country)/national
pambahay	reserved/intended to be worn at home

Instrumental adjectives

pang/pan/pam-adjective	**meaning: for use in performing . . .**
pambili	for use in buying
pansuklay	for use in combing
pansulat	for use in writing
panluto	for use in cooking
pangguhit	for use in sketching/drawing
pangwalis	for use in sweeping
pandagdag	for use in adding

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Examples:

1.	Pantatlo na ang relong pangkamay na binili ko para sa tatay.	This is the third wristwatch that I bought for father.
2.	Kailangan ko ng sapatos na panlakad at mga T-shirt pagpunta ko sa Tahiti.	I need walking shoes and T-shirts when I go to Tahiti.
3.	Bakit nakadamit pambahay ka pa? Malapit nang dumating ang mga bisita.	Why are you still wearing your housedress? The visitors are about to arrive.
4.	Heto ang perang pambili ng mga damit na pamasko ng mga bata.	Here's the money to be used in buying Christmas clothes for the kids.
5.	Huwag mong gamiting panluto ng mga pagkaing may suka ang mga kawaling aluminyo.	Don't use aluminum pans for cooking food with vinegar.
6.	Binigyan ko ng mga lapis at papel na pangguhit si Angel dahil sa mahilig siyang gumuhit.	I gave Angel pencils and paper for drawing/sketching because he is fond of sketching.
7.	Magandang pangwalis sa tabla ang walis na tambo.	A broom made of reed is good for sweeping a wooden floor.
8.	Hindi pa dumarating ang mesang pang-opisinang inorder ko.	The office table that I ordered has not arrived yet.
9.	Talagang tumataba ako! Maliliit nang lahat ang mga damit ko pati ang mga panlamig na binili ko noon lang Disyembre.	I am really gaining weight! All my clothes are small now including the cold weather clothes that I bought only last December.
10.	Ibigay mo sa akin ang mga damit na hindi mo na ginagamit at pandagdag ko sa mga ibibigay ko sa rummage sale.	Give me the clothes that you don't use anymore and I'll add/ include them to those which I am giving to the rummage sale.

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2. b) Pang/pam/pan-verbs

Some reservational and instrumental adjectives can be made into verbs by the addition of the prefix **I**. The underlying meanings are the same. Note that not all of the adjectives in the previous pages can be made into verbs, i.e., there is no such verb as **ipambata**, nor **ipambansa**. Remember also that verbs are aspected. Compare the adjectives and verbs below:

Reservational:

adjective	**meaning : reserved or intended . . .**	**verb**	**meaning**
pangkamay	for use on the hand	-----	-----
pang-opisina	for office use	ipang-opisina	to use in the office
panlakad	for use in walking	ipanlakad	to use in walking
pansimba	to be worn in church	ipansimba	to wear at church
pang-summer	to be worn in the summer	ipang-summer	to wear in the summer
pangmatanda	to be worn by old people	----	----
pang-eskuwela	to be worn at school	ipang-eskuwela	to wear at school
panlamig	to be worn in cold weather	----	----
pamparti	to be worn at a party	ipamparti	to wear at a party
pambata	to be worn by children	----	----
pamasko	to be worn or used at Christmas	ipamasko	to wear or use at Christmas
pambansa	(reserved for the country)/national	----	----
pambahay	to be worn at home	ipambahay	to wear at home

Instrumental:

adjective	**meaning: for use in performing**	**verb**	**meaning: to use in performing . . .**
pambili	for use in buying . .	ipambili	to buy with . . .
pansuklay	for use in combing	ipansuklay	to comb with
pansulat	for use in writing	ipansulat	to write with
panluto	for use in cooking	ipanluto	to cook with
pangguhit	for use in sketching/drawing	ipangguhit	to sketch/draw with
pangwalis	for use in sweeping	ipangwalis	to sweep with
pandagdag	for use in adding	ipandagdag	to add with

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Sentence pattern for reservational and instrumental-focus verbs

verb	marker	doer	marker	object (focus)	rest of sentence
1. Ipang-oopisina		ko	ang	bagong damit	na binili ko sa Macy's.
2. Ipinamparti	ni	Perla	ang	sapatos	na ibinigay mo.
3. Ipinanluluto	ng mga	Bikolano	ang	gata at sili.	
4. Ipansulat		mo	ang	bolpen	na pula.

English equivalents

1. I will wear the new dress that I bought from Macy's at the office.
2. Perla wore the shoes that you gave her to the party.
3. Bikolanos use coconut milk and pepper to cook with.
4. Use the red ballpen to write with.

Aspects for reservational and instrumental-focus verbs

infinitive	past	present	future
ipanlakad	ipinanlakad	ipinanlalakad	ipanlalakad
ipambahay	ipinambahay	ipinambabahay	ipambabahay
ipambili	ipinambili	ipinambibili	ipambibili
ipangguhit	ipinangguhit	ipinangguguhit	ipangguguhit

Examples
Compare the verbs and adjectives in these sentences:

1. a) Magandang ipanlakad ang sapatos na Rockport, hindi ba?
b) Bumili ako ng sapatos na panlakad.

a) Rockport shoes are good to walk with, aren't they?
b) I bought walking shoes.

2 a) Noong unang panahon, hindi ipinansisimba ng mga tao ang mga T-shirt.
b) . . .hindi ginagamit na pansimba ang mga t-shirt.

a) Literal: In the olden days, people do not wear T-shirts to church.
figurative: . . . did not wear . .
b) . . . T-shirts are not for church use.

3. a) Maginhawang ipang-summer ang damit na manipis.
b) Maginhawang pang-summer ang damit na manipis.

a) Thin clothing is comfortable to wear in the summer.
b) Thin clothing is comfortable summer clothing.

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4.	a) Hindi ko puwedeng ipang-eskuwela ang back-pack na iyan. b) Hindi puwedeng pang-eskuwela ang back-pack na iyan.	a) I can't use that back-pack to school. b) That back-pack is not for school use.
5.	a) Ipinamparty ni Hermie ang blusa niyang asul. b) Ang kanyang blusang asul ang pamparty niya.	a) Hermie wore her blue blouse to the party. b) Her blue blouse is for her party use.
6.	a) Nakabili ka na ba ng ipamamasko mo? b) Nakabili ka na ba ng pamasko mo?	a) Have you bought something to wear or use at Christmas? b) Have you bought something for Christmas wear/use?
7.	a) Ayokong ipambahay ang tsinelas na goma. b) Hindi magandang pambahay ang tsinelas na de goma.	a) I don't want to wear rubber slippers at home. b) Rubber slippers are not good for home use.
8.	a) Wala akong perang ipambibili ng regalo para kay Tentay. b) Wala akong perang pambili ng regalo para kay Tentay.	a) I don't have any money to buy a gift for Tentay. b) I don't have any money reserved/set aside for buying a gift for Tentay.
9.	a) Huwag mong ipansuklay iyan sa pusa. b) Huwag mong gamiting pansuklay iyan sa pusa.	a) Don't use that to comb the cat with. b) Don't use that for a cat's comb/ combing the cat.
10.	a) Alin ang magandang ipansulat, lapis o bolpen? b) Alin ang magandang pansulat, lapis o bolpen?	a) Which is better to write with, pencil or ball pen? b) Which is better for writing, pencil or ball pen?
11.	a) Ipinangguguhit ni Eric ang krayola sa halip ng water colors. b) Ginagamit na pangguhit ni Eric ang krayola sa halip ng water colors.	a) Eric uses crayons, instead of water colors, to sketch with. b) Eric uses crayons, instead of water colors for sketching.

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3. Adjectives showing inclination towards performing an activity

The word **mahilig,** when combined with a verb, means *fond of* or *inclined to do that which is designated by the verb.* This was introduced with other adjectives in earlier lessons. The same meaning can be expressed by one-word adjectives prefixed by **pala, mapag, mapang/mapan/mapam,** and **ma . . . in/hin/nin.**

Pala-adjectives are formed by prefixing **pala** to the verb root. Most of the verb roots come from **um-verbs** and **ma-verbs**, although some **mag-verbs** are also used. Note **palabiro**, for example. There is no such verb as **bumiro**. **Palabiro** comes from **magbiro**.

from	**pala-adjective**	**meaning: fond of or inclined to**
bumasa	palabasa	fond of or inclined to read
magbiro	palabiro	fond of or inclined to joke
kumopya	palakopya	fond of or inclined to copy
kumain	palakain	fond of or inclined to eat
uminom	palainom	fond of or inclined to drink
tumawa	palatawa	fond of or inclined to laugh
matulog	palatulog	fond of or inclined to sleep
mag-aral	palaaral	fond of or inclined to study
magsigarilyo	palasigarilyo	fond of or inclined to smoke

Mapag-adjectives

Most **mapag-adjectives** come from **mag-verbs**. Note that **palabiro, palaluto,** and **palaaral** from the table above are also listed in the table below.

from	**adjective**	**meaning: fond of or inclined to**
magbiro	mapagbiro	fond of or inclined to joke
mag-aral	mapag-aral	fond of or inclined to study
magluto	mapagluto	fond of cooking
magkape	mapagkape	fond of drinking coffee
magtsaa	mapagtsaa	fond of drinking tea
magdala	mapagdala	fond of or inclined to bring
magselos	mapagselos	inclined to get jealous
magseda	mapagseda	fond of wearing silk

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Mapang/mapan/mapam -adjectives
As you may well guess, these adjectives are formed from **mang-verbs**.

from:	adjective	meaning fond of or inclined to
manggulo	mapanggulo	inclined to make trouble
manghiya	mapanghiya	fond of embarrassing someone
manukso	mapanukso	fond of teasing
manakot	mapanakot	fond of/inclined to scare someone
mamintas	mapamintas	fond of/inclined to criticize
manligalig	mapanligalig	fond of/inclined to cause worry
mandukot	mapandukot	inclined to pick pockets
mag-agaw	mapang-agaw	inclined to snatch something/someone
mang-api	mapang-api	inclined to abuse/maltreat someone

Ma . . . in/hin/nin adjectives

Most **ma-feeling verbs** can be changed into adjectives by adding **in/hin/nin** to the verb. As in other instances taken in the past, changes occur when **o** is present in the last syllable of the verb. This adjective also denotes *fondness of* or *inclination to do something.* Examples of such adjectives are:

verb	verb	meaning: fond of or inclined to . . .
magalit	magalitin	inclined to get angry easily
mainggit	mainggitin	inclined to feel envious
mainip	mainipin	inclined to become impatient/bored/annoyed
mainis	mainisin	inclined to become impatient/bored/annoyed
mayamot	mayamutin	inclined to become impatient/bored/annoyed
matakot	matakutin/ matatakutin	inclined to be frightened
matuwa	matuwain	inclined to be happy
masaya	masayahin	inclined to be happy
maawa	maawain	inclined to take pity on someone
mahiya	mahiyain	inclined to be shy
malungkot	malungkutin	inclined to be sad

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Examples:
Compare the following sentences:

1.	a) Mahilig bumasa ng nobela si Aning. b) Palabasa ng nobela si Aning.	a & b) Aning is fond of reading novels.
2.	a) Mahilig magbiro si Leon. b) Palabiro si Leon. c) Mapagbiro si Leon.	a, b, & c) Leon is fond of joking.
3.	a) Mahilig kumain ng gulay si Genaro. b) Palakain ng gulay si Genaro.	a & b) Genaro is fond of eating vegetables.
4.	a) Mahilig uminom ng kape ang maraming Amerikano. b) Palainom ng kape ang . . . c) Mapagkape ang maraming . . .	a, b, & c) Many Americans are fond of drinking coffee.
5.	a) Mahilig mag-aral ng sayaw si Kathy. b) Palaaral ng sayaw si Kathy. c) Mapag-aral ng sayaw si Kathy. d) Palasayaw si Kathy.	a, b, & c) Kathy is fond of studying dance. d) Kathy is fond of dancing.
6.	a) Seloso si Pedring. b) Mapagselos si Pedring.	a) Pedring is a jealous person. b) Pedring is inclined to get jealous/is a jealous person.
7.	a) Mahilig manggulo ang barkada ni Romy. b) Mapanggulo ang barkada . . .	a & b) Romy's gang is inclined to make trouble/always makes trouble.
8.	a) Mahilig manghiya ng bata ang taong iyon. b) Mapanghiya ng bata ang taong iyon.	a & b) That person is fond of embarrassing children.
9.	a) Gustung-gustong manakot ni Danilo. b) Mahilig manakot si Danilo. c) Mapanakot si Danilo.	a, b, & c) Danilo is fond of scaring (people).

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10.	a) Madalas mandukot sa palengke si Siso. b) Mahilig mandukot sa palengke si Siso. c) Mapandukot sa palengke si Siso.	a) Siso often pick pockets in the market. b & c) Siso is inclined to pick pockets in the market. a, b, & c) express the same idea
11.	a) Inirereklamo ng taumbayan si Juan dahil sa malimit siyang manligalig sa pook nila. b) Inirereklamo ng taumbayan si Juan dahil sa mapanligalig siya sa pook nila.	a) The townspeople complain about Juan because he often makes trouble in their area. b) The townspeople complain about Juan because he fond of making trouble in their area a & b) same idea
12.	a) Iniiwasan naming makipagkaibigan sa kanya dahil sa mahilig siyang mang-agaw ng syota ng may syota. b) Iniiwasan naming makipagkaibigan sa kanya dahil sa mapang-agaw siya ng syota ng may syota.	a & b) We avoid making friends with her/him because s/he is fond of taking other people's steady friends/sweethearts.
13.	a) Madalas mang-api ng mga empleyado nila si Don Ramon. b) Mapang-api sa mga empleyado nila si Don Ramon.	a & b) Don Ramon is inclined to mistreat their employees.
14.	a) Ayokong sumama kay Alma kasi madali siyang magalit. b) Ayokong sumama kay Alma kasi magalitin siya.	a & b) I don't want to go with Alma because she is inclined to get mad easily.
15.	a) Nakakainis ang mga taong laging naiinggit, hindi ba? b) Nakakainis ang mga taong mainggitin, hindi ba?	a & b) People who are inclined to get envious are disgusting, aren't they?
16.	a) Gustung-gusto ka niyang takutin kasi madali kang matakot. b) Gustung-gusto ka niyang takutin kasi matatakutin ka.	a & b) He likes to scare you very much because you get easily scared/you are inclined to get scared.
17.	a) Madali siyang maawa sa mga taong nagpapalimos sa daan. b) Maawain siya sa mga taong nagpapalimos sa daan.	a & b) S/he is inclined to take pity on people begging on the streets.

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4. Maka-adjectives

Maka-adjectives denote a person who is *in favor of* or *pro-someone/ something.* They are formed by prefixing **maka** to a noun or adjective.

from	from	meaning
Diyos	maka-Diyos	religious (pro-God)
Kristiyano	maka-Kristiyano	pro-Christian
komunista	makakomunista	pro-Communist
bayan	makabayan	patriotic (pro-country)
Pilipino	maka-Pilipino	pro-Filipino
Amerikano	maka-Amerikano	pro- American
Nacionalista	maka-Nacionalista	pro-Nacionalista (a political party in the Phil.)
Democrat	maka-Democrat	pro-Democrat
Republican	maka-Republican	pro-Republican
tao	makatao	humane/humanistic (pro-human beings)
ina	maka-ina	close to one's mother (favors mother)
ama	maka-ama	close to one's father (favors father)
luma	makaluma	old fashioned/conservative (favors old things)
bago	makabago	modern/progressive (favors new things)

Examples:.

1. Hindi ko akalaing magagawa niya iyon! Akala ko maka-Diyos siya.
   I didn't think that he could do that! I thought that he was religious.

2. Maliit ang pag-asang magkasundo ang grupo ng mga maka-Muslim at maka-Kristiyano.
   There is little hope that the groups of pro-Muslims and pro-Christians will reach an agreement.

3. Kung hindi ako nagkakamali, isa sa mga tanong nila, e, kung maka-komunista ka.
   If I am not mistaken, one of their questions was, if you are pro-Communist.

4. Kasalukuyang iniimbestigasyunan ang bilangguang iyon dahil sa hindi raw makatao ang trato nila sa mga bilanggo.
   That prison is currently being investigated because it is said that their treatment of prisoners is inhumane.

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5.	Maka-Democrat ka ba o maka-Republican?	Are you pro-Democrat or pro-Republican?
6.	Masyadong makaluma si Mercy kaya tumanda siyang dalaga.	Mercy is too old-fashioned/ conservative that's why she became an old maid.
7.	Kung gusto mong umunlad ang negosyo mo kailangang gumamit ka ng mga makabagong makina at kumuha ka ng tagapamahalang makabago rin ang takbo ng isip.	If you want your business to progress you should use modern machinery and hire a manager who has a progressive mind, too.
8.	Huwag kang mag-asawa sa lalaking maka-ina at lagi ka niyang ihahambing sa nanay niya.	Don't marry a man who is close to his mother because he will always be comparing you to his mother.
9.	Marami ang humahanga sa pagiging makabayan ni Armando.	Many people admire Armando for being patriotic.
10.	Kung talagang maka-Pilipino ka hindi ka gagawa ng anumang ikahihiya ng mga kababayan mo.	If you are really pro-Filipino you won't do anything that will cause embarrassment to your fellow countrymen.
11.	Ang sabi niya, maka-Amerikano raw siya, pero hindi naman siya naniniwala sa mga simulaing Amerikano.	He said that he is pro-American but he doesn't believe in American principles.
12.	Lumaking maka-ama si Mimi dahil sa mas mabait ang tatay niya sa kanya kaysa sa nanay niya.	Mimi grew up to be close to her father because her father was nicer to her than her mother was.

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Glossary

ipamasko	to wear or use at Christmas
ipambahay	to wear at home
ipambili	to buy with . . .
ipamparti	to wear at a party
ipandagdag	to add with
ipang-eskuwela	to wear at school
ipang-opisina	to use in the office
ipang-summer	to wear in the summer
ipangguhit	to sketch/draw with
ipangwalis	to sweep with
ipanlakad	to use in walking
ipanluto	to cook with
ipansimba	to wear at church
ipansuklay	to comb with
ipansulat	to write with
maawain	inclined to take pity on someone
magalitin	inclined to get angry easily
mahiyain	inclined to be shy
mainggitin	inclined to feel envious
mainipin	inclined to become impatient/bored/annoyed
mainisin	inclined to become impatient/bored/annoyed
maka-ama	close to one's father (favors father)
maka-Amerikano	pro- American
maka-Democrat	pro-Democrat
maka-Diyos	religious (pro-God)
maka-ina	close to one's mother (favors mother)
maka-Kristiyano	pro-Christian
maka-Nacionalista	pro-Nacionalista (a political party in the Phillipines)
maka-Pilipino	pro-Filipino
maka-Republican	pro-Republican
makabago	modern/progressive (favors-new things)
makabayan	patriotic (pro-country)
makakomunista	pro-Communist
makaluma	old fashioned/conservative (favors-old things)
makatao	humane/humanistic (pro-human beings)
malungkutin	inclined to be sad
mapag-aral	fond of or inclined to study
mapagbiro	fond of or inclined to joke
mapagdala	fond of or inclined to bring . . .
mapagkape	fond of drinking coffee
mapagluto	fond of cooking
mapagseda	fond of wearing silk
mapagselos	inclined to get jealous

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mapagtsaa	fond of drinking tea
mapamintas	fond of/inclined to criticize
mapanakot	fond of/inclined to scare someone
mapandukot	inclined to pick pockets
mapang-agaw	inclined to snatch something/someone
mapang-api	inclined to abuse/maltreat
mapanggulo	inclined to make trouble
mapanghiya	fond of embarrassing someone
mapanligalig	fond of/inclined to cause worry
mapanukso	fond of teasing
masayahin	inclined to be happy
matakutin	inclined to be frightened
matuwain	inclined to be happy
mayamutin	inclined to become impatient/bored/annoyed
paakyat	starting to go up/ascend/climb
paalis	starting to leave
pababa	starting to go down/descend
pabulong	in a whisper
padalu-dalo	attend now and then
pagala-gala	wander here and there
pakanta	as if singing
palaaral	fond of or inclined to study
palabasa	fond of or inclined to read
palabiro	fond of or inclined to joke
palainom	fond of or inclined to drink
palakad-lakad	pacing/walking to and fro
palakain	fond of or inclined to eat
palakopya	fond of or inclined to copy
palasigarilyo	fond of or inclined to smoke
palatawa	fond of or inclined to laugh
palatulog	fond of or inclined to sleep
palubog	starting to set (as in sun)/sink
pamasko	reserved to be worn or used at Christmas
pambahay	reserved/intended to be worn at home
pambansa	national
pambata	reserved to be worn by children
paminsan-minsan	once in a while
pamparti	reserved to be worn at a party
pang-eskuwela	reserved to be worn at school
pang-opisina	reserved for office use
pang-summer	reserved to be worn in the summer
pangiti	in a smiling manner
pangkamay	for use on the hand
pangmatanda	reserved to be worn by old people
panlakad	reserved for use in walking

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panlamig	reserved to be worn in cold weather
pansimba	reserved to be worn in church
pansulat	for use in writing
papunta	starting to go
pasama-sama	accompany occasionally
pasayaw	in a dancing manner
patayu-tayo	standing now and then
patigilid	sideways
pauwi	starting to go home

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Lesson 35

Intensive and Reflexive Noun/Pronoun Constructions

1. Mismo in intensive noun/pronoun construction

English pronouns like *myself, yourself, themselves*, etc., have two different uses. They can be used either as intensive or reflexive pronouns. In Filipino, **mismo** is used to express the intensive use. **Mismo** can be used with nouns or pronouns. It can either follow or precede the noun or pronoun it intensifies or emphasizes. When **mismo** is used before the noun or pronoun, a linker is used, when it follows the noun/pronoun, no linker is used. The markers and the pronouns used depend on the focus of the verbs.

Examples

1. a) Mismong ikaw ang nagsabi sa akin ng lihim mo.
   or:
   b) Ikaw mismo ang nagsabi sa akin ng lihim mo.

   for a and b) You yourself told me your secret.

2. a) Mismong si Lino ang bumili ng mga bulaklak na iyan.
   b) Si Lino mismo ang bumili ng mga bulaklak na iyan.

   for a and b) Lino himself bought those flowers.

3. a) Sinulat ni Hilario mismo ang report para sa linggong ito.
   b) Sinulat niya mismo ang report para sa linggong ito.
   Set II markers and pronouns cannot be preceded by mismo.
   c) Mismong si Hilario ang sumulat sa report para sa linggong ito.
   d) Siya mismo ang sumulat sa report . . .

   a and c) Hilario himself wrote the report for this week.

   b and d) He himself wrote the report for this week.

4. Mga Pilipino mismo ang nag-umpisa ng rally sa embahada.

   Filipinos themselves started the rally at the embassy./The ones who started the rally at the embassy were the Filipinos themselves.

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5.	Mismong ahente ng NBI ang nahuling nagbibigay ng mga dokumento sa espiya.	The one who was caught giving/ passing documents to the spy was an NBI agent himself.
6.	Siya mismo ang nakarinig sa sinabi mo.	S/he herself/himself was the one who heard what you said.
8.	Sabi nila, ang tagapapamahala mismo ang nagnanakaw sa restawran nila.	They said, the manager herself/ himself is the one stealing from their restaurant.
9.	Kung nahihiya ka, ako mismo ang magsasabi sa amo natin tungkol sa magandang nagawa mo para sa ating kompanya.	If you are embarrassed (about it), I myself will tell our boss about the good things that you have done for our company.

2. Other uses of mismo

Mismo is sometimes translated as some other phrase in English like *right here, right now*, *in the very heart of, in the very center of* etc. Sometimes **mismo** is not translated in English but it is conveyed through an emphatic stress. See example 1 below:

Examples

1.	a) Dinala niya kay Pilar mismo ang regalo mo. b) Mismong kay Pilar niya dinala ang regalo mo.	a and b) S/he took your gift to Pilar.(not to any other person)
	c) Dinala niya sa babae mismo ang regalo mo.	c) S/he took your gift to the woman.
	d) Dinala niya sa kanya mismo ang regalo mo.	d) S/he took your gift to her/him.
2.	Mismong sa sentro ng kabayanan nangyari ang barilan.	The shooting happened in the very heart/center of town.
3.	Dito mismo nagsimula ang gulo.	The trouble started right here.
4.	Nang marinig niyang nanalo ang kalaban niya, noon mismo nagbitiw siya sa kanyang tungkulin.	When s/he heard that her/his opponent won, he resigned from his position right there and then.
5.	Gawin mo ito ngayon mismo.	Do this right now/this minute.

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3. Reflexive construction

As stated earlier, English pronouns like *myself (ownself), themselves*, etc. are also used in reflexive constructions. To express these sentences in English, we use the word **sarili**, instead of **mismo**. Note the differences in the first example below:

1.	a) Ako mismo ang nag-ayos niyan.	a) I fixed that myself. (intensive)
	b) Inayos ko ang sarili ko.	b) I fixed myself./I put make-up on myself. (reflexive)
	c) Ako mismo ang nag-ayos sa sarili ko.	c) I myself (intensive) put make-up on myself (reflexive). This is an awkward sentence in English, but the Tagalog sentence is quite common.
2.	Huwag kang masyadong mag-alaala sa sarili mo.	Don't worry too much about yourself.
3.	Natatabaan siya sa sarili niya.	S/he finds/considers herself/himself fat.
4.	Binabantayan ni Maria ang sarili niyang pamangkin tuwing Lunes.	Maria watches her own niece/ nephew every Monday.
5.	Bago mo punain ang mali ng iba, tingnan mo muna ang iyong sarili.	Before you criticize the faults of others, look at yourself first.
6.	Nakagat ko ang sarili kong dila.	I bit my own tongue.
7.	Hinangaan ni Narcisus ang sarili niyang larawan sa salamin.	Narcisus admired his own image/ reflection on the mirror.
8.	Sikapin mong maintindihan ang kalagayan ni Nora. Wala siya sa sarili niya mula nang mamatay ang nanay niya.	Try to understand Nora's situation. She hasn't been herself since her mother died.
9.	Napakatamad ni Kulas! Ni hindi niya malinisan ang sarili niyang kuwarto.	Kulas is so lazy! He can't even clean his own room.

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Classroom Exercises

Exercise A
Use the following phrases in sentences

1. sariling buhay
2. sarili niya
3. sariling computer
4. kanilang sarili
5. sariling balak
6. ikaw mismo
7. mismong sila
8. ang sundalo mismo
9. diyan mismo
10. mismong si Harry

Exercise B:
Write these sentences in Filipino

1. She sewed her wedding dress herself.
2. I myself was surprised at what I did.
3. The student himself reported to the commander.
4. They don't know what they are doing themselves.
5. You should discipline your children yourself.
6. I would like to have my own business.
7. Martin and Maria have their own house now.
8. Rufing is dreaming of having his own horse someday.
9. Juan hurt himself.
10. You worry too much about yourself.

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Glossary

ahente	agent
embahada	embassy
espiya	spy
mismo	personal pronouns + self/selves
sarili	personal pronouns + self/selves

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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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