This guide is designed for Ilonggo (Hiligaynon) language training of Peace Corps workers in the Philippines, and reflects daily communication needs in that context. It consists of: phrase lists for a wide range of daily activities and needs; a list of targeted core language competencies, at three proficiency levels, for those daily activities; an Ilonggo-to-English glossary; a workbook with illustrated exercises for language practice and skill reinforcement; and extensive grammar notes. (MSE)
ILONGGO

LANGUAGE PACKET

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THE LANGUAGE PACKET

INTRODUCTION

To provide assistance to Peace Corps Volunteers in Pre-Service Training, the Language Staff have developed and compiled materials in your target language. This packet contains the following:

- Core Competencies
- Learning (TL) Fast Booklet
- Tape
- Phrase Book
- Glossary
- Workbook
- Grammar Notes

The Core Competencies were prepared based on recommendations from volunteers who participated in an assessment of the language training, including its curriculum, in the mid 80's. They contain gambits or expressions used in accomplishing a certain real life task. To provide for difference in learning pace basic, intermediate, and advanced gambits were included. These core competencies served as the basis for most materials in this packet.

Learning a (TL) Fast includes basic or commonly used expressions for greetings, leave takings, shopping, asking for directions, managing a conversation and introducing one's self. It also contains a list of pronouns, numbers and time words. An accompanying tape is provided to serve as a model in pronunciation for you.

The Phrase Book contains phrases and expressions in everyday communication and are presented according to situational topics relevant to the life of a Peace Corps Volunteer. An English translation is provided for each gambit to facilitate comprehension of its meaning. It is more extensive in scope compared with Learning (TL) Fast.

The Glossary provides a list of 800 or more words taken from the core competencies that would assist you in your social contacts for community entry. It has an appendix which is a catalog of verb roots to help you understand how a verb is inflected for focus, aspect, or mood.

The Workbook was developed due to the clamor of PCVs for written exercises. It contains varied written activities for vocabulary and grammar reinforcement. It also contains exercises for different levels of learners.
The Grammar Notes explains grammatical points that will assist you in understanding word and sentence structures of a Philippine language. This, in no way, is incomplete. It consists only of those points vital in your understanding of the gambits or vocabulary. It has an appendix which contains a summary of all grammatical points that were introduced and explained in the notes.

With these materials, we hope to make language learning fun and productive for you.

PAZ B. MEMAN
Language Specialist
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Greetings</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Leavetakings</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Expressing need for repetition</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Expressing curiosity</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Expressing lack of knowledge in something</td>
<td>2-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Shopping</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Expressions of courtesy</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Expressions of preferences, likes, dislikes, needs</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Expressing discomforts and general disability</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Asking for directions</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Introducing self</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Expressing / Inquiring about time</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>List of Pronouns, Question Words, Numbers, Time Words</td>
<td>4-6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LEARNING ILONGGO FAST

Translations:

1. **Greetings**

   Good morning                       Maayong aga
   Good afternoon                    Maayong hapon
   Good evening.                     Maayong gab-i.
   How are you?                      Kamusta ka?
   Where are you going?              Diin ka makadto?
   Where did you go?                 Diin ka nagkadto?

   Good morning to you.              Good afternoon to you, too.
   Good afternoon to you, too.      Good evening.
   Good evening.                     Fine. And you?
   Somewhere.                        There, at Shoe Mart.

   Maayong aga man.                  Maayong hapon man.
   Maayong gab-i. man.               Maayo, Ikaw?
   Bisan diin lang.                  Didto sa SM.

   Note: These questions are used for greeting friends when meeting them in corridors, streets, etc.

2. **Leavetakings**

   Ok                                  Sige.
   I'll see you.                       Makit-anay na lang kita.
   Goodbye.                           Babay.

   8
3. **Expressing need for repetition**

   Wait.  
   Please repeat.  
   What did you just say?  
   Slowly please.  
   Hulat.  
   Palihog liwat.  
   Ano ang ginhambal mo?  
   Palihog hinay-hinay.

4. **Expressing curiosity**

   What is “flower” in Ilonggo?  
   What is this?  
   What is that?  
   Who is that?  
   What is your name?  
   Can you speak English?  
   Is there a telephone here?  
   Ano ang “flower” sa Ilonggo?  
   Ano ini?  
   Ano ina?  
   Sin-o ina?  
   Ano ang ngalan mo?  
   “Kabalo ka mag-“English”?  
   “May telepono diri”?  
   A little.  
   None.  
   (Name)  
   May ara.  
   Wala.

5. **Expressing lack of knowledge in something**

   Who is he/she?  
   Where is Name?  
   Sin-o siya?  
   Sa diin si  
   I don't know.  
   I don't know.  
   Wala ako “Kabalo/Ambot.

6. **Shopping**

   Inquiring about price.  
   Complaining about price.  
   How much is this?  
   How expensive it is!  
   Tagpila ini?  
   Kamahal man!  
   That's cheap.  
   You may.  
   Barato lang.  
   Puede man.
Can't I get a discount?  
Puedes 'kaayo?  
How much discount do you like?  
No more discount.  
Pila ang ayo mo?  
Indi puede.

7. Expressions of Courtesy

Thank you.
Salamat.
You're welcome.
Wala sang anuman.
May I ask you something?
Puede makapamangkot.
Sorry.
Pasensiya.
Please (get it for me).
Palihog, kuha para sa akon.

8. Expressions of preferences, likes, dislikes, needs

I like this.
Gusto ko ini.
I don't like Coke.
Indi ko gusto ang Coke.
I need some paper.
Kinahanglan ko sang papel.
I prefer Coke to Pepsi.
Mas gusto ko ang Coke sang sa Pepsi.
Never mind.
Bay-i na lang.

9. Expressing discomforts and general disability

I think I'm sick.
Matyag ko may masakit ako.
i have a headache.
Masakit and ulo ko.
stomachache.
Masakit ang tiyan ko.
I need a doctor.
Kinahanglan ko sang duktor.
Please call a doctor.
Palihog tawag sang duktor?
I'm tired.
Kapoy ako.
I'm very tired.
Kapoy gid ako/Kapoy-kapoy gid ako.
I'm dizzy.
Nagalingin ang ulo ko.
Where's the comfort room?
Sa diin ang kasilyas/C.R.
10. Asking for directions

Where is the __________?  
Sa diin ang __________.  
Near __________?  
Malapit sa __________.  
Is it far from here?  
Malayo halin diri?  
No. It's over there.  
Indi, Didto ayun.  
Is it near?  
Malapit lang.  
Yes.  
Huo.

11. Introducing self

I'm Name __________.  
Ako si __________.  
He/She's __________.  
Siya si __________.

12. Expressing/Inquiring about time

What time is it?  
Ano oras na?  
What's the date today?  
Ano nga petsa subong?  
Is (are, was, were)  
May telepono diri?  
there a telephone here?

List of Pronouns

ako __________  
you (singular)  
ikaw __________  
he, she  
siya __________  
we (excluding listener)  
kami __________  
we (including listener)  
kita __________  
you (plural)  
Kamo __________  
they (you and me)  
sila __________

14
Question Words

sin-o ______ Who?
ano ______ What?
san-o ______ When?
sa diin/diin ______ Where (direction)?
sa diin/diin ______ Where (location)
nga-a ______ Why
paano ______ How
tagpila ______ How much (cost)
diin sina/sina/sadlo ______ Which
pila ______ How much (quantity)

Numbers

isa ______ (1) onse ______ (11)
duha ______ (2) beinte ______ (20)
tatlo ______ (3) beinte tres ______ (23)
apat ______ (4) kuarenta ______ (40)
lima ______ (5) singkwenta ______ (50)
anum ______ (6) sisenta ______ (60)
pito ______ (7) sitenta ______ (70)
walo ______ (8) otsenta ______ (80)
siyam ______ (9) nobenta ______ (90)
pulo ______ (10) isa ka gatos ______ (100)

Time Words

subong ______ now, today
kagapon ______ yesterday
kagina __________________________  a while ago
buas ____________________________  tomorrow
atrasado/ulihi na __________________ late

Sa Domingo ________________________  On Sunday
Sa Lunes __________________________ On Monday
Sa Martes __________________________ On Tuesday
Sa Miyercoles _______________________ On Wednesday
Sa Huwebes ________________________ On Thursday
Sa Biyernes ________________________ On Friday
Sa Sabado __________________________ On Saturday
day before yesterday

sang isa ka aadlaw/__________________  last week
sang nagligad nga aadlaw___________  last month
sang isa ka semana/__________________  last year
sang nagligad nga semana___________
sang isa ka bulan/__________________
sang nagligad nga bulan____________
sang isa ka tuig/___________________
sang nagligad nga tuig______________

sa dason nga aadlaw_______________  day after tomorrow
sa dason nga semana_______________  next week
sa dason nga bulan_______________  next month
sa dason nga tuig_______________  next year
ILONGGO

PHRASE BOOK

for

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS
I. GREETINGS/LEAVETAKINGS ON THE STREET

1. Good morning/afternoon/evening.
2. Good morning, too.
3. Where are you going?
4. Just there.
5. I am going to your place.
6. I am going to the market.
7. Where have you been?
8. When did you arrive?
9. How are you?
10. I am fine. And you?
11. Fine, too/also.
15. Diin ka makadto?
17. Makadto ako sa inyo.
18. Makadto ako sa tiendahan.
19. Diin ka naghalin?
20. San-o ka nag-abot?
21. Kamusta ka?
22. Maayo, ikaw?
23. Maayo man.

II. VISITING A HOME

1. Anybody home?
2. Good morning/afternoon/evening.
3. Oh, it's you.
4. Come on up./Come in.
5. May I come in?
6. Please be seated
7. Is there anything I can do for you?
8. Would you care for a drink?
9. I'm leaving now.
10. I'm going home now.
11. It's getting late (at night).
12. Let's go.
13. I'll go ahead.
14. See you next time.
15. Come again.
17. Thank you very much.
18. Tagbalay.
19. Maayong aga/hapon/gab-i.
20. O, ikaw gali.
21. Sulod./Sulod anay./Sulod kamo anay.
22. Puwede magsulod/makasulod?
23. Pungko./Pungko anay.
24. Ano ang mahimo ko sa inyo?
    May mahimo bala ako para sa imo?
25. Inom anay kamo.
26. Malakat na ako.
27. Puli/Mapuli na ako.
29. Dali na./Kat ta.
30. Mauna na ako.
31. Magkitaay na lang kita liwat.
32. Balik ka liwat./Balik kamo.
33. Sige./Babay.
34. Salamat gid.
III. ASKING PEERS FOR BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

1. What's your name?
2. How old are you?
3. Where are you from?
4. Where in the U.S.?
5. Where do you live here?
6. Are you married?
7. Who are your parents?
8. Are your parents still alive?
9. How many brothers and sisters do you have?
10. Is he your brother/father?
11. Is she your sister/mother?
12. What's your job?

1. Ano ang ngalan mo?
2. Pila ka na katuig?/ Pila na ang idad mo?
3. Taga-diin ka?
4. Diin sa Amerika?
5. Diin ka naga-estar diri?
6. May asawa/bana ka na?
7. Sin-o ang mga ginikanan mo?
8. Buhi pa ang mga ginikanan mo?
9. Pila ang utod monga lalaki kag babayi?
10. Siya bala ang utod mo nga lalaki/tatay mo?
11. Siya bala ang utod mo nga babayi/ nanay mo?
12. Ano ang obra mo?

IV. INTRODUCING ONESELF TO ELDERS/OFFICIALS

1. I am ____________________.
2. I am from ____________________.
3. I am ______ years old.
4. I am a Peace Corps Volunteer.
5. I work for the Department of Agriculture.
6. I will work here for two years.

1. Ako si ____________________.
2. Taga- _______________ ako.
3. _______________ anyos ako.
4. Peace Corps Volunteer ako.
5. Naga-obra ako sa D.A.
V. ASKING FOR AND GIVING DIRECTIONS

1. May I ask something?
2. Where is the __________?
3. Where are you going?
4. I'm going to the office.
5. Are you going to town?
6. Is the church near?
7. What place is this?
8. What's the name of this street?
9. Please show me the place.

10. What ride do I take?
11. Where do I catch the jeepney/bus?

12. Where will I get off?
13. How much is the fare?
14. Is this the place?
15. Turn left after the bridge.
16. Turn right at the corner.

17. His house is near the market.
18. The church is across the plaza.
19. The hospital is behind the municipal hall.
20. The school is behind the church.

1. Puwedeng kapamangkot?
2. Diin ang __________?
3. Diin ka makadto?
5. Makadto ka sa banwa?
6. Malapit bala ang simbahan?
7. Anong lugar 'ni?
8. Anong kalye 'ni?
9. Palihog itudlo mo sa akin kon
diin ang lugar./Diin dapit man?
10. Ano ang sakyx/isakyx ko?
11. Diin ako masakay sang
dyip/bus?
12. Diin ako manaog?
13. Tagpila/Pila ang plete?
14. Ini na bala?/Ini na?/Amo na ini?
15. Pawala ka paglampsas sa taytay.
16. Patuo ka sa kanto/
banga nga ina.
17. Malapit ang bahay niya
sa tiendahan.
18. Sa atubangan sang plasa
ang simbahan.
19. Sa likod sang munisipyo
ang ospital.
20. Sa likod sang simbahan
ang eskuwelahan.
VI. BUYING AND BARGAINING AT THE MARKET

1. What would you like to buy, ma'am?
2. How much is this?
3. How much is a kilo?
4. It's too expensive.
5. Is there a discount?
6. This is cheap.
7. How much do you want?
8. Can you give it for P1.00?
9. Give me a kilo of potatoes.
10. Here is my payment.
11. Here is your change.
12. Is there anything else?
13. C'mon. (An expression used to persuade the vendor to meet your terms.)
14. (I am your) regular customer.

1. Ano aton, Day/Nang?
2. Tagpila ini?
3. Tagpila ang isa ka kilo?
4. Mahal man./Tama gid kamahal.
5. Wala na sing ayo?
7. Tagpila ang gusto ninyo?
8. Puwede ang pisos?
9. Taga-i ko sang isa ka kilo nga patatas.
10. Ari ang bayad ko.
11. Ari ang kambio/sinsilyo mo.
12. May-ara pa/May ara pa bala?

VII. SHOPPING AT A DEPARTMENT STORE

1. How much is this?
2. Are your prices fixed?
3. Do you accept checks?
4. Can I choose?
5. May I see that?
6. Can I try it on?
7. It's a little bit tight.
8. It's a little bit big.
9. It fits me.
10. Does it shrink when washed?
11. How many yards will you get?
12. Please wrap it.
13. Tagpila ini?
14. Fixed price na ni/gid?
15. Nagabaton bala kamo sang tseke?
16. Puwede makapili?
17. Puwede nga matan-aw?
18. Puwedeng isukol/matilaw?
21. Husto 'ni sa akon.
22. Nagakulo 'ni?
23. Pila ka yarda ang kuhaon mo?
24. Palihog putos/putsa.
VIII. EXTENDING AN INVITATION TO A MEETING AS:

(a) Guest Speaker

1. Our group is planning to have a meeting on family planning.
2. We would like to invite you to talk about family planning.
3. We will be honored if you accept the invitation.
4. Who will be at the meeting?

1. Nagaplano ang grupo namon nga magmiting tungod sa family planning.
2. Gusto ka namon imbitahon maghambal parti sa family planning.
3. Malipay kami kon makakadto/puwede ka.
4. Sanday sin-o ang makadto sa miting?

(b) Participant

1. We will have a meeting on Tuesday.
2. It would be nice to have you there.
3. We will talk about family planning.
4. The meeting will start at 8 AM.
5. Our guest speaker will be in at 7:30.
6. It would be good if we are there before the guest speaker.
7. Will you be able to come?
8. I'll see you there.
9. I'll be expecting you there.

1. May miting 'ta sa Martes.
2. Maayo 'tani kon ara ka.
3. Parti sa family planning ang hambalon naton.
4. Alas otso sa aga magsugod ang miting.
5. Maabot ang guest speaker ng 7:30 sa aga.
6. Mas maayo nga ato 'ta didto antes mag-abot guest speaker.
7. Makadto ka?
8. Makitaay 'ta didto.
IX. EXTENDING AN INVITATION TO A PARTY

1. There will be a party at my house on Sunday.
2. I would like to invite you to the party.
3. Could you come?
4. Bring along your sister/friend.
5. Many of our friends will come.
6. The party will be on Sept. 10 at 5:00 PM.
7. It will be an informal get-together.
8. We will expect you.

1. May party sa balay sa Dominggo.
2. Gusto kitang imbitaron sa party. Gaisumin ko ikaw sa party.
3. Makakadto ka bala?
4. Dal-a ang uod/amigo mo.
5. Makadto ang mga amigo naton.
6. Sa Sept. 10, alas singko sa hapon ang party.
7. Simple lang ang party.
8. Hulaton namon kamo.

X. REFUSING AN INVITATION

1. I'm sorry, I won't be able to come because I have lots of things to do.
2. I can't assure you of my presence because I have lots of things to do.
3. I will not be able to attend because I have a meeting at ________.
4. I will try next time.
5. Thanks anyway for the invitation.

1. Pasensya ka na, indi ako puede makadto kay madamo ako sing gahimo/himoon.
2. Indi ako sigurado nga makaabot kay madamo ako sing gahimo/himoon.
3. Indi ako makadto kay may miting ako sa ________.
5. Salamat na lang sa imbitasyon.
XI. INVITATIONAL EXPRESSIONS

1. Come visit/see us.
2. Drop in.
3. Please come with me.
4. Let's take a walk.
5. Come, let's go to ____________.
6. Let's rest for a while.
7. Please help me.

1. Pasadena/Kadto kamo sa amon.
2. Hapit kamo anay.
3. Upod ka man sa akon./Updan mo naman ako.
5. Dali, kado 'ta sa ____________.
6. Pahway 'ta anay.
7. Palihog buligi ako.

XII. MEAL TIME

1. I’m hungry now.
2. Have you eaten yet?
3. Yes, sometime ago.
4. Are we going to eat now?
5. Let’s eat.
6. Come join us.
7. The table is set./Food is ready.
8. Do you like ________?
9. Please pass the ____________.
10. The food is delicious.
11. Please take some more.
12. I have good appetite.
13. I don’t have any appetite.
14. What do we have for breakfast,lunch/dinner?
15. We are through eating.
16. I am full.
17. That’s enough, thank you.
18. That was a good meal!

1. Gutom na "ko.
2. Nakakaon ka na?
3. Hoo, kaina pa.
4. M–kaon na 'ta?
5. Kaon na 'ta./Makaon na 'ta.
7. Handa na ang pagkaon.
8. Gusto mo bala ang ____________?
9. Palihog duhol sang ____________.
10. Manamit ang pagkaon.
11. Kuha ka pa.
12. May gana ako magkaon.
13. Wala 'ko gana./Wala ako sang gana.
14. Ano ang pamahaw/panyaga/panyapon naton?
15. Tapos na kami magkaon.
16. Busog na ako.
17. Husto na, salamat.
18. Manamit ang pagkaon.
XIII. LOOKING FOR A PERSON

1. Is the mayor in?
2. Where is he?
3. Will he be out for a long time?
4. What time will he be back?
5. May I wait for him?
6. I'm looking for ____________.
7. Do you know where he/she lives?
8. He is my friend and I want to talk to him.
9. Please tell him I came by.
10. Please tell him I'm coming back on ___.

1. Aribala ang mayor?
2. Diin siya?
3. Madugayan bala siya?
4. Ano oras siya mabalik?
5. Puwede ko siya hulaton?
6. Ginapangita ko si ____________.
7. Bal-an mo bala kon diin siya naga-estar?
8. Amigo ko siya kag gusto ko siya mahambal.
9. Palihog siling nga nagkadto ako.
10. Palihog siling nga mabalik ako sa ____________.

XIV. MAKING A TELEPHONE CALL

1. Good morning/afternoon/evening.
2. Can I speak to ____________?
3. Who's on the line, please?
4. Hold on./Wait a minute.
5. Is Mr./Miss ____________ around?
6. No, he/she is not around.
7. He/She went to ____________.
8. When is he/she coming back?
9. What time is he/she coming back?
10. Please tell him/her that ______ called.
11. Thank you.
12. You are welcome.

1. Maayong aga/hapon/gab-i.
2. Puwede mahambal si ____________.
3. Sin-o palihog?/Sin-o 'ni?
4. Dali lang.
5. Ara bala si Mr./Miss ____________?
6. Wala siya diri.
7. Nagkadto siya sa ____________.
8. San-o siya mabalik?
9. Ano oras siya mabalik?
10. Palihog siling nga nagtawag si ____________.
11. Salamat.
12. Wala sing ano man.
XV. LENDING AND BORROWING

1. Do you have a __________.
2. May I borrow it?
3. Of course.
4. When do you think you can return it?
5. Can you return it tonight?
6. I can’t lend you my __________
   because I’m going to use it.
7. Please take care of it.
8. May I borrow it until tonight?
9. I don’t have it.
10. It was borrowed by __________.

1. May_________/Ara ka _______?
2. Puwede mahulum?
3. Pwede./Siempre.
4. San-o mo ayhan mabalik/mauli?
5. Mauli mo karon sa gab-i?
6. Indi ko puwede ipahulum ang __________ ko kay gamiton ko.
7. Andamanan mo, ha.
8. Puwedeng mahulum hasta karon sa gab-i?
9. Wala sa akon.
10. Ginhulum ni __________.

XVI. TIME

1. What time is it?
2. It’s ten o’clock.
3. It’s 1:30 P.M.
4. What day is today?
5. Today is Monday.
6. Tomorrow is Tuesday.
7. Yesterday was Sunday.
8. What date is Friday?
9. When is your birthday?
10. It’s time for merienda.
11. When are you leaving?
12. When are you coming back?

1. Ano oras na?
2. Alas diyes na.
3. Ala una y media sa hapon.
4. Ano nga adlaw subong?
5. Lunes subong
7. Dominggo kahapon.
8. Anong petsa sa Blyemes?
9. San-o ang kaadlawan/ bertdey mo?
11. San-o ka malakat?
12. San-o ka mabalik?
XVII. WEATHER

1. It's warm.
2. It's cold.
3. It's windy.
4. It looks like it's going to rain.
5. It's raining hard.
6. It looks like a typhoon might be coming.
7. A lot of trees were hit by the lightning.
8. A lot of people died during the earthquake.
9. It's drizzling.
10. It rained very hard yesterday.
11. The road is muddy because it's rainy season already.
12. It's very hot because it's dry season already.
13. It's really very hot in the summertime.

1. Mainit/Magin-ot.
2. Malamig/Matugnaw.
3. Mahangin.
4. Daw maulan./Maulan siguro.
5. Mabaskog ang ulan.
6. Daw mabagyo./Mabagyo siguro.
10. Mamunog ang ulan kahapon.

XVIII. ON PHYSICAL DISCOMFORTS

1. How do you feel?
2. I'm not feeling well.
3. I am tired.
4. I think I' going down with a fever.
5. My throat hurts.
6. I'm sick.
7. I have a toothache.
8. My back aches.
10. I have a stomachache.

1. Anong pamatayag mo?
2. Kabugat sang lawas ko.
   Malain ang pamatayag ko.
4. Daw hilanaton ako.
5. Masakit ang tutunlan ko.
6. May sakit ako./Gamasakit ako.
7. Masakit/Gabusog ang ngipon ko.
8. Masakit ang likod ko.
10. Masakit ang tiyan ko.
11. I have diarrhea.
12. My foot itches.
13. I feel cold.
15. I’m nauseated.
16. Are you sick?

17. How long have you been sick?
18. Do you have fever?
19. Does it hurt?
20. How are you feeling now?

21. Are you feeling better?
22. Has the child been crying a lot?
23. Hold the child please.

24. Show it to me.
25. Open your mouth.

27. Take this pill.
28. Swallow it.
29. Take this every four hours.
30. Put a little of this on _____ everyday.

31. Don’t let it get dirty.
32. Don’t scratch it.
33. I’m thirsty.
34. I’m sleepy.
35. I’m lazy.
36. I don’t feel well today.

11. Nagalupot ako.
12. Makatol ang til ko.
15. Daw masuka ako.
16. May sakit ka?/
Maysakit ka bala?
17. Kasan-o ka pa ’gamasakit?
18. May hilanat ka?
19. Masakit?
20. Kamusta ang pamatyag mo subong?

21. Maayo na ang pamatyag mo?
22. Pirmi nagahibi ang bata?
23. Palihog uyt sang bata./
Palihog uyi ang bata.
24. Ipakita mo sa akon.
25. Nganga./Nganga ka.
27. Tumaron mo ning tabletas.
28. Tunla.
29. Tumaron mo ’ni kada apat ka oras.
30. Butangan mo sang diyutay sini sa ______ adlaw-adlaw.

31. Indi mo paghigku-an.
32. Indi mo pagkalotan.
33. Ginauhaw/Nauhaw ako.
34. Ginatuyo/Natuyo ako.
35. Ginatamad/Ginatamaran ako.
36. Indi maayo ang pamatyag ko subong.
XIX. EXPRESSING ANNOYANCE, DISAPPOINTMENT, OR FRUSTRATION

1. What took you so long?
2. Oh my!
3. It's your fault.
4. It's too late.
5. It's a waste.
6. What a shame!
7. I told you so.
8. It's none of your business.
9. That's not right.
10. That's nothing serious.
11. How irritating/annoying!
12. How vulgar!
13. How awful!
14. Well!
15. So there.
16. Of course./Naturally.
17. Really?

1. Ngaa kadugay sa imo?
2. Ay, sus!
3. Sala mo./Ikaw 'bi, e..
5. Kanugon.
6. Kahuluya!
8. Wala/Way ka labot.
9. Indi 'na husto.
10. Waay kasao na./Waay na kasao.
12. Kalaw-ay/Malaw-ay/Bulgar!
13. Kalain man!
14. Baw!
15. Ara ho.
17. Matu-od/Tu-od?

XX. COMMON COURTESIES

1. Thank you.
2. You're welcome.
3. Excuse me./I'm sorry.
4. I didn't mean to do it.
5. Please don't be offended.
6. May I pass?
7. I don't understand.
8. I don't know.
9. Just a minute/One moment, please.
10. Please speak slowly.
11. Please repeat.
12. I beg your pardon.

1. Salamat.
2. Wa sing ano man.
3. Pasensiyah/Patawara ako.
4. Indi ko hungod.
5. Indi ka mangakig sa akon.
6. Puwede makaagi/kaagi?
7. Indi ko naintiyendihan/kaintiyendi.
8. Wala 'ko kabalo./Ambot.
11. Palihog liwat.
12. Ano siling mo?
XXI. FRIENDLY BANTERING

1. Anything you say.
2. Cool down./Relax
3. Lazybones.
4. Crazy!
5. Stupid/Simpleton!
6. Braggart
7. That's not true!(response to flattery)
10. Liar!
11. Cheapskate!

1. Basta siling mo./Basta ikaw.
2. Kalma lang./Relaks lang.
3. Tamad.
4. Buang/Buang-buang!
5. Gago/Mango/Torpe.
6. Hambog.
7. Tikai/Tikalon.
8. Bastos.
11. Kuripot!

XXII. EXPRESSING FAITH/RESIGNATION TO FATE

1. (Just) Be patient.
2. By God's grace.
3. God willing.
4. Come what may.
5. Patience.
6. You can't do anything about it.

1. Pasensiya ka na lang.
2. Sa kaloooy sang Diyos.
3. Kon may kaloooy sang Diyos.
5. Diyutay pa nga pasensiya.
6. Wala ka sing mahimo.

XXIII. MAKING CONCESSIONS

1. Go ahead.
2. Please do.
3. What now?/What's next?

1. Sige.
2. Sige na./Palihog lang.
3. Ano na?/Ano sunod?
XXIV. EXPRESSING APPRECIATION/PRAISE

1. You have a pretty dress.
2. You have a beautiful, very healthy child.
3. Your place is nice.
4. I like it here, it's peaceful.
5. You're a good cook.
6. You speak good English.
7. I appreciate what you've done for me.
8. I like that.

1. Matahom/Nami ang bayo mo.
2. Guapa ang bata mo, matambok gid.
3. Matahom ang lugar ninyo.
5. Maayo/Matahom ka magluto.
7. Nalipay ako sa ginhimo mo.

XXV. MISCELLANEOUS EXPRESSIONS

1. Never mind.
2. No big deal./No problem.
3. It's up to you.
4. Why not?
5. I'm in a hurry.
6. Do you have loose change?
7. Should it be?
8. Are you sure?
9. Are you finished/done?
10. Not yet./None yet.
11. What are you doing?
12. Do you know him/her?
13. I'll do it./I'll get it.
15. Who is your companion?
16. Come with me.
17. I know him/her.
18. I don't remember.
19. I forgot.
20. What is this?

1. Indi na bale.
2. Wala sang problema.
3. Bahala ka./kaw ang bahala.
4. Ngaa indi?
5. Nagadali ako./Gadali ako.
6. May sensilyo ka?
7. Dapat/Kinahanglan bala?
8. Sigurado ka?
9. Tapos na?/Tapos ka na bala?
10. Indi pa./Wala pa.
11. Ano ang ginahimo mo?
12. Kilala mo bala siya?
15. Sin-o (ang) upod mo?
17. Kilala ko siya.
18. Indi ko matandaan.
20. Ano ini?
21. What is that/that over there?
22. Whose money is that?
23. Why not?
24. Maybe/Perhaps.
25. I thought.
26. Even then.
27. I wish.
28. You see.
29. That's too much.
30. I don't like that.
31. I have no time.
32. Don't forget.
33. Do it yourself.

21. Ano 'ina/ano/ato?
22. Kay sin-o kwarta ina?
23. Nga-a indi?
25. Abi ko/Ang dumdum ko/Pinsar ko.
27. Tani/Kuntani.
28. Kita mo?
29. Sobra na ina.
30. Indi ko gusto ina.
31. Wala ako (sang) tiyempo.
32. Indi mo pagkalimtan.
33. Soloha./Isa ka lang mahimo.

XXVI. DIRECTION WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

1. above/on
2. under/below
3. beside
4. near
5. in/inside
6. outside
7. in front
8. behind/back
9. between/middle
10. far from
11. here
12. there
13. over there
14. up
15. down
16. across

1. (sa) ibabaw
2. (sa) idalom
3. (sa) ingod/tupad
4. malapit
5. (sa) sulod
6. (sa) gwa/sagwa
7. (sa) atubangan
8. (sa)likod
9. (sa) tunga
10. malayo sa
11. diri
12. dira
13. didto
14. (sa) ibabaw
15. (sa) idalom
16. (sa) tabok
17. on the corner
18. this
19. that
20. that over there
21. to the left/turn left
22. to the right/turn right
23. straight ahead/go straight

17. (sa) kanto
18. ini
19. ina
20. ato
21. sa wala/pawala
22. sa tu-o/patu-o
23. diretso/magdiretso

XXVII. TIME WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

1. a few days ago
2. after/and then
3. afternoon
4. again
5. always
6. at times/sometimes
7. before (an action)
8. date
9. day
10. day after tomorrow
11. day before yesterday
12. earlier/a while ago
13. early
14. evening
15. every
16. everyday
17. every Monday
18. half
19. hour
20. immediately
21. just
22. later
23. last night
24. last week
25. many times

1. sang nagligad nga adlaw
2. pagkatapos/tapos
3. hapon
4. liwat
5. pirmi
6. kon kis-a/kon kaisa
7. antes
8. petsa
9. adlaw
10. sa dason nga adlaw
11. sang isa ka adlaw
12. kaina
13. temprano
14. gab-i
15. kada
16. adlaw-adlaw
17. kada Lunes/kon Lunes
18. tunga
19. oras
20. dayon
21. lang
22. karon
23. kagab-i
24. sang isa ka semana
25. madamo nga beses
26. midnight
27. month
28. noon
29. now
30. often
31. on Monday
32. once/at one time
33. seldom
34. someday
35. soon/almost
36. this morning
37. times
38. today
39. tomorrow
40. tonight
41. until
42. used to
43. usually
44. while
45. year
46. last year
47. next year
48. yesterday
49. yesterday afternoon

26. tungang gab-i
27. bulan
28. udto
29. subong
30. pirmi
31. sa Lunes
32. kon kis-a
33. talagsa
34. sa pila ka adlaw
35. malapit na/halos
36. kaina sang aga/karon sa aga
37. beses
38. subong/subong nga adlaw
39. buwas
40. karon sa gab-i/subong nga gab-i
41. hasta
42. pirmi
43. pirmi
44. samtang/mientras
45. tuig
46. sang isa ka tuig/sang
    nagligad nga tuig
47. sa sunod nga tuig
48. kahapon
49. kahapon sang hapon
XVIII. EXPRESSING QUANTITY

1. all 1. tanan
2. bundle 2. bugkos
3. can 3. lata
4. excess/more than 4. sobra
5. few/little 5. diyutay
6. five 6. lima
7. full/filled 7. puno/buta
8. hundred 8. isa ka gatos
9. many/much/plenty 9. madamo
10. one 10. isa
11. pile 11. tumpok
12. twenty 12. beynte
13. twenty centavos each 13. tag-pesetas ang isa
14. two 14. duha
15. two for twenty-five centavos 15. duha, bente singko
16. whole/entire 16. bilog

XIX. COLORS

1. black 1. itom
2. blue 2. asul
3. brown 3. kape/kaki/tsokolate
4. gold 4. gold
5. green 5. berde
6. gray 6. abo/abohon
7. orange 7. orens
8. pink 8. rosas
9. red 9. pula
10. violet 10. biyolet/lila
11. white 11. puti
12. yellow 12. yelo
XXX. DESCRIBING PEOPLE

1. angry
2. bad
3. beautiful/prety
4. big
5. careful/cautious
6. clean
7. conceited/boastful
8. dark-complexioned
9. gentlemanly
10. handsome
11. happy/cheerful
12. honest/sincere
13. humble
14. ignornat
15. intelligent/wise
16. mischievous/naughty
17. modest/refined
18. noisy
19. old
20. pitiful
21. polite/courteous
22. rich
23. diligent/hardworking
24. dirty
25. drunk
26. fair-complexioned
27. sad
28. short
29. shy
30. slow
31. small
32. snobbish
33. stout/fat

1. akig
2. malain
3. matahom/guapa/manami
4. daku
5. mainandamon/ma-amlig
6. matinio/malimpyo
7. hambog/tikalon
8. maitum
9. matinahuron/matinahaon
10. guapo
11. masadya
12. sinsero
13. mapainubuson
14. gago/ignores/mango
15. maalam
16. pilyo/pilya
17. mahinhin/maugdang
18. magahud/kagamo
19. tigulang
20. kalolo-oy/makalolo-oy
21. matinahuron
22. manggaranon
23. mapisan
24. mahigko
25. hubog
26. maputi
27. masubo
28. putot/gamay
29. mahuloy-on
30. mahinay/patay-patay
31. gamay
32. suplada/suplado
33. matambok
34. strict  
35. strong  
36. stupid/dumb  
37. tall  
38. talkative  
39. thin/slim  
40. ugly  
41. young  
42. pregnant  

34. istrikto  
35. makusog  
36. hangag/mango  
37. mataas  
38. baba-an/palawakal/palahambai  
39. maniwang  
40. kalaw-ay  
41. bataon/hoben  
42. buntis  

XXXI. DESCRIBING OBJECTS AND CONDITIONS  

1. blunt  
2. cheap  
3. clean  
4. deep  
5. destroyed/broken  
6. dry  
7. durable  
8. empty  
9. expensive  
10. foul-smelling  
11. fragrant  
12. full/filled  
13. hard/tough  
14. heavy  
15. high  
16. light  
17. long  
18. loose  
19. low  
20. old  
21. rugged  

1. mahabol  
2. barato  
3. malimpyo/matinlo  
4. madalom  
5. guba  
6. mala  
7. mabakod  
8. wala unod  
9. mahal  
10. mabaho  
11. mahamot  
12. puno  
13. matig-a  
14. mabug-at  
15. mataas  
16. mamag-an  
17. malaba  
18. halog  
19. manubo  
20. daan  
21. baku-bako
22. shallow
23. sharp
24. short
25. small
26. smooth/fine
27. smooth/levelled
28. soft/tender
29. square
30. straight
31. thick/dense
32. thin
33. wet
34. wide

22. manabaw
23. matalom
24. malip-ot
25. magamay
26. pino
27. patag
28. mahumok
29. kuwadrado
30. tadlong
31. makapal
32. manipis
33. basa
34. malapad

XXXII. DESCRIPTIVE WORDS FOR CLOTHES

1. bright colored
2. faded
3. pressed/ironed
4. tight/smug
5. stained
6. wrinkled/creased

1. matingkad
2. ugit
3. plantsado
4. gutok
5. may mantsa
6. yukot

XXXIII. DESCRIPTIVE WORDS FOR FOOD

1. alive
2. bitter
3. bland
4. cold
5. cooked
6. crisp
7. decayed/spoiled/rotten
8. delicious/tasty
9. fresh

1. buhi
2. mapait
3. malas-ay
4. matugnaw/bugnaw/bahaw
5. luto
6. mahagpok
7. dunot
8. manamit
9. preska
10. hot/warm
11. hot as in pepper
12. mature/ripe
13. nutritious
14. raw
15. ripe (for fruits)
16. salty
17. sour
18. sweet
19. young

XXXIV. DESCRIPTIVE WORDS FOR THE WEATHER

1. bad
2. bright/clear
3. cloudy
4. dark
5. dusty
6. humid
7. muddy
8. rainy
9. windy
10. mainit
11. makahang
12. gulang
13. masustansiya
14. hilaw
15. luto
16. maasin
17. maaslom
18. matam-is
19. linghod

XXXV. BODY PARTS

1. arm
2. armpit
3. back
4. body
5. bone
6. breasts
7. buttocks
1. braso
2. ilok
3. likod
4. lawas
5. tul-an
6. titi
7. buli
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8. cheek</th>
<th>8. guya/pisngi</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9. chest</td>
<td>9. dughan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. ear</td>
<td>10. dulunggan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. elbow</td>
<td>11. siko</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. eye</td>
<td>12. mata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. eyelashes</td>
<td>13. amimilok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. face</td>
<td>14. hitsura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. feet</td>
<td>15. tiil</td>
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<tr>
<td>16. finger</td>
<td>16. kamot</td>
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<tr>
<td>17. fontanel</td>
<td>17. bumbunan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. forehead</td>
<td>18. agtang</td>
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<tr>
<td>19. hand</td>
<td>19. kamot</td>
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<tr>
<td>20. hair</td>
<td>20. buhok</td>
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<tr>
<td>21. head</td>
<td>21. ulo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. heart</td>
<td>22. korason/tagipuso-on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. heel</td>
<td>23. sakong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. hip</td>
<td>24. balikawang</td>
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<tr>
<td>25. leg</td>
<td>25. paa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. lip</td>
<td>26. bibig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. mouth</td>
<td>27. baba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. nail</td>
<td>28. kuko</td>
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<tr>
<td>29. nape</td>
<td>29. batok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. nose</td>
<td>30. ilong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. palm</td>
<td>31. palad</td>
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<tr>
<td>32. penis</td>
<td>32. buto/pisot</td>
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<tr>
<td>33. shoulder</td>
<td>33. abaga</td>
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<tr>
<td>34. skin</td>
<td>34. panit</td>
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<tr>
<td>35. sole</td>
<td>35. talampakan</td>
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<tr>
<td>36. stomach</td>
<td>36. tiyan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. thigh</td>
<td>37. paa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. toe</td>
<td>38. kuko sang tiil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. tongue</td>
<td>39. dila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. tooth</td>
<td>40. ngipon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. vagina</td>
<td>41. putay/monay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. waist</td>
<td>42. hawak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
XXXVI. PARTS OF A PLANT

1. bud
2. flower
3. leaf
4. root
5. seed
6. stem/branch

1. bukol
2. bulak
3. dahon
4. ugat
5. liso
6. sanga

XXXVII. PARTS OF A TREE

1. bark
2. flower
3. leaf
4. root
5. trunk
6. twig

1. panit
2. bulak
3. dahon
4. ugat
5. puno
6. sanga

XXXVIII. VEGETABLES

1. banana blossoms
2. bean sprouts
3. bitter melon/ampalaya
4. cabbage
5. cassava
6. chinese cabbage/pechay
7. corn
8. cucumber
9. garlic
10. ginger
11. horse radish

1. puso sang saging
2. tawge
3. amargoso
4. repolyo
5. kamote
6. petsay
7. mais
8. pipino
9. ahos
10. luy-a
11. balunggay
12. lettuce
13. lima beans
14. mongo beans
15. mushroom
16. mustard
17. okra
18. onion
19. pepper
20. potato
21. raddish
22. snap beans
23. snow peas
24. soy beans
25. string beans
26. squash/pumpkin
27. swamp cabbage
28. sweet potato
29. taro
30. tomato
31. white squash
32. winged beans
33. yam (violet in color)
34. yam (native turnip)

12. letsugas
13. patani
14. balatong/monggo
15. uhong
16. mustasa
17. okra
18. sibuyas/bombay
19. katumbal
20. patatas
21. labanos
22. abitsuwelas
23. sitsaro
24. balatong
25. sitaw
26. kalabasa
27. tangkong
28. kamote
29. gabi
30. kamatis
31. upo
32. sigarilyas
33. ubi
34. singkamas
XXXIX. FRUITS

1. apple
2. banana
3. black Java plum
4. breadfruit
5. calamansi (native lemon)
6. cantaloupe
7. cashew
8. chestnut
9. coconut young
   full of soft meat
10. grape
11. guava
12. jackfruit
13. lanzones
14. mango
15. orange
16. papaya
17. peanut
18. pomelo
19. sapodilla fruit
20. star apple
21. sugar apple
22. water melon

1. mansanas
2. saging
3. lumboy
4. rimas
5. kalamansi
6. melon
7. kasuy
8. kastanyas
9. niyog
   buko
10. makapuno
11. ubas
12. bayabas
13. langka
14. lansones
15. aranghita
16. kapayas
17. mani
18. kabugaw
19. chiko
20. star apoi
21. atis
22. sandiya
XL. TREES

1. abaca/Manila hemp
2. bamboo
3. cocoa
4. coconut
5. coffee
6. kapok
7. mahogany
8. molave
9. narra
10. needle pine
11. palms
   anahaw
   buri
   nipa
12. rattan
13. rubber
14. abaka
15. kawayan
16. kakaw
17. lubi
18. kape
19. kapok
20. kamagong
21. molave
22. nara
23. aguho
24. anahaw
25. buri
26. nipa
27. ratan/uway
28. goma

XLI. ANIMALS

1. bull
2. carabao/water buffalo
3. cat
4. chick
5. chicken
6. cow
7. crocodile
8. dog
9. duck
10. frog
11. toro
12. karbaw
13. kuring
14. pisù
15. manok
16. baka
17. buwaya
18. idô
19. pato
20. pakâ
11. gecko
12. goat
13. goose
14. hen
15. horse
16. lizard
17. monkey
18. mouse/rat
19. pig
20. puppy
21. rabbit
22. rooster
23. sheep
24. snake
25. tadpole
26. turtle
27. turkey

11. tuko
12. kanding
13. gansa
14. munga
15. kabayo
16. tiki
17. amo
18. ilaga
19. baboy
20. totoy
21. kuneho
22. sulog
23. kameron
24. man-og
25. ulok
26. ba-o
27. pabo

XLII. BIRDS

1. crow
2. dove/pigeon
3. eagle
4. hawk
5. owl
6. parrot
7. sparrow

1. uwak
2. pating
3. dapay
4. lawin
5. bukaw
6. pikoyn
7. maya
XLIII. INSECTS

1. ant  
2. bee  
3. butterfly  
4. chicken flea  
5. cockroach  
6. dragonfly  
7. flea  
8. fly  
9. louse  
10. mosquito  
11. moth  
12. spider  
13. termite  
14. wasp  
15. worm  
1. subay  
2. buyog  
3. alibangbang  
4. dapaw  
5. tanga  
6. tumbak-tubak  
7. bitik  
8. langaw  
9. kuto  
10. lamok  
11. gamu-gamo  
12. damang  
13. anay  
14. putakti  
15. ulod

XLIV. NATURAL OCCURRENCES AND ELEMENTS

1. air/wind  
2. breeze  
3. cloud/fog/mist  
4. cyclone/tornado  
5. dawn/sunrise  
6. dew  
7. drizzle/shower  
8. dust  
9. earthquake  
1. hangin  
2. dapya  
3. panganod  
4. buhawi  
5. kaagahon/pagbutlak  
6. hamog  
7. ambon  
8. yab-ok  
9. linog


XLV. TOPOGRAPHICAL TERMS


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11. mountain</th>
<th>11. bukid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12. mouth of river</td>
<td>12. bukana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. ocean/sea</td>
<td>13. dagat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. province</td>
<td>14. probinsiya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. region</td>
<td>15. rehiyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. river</td>
<td>16. suba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. road/street</td>
<td>17. dalan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. scenery</td>
<td>18. talan-awon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. spring</td>
<td>19. tuburan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. town</td>
<td>20. banwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. village</td>
<td>21. baranggay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. volcano</td>
<td>22. bulkan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. waterfall</td>
<td>23. busay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**XLVI. PARTS OF THE HOUSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. bathroom</th>
<th>1. banyo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. ceiling</td>
<td>2. kisame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. dining room</td>
<td>3. kalan-an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. door/doorway</td>
<td>4. puerta/puertahan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. downstairs</td>
<td>5. idalom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. floor</td>
<td>6. salog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. garage</td>
<td>7. garahae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. kitchen</td>
<td>8. kusina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. light</td>
<td>9. suga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. living room</td>
<td>10. salas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. post</td>
<td>11. poste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. porch</td>
<td>12. balkonahe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. railing</td>
<td>13. barandilya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. roof</td>
<td>14. atop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. room</td>
<td>15. kuwarto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. sink</td>
<td>16. lababo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. stairs</td>
<td>17. hagdan/hagdanan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
XLVII. THINGS IN THE HOUSE

1. bed 1. kama
2. bedspread 2. kubre kama
3. blanket 3. habol
4. calendar 4. kalendaryo
5. chair 5. sila
6. clock 6. relo
7. closet 7. aparador
8. curtain 8. kurtina
9. dresser 9. tokador
10. flower vase 10. plorera
11. mat 11. banig
12. mirror 12. ispiho
13. mosquito net 13. moskitero
14. pillow 14. ulunan
15. pillow case 15. punda
16. radio 16. radyo

18. toilet 18. kasyayas
19. upstairs 19. ibabaw
20. wall 20. dingding
21. window 21. bintana
22. window ledge 22. pasamano
XLVII. KITCHEN UTENSILS

1. basin
2. bolo
3. bowl
4. can opener
5. colander/strainer
6. cup
7. dining table
8. dipper
9. faucet
10. fork
11. glass
12. kettle
13. knife/kitchen knife
14. ladle
15. napkin
16. oven
17. pail
18. plate
19. saucer
20. spoon
21. stove
22. table cloth
23. teaspoon

1. labador
2. binangon
3. yahong
4. abredor
5. salaan
6. tasa
7. lamesa
8. kabo
9. gripo
10. tinidor
11. baso
12. kaldero
13. kutsilyo
14. luwag
15. serbilyeta
16. pugon
17. timba/balde
18. plato/pinggan
19. platto
20. kutsara
21. kalan
22. mantel
23. kutsarita
Hiligaynon
Core Competencies

Module No. 1
Topic: Socializing
Task 1.1. Meeting People Briefly

Competencies | Basic | Intermediate | Advanced
--- | --- | --- | ---
1. To greet | Maayong ag- (Good morning.) | Maayong aga sa inyo. (Good morning to you.) | Maayong aga sa inyo tanan. (Good morning to you all.)
   a. Formal | hapon (afternoon.) | hapon. (afternoon.) | hapon. (afternoon.)
   | gab-i (evening) | gab-i (evening) | gab-i (evening)
   | Kamusta Sir/Ma’am? (How are you Sir/Ma’am?) | | Maayong aga (kapitan) Good morning. (Captain.)
   b. Informal | Kamusta? (How are you?) | Kamusta ka subong? (How are you now?) | Kamusta ang pangabuhi? (How’s life?)
   | Diin ka halin? (Where have you been?) | Diin ka naghalin? (Where have you been?) | |
   | Diin ka makadto? (Where are you going?) | Diin ang kadto mo? (Where are you going?) | |
2. To respond to greetings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Formal</th>
<th>Informal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Maayong aga man. (Good morning, too.)</td>
<td>Buhi pa. (I'm still alive.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hapon (afternoon)</td>
<td>Maayong aga man sa imo. (Good morning to you, too.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gab-i (evening)</td>
<td>Nagiginhawa pa. (Still breathing.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Okey lang. (Just okay/fine)</td>
<td>Ano man ginhapon. (As usual.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maayo. (Fine/Good.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sa (place) (To/From__________)

Diri lang. (Just here.)

Dira lang. (Just there.)

Didto lang. (Just (over) there.)

Diri sa (place). (Here in__________)

Dira sa__________ (There in__________)

Didto sa__________ (There (yonder) in__________)

Diri lang sa (name of place) sa (location). (Here in______, in______) Dira

Didto.
3. To take leave

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tagalog</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Formal</td>
<td>Malakat na ako.</td>
<td>Malakat na ako (title of person’s) (person’s last name) (Mayor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(I’m going now.)</td>
<td>(I’m going now, Mayor ______)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mauna na ako.</td>
<td>Mauna na ako sa inyo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(I’ll go ahead.)</td>
<td>(I’ll go ahead.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Informal</td>
<td>Sige.</td>
<td>Sige, malakat na ako.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Okay.)</td>
<td>(Okay, I’m going now.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sige, babay.</td>
<td>Sige, mauna na ‘ko.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Okay, bye.)</td>
<td>(Okay, I’ll go ahead.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Task 1.2.** Making and responding to informal introductions

1. To state names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tagalog</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. One’s own</td>
<td>Ako si (name)</td>
<td>(Name) ang ngalan ko.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(I am ________)</td>
<td>(My name is ________)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Other(s)</td>
<td>Siya si (name).</td>
<td>(Name) ang ngalan niya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(He/She is ________)</td>
<td>(her/His name is ________)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sila sanday (name) kag</td>
<td>(Name) kag (name) ang ngalan nila.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(name).</td>
<td>(Their names are ______ and ______)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(They are _______ and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. To ask someone’s name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tagalog</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tagalog</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ano imo ngalan? (What’s</td>
<td>Ano hayo mo? (What’s your nickname?)</td>
<td>Ano ang tawag sa imo?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>your name?)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(How are you called?/How do they call you?)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. To ask about personal information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taga-diin ka?</td>
<td>(Where are you from?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Where are you from?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>b. Age</th>
<th>Pila na ang edad mo? (How old are you?)</th>
<th>Pila ka na katuig? (How old are you?)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pila ka na?</td>
<td>(How old are you?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(How old are you?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>c. Marital status</th>
<th>Wala ka pa asawa? (You’re not married yet?)</th>
<th>Soltero/Dalaga ka pa? (Are you still single?)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May asawa/bana ka na?</td>
<td>(Are you married?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Are you married?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>d. Occupation</th>
<th>Ano ang obra/trabaho mo? (What’s your job?/What do you do?)</th>
<th>Ano ang obra/trabaho mo sa (office)? (What’s your job in ___?/What do you do in ___?)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ano ang imo obra/trabaho diri?</td>
<td>(What’s your job here?/What do you do here?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(What’s your job here?/What do you do here?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>e. Family</th>
<th>Diin ang pamilya mo? (Where is your family?)</th>
<th>Diin ang pamilya mo subong? (Where’s your family at present?)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diin ang tatay kag nanay mo?</td>
<td>(Where’s your father and mother?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Where’s your father and mother?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Q

Pila kamo nga mag-ulutod? (How many are you in the family?)
*referring to the number of children only
Diin ang mga utod mo?  
(Where are your brothers and sisters?)

May mga bata ka na?  
(Do you have children?)

Ano ang obra sang tatay/nanay mo?  
(What does your father/mother do?)

Pila ang mga bata mo?  
(Do you have children?)

Pila ang mga edad sang tatay/nanay mo?  
(How old is your father/mother?)

Pila ang mga edad nila?  
(How old are they?)

---

4. To respond to questions on personal information

a. Place of origin  
Taga (place) ako.  
(I am from _______.)

Taga-(place) ako, sa (specific location.)

(I am from _______ in _______.)

Naga-istar ako sa (place).  
(I live in _______.)

Naga-istar ako sa (place), lapit sa (popular landmark.)

(I live in _______ near ______.)

b. Age  
(Age) anyos ako.  
(I am ______ years old.)

Bata pa ako. (Age) lang.  
(I’m still young. Only ______.)

Tigulang na ako. (Age) na ako.  
(I’m an old man/woman. I’m already _______.)

c. Marital Status  
Wala.  
(No.)

Wala pa. Bata pa ako.  
(No, I’m still single.)

Huo.  
(Yes.)
d. Occupation
(Job title) ako.
(I am _______)

(Huo, (no. of children) na ang kabataan ko.
(Yes, I already have ____ kids.)

(Huo, (no. of children) na gani ang kabataan ko.
(Yes, In fact, I already have ______ kids.)

Nagtrabaho ako sa (office).
(I work with/for ________)

(d) Family
Sa (place).
(In _________)

(Sa (place) ang pamilya ko.
(My family is in ________)

(Sa (place) ang (no. of sibling)
kag sa (place) man ang (no. of sibling).
(_______ is/are in ______
while ______ is/are in______)

(Sa (place) and tatay kag nanay ko.
(My father and mother are in ______)
while ______ is/are ______)
(Age) anyos na ang akon
tatay/nanay.
(My father/mother is
__________ years
old already.)

Bata pa ang akon mga
ginikanan.
(My parents are still young.)

Patay na ang akon tatay/nanay.
(My father/mother is already
dead.)

Wala pa.
(none yet.)

Hu-o, May ara.
(Yes, there is.)

Tatlo.
(Three.)
## Task 1.3

### Explaining PCV assignment in casual conversation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competencies</th>
<th>Basic</th>
<th>Intermediate</th>
<th>Advanced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. To ask what work someone does/will do</td>
<td>Ano ang obra/trabaho mo? <em>(What’s your job/work?)</em></td>
<td>Ano ang imo obra/trabaho diri? <em>(What’s your work/job here?)</em></td>
<td>Ano ang obra/trabaho mo sa <em>(What’s your work/job in the office?)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. To describe work in terms of employer</td>
<td>Piskor Bolunter. <em>(Peace Corps Volunteer.)</em></td>
<td>Pis Kor Bolunter ako. <em>(I’m a Peace Corps Volunteer.)</em></td>
<td>Matrabaho ako sa Department <em>(I will work in the Department of)_</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. To ask for more information about one’s work</td>
<td>Ano ang obra/trabaho mo sa <em>(What’s your work at the)_</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. To state more information about one’s work</td>
<td>Extension worker ako kag mabulig sa mga tawo/ maestra sa barangay/ eskwelahan. <em>(I’m an extension worker and I will help the people/teachers in the barangay/school.)</em></td>
<td>Matrabaho/Maobra ako bilang isa ka Extension Worker para makabulig sa mga tawo. <em>(I will work as an Extension worker to help the people.)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Task 1.4

### Meeting the Host Family for the first time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. To greet</th>
<th>Maayong <em>(Good)_</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kamusta kamo? <em>(How are you Sir/Ma’am?)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. To respond to greetings</td>
<td>Maayong <em>(Good)_</em> man. <em>(to you too.)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. To introduce oneself

Ako si *(name)*
(I am __________.)

Taga *(place of origin)* ako.
(I am from ______.)

4. To express appreciation to HF for hosting PCV

Maayo nga nagbaton kamo sang Amerikano.
(I'm glad you agreed to host an American.)

Maayo man nga nagbaton kamo sang Amerikano
diri sa inyo.
(I'm glad you agreed to host an American in your house.)

5. To ask about family’s condition

Kamusta man ang pangabuhi diri?
(How's life here?)

Kamusta man ang mga _____ diri?
(tanum)
(plants grown)

(fishes caught)
(How’s planting/fishing here?)

6. To tell something about one’s (family’s) condition

Okey lang.
(Just okay/fine)

Okey lang. Masadya man kami diri.
(Just fine. We’re quite happy here.)

Maayo man ang amon ani.
(Our harvest was good.)
7. To show PCV around the house

Ini ang ________.
imo kwarto.
your room

kusina
kitchen

banyo
bathroom

kasilyas
toilet

(This is your room/kitchen/bathroom/toilet.)

8. To ask for location of (part of the house)

Din ang (part of the house?)
Where is the _______?

Din ang (part of the house) diri?
Where is your ______ here?

Gusto/Luyag mo magpahuway (anay)?
Would you like to rest for a while?

Magpahuway ka anay sa imo kwarto bago kita magkaon.
'(You) get some rest first before we eat.

Adlaw-adlaw damo ang amon nga dakup (nga isda).
(We have a good catch everyday.)

Kun kis-a maayo ang ani, kun kis-a indi.
(Sometimes we have a good catch, other times, no.)

Kun kis-a madamu nga isda, kun kis-a wala gid.
(Sometimes we have a good catch, other times, nothing at all.)

Sa ________ ang (part of the house).
tuo
(right)

wala
(left)

likod
(back)

(The _______ is on/at the right/left/back.)
10. To excuse oneself
Sige. Diri ka lang anay.
(Okay/Excuse me.) I will leave you here for a while.

Sige. Mapahuway anay ako.
(Excuse me. I’m going to rest for a while.)

Sige makadto anay ako sa kwarto ko.
(Excuse me, I’ll go to my room for a while.)

Task 1.5
Making small talk about personal information

Competencies

Basic

1. To ask questions about personal information

a. Travel
Kamusta ang byahe mo?
(How was your trip?)

Pila ka oras and byahe halin sa Amerika?
(How long was the trip from States?)

Pila ka oras ang byahe halin sa Training or conference site?
(How long was your trip from ?)

b. Length of stay in the Philippines
Dugay ka na diri?
(Have you been here for long?)

Ano kadugay ka na diri?
(How long have you been here?)

Kasan-o/San-o ka pa nag-abot diri sa Pilipinas?
(When did you arrive here in the Philippines?)

c. Language learned
Nag-tuong ka sang Ilonggo
(Did you study Ilonggo?)

Diin ka nag-tuong sang Ilonggo?
(Where did you study Ilonggo)

Sin-o ang nagtudlo sa imo?
(Who taught you?)

Sin-o ang nagtudlo sa imo sang Ilonggo?
(Who taught you Ilongo?)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kahibalo ka sang “Ilonqgo”? (Can you speak Ilonqgo?)</td>
<td>Kahibalo ka maghambal sang Ilonqgo?/Naintyendihan mo ang Ilonqgo? (Can you understand Ilonqgo?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahibalo ka mag-Ilonqgo? (Can you speak Ilonqgo?)</td>
<td>Kahibalo ka maghambal sang Ilonqgo? (Can you speak Ilonqgo?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahibalo ka na mag-Ilonqgo? (Can you now speak Ilonqgo?)</td>
<td>Diin ka maistar? (Where will you live/stay?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diin ka naga-istar? (Where do you live/stay?)</td>
<td>Diin ka maistar diri sa (barangay)? (Where will you live/stay here in (barangay)?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diin ka maistar? (Where will you live/stay?)</td>
<td>Diin ka naga-istar diri sa (barangay)? (Where do you live/stay here in (barangay)?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ano ang natapos/nataposan mo? (What course did you finish in college?)</td>
<td>Ano ang nataposan mo sa kolehiyo? (What course did you finish in college?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ano ang gintun-an mo? (What course did you study in college?)</td>
<td>Ano ang &quot;major&quot; mo? (What is your &quot;major&quot;?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ano ang &quot;major&quot; mo? (What is your &quot;major&quot;?)</td>
<td>Ano ang &quot;gimajor&quot; mo? (What course did you major in college?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ano ang ngalan sang familya nga gina-istar an? (What's the name of the family you're staying with?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Aro ang "major" mo sa kolehiyo? (What is your "major" in college?)

Nag-init man didio? (Does it also get hot there?)

Din ka nag "major"? (What course did your major in college?)

Tugnaw/Malamig didio? (Is it cold there?)

Place of origin (temperature/Climate)

1. Ano ang panahon didio sa anyo place? (What's the season now in your place?)
2. Si/Sunday ang naguddo sa ako sang ilonggo. (I taught me Ilonggo.)
3. Ano ang panahon sa Amerika subong (What's the season/climate now in the States?)
4. Si/Sunday ang mga maestra ko sa (training site). (Instructors in)
5. Hugo, kabibalo ako sang ilonggo. (Yes, I can speak Ilonggo.)
6. Hugo, dano na ko nabahil-an ng ilonggo. (Yes, I can speak Ilonggo very well now.)

Hugo, kabibalo ako mag Ilonggo. (Yes, I can speak Ilonggo now.)

Hugo, pero dyusay lang (Yes, but only a little.)

Hugo, nakaantende ako. (Yes, I understand.)

Hugo, naintendihan ko. (Yes, I understand.)
d. Residence
Sa (address.)
(In/At _________)
Naga-istar ako sa (address).
(I live in/at _________)

Diri sa (name of town/ barangay.)
(Here in _________)
Maistar ako sa (address).
(I will live/stay in/at_______)

Didto.
(Over there.)

e. Educational Attainment
(Course/degree.)
(I finished _________)

(Course majored in)
((course majored in)and “major”/ “ginamajor” ko.
(I majored in (course majored in).)

Task 1.5 Making small talk about personal information

Competencies
Basic
1. To respond to questions on personal information

   a. Travel
      Maayo.
      (Fine.)
      Okey lang.
      (It was just fine.)

   Intermediate
   Maayo man.
   (It was just fine.)

   Advanced
   Kakapoy.
   (It made me tired.)
   (Tiring.)
b. Length of stay in the Philippines

Indi. (no) ka adlaw/semana/bulan pa lang.
(No. I’ve been here for only _______ days/week/months.)

Indi. (no) ka adlaw/semana/bulan pa lang ako diri.
(No. I’ve been here for only _______ days/weeks/months.)

Bago lang ako nag-abot sang _______.
(I’ve just arrived last ______.)

No. ka adlaw/semana/bulan na ako diri.
(I’ve been here for a ______ now.)

Nag-abot ako diri sang (date).
(I arrived here last______.)

c. Language learned

Huo, nagtuon ako.
(Yes, I studied.)

Huo, nagtuon ako sang Ilonggo.
(Yes, I studied Ilonggo.)

Sa (training site).
(In/at _______.)

Nagtuon ako sang ilonggo sa
(training site.)
(I studied ilonggo in/at ______.)

d. Place of origin
(temperature/Climate)

Huo, malamig/tugnaw didto.
(Yes, it’s cold there.)

Huo, malamig/tugnaw sa (state).
(Yes, it’s cold (there) in _______.)

Huo, nagainit man didto.
(Yes, it also gets hot there.)

Huo, sobra ka lamig/tugnaw didto.
(Yes, it’s very cold there.)

(Season) subong.
(It’s _______ now.)

(Season) subong sa Amerika.
(It’s _______ now in the States.)

(Season) didto subong sa amon.
(It’s ______ now in our place.)
### Task 1.6

#### Informing host family about intention of stepping out

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. To express one's intention to leave</th>
<th>Malakat anay ako. (I'm going out for a while.)</th>
<th>May kadtuan ako. (I'm going somewhere.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. To ask where one is going</td>
<td>Diin? (Where?)</td>
<td>Diin ka makadto? (Where are you going?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diin ang kadt mo? (Where are you going?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. To state where one is going</td>
<td>Sa (destination) (To ________)</td>
<td>Dira lang sa gwa. (Just outside.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dira lang. (Just there.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Didto. (Just over there.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. To ask about one's purpose for leaving</td>
<td>Ano ang himuon mo? (What are you going to do there?)</td>
<td>Ano ang himuon mo sa (place). (What will you do in _____?)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. To state one's purpose for leaving

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bisitahan ko si (name of person)</th>
<th>Tan-awon ko ang amon proyekto/trabaho sa (site of assignment).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(I'm going to visit ____.)</td>
<td>(I'm going to take a look at our project.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bisitahan ko ang amigo/ amiga ko.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I'm going to visit my friend.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Task 1.7

Explaining PCV project assignment to the local community

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competencies</th>
<th>Basic</th>
<th>Intermediate</th>
<th>Advanced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. To ask about PCV's project</td>
<td>Ano ang proyekto mo? (What is your project?)</td>
<td>Ano ang himuon mo nga proyekto? (What kind/type of project will you be doing?)</td>
<td>Ano ang ginaplan mo nga himuon? (What do you plan to do?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ano ang plano mo? (What is your plan?)</td>
<td>Ano ang ginaplan mo? (What do you plan to do?)</td>
<td>Ano ang ginaplan mo nga proyekto sa “site” mo? (What project do you plan to do at your site?)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 2. To state name of project | (Name of project) ang proyekto ko. (My project is on _________) | | }

Ngaa makadto ka ito? (Why are you going there?)
Ngaa kinahanglan magkadto ka didto? (Why do you need to go there?)
3. To ask how project will address needs of the community

Para sa ano 'na/'to?
(What’s that (project) for?)

Para sa ano ang (name of project)?
(What’s ______ for?)

4. To state how project will address needs of the community.

Dugang pa nga pangita ini nila.
(This is additional income to them.)

Mas maayo ang ani para sa mga mangunguma.
(The farmers will have a better harvest.)

Mas damo nga dakup (nga isda) para sa mga mangingisda.
(The fishermen will have a bigger catch.)

5. To ask about PCV’s role in the project

Ano ang himuon mo sa (name of project)?
(What will you be doing in the (name of project)?

Maobra ako sang (project).
(I’ll be making a ______.)

Ano ang mabulig sina/sadto?
(How can that be of help? or What help can it give?)

Ano nga bulig ang ihatag sina/sadto?
(How can that be of help? or What help can it give?)

Ano nga bulig ang mahatag sina/sadto sa mga tawo?
(How can that be of help to the people?)

Gusto kong mag-obra sang (project).
(I would like to make a ______.)

Plano ko nga maghimo sang (project).
(I plan to make a ______.)

Plano ko nga maghimo sang (project).
(I plan to make a ______.)
6. To state PCV's role in the project

Mabulig ako sa mga mangunguma? / mangingisda?
(I will be helping the farmers/fishermen.)

Matanum kami sang mga (seeds).
(I will be planting ______.)

Mahimo kami sang (e.g. artificial reef.)
(We will be making ______.)

Mamiting ako sa mga maestra/maestro diri.
(I will be meeting with the teachers here.)

Mabulig ako nga magpangita sang (e.g. libro, pondo.)
(I will help look for/find (e.g. books, funds.)

Task 1.8   Expressing humor

Competencies   Basic   Intermediate   Advanced

1. To tell a joke

May “joke” ako.
(I have a joke.)

May ara ako nga “joke”.
(I have a joke.)

Pamati.
(Listen.)

Maria:
Bal-an mo kung ano ang bulong sa punggo-t?

(Do you know what’s the remedy for pimples?)

Ω()}
2. To respond to a joke

Juana: Ano abi?
(What is it?)

Maria: Saging.
(Bananas)

Juana: Tuod?
(Really?)

Maria: Huo, nakakita ka na sang amo nga may punngud?
(Yes, have you ever seen a monkey with pimples?)

Sus, Korni
(It's corny.)

Okey na a.
(That one's good.)

Indi man na kaladlawan.
(It's not funny.)

Ano abi 'to ang kaladlawan?
(What's funny?)

Okey ang “joke” mo a.
(Your joke is a good one.)
### Topic No. 2
**Task 2.1**

**Language to Manage Learning**
**Identifying language to be used in communication**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competencies</th>
<th>Basic</th>
<th>Intermediate</th>
<th>Advanced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. To state level of ability to speak target language</td>
<td>Indi ako kahibalo mag-hiligaynon. (I don’t know how to speak Hiligaynon.)</td>
<td>Indi ako kahibalo masyado mag-Hiligaynon. (I don’t speak Hiligaynon very well.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kahibalo ako sang Hiligaynon. (I know how to speak Hiligaynon.)</td>
<td>Kahibalo ako pero dyutay lang. (I know Hiligaynon but just a little.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. To state level of ability to understand target language.</td>
<td>Naintindihan ko ang iban. (I can understand some.)</td>
<td>Dyutay lang ang naintiendihan ko. (I can understand just a little.)</td>
<td>Indi ako ka intiende masyado. (I don’t understand (TL) very well.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Task No 2.2.

**Making requests about manner of speech**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Basic</th>
<th>Intermediate</th>
<th>Advanced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. To ask someone to repeat</td>
<td>Palihog liwat. (Please repeat.)</td>
<td>Palihog liwat abi. (Please repeat.)</td>
<td>Palihog liwat ang ginhambal mo? (Please repeat what you just said.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ano (What?)</td>
<td>Ano ang ginhambal mo? (What did you say?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. To ask someone to pause/stop speaking for moment.</td>
<td>Hulat/Anay. (Wait a minute.)</td>
<td>Anay, hinay lang. (Wait, please slow down.)</td>
<td>Palihog hinay-hinay lang. (Please slow down.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task 2.3</td>
<td>Eliciting Meaning in TL</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Competencies</strong></td>
<td><strong>Basic</strong></td>
<td><strong>Intermediate</strong></td>
<td><strong>Advanced</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. To ask for meaning (definition/explanation)</td>
<td>Ano ang <em>(English word)</em>? <em>(What is _______?)</em></td>
<td>Ano ang gusto hambalon sang <em>(English word)</em>? <em>(What does _______ mean?)</em></td>
<td>Paano ako anghambal sini sa Ilonggo? <em>(How do I say this in Ilonggo?/ How will I say this in Ilonggo.)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. To state meaning (definition/explanation)</td>
<td><em>(meaning)</em></td>
<td>Gusto ko hambalon...... <em>(What I mean is _______)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. To ask how to say something in Target Language</td>
<td>Ano sa Ilonggo ang <em>(English word)</em>? <em>(What is _______ in Ilonggo?/ How do you say _______ in Ilonggo?)</em></td>
<td>Paano maghambal sang <em>(English word)</em> sa Ilonggo? <em>(How do you say _______ in Ilonggo?)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. To state how to <em>(Ilonggo word)</em></td>
<td><em>(Ilonggo word)</em> ang English sa Ilonggo. <em>(_______ is _______ in Ilonggo.)</em></td>
<td>(_______ is _______ in Ilonggo.) (_______ is _______ in Ilonggo.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. To ask for appropriateness of certain expressions in given situations</td>
<td>Husto/Eksakto (bala)? <em>(Is it correct?)</em></td>
<td>Husto ang ginhambal ko? <em>(Did I say it right?)</em></td>
<td>Paano ako anghambal sini sa Ilonggo? <em>(How do I say this in Ilonggo?/ How will I say this in Ilonggo.)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task No. 2.4.</td>
<td>Ensuring Communication is clear</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Competencies</strong></td>
<td><strong>Basic</strong></td>
<td><strong>Intermediate</strong></td>
<td><strong>Advanced</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. To state lack of understanding</td>
<td>Indi ko makuha. (I can't understand/get it.)</td>
<td>Indi ko maintiendihan ang ginhambal mo. (I don't understand what you're saying.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indi ko maintiendihan. (I don't understand.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indi ko ikaw maintiendihan. (I don’t understand you.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. To state confusion</td>
<td>Nagalibug ang ulo ko. (I'm confused.)</td>
<td>Nalibugan ako sa imo. (You're confusing me.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. To confirm understanding</td>
<td>Maintiendihan ko. (I understand.)</td>
<td>Maintiendihan ko na ikaw. (I understand you now.)</td>
<td>Maintiendihan ko (na) ang ginhambal. (I understand what you're saying (now).)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Competencies</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>Advanced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
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<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. To ask name of food</td>
<td>Ano ini/ina/ato?</td>
<td>Ano ang tawag sini/sina/sadto? (What’s this/that/that?)</td>
<td>(What do you call this/that/that?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. To state name of food</td>
<td>(Name of food)</td>
<td>(Name of food) ang tawag diri/dira (It’s/That’s called ______.)</td>
<td>didto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. To ask about taste of food</td>
<td>Ano ang sabor? (What’s the taste?)</td>
<td>Ano ang sabor sini/sina/sadto? (What does it/that taste like?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. To describe taste of food</td>
<td>(taste adj.) ini/ina/adto.</td>
<td>Ano ang sabor sang pagkaon? (What is the taste of the food?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>matam-is (sweet)</td>
<td>(This/That/That ______)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>maasin (salty)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>maas lum (sour)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>makahang (spicy)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>malas-ay (bland)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. To ask how food is prepared
   Paano magluto sini?
   (How is this cooked?)
   Paano ka magluto sini?
   (How do you cook this?)

6. To describe how food is prepared
   a. Method
      Prito
      (Deep fried.)
      Ginalaga.
      (It’s boiled.)
      Ginaprito
      (It’s deep fried.)
   b. Temperature
      Initon mo.
      (Heat it.)
      Mas manamit kon mainit.
      (It’s better if it’s served hot.)
   c. Form
      Hilaw lang.
      (Raw.)
      Ginaluto ang ________
      (The ________ is cooked.)
      Ginaluto ini.
      (This is cooked.)
   d. Consistency
      Masebo.
      (It’s oily/greasy.)
      Masarsa.
      (It has plenty of sauce.)
      Masabaw.
      (It has too much broth/water.)
      Mala.
      (There’s no broth.)
   e. Parts
      May tambok kag unod.
      (There’s meat and fat.)
Tul-an.
(Bones/Joints.)

f. Ingredients
May (ingredients.)
(There’s ________.)

May dugang nga (ingredients.)
(_______ is added.)

Himu sa (name of ingredient).
(It’s made of _________.)

Task 3.2.

Finding out how to eat new food

1. To ask manner of eating food
Paano ini/kaanon?
ina/ato
(How do you eat this/that?)

Paano mo ini/kaanon?
ina/ato
(How do you eat this/that?)

2. To describe/explain manner of eating food
Hiwaon (mo).
(Cut it.)

Ginahiwa ini.
(It’s cut (into pieces).)

Panitan (mo).
(Peel it.)

Ginapanitan ini.
(You peel it (the skin off.)

Kuhaan mo sang lisu.
(Remove the seed.)

Task 3.3.

Offering/Responding to an offer of (new) food

1. To offer food
Kuha (ka).
(Get some. Have some.)

Kuha ka (pa).
(Get/Have some (more).)

Kuha na.
(Have/get some.)

Tilawan mo ini.
(Taste this. Try it.)

Kuha pa.
(Have some more.)

26
2. To respond to offer of food by accepting

Sige.
(Okay.)

Salamat.
(Thank you.)

3. To respond to offer of food by refusing

Salamat lang.
(No, thank you.)

Karon na (lang).
(Later on, thanks.)

4. To state reason for refusal

Busog ako.
(I'm full.)

Sige, busog pa ako.
(Thanks, I'm still full.)

Indi na lang, busog pa ako
(Don't bother, I'm still full.)

Indi na ako. *Formal
(No more, thanks.)

Bag-o lang ako tapos kaon.
(I've just eaten.)

Bag-o pa gid lang ako katapos.
(I've just finished (eating).)

Lain ina sa akon.
(It's not good (for me).)

Lain sa akon ang (food).
(_______ is not good for me.)

5. To encourage/insist that someone try food offered

Kuha pa.
(Have/Get some more.)

Kuha ka pa.
(Have/Get some more.)

Kaon pa.
(Eat some more.)

Kaon na.
(C'mon, eat.)

Kaon ka pa.
(Eat some more.)

Indi ka mahuya.
(Don't be shy (to get some more.).)

Dyutay lang ang ginakuha mo.
(You didn't get/have enough.)

Task 3.4 Preparing food

1. To ask about need for food/drink

Gutom ka?
(Are you hungry?)

Gusto mo magkaon/mag-inom
(Would you like (something) to eat/drink?)

Ano ang gusto mo nga kaonon/inumon.
(What would you like to eat/to drink?)
Nauhaw ka?
(Are you thirsty?)

Gusto mo sang ilimnon?
(Would you care for something to drink?)

Ano ang gusto mo?
(What do you like/want?)

Nagutom ako.
(I’m hungry.)

Gusto ko sang (name of food).
(I like/want ___________)

Nauhaw ako.
(I’m thirsty.)

Gusto ko magkaon/mag-inom.
(I want to eat/drink.)

Gusto ko magkaon/mag-inom sang (name of the food).
(I’d like to eat/drink___________.)

3. To ask about ingredients needed

Ano ‘ni diri?
(What’s in it?)

Ano ang ginagamit mo diri?
(What did you use (to make) this?)

May (name of ingredient) ini?
(Does this have__________?)

Ano ang mga panakut sini?
(What are the ingredients of this?)

Ginabutangan mo ini sang (name of ingredient).
(Did you put_________ in it?)
### Topic No. 4  
**Task 4.1**  
**Shopping**  
**Locating sources of needed items**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competencies</th>
<th>Basic</th>
<th>Intermediate</th>
<th>Advanced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. To ask source of needed item | Diin may (needed item)?  
(Where can one find__________?) | Diin pwede makabakal sang (needed item)?  
(Where can (I) buy _____?) | Diin bala pwede makabakal sang (needed item)?  
(Where can I buy __________?) |
|                               | May (needed item) bala sa (place)?  
(Is there _______ in ________?) | May tindahan bala sang (needed item) diri?  
(Is there a store (here) which sells _________?) |                                                                                  |
| 2. To state source of needed item | Diri/Dira/Dito lang.  
(Just here/there/there.) | Basi may ara sa (name of source).  
(There might be (some) in/at ________) |                                                                                  |
|                               | Siguro sa (name of source).  
(Maybe in/at ________) |                                                                                  |                                                                                  |
|                               | Basi sa (name of source).  
(Maybe in/at ____________) |                                                                                  |                                                                                  |

### Task 4.2  
**Selecting items**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competencies</th>
<th>Basic</th>
<th>Intermediate</th>
<th>Advanced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. To ask what item is needed  | Ano ginapangita mo/ninyo?  
(What are you looking for?)  
(Can I help you? (idiomatic)) | Ano ang ginapangita ninyo, Misis/  
Mister.  
(What are you looking for, Mrs./Mister?) | Ano ang gusto/Kinahanglan ninyo,  
Misis/Mister?  
What do you want/need, Mrs./Mister? |
|                               | Ano ang kinahanglan mo/ninyo?  
(What do you need?) |                                                                                           |                                                                                  |
|                               | Ano ang gusto mo/ninyo.  
(What do you want?) |                                                                                           |                                                                                  |
2. To state what item is needed
   Pabakla ako sang (needed item). (May I buy _________?)
   Patan-aw a abi ake sang inyo (item) (Let me see your _________?)
   Pabakla ninyo apo ako sang (needed item). (Let me buy (some) _________)
   May (needed item) kamo? (Do you have _________?)
   Pwede nga makita ang (item) ninyo? (Can I see your _________?)
   Pwede magbakal sang (needed item)? ((Can I buy (some) _________?)

3. To ask preferences about needed items
   Ano nga kolor? (What color do you like?)
   "size"
   Ano nga kolor ang gusto mo? (I’d like _________)
   (What color/size, etc.)
   Gusto ko (color/size, etc.) (I’d like _________)

4. To state preferences about needed items
   May (color/size)? (Do you have _________?)
   May ara (color/size)? (Is there _________?)
   Diin diri ang (location)? (Where’s the _________ here?)
   Diin ang (location)? (Where’s the _________?)
   (Color/size etc.)
   (Is there _________?)
   (Where’s the _________ here?)

5. To ask where an item is located within a market area or store
   Sa (location). Didto sa (location), tupad sang (location).
   (In/At _________) (There in/at _________, beside the _________)

6. To give directions within a market area
   Tupad sang (location). (Beside the _________)
Task 4.3  Determining Price

Competencies

1. To ask price
Tagpila? (How much?)
Tagpila ini/ina/ato? (How much is this/that/that?)

2. To state price
(P _______ pisos.)
(P _______ pesos.)
(P _______ na lang.)
(Only _______ pesos.)

3. To complain about price
Kamahal! (It's expensive!)
Abaw, kamahal man! (It's too expensive!)
Sobra kamahal man na. (That's too expensive.)

4. To negotiate a bargain
Wala ayo? (Is there no discount?)
Wala na gid ayo? (Is there no discount?)
Pwede 'ka ayo? (Can I get a discount?)

5. To insist on original price
Wala na sang buhin/ayo. (There's no more discount.)
Indi na 'na pwede ayo-an. (The price can't be reduced further.)

6. To agree to a price
Sige na lang. (Alright.)
Sige, bwena mano na lang. (Okay, special price for the first customer of the day.)

Basic

Intermediate
Tagpila ang (quantity) nga (item)?
(How much is _____ of _____?)
P _______ pisos ang (quantity)
(_______ is _______ pesos.)
P _______ pisos na lang.
(Only/Just _______ pesos.)

Advanced
P _______ pisos sa lang sa imo
(For you, just _______ pesos.)
Ihatag ko na lang sa imo sang
P _______ pisos.
(I'll just give it to you for ______ pesos.)
Abaw, kamahal man sang baligya mo?
(Your goods are too expensive!)
Sige, (P ____).  
(Okay, ____ pesos.)  

Sige, basta ikaw.  
(Alright, just for you.)  

7. To disagree with price and not make purchase  
Kamahal! Indi na lang.  
(It's expensive! Never mind.)  

Abaw, kamahal! Indi na lang.  
(It's too expensive, never mind/don't bother.)  

8. To pay  
Ari bayad, o.  
(Here's the payment.)  

Ari ang bayad ko Miss.  
(Miss, here's my payment.)  

9. To ask for change (If purchase is made)  
Kambyo ko?  
(My change?)  

Ang kambyo ko abi/lihug.  
(My change, please.)  

Miss, may kambyo pa ako sa P____.  
(Miss, I still have some change from the______.)  

10. To identify incorrect change and ask for correct amount  
Kulang ini.  
(It's not enough.)  

Kulang bala ang kambyo mo.  
(You didn't give me enough change.)  

Kulang ang kambyo mo.  
(You didn't give me enough change.)  

11. To ask for a receipt  
Resibo ha?  
(The receipt, please?)  

Pangayo sang resibo, ha?  
(Let me have the receipt, please?)  

Tagaan mo ako sang resibo, pwede?  
(Could you (please) give me a receipt?)  

Ang resibo?  
(Where is the receipt?)  

12. To give a receipt  
Ari diri, o.  
(Here it is.)  

Ari diri ang resibo mo.  
(Here is your receipt.)  

Ari diri ang resibo sang ginpamakal mo.  
(Here's the receipt for the goods you've bought.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic No. 5</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Taking local transportation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Task 5.1</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>Intermediate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Competencies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. To state desired local destination</td>
<td>Sa <em>(desired destination)</em>. (To __________.)</td>
<td>Makadto ako sa <em>(desired destination)</em>. (I'll go to __________.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. To ask best type of transportation</td>
<td>Ano ang sakyan ko? (What (means of) transportation will I take?)</td>
<td>Ano ang maayo nga sakyan pa <em>(desired destination)</em>? (What's the best (means of) transportation to take to get to __________?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>(Means of transportation)</em></td>
<td>Magsakay ka sa <em>(means of transportation)</em>. (Take a __________.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. To state best type of transportation</td>
<td>Mag - <em>(means of transportation)</em> ka. (Take a __________.)</td>
<td>Magsakay ka sa <em>(means of transportation)</em>. (Take a __________.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. To ask location of pick up points for local transportation</td>
<td>Diin ako makasakay? (Where will I get a ride?)</td>
<td>Diin ako makuha sang sakyan? (Where will I get a ride?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diin ang paradahan sang dyip? <em>(Where's the jeepney station?)</em></td>
<td>Diin sakyan sang dyip diri? <em>(Where's the jeepney stop here?)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. To state location of pickup point
Sa banwa.
(In town.)
Sa may (location).
(Near the ________.)
Sa wala/tuo sang (location).
(To the left/right of ________.)

6. To ask for route of vehicle
Diin ini.
(Where is this (vehicle) going?/
Where does this vehicle pass?)
Diin ini maagi?
(Will this pass by/through ________?)

7. To state route of vehicle
Sa (route/destination.)
(In/At/Through ________.)
Indi ini maagi sa (route/direction.)
(This won’t pass through ________.)

8. To state destination if not already stated
Sa (destination) ako.
(In/At ________.)
Sa (destination) ako manaog.
(I’ll get off at ________.)

9. To ask fare
Pila ang plete?
(How much is the fare?)
Pila asta sa (destination).
(How much is it up to ________.)

10. To state fare
P ______
P ______ asta sa (destination)
(It’s P ________ up to ________.)

11. To ask for change back
Kambyo ko, palihog?
(Change, please?)
Tiyo/Manong ang akon kambyo?
(My change please, Mister?)

12. To ask where to get off for a given destination
Diin ako manaog?
(Where do I get off?)
Diin ang panaugan para sa (destination)?
(Where does one get off in/at ______?)

13. To state where to get off for given destination
Diri/Dira lang.
(Just/Here/There.)
Sa kanto.
(At the corner.)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE
14. To ask the driver to stop vehicle
Para. (Stop.)
Lugar lang. (Pull over at the side.)
Sa lugar lang. ((Pull over) at the side.)
Sa kanto lang ako manaog. (I'll get off at the corner.)

**Task No. 5.2. Taking a trip**

1. To state destination out of town
Mapa (destination) ako. (I'm going towards/to ______.)
Gusto ko nga magkadto sa (destination). (I'd like to go to ______.)

2. To ask best type of transportation to take
Pwede mag-(means of transportation) sa (destination)? (Can one take a ______ to ______?)
Ano ang maayo nga sakyan pa (destination)? (What's the best (means of) transportation in going to ______?)

3. To state best type of transportation to take
Bapor. (Boat/Ship, Airplane, etc.)
Eroplano.
Etc.
Kinahanglan mag-bapor ka. (You need to take the boat/ship.)
Pwede ka nga mag-bapor o mag-eroplano. (You can take the boat or the plane.)

4. To ask location of transportation center
Diin ang terminal? (Where's the terminal?)
Diin ang istasyon sang bus? (Where is the bus station?)
Diin ang piyer. (Where's the port/pier?)

5. To state location of transportation center
(see gambits in Task No. 5 nos. 5&13)

6. To ask destination
Diin ka makadto? (Where are you going?)
Diin mo gusto magkadto? (Where do you want to go?)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7. To ask the schedule of service to stated destination or length of trip</td>
<td>Adlaw-adlaw? (everyday?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ano oras ang halin/abot sang bus? (What time does the bus leave/arrive?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ano kadugay ang byahe halin diri asta sa (destination)? (How long is the trip from here to,)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ano ang oras ang una nga byahe? (What time is the first trip?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sa oras bala mag-abot/maghalin ang bus? (Does the bus arrive/leave on time?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. To state schedule of trip</td>
<td>Alas-onse. (Eleven o'clock.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nagahalin sang (time). (It leaves at ________)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nagahalin ang bus sang (time) kag nagaobot sang (time). (The bus leaves at _____ and arrives at _____)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mga (time). (Around ________)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. To ask distance of trip</td>
<td>Pila ka oras ang (destination/trip). (How long is the trip?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pila ka oras/kilometer asta sa (destination)? (How many hours/kilometer is it to ________)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Malayo bala diri? (Is it far from here?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ano kalayo ang (destination)? (How far is ______?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. To state distance of trip</td>
<td>Mga (number) ka kilometro/oras. (Around ______ kilometer/hours.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Malayo, siguro mga (number) ka oras/kilometro. (It's far, maybe about hours/kilometer.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Malapit lang. (It's just near (here).)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. To ask if ticket is to be one-way or round trip

"One way"? Balikan?
(One way? Round trip?)

Gusto mo ang ______ ticket?
(Would you like a ______ ticket?)

Ano ang gusto mo nga ticket ______ o
__________?
(What ticket would you like, ______ or
__________)?

12. To ask payment procedure (when/who to pay)

Diin mabayad?
(Where will I pay?)

Diin
Kay sin-o ako mabayad
San o
(Where
To whom will I pay?
When)

13. To state payment procedure

Sa konduktor, etc.
(To the conductor, etc.)

Sa konduktor ang bayad.
(The fare is given to the conductor.)

Didto ka mabayad sa kahero.
(You pay to the cashier.)

Sa drayer ber ang bayad/plete.
(Pay to the driver.)

Diri, etc.
(Here.)
HILIGAYNON
Core Competencies

Topic No. 6
Task 6.1
Health
Getting medical help

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competencies</th>
<th>Basic</th>
<th>Intermediate</th>
<th>Advanced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. To state that one is sick</td>
<td>Galingin ulo ko. (I feel dizzy.)</td>
<td>Daw sa may sakit ako.</td>
<td>Lain ang pamatyag ko kay may hilanat ako.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Daw sa may sip-on ako. (I think I’m sick./I think I have a cold.)</td>
<td>(I’m not feeling well.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lain ang pamatyag ko. (I’m not feeling well.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Napilas ako. (I’m wounded.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. To state body part that hurts</td>
<td>Masakit ang ulo ko. (My head hurts./I have a headache.)</td>
<td>Nagasakit ang ulo ko. (My head hurts./I have a headache.)</td>
<td>Masakit ang akon ulo kay wala ‘ko tulog. (My head hurts due to lack of sleep.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. To state need for help</td>
<td>Buligan mo ako. (Help me.)</td>
<td>Kinahanglan ko ang imo bulig. (I need your help.)</td>
<td>Pwede mo ako nga buligan? (Can you please help me?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Buligan mo abi ako. (Please help me.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. To state need for supplies/assistance</td>
<td>May bulong ka? (Do you have (some) medicine?)</td>
<td>Kinahanglan ko magpadoktor. (I need to see a doctor.)</td>
<td>Kinahanglan mag-inom ako sang bulong. (I need to take (some) medicines.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
May aspirin ka?
(Do you have (some aspirin)?)

Gusto ko sang aspirin.
(I want (some) aspirin.)

Gusto ko mag-pa-osiptal.
(I want to go to the hospital.)

Kinahanglan magkadto ako sa doktor.
(I need to (go) see a doctor.)

Kinahanglan ko sang aspirin
para sa sakit sang akon ulo.
(I need (some) aspirin for my headache.)

5. To ask where
medical help can
be obtained

Diin ang botika?
(Where’s the drugstore?)

Diin diri may ospital?
(Where can I find a hospital
here?)

Malapit diri ang ospital?
(Is the hospital near here?)

6. To state where
medical help can
be obtained

Sa banwa.
(In town.)

Malapit sa simbahang
(Near the church.)

7. To ask directions
to a medical facility
or service

Diin ang balay sang doktor?
(Where’s the doctor’s house?)

Diin ang ospital?
(Where’s the hospital?)

8. To ask for
availability of medical
help/service

Si Dr. Reyes?
(Is Dr. Reyes in?)

Ara’ da si Dr. Reyes?
(Is Dr. Reyes in?)

My pasyente sa sulod?
(Is there a patient inside?)
9. To state availability/inavailability of medical help/service

Ari diri.
(He's here/inside.)

Sa sulod.
(Inside.)

Huo/Wala pa.
(Yes/Not yet.)

Pwede bala si Doctor subong?
(Is the doctor available?)

Sa Ospital si Dr. Cruz subong.
(Dr. Cruz is in the hospital now/today.)

Wala sa klinika si Dr. Cruz subong
(Dr. Cruz has no clinic schedule today.)

Karon pa maabot si Doktor Cruz.
(Dr. Cruz is coming in later.)

Indi mag-abot si Doktor subong.
(The doctor is not coming today.)

May pasyente pa.
(There's still a patient inside.)
HILIGAYNON
(ILONGGO)

GLOSSARY
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Sincere thanks go to Dr. Arthur Crisfield, Training Officer, who initiated the development of a glossary for use by Peace Corps Volunteers at Pre-Service Training; Language Coordinators Yda Liongson and Betchie Jabson who headed the first group that worked on the glossaries; Tony Ordiz and Fe Quijano, Language Coordinator and Assistant Language Coordinator respectively, for the Language Materials Development Project who continued to refine the work; Lynn Vista who developed this Hillgaynon/Ilonggo glossary; and other Peace Corps Staff who have contributed to the making of this material.

PAZ B. MEMAN
Language Specialist
April 1990
EXPLANATORY NOTES

The words appearing in this glossary are based on the Core Competencies used at Pre-Service Training. However, other relevant vocabulary has been included for PCVs' continuing language study at their sites.

Abbreviations used are the following:

N  Noun
V  Verb
ADV  Adverb
ADJ  Adjective
P  Pronoun
C  Conjunction/Connector
Q  Question Word
PA  Particle
EX  Expression
PP  Preposition
PV  Pseudo Verb
A-F  Actor Focus
L-F  Locative Focus
I-F  Instrumental Focus
B-F  Benefactive Focus
IMP  Imperative
INF  Infinitive
Var  Variant

As a guide to proper pronunciation, accent marks are used to indicate which syllable or syllables are to be stressed.

An acute accent (') is used to mark the strongest stress in the word while the circumflex accent (^) is used when the final syllable is stressed and at the same time has a glottal stop.

The appendix contains a list of all roots of the verbs found in the glossary.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abogado</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>lawyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abot (2)</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>arrival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abrii</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adlaw</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>sun/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adlaw-adlaw</td>
<td>(ADV)</td>
<td>everyday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adobo</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>meat cooked in vinegar, pepper, corn, soy, sauce, garlic &amp; etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aga</td>
<td>(ADV)</td>
<td>morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agosto</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agtang</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>forehead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aguy</td>
<td>(EX)</td>
<td>ouch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ahus</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>garlic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ako</td>
<td>(P)</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akon</td>
<td>(P)</td>
<td>my, mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>algodon</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>cotton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alimango</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>crab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alimasag</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>a species of crab; a crab with speckled shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amargoso</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>bitter melon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amay</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambut</td>
<td>(EX)</td>
<td>&quot;I don't know&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amerikano</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>American (person)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amigo</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>friend; buddy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amimiluk</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>eyelash (es)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aminhana</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amon</td>
<td>(P)</td>
<td>our; ours (exclusive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anay</td>
<td>(PA)</td>
<td>first; before anything else</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>andam</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>take care/careful (IMP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ang</td>
<td></td>
<td>singular subject marker for non-personal names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ani</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>harvest; produce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ano</td>
<td>(Q)</td>
<td>what</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anum</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anyos</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apat</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>kwatro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apelyido</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>last name; surname</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apo</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>grandchild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ara dira</td>
<td>(EX)</td>
<td>(in) there, location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ara diri</td>
<td>(EX)</td>
<td>it is here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabyano</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>Arabian (person/s); Arabian language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aranghita</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>artis</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>earning/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arroz caldo</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>porridge cooked with spring onions, ginger and chicken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>artista</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>artist; actor/actress; performer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asawa</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>wife, husband</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asin</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asul</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atis</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>sugar apple; custard apple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ato</td>
<td>(P)</td>
<td>that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ato didto</td>
<td>(EX)</td>
<td>it's there (yonder)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aton</td>
<td>(P)</td>
<td>our; ours (inclusive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atubangan</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>in front of; across the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayu</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>discount; bargain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bābā</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>babay</td>
<td>(EX)</td>
<td>goodbye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>babayi</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>female; girl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baboy</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>pig; pork meat</td>
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<tr>
<td>bagatnan</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bag-o</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>new (as in objects); recent; unfamiliar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bago (2)</td>
<td>(C)</td>
<td>before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baka</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>cow; beef</td>
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<tr>
<td>bakal</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>buy (IMP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balagay</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>winged beans</td>
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<tr>
<td>balatong</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>string beans</td>
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<tr>
<td>balay</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>house; home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baligyaan</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>a place where one buys</td>
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<tr>
<td>balik</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>return; go back (IMP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balikan</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to go back (INF); go back (IMP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>balikawang</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>hip/s</td>
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<tr>
<td>balita</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>news</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balita (2)</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>bring/tell the news</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bana</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>husband</td>
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<tr>
<td>banwa</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>town; nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>banyo</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>bathroom, also comfort room</td>
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<td>bapor</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>ship; freighter</td>
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<tr>
<td>barangay</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>small community; village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barato</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>inexpensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barbero</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>barber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baroto</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>boat; banca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basā</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>wet; soaked</td>
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<tr>
<td>basī</td>
<td>(PA)</td>
<td>a particle which expresses uncertainty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baso</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>drinking glass</td>
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<td>basta</td>
<td>(EX)</td>
<td>as long as</td>
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<tr>
<td>batā</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>child; baby</td>
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<tr>
<td>batâ (2)</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>young, as in person</td>
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<td>bata (4)</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>robe</td>
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<td>batiis</td>
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<td>leg</td>
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<td>bato</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>rock; stone</td>
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<td>batyag</td>
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<td>feeling; sense</td>
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<td>bayabas</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>guava</td>
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<tr>
<td>bayaw</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>brother-in-law; sister-in-law</td>
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<tr>
<td>bayaw (2)</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>elevate; lift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bayū</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>woman's dress; clothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bayu (2)</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>box; maul; pound (IMP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
berde (ADJ) green
beses (N) frequency
beynte (ADJ) twenty
bibig (N) lip(s)
bihon (N) rice noodles
bii (N) price; cost
bintana (N) window
even
bisan (C) anything; whatever
bisan ano (N) visitor; guest
bisita (N) will be visited by (D-F)
bisitahon (V) biscuit
biskwit (N) Friday
Biyernes (N) drugstore; pharmacy
botika (N) roof var. atup
bubungan (N) “first customer”
buena mano (N) weight; heaviness
bug-at (N) heavy
bug-at (2) (ADJ) uncooked rice
bugas (N) a bunch; a bundle
bugkus (N) wake up
bugtaw (V) awake
bugtaw (2) (ADJ) alive
buh (ADJ) set free
buh (2) (V) lessen; decrease
buhin (V) hair
buhok (N) flower; cotton fiber
bulak (N) month; moon
bulan (N) every month; monthly
bulan-bulan (ADV) buttocks
buli (N) help; aid; assistance
bulig (V) help; aid; assistance
bulig (2) (N) to help; to assist (INF)
buligan (V) medicine; cure; treatment
bulong (N) Indian (person(s); Indian language
Bumbay (N) heel
boul (N) full, as in a full stomach
busog (ADJ) tomorrow; next day
buwas (ADV) journey; trip; travel
byahe (N) old, as in objects; worn-out; stale,
daan (ADJ) as in bread

dagat (N) sea, ocean

dahon (N) leaf

dala (N) package; load; things being carried

dalaga (N) an unmarried woman

dalan (N) street; road; path

dali lang (EX) “just a minute”; “wait”
dapa-dapa (N) sole of the feet

daw sa (EX) as if; like; seem; similar to
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>delargo</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>pants (long)</td>
</tr>
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<td>dentista</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>dentist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>didto</td>
<td>(P)</td>
<td>over there, far from both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>speaker and listener</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>where, used for asking location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diin</td>
<td>(Q)</td>
<td>which</td>
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<td>diin (2)</td>
<td>(C)</td>
<td>tongue</td>
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<tr>
<td>dila</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>wall of building</td>
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<tr>
<td>dingding</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>there, near listener but far from the</td>
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<tr>
<td>dira</td>
<td>(P)</td>
<td>speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diri</td>
<td>(P)</td>
<td>here (location)</td>
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<td>disi-otso</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>eighteen</td>
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<tr>
<td>disi-sais</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>sixteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disi-syete</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>seventeen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disinwebe</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>nineteen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disyembre</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
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<td>Domingo</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
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<tr>
<td>dos</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>two</td>
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<tr>
<td>dose</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>twelve</td>
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<td>dosena</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>dozen</td>
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<td>drayber</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>driver</td>
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<tr>
<td>dugà</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>juice; extract</td>
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<td>dugay</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>long, referring to length/span of time</td>
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<td>dughan</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>chest; bosom</td>
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<td>dughØ</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>blood</td>
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<td>duha</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>two</td>
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<td>dulsil</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>candy</td>
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<td>dulunggan</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>ear</td>
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<tr>
<td>dutà</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>soil; earth; land</td>
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<td>dyes</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>two</td>
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<tr>
<td>dyip</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>jeepney</td>
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<tr>
<td>dyutay</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>small; little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edad</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>age</td>
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<td>Enero</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>January</td>
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<tr>
<td>ero plano</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>airplane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eskinita</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>a narrow road or street; alley</td>
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<td>eskwelahan</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>school</td>
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<tr>
<td>estasyon</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>terminal; bus; jeepney or train station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>estudyante</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>student; pupil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gab-i</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>evening; night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gabi</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>evening; night</td>
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<tr>
<td>gali</td>
<td>(PA)</td>
<td>expression of mild surprise at new information</td>
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<tr>
<td>galingin</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>feel/feeling dizzy (A-F)</td>
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<tr>
<td>gani</td>
<td>(PA)</td>
<td>an emphatic particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gantang</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>ganta</td>
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<tr>
<td>gatas</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gatos</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>hundred</td>
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<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
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<td>--------</td>
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<tr>
<td>gid</td>
<td>(PA)</td>
<td>an intensifier meaning very</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gin-iha\v</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>was broiled (O-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gina-istaran</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>is living in/at (L-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gina-usar</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>is used; is being used (O-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ginabis-ak</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>is split into two; is cleaved; is being split or broken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ginagisa</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>is sauteed; is being sauteed (O-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ginahigop</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>is sipped; is being sipped (O-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ginahimo</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>is being worked on; is being done (O-F)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ginahiwa</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>is sliced; is cut; is being sliced; is being cut (O-F)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ginahuluman</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>is soaked; is being soaked; is marinated (O-F)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ginaihaw</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>is broiled/roasted, is being broiled/roasted (O-F)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ginakaon</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>is eaten; is being eaten (O-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ginakudkud</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>is scraped/grated; is being scraped/grated (O-F)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ginalaga</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>is broiled; is being boiled (O-F)</td>
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<td>ginaling</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>ground meat</td>
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<tr>
<td>ginalitson</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>is roasted; is being roasted (O-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ginaluto</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>is cooked; is being cooked (O-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ginapamala</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>is being dried, causative (O-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ginapangita</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>is looked for; is searched for; is being looked for (O-F)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ginapanitan</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>is peeled, being peeled (O-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ginaprito</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>is deep-fried; is being deep-fried (O-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ginasupsop</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>is sipped; is being sipped (O-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ginataan</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>a native delicacy made up of sticky rice balls, banana, coconut milk, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ginataotado</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>is chopped; is being ch\c, ped to pieces (O-F)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ginatunga</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>is cut/divided, is being cut/divided (O-F)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ginauhaw</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>is thirsty (A-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gingisa</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>was sauteed (O-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ginhangbal</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>was said (O-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ginhataq</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>was given (O-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ginhu\luman</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>was soaked; was marinated (O-F)</td>
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<td>ginikanan</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>parent (s)</td>
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<td>ginkuha</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>was taken (O-F)</td>
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<td>(N)</td>
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<td>gin\litoson</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>was roasted (O-F)</td>
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<td>gin\pamala</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>was made to dry, causative (O-F)</td>
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<td>ginprito</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>was deep-fried (O-F)</td>
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<td>gintapos</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>was finished (O-F)</td>
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<td>ginuo</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>sir; mister</td>
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<td>Greko</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>Greek</td>
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<td>gub\d</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>destroyed; broken</td>
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<td>gusto</td>
<td>(PV)</td>
<td>want; like; desire</td>
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<td>gutom</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>hungry</td>
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<td>gutom (2)</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>hunger</td>
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<td>gutuk</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>tight, as in clothes</td>
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<td>gutuk (2)</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>crowded</td>
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<td>gwā</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>outside; out</td>
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<td>gwāpa</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>beautiful; pretty</td>
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<td>habon</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>soap; detergent</td>
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<td>habon nga</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>detergent; laundry soap</td>
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<td>panglaba</td>
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<td>hagdan</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>stairs; ladder</td>
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<td>hal-o</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>pestle</td>
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<td>halimbawa</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>example</td>
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<td>halos</td>
<td>(ADV)</td>
<td>almost; somewhat</td>
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<td>hambal</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>word/s/</td>
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<td>hambalon</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>will be said (O-F)</td>
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<td>hangin</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>air; wind</td>
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<td>hapon</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>afternoon</td>
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<td>Hapon (2)</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>Japan; its people/language</td>
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<td>hardinero</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>gardener</td>
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<td>hasta</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>until; up to</td>
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<td>hatag</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>gift; donation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hatagan</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to give someone, (INF); give someone (IMP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hawak</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>waist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hayu</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>nickname; pet name</td>
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<td>hepe</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>chief of police</td>
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<td>hilamon</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>grass; weed</td>
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<td>hilanat</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>fever</td>
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<td>hilaw</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>raw; unripe; uncooked</td>
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<td>himuon</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>will be done (O-F)</td>
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<td>hinablos</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>nephew or niece</td>
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<td>hinay</td>
<td>(ADV)</td>
<td>slowly; slow-down”</td>
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<td>hita</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>thigh</td>
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<td>hiwa</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>sliced piece; chunk</td>
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<tr>
<td>hiwaon</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>cut; to cut (IMP)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Hudeyu</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>Jew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hulyo</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huna-huna</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>thoughts; ideas; opinion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunyo</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>June</td>
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<td>huwes</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>judge</td>
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<td>Hwebes</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
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<td>ibabaw</td>
<td>(ADV)</td>
<td>on top of; on the surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iban</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>others; some other</td>
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<tr>
<td>idalum</td>
<td>(ADV)</td>
<td>below; down; underneath; at the bottom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idu</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>dog</td>
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<tr>
<td>inatag</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>will be given (O-F)</td>
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<td>ihaw</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>grill; roast</td>
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<tr>
<td>ika-anum</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>sixth</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ika-apat (ADJ) fourth
ika-siyam (ADJ) ninth
ikaduha (ADJ) second
ikalima (ADJ) fifth
ikanapulo (ADJ) tenth
ikapito (ADJ) seventh
ikatlo (ADJ) third
ikaw (P) you (singular)
ikawalo (ADJ) eight
ila (P) their; theirs
iliis (V) change one’s clothes; replace; exchange
ilong (N) nose
iloy (N) mother
iluk (N) armpit
imo (P) your; yours (singular)
ina (P) that, far from speaker but near the listener
indi (EX) no; dont
indi bale (EX) never mind; don’t bother
indi gusto (PV) hate
Ingles (N) Englishman; English language engineer
inhinyero (N) this (near the speaker, subject set of demonstrative pronouns)
in (P) drink
inom (V) Chinese (person/s); also language to drink (INF)
inumon (V) your; yours (Plural) to have something made, done by another (INF)
inoyo (P) show something to someone (O-F)
ipahimo (V) one
ipakita (V) one hundred
isa (ADJ) fish
isa ka gatos (ADJ) Italian (person/s); also language
isda (N) black
Italano (N) his; her; hers
itum (ADJ) you (singular)
iya (P) helper
ka (P) ever; each
kabulig (N) size; bigness
kada (ADJ) will go to
kadakuun (B) long, as in time (used with the question word “ano”)
kadoan (V) last night
kadugay (ADJ) playmate
kagabi-i (ADV) yesterday
kahampang (N) cashier
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tr>
<td>kahibalo</td>
<td>(PV) to be able to know how</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaina</td>
<td>(ADV) earlier; a little while ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaingod</td>
<td>(N) seatmate</td>
</tr>
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<td>(N) playmate</td>
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<td>(ADV) yesterday</td>
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<td>(N) cashier</td>
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<td>(ADV) to be able to know how earlier, a little while ago</td>
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<td>kaina</td>
<td>(ADV) seatmate</td>
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<tr>
<td>kaingod</td>
<td>(N) drinking companion</td>
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<tr>
<td>kainuman</td>
<td>(N) tiring</td>
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<tr>
<td>kakapoy</td>
<td>(ADJ) roommate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kakwarte</td>
<td>(N) squash; pumpkin</td>
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<tr>
<td>kalabasa</td>
<td>(N) funny</td>
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<tr>
<td>kaladlawan</td>
<td>(ADJ) frying pan; wok</td>
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<tr>
<td>kalaha</td>
<td>(N) lemon</td>
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<tr>
<td>kalamansi</td>
<td>(N) sugar</td>
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<tr>
<td>kalamay</td>
<td>(N) far (used with the question word “ano”)</td>
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<td>kalayo</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
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<td>kaldero</td>
<td>(N) kettle; aluminum pot</td>
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<td>kalesa</td>
<td>(N) horse-drawn carriage</td>
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<td>kalibaynan</td>
<td>(N) youngest child Var. kamanghuran</td>
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<tr>
<td>kal-oy</td>
<td>(N) mercy; pity</td>
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<tr>
<td>kalubay</td>
<td>(N) gourd</td>
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<tr>
<td>kaiye</td>
<td>(N) street; road</td>
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<td>kamagulangan</td>
<td>(N) eldest child</td>
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<td>kamatis</td>
<td>(N) tomato</td>
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<tr>
<td>kamboyo</td>
<td>(N) change (as in money)</td>
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<td>kami</td>
<td>(N) we (exclusive)</td>
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<td>kamo</td>
<td>(N) you (plural)</td>
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<td>kamot</td>
<td>(N) hand</td>
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<td>Kan-on</td>
<td>(N) cooked rice</td>
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<td>kanday</td>
<td>(N) plural directional marker for personal names</td>
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<td>kanding</td>
<td>(N) goat</td>
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<td>kanta</td>
<td>(N) song</td>
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<td>kanto</td>
<td>(N) “its a pity; its too bad; its such a waste”</td>
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<td>kanugon</td>
<td>(N) eat</td>
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<td>kaon</td>
<td>(N) (to) eat, (INF &amp; IMP)</td>
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<td>kaonnon</td>
<td>(N) officemate</td>
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<td>kaopisina</td>
<td>(N) coffee</td>
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<td>kape</td>
<td>(N) captain</td>
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<td>kapitan</td>
<td>(N) capsule</td>
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<td>kapsula</td>
<td>(N) carabao</td>
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<td>karabaw</td>
<td>(N) ox-tail cooked with ground peanuts, stringbeans, etc.</td>
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<td>kare-kare</td>
<td>(N) meat, in general</td>
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<td>Word</td>
<td>Type</td>
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<td>English</td>
<td>Cebuano</td>
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<td>strong; healthy; energetic</td>
<td>makusog (ADJ)</td>
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<td>bad; evil; awful</td>
<td>malain (ADJ)</td>
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<td>will go; will walk; will leave (A-F)</td>
<td>malakat (V)</td>
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<td>cold (weather)</td>
<td>malamig (ADJ)</td>
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<td>wide; broad</td>
<td>malapad (ADJ)</td>
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<td>near; close; coming soon</td>
<td>malapit (ADJ)</td>
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<td>pale; pale-skinned; frail</td>
<td>malapsi (ADJ)</td>
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<td>thick (liquid)</td>
<td>malapuyot (ADJ)</td>
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<td>unfortunate; unlucky</td>
<td>malas (ADJ)</td>
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<td>bland; tasteless</td>
<td>malas-ay (ADJ)</td>
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<td>thin (liquid); watery</td>
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<td>will take a bath; take a bath (IMP, A-F)</td>
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<td>short (length)</td>
<td>malip-ut (ADJ)</td>
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<td>weak</td>
<td>maluya (ADJ)</td>
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<td>cheerful</td>
<td>mamag-an (ADJ)</td>
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<td>also, too</td>
<td>man (PA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>snake; serpent</td>
<td>man-ug (N)</td>
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<td>delicious; (tastes) good</td>
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<td>older sister; a term used to show respect to a lady older</td>
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<td>mango</td>
<td>mangga (N)</td>
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<td>(to) invite (INF)</td>
<td>manghagad (V)</td>
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<td>thin (paper, clothes)</td>
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<td>thin; skinny</td>
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<td>older brother</td>
<td>manong (N)</td>
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<td>mansanas (N)</td>
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<td>cooking oil; shortening</td>
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<td>butter</td>
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<td>short (size or height)</td>
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<td>manug-kanta (N)</td>
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<td>mapait (ADJ)</td>
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<td>will go home; will go back to the house (A-F)</td>
<td>mapauli (V)</td>
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<td>smooth, as in texture</td>
<td>mapinu (ADJ)</td>
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<td>will be able to stop someone/ something from doing something</td>
<td>mapunggangan (V)</td>
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<td>Marso (N)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>Martes (N)</td>
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<tr>
<td>watery (food; plenty of soup, broth)</td>
<td>masabaw (ADJ)</td>
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<td>happy</td>
<td>masadya (ADJ)</td>
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<td>will ride; will get on a vehicle (A-F)</td>
<td>masakay (V)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hurting; painful</td>
<td>masakit (ADJ)</td>
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<tr>
<td>plenty of sauce</td>
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<td>Word</td>
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<td>nagaistar</td>
<td>(V)</td>
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</table>
nagapaligo (V) is taking a bath (A-F)
nagatrabaho (V) is working (A-F)
nagatulog (V) sleep(s); is sleeping (A-F)
nagbaton (V) received something; accepts something (A-F)
naghalin (V) came from; left (A-F)
naghubag (V) is swollen (O-F)
nagkuha (V) got; took (A-F)
nagtuon (V) studied (A-F)
nahiwâ (V) was (accidentally) cut by a sharp object (A-F)
naintyendihan (V) is understood (O-F)
nakaintyende (V) is able to understand (A-F)
nakatibawas (V) is able to survive a difficult situation (A-F)
nakon (P) my (after the noun)
nalibugan (V) is confused (O-F)
naligâ (V) took a bath (A-F)
nalipatan (V) was able to forget (O-F; D-F)
naluyag (PV) love
namon (P) by us; our (exclusive)
nanday plural non-subject marker for personal names
napilasân (V) was wounded (D-F)
napulo (ADJ) ten
nars (N) nurse
nasamad (V) was hurt (O-F)
natapos (V) finished; completed (O-F)
natawo (V) was born (A-F)
naton (P) by us; our (inclusive)
natulog (V) slept (A-F)
natun-an (V) was able to study; was able to learn (O-F)
nawong (N) face; countenance
nerbyos (N) fear; anxiety
nga used as a linker between a modifier and a word modified
nga
ngaa (Q) why
ngalan (N) name
ngipon (N) tooth (also plural form)
gisiso (N) gums
ni non-subject marker for personal names (singular)
ni
nila (P) by them; their
ninyo (P) by you, your (plural)
niya (P) by him/her; his/her	noby a girlfriend; sweetheart; fiancee; bride
Nobyembre (N) November
nobyo (N) | boyfriend; sweetheart; fiancée
nubenta (ADJ) | ninety
obra (V) | do; make
Oktubre (N) | October
onse (ADJ) | eleven
oras (N) | time; hour
otsenta (ADJ) | eighty
pa (SP) | still; yet
paa (N) | thigh
paano (Q) | how
pabakal (V) | have someone buy (something) for another (IMP)
pagbaligya (V) | sell (IMP)
pagbaligya (2) (N) | the act/manner of buying
pagkakaon (V) | has just eaten (recently concluded action)
pagkaon (N) | food; the act or manner of eating
pagkatapos (C) | after; and then
pakadto (ADV) | going to; towards
paksiw (N) | fish cooked with vinegar, ginger, onions and etc.
palad (N) | palm of the hand; fate
palda (N) | skirt
palihog liwat (EX) | please repeat; please say/ do it again

pamahaw (N) | breakfast
pamangkot (V) | ask a question
pamangkot (2) (N) | question
pamilya (N) | family
panaderiya (N) | bakery
panahon (N) | weather; season; climate
panakot (N) | ingredient
panaoog (V) | go down (IMP)
pandesal (N) | bread roll
pangabuhi (N) | life
pangayu (V) | let me have
pangita (V) | look for, find
panit (N) | skin covering; peeling
panitan (V) | peel off (IMP); to peel off, to remove skin (INF)
pansit (N) | a noodle dish
pantalan (N) | port; dock; wharf
pantalon (N) | pants; trousers
panyaga (N) | lunch
panyapon (N) | supper
papel (N) | paper; role (in a play)
para (EX) | for; stop; as in stopping a vehicle to get off
para sa (PP) for
caryente (N) cousin; relative
pasensiyahan (EX) an expression of apology; patience
pasilio (N) corridor; aisle
pasta (N) paste; glue
pasung (N) cavan
pasyente (N) patient
patahahan (N) dress shop; modiste
patai (ADJ) pea pod
dead
pati (N) fish sauce
pauli (N) go home (IMP, A-F)
Pebrero (N) February
pelo (C) but
petsa (N) 'date
petsay (N) chinese cabbage
pido (N) a piece
pila (Q) how many; how much
pitas (N) wound; bruise
piili (N) choice
Filipino (N) Filipino (person/s)
pilton (N) to force; to insist (Q-F)
pimyento (N) black pepper; peppercom
pinakadakâ (ADJ) biggest; largest
pinamakal (N) goods; items bought
pinggan (N) plate
Pinoy (N) slang for Filipino (person)
pinya (N) pineapple
pipino (N) cucumber
pirme (ADV) always
pisos (N) peso; one peso
pista (N) fiesta; feast; a celebration
pista-opisyal (N) official holiday
pito (ADJ) seven
pito (2) (N) whistle
piye (N) foot (measurement)
plato (N) dinner plate
gle (N) fare
plete (N) pomade; gel
posporo (N) match
Pranses (N) French (person/s); also language
presidente (N) president
presko (ADJ) fresh (food and air)
prito (N) any food that's deep-fried, especially fish
proyekto (N) project
prutas (N) fruits
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<tr>
<th>Spanish Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
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<td>can handle; can be</td>
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<td>inch</td>
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<td>pulso</td>
<td>pulse</td>
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<tr>
<td>pusó</td>
<td>heart; banana blossom</td>
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<tr>
<td>pusod</td>
<td>belly-button; navel</td>
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<td>puti</td>
<td>white</td>
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<td>putot</td>
<td>short (persons)</td>
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<td>pwerta</td>
<td>door; gate</td>
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<tr>
<td>pyer</td>
<td>wharf; dock; port; pier</td>
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<td>repolyo</td>
<td>cabbage</td>
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<td>resibo</td>
<td>receipt</td>
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<td>sa</td>
<td>place marker-in, an, on, at</td>
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<td>to/from us (exclusive)</td>
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<tr>
<td>sa aton</td>
<td>to/from us (inclusive)</td>
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<tr>
<td>sa ila</td>
<td>to/from them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa imo</td>
<td>to/from you (singular)</td>
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<tr>
<td>sa inyo</td>
<td>to/from you (plural)</td>
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<tr>
<td>sa iya</td>
<td>to/from him/her</td>
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<td>Sabado</td>
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<td>sabaw</td>
<td>broth; soup</td>
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<td>sabor</td>
<td>taste</td>
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<td>sadto</td>
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<td>saging</td>
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<td>six</td>
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<td>sakay</td>
<td>ride/get on a vehicle</td>
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<td>sakay (2)</td>
<td>passenger</td>
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<td>sakayari</td>
<td>a place to get transportation</td>
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<td>sakit</td>
<td>illness; pain; grief; sorrow</td>
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<td>to ride (INF, L-F); ride (IMP)</td>
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<td>mistake; error; sin</td>
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<td>vehicle; transportation</td>
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<td>salamat</td>
<td>thanks; thank you</td>
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<td>salapi</td>
<td>fifty (fifty centavos)</td>
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<td>sarangan</td>
<td>competent; capable (focus on ability)</td>
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<td>sari-sari</td>
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<tr>
<td>Term</td>
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<td>sige</td>
<td>okay; all right; go on</td>
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<td>siguro</td>
<td>maybe; perhaps; probably</td>
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<td>sin-o</td>
<td>who</td>
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<td>sina</td>
<td>that (far from the speaker and near the listener)</td>
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<td>sinagon</td>
<td>transparent</td>
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<td>sine</td>
<td>cinema; movie theater; movie film</td>
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<td>sini</td>
<td>this (near the speaker)</td>
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<td>sip-on</td>
<td>cold; runny nose</td>
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<td>sip-unon</td>
<td>will catch a cold (A-F)</td>
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<td>viand; any dish eaten with rice</td>
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<td>a customer of long standing may also refer to the vendor</td>
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INTRODUCTION

This workbook has been designed to enable the Peace Corps Trainee to reinforce modules he takes up in formal language sessions in written form. This is in response to the varying learning styles that learners prefer. This will cater especially to the needs of the independent learner which is characteristic of most adult language learners.

Modules covered are on Community Entry Language Preparation (CELP) topics such as Socializing, Language to Manage Conversation, Eating, Shopping, Travelling and Health. Included in each module is a variety of exercises in the areas of vocabulary, gambits and grammar. Supplementary worksheets on different grammatical points are included to give the learner a choice to work on an area he feels he needs to study further. Answers to most exercises are provided for the learner to check his own. Activities calling for varied responses will have to be checked by the language instructor.

Some modules include vocabulary not necessarily taken up in language sessions. This was done since training is so short a time for us to teach everything needed at your site. It is therefore, suggested that you avail yourself of resources around you like other native speakers at the training site, host families, and printed language materials in getting meaning of words you may not be familiar with. Take up unclear points with your instructor, too.

Lastly, this workbook is based on the theory that students learn to speak the language by listening, speaking, reading and writing, in that order.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My special thanks to Dr. Arthur G. Crisfield, Training Officer for his encouragement and suggestions; to Ma. Teresita Palo, Language Specialist for reference materials and useful feedback; to Language Coordinators Yda Liongson and Betchie Jabson, and Assistant Language Coordinators Jun Terrenal and Tony Ordiz for their valuable support and most especially to the Language Instructors of Group 238 and 239 for trying out the worksheets in their language classes.
1 - SOCIALIZING

Write the target language equivalent of the following English words.

1. Where __________________
2. Who __________________
3. What __________________
4. From where ______________
5. How many ______________
6. Good/Fine ______________
7. Will go ______________
8. Age ______________
9. Work/job ______________
10. Thank you ___________
B. Give the correct Hiligaynon equivalent of the following words by putting a check mark in the square next to the word.

1. What
   - [ ] sin-o
   - [ ] ano
   - [ ] paano

2. How many (used to ask for quantity)
   - [ ] pila
   - [ ] diin
   - [ ] diin/dampi

3. Why
   - [ ] ngaa
   - [ ] diin
   - [ ] pila

4. Who
   - [ ] paano
   - [ ] sin-o
   - [ ] ano

5. Where (used to ask both location and direction)
   - [ ] diin
   - [ ] pila
   - [ ] sin-o

6. When (used to ask for future time)
   - [ ] ngaa
   - [ ] san-o
   - [ ] ano

7. How much (used to ask price or cost)
   - [ ] tagpila
   - [ ] ngaa
   - [ ] sin-o
8. Which
   [ ] diin/dampi
   [ ] paano
   [ ] san-o

9. When (used to ask for past time)
   [ ] pila
   [ ] ano
   [ ] kasan-o

10. Whose/To whom
    [ ] sin-o
    [ ] kay sin-o
    [ ] san-o

11. How (used to ask for both manner of doing something and direction)
    [ ] paano
    [ ] sin-o
    [ ] ngaa
C. Form gambits on socializing by rearranging the words:

1. makadto ka diin
2. aga maayongman
3. ka kamusta
4. halin diin ka
5. lang dira
6. trabaho ang ano mo
7. sa ako Iloilo PCV
8. ko edad baynte singko ang
9. mo ngalan ang ano
10. pa wala asawa ako sang
11. ako mauna
12. ka diin naga-istar
13. ilonggo sang ka kahibalo
14. didto ang ano obrahon mo
15. Kasan-o diri sa Pilipinas ka nag-abot
D. Underline the correct answer. The English word is given as cue.

1. Maayong ___________ (hapon, gab-i, aga) (evening)
2. Kamusta ___________ (ka, kamo, sila) (you, plural)
3. Diin ka ___________? (naghalin, nagkaon, makadto) (going)
4. Diin ka ___________? (naghalin, nagkaon, makadto) (have been)
5. Maayong aga ___________ (lang, man, na) (too, also)
6. Diin ___________ makadto? (kita, ko, ka) (you, sing)
7. ___________ lang. (Diri, Dira, Didto) (Here)
8. Maayong ___________ man. (hapon, gab-i, udto) (afternoon)
9. Kamusta ang ___________? (pangabuh, panahon, palay)
10. Maayong aga ___________. (Mister Santos, Misis Santos, Mr. Santos) Miss Santos)
E. Answer the following questions:

1. Ano ang ngalan mo?

2. Taga-dilin ka?

3. Pila ang edad mo?

4. Ano ang trabaho mo diri sa Pilipinas?

5. Diin ang "site of assignment? mo?

6. May asawa ka na?

7. Taga-dilin ka sa Amerika?

8. Ano ang trabaho sang tatay mo?
   sang nanay mo?
   sang utod mo?

9. Diin nagatrabaho and utod mo?
   tatay mo?
   nanay mo?

10. Ano ang trabaho mo sa America?
F. Write appropriate responses to the gambits below:

1. Diin ka naghalin? ________________________________

2. Maayong hapon. ________________________________

3. Kamusta ka? ________________________________

4. Salamat. ________________________________

5. Diin ka makadto? ________________________________

6. Maayong aga. ________________________________

7. Sige, babay. ________________________________
Try to figure out which among the three statements in each item is the correct response to the question. Encircle the letter.

1. Taga-diin ka?
   a) Ako si Jane
   b) Taga-California ako.
   c) 22 anyos na ako.

2. Ano ang ngalan mo?
   a) Wala pa.
   b) Maestra ako.
   c) Ako si Fe.

3. Pila ang edad mo?
   a) Ako si Mary.
   b) Taga-Chicago ako.
   c) 19 anyos na ako.

4. Ano ang trabaho mo?
   a) Dalaga pa ako.
   b) Mangunguma ako.
   c) Lima and utod ko.

5. May asawa ka na?
   a) 15 anyos na ako.
   b) Wala pa.
   c) Diri lang
Try to figure out which among the three questions is responded to by the statements given. Encircle the letter.

6. 25 anyos na ako
   a) Ano ang ngalan mo?
   b) Taga-diin ka?
   c) Pila ang edad mo?

7. Wala pa
   a) Pila ang utod mo?
   b) May asawa ka na?
   c) Ano ang trabaho mo?

8. Ako si Tony
   a) Ano ang trabaho mo?
   b) Ano ang ngalan mo?
   c) Ano ang obrahon mo diri?

9. Mangunguma ako.
   a) Ano ang obrahon mo diri?
   b) Ano ang ngalan mo?
   c) Ano ang trabaho mo?

10. Apat
    a) Pila ang mga utod mo?
    b) Ano ang trabaho mo?
    c) May asawa 'a na?
H. Study the illustration below and answer the questions that follow:

1. Tag-diin si Marta?
2. Tag-diin si Ben?
3. Diin ang Baguio?
4. Sin-o and taga-Baguio?
5. Diin and Albay?
6. Sin-o ang taga-Iloilo?
7. Tag-diin si Inday?
8. Taga-Ilocos si Lito?
9. Diin ang Zamboanga?
10. Taga-diin si Nonoy?
11. Sa Visayas ang Nueva Viscaya?
12. Sa Luzon bala ang Dumaguete?
13. Taga-diin si Tara?
14. Taga-Bicol si Nora?
15. Sin-o ang Taga-Nueva Viscaya?
Read the paragraph and answer the questions after it:


Sa Barangay Sinondojan siya niaga-istar. Si Mr. Manuel Madera ang supebisor niya kag si Carlos Mabalot ang co-worker niya. Duha ka tuig siya diri sa Pilipinas.

1. Sin-o ang PCV? __________________________
2. Ano ang programa niya? __________________________
3. Ano ang HCA niya? __________________________
4. Ano ang trabaho niya sa DA? __________________________
5. Diin siya naga-istar? __________________________
6. Sin-o ang superbisor niya? __________________________
7. Sin-o and co-worker niya? __________________________
8. Pila ka tuig na siya diri sa Pilipinas? __________________________
9. Sa DECS siya naga-obra? __________________________
10. Si Carlos Mabalot bala and superbisor niya. __________________________
J. Change *si John* to *ako* in the first sentence and change the remainder of the story accordingly.

Peace Corps Volunteer _____________ sa Agricultural Production _________.
Naga-obra ______________________ sa Department of Agriculture. Nagabulig
______________ sa mga programa sang gobyerno pareho sang SALT
project. Si Mr. Manuell Madera ang supervisor _____________ kag si Carlos
Mabalot ang co-worker _______________. Duha ka tuig _______________ diri sa
Pilipinas.

K. Change all the underlined words in the paragraph so that it will apply to you.
Write your paragraph below.

Note: Let your instructor check your work.
Translate the paragraph into Hiligaynon. For your translation, use the space below.

I'm Peter Scott. I'm 22 years old. I'm from the United States and I live in California. I am married with two kids. Presently, I work as a classroom teacher in Banaue school. I ahve three brothers and one sister. My mother is Mary and my father is Paul. They are living in California.
M. Fill in the blanks with correct marker or linker:

Peace Corps Volunteer : Maayo ___________ aga.
Barangay Kapitan : Maayo ___________ aga man. Sulod kamo.
PCV : Ako ___________ Ted, isa ___________ Volunteer.
BK : Pungko anay kamo. Ano __________ation?
BK : Ano ___________ obra mo diri?
PCV : Teacher Trainer ako ___________ Central School.
BK : Pila ___________ and edad mo?
PCV : Baynte kwarto
BK : May asawa ka na?
PCV : Wala pa.
BK : Madamo ___________ gwapa _______ babayi diri.
BK : Basi gusto mo ___________ mag-asawa diri.
PCV : May girlfriend na ako ___________ Amerika.
BK : A, sige mangape anay kita.
PCV : Salamat.

Note: Let your instructor check your work.
N. Make a paragraph in the target language using the given competencies.

Use the space below.

1. To describe work in terms of employer/affiliation.
2. To state more information about one's work.
0. Construct good sentences using these words. Use the space below for your answers.

1. tiyempo 6. kusina 11. nagkaon
2. nagbaton 7. banyo 12. makadto
3. masadya 8. likod 13. madamo
4. adlaw-adlaw 9. tuo 14. ani
5. isda 10. wala 15. tanom
Underline the Hiligaynon equivalent of the given English word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Hiligaynon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. weather, any period of time</td>
<td>ngalan, tiyempo, makadto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. life</td>
<td>balay, pangabuhi, bag-o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. fine, good</td>
<td>maayo, masadya, kon, kis-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. sometimes</td>
<td>maayo, masadya, kon kis-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. room</td>
<td>kasilyas, kwarto, kusina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. to rest</td>
<td>maayo, madamo, magpahuway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. before</td>
<td>bag-o, balay, banyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. no, not</td>
<td>indi, namon, ulihi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. none, nothing</td>
<td>ko, wala, bisan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q. Write a paragraph of 10 sentences describing your family in the U.S.A.
Write the correct responses to the following questions.

1. Kamusta ang biyahe mo?
2. Pila ka oras ang biyahe halin sa Amerika hasta sa Pilipinas?
3. Sin-o ang maestra mo sa Ilonggo.
5. Kasan-o ka nag-abot diri sa Pilipinas?
6. Ano ang kursong natapos mo?
7. Ano ang tiyempo subong sa Amerika?
8. Ano ang ngalan sang pamilya nga gina-istaran mo?
9. Kahibalo ka mag-Ilonggo?
10. Ano kadugay ka na diri?
S. Match the competencies with the gambits. Write the letters only.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>To express one's intention to leave</td>
<td>a. Sige, ibilin ko anay kamo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>To ask about one's purpose for leaving</td>
<td>b. Ano ang obrahon mo sa banwa?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>To excuse oneself</td>
<td>c. Ako si Grace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>To state one's age</td>
<td>d. May &quot;joke&quot; ako.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>To state where one is going</td>
<td>e. May asawa ka na?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>To ask someone's name</td>
<td>f. 19 anyos na ako</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>To ask where one is going</td>
<td>g. Magpahugay ka anay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>To greet</td>
<td>h. Malakat anay ako.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>To state one's purpose for leaving</td>
<td>i. Ano ang trabaho mo?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>To introduce oneself</td>
<td>j. Nagatrabaho ako sa DA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>To ask about one's marital status</td>
<td>k. Sa banwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>To tell a joke.</td>
<td>l. Maghalong ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>To describe work in terms of employer/affiliation</td>
<td>m. Bisitahan ko ang Barangay Captain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>To encourage someone to get some rest</td>
<td>n. Diin ka makadto?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>To ask one's occupation</td>
<td>o. Ano ang ngalan mo?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>p. Maayong aga.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
T. Make your own gamits based on the following competencies. Use the space below.

1. To ask about PCV project.
2. To state name of project and/or plans.
3. To ask how project will address needs of the community.
4. To state how project will address needs of the community.
5. To ask about PCV’s role in the project.
6. To state PCV’s role in the project.
7. To excuse oneself.
8. To ask about one’s marital status.
9. To tell a joke.
10. To ask someone’s name.
11. To encourage someone to get some rest.
12. To ask one’s occupation.
13. To describe work in terms of employer/affiliation.
14. To state one’s purpose for leaving.
15. To express one’s intention to leave.
U. Use a linker to signify modification sequence between the adjective and the noun:

   e.g.  malimpyo + tubig  \[\text{malimpyo nga tubig}\]

1. guapa (pretty) + babayi (girl)  
2. mainit (hot) + tubig (water)  
3. matinio (clean) + kuwarto (room)  
4. daku (big) + bahay (house)  
5. mataas (tall) + lalaki (man)  
6. matam-is (sweet) + dolsi (candy)  
7. mahaba (long) + talong (eggplant)  
8. pula (red) + tsinelas (slippers)  
9. maputi (fair) + babayi (woman)  
10. malapit (near) + tyangge (store)
II. Managing conversation/Managing learning

A. What would you say?

1. You want someone to repeat what he said.

2. You want a person to say the language equivalent of an English word for expression.

3. You want someone to slow down in his speech.

4. You want a person to know that you did not get what he said.

5. You want to say that you understood what another person said.

6. You want to ask someone for the definition/explanation of a word.

7. You want to ask a person for correction.

8. You want a person to know that you are confused over something.

9. You want a person to read something for you.

10. You want to say that you are not aware of a certain information or situation.
B. Add a word to show respect. Then use it in an imperative sentence incorporating the noun into it:

   e.g. luto (cook) + pansit (noodles)
        Palihog luto ang pansit.

1. hatag (give) + libro (book)

2. limpyo (clean) + kwarto (room)

3. basa (read) + libro (book)

4. kuha (get) + tubig (water)

5. sulat (write) + ngalan (name)

6. dala (take/bring) + pagkaon (food)

7. hakwat (carry) + lamisa (table)
Write the correct gambit of the following competencies. Use the space below for your answers.

1. To state level of ability to speak target language.
2. To state level of ability to understand TL.
3. To ask someone to repeat.
4. To ask someone to pause/stop speaking for a moment.
5. To ask for meaning (definition/explanation).
6. To state meaning (definition/explanation).
7. To ask how to say something in TL.
8. To state how to say something in TL.
9. To ask for appropriateness of a certain expression in given situation.
10. To state lack of understanding.
11. To state confusion.
12. To confirm understanding
III - Eating

A Identify the fruit or vegetable:
B. Guess what it is:

1. Gamay "Daw" lemon May liso "Prutas"

2. Medyo malaba' Pwede nga kanaryo, Berde, Orens, Prutas

3. May isa ka daku, nga liso. Gina-usar pang-guacamole, Manamit


5. Mapait "Utan" Indi gusto sang madamo nga Amerikano.
C. Write HUSTO (correct) if the statement is true and write the correct answer if the statement is false. Write your answer on the space provided for. The underlined word serves as your clue.

1. mapait ang kalamay.
2. matam-is ang mangga nga luto.
3. maaslom ang hilaw nga saging.
4. mapait ang amargoso.
5. maalat ang berde nga mangga.
6. maaslam ang kalamansi.
7. makahang ang katumbal.
8. malas-ay ang asin.
9. matam-is ang dolsi.
10. maalat ang kan-on.
D. Describe the taste of the following:

1. luto nga mangga
2. asin
3. katumbal
4. hilaw nga mangga
5. luto nga saging
6. tubig
7. kalamay
8. amargoso
9. hilaw nga saging
10. kalamansi
E. Match Column A with Column B. Write the letter only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_____1. fried banana</td>
<td>a. isda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____2. boiled</td>
<td>b. sarsyado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____3. raw</td>
<td>c. tul-an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____4. with sauce</td>
<td>d. nilaga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____5. ingredients</td>
<td>e. manok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____6. bones</td>
<td>f. pinirit nga saging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____7. fat</td>
<td>g. hilaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____8. meat</td>
<td>h. lako/panakot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____9. chicken</td>
<td>i. tambok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____10. fish</td>
<td>j. unod</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Let your instructor check your work
F. Write gambits for the following competencies:

1. To ask name of food
2. To ask taste of food
3. To offer food to someone
4. To ask how food is prepared
5. To ask how food is eaten
6. To ask how food is prepared
G. Form questions on asking for preferences using the given cues:
   e.g. coffee or tea (drink)
       Ano ang gusto mo nga inomon, kape o tsa?

1. pinakbet or adobo (cook)

2. fish or chicken (buy)

3. pansit or fruit salad (prepare)

4. vegetable or meat (eat)

5. beer or gin (drink)

6. mango or pineapple (fruit)

7. squash or eggplant (vegetable)

8. pork or beef (meat)

9. salty or just right (taste)
H. It's mealtime. Read the dialogue between John and his host mother.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HOST MOTHER</th>
<th>JOHN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John, maka-on na kita.</td>
<td>Dali lang. Tapusan ko lang ining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ginaobra ko.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dali na. matugnaw ang pagkaon</td>
<td>Ara na./Ano ini?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinugu-an ina. Tilawan mo. Manamit</td>
<td>Nga-a itom ini?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dugo ina sang baboy.</td>
<td>Ano pa?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May kasulatan kag iban nga panakot ina.</td>
<td>Gige. Tilawan ko.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answer the questions:

1. Sino ang nagtawag kay John?
2. Nagkado siya dayon?
3. Nga-a?
4. Ano ang pagka-on nga ara sa lamesa?
5. Ano ang kolor sang pagka-on?
6. Nga-a?
7. Kolor puti bala ang dinuguan?
8. Gintilawan bala ni John ang dinuguan?
9. Matugnaw bala ang pagkaon?
10. May isda bala ang dinuguan?
1. fish
2. cabbage
3. egg
4. french fries
5. pork
6. barbecue
7. eggplant
8. potatoes
9. chicken
10. pasta (noodles)
J. Underline the word that does not belong to the group.

1. (matam-is, maasim, maalat, linaga)
2. (paho, tinapay, pinya, saging)
3. (sibuyas, ahos, asin, kamatis)
4. (ginisa, mahagpak, pinirito, nilaga)
5. (itlog, kalamay, asin, paminta)
6. (repolyo, manok, baka, baboy)
7. (patis, toyo, talong, langgaw)
8. (kape, beer, gatas, tsa)
9. (adobo, pinakbet, nilaga, balut)
10. (tilapia, bangros, tangigi, hipon)
11. (alimango, lokos, sibuyas, tahong)
12. (patatas, bayabas, tsiko, lansones)
13. (kalabasa, tangkong, petsay, ugbos sang kamote)
14. (dolsi, asukar, keyk, tubig)
15. (pansit, dinugu-an, tsapsoy, gatas)
K. Transform the statements into questions:

e.g. Manamit ang pinya.

\[ \text{Manamit bala ang pinya?} \]
\[ \text{Manamit ang pinya, di bala?} \]

1. Matam-is ang paho.
2. Nagaka-on ang bata.
3. May berde siya nga paho.
5. Nagakaon si John sang dinuguan.
7. Gintilawan niya ang balut.
8. Gusto niya ang ginamos.
IV  Shopping

A. Match Column I with Column II by writing the letter of your answer on the space before the English word:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. soap</td>
<td>a. isda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. milk/creme</td>
<td>b. kape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. eggs</td>
<td>c. agas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. bread</td>
<td>d. manok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. coffee</td>
<td>e. tinapay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. cooking oil</td>
<td>f. tubig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. fish</td>
<td>g. habon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. chicken</td>
<td>h. utan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. vegetable</td>
<td>i. gatas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. kerosene</td>
<td>j. itlog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. slippers</td>
<td>k. mantika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. pants</td>
<td>l. sigarilyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. cigarettes</td>
<td>m. prutas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. fruit</td>
<td>n. kame sang baka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. beef</td>
<td>o. pantalon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p. tsinelas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. 1 Write the Hilligaynon equivalent of the following numbers:

<p>| | | | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B.2 Write the Spanish equivalent of the following numbers:

<p>| | | | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td></td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. Rearrange the letters to form words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBERS</th>
<th>COLORS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ttiao</td>
<td>1. tpui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ailm</td>
<td>2. iomt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. sia</td>
<td>3. dbree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ptaa</td>
<td>4. akik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. tpio</td>
<td>5. auls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. olpu</td>
<td>6. ualp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. lwao</td>
<td>7. eoly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. hdua</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. ysmai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. nmao</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. aytebn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. atawkren</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. setasen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. tasingkwen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. atntray</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D. Write the following figures in Spanish.

1) P 1.50 =_________________
2) P 0.50 =_________________
3) P 1.00 =_________________
4) P 20.00 =_________________
5) P 45.00 =_________________
6) P 150.00 =_________________
7) P 12.00 =_________________
8) P 15.00 =_________________
9) P 0.10 =_________________
10) P 18.00 =_________________
E. Given the list of words below, try to form a gambit under each competency.

ang  palda  sang  kamo  apat
ano  ninyo  mayara  sukat  lima
ginapangita mga  gusto  may  tindahan
mabakol tsinelas  kolor  asul  inom
pantalgon medyas  simbahan  puti  diyari
diin  pula  diri  tupad  dira

1. To ask what item is needed

2. To state what item is needed

3. To ask preference about needed them

4. To state preference about needed item

5. To ask where an item is located

6. To give directions within a market area or within a store

Note: Let your instructor check your work
F. Make your own gambits based on the following competencies. Use the space below for your answers.

1. To ask price
2. To state price
3. To complain about the price
4. To negotiate a bargain
5. To insist on original price
6. To agree to a price
7. To disagree with price (and not make purchase)
8. To ask for change (if purchase is made)
9. To identify incorrect change and ask for correct amount
10. To ask for a receipt
11. To give a receipt
G. How would you say the following gambits in Hiligaynon?

1. You want to ask the price of an item

2. You agree to the price of an item

3. You want to complain about the price of an item

4. You want to ask if haggling is possible

5. You want to ask for your change

6. You want to say that you received an incorrect change

7. You want to give the payment

8. You want to ask for receipt

9. You disagree with the price and decided not to make a purchase

10. You want to insist on the bargained price
H. Complete the dialogue:

A. ______________________ ni nga utan?
B. P 5.00 ang isa
A. Puwedeng ______________________?
B. Oo, puwede, pila ang gusto mo?
A. P 4.00 na ______________________.
B. indi puwede. Mapierde ako.
A. P 4.50 _____________. Sige na.
B. O, sige.
A. Ari ang _____________.
B. Salamat.
1. Read the story.


1. Complete the table using words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pila ka bilog?</th>
<th>Tagpila ang isa?</th>
<th>Pila ang tanan?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. itlog</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. kapayas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. kape</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. tinapay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. habon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Let your instructor check your work.
2. Answer the questions below:

a. Diin nagkadto si Mary?

b. Mga ano ang ginbakal niya?

c. Ano ang mahal?

d. Ano ang barato?

e. Pila ang tanan?

f. Lima ka ilog ang ginbakal niya?

g. Masarangan niya ang paho?

h. Habon nga panglaba ang ginbakal niya?

i. Sa tyendahan nagkadto si Mary?

j. Nagbakal siya sang pinya?
J. Name something that can be bought in the following:

1. botelya
2. tumpok
3. kilo
4. baso
5. dosena
6. kaban/sako
7. supot
8. lata
9. litro
10. kaha

Note: Let your instructor check your work.
V. TRAVELLING
A. Write the name of the following transportation using the drawing as clue:

2. (Down) 2. (Across)

Note: Ask your Language Instructor for the answers.
B. Write the different names of transportation by completing the missing letters:

1. T__ n
2. B__r__t__
3. __u__
4. __r__pl__n__
5. D__p
6. T__a__
7. B__rk__
8. B__s__k__e__a
9. K__l__s__
10. T__y__i__o__l
C. Write the following time expressions in the target language:

1. One thirty
2. two thirty
3. nine thirty
4. three thirty
5. six thirty
6. four thirty
7. seven thirty
8. five thirty
9. ten thirty
10. eight thirty
D. Underline the word unrelated to travelling in the set of words given below:

1. magpamangkot, nagsulat, magbayad
2. magtanom, nagsaka, nagpanaog
3. nag-agi, nagdalagan, malaba
4. magbayad, magsukot, magsaot
5. kaldero, traysikol, bisikleta
6. sukot, prutas, plete
7. nagpungko, nagtindog, naglangoy
8. magbasketball, naghalin, naghulat
9. naghibi, malapit, malayo
10. likod, atubangan, balay
E. List ten (10) TL words related to transportation. Use each of the word in sentences. (Ask your LI to check your sentences.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Sentences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nagsakay</td>
<td>Nagsakay ako sa bus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biyahe</td>
<td>Pila ka oras ang biyahe?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Sentences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>4.</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>5.</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>6.</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>7.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>8.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
F. Complete the gambits by choosing from the words plete, oras, kalayo, salakyan, maagi:

1. Ano _______________ malakat ini?
2. Ano nga _______________ ang pakadto sa Pampanga?
3. Ano _______________ ang Gapan ca Cabanatuan?
4. Pila ang _______________ halin sa Gapan asta sa Manila?
5. _______________ini sa Bulacan?
G. Write the target language equivalent of the gambits:

1. Where is this (jeepney) going?

2. How much is the fare?

3. I'm getting off here.

4. Here's my fare.

5. What time is this bus leaving?

6. Will this pass through Bulacan?

7. Is Cebu far from here?

8. Where's the market?
H. Study the map and fill in the blanks with location words:

1. Sa _____________ sang ospital ang drugstore.
2. Sa _____________ sang ospital ang restaurant.
3. Sa _____________ street ang sari-sari store.
4. Sa _____________ sang drugstore ang balay.
5. Sa _____________ sang eskwelahan ang simbahan.
7. Sa _____________ street ang basketball court.
8. Sa _____________ ang drugstore.
9. Sa _____________ sang eskwelahan ang restaurant.
10. Sa _____________ street ang munisipyo.
I. Below is a schedule of activities. Answer the following questions in words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6:30 - Breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:30 - Community Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30 - Session I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15 - Merienda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 - Session II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:30 - Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00 - Session III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:15 - Merienda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30 - Dinner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question:

1. Ano nga oras ang pamahaw? ________________________________
2. Ano nga oras ang “Community Meeting”? ____________________
3. Ano nga oras ang Session I? ________________________________
4. Ano nga oras ang merienda sa aga? __________________________
5. Ano nga oras ang merienda sa hapon? _________________________
6. Ano nga oras ang Session II? ________________________________
7. Ano nga oras ang Session III? ______________________________
8. Ano nga oras ang panyapon? ________________________________
9. Ano nga oras ang panyaga? _________________________________
10. Ano nga oras ang Session IV? ________________________________
J. Write the target language equivalent of the following:

1. turn right
2. turn left
3. corner
4. will get off
5. to ride
6. fare
7. transportation/vehicle
8. bus station
9. stop
10. trip/travel
11. time
12. to arrive
13. to leave/depart
14. far
15. near
K. Read the selection then answer the questions that follow:


<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Sin-o ang makadto sa opisina?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Diin nga opisina siya makadto?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Diin ang opisina?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Nag-bus siya?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Ma-trike bala siya?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Ano ang sakyang niya?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Pila ka sakay siya?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Pila ang bayad?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
L. Write the competencies of the following gambits:

1. Makadto ako sa Banaue.
2. Ano ang sakyon ko?
3. Sakay ka sa bus?
4. Diin ako masakay?
5. Sa may Dimasalang sa Dangwa Station
6. Diin ako manaog?
7. Panaog ka sa tyendahan sang Banaue
8. Pila ang plete?
9. P 95.00 ang isa
10. Pila ka oras ang biyahe halin sa Manila hasta sa Banaue?
11. Mga walo ka oras.
12. Ano nga oras nagahalin ang bus?
13. Alas 7:30 sang aga adlaw-adlaw?
VI HEALTH
A. Rearrange the letters to form different parts of the body

1. kuobh
2. aamt
3. lou
4. gbbii
5. ludaggna

6. aawls
7. updos
8. aokmt

9. dhtuo
10. iilt
8. Describe your feeling/s if you were in the following situations:

1. _______________
C. Give the target language equivalent of the different parts of the body and use each in a sentence:

1. eyes
2. nose
3. lips
4. ears
5. mouth
6. fingers
7. feet
8. face
9. head
10. teeth

Note: Let your instructor check your work.
D. Answer the following questions:

1. Ano ka kalaba ang buhok mo?

2. Pila ang mata mo?

3. Pila ang ilong mo?

4. Ano ka kataas?

5. Ano kolor sang mata mo?

6. Pila ang dalunggan mo?

7. Pila ang tudlo mo?

8. Ano ang kolor sang buhok mo?

9. Pila ang kamot mo?

10. Pila ang ulo mo?
E. Give the target language equivalent of the given expressions.

1. "I feel dizzy"
   _______________________
2. "I feel weak"
   _______________________
3. "I'm wounded"
   _______________________
4. "I cut myself"
   _______________________
5. "I have a headache"
   _______________________
6. "Help me"
   _______________________
7. "Do you have medicine"
   _______________________
8. "I want aspirin"
   _______________________
9. "I have a stomach ache"
   _______________________
10. "My tooth is aching"
    _______________________
G. Write all the verbs in the story. There are 9 of them. Then use each in a sentence.

1. ____________________________

2. ____________________________

3. ____________________________

4. ____________________________

5. ____________________________

6. ____________________________

7. ____________________________

8. ____________________________

9. ____________________________
H. Negate the following sentences:

1. May masakit ako.
2. Masakit ang ulo niya.
3. May hilanat siya.
4. Kinahanglan ko sang "bandage"
5. Masakit ang dalungan ko.
7. Makadto ako sa Doktor.
8. May Doktor.
10. Kapoy ako.
HILIGAYNON
Supplementary Worksheets

Markers
Pronouns
Adjectives
Pseudoverbs
Verb Aspects
Verb Cases
Sentence Expansion
Gambit Expansion
Particles
Connectors
A. Markers

Use appropriate markers to complete the sentence:

1. Nagkadto ________ Mary _________ opisina.
2. Nagbakal ________ bata _________ dolsi.
4. Maluto ________ Nanay _________ pansit.
5. Nagtanom ________ mangunguma _________ binhi.
7. Nagsakay ________ Peter _________ traysikol.
8. Nagasakay ________ Carla _________ kuwarto.
9. Nagasakit ________ ulo _________ Pam.
10. Ano ________ ginkuha mo _________ nursery.
B. **Markers**

Identify the marker and use it in a sentence.

   e.g. subject marker   Nagakaon ang bata.

1. Place marker

2. Numerical marker

3. Subject marker

4. Future time marker

5. Object marker

6. Directional marker

7. Past time marker

8. Location marker
C. Pronouns

Underline the correct pronoun:

2. Taga-Texas (ko, ako, akon).
3. Utod (ako, akon, ko) si Manny.
4. (ko, akon, ako) ang lapis nga ini.
5. Gwapa (siya, niya, iya).
6. Doktor (niya, siya, iya)
8. Nagbakal (sa amon, namon, kami) sang abono.
9. (Sa iya, lya, Sila) ka magpamangkot.
10. Ginluto (amon, namon, kami) ang pansit.
D. **Pronouns**

Use the following pronouns in a sentence:

1. Amon
2. Ka
3. Kami
4. Akon
5. Sa iya
6. Ikaw
7. Sila
8. Mo
9. Niya
10. Ko
E. **Pronouns**

Underline the correct pronoun based on the clue written before the sentence:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Filipino</th>
<th>(a. ako b. ikaw c. siya)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>2. Amerikano</td>
<td>(a. siya b. ko c. ako)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>3. Taga diin</td>
<td>(a. ka b. siya c. ako)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>4. (a. ako b. ikaw c. Siya) si Pedro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>5. (a. siya b. ako c. ikaw) si Maria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>6. (a. ako b. siya c. ikaw) gali si John</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>7. Malakat na (a. siya b. ikaw c. ako)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>8. PCV (a. ako b. siya c. ikaw)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>9. (a. ako b. ikaw c. siya) si John</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>10. Baynte singko anyos na (a. ako b. siya c. ikaw)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
F. **Adjectives**

Underline the correct form of the adjective:

1. (Gwapa, Mas gwapa) si Jane.
2. (Mas matugnaw, Katugnaw) sa Sagada.
3. (Mas manamit, Pinakamanamit) ang lasagna.
4. (Mainit, Mas mainit) ang Pangasinan kay sa Tuguegarao.
5. (Pinakamabudlay, Mas mabudlay) mangabuhi sa bukid.
6. (Pareho kadaku, Pinakadaku) si John kay Nancy.
7. (Napakalimpyo, Pinakalimpyo) sang Baguio.
8. (Mas manamit, Manamit) ang ginakaon nila.
9. (Maitom, kaitom) sang Kuring.
10. (Pinakagamo, kagamo) ang Manila.
G. Adjectives as Predicates in the sentence

Answer the following questions:

1. Diin ang mas magamay, liso sang kamatis o liso sang bayabas?
   ______________________

2. Diin ang mas daku, liso sang paho o liso sang abokado?
   ______________________

3. Diin ang mas madali nga magbunga, paho o mabolo?
   ______________________

4. Ano ang pinakatiig-a nga kahoy? ______________________

5. Ano ang pinakamahunit nga kahoy? ______________________

6. Ano ang pinakamanami nga kahoy? ______________________

7. Diin ang pinakamataas nga kahoy sa kalibutan? ______________

8. Ano ang pinakamanamit nga prutas para sa imo? ______________

9. Ano nga kahoy ang indi gusto sang anay? ______________

10. Ano nga kahoy ang gusto gid sang anay? ______________
H. Pseudo Verbs

Fill in the blanks with the correct pseudo verb by choosing from GUSTO, KINAHANGLAN, NALUYAG, KILALA, KAHIBALO, PUEDE, INDI GUSTO:

1. _____________ (like) ko ang pansit.
2. _____________ (Don't like) ni Fe ang Durian.
3. _____________ (Need) namon ang libro.
4. _____________ (know) mo si Evelyn?
5. _____________ (Can handle) si Nestor magbisikleta.
6. _____________ (know) ako magpiriyo.
7. _____________ (Love) si Gerry kay Lisa.
8. _____________ (Like) sang bata ang dolsi.
9. _____________ (Need) siya sa ila balay.
10. _____________ (know) si Beth sa Pagadi-an.

82  2,510
I. **Pseudo Verbs**

Translate and use the given pseudo verbs in a sentence.

e.g. Need. *Kinahanglan namon ang kahoy.*

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Can handle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Don't like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Must</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Should</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Can handle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
J. **Verb Aspects**

Underline the form in parenthesis that most appropriately completes the sentence:

1. (Nagkadto, Makadto, Nagkadto) ako sa Lagawe kahapon.
2. (Ginkaon, Ginakaon, Kaonon) nila ang adobo subong.
3. (Baklon, Ginkalak, Ginbakal) ni Ed ang lapis bwas.
4. (Nagobra, Maobra, Nagaobra) ako dire sang duha ka tuig.
5. (Naga-inom, Nag-inom, Mainom) siya sang kape adlaw-adlaw.
6. (Nagadalagan, Nagdalagan, Madalagan) kami sa Port San Pedro sang isa ka adlaw.
7. (Nagatu-on, Nagtu-on, Matu-on) ako sang Hiligaynon subong.
8. (Ihatag, Ginhatag, Ginahatag) mo sa ina kay Albert.
9. (Limpyohan, Ginlimpyohan, Ginalimpyohan) ko ang balay adlaw-adlaw.
10. (Nagasulat, Nagsulat, Masulat) ako sa amon sa Domingo.
K. Verb Cases

Underline the correct form of the verb:

1. (Maluto, Luto-on) kami sang pinakbet.
2. (Magtomar, Tomaron) mo na ang bulong mo.
3. Gusto ko nga (hulamon, maghulam) sang kwarto.
4. (Ginalimpyohan, Nagalimpyo) si Jane sang kwarto.
5. (Masulat, Sulatan) ako kay Jona.
7. (Makadto, kadtoan) na sila.
8. (Kinaon, Nagkaon) na sila.
9. (Tindog, Itindog) kita tanan.
10. (Nagkanta, Ginkanta) si Eugenie sang Iloilo ang banwa ko.
11. (Ginabakal, Nagabakal) siya sang lansones.
12. (Mabasa, Basahan) sila sang libro.
13. (Obrahon, Nag-obra) sila sang A-Frame.
14. (Nagatu-on, Pagtu-on) ako sang Hiligaynon.
15. (Idalagan, Madalagan) kami bwas sa banwa.
Verb Aspects/Cases

Something is wrong with the sentences below. Write them in their correct from:

1. Sin-o ang nagkaon ang bayabas?

2. Gusto mo' nga luto-on sang adobo nga manok.

3. Makadto niya sa Manila?

4. Ginkaon ako sang balut kagab-i.

5. Nagtanom kita sang ipil-ipil bwas.

6. Makabakal ka sang abono sang Domingo.

7. San-o naton magmiting?

8. Iprepara ka na ang mga sangkap sang pinakbet.


11. Ikaw ang naglabahang bayo mo?

12. Imon anay kita sang serbesa?

13. Diin niya sa banwa?


15. Nagtomar ko ang bulong.
M. **Sentence Expansion**

Expand the sentences using the given cues:

e.g. Malayo ang Iloilo. (negative)
Indi malayo ang Iloilo.

1. Manamit ang balut. (negative)

2. Nagkaon ako. (na)

3. Mataas si Tom. (negative)

4. Volunteer siya. (gali)

5. Barato ang bayabas. (kuno)

6. Masakit ang dalunggan ko. (negative)

7. Mabaskog ang ulan. (pa)

8. Nagbakal ako sang T-shirt. (negative/man/na)

Note: Let your instructor check your work.
N. Gambits Expansion

Expand the gambits using particles, tag questions, time words, existential words, negations, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, etc.

1. Maayong aga. ____________________________
2. Ano ang trabaho mo? ______________________
3. PCV ako. ________________________________
4. Taga-California ako. ______________________
5. Ini ang nanay ko. __________________________
6. Salamat. ________________________________
7. Ano ini? ________________________________
8. Manamit? ________________________________
9. Paano ang pagluto? ________________________
10. Kaon kita. ______________________________
11. Tagpila ang pinya? ________________________
12. Ano ang sakyang ko? _____________________
13. Diin masakay? ____________________________
14. Malayo bala ang Capiz? ___________________
15. Pila ang plete? __________________________
16. Bayad. _________________________________
17. Baligan ako. ____________________________
18. Magamo? ______________________________

Note: Let your instructor check your work.
0. **Particles**

Add the following particles to the statement then write its English equivalent:

1. Pilipino sila. (a. siguro b. gali c. kuno d. man e. siguro)
   
a.
   
b.
   
c.
   
d.
   
e.
   
f.

2. Nagkaon ako. (f. pa g. na h. lang i. man)
   
g.
   
h.
   
i.
   
j.
### Particles

A. Match column A with column B.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>maybe</td>
<td>a. pa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>indeed</td>
<td>b. lang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>according to someone</td>
<td>c. gani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>also, too</td>
<td>d. na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>still</td>
<td>e. siguro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>already</td>
<td>f. kuno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>only</td>
<td>g. man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>h. ikaw</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Select 5 and use them in a sentence.

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
Q. **Connectors**

Use the appropriate connectors to combine the sentences below:

**e.g.** Daku ang Manila.
Mas daku ang Cebu.

Daku ang Manila pero mas daku ang Cebu.

1. Manami ang site ko.
Mabuot pa ang mga tawo.

2. Gusto ko ang Sagada.
Mas gusto ko ang Boracay.

Naga-ulan didto.

Makadto ako sa Harisson Plaza.

5. Mabudlay magkadto sa PRRM.
Malain ang kalsada.
R. Connectors:

Use the given connectors in a sentence.

e.g. Bisan. Makadto ako sa Sagada bisan delikado.

1. Kay
2. Pero
3. Pagkatapos
4. Bisan
5. Kag
6. Pero
7. Kay
8. Bisan
9. Kag
10. Pagkatapos
S. Miscellaneous Grammatical Features:

Identify the following:

1. A linker that is inserted between an adjective and a noun no matter what letter the first word ends

2. A subject pronoun for second person plural

3. A question word used to ask for cost or price of an item

4. An affix when attached to the question word DILN or to a verb root or name of place would suggest asking for direction or direction

5. A particle to express temporariness

6. A preposition used as a future time marker

7. A subject marker for singular personal pronoun

8. A particle which means "just"

9. A subject pronoun, first person plural (exclusive) meaning "I and others"

10. A question word used to ask for location of a person or thing

11. A subject marker for singular common nouns

12. A location demonstrative pronoun that means there (far from both speaker and listener)

13. A particle which express "HOPE"

14. A question word used to ask for manner of doing something and directions

15. A linker that is attached to a number and a noun or an adjective

16. A question word used to ask for future time

17. A particle which means already or now

18. A subject pronoun for first person singular

19. A particle which indicates indirect quotation

20. A question word which means "whose, to whom"
ANSWERS

I. Socializing

A.  1. Di-in
    2. Sin-o
    3. Ano
    4. Taga-diin
    5. Pila
    6. Maayo
    7. Makadto
    8. Edad
    9. Trabaho
    10. Salamat

B.  1. ano
    2. pila
    3. ngaa
    4. sin-o
    5. diin
    6. san-o
    7. tagpila
    8. diin dampi
    9. kasan-o
    10. kay sin-o
    11. paano

C.  1. Diin ka makadto?
    3. Kamusta ka?
    4. Diin ka naghalin?
    5. Dira lang.
    6. Ano ang trabaho mo?
    7. PCV ako sa Iloilo
    9. Ano ang ngalan mo?
   10. Wala pa ako sang asawa.
   11. Mauna ako
   12. Diin ka naga-istar
   13. Kahibalo ka sang Ilonggo
   14. Ano ang obrahon mo didto?
   15. Kasan-o ka nag-abot diri?

D.  1. gab-i
    2. kamo
    3. makadto
    4. naghalin
    5. man
    6. ka
    7. diri
    8. hapon
    9. pangabuhi
   10. Mister Santos

G.  Part 1 & 2

1. b
   2. c
   3. c
   4. b
   5. b
   6. c
   7. b
   8. b
   9. c
   10. a
### I.
1. Si John 6. Si Mr. Manuel Madera
2. Agricultural Production 7. Si Carlos Mabalot
3. Department of Agriculture 8. Duha ka tuig
5. Sa Barangay Sinondojan 10. Indi

### P.
1. tiyempo 6. magpahawo
2. pangabuhi 7. bag-o
3. maayo 8. Indi
4. kon kis-a 9. wala
5. kwarto 10. ngalan

### C.
1. h 9. m
2. b 10. c
3. a 11. e
4. f 12. d
5. k 13. j
6. o 14. g
7. n 15. i
8. p

### U.
1. guapa nga baba
2. ma-init ng tubig 7. malabang nga talong
3. matinlo nga kuwarto 8. pula nga sisikelas
4. daku nga balay 9. maputi nga babayi
5. mataas nga lalaki 10. malapit nga tyangge
6. matam-is nga dolsi

### II. A
1. palihog liwat 6. Ano sa Hiligaynon ang __________?
4. Indi ko maintindihan 9. Palihog basa

### B.
1. Palihog hatag ang libro 6. Palihog dala ang pagkaon
2. palihog limpyo ang kwarto 7. palihog hakwet ang lamisa
3. palihog basa ang libro
4. palihog kuha ang tubig
5. palihog sulat ang ngalan

### III. A
1. paho 5. talong
2. saging 6. kalabasa
3. pinya 7. amagoso
4. bayabas 8. petsay
B.  1. suha
    2. saging
    3. abokado

C.  1. matam-is
    2. husto
    3. maaplod
    4. husto
    5. maaslam

D.  1. matam-is
    2. maalat
    3. makahang
    4. maaslam
    5. matam-is

H.  1. Si nanay
    2. Hindi
    3. Tungod kay ginapos niya
    4. Dinuguan
    5. Itom

I.  1. Pinirrito/inihaw
    2. ginisa
    3. pinirrito/linaga
    4. pinirrito
    5. inihaw, linaga, pinirrito

J.  1. linaga
    2. tinapay
    3. asin
    4. mahagpak
    5. itlog
    6. repolyo
    7. talong
    8. beer

K.  1. Matam-is ang paho?
    2. Nagka-on ang bata?
    3. May berde siya nga paho?
    4. Gusto nila sang amargoso?
    5. Nagkaon si John sang dinugu-an?

    4. talong
    5. amargoso

    6. husto
    7. husto
    8. maalat
    9. husto
    10. malas-ay

    6. malas-ay
    7. matam-is
    8. mapait
    9. maaplod
    10. maaslam

    6. Tungod kay dugo ini sang baboy
    7. Indi
    8. Huo
    9. Indi
    10. Wala

    6. inihaw
    7. ginisa
    8. linaga
    9. linaga, pinirrito, inihaw
    10. linaga

    9. balot
    10. Pasayan
    11. sibuyas
    12. patatas
    13. kalabasa
    14. tubig
    15. gatas

    6. Luto na ang saging?
    7. Gintilawan niya ang balut?
    8. Gusto niya ang ginamos?
    9. Manamit ang pansit?
    10. Nagkaon na siya?
IV. A. 1. g 8. d
2. i 9. h
3. j 10. c
4. e 11. p
5. b 12. o
6. k 13. l
7. a 14. m
15. n

B.1 1. napulo/pulo 6. anom
2. tatlo 7. siyam
3. lima 8. isa
4. walo 9. apat
5. pito 10. duha

B.2 11. dose 16. desi-nuwebe
12. kinse 17. desi-sais
13. baynte 18. katorse
14. desi-syete 19. desi-otso
15. trese 20. onse

C. Numbers
1. tatlo 9. siyam
2. lima 10. anom
3. isa 11. baynte
4. apat 12. kwarenta
5. pito 13. sesenta
6. puto 14. singkwenta
7. walo 15. traynta
8. duha

Colors
1. puti 5. asul
2. itom 6. pula
3. berde 7. yelo
4. kaki

D. 1. uno singkwenta 6. syento singkwenta pesos
2. singkwenta sentimos 7. dose pesos
3. piso 8. kinse pesos
4. baynte pesos 9. diyes sentimos
5. kwarenta y singko pesos 10. desi-otso pesos

H. 1. tagpila 2. makaayo 3. lang 4. na lang 5. bayad

97
I. 2.
   a. sa tyendahan
   b. itlog, kapayas, kape, tinapay kag sabon
   c. kapayas
   d. itlog
   e. P 56.00
   f. Indi
   g. Indi
   h. Indi
   i. Huo
   J. Indi

V. B. 1. tren
   2. baroto
   3. bus
   4. eroiplano
   5. dyip
   6. trak
   7. barko
   8. bisikleta
   9. kalesa
   10. traysikol

C. 1. ala una y media
   2. alas dos y media
   3. alas nuwebe y media
   4. alas tres y media
   5. alas sais y media
   6. alas kwatro y media
   7. alas syete y media
   8. alas singko y media
   9. alas dyes y media
   10. alas otso y media

D. 1. nagsulat
   2. magtanom
   3. malaba
   4. magsuot
   5. kaidero
   6. prutas
   7. naglangoy
   8. magbasketball
   9. naghibi
   10. balay

F. 1. oras
   2. salakyan
   3. kalayo
   4. plete
   5. maagi

H. 1. likod
   2. atubangan
   3. Mabin
   4. Wala
   5. atubangan
   6. tupad
   7. Arellano
   8. Atubangan
   9.
   10. Bonifacio

J. 1. liko sa tuo
   2. liko sa wala
   3. kanto
   4. manaog
   5. masakay
   6. pundo/pana
   7. biyahe
   8. oras
   9. maabot
   10. mahalin
6. piete
7. salakyan
8. istasyon

K. 1. Si Maria
2. Sa Department of Agriculture
3. sa poblasyon
4. Indi
5. Indi

6. Dyip
7. isa ka sakay lang
8. uno singkwenta

L. 1. To state desired local destination
2. To ask best type of transportation to take
3. To state best type of transportation to take
4. To ask location of pick-up point for local transportation
5. To state location of pick-up points
6. To ask where to get off for a given destination
7. To ask for fare
8. To state fare schedule of trip
9. To state distance of trip
10. To ask schedule of trip
11. To state schedule of trip

VI. A 1. buhok
2. mata
3. ulo
4. baba
5. dolunggan
6. lawas
7. tiyan
8. kamot
9. tuhod
10. tiil

E. 1. nagalingin ang ulo ko
2. nagapangluya ako
3. napilasan ako
4. napilasan ako
5. nagasakit ang ulo ko
6. buligi ako
7. may bulong ka
8. gusto ko sang aspirin
9. masakit ang tiyan ko
10. masakit ang ngipon ko.

F. 1. PCV si John
2. sa Bohol
3. sa Barangay Magabay
4. kilawin
5. Nagpamus-on siya

6. ng Doktor
7. bulong
8. maghalong sa ginaka-on niya

G. 1. nagkadto
2. nagka-on
3. nagpa-uli
4. nagsakit

6. ginhatagan
7. ginhambalan
8. maghalong
9. ginaka-on

99
H. 1. wala ako masakit
2. indi masakit ang ulo niya
3. wala siya hilanat
4. indi ko kinahanglan ang "bandage"
5. indi masakit and dolunggan ko.
   6. indi ko gusto ang kilawin
   7. indi ako makadto sa Doktor
   8. wala doktor
   9. wala napilas ang kamot
   10. indi ako kapoy

SUPPLEMENTARY WORKSHEETS

A. Markers
   1. Si, sa
   2. ang, sang
   3. ni, ang
   4. si, sang
   5. ang, sang
   6. sang, ang
   7. si, sa
   8. si, sang
   9. ang, ni
   10. ang, sa

B. Markers
   1. sa
   2. ka
   3. ang
   4. sa
   5. sang
   6. sa
   7. sang
   8. sa

C. Pronouns
   1. ako
   2. ako
   3. ko
   4. akon
   5. siya
   6. siya
   7. ka
   8. kami
   9. Sa iya
   10. namon

E. Pronouns
   1. ikaw
   2. ako
   3. siya
   4. siya
   5. siya
   6. siya
   7. ako
   8. siya
   9. ako
   10. siya

F. Adjectives
   1. Gwapa
   2. kalamig
   3. Pinakamanamit
   4. Mas manamit
   5. Pareho kadaku
   6. Napakalimyo
   7. Manamit
   8. Kaitom

H. Pseudo Verbs
   1. Gusto
   2. Indi gusto
   3. Kinahanglan
   4. Kilala
   6. Kahlbaio
   7. Naluyag
   8. Gusto
   9. Kinahanglan

100
5. Puede

J. Verb Aspects
1. Nagkadto
2. Ginakaon
3. Baklon
4. Ma-obra
5. Naga-inom

6. Nagdalagan
7. Matu-on
8. Ihatag
9. Gimalimpyohan
10. Masulat

K. Verb Cases
1. Maluto
2. Tomaron
3. maghulam
4. nagalimpyo
5. masulat
6. ayo-on
7. ayo-on

9. Tindog
10. Nagkanta
11. nagabakal
12. mabasa
13. nag-obra
14. nagatu-on
15. madalagan

P. Particles A.
1. siguro
2. gani
3. kuno
4. man

5. pa
6. na
7. lang

Q. Connectors
1. kag 2. pero 3. bisan 4. pagkatapos 5. kay

S. Miscellaneous Grammatical Features

1. nga
2. kamo
3. tagpila
4. taga
5. anay
6. sa
7. si
8. lang
9. kami

10. diin
11. ang
12. didto
13. tani
14. paano
15. ka
16. san-o
17. na
18. ako
19. kuno
20. kaysin-o
HILIGAYNON
Grammar Notes

Lynn Vista
Material Developer
HILIGAYNON GRAMMAR NOTES

TOPIC 1. Socializing
    Task 1.1 Meeting people briefly

a. The linker NGA

The greeting MAAYONG AGA (good morning) consists of an adjective MAAYO (good), the linker NGA and the noun AGA (morning). The linker NGA signifies a modification sequence between the adjective MAAYO (modifier) and the noun AGA (being modified). MAAYO NGA AGA may be contracted to MAAYONG AGA.

e.g.

    gwapa nga bata
    (beautiful child).

    bata nga gwapa
    (beautiful child)

The linker NGA is placed between the adjective and the noun.

b. Subject Personal Pronouns

The greeting KAMUSTA KA? (How are you?) KA or IKAW is a personal pronoun which functions as the subject in the sentence.

Below is the chart of the subject pronouns in Hiligaynon:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Hiligaynon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>AKO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (singular)</td>
<td>KA/IKAW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She</td>
<td>SIYA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We (dual)</td>
<td>KITA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We (exclusive)</td>
<td>KAMI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We (inclusive)</td>
<td>KITA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (plural)</td>
<td>KAMO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>SILA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note:

KA may never be used at the beginning of the sentence, while IKAW may occur anywhere in the sentence.
c. ANB of MAG verbs

In the gambit, DIIN KA MAKADTO? (Where are you going?), MAKADTO which gives emphasis on the doer of the action and belongs to the action not begun aspect which means "will go". Just add the affix MA to verb root KADTO (to go) to form the ANB Aspect MAKADTO.

**e.g.**

Makadto ako sa opisina.
(I will go to the office.)

d. Use of question words

In the greeting DIIN KA NAGHALIN? (Where have you been?), DIIN is a question word meaning "where".

In the gambit, ANO IMO.NGALAN? (What's your name?) ANO is also a question word meaning "what". Another question word is SIN-O which means "who".

**e.g.**

Diin ka makadto?
(Where are you going?)

Ano imo ngalan?
(What is your name?)

Sin-o ang tatay mo?
(Who is your father?)

e. Directional Pronouns

The pre-posted possessive pronouns may become directional pronouns when they are preceded by a direction preposition SA (to). For example SA (to) + AKON (mine) = SA AKON (to me).

**e.g.**

Maayong aga sa inyo.
(Good morning to you all.)

Maayong hapon sa imo.
(Good morning to you.)

*Note: In using directional pronouns the action in the sentence is directed towards a person.*
Below is the chart of Directional Pronouns:

**SINGULAR**

Sa akon to me
Sa imo to you
Sa iya to him/her

**PLURAL**

Sa amon (excl.) to us (excl.)
Sa aton (incl.) to us (incl.)
Sa inyo to you
Sa ila to them

**f. Location Set of Demonstrative Pronouns**

In the response, DIRI LANG (just here), DIRI is a demonstrative pronoun belonging to the location set.

Diri (here)
Dira (there)
Didto (over there)

*Note:
Please refer to the Appendix on Demonstrative Pronouns for more examples.

**g. SA as Noun Marker**

In the sentence DIRA LANG SA OPISINA (Just there in the office.) SA is used as a place marker or general location marker.

**e.g.**

Diin ka makadto?
(Where are you going?)

Sa opisina
(At the office)

*Note:
See Appendix on Non-Subject Markers.
1.1.2

a. Parts of Hiligaynon sentence

The parts of the sentence in Hiligaynon may be arranged as follows:

Predicate + Subject

The Predicate may be a noun, pronoun, adjective, verb or pseudoverb.

e.g.

Ako si Lynn.
(I am Lynn.)

AKO is the predicate pronoun.
SI LYNN is the subject

*Note:

When making introduction, the predicate-subject set of personal pronoun is used.

b. Subject Marker for Common Nouns and Personal Names

ANG is a singular subject marker for common nouns.

e.g.

Maria ang ngalan ko.
(Maria is my name.)

ANG MGA is a plural subject marker for common nouns.

e.g. Nagpauli si John.
(John went home.)

SI is a singular/markers for personal names.

e.g.

Ako si John.
(I’m John.)

SANDAY is plural subject marker for personal names.
e.g.

Nagkadto sa opisina SANDAY John kag Maria.
(John and Maria went to the office.)

c. **Affix TAGA**

TAGA is a prefix placed before the root verb, and will express occupation as what the verb connotes.

e.g.

TAGA + hugas (to wash) sang pinggan
= TAGA hugas sang pinggan
(dishwasher)

d. **Possessive Set of Pronouns**

The Possessive set of personal pronouns, as in the sentence.

e.g.

Carol ang ngalan ko.
(Carol is my name)

May function as an adjective or as a noun in the sentence. The possessive adjective set may be classified into two. Those that precede a noun and those that come after a noun.

*Note: See Appendix on Personal Pronouns for more examples.

e. **ANO’NG**

ANO’NG is the contraction of ANO ANG

e.g.

Ano ang ngalan mo?
Ano’ng ngalan mo?
(What’s your name?)

f. **Existential Verb MAY and MAY ARA**

a. **May** (There is, There was. There are, There were, There will be, To have) is used with nouns or without modifiers. But MAY can not stand alone.
Without Modifiers

1. May kwarta ako sa kaheta.
   (I have money in the wallet.)

2. May tsinelas ako.
   (I have slippers.)

With Modifiers

1. May puti siya nga bayo.
   (She has a white dress.)

   May madamol ako nga habol.
   (I have a thick blanket.)

b. MAY ARA (There is, There was, There are, There were, There will be, To have) is used

   1. When followed by particles

   e.g.

      May ara na sila nga traysikel.
      (They already have a tricycle.)

      May ara pa nga tawo sa sala.
      (There is still a person in the living room.)

   2. when followed by personal subject-pronouns

   e.g.

      May ara siya nga nobyo.
      (She has a boyfriend.)

      May ara sila nga Hiligaynon Dictionary.
      (They have a Hiligaynon Dictionary.)

Note: SANG may take the place of NGA in the examples above.

3. in answering MAY question positively

   e.g.

      May bisita kamo? May ara.
      (Do you have a visitor? We have.)
May salakyan na kita? May ara.
(Do we already have a vehicle? We have.)

*Note: MAY ARA can stand alone. It's already a complete answer.

g. Noun Forming Affix MAG

One usage of the prefix MAG is as a noun-forming affix to indicate family relationship.

e.g.

- MAG + utod (sibling)
- MAG utod (siblings)
- MAG + pakaisa (cousin)
- MAGKAISA (cousins)
- MAG + nanay (mother)
- MAGnanay (mother and child relationship)

To form the plural affix MAG + repetition of the 1st letter of the noun or 1st syllable + L + noun.

e.g.

- MAG + U + utod = maguluto (brothers and sisters)
- MAG + A + amigo = magalamigo (friend)

h. Particles

Add semantic value to an utterance but do not perform any grammatical function.

e.g.

- MAN (also, too) - Maayong aga man.
  (Good morning too.)
- LANG (only just) - Dira lang.
  (Just there.)
- NA (already) - Malakat na ako.
  (I'll go already)
- PA (yet/still) - Buhi pa.
  (Still alive.)

*Note: Non-existencial word “WALA”
WALA - is used to negate sentences that start with MAY, MAY ARA. Its English equivalent is none or not.

E.g.

May asawa ka na? Wala pa.
(Are you already married? Not yet.) (contextual)
(Do you have a husband/wife? Not yet.) (literal)

May ara sang PCV sa DENR? Wala.
(Is there a PCV at DENR?) None.

*Note: Refer to the Appendix for the uses of WALA.

Non-Existential word INDI

INDI is used to negate action not begun, descriptive, knowledge or skill, desire, command, existence. Its English equivalent is don't or no.

E.g.

Makadto ka sa DENR? Indi
(Will you go to DENR? No.)

*Note: Refer to the Appendix for other uses of INDI

J. Conjunction KAG (and)

For sentences to be combined by this coordinating conjunction, they must share identical elements. In the process, one of these identical elements is deleted and non-identical elements are connected by the conjunction KAG.

E.g.

Makadto sa Department of Agriculture si Mark.
(Mark will go to the Department of Agriculture.)

Makadto sa Department of Agriculture si Jackie.
(Jackie will go to the Department of Agriculture.)

Combined Sentence:

Makadto sa Department of Agriculture si Jackie kag Mark.
*Note: Refer to the Appendix for other examples of conjunctions.

k. KAGULANGON

Is a noun formed by a prefix KA and suffix ON that connotes certain state of being.

e.g.

Kagulangon (certain state of age)  
Katamaron (certain state of laziness)

L. Hiligaynon Non-Subject Markers

In the question, Ano and obra ni nanay mo? (What is your mother’s job?) OBRA (job) is the subject being asked and NANAY is the non-subject personal noun. Thus, NI is used as marker for NANAY.

NI is marker for non-subject personal noun. Its plural form is NANDAY.

e.g.

Nagkadto si Ed sa opisina ni Sandy.  
(Ed went to Sandy’s office).

SANG marker for non-subject common nouns. Its plural form is SANG MGA.

e.g.

Nagbakal ako sang mga lapis.  
(I bought some pencils.)

Note: See Appendix on Non-subject Markers

m. ABNC of MAG verb

In the gambit, Nagatrabaho ako sa DENR. (I am working at the DENR). NAGATRABAHO (ABNC) is considered in the actor focus, meaning that AKO (I) is the doer/actor/agent of the action expressed by the verb NAGATRABAHO.

Affixes for the actor focus/agentive case sentence are following:

ANB (future) - Action Not Begun
MA + Verbroot
MA + KADTO (to go) = MAKADTO (will go)
Makadto siya sa Roxas City.
(She will go to Roxas City)

ABNC (present) - Action Begun Not-completed

NAGA + Verbroot
NAGA + KADTO (to go) = NGAKADTO (is going)
Nagakadto sila sa Mambusao.
(They are going to Mambusao.)

ABC (past) - Action Begun Completed

NAG + Verbroot
NAG + KADTO (to go) = NAGKADTO (went)
Nagkadto ako sa Iloilo.
(I went to Iloilo.)

*Note : See Appendix on Verb Paradigm

1.1.3

a. Subject Marker
Ano ang trabaho mo? (refer to 1.1.2 b)
(What is your work?)

b. Possessive Pronoun
Ano ang imo nga trabaho?
(What is your work?)

Note: Refer to 1.1.2 d or see Appendix on Personal Pronouns

c. Location Marker
Maobra ako sa DENR.
(I will work at the DENR.)

d. ANB of MAG Verb/Actor Focus
Mabulig ako sa mga tawo.
(I will help the people.)

e. Noun-Forming Affix AN
In the sentence:

Mabulig ako sa mga maestro sa eskwelahan.
(I will help the teachers in the school.)

ESKWELAHAN is a word from ESKWELA (student) suffixed with HAN which connotes a place or location where the action of the root word occurs. When the word ends with a consonant, use the suffix AN. When the word ends with a vowel, use the suffix HAN.

e.g.

ESKWELA (student)   ESKWELAHAN (school)
BASKITBOL (basketball)  BASKITBOLAN (basketball court)

f. Connector BILANG “as” and PARA for, so that

The gambit, Magtrabaho ako BILANG extension worker PARA mabulig sa mga tawo.
(I’ll work as an extension worker so that I could help the people.)

Connectors are used to combine 2 or more basic sentences. In this case, the basic sentences are:

a. Magtrabaho ako.
(I’ll work.)
b. Extension worker ako.
(I am an extension worker.)
c. Mabulig ako sa mga tawo.
(I’ll help the people.)

Note: For further explanation, see Appendix on Conjunctions

1.1.4

a. Object Focus/Objective Case

The noun is the receiver of an externally induced action expressed by the verb or the experience of an internally induced action. The sentence, MAAYO NGA GINBATON NINYO ANG AMERIKANO.
(It’s good that you accepted the American.)

The verb GINBATON is in the objective case. The conjugation for objective case are the following:

ANB (future)
Verbroot + ON/HON
BATON (accept) + ON = BATONON (will accept)
Batnonon niya ang Amerikano.
(She/He will accept the American.)

ABNC (present)

GINA + Verbroot
GINA + BATON (accept) = Ginbaton (accept)
Ginabaton nila ang Amerikano.
(They are accepting the American).

ABC (past)

GIN + Verbroot
Gin + BATON (accept) = Ginbaton (accepted)
Ginbaton nila ang Amerikano.
(They accepted the American.)

Imperative

Rootverb + A (suffix)
BATON + A = BATONA (accept)
Batona and Amerikano
(Accept the American.)

*Note: See Appendix on Verb Paradigm

b. Demonstrative Pronouns

In the gambit, INI ANG IMO KWARTO. (This is your room.) INI (this) is a subject demonstrative pronoun. Below is the list of Demonstrative Pronouns and their English equivalent.

Subject Demonstrative Pronoun

INI  this (near from speaker)
INA  that (far from speaker)
ATO  that (yonder) (far from both speaker and listener)

MGA INI  these
MGA INA  those
MGA ATO  those (yonder)

*Note: Refer to the Appendix for more examples.
c. ṢANGA Affix

Prefix PANGA - when added to a word will connote the Nominal Form of the Verb.

e.g.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{PANGA} + \text{buhi} &= \text{PANGABUHI} \text{ (life)} \\
\text{PANG} + \text{lipay} &= \text{PANGALIPAY} \\
\text{PANGA} + \text{lisud} &= \text{PANGALISUD} \text{ (hardship)}
\end{align*}
\]

d. Two kinds of Questions

In Hiligaynon, there are two kinds of questions, namely, Yes or No questions.

a. Questions with May, May ARA, ARA
b. Action begun-completed, Action begun not completed, Action not begun aspects
c. Questions with adjectival predicate
d. Questions in asking one’s state of feeling
e. Questions with pseudo-verb GUSTO, KINAHANGLAN, NALUYAG etc.

e.g.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Gusto mo magpahuway?} \\
(\text{Do you want to rest?})
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{May asawa ka na?} \\
(\text{Are you already married?})
\end{align*}
\]

2. Information Question

a. Question words are usually present
b. If one wants to ask information or answers to questions aside from yes or no.

e.g.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Kamusta ka na?} \\
(\text{How are you now?})
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Diin ka naga-istar?} \\
(\text{Where do you live?})
\end{align*}
\]
e. Adverb of Time

KON KIS-A/KAISA (sometimes)

e.g.

KON KIS - A madamo nga isda, KON KIS-A wala gid.  
(Sometimes we have a good harvest, other times, no.)

Note: Refer to Appendix on Adverbs of time.

f. Actor Focus

The gambit MAAYO MAN NGA NAGBATON SANG AMERIKANO  
DIRI SA INYO. (Good, that you agreed to host an American in your  
house.), is in the Actor Focus/Case and it is in the Action Begun  
Completed Aspect.

g. Particles

In the gambit MAAYO MAN (fine too) MAN is a particle which  
means "too".

h. TAGA affix

In the gambit TAGA MAINE, U.S.A. AKO. (I'm from Maine, USA),  
TAGA is a place affix/marker

i. Adverb of Time

In the sentence MAGPAHUWAY KA ANAY SA IMO KWARTO  
BAG-O KITA MAKAON. (Get some rest first before we eat.).  
BAG-O (before) functions as an adverb of time in this sentence.

Note: See Appendix for more examples on Adverb of Time.

j. Pseudoverbs

Gusto is one of the Hiligaynon pseudoverbs which means "like or  
want". This denotes preference or desire.

e.g.

Gusto mo magpahuway anay?  
(Would you like to rest for a while?)

Note: Refer to Appendix on Pseudoverbs for further explanation  
and examples.
K. Particles

ANAY (for a while/first) in the gambit, NAKADTO ANAY AKO SA KWARTO KO. (I'll go to my room for a while), functions as a particle.

e.g.

Mapahuway anay ako.
(I'm going to rest for a while.)

1.1.5

a. Adverb of Time

In the gambit, DUGAY KA NA DIIRI? (Have you been here for long?). DUGAY is an adverb of time which means long period of time.

*Note: Refer to Appendix for more explanation and examples on Adverb of Time.

b. Pseudoverb

In the gambit, KAHIKALO KA MAG-ILONGGO? (Can you speak Ilonggo?). KAHIBALO functions as pseudoverb here which means "to know something or to know a process."

e.g.

Kahibalo siya mag-Capiznon?
(Can she speak Capiznon?)

Note: Refer to Appendix on Pseudoverbs for more examples.

c. Adjective

In the gambit, KAHIKALO KA SANG ILONGGO? (Do you know Ilonggo?) KAHIBALO is an example of an adjective without affix. It means "having the knowledge/skill of."

e.g.

Kahibalo ako sang Capiznon.
(I know how to speak Capiznon.)

Note: Refer to Appendix on Adjectives for further explanation and more examples.
d. Abilitative NAKA affix

In the question, NAKAINTYINDE KA SANG ILONGGO? (Can you understand Ilonggo?). NAKAINTYENDE (can understand) is a form with NAKA affix. To form this.

AFFIX + VERB ROOT
NAKA + INTYENDE = NAKAINTYENDE
(Can understand)

When NAKA is added to a verb, it expresses "having the ability".

e. Numerical Linker KA

KA is placed between a number and a noun or an adjective. And between the question word PILA and a noun ORAS.

e.g.

Pila ka oras ang byahe halin sa Amerika?  
(How long was the trip from the States?)

Katorse ka oras.  
(Fourteen hours.)

f. Question Words

KASAN-O  (when - for past time)
PILA  (how many)
ANO KA  (how-measurement)
SIN-O  (who)

e.g.

Kasan-o ka pa nag-abot diri sa Pilipinas?  
(When did you arrive here in the Philippines?)

Pila ka oras ang byahe?  
(How long was the trip/travel?)

Ano kadugay ka na diri?  
(How long have you been here?)

Sin-o and nagtudlo sa imo?  
(Who taught you?)

*Note: ANO KA + root word is used in asking measurement of distance and time. KA is also attached to the question word PILA.
g. Stative Verbs

Are those verbs that appear to function as adjective. They denote state of being.

e.g.

Kapoy ka sa byahe mo?
(Are you tired from your trip?)

Gutom ka?
(Are you hungry?)

h. Infinitive MAG affix

The infinitive MAG affix can be used as predicate in an imperative sentence.

e.g.

Magpahuway ka anay.
(Rest for a while.)

MAG affix is attached to verb root in order to form an infinitive.

e.g.

Kahibalio ka maghambal sang llonggo?
(Do you know how to speak llonggo?)

i. ABC of Object Focus/Objective Case

The question, ANO ANG GINAMAJOR MO? (What course did you major in college?) is in the action begun completed of the objective case.

e.g.

Ano ang gintun-an mo?
(What course did you study in college?)

j. Abilitative Case-Object Focus

ANO ANG NATAPOS MO? (What course were you able to finish?) is in the abilitative case-object focus. NATAPOS is from the root word TAPOS (finish) with the affix NA meaning "able to finish".
ANB = MA + VERBROOT  
MA + TAPOS (finish) = MATAPOS (possible/will be able to finish)

ABC  NA + VERBROOT  
NA + TAPOS = NATAPOS (had possible/was able to finish)

Note: MA and NA are from the MAKA/NAKA affix and are used if the sentence/question is in the object focus.

1.1.6

a. ANB of Locative/Agentive Focus

MAY KADTOAN AKO. (I'm going somewhere), is in the action not begun of the Locative case. KADTOAN is from the rootword KADTO (to go) with an affix AN (a location affix). The actor is the subject of the sentence but the focus is on the location/place.

b. ANB of Object Focus

The question, ANO ANG HIMUON MO? (What are you going to do?) is in the action-not begun, object focus. HIMUON is from the root word HIMO (to do) with the affix ON (an objective affix.) ANO is the subject/focus in the sentence.

e.g.

Ano ang himuon mo sa opisina?  
(What are you going to do in the office?)

c. Question Word NGAA (why)

Used in eliciting information such as reason or rationale.

e.g.

Ngaa makadto ka didto?  
(Why are you going there?)

Ngaa kinahanglan magkadto ka didto?  
(Why do you need to go there?)
d. Adverb of Time

MAY KADTOAN AKO INI AGA. (I'm going somewhere this morning.) The phrase, SINI NGA AGA functions as an adverb of time in this sentence.

e.g.

May kadtoan ako sini nga hapon.
(I'm going somewhere this afternoon.)

1.1.7

a. Object Focus/Objective Case

ANO ANG HIMUON MO NGA PROYEKTO? (What kind/type of project will you be doing?)

ANO ANG GINAPLABO MO? (What do you plan?) is in the object case and in action begun not completed aspect.

ANB = Rootword + ON/HON
    HIMO + ON = HIMUON (will do)

ABNC = GINA + Rootword
    GINA + PLANO = GINAPLABO (planning)

b. Question Word PARA SA ANO (For what?)

PARA SA ANO or PARA ANO is a question word which means "for what". Any question word combined with PARA will express for ____________.

e.g.

Para sa ano/Para ano?
(For what?)

Para diin?
(Where for?)

c. Demonstrative Pronoun (Object Set)

ANO ANG MABULIG SINA? (What help can it give?). SINA (of that) is one of the demonstrative pronouns in the object set.

e.g.

Ano ang mabulig sina sa mga tawo?
(How can that be of help to the people?)
d. Demonstrative Pronoun (Subject Set)

DUGANG INI SA ILA NGA PANGITA SA ADLAW-ADLAW. (This is additional income to their daily earnings.) INI this is a demonstrative pronoun in the subject set.

e.g.

Dugang pa ini nga pangita nila.  
(This is additional income to them.)

e. Noun Forming Affix (Profession MANG)

MABULIG AKO SA MGA MANGUNGUMA. (I will be helping the farmers.) MANGUNGUMA is from the rootword UMA (noun) with a noun forming affix MANG.

e.g.

Mabulig ako sa mga mangingisda.  
(I will be helping the fishermen.)

f. Noun Repetition

DUGANG INI SA ILA NGA PANGITA SA ADLAW-ADLAW (this is additional income to their daily/everyday earning,) ADLAW-ADLAW functions here as an adjective which means everyday. It is from the noun ADLAW (day) and when it is repeated it becomes an adjective ADLAW-ADLAW (everyday).

e.g.

UDTO (noon) = UDTO-UDTO (every noon)  
ORAS (hour) = ORAS-ORAS (every hour)

g. Adjective (Comparative Form)

MAS MAAYO INI PARA SA MGA MANGUNGUMA. (This is better for the farmers.) MAS MAAYO is an adjective in the unequal comparative form which means “better”. To form this: MAS + ADJECTIVE.

e.g.

MAS + DAMO (many) = MAS DAMO (more)  
MAS DAMO NGA DAKUP PARA SA MGA MANGINGISDA.  
(The fisherman will have more catch.)
1.1.8

a. Existential Verb MAY/MAY ARA

MAY JOKE AKO. (I have a joke.) MAY is an existential verb which means to have or there is.

MAY ARA AKO NGA JOKE (I have a joke.). MAY ARA also means has, have, there is, there was, there are, there were, there will be. The difference between these two is, when both will use a subject pronoun, the subject pronoun follows immediately after MAY ARA while in MAY, the subject pronoun follows immediately after a noun or a verb.

e.g.

May punggud siya.
(She has a pimple.)

May ara siya nga punggud.
(She has a pimple.)

b. Imperative Case

Is a request or a command. PAMATI (listen) expresses a command and the focus is on the agent/subject. MAY consists of only the root word and an optional "you" singular/plural.

e.g.

Pungko (KA) - (You) sit.

c. Expressions

Any root, word, stem used as an exclamation.

e.g.

Tuod?
(Really?)

Sus komi!
(It's comy!)

A!
(Oh/Well!)

d. Abilitative NAKA affix (Agentive Case/Subject Focus)
NAKAKITA KA NA SANG AMO NGA MAY PUNGGUD! (Have you ever seen a monkey with pimples?) NAKAKITA is from the root word KITA (to see) with the affix NAKA meaning ability/possibility to.

ANB = MAKAI + VERBROOT
MAKA + KITA (to see) = NAKAKITA (will possibly/able to see)

ABC = NAKA + VERBROOT
NAKA + KITA (to see) = NAKAKITA (had possibly/was able to see)

TOPIC 11 : Language to manage learning
Task 2.1 : Identifying language to be used in communication

a. Word Order of Sentences with Negations

When negating a Hiligaynon sentence, the order would be:

Negation Word + Subject Personal Pronoun + Verb

E.g.

Indi ako kahibal mag-Hiligaynon.
(I don't know how to speak Hiligaynon.)

However, when the subject is a personal or proper noun, the order would be:

Negation Word + Verb + Marker + Subject (Personal name/Proper noun)

E.g.

Indi, kahibal mag-Hiligaynon si Jun.
(Jun doesn't know how to speak Hiligaynon.)
or Negation Word + Subject Marker + Subject (Personal name or proper noun) + verb

E.g.

Indi si Jun kahibal mag-Hiligaynon.
(Jun doesn't know how to speak Hiligaynon.)

b. Coordinating Conjunction

KAHIBALO AKO PERO DYUTAY LANG. (I know but just a little.)
PERO (but) is a coordinating conjunction that expresses contrast.

\[ \text{e.g.} \]
\[ \text{Nakaintyende ako pero dyutay lang.} \]
\[ \text{(I can understand but just a little.)} \]

2.2

a. Word of Request

PALIHUG (please) is a word that expresses a request.

\[ \text{e.g.} \]
\[ \text{Palihug liwat.} \]
\[ \text{(Please repeat.)} \]

\[ \text{Palihug liwat sang ginhambal mo.} \]
\[ \text{(Please repeat what you just said.)} \]

b. Affixed Adjective

Reduplicated word expresses the sense of artificiality or diminishment. In the gambit, PALIHUG HINAY-HINAY LANG. (Please go slowly/slow down.). HINAY-HINAY (slowly) is from the word HINAY (slow).

\[ \text{e.g.} \]
\[ \text{Hinay-hinay lang.} \]
\[ \text{(Slowly only.)} \]

c. Particles

ANAY (a minute/ a while) expresses temporariness.

\[ \text{e.g.} \]
\[ \text{Hula' anay.} \]
\[ \text{(Wait a minute.)} \]

LANG (only, just)

\[ \text{e.g.} \]
\[ \text{Palihog hinay-hinay lang.} \]
\[ \text{(Please go slowly only.)} \]

2.3

a. Question Word PAANO (how)

PAANO (how) is a question word used to ask/for manner of.

\[ \text{e.g.} \]
Paano maghambal sang “please” sa Ilonggo?
(How do you say “please” in Ilonggo?)

b. Objective Case/Object Focus

In this case, the focus or the emphasis in the sentence is the object.

e.g.

Ano ang gusto mo hambalon?
(What do you want to say?)

Its conjugation is:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ANB} & = \text{verb root} + \text{ON/HON} \\
& \quad \text{HAMBAL (to say) + ON = HAMBALON (will say)} \\
\text{ABNC} & = \text{GINA} + \text{verb root} \\
& \quad \text{GINA + HAMBAL = GINAHAMBAL (is saying)} \\
\text{ABC} & = \text{GIN} + \text{verb root} \\
& \quad \text{GIN + HAMBAL = GINAHAMBAL (said)}
\end{align*}
\]

a. Abilitative Case - Object Focus

INDI KO MAKUHA. (I can’t get it.), is in the abilitative case object focus.

3.3.1

a. Demonstrative Pronoun (Subject Set)

ANO INI? (What’s this?) INI is a demonstrative pronoun in the subject set.

e.g.

Ano i na?
(What’s that?)

Ano ato?
(What’s that, yonder?)

Adobo ini.
(This is adobo.)

b. Demonstrative Pronoun (Object Set)

ANO ANG NGALAN SINI (What’s the name of this?)
SINI (of this) is a demonstrative pronoun in the object set.
e.g.
    Ano ang sabor sina?
    (What's the taste of that?)

  c. Affixed Adjective

    MATAM-IS INA. (That's sweet.) MATAM-IS is an example of an
    affixed adjective.

    e.g.
    Maalat and pagkain.
    (The food is salty.)
    Maaslom ato.
    (That's sour.)

  d. Comparative Form of Adjective

    MAS MANAMIT (more delicious), is an adjective in the unequal
    comparative form.

    e.g.
    Mas manamit kon mainit.
    (It's more delicious if it's served hot.)

  f. Conjunction KON

    KON (if) is an example of a subordinating conjunction.

    e.g.
    Mas manamit kon mainit.
    (It's more delicious if it's served hot.)

3.3.2

  a. Imperative Form of Verb (Objective Case)

    HIWAON (mo). (Cut it.) HIWAON (cut) is in the imperative form and
    is in the object case. HIWAON is from the verbroot HIWA (to cut)
    with the affix ON.

    e.g.
    Kuhaon mo ang liso.
    (Remove the seed.)
    Kaonon mo ang saging.
    (Eat the banana.)
3.3.3

a. Imperative Form of Verb (Agentive Case)

KUHA (ka) (You get.), is a simple command in the agentive case using only the root verb.

e.g.

Kaon (ka). You eat.
Inom (ka). You drink.

b. Adverb of Time

KARON (later)

e.g.

Karon lang. (later only.)

BAG-O LANG. (Just now.)

e.g.

Bag-o lang ako tapos kaon. (I've just eaten.)

c. Adjective Without Affix

SIGE, BUSOG PA AKO. (Thanks, I'm still full.)
BUSOG here is an example of an adjective without affix.

e.g.

Gutom ako. (I'm hungry.)

Busog ang bata. (The child is full.)

Dyutay ang isda. (The fish is small.)

d. Particles

PA (still, yet)

e.g.
Busog pa ako.
(I'm still full.)

NA (already)

  e.g.
  Indi na ako magkaon.
  (I will not eat anymore.)

3.3.4

a. Stative Verb

  GUTOM      (hungry)

  e.g.
  Gutom sila.
  (They are hungry.)

  UHAW      (thirsty)

  e.g.
  Nauhaw ka?
  (Are you thirsty?)

  *Note: Refer to 1.1.5 g

b. Pseudoverb

  GUSTO (like, want)

  e.g.
  Gusto ko magkaon.
  (I like to eat.)

  *Note: Refer to 1.1.4 j

c. Question Word

  ANO (What)

  e.g.
  Ano ang gusto mo nga kaonon?
  (What do you like to eat?)

TOPIC IV : Shopping
Task 4.1 : Locating sources of needed items
a. Particles

BASI (maybe, might) expresses uncertainty

*e.g.*

Basi may ara sa tindahan.
(There might to be some in the market.)

SIGURO (maybe, might) expresses uncertainty or indecision

*e.g.*

Siguro mabakal ako sang pantalon.
(I might buy a pair of pants.)

b. Pseudoverb

PWEDE (can, may, could, might)

*e.g.*

Diin pwede makabakal sang pantalon?
(Where can one be able to buy pants?)

c. Question Word

DIIN (where)

*e.g.*

Diin may tsinelas?
(Where can one find slippers?)

d. Abilitative MAK-Affix (Agentive Case)

MAKABAKAL (will be able to buy) is from the root word BAKAL (to buy) with MAK affix meaning ability to/possibility of.

*e.g.*

MAKA + BAKAL (to buy) = MAKABAKAL (will be able to buy)

Diin pwede makabakal sang pantalon?
(Where can one buy pants?)

4.4.2

a. Pseudoverb

KINAHANGLAN (need, ought to, must, should)
e.g.
Ano ang kinahanglan mo?
(What do you need?)

*Note: Refer to 1.1.4 J

b. Causative-Benefactive Form of a Verb

The PA-Affix and the suffix-A expresses that someone is caused to do an action to benefit someone else.

e.g.

Pabakal ako sang T-shirt.
(Let me buy a T-shirt.)

Patan-awa abi ako sang inyo T-shirt.
(Let me see your T-shirt.)

c. Infinitive Form

MAG is an infinitive affix which is attached to a verb root. It indicates the actor as the focus in the sentence.

e.g.

Pwede magbakal sang tsinelas?
(Can I buy slippers?)

Gusto ko tani magbakal sang tsinelas.
(I want to buy slippers.)

d. Particles

TANI expresses hope

e.g.

Gusto ko tani magbakal sang tsinelas.
(I want (and hope) to buy slippers.)

AB/ functions or could be used as a softener which may mean “please”

e.g.

Patan-awa abi ako.
(Will you let me see something?)

4.4.3
a. Question Word

30
TAGPILA (how much) used to ask for the price or value of an object.
  e.g.
    Tagpila ini?
    (How much is this?)

b. Adjective Exclamation Form

KA is an affix for an adjective in the exclamatory form
  e.g.
    Ka mahal! Indi na lang.
    (How expensive! Never mind.)

c. Expression

ABAW is an expression in Hiligaynon which means “oh my, I can’t believe it, “wow.”
  e.g.
    Abaw, kamahal man!
    (Wow, it’s too expensivel)

SIGE, BASTA IKAW (Okay, just for you) is a commonly used expression to say to someone who is making a request.

d. Personal Pronoun (Direction Set)

SA IMO (to you, singular)
  e.g.
    Ihatag ko na lang sa imo sang P25.00.
    (I’ll just give it to you for P25.00.)

e. Demonstrative Pronoun (Location Set)

ARI (here)
  e.g.
    Ari diri and resibo mo.
    (You receipt is here.)
    Ara ang kambyo nya.
    (Her change is here.)

TOPIC V    : Transportation
Task 5.1    : Taking local transportation
a. Affix MAG

MAG when prefixed to a word which denotes a means of transportation, will mean to take a _____________.

e.g.

Magdyip ka.
(Take a jeepney.)

Mag-eropiano ka na lang.
(Take the plane.)

b. Directional Marker SA

SA if followed by a place/name of a place will function as a directional marker.

e.g.

Makadto ako sa banwa.
(I'll go to the town.)

Makadto siya sa Iloilo.
(He went to Iloilo.)

c. Question Word

PILA ASTA SA ROXAS CITY? (How much is it up to Roxas City?)
PILA is a question word which means "how much/how many?"

e.g.

Pila ang plete?
(How much is the fare?)

Pila at bata mo?
(How many children do you have?)

d. Honorifics

are terms of respect.

TIYOY a term of respect for a man and it literally means uncle.

e.g.

Tiyoy, ang kambyo ko.
(Uncle, my change please.)
MANONG also a term of respect for a man and it literally means "elder brother."

e.g.
Manong, ang kambyo ko.
(Brother, my change please.)

c. Expression
PARA (stop) is an expression used to stop a moving vehicle only.

e.g.
Para sa kanto.
(Stop at the corner.)

LUGAR LANG (at the side only) is also an expression used when you want to tell the driver that you’re getting off.

e.g.
Lugar lang.
(Pull over at the side.)

5.5.2
a. Directional Affix MAPA

MAPA is an affix which when attached to a place and or specific name of place, means heading to _________.

e.g.
Mapa-opisina ako.
(I’m going to the office.)

Mapa-Manila kami.
(We’ll be going to Manila.)

b. Noun Repetition

ADLAW-ADLAW (everyday) is from ADLAW (day) which is a noun and when repeated becomes ADLAW-ADLAW (everyday) which is an adjective.

e.g.
Adlaw-adlaw and biyahe?
(Is it an everyday trip?)

Oras-oras ang halin?
(Is it leaving every hour?)
c. Time Marker

ALA/ALAS is a time marker which when prefixed to a Spanish number will connote time. ALA is for singular while ALAS is for plural.

e.g.

 Ala una mahalin.
(Will leave at one o'clock.)

Alas tres maabot.
(Will arrive at three o'clock.)

---

TOPIC VI  :  Health
Task 6.1  :  Getting medical help

a. Accidental Affix NA

Another use of the prefix NA is to express accidental action aside from expressing one's state of being.

e.g.

Napilas ako.
(I was accidentally wounded.)

Nahulog siya sa kahoy.
(He accidentally fell from the tree.)

b. Pseudoverb

KINAHANGLAN (need, ought to, must, should)

e.g.

Kinhanglan ko ang imo bulig.
(I need your help.)

Kinhanglan ko sang aspirin.
(I need some aspirin.)

c. Causative-Infinitive Affix MAGPA

MAGPA when attached to a verb or a noun connotes that one will cause someone to do the action.

e.g.

Gusto ko magpa-ospital.
(I want to be brought to the hospital.)

d. Stative Verb

GALINGIN ANG ULO KO. (I fell dizzy.) GALINGIN is a stative verb.

e.g.

Malain ang pamatyag ko.
(I'm not feeling well.)

e. Existential Verb MAY

MAY is an existential verb which means have or there is and if used in question it means is there, do have.

e.g.

May bulong ka?
(Do you have medicine?)

May pasyente sa sulod?
(Is there a patient inside?)

f. Imperative-Benefactive

BULIGAN MO AKO. (Help me.). BULIGAN is in the imperative-benefactive case. It expresses request and someone benefits from the request.

e.g.

Baklan mo ako sang bulong.
(Buy me a medicine.)
APPENDIX
Hiligaynon

I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS
A. Subject Set

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hiligaynon</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ako</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ikaw/Ka</td>
<td>You (singular)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siya</td>
<td>He/She</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kami</td>
<td>We (exclusive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kita</td>
<td>We (inclusive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kita</td>
<td>We (dual)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamo</td>
<td>You (plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sila</td>
<td>They</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:

1. Ako si Lynn.
   (I'm Lynn.)
   Mapauli ako.
   (I will go home.)

2. Nagkaon ka na?
   (Have you eaten already?)
   Nagbakal ka sang bulong?
   (Did you buy medicine?)

3. Masakay siya sa ero plano.
   (He will take a plane.)
   Mapa-Mambusao siya.
   (She will go to Mambusao.)

   (We will go to Sagada.)
   Mabakal kami sang isda.
   (We will buy fish.)
5. Makadto kita sa Viewpoint (inclusive).
   (We will go to Viewpoint.)

Makuha kita sang paho.
(We will get a mango.)

6. Mainom kita sang coke. (dual)
   (We will drink coke.)

Makaon kita sang pansit.
(We will eat pansit.)

7. Nakatulog kamo?
   (Were you able to sleep?)

Nakakanta kamo?
(Were you able to sing?)

   (They rode in a jeepney.)

Naghatag sila sang kwarta.
(They gave money.)

B. Non-Subject Set

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hiligaynon</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ko</td>
<td>by me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mo</td>
<td>by you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niya</td>
<td>by him/her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>namon</td>
<td>by us (exclusive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naton</td>
<td>by us (inclusive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naton</td>
<td>by us (dual)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ninyo</td>
<td>by you (plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nila</td>
<td>by them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:

   (The book was taken by me.)

Ginkaon ko ang adobo.
(The adobo was eaten by me.)
2. Gin-inom mo ang kape?
   (Was the coffee drunk by you.)

   Gin-utod mo ang lubid.
   (The rope was cut by you.)

   (The banana was bought by her.)

   Ginhiwa niya ang karne.
   (The meat was sliced by him.)

   (The fish was caught by us.)

5. Lutoon naton ang isda. (inclusive)
   (The fish will be cooked by us.)

   Utdon naton and kahoy.
   (The wood will be cut by us.)

6. Baklon naton and tinapay. (dual)
   (The bread will be bought by us.)

   (The guava will be eaten by us.)

8. Himuong ninyo ang kahon.
   (The box will be made by you.)

   Himuong ninyo ang siya.
   (The chair will be made by you.)

   (The bird is being caught by them.)

   Ginahiwa nila ang cake.
   (The cake is being sliced by them.)

C. Possessive Set

Noun Set

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hiligaynon</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Akon</td>
<td>mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imo</td>
<td>Yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iya</td>
<td>His/Hers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

38
Examples:

1. Akon ang libro.
   (The book is mine.)
   Akon ang lapis.
   (The pencil is mine.)

2. Imo ang papel.
   (The paper is yours.)
   Imo ang sulat.
   (The letter is yours.)

3. Iya ang idu.
   (The dog is hers.)
   Iya ang kuring.
   (The cat is his.)

4. Amon ang balay.
   (The house is ours.)
   Amon ang tubig.
   (The water is ours.)

5. Aton ang bulong.
   (The medicine is ours.)
   Aton ang regalo.
   (The gift is ours.)

6. Aton ang lamesa.
   (The table is ours.)
   Aton ang awto.
   (The car is ours.)
7. Inyo ang pantalon.  
(The pants are yours.)

Inyo ang tsinelas.  
(The slippers are yours.)

8. Ila ang pagkaon.  
(The food is theirs.)

Ila ang dyip.  
(The jeepney is theirs.)

2. Adjective Set (pre-posted/Before nouns)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hiligaynon</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>akon + nga</td>
<td>my</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imo + nga</td>
<td>your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iya + nga</td>
<td>his/her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amon + nga</td>
<td>our (exclusive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aton + nga</td>
<td>our (dual/inclusive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inyo + nga</td>
<td>your (plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ila + nga</td>
<td>their</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:

1. Akon nga bayo  
(My dress)

Akon nga sapatos  
(My shoes)

2. Imo nga opisina  
(Your office)

Imo nga bata  
(Your child)

3. Iya nga gunting  
(His scissors)

Iya nga baso  
(Her glass)
4. Amon nga problema
   (Our problem)

   Amon nga proyekto
   (Our project)

5. Aton nga gitara
   (Our guitar)

   Aton nga kwarto
   (Our room)

6. Aton nga amiga
   (Our friend)

   Aton nga plete
   (Our fare)

7. Inyo nga radyo
   (Your radio)

   Inyo nga balay
   (Your house)

8. Ilia nga pinggan
   (Their plate)

   Ilia nga eskwelahan
   (Their school)

Adjective Set (Post-Posted/After Nouns)

<table>
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<tr>
<td>ninyo</td>
<td>your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nila</td>
<td>their</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples:

1. Nanay ko  
   (My mother)
   Utod ko  
   (My sister/brother)

2. Asawa mo  
   (Your spouse)
   Bata mo  
   (Your child)

3. Lola niya  
   (Her grandmother)
   Tatay niya  
   (His father)

4. Pakaisa namon  
   (Our cousin)
   Manok namon  
   (Our chicken)

5. Plano naton (inclusive)  
   (Our plan)
   Libro naton (dual)  
   (Our book)
   Balay naton (dual)  
   (Our house)

7. Payong ninyo  
   (Your umbrella)
   Sapatos ninyo  
   (Your shoes)

8. Uma nila  
   (Their farm)
   Karabaw nila  
   (Their carabao)
D. Directional Set

**Hiligaynon**

- sa akon
- sa imo
- sa iya
- sa amon
- sa aton
- sa aton
- sa inyo
- sa ila

**English**

- to me/from me
- to you/from you
- to him/her/from him/her
- to us (exclusive) /
- from us (exclusive)
- to us (inclusive) /
- from us (inclusive)
- to us (dual)/from us (dual)
- to you (plural)/from you
- (plural)
- to them/from them

**Examples:**

1. Ihatag sa akon ang lapis.  
   (Give the pencil to me.)
   
   Dal-a sa akon ang tubig.  
   (Bring the water to me.)

2. Ihatag ko sa imo ang mani.  
   (I'll give you the peanuts.)
   
   Ginkuha sa imo ang sulat.  
   (The letter was taken from you.)

3. Naghulam ako sa iya sang lapis.  
   (I borrowed pencil from her.)
   
   Mahatag ako sa iya sang kwarta.  
   (I will give her some money.)

4. Mabisita siya sa amon.  
   (She will visit us.)
   
   Matudlo siya sa amon.  
   (She will teach us.)

5. Nagpadala sa aton sang sulat si Myma. (Individual)  
   (Myma sent us a letter.)
   
   Nagdalo sa aton sang alimango si Gemma.  
   (Gemma brought us some crabs.)
(She will borrow rice from us.) (dual)

Naghulam siya sang silhig sa aton.  
(They borrowed a broom from us.)

7. Mabakal kami sang paha sa inyo.  
(We will buy a belt from you.)

Nagbakal si Ed sang papel sa inyo.  
(Ed bought some paper from you.)

8. Mahatag sa ila sang regalo si Mark.  
(Mark will give them a gift.)

Ginhatag ni Ann ang sulat sa ila.  
(Ann gave the letter to them.)

---

E. Benefactive Set

**Hiligaynon**

Para sa akon
Para sa imo
Para sa iya
Para sa amon
Para sa eton
Para sa aton
Para sa inyo
Para sa ila

**English**

for me
for you
for him/her
for us (exclusive)
for us (inclusive)
for us (dual)
for you (plural)
for them

---

**Examples:**

1. Para sa akon ini.  
(This is for me.)

Para sa akon ang sulat.  
(The letter is for me.)

2. Para sa imo ang pantalon.  
(The pants are for you.)

Para sa imo ang telegrama.  
(The telegram is for you.)

---

44
3. Para sa iya ang sindsing.
   (The ring is for her.)

Para sa iya ang panyo.
   (The handkerchief is for him.)

4. Para sa amon ang parti.
   (The party is for us.)

Para sa amon ang bulak.
   (The flower is for us.)

5. Para sa aton ang kanta. (Individual)
   (The song is for us.)

Para sa aton ang programa.
   (The program is for us.)

6. Para sa aton ang pagkaon. (dual)
   (The food is for us.)

Para sa aton ang tubig.
   (The water is for us.)

7. Para sa inyo ang miting.
   (The meeting is for you.)

Para sa inyo ang serbesa.
   (The beer is for you.)

8. Para sa ila ang awto.
   (The car is for them.)

Para sa ila ang tela.
   (The cloth is for them.)

II. Demonstrative Pronouns

A. Subject Set

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hiligaynon</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ini</td>
<td>this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ina</td>
<td>that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ato</td>
<td>that (yonder)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mga ini</td>
<td>these</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mga ina</td>
<td>those</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mga ato</td>
<td>those (yonder)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples:

1. Akon ini nga sulat.
   (This letter is mine.)

   Ini ang balay namon.
   (This is her house.)

2. Iya ina nga pagkaon.
   (That is her food.)

   Ilia ina nga bisita.
   (That is their visitor.)

   (That is our farm.)

   Akon ato nga idu.
   (That is my dog.)

4. Mga ini nga kolor ang gusto niya.
   (These colors are what she likes.)

   Mga ini nga kanta ang paborito niya.
   (These songs are his favorites.)

5. Mga ina nga pagkaon ang gusto nila.
   (Those food are what they like.)

   Mga ina nga libro ang kinahanglan niya.
   (These books are what she needed.)

   (Those dresses fit her.)

   Mga ato nga pantalon ang bagay sa imo.
   (Those pants fit you.)

B. Location Set

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hiligaynon</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diri</td>
<td>here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dira</td>
<td>there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Didto</td>
<td>there (yonder)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples:

1. Diri si Jane matulog.  
   (Jane will sleep here.)
   Diri si Fe makaon.  
   (Fe will eat here.)

2. Dira si Pearl mana-og  
   (Pearl will get off there.)
   Dira si Nestor mahulat.  
   (Nestor will wait there.)

3. Didto nagkadto si Sandy.  
   (Sandy went there.)
   Didto nagpungko si Anthony.  
   (Anthony sat there.)

C. Object Set

   Sini  
   Sina  
   Sato/Sadto  

   of this  
   of that  
   of that (yonder)

Examples:

1. Mabakal ako sang tatio sini.  
   (I'll buy three of this.)
   Nagkaon siya sang duha sini.  
   (She ate two of this.)

2. Nagkuha si mama Ina sang isa sina.  
   (Mama Ina got one of that.)
   Ginhatag ni Joel and lima sina.  
   (Joel gave five of that.)

   (Eugene will bring four of that.)
   Nagbakal si Stics sang anom sadto.  
   (Stics bought six of that.)
D. Directional/Location Set

Hiligaynon
Ari
Ara
Ato

English
here
there
there (yonder)

Examples:

1. Ari ang bayad.
   (Here's the payment.)
Ari si Nanay.
   (Nanay/Mother is here.)

2. Ara ang bisita.
   (The visitor is here.)
Ara ang kape.
   (The coffee is there.)

3. Ato siya.
   (He's there.)
Ato si Dinnah.
   (Dinnah is there.)

E. Manner Set

Subong sini
Subong sina
Subong sato/Sadto

English
like this/this way
like that/that way
like that (yonder) that way

Examples:

1. Subong sini ang pag-utod.
   (Cut it this way.)
Subong sini ang buhok niya.
   (Her hair is like this.)
2. Subong sina ang pagpilo
   (Fold it that way.)
   Subong sina ang bayo niya.
   (Her dress is like that.)

   (Sew it that way.)
   Subong sadto and balay niya.
   (Their house is like that.)

Combining Sentences by Conjunctions

The sentence GWAPA KAG MABUOT SI MARIA., are two basic sentences which were combined by the coordinating conjunction KAG (and). There are two groups of conjunctions in Hiligaynon that maybe used in combining two or more basic sentences: The coordinating and subordinating conjunctions:

1. The Coordinating Conjunctions: In Hiligaynon has number of conjunctions that express varying relations of coordination such as: Addition, Contrast, Choice, and Negations.

   a. KAG (and) for sentences to be combined by this coordinating conjunctions, they must share identical elements. In the process of combining, one of these identical elements is deleted and non-identical elements connected by the conjunction that correctly or logically expresses the relationship between the combined sentences.

   e.g.

   Gwapo si Maria.
   (Maria is beautiful.)

   Mabuot si Maria.
   (Maria is kind.)

   The identical element in the sentences is SI MARIA while the two non-identical elements are connected by KAG as in:

   Gwapo kag mabuot si Maria.
   (Maria is beautiful and kind.)

   Malaba kag mahining ang buhok ni Pearl.
   (The hair of Pearl is long and shiny.)
b. DAYON/DASON (and then) for addition, showing sequence of events.

   e.g.
   Nagkadto si Myrna sa Mambusao.
       (Myrna went to Mambusao.)

   Nagkadto si Myrna sa Roxas City.
       (Myrna went to Roxas City.)

   Combined Sentence:

       Nagkadto si Myrna sa Mambusao dayon sa Roxas City.
       (Myrna went to Mambusao and then to Roxas City.)

c. PARA (so) for addition showing result of first event.

   e.g.
   Magtu-on ka.
       (You study.)

   Mag-alam ka.
       (You will be smart.)

   Combined Sentence:

       Magtu-on ka para mag-alam ka.
       (Study so you will be smart.)

d. PERO (but) for contrast

   e.g.
   Mahal ang paho.
       (Mango is expensive.)

   Manamit ang paho.
       (Mango is delicious.)

   Combined Sentence:

       Mahal pero manamit ang paho.
       (Mango is expensive but delicious.)

e. O/UKON (or) for choice

   e.g.

   Gusto mo ang gatas?
       (Do you want milk?)
Gusto mo ang kape?
(Do you want coffee?)

Combined Sentence:
Gusto mong gatas o kape?
(Do you want milk or coffee?)

2. The Subordinating Conjunctions - Hiligaynon has several conjunctions expressing relations of subordination between or among sentences of unequal importance. The important sentence is usually the lead sentence followed by the subordinate sentence introduced by subordinating conjunction that expresses its relationship to the important sentence. Below are the Hiligaynon subordinating conjunctions with the relationship that they express.

a. kay 
   kay man 
   bangud 
   tungod
   because
   because
   for the reason that
   for the reason that
   for reason

   e.g.
   Masadya siya.
   (She is happy.)
   Nakapasar siya sa eksam.
   (She passed the exam.)

   Combine Sentence:
   Masadya siya kay nakapasar siya sa eksam.
   (She's happy because she passed the exam.)

   e.g.
   Nagpulaw siya.
   (She slept late.)
   Nagtuon siya.
   (She studied.)

   Combined Sentence:
   Nagpulaw siya tungod nagtuon siya.
   (She slept late because she studied.)
b. AGUD (in order that) for purpose

e.g.

Nagatu-on siya.
(She is studying.)

Makatapos siya sang iya kurso.
(She can finish her course.)

Combined Sentences:

Nagtuo siya aguc' makatapos siya sang iya kurso.
(Shes studying in order that she could finish her course.)

c. bag-o before
pagkatapos after
samtang while/during
hasta until
halin sadtong/sang since

e.g.

Naglisensiya siya bag-o nagpauli.
(Shes asked permission before she went home.)

Nag-inom siya sang kape pagkatapos sang panyapon.
(He drank coffee after dinner.)

Nagkaon ang bata samtang nagalantaw sang sine.
(The child is eating while watching the movie.)

Maobra ako hasta alas onse sa gab-i
(I will work until eleven o'clock in the evening.)

Wala nag-ulan halin sang Pebrero.
(It has not rained since February.)

d. KON (if) for condition

e.g.

Indi ako magtulog kon indi ko ini matapos.
(I will not sleep if I can't finish this.)
e. BISAN/MASKI (even though/although) for concession

  e.g.
  Nagpaligo ang bata.
  (The child took a bath.)
  May hilanat siya.
  (She has a fever.)

  Combined Sentence:
  Nagpaligo ang bata bisan may hilanat siya.
  (The child took a bath even though he has a fever.)

f. DIIN (where)/KON DIIN (in which/at which) for place

  e.g.
  Nagkadto ako sa tindahan.
  (I went to the market.)
  Nakita ko si Fe Johnson.
  (I saw Fe Johnson.)

  Combined Sentence:
  Nagkadto ako sa tindahan kon diin nakita ko si Fe Johnson.
  (I went to the market where I met Fe Johnson.)

g. GANI (that's why) for result

  e.g.
  Nagsulat si Mike gani masadya si Fe.
  (Mike wrote that's why Fe is happy.)

Particles-Noun phrases used as subjects or nominal predicates maybe extended by particles. Below is the chart summarizing these particles.

1. NA
   already
   Nagkaon ka na?
   (Have you eaten already?)

2. PA
   yet, still
   Wala ka pa sang asawa?
   (Are you still single?)

   Wala pa.
   (None yet.)
3. MAN also, too
Mapauli man ako.
(I'm also going home.)
Maayong aga man.
(Good morning, too.)

4. LANG just
Bag-o lang siya nag-abot
(She just arrived.)

5. KUNO - expression to indicate indirect quotation, according to someone.
Malapit kuno ang tindahan.
(According to someone, the market is near.)
Gwapo kuno siya.
(Someone said, she's beautiful.)

6. GALI - expresses mild surprise at a new information or unexpected turn of events/situation.
Nag-abot gali si Tet.
(I just learned that Tet arrived.)
Nagbata gali si Edith.
(I just learned that Edith had a baby.)

7. ANAY - to express temporariness
Mapungko anay ako.
(I'll sit for a while.)
Masulat anay ako.
(I'll write for a while.)

8. MAN - expresses a shift in viewpoint or role
Ako man ang mahambal.
(It's my turn to speak.)

9. BALA - express uncertainty or indecision (question only)
Makaon bala siya sinig salad.
(Will she eat this salad?)
10. ABI - expresses uncertainty or indecision

Abi ko wala ka kahibalo.
(I thought you didn't know.)

Abi ko maupod ka sa amon.
(I thought you'll be coming with us.)

11. SIGURO - expresses uncertainty or indecision

Duha lang siguro and dal-on ko nga pantalon.
(Maybe I'll just bring two pants.)

Indi siya siguro mag-abot.
(Maybe she'll be coming.)

12. TANI - expresses hope

Indi tani mag-ulan.
(I hope it will not rain.)

Tani may sulat ako.
(I wish I had a letter.)

13. DAW - expresses uncertainty

Daw indi ko mapauli sa Holy Week.
(It seemed that I can't go home during the Holy Week.)

14. BASI - express uncertainty

Basi malakat siya sa Roxas City bwas.
(She might go to Roxas City tomorrow.)

*Note: The difference between DAW and BASI is that the former is always found at the beginning of a sentence while the latter could be found at the beginning and at the middle of the sentence.

15. GANI - expresses emphasis in some structures. It means "that's why."

Nagsulat si Nanay gani mapauli ako.
(Mother sent me a letter that's why I will go home.)
16. GANI - equivalent of please; softener.

Ihatag gani ini kay Evelyn.
(Please give this to Evelyn.)

17. O - expresses the idea that the statement is also meant as a command.

Lantawa and mga baboy, o.
(Look at the pigs.)

Pulota man, o.
(Pick it up.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Hiligaynon</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sin-o</td>
<td>Who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ano</td>
<td>What</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Diin</td>
<td>Where (used to ask for both location and direction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pila</td>
<td>How many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tagpila</td>
<td>How much (used to ask for price or cost)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>San-o</td>
<td>When (used to ask for future time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kasan-o</td>
<td>When (used to ask for past time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kay sin-o</td>
<td>Whose; to whom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Paano</td>
<td>How (used to ask for manner of doing something and direction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Diin Dampi</td>
<td>Which part/one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ngaa</td>
<td>Why</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ikapila</td>
<td>In what order/rank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:

1. Sin-o siya?
   (Who is she?)

2. Ano ang ngalan mo?
   (What is your name?)

3. Diin ka naghalin?
   (Where have you been?)

4. Pila ang utod mo nga babayi?
   (How many sisters do you have?)

5. Tagpila ang pantalon?
   (How much are the pants.)

6. San-o ka mapa-ulit?
   (When are you going home?)

7. Kasan-o ka nag-abot?
   (When do you arrive?)

8. Kay sin-o ko ihatag ang papel?
   (To whom will I give the paper?)
9. Paano magkaon sini?
   (How will I eat this?)

10. Diin dampi si Mark?
    (Which one is Mark?)

11. Ngaa naghibi ka?
    (Why did you cry?)

12. Ikapila ka sa pamilya nyo.
    (In what order of children are you in the family?)

Adjective

Word bases or formatives which modify, quantity, and limit a noun. Modification is usually marked with a particle NGA and KA for numeral modification marker. The patterns of these are:

a. Adjective + NGA + noun or Noun + NGA + Adjective
   Madugay nga biyahe  biyahe nga madugay
   (long trip)             (long trip)

b. Adjective + KA + Noun
   Duha ka PCV
   (Two PCVs)

A. The forms of the Hiligaynon Adjectives are:

1. Simple Form
   a. without affix:
      Kapoy ako.
      (I’m tired.)
   b. With Affix:
      Matugnaw sa States subong.
      (It’s cold in the States right now.)

2. Comparative Form (PAREHO KA/MAS - SANG SA/MAS _____KAY SA KAY)
   a. Equal
      Pareho ka tugnaw ang Banaue sa Baguio.
      (Banaue is as cold as Baguio.)
   b. Unequal
      Mas madamo and isda sang sa amon.
      (They have more fish than we do.)

3. Superlative Form (PINAKA)
   Pinakadaku and nakuha niya nga isda.
   (The fish he caught is the biggest.)
4. Intensive Form (NAPAKA)  
Napakainit sa kwarto ninyo.  
(It's very hot in your room.)

5. Exclamatory Form KA  
Katugnaw sang tubig subong.  
(The water is so cold today.)

    Kagwapa sa iya.  
    (How pretty she is!)  

6. Moderate Form  
Maalat-alat ang tubig subong.  
(The water today is a little salty.)
List of Hiligaynon Adjectives

A. **With Affix**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hiligaynon</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>matambok</td>
<td>fat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>madugay</td>
<td>long (time, period)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malapad</td>
<td>wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mainit</td>
<td>hot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matugnaw</td>
<td>cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malamig</td>
<td>cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mahinay</td>
<td>slow; soft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matamad</td>
<td>lazy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maalam</td>
<td>intelligent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malaba</td>
<td>long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matam-is</td>
<td>sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maalat</td>
<td>salty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>makahang</td>
<td>hot; spicy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maayo</td>
<td>fine; good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masadya</td>
<td>happy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malayo</td>
<td>far</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>madamo</td>
<td>many/plenty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palahubog</td>
<td>drunkard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palakadlaw</td>
<td>one who always laughs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. **Without Affix**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Hiligaynon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>daku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheap</td>
<td>barato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>mahal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loose</td>
<td>halog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new</td>
<td>bag-o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dry</td>
<td>mala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>young</td>
<td>bata</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: These are adjectives that conform under both the with affix and without.*

**Affix group**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Hiligaynon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>white</td>
<td>puti or maputi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red</td>
<td>pula or mapula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black</td>
<td>itom or maitom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small</td>
<td>gamay or magamay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long (period; time)</td>
<td>dugay or madugay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

60
Negation in Hiligaynon

Hiligaynon expresses six distinct negation concepts.

These are as follows:

1. Negation of an Event

   The EVENT which is a process or activity may have been begun or not begun.

   Begun EVENT: The boy did not run. Wala nagdalagan ang bata.
   Not Begun EVENT: The boy will not run. Indi magdalagan ang bata.

2. Negation of a STATE

   A STATE is not a process nor activity. This is usually expressed by nouns for identification and by adjectives for description.

   STATE: The man is not a doctor. Indi doktora ang tao.
   He is not tall. Indi siya mataas.

3. Negation of a KNOWLEDGE

   KNOWLEDGE here means knowledge of a fact or having the ability or skill to do something.

   KNOWLEDGE of a fact: I do not know your name. Wala ako kahibalo sang ngalan mo.
   ABILITY or skill: I do not swim. Indi ako kahibalo maglangoy.

4. Negation of a DESIRE

   DESIRE: I do not like that. Wala ako luyag sina.
   Indi ko luyag ima.

5. Negation of an EXISTENCE

   EXISTENCE here refers to two concepts: The possession of an item and the presence of an item in a given location.

   EXISTENCE - Possession: I don't have a pen. Wala ako (sang) "bolpen".
   EXISTENCE - Location: There are no pens anywhere here.
Wala sang "bolpens" diri.

6. Negation of a COMMAND

| COMMAND | Don't go | Indi maglakat |

These negation concepts are all expressed in English by the Negation word NOT and occasionally by NEVER or NO. But in Philippine languages, certain Negation concepts and distinctions within a concept are expressed by different negation words. To get hold of these negation concepts and distinction within a concept in your target languages, please refer to the attached appendix A.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONCEPTS</th>
<th>INDI</th>
<th>WALA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EVENT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begun</td>
<td>Wala ako nagkaon.</td>
<td>(I did not eat.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wala siya nagakaon.</td>
<td>(She/He is not eating.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Begun</td>
<td>Indi ako magka-on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(I will not eat.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification</td>
<td>Indi ako doktor.</td>
<td>Wala ako kahibalo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(I am not a doctor.)</td>
<td>(I don't know.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Indi ako manggaranon.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(I am not rich.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNOWLEDGE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fact</td>
<td>Wala ako kahibalo.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(I don't know.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skill</td>
<td>Indi ako kahibalo mag-luto.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(I don't know how to cook.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESIRE</td>
<td>Indi ko gusto.</td>
<td>Wala ko gusto sa iya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(I don't like.)</td>
<td>(I have no liking for her.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMAND</td>
<td>Indi magpangihi diri.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Don't urinate here.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existence</td>
<td>Indi ini akon.</td>
<td>Wala ko kwarta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(This is not mine.)</td>
<td>(I have no money.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NEGATION: INDI and WALA

A. Wala is used in the following:

1. In negating MAY/MAY ARA/ARA questions:
   a. May tawo sa kwarto? Wala.
      (Is someone in the room? None.)
   b. May ara kamo nga tubig? Wala.
      (Do you have water? None.)
   c. Ara sa imo ang libro? Wala.
      (Is the book with you? No.)

2. In negating Action Begun Completed and Action Began Not Completed:
   a. Nagkadto ka sa Mambusao?
      (Did you go to Mambusao?)
   b. Wala or Wala ako nagkadto sa Mambusao.
      (No. or I didn't go to Mambusao.)

      Nagalangoy si Sandy?
      (Is Sandy swimming?)

      Wala. or Wala nagalangoy si Sandy.
      No. or Sandy is not swimming.

3. In negating the existence of person or a thing in a certain place.
   a. Wala sa simbahan ang pari.
      (The priest is not in the church.)
   b. Wala sa aparador ang kutsilyo.
      (The knife is not in the cabinet.)

4. In negating a pseudoverb sentence and question using KINAHANGLAN (need)
   MALUYAG (love) KILALA (know someone) KAHILO (know something):
   a. Wala ko nagakinahanglan sang papel.
      (I don't need a paper.)
   b. Wala siya kakilala sa akon.
      (He wasn't able to recognize me.)
c. Wala siya kahibalo nga nag-abot si Bambi.  
   (She didn't know that Bambi arrived.)

d. Wala si James naluyag sa iya.  
   (James doesn't love her.)

5. In negating past abilitative form of sentence.
   a. Wala si Myra nakasulat kay Lynn.  
      (Myra wasn't able to write to Lynn.)

B. INDI is used in the following:
   1. In negating action not begun sentence and question:
      a. Mabakal ka sang pantalon?  
         (Will you buy a pair of pants?)

         Indi ako magbakal sang pantalon.  
         (I will not buy a pair of pants.)

   2. In negating the imperative form of a sentence:
      a. Saot.  
         (Dance.)

         Indi ako masaot.  
         (I will not dance.)

   3. In negating sentences and questions with pseudoverbs, GUSTO (like/want)  
      KINAHANGLAN (need), KAHIBALO (know a process), PUEDE (can handle/can  
      be), KILALA (to know someone).

      a. Gusto mo sang serbesa?  
         (You like beer?)

         Indi ko gusto and serbersa.  
         (I don't like beer.)

      b. Kahibalo si Frezy magluto sang adobo?  
         (Does Frezy know how to cook adobo?)

         Indi kahibalo magluto sang adobo si Frezy.  
         ((Frezy doesn't know how to cook adobo.)
c. Kilala ni John Tabanar si James Lehman?
(Does Joan Tabanar know James Lehman?)
Indi kilala ni Joan si James Lehman.
(Joan Tabanar doesn't know James Lehman.)

d. Pwede makadto sa Sagada sa Domingo?
(Can we go to Sagada on Sunday?)
Indi pwede magkadto sa Sagada sa Domingo.
(We can't go to Sagada on Sunday.)

e. Kinahanglan ni Ben Philip ang biklleta?
(Does Ben Philip need the bicycle?)
Indi kinahanglan ni Ben Philip and biklleta.
(Ben Philip doesn't need the bicycle.)

4. In negating future abilitative form of sentence:

a. Makadto si Jane sa Manila sa Abril?
(Will Jane be able to go to Manila in April?)
Indi makadto si Jane sa Manila sa Abril.
(Jane will not be able to go to Manila in April.)

5. In negating profession and state of being

a. Dentista si Mildred Pagayon?
(Is Mildred Pagayon a dentist?)
Indi Dentista si Mildred Pagayon.
(Mildred Pagayon is not a dentist.)
Masakit is Acsa Sevidal?
(Is Acsa Sevidal sick?)
Indi masakit si Acsa Sevidal.
(Acsa Sevidal is not sick.)

6. In negating sentence and question with adjectival predicate:

a. Malaba ang buhok ni mama Fin.
(Mama Fin's hair is long.)
Indi sang malaba ang buhok ni mama Fin.
(Mama Fin's hair is not long.)
Linkers:

NGA - signifies a modification sequence between an adjective and a noun. It is placed between the adjective and the noun and doesn’t change its form no matter what letter the first word ends.

e.g.
Manamit nga pagkaon
(Delicious food)

Pagkaon nga manamit
(Delicious food)

Daku nga idu
(Big dog)

Idu nga daku
(Big dog)

KA - is found between a number and a noun or an adjective, and between the question word PILA and a noun or an adjective.

e.g.
Tatlo ka bulak
(Three flowers)

Pila ka oras ang miting?
(How long was the meeting?)

Markers - are words that signify the entrance of a noun that denotes a noun-doer relationship.

A. Subject Markers for common and Personal Names:

Si is a subject marker for singular personal names

e.g.
Nagbakal si Dinnah sang paho.
(Dinnah bought a mango.)

SANDAY is a subject marker for plural personal names

e.g.
Nagbakal sanday Dinnah kag Josie sang paho.
(Dinnah and Josie bought a mango.)

ANG is a singular subject marker for common nouns.

e.g.
Ginakaon ni Edith ang paho.
(Edith ate the mango.)
ANG MGA is a plural subject marker for common nouns

e.g. Ginkuha ni Mama Fin ang mga lapis.
     (Mama Fin got the pencils.)

B. Place/Location Marker:

SA is a place marker before a place or specific name of place/location

e.g. Malakat siya sa opisina.
     (She will go to the office.)

C. Direction Marker

SA is a marker before a place, person, or animal to whom the action is being directed.

e.g. Kuhaon niya sa bata ang lapis.
     (She will get the pencil from the child.)

D. Time Marker

SA is also used as future time marker

e.g. Mapauli ako sa Domingo.
     (I'll go home on Sunday.)

SANG is also used as a past time marker

e.g. Nagpauli si Jun sang Biyernes.
     (Jun went home last Friday.)
Aspects of the Hiligaynon Verb

Hiligaynon has 3 different aspects:
Action Begun Not Completed (present tense)
Action Begun Completed (past tense)
Action Not Begun (future tense)

1. Action Not Begun Aspect of the Verb (Future tense)

MA affix + root verb indicates Action Not Begun Aspect

e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affix</th>
<th>Verb Root</th>
<th>Action Not Begun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to go</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>KADTO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MAKADTO (will go)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to walk</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>LAKAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MALAKAT (will walk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to talk</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>HAMBAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MAHAMBAL (will talk)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The same (action not begun) form of the verb is shown in the sentence:

Ma-istar ako sa Mambusao.
(I will stay or live in Mambusao.)

2. Action Begun Completed (Past Tense)

NAG affix + root verb indicates action begun-completed

e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affix</th>
<th>Verb Root</th>
<th>Action Begun Completed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to go</td>
<td>NAG</td>
<td>KADTO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NAGKADTO went</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to walk</td>
<td>NAG</td>
<td>LAKAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NAGLAKAT walked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to talk</td>
<td>NAG</td>
<td>HAMBAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NAGHAMBAL talked</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The same (Action Begun Completed) form of the verb is shown in the sentence.

e.g.

(I stayed in Iloilo last 1984.)
3. Action Begun Not Completed (Present Tense)

NAGA affix + root verb indicates Action Begun Not Completed

e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affix</th>
<th>Verbroot</th>
<th>Action Begun Not Completed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to go</td>
<td>NAGA</td>
<td>KADTO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to walk</td>
<td>NAGA</td>
<td>LAKAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to talk</td>
<td>NAGA</td>
<td>HAMBAL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The same (action begun not completed) form of the verb is shown in the sentence:

e.g.

Naga-istar ako sa Manila subong.
(I'm now staying in Manila.)

H. The Verbal Predicate

Verbal Predicate is composed of the verb root and its affix or affixes. The verb root contains the meaning of the verbal predicate and specifies the relationship it has with the nouns in a sentence.

Case Relationship

In Hiligaynon sentence with a verbal predicate, the verb is the center and the nouns are tied to the verb by case relationship such as the Agentive, Objective, Locative, Directional, Beneficiary and Instrumental.

1. The Agentive Case (Actor Focus) in the sentence:

NAGA-ISTAR AKO SA MAMBUSAO. It expresses the relationship between the verb (nag-istar) and the noun (ako) which is the doer/actor/agent of the action expressed by the verb root.

e.g.

Kaon (eat)
Bata (child) Agentive/Actor

2. The Objective Case (object focus) expresses the relation between the verb and the noun which is 1. The receiver of an externally induced action expressed by the verb 2. or the experience of an internally induced action.

e.g.

Limpyo (clean) babayi (woman) balay (house)
Objective 1.
Gutom (go hungry)       lalaki (man)

Objective 2

3. The Locative/Directional Case (location/direction focus) expresses the relation between the verb and the noun which is the place where the action happens (location) or the object from or toward which the action of the verb is directed (direction).

   LANGOY (swim)        BATA (child)       SUBA (river)
   agentive              locative
   Lakat     (go)        Mangingisda  (fisherman)        Dagat (sea)
   agentive                     directional

4. The Benefactive Case (Beneficiary Focus) expresses the relation between the verb and the noun for whom or to whom or for which the action of the verb takes place.

   bakal        (buy)        nanay        (mother)
   gatas        (milk)       bata         (child)

5. The Instrumental Case (Instrument Focus) - expresses the relation between the verb and the noun which is the force or tool casually involved in the action expressed by the verb.

   trapo        (wipe)       kabulig       (maid)
   lamisa        (table)     lapat         (rag)

Hiligaynon Verbs

MAG Verbs are used to emphasize the doer of the action or the act itself. This verb form should be used in sentences where an object is not necessary to complete the meaning, or they may be used, too, with objects or receivers if the emphasis is on the doer or on the act itself.

When the root begins with a vowel, a hyphen is used between the prefix MAG and the root. With consonants, no hyphen is used.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Verbroot</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past (ABC)</th>
<th>Present ABNC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dance</td>
<td>SA-OT</td>
<td>MAGSA-OT</td>
<td>NAGSA-OT</td>
<td>NAGASAO-OT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buy</td>
<td>BAKAL</td>
<td>MAGBAKAL</td>
<td>NAGBAKAL</td>
<td>NAGABA-KAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write</td>
<td>SULAT</td>
<td>MAGSULAT</td>
<td>NAGSULAT</td>
<td>NAGASULAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work</td>
<td>OBRA</td>
<td>MAG-OBRA</td>
<td>NAG-OBRA</td>
<td>NAGA-OBRA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give</td>
<td>HATAG</td>
<td>MAGHATAG</td>
<td>NAGHATAG</td>
<td>NAGA-HATAG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Future (ANB)

- MASAOT
- MA-OBRA
- MABAKAL
- MAHATAG
- MASULAT

### Conjugation Pattern

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affix</th>
<th>Verbroot</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infinitive</td>
<td>MAG</td>
<td>+ SAOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperative</td>
<td>MAG</td>
<td>+ SAOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABC (Past)</td>
<td>NAG</td>
<td>+ SAOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABNC (Present)</td>
<td>NAGA</td>
<td>+ SAOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANB (future) MA</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>+ SAOT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples of Sentence Patterns:

- **Infinitive**
  - Gusto niya magsaot.
  - (He likes to dance.)

- **Imperative**
  - Magsaot ka.
  - (You dance.)

- **ABC (Past)**
  - Nagsaot si Jun kagabi.
  - (Jun danced last night.)

- **ABNC (Present)**
  - Nagasaot si Tony.
  - (Tony is dancing.)

- **ANB (Future)**
  - Masaot si Carol.
  - (Carol will dance.)
The Abilitative MAKA/NAKA Affix

When added or combined to a simple verbal predicate, will take note of the ability to do the action.

Affixed verbal predicate which may select the doer/agent of the action as the subject in the sentence.

e.g.

Nakahambil ka sang Hiligaynon?
(Can you speak Hiligaynon?)

Nakabakal ako sang singsing.
(I was able to buy a ring.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case/Focus</th>
<th>Action Not Begun</th>
<th>Action Begun-Completed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AGENTIVE CASE/ ACTOR FOCUS</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>NAKA/KA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJECTIVE CASE/ OBJECT FOCUS</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCATIVE/DIRECTIONAL CASE/LOCATIVE/DIRECTION FOCUS</td>
<td>MA + AN/HAN</td>
<td>NA + AN/HAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BENEFACTIVE CASE/ BENEFICIARY FOCUS</td>
<td>MA + AN/HAN</td>
<td>NA + AN/HAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSTRUMENTAL CASE/ INSTRUMENTAL FOCUS</td>
<td>MAKA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Use the suffix AN if the verb ends with a consonant and if the verb ends with a vowel that has a glottal stop. While the suffix HAN is used when the verb ends in a vowel.

e.g. AGENTIVE CASE:

ANB:  
Makadto kami sa Sagada.
(We will be able to go to Sagada.)

ABC:  
Nakakadto kami sa Bangaan.
(We were able to go to Bangaan.)
OBJECTIVE CASE

ANB: Mabakal ko ang T-shirt.
(I will be able to buy the T-shirt.)

ABC: Nabakal ni Erwin and T-shirt.
(Erwin was able to buy the T-shirt.)

LOCATIVE CASE

ANB: Makadtoan ni Joel and kuweba.
(Joel will be able to go to the caves.)

ABC: Nakadtoan ni Pearl Laurea and kuweba.
(Pearl Laurea was able to go to caves.)

DIRECTIONAL CASE

ANB: Mahalokan ni Todd si Fe sa birthday niya.
(Todd will be able to kiss Fe on her birthday.)

ABC: Nahalokan ni Gregory si Tet.
(Gregory was able to kiss Tet.)

BENEFACTIVE CASE

ANB: Matudloan ni Eugene si Tim sang Hiligaynon.
(Eugene will be able to teach Tim Hiligaynon.)

ABC: Natudloan si Stics si Arlene sang kanta.
(Stics was able to teach Arlene a song.)

INSTRUMENTAL CASE

ANB: Makagabot ang martilyo ni Jessie sang lansang.
(Jessie’s hammer will be able to pull a nail.)

ABC: Nakabunggo sang bata ang awto.
(The car accidentally hit a child.)
Use of ADVERBS OF TIME are words that describe when an action is performed.

The greeting: KAMUSTA KA SUBONG? (How are you now?) SUBONG is an adverb of time meaning "now". Below is the list of adverbs of time in Hiligaynon and their English equivalent.

1. subong now/today
2. bwas tomorrow
3. kahapon yesterday
4. karon later
5. Kaina a while ago
6. temprano early/earlier
7. dugay long time
8. ulihi late
9. karon sa gab-i later tonight
10. sunod nga adlaw next day
11. nagligad nga adlaw other/previous day
12. sunod nga bulan next month
13. nagligad nga bulan last month
14. sunod nga tuig next year
15. kon kis-a/kis-a sometimes
16. sa katapusan end of the month
17. sa ikaduha nga semana the second week
18. bag-o before, newly, just

EXAMPLES:

1. Maabot si Paz subong.
   (Paz will arrive today.)

   (Jun will go home to Aklan tomorrow.)

   (We went to Sagada yesterday.)

   (They will go to the market later.)

5. Nag-ulan kaina.
   (It rained a while ago.)

6. Temprano nagtulog si Gemma.
   (Gemma slept early.)
7. Dugay nga naghulat si Medy kay Becky. (Medy waited for Becky for a long time.)
8. Ulihi si Melinda nag-abot. (Melinda arrived late.)
9. Malantaw kami sang sine karon sa gab-i. (We'll see a movie later tonight.)
10. Masaot si Vic-Vic sa party sa sunod nga adlaw. (Vic-Vic will dance in the party the next day.)
11. Nagkanta si Mallu kag Yolly sang nagligad nga adlaw. (Mallu and Yolly sang the other day.)
12. Makadto si Popsie sa balay ni Mary sa sunod nga bulan. (Popsie will go to Mary’s house next month.)
13. Nagbisita sa Banggaan si Melchor kag George sang nagligad nga bulan. (Melchor and George visited Bangaan last month.)
14. Mapa-Baguio si Lando kag Jessica sa sunod nga tuig. (Lando and Jessica will go to Baguio next year.)
15. Naga-jogging kon kis-a sanday Gerry kag Tony. (Gerry and Tony sometimes go jogging.)
16. Ihatag si Fe Sacristan ang sweldo sa katapusan. (Fe Sacristan will give the salary at the end of the month.)
17. Mapauli sa Cebu si Fe Quijano sa ikaduha nga semana sang April. (Fe Quijano will go home to Cebu on the 2nd week of April.)
**Hiligaynon Case Markers for Non-Subject Nouns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case Focus</th>
<th>Personal</th>
<th>Non-Personal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agentive/Actor</strong></td>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>Plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ni</td>
<td>sanday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective/Object</strong></td>
<td>kay</td>
<td>kanday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Locative/Location</strong></td>
<td>ni</td>
<td>nanday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Directional/Direction</strong></td>
<td>kay</td>
<td>kanday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benefactive/Beneficiary</strong></td>
<td>para kay</td>
<td>para kanday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Instrumental/Instrument</strong></td>
<td>paagi kay</td>
<td>paagi kanday</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Hiligaynon Verb Paradigm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modes</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>F Agentive</th>
<th>O Objective</th>
<th>C Locative</th>
<th>U Benefactive</th>
<th>S Instrumental</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General/Neutral</td>
<td>ANB (Future)</td>
<td>MA +</td>
<td>+ ON/HON</td>
<td>+ AN/HAN</td>
<td>+ AN/HAM</td>
<td>I+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABNC (Present)</td>
<td>NAGA +</td>
<td>GINA +</td>
<td>GINA + AN</td>
<td>GINA + AN</td>
<td>GINA + HAN</td>
<td>GINA+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABC (Past)</td>
<td>NAG +</td>
<td>GIN +</td>
<td>GINA + AN</td>
<td>MA + AN</td>
<td>+ HAN</td>
<td>GIN+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abilitative</td>
<td>ANB (Future)</td>
<td>MAKA +</td>
<td>MA +</td>
<td>MA + AN</td>
<td>MA + AN</td>
<td>MAKA +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABNC (Present)</td>
<td>NAKA/KA +</td>
<td>NA +</td>
<td>+ AN</td>
<td>NA + AN</td>
<td>NA + HAN</td>
<td>NA+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABC (Past)</td>
<td>NAGAPA +</td>
<td>GINAPA +</td>
<td>GINAPAT + AN</td>
<td>GINAPAT + AN</td>
<td>GINAPA + HAN</td>
<td>GINAPA +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAUSATIVE</td>
<td>ANB (Future)</td>
<td>MAPA +</td>
<td>PA + ON</td>
<td>PA + AN</td>
<td>PA + HAN</td>
<td>IPA +</td>
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<tr>
<td>ABNC (Present)</td>
<td>NAGAPA +</td>
<td>GINAPA +</td>
<td>GINAPAT + AN</td>
<td>GINAPA + AN</td>
<td>GINAPA + HAN</td>
<td>GINAPA +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABC (Past)</td>
<td>NAGPA +</td>
<td>GUNPA +</td>
<td>GINPA + AN</td>
<td>GINPA + AN</td>
<td>GINPA + HAN</td>
<td>GINPA +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abilitative</td>
<td>ANB (Future)</td>
<td>MAKAPA +</td>
<td>MAPA +</td>
<td>MAPA + AN</td>
<td>MAPA + HAN</td>
<td>MA-IPA</td>
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</table>
HILIGAYNON VERB PARADIGM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODES</th>
<th>ASPECT</th>
<th>F AGENTIVE</th>
<th>O OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>C LOCATIVE</th>
<th>U BENEFACTIVE</th>
<th>S INSTRUMENTAL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Causative</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABC (past)</td>
<td>NAKAPA + NAPA +</td>
<td>NAPA + AN</td>
<td>+ HAN</td>
<td>NAPA + AN</td>
<td>NAPA + AN</td>
<td>NAI-IPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANB (Future)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABNC (Present)</td>
<td>PALIHOG + IMPERATIVE FORM OF VERB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABC (Past)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PSEUDOVERB is a form which exhibits some characteristics of both the adjective and the verb.

Hiligaynon has 3 small sets of pseudoverbs:

Set 1: this denotes preference or desire and necessity

a. Gusto (like, want)
   b. kinahanglan (need, ought to, must, should)

   e.g.
   a. Gusto ko makadto sa Sagada.
      (I want to go to Sagada.)
      (I need to go to Sagada.)

Set 2:

a. puede (can, may, could, might)
   b. indi puede (may not, should not)

   e.g.
   a. Puede na ako magpauli.
      (I can already go home.)
   b. Indi puede nga makalat siya subong.
      (He can't go today.)

Set III: pseudoverb DAPAT although synonymous with KINAHANGLAN of set 1 is used in a construction different from those where KINAHANGLAN is used.

a. DAPAT - ought to, must should
   b. INDI - do not

   e.g.
   a. Dapat taposon ko ang grammar notes.
      (I ought to finish the grammar notes.)
   b. Indi ka mag-inom sang beer.
      (Don't drink beer.)

A. Pseudoverb as an Adjective has the following characteristics:

1. Comparative Form

   e.g.
   Mas gusto ko ang Boracay sang sa Banaue.
(I prefer Boracay to Banaue.)

2. Superlative Form

   e.g.
   
   Gusto gid nanay ang spaghetti.
   (Mother likes spaghetti very much.)

B. Pseudoverb as a Verb has the following characteristics:

   1. Case relations with the noun phrases that co-occur with it in the sentence.

   e.g.
   
   Gusto sang bata sang hampangan.
   (The child likes the toy.)

   Note: Pseudoverb has a maximum of only 2 case relations:

   a. Agentive Noun Phrase
   b. Objective Noun Phrase

   2. Aspect (completed, not completed, not begun) only set 1 pseudoverb (GUSTO, KINAHANGLAN) may be inflected for aspect.

   e.g.
   
   Nagustuhan ni Jona ang sine.
   (Jona liked the movie.)

   Nagakinahanglan si Emma sang bulig mo.
   (Emma needs your help.)

Prepositions - referred to as markers in Hiligaynon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Hiligaynon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>of</td>
<td>SANG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for</td>
<td>PARA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to, on, in, at (location)</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in (referring to past time)</td>
<td>SANG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at (referring to clock time)</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on (referring to time)</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with</td>
<td>UPOD SI/KAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from</td>
<td>HALIN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
under
above, on top of
beside, next to
at the edge of
infront of
at the back of, behind
outside
inside
around

IDALOM
SA IBABAW
SA TUPAD SANG
SA BINIT SANG
ATUBANGAN SANG
SA LIKOD SANG
SA GWA
SA SULOD
SA PALIBOT/LIBOT

 Uses of the Preposition SA

SA is a versatile word in Hiligaynon. It is used for the English prepositions IN, TO, ON, AT etc.

SA as future time adverb marker.

e.g.

a. Sa masunod nga bulan
   (next month)

b. Sa iba nga adlaw
   (some other day)

c. Sa Lunes
   (On Monday)

SA as General Location

Daku ang simbahan sa banwa.
(The church in town is big.)

Its Plural Form is SA MGA

Daku ang mga simbahan sa mga banwa.
(The churches in the towns are big.)

SA as Specific location.

Sa ibabaw sang ............ (on top of)
Sa ibabaw sang lamisa (on top of the table)
Sa idalom sang ..... (under the ...)
Sa idalom sang lamisa (under the table)
ARA KAY, ARA KANDAY (with). These location prepositions are used only with Personal Nouns.

e.g.

Ang akon libro ara kay Gina.
(My book is with Gina.)

*Note: That the preposition SA when used with non-personal nouns has a location meaning while if it is used with personal nouns, it has a directional meaning.

e.g.

Location - Sa sulod sang katon
(in the box)

Sa kilid sang lamisa
(at the side of the table)

Direction - Akig ako sa tindera.
(I'm angry at the saleslady.)

Ihatag ang dolsi sa bata.
(Give the candy to the child.)

LIST OF HILIGAYNON EXPRESSIONS

1. oh my!
2. whatchamacall it
3. oh really!
4. okay
5. my goodness
6. correct
7. wrong
8. very good
9. perhaps/maybe
10. that's how it is
11. It's true
12. there's nothing else
13. right now
14. just a minute
15. you're talking nonsense
16. It's alright!
17. till later
18. till tomorrow
19. excuse me
20. come over
21. all together
22. again
23. slowly
24. faster
25. louder
26. try it
27. I bet you
28. pardon me
29. come back again
30. I'll go ahead
31. I'll see you later
32. talkative
33. it's confusing
34. it's irritating
35. I don't know
36. you guess it right
37. never mind
38. it doesn't matter
39. what's up
40. wait for me
41. it's up to you
42. good for you/serves you right
43. that's your problem
44. it's none of your business
45. anytime
46. hands off/no touch
47. of course
48. watch out
49. I don't know
50. I said so