Ngumiti ka namang Tagalog with Humor. Language and Culture through Cartoons.

Peace Corps, Manila (Philippines).

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*Peace Corps; Philippines

This guide for teaching Tagalog as a second language is designed for training Peace Corps volunteers. It consists of 140 lessons based on cartoons from a Philippines newspaper. Each lesson contains a one- to three-panel cartoon in Tagalog with English translation, vocabulary and grammar notes, comprehension questions, and notes on related cultural features. Cartoon topics include a variety of daily living and interpersonal situations. (MSE)
NGUMITI KA NAMAN!

TAGALOG WITH HUMOR

LANGUAGE AND CULTURE THROUGH CARTOONS

Peace Corps / Philippines

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LANGUAGE-CULTURE INTEGRATION

CARTOONS

FOR

PRE-SERVICE TRAINING
LANGUAGE-CULTURE INTEGRATION

CARTOONS

FOR

PRE-SERVICE TRAINING
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank the following persons who were instrumental in the preparation of this material: Dr. Arthur Crisfield, Acting Country Director for his collections of the cartoons and the impetus he provided, Office of Training and Program Support (OTAPS) through Doug Gilzow for funding, Consultants Willie Muyargas for the grammar and culture notes, and RPCV Chris Wells for reviewing the material, Material Developers Beth Conag, Medy Marcelo and RPCV David McClung, and Josie Aranas for preparing the material on the computer.

PAZ B. MEMAN
Language Specialist
Peace Corps Philippines
1992
FOREWORD

In 1985, I started clipping cartoons from the Manila Bulletin, hoping to learn Tagalog and acquire some insight into Filipino perspectives on contemporary events. Since then, I have clipped hundreds of cartoons but I'm afraid my Tagalog is still at the beginning stages.

When I joined the Peace Corps staff I was able to bestow the idea on the Training Unit and through the hard work of Paz Meman and her colleagues and consultants, lessons have taken shape. In due time, they are to be accompanied by a glossary and a grammar sketch.

I hope these materials will be a way for many people to learn Tagalog and to gain an insight into Filipino attitudes, values and humor.

To all of you and especially to the Peace Corps volunteers, I dedicate this long-adorning volume that you may grow to appreciate the languages and personality of Filipinos more and more. And to Martha, much love, for your constant encouragement in this endeavor.

ARTHUR G. CRISFIELD
Manila, February, 1992
1. Baltic, The Nut

"Is there no woman-eating shark?"

BALTIC & CO.  By Roni Santiago

a. Vocabulary:

wala  "there is none" (an expression indicating absence or non-existence)
ba  "a yes-or-no question marking particle "(note its sentence position)
-ng  "a ligature"

Supplement:

shark  pating
woman  babae
eating  kumakain (present/progressive form
woman-eating shark  pating na kumakain ng babae
of kumain "ate/to eat")

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Kumakain ba ang dalawang lalaki?
2. May pating ba sa mesa?
3. Babae o pating ang hinahanap?
4. Ano ang hinahanap ng isang lalaki?

c. Grammar:

wala: Occurs/ligated to indicate absence of what it is linked to.

e.g.:

Walang pating.  "There's no shark."
Walang babae.  "There's no woman/girl."
Walang kanin.  "There's no rice."
Wala bang pating?  "Isn't there a shark?"

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na: A linker/ligature that occurs between a modifier (kalahati) and the word it modifies (kanin). Ng occurs after a vowel, -g after n, and na usually after other consonants.

e.g.

kalahating /kalahati na kanin  "half a serving of rice"
pating na kumakain       "shark that eats/is eating"

ng/aang: An indefinite object marker of verbs like kumakain

e.g.:

kumakain ng babae    "eats/is eating a woman"
kumain ng kanin       "ate (some) rice"

d Culture:

The cartoonist may have derived the name of his character, Baltic, from the word baltik 'loose nut' (e.g. May balik siya sa ulo. "He/She has a loose nut in the head."). You will see more of this nut later.
2. The Junk Dealer and Frankenstein

"Bottle(s)... Newspaper(s)... Iron"

![Cartoon of people pulling a cart with a dog]

a. **Vocabulary:**

- bote  
- diyaryo  
- baka!  
- "bottle"  
- "newspaper"  
- "iron"

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. May bote ba sa kariton?
2. Bote o diyaryo ang binibili?
3. Ano-ano ang mga bmbili?

c. **Grammar:**

Tagaang has a noun pluralizer, mga/mangآ/ (e.g., mga bote "bottles", mga babae "women/girls") but, generally, pluralization is optional as in the words in the text.

d. **Culture:**

A common sight in Metro-Manila, the pushcart dealer usually buys (or scavenges from garbage cans) and sells discarded or used bottles, newspapers, scrap iron and plastic materials. He is an active hand in our so-called underground economy. He may be a self-employed tax dodger, but he is in some ways a hero due to the fact that through the diligence, perseverance and petty entrepreneurship of his kind, our country has been saved from becoming a dog-eat-dog society. Of course, most people do not see or appreciate his heroism especially when he mindlessly leaves the contents of their trash cans strewn all over the place. Frankenstein, here, feels differently; he got a fair deal, and mixed feelings.

This strip also illustrates a complex relationship of time orientedness and money. Upland Filipinos, for example, are highly vulnerable to lowlander encroachment. During the difficult periods of their cropping cycles, they will at times sell their land for instant cash in spite of losing their future source of livelihood.
3. A "Match-up", not a Match

"He was/is the owner of a match factory."

a. **Vocabulary:**

- **may-ari**  "owner" (from may 'has, have, had and ar'property')
- **siya**  "he, she"
- **ng**  "of"
- **posporo**  "match" (from phosphorus, what matches are made of)

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. May patay ba?
2. May-ari ba siya ng factory?
3. Sino ang namatay?
4. Ilang stick ng posporo ang nasa larawan?

c. **Grammar:**

**ng/nang/:** possessive marker 'of', thus may-ari ng factory and factory ng posporo may be transliterated as 'owner of a factory' and 'factory of matches', respectively.

More examples:

- May-ari siya ng bote.  "He is/was the bottle owner."
- May-ari siya ng diyaro.  "He is/was the owner of the newspaper."

d. **Culture:**

To a Filipino, any show of disrespect for the dead is seriously sacrilegious. In fact, he has to think twice before saying anything negative about a dead person because of the common belief that the soul of the dead, especially those of the sinful ones, does not leave this world but instead comes back to haunt the living.

However, the Filipino's appetite for fun and humor is not only incurable but highly infectious as well. Note that psychological insanity is relatively not very widespread, and this is owed to the fact that finding fun and laughter in anything - sad experiences, misfortunes, afflictions, etc. - is second-nature to a Filipino. And one of his common secrets to humor is extensively exploited by the Three Stooges, and that is: poke fun at respectability.

**Reminder:** We got rid of dictatorship not by gun, but by fun.
4. Another Nutty Baltik

"Bong the commercial is (already) over!"

BALTIC & CO. 

By Roni Santiago

a. Vocabulary:

- tapos  "finished, done, over"
- na    "already, yet, now" (a particle)
- ang   "a topic marker (see grammar)"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Magsasayaw ba si Bong?
2. Kumakain o nanonood si Bong?
3. Ano ang ginagawa ni Bong habang naghihintay?

c. Grammar:

Ang: one of its uses is for marking the noun used as the topic of a sentence.

e.g.

Kumakain ang pating.  "The shark is eating."
Kalahati ang kanin.  "The rice is one half of a plate."
Tapos na ang bato.  "The nut is already finished."

Na: As a particle, take note of its sentence position in the following.

Kumakain na ang babae ng kanin.  "The woman is eating rice now."
Kalahati na ang kanin.  "The rice is already down to one half."
Tapos na ba siya?  "Is s/he finished?"

d. Culture:

In a community meeting or agency meeting, whether farmer or executive level, participants will only give their attention to discussion directly affecting them as individuals, or members of an interest group. When not affected, participants will engage in all sorts of diversions, including sleeping, side conversations, leaving the room, etc.
5. Manananggal, The "Mechanical" Vampire

"Half a (plate/order of) rice, please!"

![Cartoon of people at a table with a sign saying "Kalahati nga ngang kanin."]

a. **Vocabulary:**

kalahati "half"
kanin "usually boiled rice"
nga "please, indeed, truly, really"
-ng "a ligature (see grammar)"

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. Kalahati ba ang manananggal?
2. Bumibili ba ang manananggal?
3. Kanin o saging ang binibili ng manananggal?
4. Ilang kanin ang binibili ng manananggal?

c. **Grammar:**

nga: A word which calls attention to the obvious belongs to a set of words called particles. Particles generally occur second position in sentences, e.g.

Kalahati nga! "One half, please!"
Kanin nga! "Rice, please!"

d. **Culture:**

The speaker is a kind of an **aswang**, a vampire-like creature, called manananggal (from the root word tanggal ‘detach, remove, unplug’). It is said to "unplug" itself from the lower or "socket" part of its body when night falls to hunt for blood victims, and has to "replug" before daybreak. To "cook up" something to make sure that this living dead is really dead, one may just simply prevent it from replugging by fully stuffing its socket with anything, especially stuffs it cannot "stomach" such as salt, garlic, vinegar, and the like. It would surely be dead cooked by sunrise - for breakfast.

12
6. BALTIC, THE NUTTY DO-GOODER

"Miss Tapa, do you need help?"
Dyanl! (short for dyanitor
"janitor" or it may be
Johnny)
Yes."

BALTIC & CO.

By Roni Santiago

a. Vocabulary:

kailangan
mi
tulong
oo
dyanitor

"need, necessary"
"you, your, yours" (singular)
"help"
"yes"
"janitor"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Libro ba ang hawak ni Miss Tapa?
2. Kailangan ba niya ang tulong?
3. Sino ang nangangailangan ng tulong?
4. Sino ang tinawag?

c. Grammar:

mo: used as a possessive pronoun and as a form to indicate the experiences of pseudo verbs like kailangan.

e.g.

Possessive:

parol mo
"your lantern"

bula
"your towel"

Asawa mo siya.
"She is your wife."

Diyaryo mo iyon.
"That's your newspaper."

13
Experiences:

Kailangan mo ang tulong
Kailangan mo ang parol.
Kailangan mo siya.
Kailangan mo iyong bakal.

"Help is needed by you."
"A lantern is needed by you."
"She is needed by you."
"Iron is needed by you."

kailangan: Belongs to a set of affix-less verbs called pseudo verbs. It may take an indefinite or definite object.

e.g.:

Indefinite:

Kailangan mo ang dyanitor.
Kailangan ko ang diyario.

"You need a janitor."
"I need a newspaper."

Definite: The sentence pattern is similar to that of verbs like nakalimutan.

Kailangan mo ang dyanitor.
Kailangan ko ang diyario.
Kailangan mo iyon.
Kailangan ko siya.

"The janitor is needed by you."
"The newspaper is needed by me."
"That is needed by you."
"He/she is needed by me."

d. Culture:

A boss will not do manual work. Never expect that one will. It is at times advisable to ask the boss if someone is available to delegate the work to. Most likely a PCV would not be allowed to help either. If you do, your perceived status may be damaged. You gain prestige with the rank and file, but lose it with manager level staff whose help you will most often require.
7. RIGHT PLACE TO WAIT FOR SANTA

"There! There's something in my stocking!"

"Yuki!"

PUPUNG

a. Vocabulary:

- ayun: "there" (also hayun)
- may: "there is/are/was/were, etc."
- laman: "content, flesh, lean (meat)"
- na: "already" (a particle)
- stockings/socks:
- ngek: "yuk, gosh" (an interjection)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Tuwala ba ang nakabitin?
2. May laman ba ang stocking?
3. Ano kaya ang laman ng stocking?

c. Grammar:

- ayun: A word that belongs to a set of demonstratives used for calling/drawing the attention of the listener to the referent. Members of the set are as follows:

  - eto/eto: "here (it is)"
  - ayun/hayan: "there (near)"
  - ayun/hayun: "there (far)"
  - Heto ang dyaryo!: "Here is the newspaper!"
  - Ayan na slya!: "There he/she is (now)!
  - Ayun ang pating!: "There is the shark."

- may: Indicates presence/existence; affirmative form of wala.

  e.g.

  May bote.
  "There is a bottle."
  Walang bote.
  "There is no bottle."
May medyas.  
Walang medyas.  
"There is a pair of socks/stockings."  
"There is no pair of socks/stockings."

May diyaryo ang dyanitor.  
Walang diyaryo ang dyanitor.  
"The janitor has a newspaper."  
"The janitor has no newspaper."

May iaman lyon.  
Walang laman lyon.  
"That has something in it."  
"That has nothing in it."

May laman ang mga bote.  
Walang laman ang mga bote.  
"The bottles have contents."  
"The bottles have no contents."

d. **Culture:**

Santa has become part of our Christmas celebration. However, as it is with any cultural borrowing, it has to take more time before Santa is what he is in the West. Santa stockings may be seen more as a decorative piece than anything else.

There is a significant difference between American and Filipino sense of Function and Form. The stocking in this cartoon is most likely decorative. Its form is in fact its primary function. Filipinos' orientation is toward Form rather than Function.
8. PLAYING IT SAFE WITH FRANKENSTEIN

"Is my disease infectious, Doc?"

- Nakakahawa
- Ito
- Sakit

"Infectious, contagious"
"This"
"Disease, ailment, pain, sore"

b. Comprehension Questions:
1. Babae ba ang maysakit?
2. Lalaki o babae ang doktor?
3. Kanino bumiisita ang maysakit?
4. Ano kaya ang sakit ng lalaki?

c. Grammar:

Ito: A word belonging to a set of topic demonstratives. Members of the set are as follows:

- Ito/lo = "this"
- Iyan/yen = "that (near)"
- Iyon/yon = "that (far)"
- Ang mga ito = "these"
- Ang mga iyan = "those (near)"
- Ang mga iyon = "those (far)"

Sakit ito.
Nakakahawa iyan.
Kaitangan ko ang mga iyan.
Kumakain itong pating.
Kalahati iyang kanin.
Nakakalimutan mo iyong mga parol.

"This is an illness."
"That's contagious."
"I need those."
"This shark is eating."
"That rice is one half of a plate."
"You forgot those lanterns."

d. Culture:

The wall of a professional's office may be covered with degrees, awards, certificates, etc. but there is still likely to be a "native" color to the interaction. Diagnosis, prescription and prognosis of a given issue, project or plan may be delivered from a distance, that is without detailed inspection or investigation.
9. Resourcefulness Equals Instant Hula Dancer

"I forgot my towel!"

a. Vocabulary:

nakalimutan "forgot"
kong "I, my, mine"
yung "that" (from Iyon 'that' and the ligature -g)
tuwalya "towel" (also tuwalya)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Kumakain ba ang lalaki?
2. Tuwalya o parol ang nakita niya?
3. Ano ang nakalimutan niya?
4. Ano ang ginawa niya sa parol?

c. Grammar:

Iyon: "that", a topic demonstrative, e.g.

Babae iyon.
Tuwalya iyon.
Tapos na iyong.
Kumakain iyong ng pating.

"That's a woman/lady/girl."
"That's a towel."
"That's already finished."
"That eats sharks."

As a modifier, it is ligatured by -g, e.g.

Kumakain iyong babae ng pating.
Tapos na iyong balik.

"That woman eats/is eating sharks."
"That nut is finished."

Ko: Has two uses in the text - as a possessive pronoun and as an actor of goal topic verbs like nakalimutan.

Possessive: tuwalya ko "my towel"
diyaryo ko "my newspaper"
Actor: Nakalimutan ko. "I forgot it."

Actor topic verbs (ATV) versus goal topic verbs (GTV): Verbs like kumakain are actor topic verbs whereas verbs like nakalimutan are goal topic verbs, e.g.

Nakalimutan ko ang babaeng kumakain ng pating.
"I forgot the woman who eats sharks."

The example is a two-sentence discourse and its topic is ang babaeng; with nakalimutan, the role of the topic is goal or receiver of the action, and with kumakain it is actor or doer.

The source sentences are:

Kumakain ng pating ang babaeng./
Kumakain ang babaeng ng pating.
"The woman eats sharks."
"The woman is eating a shark."

More of this later.

d. Culture:

Indeed, the cartoon character is Adam's son. Like his father, the son needs cover on account of guilt and shame - not for disobedience but for being forgetful. But poor Christmas parol (lantern), he stripped it naked!

By the way, the parol is a common sight in the celebration of the Christmas season.
10. MUST BE A BORROWED NECKTIE - NOT FROM ANOTHER FILIPINO

"Tom, why, does your back hurt again?"

"No."

"My necktie got caught in (my) zipper."

BALTIC & CO.

By Roni Santiago

TOM, BAKIT, MASAKIT NA ANG LIKOD MO?

HINDI...

ANG NECKTIE, KO NAIPIT, SA ZIPPER.

a. Vocabulary:

- bakit: "why"
- masakit: "painful, sore, aching"
- na naman: "again" (a particle compound)
- likod: "back"
- hindi: "no, not"
- sa: "on, in, at, to, with, from, etc."
- naipit: "caught (between 2 things)"

The word NAIPIT can be used to say, "naipit ang TEV (travel expense voucher) ko kay Mrs. de Leon (bookkeeper) at bagong patakaran ni Mr. Reyes (Project Manager)." The speaker may be explaining the reasons for not attending an important meeting s/he was expected to attend. NAIPIT is a force of circumstance. "My travel order was caught between the bookkeeper and the new policy of the project manager."

= No release of travel money = no travel = not my fault.

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Masakit ba ang ubo ni Tom?
2. Paa o likod ang masakit kay Tom?
3. Ano ang nangyari kay Tom?
4. Bakit?
c. Grammar:

**hindi:** As a negative, particles and/or pronouns occur next to it, e.g.:

- Kumakain siya.  
  Hindi siya kumakain.  
  "She is eating."  
  "She is not eating."

- Kailangan ko ang diyaryo.  
  Hindi ko kailangan ang diyaryo.  
  "I need the newspaper."  
  "I don't need the newspaper."

- Kami lang ang pupunta.  
  Hindi lang kami ang pupunta.  
  "We are the only ones going."  
  "We are not the only ones going."

**sa:** Some of the uses of **sa** are as follows:

**Locative marker:**

- May zipper sa likod.  
  Walang peting sa likod/likuran.  
  May baltik siya sa ulo.  
  "There's a zipper in the back."  
  "There's no shark at the back."  
  "He/she has a loose nut in the head."

**Direction marker:**

- Pupunta siya sa palengke.  
  "S/He is going to the market."

d. Culture:

Concern and care for other's welfare is also an ingrained Filipino trait. The most common greeting expressions and conversation openers such as **Saan ka pupunta?** "Where are you going?", **Saan ka galing?** "Where have you been?", etc. reflect this trait.

The all-out show of care and concern, however, can be easily misconstrued by foreigners as a case of nosiness especially when the greetings and openers strike them as an intrusion into their privacy instead of as a gesture of friendship and goodwill.

How would one take these openers?

- Tumataba ka yata ngayon.  
  "I think you are getting fatter (stouter) now."

- Magkano ang bill mo nyan?  
  "How much did you pay for that?"

- Magkano ang suweldo mo sa Peace Corps?  
  "How much does Peace Corps pay you?"
11. MULTI-PURPOSE PUBLIC TOOTHBRUSH

"Where is my toothbrush (here)?"  "Just a moment, Sanilio. I'm still using it for dyeing shoes."

[a. Vocabulary:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filipino</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nasaan</td>
<td>&quot;where&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dito/rito</td>
<td>&quot;here&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sandali</td>
<td>&quot;moment, second&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ginagamit</td>
<td>&quot;using&quot; (a goal topic verb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lang</td>
<td>&quot;only, just, merely&quot; (a particle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa</td>
<td>&quot;still, yet, more, else&quot; (a particle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pang-dye</td>
<td>&quot;for dyeing, object to dye with&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sapatos</td>
<td>&quot;shoes&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Bote ba ang hinahanap?
2. Toothbrush o bakal ang hinahanap?
3. Sino ang ginagamit ng toothbrush?
4. Ano ang ginagamit sa toothbrush?

c. Grammar:

dito: A word belonging to a set of locative or directional demonstratives. Here are the members of the set:

dito/rito       "here"
diy an/riyan    "there (near)"
do on/roon      "there (far)"

Note: d may change to r when preceded by a vowel.

nasaan: An interrogative/question word word for where used when there is no verb or adjective, started or implied, in the sentence. Otherwise, saan is used. Here are question-answer sentences to consider:
Nasaan ang babae?
Nasa likod ang babae.

"Where is the woman?"
"(The woman is) at the back."

Nasaan siya?
Narito siya.

"Where is he/she?"
"(He/She) is here."

Saan ka (pupunta)?
Sa Maynila ako pupunta.

"Where are you going?"
"(I'm going to) Manila."

Saan siya kumakain?
Dito siya kumakain.

"Where is he/she eating?"
"(He/she is eating) here."

Saan kailangan ang parol?
Doon kailangan ang parol.

"Where is the lantern needed?"
"(The lantern is needed) there."

sandali lang: "just a moment" (fixed expression)

ginagamit: a goal topic verb.

e.g.

Ginagamit ko iyong.
Ginagamit mo ang toothbrush.
Hindi ko ginagamit ang
sapatos na kailangan mo.

"I am using that."
"You are using the toothbrush."
"I'm not using the shoes that you need."

pang-: This affix indicates the use of what it is affixed to.

e.g.

pang-dye
pang-lipit

"for dyeing"
"for pressing, squeezing"

d. Culture:

In rural areas, consent is implied by proximity. Interpersonal boundaries are most naturally permeable. The need for defining boundaries can be an imposition and interpreted as the need to create distance.

Many personal things like face powder, lipstick, etc. are shared by some close friends and co-members of the family, and, generally and ideally with the owner’s consent. But, not things like toothbrushes. That’s carrying the value of sharing too far.
12. SHE CALLED A CARPENTER, NOT A PLUMBER.

"Saninio, this faucet keeps on dripping. Please fix it."

BALTIC & CO.

By Roni Santiago

a. Vocabulary:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tulo</td>
<td>&quot;drip&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gripo</td>
<td>&quot;faucet&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gawan</td>
<td>&quot;do, make, fix&quot; (a goal topic verb)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Tulo ng tulo ba ang gripo?
2. Sino ang tinawag?
3. Ano ang ginawa ni Saninio?

C. Grammar:

Repetitive action: To indicate this action, actor topic verbs are repeated and linked by ng (or nang), and they may occur unaflixed.

e.g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tagalog</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The faucet keeps on dripping.&quot;</td>
<td>Tulo nang tulo ang gripo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Does that keep on dripping?&quot;</td>
<td>Tulo ba ng tulo iyan?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The janitor keeps on eating.&quot;</td>
<td>Kain nang kain ang dyantlor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Does he/she keep on eating?&quot;</td>
<td>Kain ba siya ng kain?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

gawin: A goal topic verb may be used as an imperative or infinitive.

e.g.:

Imperative:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tagalog</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Do/Make/Fix that.&quot;</td>
<td>Gawin mo iyan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Fix the faucet that I need.&quot;</td>
<td>Gawin mo ang gripo lang kainan ko.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Infinitive:
Kailangan kong gawin ito.  "I need to do/make/fix this."
Kailangan mong gawin iyong gripong tumutulo.  "You need to fix the faucet that is dripping."

d. Culture:

What's the joke in the comic strip? Take your pick from any of the following:

1. Lady, I'm sorry but you know better than asking a nut to do a plumbing job.

2. I'm just a true-blooded Filipino who still finds it awfully hard to say "no" - especially to a lady. No, I can't do it, but I'll do the best I can. She would read the message: "Call a plumber, you!..." But talk about resourcefulness; he is really one! You must give that to him.

3. Another FUNCTION - FORM illustration.

Be prepared for complicated jobs, but do the job as easily as possible. The country is held together with "goma" (strips of rubber) and "istraw" (plastic twine).
13. WALANG LAMAN ANG ISIP

"Sir"

"Yes, go ahead. Say what's on your mind?"

"Er, sir... nothing, sir."

"By the way/Yeah, that's right. Your mind is empty."

Hmm....

BALTIC & CO.

By Roni Sanaugco

a. Vocabulary:

sabihin: "say, tell" (goal topic verb)
nasa: locative marker (see #11)
isip: "mind, thought"
ho/po: "sir/ma'am" (an honorific particle)
oo nga pala: "by the way/oh, yes/yes, that's right"
walang laman: "empty"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Kumakain ba ang boss?
2. May sinabi ba ang subordinate?
3. Bakit wala siyang masabi?

b. Grammar:

sabihin: An imperative infinitive goal topic verb.

e.g.:

Imperative:

Sabihin mo ito. "Say this."
Sabihin mo ang kailangan mo. "Say what you need."
Infinitive:

Kailangan kong sabihin iyong.  "I need to say that."
Kailangan mong sabihin.  "You need to say it."

d. Culture:

Obviously, the subordinate has something very important to tell or ask the boss. In the conversation, he is feeling his way for the right opening to say it. Generally, Filipino conversation "feelers" are relatively long and the conversation goal may be hinted or vaguely stated. The westerners need to develop patience and sensitivity in dealing with the Filipino’s tendency to "beat around the bush" and towards indirectness and vagueness in resolving problems if he does not want to have ulcers. At the core of this tendency is hiya "saving face and/or avoiding losing face" to attain or sustain smooth interpersonal relations.

But obviously, too, the boss is not a typical Filipino, and that’s part of the whole joke. It would not be surprising if the poor guy in the strip thinks that the boss is walang hiya.
14. **MASAKIT NA TINGIN**

"Ouch!"  
Why? Boyong?  
"It's Dad! I was given a look that hurt!"

---

**a. Vocabulary:**

- aray: "ouch" (an interjection)
- tatay: "dad, father"
- si: a topic marker for a person's (or personalized object's) given name
- tiningnan: "was looked at" (a goal topic verb)
- ako: "I" (topic pronoun)
- nang: an adverbial marker

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Umiyak ba si Boyong?
2. Ang tatay o nanay ang tiningin sa kanya?
3. Bakit nag-aray si Boyong?

**c. Grammar:**

- si: A topic marker for a person's given name.

  **e.g.:**

  May sapatos si Mike.  
  Nasa likod si Tweety.  
  Walang sakit si Mr. Cruz.  
  Kumakain si Ben Tan ng pating.  
  Nakaimutan ko si Doggy.  
  Kailangan mo si Rosa.  

  "Mike has a pair of shoes."  
  "Tweety (a bird) is at the back."  
  "Mr. Cruz is not sick."  
  "Ben Tan eats sharks."  
  "I forgot Doggy."  
  "You need Rosa."
ako: A topic pronoun.

e.g.:
Dyan ako.
May medyas ako.
Wala akong kanin.
Hindi ako kumakain.
Bakit mo ako nakalimutan?
Kailangan mo ba ako?

I'm a janitor."
"I have socks/stockings."
"I have no rice."
"I'm not eating."
"Why did you forget me?"
"Do you need me?"

nang: adverbial marker.

e.g.:
Tiningnan mo siya nang masakit.
Kumakain ako nang mabuti.

"You looked at him in a hurting way."
"I eat/am eating well."

tiningnan: A goal topic verb [root is tingin and actor topic form is tumingin].

e.g.:
Tumingin ang tatay na tiningnan mo.
Tumingin si Ed kasi tiningnan mo siya.

"The father whom you looked at looked."
"Ed looked because you looked at him."

d. Culture:

Incidentally, just a word of caution. Some violent fights start from just an innocent stare or just from eye-to-eye contact between strangers or people not in good terms with each other. And by the way, array is not appropriate for the dagger look, but the dagger, yes. And more, perhaps?
15. **ICE FOR A COCO(NUT) - ICE BUKO**

Hey, whose ice is that?"  "To be put in water?"  "No."

"Sir's"

---

**BALTIC & CO.**

UY, KANINONG Yelo YAN?

"Hey, gee"

"Whose, to/from/with whom"

"Ice"

"Locative/directional (possession marker for person's given name)"

"Will be put in"

"Water"

---

**Comprehension Questions:**

1. Yelo ba ang dala?
2. Ilalagay ba sa tubig ang yelo?
3. Kanino ang yelo?
4. Ano ang ginawa sa yelo?

---

**Grammar:**

Asking and answering *kanino* to indicate possession.

*e.g.*:

Kanino ang tubig?  "Who does the water belong to?"

Kay Fred ang tubig.  "The water belongs to Fred."

Kanino iyan?  "Whose is that?"

Sa dyanitor ito.  "This belongs to the janitor."
Kanino iyong diyaryo?  "Whose is that newspaper?"
Kay Mr. Cleto.  "It's Mr. Cleto's."

Kaninong sapatos ito?
Sa babae.  "Whose shoes are these?"
"They're the woman's."

Note the ligature /linker attached to kanino in a phrase.

Hilagay: a goal topic verb.

e.g.:

Hilagay ko ang tubig na may
yelo sa bote.  "I'll put the water that has ice in
it in the bottle."
Hilagay ko si Al doon kasi
hindi na siya kumakain.  "I'll put Al there because he is not
eating anymore.

d. Culture:

Folk wisdom indicates that the docile beast of wisdom, the carabao (kalabaw) will
only take so much. It will work itself well beyond the call of duty, but if taken
advantage of it will change. Mostly Filipinos feel a close affinity or identification
with the carabao. Filipinos are not infinitely accommodating.
16. ABOUT MARCOS, FROM THE LIVING DEAD

"What's the favorite soft drinks of the loyalists?"

"Loyal True-Orange."

a. Vocabulary:

ano
paborito
mga
soft drinks

"what"
"favorite"
"pluralizer"
"inumin"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Pating ba ang pinag-uusapan?
2. Softdrinks o bakal ang pinag-uusapan?
3. Ano ang paboritong inumin ng mga loyalist?

c. Grammar:

Asking and answering Ano - "Questions"

Ano ang Royal Tru-Orange?
Soft drink ang Royal Tru-Orange.

"What's a Royal Tru-Orange?"
"Royal Tru-Orange is a soft drink."

Ano ito?
Yelo ityan.

"What's this?"
"That's ice."

Ano siya?
Marcos loyalist siya.

"What's he/she?"
"He/she is a Marcos loyalist."

Ano si Tom?
Baltik siya.

"What's Tom?"
"He is a Baltik."

d. Culture:

A loyalist is a Marcos die-hard; he dies for Marcos and/or his money. But, man, it can be an endless death if it's for the money! Unless of course one swims (and drowns) in an ocean of Loyal Tru-Orange drink.
17. **TICKLISH SOLUTION**

"Mr. Golem is sad."

"Dyan! Go make him laugh."

---

**a. Vocabulary:**

- malungkot: "sad"
- patawanin: "be made to laugh"

---

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Masaya ba si Mr. Golem?
2. Si Dyan o si Boyong ang magpapatawa sa kanya?
3. Bakit tumawa si Mr. Golem?

---

**c. Grammar:**

- **Patawanin:** A causative goal topic verb (root is **lawa**). The topic is caused, made, asked, told, etc. to do what the verb indicates, e.g.:

  - Patawanin mo ang dyanitor.
  - Patawanin mo siya.
  - Kailangan kong patawanin ang babaing tumingin dito.
  - Kailangan kong patawanin si Jose kasi malungkot siya.
  - Kailangan kong tumawa; patawanin mo ako.

  - "Make the janitor laugh."
  - "Tell/her to laugh."
  - "I need to make the lady who looked here laugh."
  - "I need to make Jose laugh because he is sad."
  - "I need to laugh; let/make me laugh."

---

**d. Culture:**

When one finds a joke too corny such that it cannot even elicit a grin, you may say:

- "He, he, he! Kilitin mo nga ako para ako tumawa."

But, make sure he is one who can still be a good friend afterwards.
18. **BELATI**

"I'm taller than you."  

"Shame! On second thought, 
I'm older!"

**a. Vocabulary:**

- mas  
  "more"
- matangkad  
  "tall"  
- kesa/kaysa  
  "than"
- matanda  
  "old"  
- sa iyo  
  "you, to you"  
- belat  
  an expression to signal ridicule  
- naman  
  "on the other hand, also" (a particle)

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Matangkad ba sila dalawa?
2. Matanda o matangkad ang #1?
3. Sino ang mas matanda?

**c. Grammar:**

Comparative adjectives.

*e.g.:

Mas matangkad siya kaysa sa iyo.  
"He/she is taller than you."

Mas masakit lto kaysa riyan.  
"This is more painful than that."

Mas matanda si Al kaysa kay Ed.  
"Al is older than Ed."

Mas matangkad ako kaysa sa dyanitor.  
"I'm taller than the janitor."
Note: Pseudo verbs like *kailangan* may be used to indicate comparison.

e.g.:  
Mas kailangan ko siya kay Rudy.  
Mas kailangan mo ang bote kaysa diyaryo.  
Mas kailangan ko ang tatay mo kay sang layo.

"I need him/her more than (I need) Rudy."  
"You need the bottle more than the newspaper."  
"I need your father more than you."

d. *Culture:*

The less Westernized or sophisticated Filipino may not see or appreciate the joke in this particular comic strip. In Ilocano, the words for "old man" and "old woman" are *jakay* and *baket*, and, in Pangasinan, *masiken* and *akulaw*, respectively, and the word for "spouse" (husband/wife) is *asawa*. As it used to be, many Ilocanos and Pangasinans do not refer to their spouses as their *asawa* but, instead, their *jakay/masiken* or *baket/akulaw* with the feeling of love, respect and reverence associated with the value of the "gray hair".
19. **LUCKY SHOT?**

"How delicious this ham is"  
"Was shot on the head! Made him look like Spiderman!"

**PUPUNG**  
SARAP NITONG HAMON?  

**By Tonton Young**

ANGEK! NASYUT SA ULO!  
NAGPARANG SPIDERMAN!

---

**a. Vocabulary:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tagalog</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(ang/kay) sarap</td>
<td>&quot;how delicious/nice&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nito</td>
<td>&quot;this&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hamon</td>
<td>&quot;ham&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nasyut</td>
<td>&quot;was shot (from basketball &quot;shoot&quot; avul)&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulo</td>
<td>&quot;head&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nagparang</td>
<td>&quot;became like&quot; (from parang &quot;seem, appear, like&quot;)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Masarap ba ang hamon?
2. Saan nasyut ang balot?
3. Nagparang ano ang lalaki?

**c. Grammar:**

**nito:** A word belonging to a set of demonstratives whose members are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tagalog</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nito</td>
<td>&quot;this&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niyan</td>
<td>&quot;that (near)&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noon</td>
<td>&quot;that (far)&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng mga ito</td>
<td>&quot;these&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng mga tyan</td>
<td>&quot;those (near)&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng mga lyon</td>
<td>&quot;those (far)&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ang/kay sarap:** An intensive adjective.

**e.g.:**

Ang/Kay sarap nito!  
"How delicious this is!"

Ang/Kay tanda noong dyanitor!  
"How old that janitor is!"

Ang/Kay tangkad na!  
"How tall you are!"

Ang/Kay tangkad na balot!  
"What a tall girl/woman!"

Ang/Kay sakit na tingin noon!  
"What a hurting look that was!"
Na- of nasyut, naipit indicates accidental action.

eg:

Nasyut ang bola sa ring. "The ball was shot into the ring."
Naipit ako ritol "I got caught/wedged in here!"

nagparang: From naging "became" and parang "se .. appear, look, like".

e.g.:

Parang pating si Pepe. "Pepe looks like a shark."
Parang masarap ito. "It seems this is delicious."
Parang may diyaryo riyan. "It seems there's a newspaper there."
Parang nakallmutan mo. "It appears you forgot it."
Parang tiningnan ko lyon. "It seems I looked at that."
Naging parang dynanitor/ "Jose became like a janitor."
   Nagparang dynanitor si Jose.
Naging tubig ilong yelo. "This ice became water."
Naging pating lyon. "That became a shark."
Naging parang pating/ "That became like a shark."
   Nagparang pating Lyon.

d. Culture:

The writer of the strip treats the male character of this strip like a chameleon poking fun at how he looks. Here, he is not only made to look like spiderman but made to have a head shaped like a piece of ham. If poking fun at looks that only a doting mother can love is not your bread, you may say: He, he, he! Kilittin mo nga ako para ako tumawa.
20. ANG ANGHANGI

"Is the spiciness okey, Saninio?"

BALTIC & CO.  ... By Roni Santiago

a. **Vocabulary:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tagalog</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;spiciness, hotness&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;anghang&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;hot, peppery, spicy&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;maanghang&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. Kurakain ba silang dalawa?
2. Ma'amis o maanghang ang kinakain?
3. Bakit napalundag si Saninio?

c. **Grammar:**

Ma- adjectives: The stem or root of adjectives may be used as nouns.

e.g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ma-</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anghang</td>
<td>&quot;spiciness, hotness&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maanghang</td>
<td>&quot;hot, peppery, spicy&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matangkad</td>
<td>&quot;tall&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tangkad</td>
<td>&quot;tallness&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matanda</td>
<td>&quot;aged, old&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tanda</td>
<td>&quot;old age&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many nouns and verbs are adjectivalized by Ma-.

e.g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ma-</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>laman</td>
<td>&quot;content, flesh&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malaman</td>
<td>&quot;fleshy, loaded&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tubig</td>
<td>&quot;water&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matubig</td>
<td>&quot;watery&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yelo</td>
<td>&quot;ice&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mayelo</td>
<td>&quot;icy&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pating</td>
<td>&quot;shark&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mapating</td>
<td>&quot;full of sharks&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
d. Culture:

Many people find food unappetizing without pepper, or hot spice or seasoning. To meet this demand for hot food, food manufacturers dish out food in pairs, hot and plain. So, if one's tactile organs are like that of Saninio, you really have to clear your eyeglasses before buying your groceries.

Poor, Saninio. The cook is a Bicolana. (just a cultural stereotype.) See the difference between these two short exchanges:

1. A: Kumusta ka?
   B: (Mabuti naman)
   "How are you?"
   "Fine."

2. A: Kumusta ka?
   B: (Tipsily) Mabuti naman.
   "How are you?"
21. CUSTOMER IS NOT ALWAYS RIGHT

"I don't like this. I like it well-done." "Well, is it okay now?"

BALTIC & CO. By Roni Santiago

AYOKO NITO, GUSTO KO WELL DONE

O OKEY NA?

a. Vocabulary:

ayoko "I don't like/refuse" (from ayaw ko)
gusto "like, want"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Fried chicken ba ang pagkain?
2. Gusto o ayaw ng lalaki ang pagkaluto?
3. Ano ang nangyari sa manok?

c. Grammar:

gusto and ayaw: Pseudo verbs like kailangan.

E.g.:

1. With indefinite objects:

Gusto ko ng kanin. "I want (some) rice."
Ayaw ko ng tubig. "I don't like (any) water."
Kailangan ko ng yelo. "I need (some) ice."
Gusto mo ba nito? "Do you like something like this?"
Ayaw ko niyan. "I don't want anything like that."
Kailangan mo noon. "You need something like that."

2. With definite objects:

Gusto ko ang kanin. "I like the rice."
Ayaw mo ang tubig? "Don't you want the water?"
Kailangan ko ang yelo. "I need the ice."
Gusto mo ba ito? "Do you like this?"
Ayaw ko lyan. "I don't like that."
d. Culture:

A dominant Philippine value is what Fr. Frank Lynch calls "social acceptance" - the feeling of not being disliked, unwanted, disparaged, insulted, etc. In the strip, the male character does not exhibit this value (being a nut). So probably, the cook "socked it to "em" by giving him what he hankered for. Tit for tat.

And this just tells you to be nice to one's cook even if she were your sweet mother-in-law. Give her the feeling that she belongs. Otherwise, the toast and eggs are burnt, the coffee too black, the soup too bitter or flat, and the like. You sure would regret that you got married if she were your own wife!

Filipinos are emotional. Simple comments take on intensified messages, which stimulates extreme responses. The intensity of the interaction is just as quickly forgotten, as long as you don't get serious in return.

As mentioned before, Filipinos do not generally differentiate between self and a particular action/activity. "Karamihan sa mga Pinoy ay matampuhin."
22. SHE DID NOT HEAR A HYMN BUT A HIM

"Tweet, tweet"  "Yes?"  "Alms, ma'am."  "Crazy"

a. **Vocabulary:**

palìmos  "(let me have some) alms" (from limos "alms")

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. Masaya ba si Miss Tapla?
2. ibon o tao ang naririnig nya?
3. Ano ang hinihingi ng tao?

c. **Grammar:**

Pa:- direct request similar to English "let me, may I".

e.g.:

Patingin ng diyaryo.  "Let me take a look at the newspaper."
Palìmos nga.  "May I have some alms, please."
Pasyut nga.  "May I take a shot, please."
Palagay nga ng diyaryo ko rìyan.  "Let me put my newspaper there, please."
Pagamit nga nito.  "May I use this, please."

d. **Culture:**

A cultural universal - just one of those typical spinster jokes. She is really very, very disappointed as shown by the word, ulol,"crazy", that she used. The word is rather strong when the referent is a person.

Incidentally, celibacy is still foreign to many Filipinos. Strong social pressure is applied on universal men or women to have a lifetime. It's as though being single or even not having a steady is oddity. Thus, match-making is a very common "sport" or preoccupation; friends match one up with another. One has to be prepared to always feel pestered or annoyed if one does not know how to play the game.
23. THE ONLY REAL TEST

"I wonder, if the watch I bought is waterproof, ma'am?"

"So you would know, come."

---

BALTIC & CO.

WATERPROOF HO KAYA ITONG, NABILI KONG RELO?

PARA MALAMAN MO, HALIKA

By Roni Santiago

---

a. Vocabulary:

kaya "I wonder" (a particle used in interrogation sentences to signal doubt)
nabili "happened/was able to buy"
relo "watch"
para "so that, in order to (a linker or conjunction)
malam "be known"
halika "come" (a fixed expression from hali + ka)

When the word malaman is accented on the last syllable, it means "fleshy or loaded".

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Bago ba ang relo?
2. Water proof o hindi ang relo?
3. Paano malaman kung waterproof ang relo?

c. Grammar:

Goal topic verbs, nabili [root billi "buy"] and malaman [root alam "know"]). The affixes NA- and MA-AN indicate ability or accidental action.

e.g.:

NA-

Nabili ko itong relo sa lyo. "I was able/came to buy this watch from you."

Natapos mo iyon. "You were able/happened to finish that."
Nagawa ko ang relo.  "I was able to fix the watch."
Naplit mo siya roon.  "You happened to wedge him in there."
Nahawa ko si Ben sa sakit ko.  "I happened to contaminate Ben with my ailment."
Nakain mo ba ang kanin?  "Were you able to eat the rice."

MA-AN:

Gusto kong malaman iyong.  "I want to know that."
Para hindi mo ako makalimutan.  "So that you won't come to forget me."
Kailangan mong matulungan si Ed.  "You need to be able to help Ed."
Para matingnan ko si Jose.  "So that I can take a look at Jose."

ka: A word belonging to a set of topic pronouns. Members of the set are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ako</th>
<th>&quot;I&quot; (speaker)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ka</td>
<td>&quot;you&quot; (hearer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siya</td>
<td>&quot;he, she&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tayo</td>
<td>&quot;we&quot; (speaker and hearer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kami</td>
<td>&quot;we&quot; (speakers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kayo</td>
<td>&quot;you&quot; (hears)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sila</td>
<td>&quot;they&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d. Culture:

You are cool enough for a new watch, but you're still not too cool to wash dishes.
24. **ITAPON SAAN?**

"Please throw away this trash of mine."

"Yes, sir."

**BALTIC & CO.**

DYAN! ITAPON MO NA NGAMON BASURA KO!

OHO

**By Roni Santiago**

---

**a. Vocabulary:**

- itapon: "throw away"
- basura: "garbage, trash"
- oho/opo: "yes, sir/ma'am" (o/o plus ho/po)

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Tuwalya ba ang itatapon?
2. Lumabas ba ng kuwarto si Dyani?
3. Saan itinapon ang basura?

**c. Grammar:**

**Itapon:** A goal topic verb, may be used as imperative or infinitive, e.g.:

**Imperative:**

Itapon mo ang pating na kumakain ng tao

"Get rid of the shark that eats people."

Itapon mo iyan doon.

"Throw that away there."

**Infinitive:**

Mas gusto kong itapon lito.
Ayaw mong itapon ang basura rito.

"I prefer to throw this away."

"You refuse to get rid of the garbage here."

Kiligangan mo silang itapon.

"You need to throw them away."
25. NOT IN SUCH A HURRY

"I know."  "But that's okay..."

BALTIC & CO.

By Roni Santiago

a. **Vocabulary:**

alam  "know" (a pseudo-verb)
pero  "but" (a connector)
liquor  "alak"
in a hurry  "nagmamadali"

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. Umiinom ba si Tom ng alak?
2. Alam ba niyang poison/lason ang alak?
3. Nagmamadali o hindi si Tom mamatay?

c. **Grammar:**

alam: A pseudo verb like **gusto, ayaw** and **kailangan.** It occurs with a definite object.

**e.g.:**

Alam mo ba ito?  "Do you know this?"
Hindi ko alam iyan.  "I don't know that."
Mas alam ko iyon kaysa nito.  "I know that better than this."
Alam mo ang paborito ko.  "You know my favorite."

d. **Culture:**

Filipinos carry their burdens lightly with humor, but a close look reveals that the majority live a hand-to-mouth existence. The anaesthetic value of alcohol is worth the risk of physical and financial damage.

46
26. **ONE PEACEFUL MORNING**

"Say, why are your eyes closed." So that my morning won't be ruined if I see you." 

By Roni Santiago

![Cartoon Image]

**a. Vocabulary:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nakapikit</td>
<td>&quot;closed (eyes)&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masira</td>
<td>&quot;be ruined, destroyed, broken, out of order&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umaga</td>
<td>&quot;morning&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kung</td>
<td>&quot;if, when, whether&quot; (a connector)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nakita</td>
<td>&quot;can be seen&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kita</td>
<td>a syncretization of the pronouns ko, &quot;I&quot; and ka, &quot;you&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Nakapikit ba ang mata ng babaey?
2. Umaga o gabi sa cartoon?
3. Bakit nakapikit ang mata ng babaey?

**c. Grammar:**

naka-: "to be in the state of".

c.g.:

Nakapikit siya. "His/her eyes are closed."
Nakapit ang necktie sa zipper. "The necktie is caught in the zipper."
Nakarelo si Tim. "Tim is wearing a watch."
Hindi ka nakasapatos. "You are unshod."
Nakatuwalya tayo. "We are using towels."
Nakabote ang tubig. "The water is in a bottle (bottled)."
**masira:** A state verb. The topic is in that state indicated by the verb.

e.g.:

Gawin mo ang relo kung masira.  "Fix the watch when it’s broken."
Para masira ang umaga mo...  "So that your morning is ruined..."

It may also occur as a goal topic verb indicating ability or accidental action like *makita*.

e.g.:

Kailangan kong masira iyon.  "I need to destroy that."
Kailangan kong makita si Luz.  "I need to see Luz."
Para makita mo sila.....  "So that you can see them"......
Ayaw kitang makita.  "I don’t want to see you."

**kita:** Used instead of *ko* and *ka*, e.g.:

Dyanitor kita.  "You are my janitor."
Kailangan kita.  "I need you."
Gusto kita.  "I like you."
Nakalimutan kita.  "I forgot you."

d. **Culture:**

"Magburo ka na lang sa lasing, huwag lang sa bagong gising." (It’s better to joke with a drunk, but never with someone who is newly awakened.)
27. DAHIL SA ASAWA

"Tom, did you have a happy childhood?"

Of course...

...Because I did not have a wife then... yet."

By Roni Santiago

BALTIC & CO.

TOM, HAPPY KA
NUNG CHILDHOOD

NO!

SIEMPRE NAAAN...

DAHIL WALA PA
ARONG ASAWA NUON!

a. Vocabulary:

nun/nuon/noon
siempre/siyempre
dahil (sa)
asawa

"then, before, way back"
"of course"
"because"
"spouse (husband/wife)"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Maligaya ba ang childhood ni Tom?
2. Wala pa bang asawa siya nuon?
3. Bakit maligaya ang childhood ni Tom?

c. Grammar:

noon: Used as a past time pronoun and as a connector.

e.g.:

Pronoun/demonstrative:

Masarap dito noon.
Masakit ito noon.

"It was nice here before."
"This was painful then."

Connector: "when (past)"

Kumakain siya noong tumingin ka.

"He/she was eating when you looked."

Tulo nang tulo ang gripo noong may tubig.

"The faucet kept dripping when there was water."
dahil (sa): Connector.
e.g.:

Tumulong ako dahil sa tumulong kayo.  "I helped because you helped."
Masaya siya dahil umuali ang asawa niya.  "She’s happy because her
husband came home."

d. **Culture:**

Tom, not in the wife’s presence, no, you don’t! The nut is suffering from a severe
case of sexual inferiority; he is trying too hard to project a macho image.

Incidentally, machismo — the attitude characterized by, among others, near-
selfish assertion of one's virility and masculinity - so widespread among
Hispanics is, to a large extent, a part of the Filipino's psyche.
28. **A KILLING FIELD?**

"This is Luneta".  "A playground before"

"Well, nowadays?"  "A slayground"

---

**a. Vocabulary:**

- **e**    "well, er" (an initiator)
- **ngayon**    "now, this time, today" (a time pronoun like noon).

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Sa Baclaran ba sila pumunta?
2. Playground o slayground noon ang Luneta?
3. Ano na ngayon ang Luneta?

**c. Grammar: (Time pronouns - list)**

- **noon**    "before, then"
- **kahapon**    "yesterday"
- **kagabi**    "last night"
- **kanina**    "a while ago"
- **ngayon**    "now, today"
- **mamaya**    "later (today)"
- **bukas**    "tomorrow"

**d. Culture:**

Luneta, now called Rizal Park, is an amusement plaza where one can have a good view of the beautiful sunset on Manila Bay. It used to be an ideal and cozy place for promenaders, but, now, one might lose one's last centavo to a mulctor or even, worse, one's girlfriend to a hoodlum who may be a policeman, too. Sort of a Madison Square in the making. Stays me!

Rural Filipinos see their urban brothers as ruthless survivors. "Marami ang mga pating sa Maynila." (There are many sharks in Manila.)

**BEST COPY AVAILABLE**
29. UNHAPPILY MARRIED

"My friend committed suicide."  "Married?"  "Gee, that's unusual."

"No, single."

![Speaker B: Yung kaibigan ko 'nas suicide.]

![Speaker A: May asawa? Wala, binata.]

![Speaker B: Aba, pambihira yun.]

---

a. **Vocabulary:**

- kaibigan
- binata
- aba
- pambihira/bihira

- "friend"
- "bachelor, single"
- "gee, gosh, oh" (an interjection)
- "unusual, rare"

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. Namatay sa sakit ba ang kaibigan nyo?
2. May asawa o binata ang namatay?
3. Pambihira ba ang mamatay na binata?

c. **Grammar:** (Sentence word order)

The basic word order is:

- Nagsuicide sila.
- Kumakain si Al.
- Pambihira ito.
- Nakalimutan ako.

An alternative order is this:

- Sila'y nagsuicide./ Sila, nagsuicide.
- Si Al ay kumakain./ Si Al, kumakain.
- Ito'y pambihira./ Ito, pambihira.
- Ako'y nakalimutan./ Ako, nakalimutan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comment (Predicate)</th>
<th>Topic (Subject)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;They committed suicide.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Al is eating.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;This is unusual.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;I was forgotten.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Topic / ay / y / Comment

"They committed suicide."

"Mr. Golem, is the water situation critical now?"

"It's critical, indeed!"

By Roni Santiago

BALTIC & CO.

MR Golem, Critical, nga ba ang water situation ngaon?

a. Comprehension Questions:

1. Critical ba ang water situation?
2. Naligo o hindi si Mr. Golem?
3. Ano ang amoy ng taong hindi naliligoi?

b. Culture:

Filipinos are generally hypersensitive to B.O. (body odor). One is in the right business if you deal with things like bath soap, lotion, perfume, etc. Many people take a bath more than once a day especially in summer months and use lotions and perfumes like the crutch to the lame.

Very important reminder: It is almost a crime to be grassy. The "sentence" is rather heavy if one "shoots" it out in the company of others especially at the dining table; it is worse than the penalty for driving a smoke-belching vehicle.
d. Culture:

Tom, watch it! Your wife and mother-in-law are right behind you! Incidentally, incidence of suicides is relatively very low. This is partly owed to the Filipino's time-tested spirituality that suggests, among others, the sacredness of life. And, by the way, his spirituality outdates Islam and Christianity.
31. JUST ONE OF THOSE MEN IN HER LIFE - POSTMAN, MERALCO MAN, MILKMAN, ETC.

"Hello"  "Yes?"  "Is my wife there?"  "Who is this?"
"No, you see..."

BALTIC & CO.  By Roni Santiago

a. Vocabulary:

misis  "Mrs." (wife)
sino  "who"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Tumawag ba ang lalaki sa misis niya?
2. May sumagot o wala sa kanya?
3. Sino kaya ang sumagot sa tawag ng lalaki?

b. Grammar:

ba'ng: A contraction of ba ang.

Asking and answering sino:

Sino ang dyanit o dito?  "Who is the janitor here?"
Ikaw (ang dyana't tor dito).  "You are the janitor here."

Here, ikaw is used instead of ka.

Sino si Fred?
Ako si Fred.

"Who is Fred?"
"I am Fred."

Sino ka?
Si Fred ako.

"Who are you?"
"I'm Fred."

d. Culture:

He could smash Moses' stone tablets at her more violently than Moses did if she broke the 7th commandment. But, she is expected to be lovingly indulgent even if she sees him doing a Caesar in Cleopatra's arms. In sum, this is the so-called Filipino double-standard of morality.
32. HOY, GISING!

"Hey Sanlilo. Wake up."

"Zzz Huh!"

"Nothing really."

"Why, ma’am?"

"T’m just seeing if you are asleep."

a. **Vocabulary:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tagalog</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hey</td>
<td>&quot;heya&quot;</td>
<td>an interjection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wake up</td>
<td>&quot;tulog&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;wake up&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>being seen</td>
<td>&quot;gising&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;being seen/looked at&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asleep</td>
<td>&quot;tinittingnan&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;asleep, sleep&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;tulog&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. Tulog ba si Sanlilo?
2. Sinong gumising sa kanya?
3. Bakit siya ginising?

c. **Grammar:**

Unaffixed imperatives: Actor topic verbs may be unaffixed as imperatives.

E.g.:

- Gising! "Wake up!"
- Kain!  "Eat!"
- Tulog!  "Sleep!"
- Tingin doon! "Look there!"

Final stressed stem (or root) adjectives: Verb stems may be adjectivalized by stressing on the final syllable. Here are contrasts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tagalog</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slee</td>
<td>&quot;tulog&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;asleep&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wake up</td>
<td>&quot;gising&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;awake&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finish</td>
<td>&quot;tapos&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;finished&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break, ruin</td>
<td>&quot;stra&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;broken, ruined, crazy&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>use, belonging</td>
<td>&quot;gamit&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;used&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d. **Culture:**

Filipinos really enjoy their hours of repose. Someone sleeping during waking hours is fair game for being awakened in this way.
33. BALUTI

"Balut goes well with beer."  "Here's Mang Balot."

MY LITTLE PUPUNG

By Tonton Young

5/10/86

ANG BAGAY DITO SA BEER, BALOT!

ETO NA SI MANG BALOT!

a. **Vocabulary:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tagalog</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bagay</td>
<td>&quot;lit., suit, match, deserving&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balot/balut</td>
<td>&quot;boiled unhatched duck's eggs&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mang</td>
<td>&quot;a name affix similar to Mr.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Mang Balot is actually a movie/TV comedian.

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. Coke ba ang bagay sa beer?
2. Ano ang bagay sa beer?
3. Sino ang dinala ng bata?
4. Ano ang reaksyon ng dalawang nag-ilinuman?

c. **Grammar:**

Polar name affixes: For professionals, **Mr./Mrs.** is used and added on to the full name or surname (Mr. Reyes, Mrs. Marie Cruz, etc.), and for non-professionals Mang/Aleng or Aling is attached to the first name or nickname (Mang Ed, Aleng/Aling Maria, etc.)

d. **Culture:**

**Balut** is a boiled about-to-be hatched duck's egg. Eaten with salt, it is usually vended in the evening. But, why in the evening? One usually gets a naughty wink or grin for an answer to this question. Simple folks believe, it is an aphrodisiac delicacy. However, some can only take it if eaten in the dark or after a few rounds of beer.

Here's a short exchange:

Vendor: Balut! Balut!
Child: Mainit po ba?
Vendor: Mainit, Boy!
Child: Magpayong kal (Runs away and hides)  "Balut! Balut!"
"Is it hot, sir?"
"It's hot, Boy."
"Use an umbrella!"
34. WHEN NORMAL IS ABNORMAL

"You know, Miss Tapia. Tom is a gentleman now." "Really?" "Yes, ma'am." Maybe he is sick.

BALTIC & CO.
ALAM NYO MISS TAPIA SI TOM GENTLEMAN NGAYON
TALAGA? CHO
SIGURO MAY SAKIT!

By Roni Santiago

a. Vocabulary:

nyo/ninyo "you (plural/polite)"
talaga "really" (a qualifier)
siguro "maybe/perhaps" (a particle)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Dalawang lalaki ang nag-uusap?
2. Gentleman na ba o hindi pa si Tom?
3. Bakit naging gentleman si Tom?

c. Grammar:

Qualifiers: A word-class of sentence additives that occur before or after the sentence-part that they modify or qualify.

The qualifiers so far are:

mas "more"
ma "pluralizer"
mga hindi "not"
bakit "why"
may "presence of"
kailangan wala "absence of"
gusto "need"
talaga "really"
gusto "like"
talaga "rarely, seldom"
egayaw bihira "dislike, refuse"

d. Culture:

Chivalry and concern for the weak (aged people, children, the sick, women?) are still important values. But like late marriages, small family size, pollution, and the like, low instance of practice of these values may be seen as an irreversible effect of industrialization and urbanization the world over.

Women also know how to play with "affectionate hostility." Tom probably gives her the most male attention she directly gets in a day.
35. REMEMBERS GOING STARVED YESTERDAY.

"Bong, have you seen that newspaper yesterday?"

"No."

"Why, what was in it?"

"My allowance/pocket money."

---

a. Vocabulary:

kahapon → "yesterday"
baon → "provision (food, money, utilities, etc.)"
meron/mayo → "presence of (free form or bound form, may)"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Si Tom ba ang tinalon?
2. Dyaryo o bole ang hinahanap?
3. Anong meron sa dyaryo?
4. Bakit hinahanap ang dyaryo?

---

c. Grammar: May versus mayroon, e.g.:

May pating doon.
Mayroong pating doon.

"There is a shark there."
"There is a shark there."

May tubig palat.
Mayroong tubig palat.

"So, there is water!"
"So, there is water!"

May kalibgan si Ed dito.
Mayroong kalibgan si Ed dito.

"Ed has a friend here."
"Ed has a friend here."

May asawa ba siya?
Mayroong asawa siya?

"Does he/she have a spouse?"
"Does he/she have a spouse?"

Right: Mayroon. May asawa siya.
Wrong: May. May asawa siya.

"He/she does. He/she has a spouse."
"He/she does. He/she has a spouse."

---

d. Culture:

In rural areas, this interpretation is completely inaccurate. "Baon" in this case would be smoked or dried fish (fried at home) with some kind of wrapped rice. Dyani is lesser than Bong and eats off of a newspaper rather than plate.
36. **HEALTH HAZARD**

"Tom, I'll give you some food."

"Look, you need this."

"Thank you. I'm on a diet."

Okay. I'm already hungry.

---

**a. Vocabulary:**

ayos  "okay"

gutom  "hungry"

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Gutom ba si Tom?
2. Ano ang ibinigay sa kanya?
3. Bakit hindi niya tinanggap ang libro?

**c. Grammar:**

Final-stressed stem adjectives *ayos* and *gutom*. Contrasts:

- ayos  "fix, repair"  ayos  "fixed, okay; trouble-free"
- gutom  "hungry"  gutom  "hungry"

**d. Culture:**

To be *mataba* "stout, fat" is still a positive thing to many Filipinos. It connotes progress or prosperity - one has more than enough to eat. The opposite word, *payat* "thin, scrawny, skinny" on the other hand, is just that - the opposite.

From this perspective, dieting is unmistakably a foreign borrowing made to take root by medical science. However, to some, it is just one of those fads indulged in for the sake of being "in" among the *society" sophisticates" of society. Many cannot imagine to be a Karen Carpenter, the millionaire who died of hunger!
37. CANNOT STAND OFF-KEY SINGING

"Wherever you may be..." "Saninlo, here's a salty bun." "Let me see if you can still sing."

"Thank you, ma'am. Where..."

By Roni Santiago

**Vocabulary:**

- naroroon: "state of being somewhere" (state verb form of naroon "there")
- pandisal: "salty bun/roll"
- kanta: "sing, song"
- makakanta: "can sing"
- man: "even, ever" (a particle)

**Comprehension Questions:**

1. Naliligo ba si Saninlo?
2. Pandisal o ensaymada ang ibinigay?
3. Ano ang nangyari kay Saninlo dahil sa pandisal?

**Grammar:**

**Maka:** Actor topic verb affix indicating ability or accidental action. Tinignan "be looked at" (a good topic verb). Here are its conjugated forms:

- Tinignan mo sila.
- "Look at them."
- Huwag mong tinignan si Lou.
- "Don't look at Lou."
- Gusto kong tinignan ang pating.
- "I want to see the shark."

- Titingnan ko ilyon.
- "I'll take a look at that."
- Huwag mong titingnan si Rey.
- "Don't take a look at Rey."

- Tinilingnan niya ako.
- "He/she looked at me."
- Hindi namin tinilingnan ang kanta.
- "We didn't look at the song."

- Tinittingnan kita.
- "I'm taking a look at you."
- Hindi nila tinittingnan.
- "They won't look at it."
Ko - set of pronouns:

ko  by me, my (speaker)  namin  by us, our (speakers)
mo  by you, your (hearer)  ninyo  by you, your (hearers)
natin  by us, our (speaker and hearer)  natin  by us, our (speakers and hearers)
niya  by him/her, his/her  nila  by them, their

d. **Culture:**

The song, Saan Ka Man Naroroon, is a *kundiman* -- the plaintive indigenous love song/music. And *pandisal* (from the Spanish *pan* "bread" and *sal" "salt") is the crispy, salty bun commonly dished out at the breakfast table.
a. **Vocabulary:**

- ginabt

  "was late, overtaken by night" (from gabi "night, evening")

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. Natutulog ba ang babae?
2. Nagtaka ba si Saninlo?
3. Gabi o hapon sa cartoon?
4. Bakit nakangiti ang babae?

c. **Culture:**

There is a chronic cycle where the man gives control and family management to his wife but insists on taking reciprocal nocturnal liberties. Office women spend a day at a time discussing how they deal with this "bargain". Most hate it, but it is nearly impossible to stop. It is part of the "double standard" package.
39. **JUST ANITCH**

"He, he, you need my brain, too."

"Please scratch my back."

---

![Comic strip with characters and speech bubbles in English and Tagalog]

---

**a. Vocabulary:**

- din/rin
- utak
- kamutin

- "also, too, either" (a particle)
- "brain"
- "be scratched" (an imperative goal topic verb)

---

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Kailangan ba si Tom?
2. Utak o mata ni Tom ang kailangan?
3. Ano ang pinapagawa kay Tom?
40. **MISTAKEN IDENTITY**

"Saninlo, why did you buy a T.V. like this, there's no picture?"

"That's a microwave oven."

---

**BALTIC & CO.**

---

**SANINLO. BAKIT GANITO ANG BINILI MONG T'V ALANG PICTURE?**

---

**MICROWAVE OVEN HO YAN.**

---

**By Roni Santiago**

---

**a. Vocabulary:**

- ganito  “like this”
- binili  "was bought" (a goal topic verb)
- 'alang  "from wala + -ng"

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. TV ba ang binili ni Saninlo?
2. Toaster or oven ang binili ni Saninlo?
3. Bakit walang picture ang TV?

**c. Grammar:**

- **ganito:** From *gaya* "like" and *nito* "this. Related forms are:
  - ganiyan  "like that (near)"
  - ganoon  "like that (far)"

**d. Culture:**

Filipinos have their own "keep up with the Jones" (Gaya-gaya).

E.g.

One would buy a toaster-oven through installment plan, that is only used to toast bread twice a week.

A refrigerator would be occupied entirely with cold water.
41. FORGETFUL - DUE TO AGE

"How vulgar you are. You don't remember my birthday."  "But you don't forget my age."

BALTIC & Co. By Roni Santiago

SAGWA MO, HINDI MO MATANDAAN
ANG BIRTHDAY KO...

PERO, HINDI MO MALIMUTAN
ANG EDAD KO!

a. Vocabulary:

sagwa  "gross, vulgar, ugly" [full form is masagwa]
matandaan  "can be remembered" (goal topic verb)
malimutan/makalimutan  "can be forgotten" (goal topic verb)
edad  "age"

Tandaan may be used to emphasize a started point. Someone may say, "Tandaan mo ito..." meaning something close to "Mark my word......"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Natandaan ba ni Tom ang birthday ng asawa niya?
2. Edad o birthday ang natandaan ni Tom?
3. Ano ang hindi mallimutan ni Tom?

c. Grammar:

Sagwa mo: From Ang/Kay sagwa mo! "How gross you are!"

,  

d. Culture:

Filipinos are indeed sensitive to age. It is good if someone is still "nasa kalendaroy pa rin" or still on the calendar (31 years or less) and single!
42. **RECYCLED JOKE**

"My cousin committed suicide."

"No."

"Surprising."

"Married?"

BALTIC & CO.

NAG SUICIDE ANG PINSAN KO

MAY ASAWANG? WALA

KATAKATAKA!

By Roni Santiago

---

**a. Vocabulary:**

nagsuicide "committed suicide"
pinsan "cousin"
katakataka "surprising, astonishing"

---

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Nagsuicide ba ang pinsan niya?
2. May asawa o wala ang pinsan niya?
3. Bakit katakataka na mamatay siya?

---

**c. Grammar:**

Notice that suicide is in English. There is no single word in Tagalog to describe the same action. There are only affixes to indicate when.
43. FITTING ANSWER?

"MWSS? May I ask for some water?"

MWSS? PENGENG TUBIG!!

a. Vocabulary:

pengeng
MWSS

garbled form of pahingl ng
Metropolitan Water and Sewerage System

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. May tubig ba ang gripo?
2. Ano ang unawagan nila?
3. Ano ang nangyari sa telepono?

c. Grammar:

pahingl: Direct request "may I, let me". See #22.

d. Culture:

Provincials flock to urban areas to avail of the amenities only to find that circumstances are often worse than in the countryside.
44. NOT SHARP ENOUGH

"What I want of a man
is a sharp head."

ANG GUSTO KO SA ISANG LALAKI: YUNG MATA LAB ANG ULO?

a. Vocabulary:

isa
"one, a"
lalaki (lalaki ay)
"man, boy, male"
matalas
"sharp, keen"
hasa
"sharpen"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Gusto ba ng babae ang bobo?
2. Ano ang gusto niya sa lalaki?
3. Ano ang ginawa ng lalaki?
4. Bakit pinahasa niya ang kanyang ulo?

c. Grammar:

Numbers as modifiers: In modified phrases, numbers, like adjectives, are ligatured.

e.g.

isang bote
daawang lalaki
talong ulo
apat na babae
limang matalas na ulo

"one/a bottle"
"two boys/men"
"three heads"
"four girls/women"
"five sharp heads"

d. Culture:

As in so many other places, men are surprisingly naïve about women. The
prominence of "women's lib" has initiated some learning among Americans
about their female partners. But the delayed arrival of the movement can often
be seen here as a protected naivete. The clear separation of the sexes is still
appreciated in the country. "Women's Lib" is something of an economic luxury
not yet initiated in the provinces.
45. **MUST BE A GI (GENUINE ILOCANO)**

"Go easy (economize) on the gas."  
"It ought to be, everytime you turn over that egg....."

---

**Vocabulary:**

- magtipid  
  "economize" (An imperative/infinitive actor topic verb)  
- dapat  
  "ought to, should, must" (a qualifier)

**Comprehension Questions:**

1. Nalilo ba ang babae?  
2. Nagtipid ng gas o hindi ang babae?  
3. Paano siya makapagtipid?

**Grammar:**

**Dapat** as qualifier, e.g.:

**Example Sentences:**

- Dapat (na) kumain si Val.  
  "Val has to eat."  
- Dapat kayong magtipid.  
  "We ought to economize."  
- Hindi ka dapat (na) tumuning.  
  "You should not look."  
- Dapat ba akong tumawa?  
  "Do I have to laugh?"

- Dapat mong gawin ang TV.  
  "You've got to fix the TV set."  
- Dapat ko bang kamutin ang likod niya?  
  "Should I scratch his back?"

**Additional Words:**

- Hindi natin dapat (na)  
- Tingnan ang mga Lyon.  
- Ano ang dapat niyang gawin?

**Example Questions:**

- "We should not look at those."  
- "What must he/she do?"
d. **Culture:**

Filipinos (except the well-off) are ambivalent towards "modern" utilities and appliances. One may buy a P 2,000 toaster oven used to toast bread about twice a week, no cakes, no brownies. What is important is its presence in the kitchen rather than its real utility.

Many husbands resent their wives insistence on items like a gas stove where charcoal would do. Men feel that they have to work extra hard to accommodate their wives with these public display without the benefit of due recognition for their efforts which in their minds justifies seeking "parks outside of the move". It's a trade off.
46. **SEE? HE HATES HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW**

"Hu, hu, hu."  
"I'll go live with my mother."  
That's better than your mother living here!"

"Crazy!"

---

**Vocabulary:**

- tilitira  
  "will live/stay" (an actor topic verb)  
  from kayasa (see # 19)

- kesa

**Comprehension Questions:**

1. Masaya ba ang babae?
2. Sa mother o sa father siya tilitira?
3. Bakit mas okay kung sa mother siya tilitira?

**Grammar:**

**Emphatic topic sentences.**

| Malungkot si Al. | "Al is sad." |
| Sino ang malungkot? | "Who is sad?" |
| Si Al ang malungkot. | "Al is sad." |
| Mas matanda ka. | "You are older." |
| Sino ang mas matanda? | "Who is older?" |
| Ikaw ang mas matanda. | "You are older." |
| Tumingin siya rito. | "He/she looked this way." |
| Sino ang tumingin dito? | "Who looked this way?" |
| Siya ang tumingin dito. | "He/she looked this way." |
| Titira ang mother mo rito. | "Your mother will live here." |
| Sino ang titira rito? | "Who will live here?" |
| Ang mother mo ang titira rito. | "Your mother will live here." |

**Culture:**

One of those universal mother-in-law jokes.

---

72
47. THE COOK IS, BUT NOT THE COOKING

"Bong, does your in-law cook well?"
"Yes, sir. It's not fattening."
"Are the calories balanced?"
"Not tasty."

BALTIC & CO
BONG, OKEY BANG
MAGLUTO ANG
BIYENAN NO?
OHO, HINDI
NAKAKATABA
BALANCE ANG
NGA CALORIES E

By Roni Santiago
HINDI MASARAP!

a. Vocabulary:

magluto "cook" (an actor topic verb)
biyenan "parent-in-law"
nakakataba "fattening"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Masarap magluto ang biyenan ni Bong?
2. Nakakataba ba o hindi ang luto niya?
3. Masarap o hindi ang luto niya?

c. Grammar:

Nakaka-: An adjectivalizing affix; it adjectivalizes state verbs and other adjectives. Contrasts:

mahawa "be contaminated/infected"
nakakahawa "contagious/infectious"

masira "be broken/ruined/destroyed"
nakakasira "destructive"

magutom "be hungry"
nakakagutom "can make one hungry"

mataba "fat, stout"
nakakataba "fattening"

malungkot "sad"
nakakalungkot "saddening"

d. Culture:

Mother-in-law jokes are universal, but degrees vary between the Phil. and U.S. It is very common for newly wed Filipinos to live with their in-laws after marriage. With some couples, it is perceived as mandatory. The pattern of continued symbiosis is set in those early years of marriage.
48. **MACHO?**

"If you don't ask for an apology, I'll desert you."

"Well, what now? Won't you ask for an apology?"

---

**Vocabulary:**

- *lalayasan*  
  "will be deserted" (a goal topic verb)

- *mag-apologize*  
  "Hihingi ng paumanhin/tawad."

**Comprehension Questions:**

1. Lalayas ba ang lalaki?
2. Gait ba o hindi ang babae?
3. Sino ang dapat mag-apologize?

**Grammar:**

*layas* as actor and goal topic verbs, e.g.:  

Dapat lumayas si Olgan kung lalayasan siya ni Boris.  

"Olga should pack up and go if Boris deserts her."

Sino ang dapat lumayas?  

"Who should leave (in a huff)?"

Sino ang dapat niyang layasan?  

"Who does he/she need to desert?"

**Culture:**

Generally, Westerners expect the expression of one's feelings verbalized -- and gushing profusely with such big words as "awfully", "heartily", "wholeheartedly", "gratefully", "downright", etc. -- where Filipinos would hardly utter a word. In other words, in certain situations where Westerners would tend towards the verbal language, Filipinos would instead employ the "silent" or non-verbal language.

For instance, a child did something wrong and needs to ask for an apology from his mother. Instead of saying "I'm awfully sorry for what I did...", the child may just quietly walk up to his mother, sit on her lap, and hug and kiss her. Or eagerly volunteering to run an errand for the mother would be it. The mother would read the message.

Reminder: Don't feel bad if a good friend does not make mention of past favors, gifts, etc. that you gave him/her.
49. **HOTI**

"Mommy, is this soup hot?"

"Yes, taste it."

"I poured a lot of pepper into it!"

---

**BALTIC & CO.**

**Mommy, mainit ho ba ang soup na ito?**

**CO, tikman mo...**

**SLURP**

**Tinambakan ko ng sili yan?**

---

By Roni Santiago

---

**a. Vocabulary:**

- mainit
  - "hot"
- tikman
  - "be tasted" (a goal topic verb - root is tikim "taste")
- tinambakan
  - "was heaped/piled on" (a goal topic verb - root is tambak "heap/pile")
- sili
  - "pepper"

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Pansit ba ang kinakain?
2. Mainit o malamig ang soup?
3. Ano ang tinambak sa soup?

**c. Culture:**

*Maanghang* and not *mainit* is the term for the biting taste of *sili* "pepper". She must be a Bicolana who learned Tagalog via English.
50. **ADOBO**

"Saninio, taste what I cooked."  
What's that, ma'am?"  
"Pork adobo without pork."

---

**BALTIC & CO.**

Saninio: Tikman mo itong iniluto ko.  
Ano ho yan?  
Adobong baboy na walang baboy.

---

**a. Vocabularly:**

- iniluto
- adobo
- baboy
- tikman mo

"was cooked" (a goal topic verb - root is *luto* "cook")

"a meat dish cooked in vinegar, black pepper, garlic, soy sauce and oil"

"pig, pork"

"taste it" (a goal topic verb - root is "tikim")

---

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Nagluto ba ang Nanay?  
2. Ano ang iniluto nya?  
3. Gusto ba ni Saninio ang iniluto ng Nanay?

---

**c. Culture:**

In rural areas, adobo is a special dish because it requires meat. This could be interpreted as a sweet gesture of the wife cooking favorite special dish, even though they could not afford the special ingredient. It is a delicacy. Adobong manok (chicken), aso (dog), baboy (pork)... adobong anything is great.
51. **DECEMBER COUP JOKE**

"I told you, they would lose."

"Because, sir, they have no imports."

"Who, the Purefoods team?"

"Those rebels."

"No."

---

**a. Vocabulary:**

sabi ko sa lyo  "I told you so" (fixed expression)

matatalo  "will lose (a state verb)

e "you see" (a terminator signalling that the main part of the utterance is an explanation for a state-of-affair)

kasi "(it's) because" (a particle and a connector)

pyurfuds mangled spelling of Purefoods - basketball team "rebel"

rebele

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Basketball ba ang pinag-uusapan nila?
2. May import ba sila o wala?
3. Ano ang kanilang pinag-uusapan?

**c. Grammar:**

Terminators - forms occurring at the end of sentences: The common ones are as follows:

- "look, listen"

Matatalo sila, ol "They will lose, look!"

Heto, ol "Here, look!"
s.

"you see"
Rebeide siya, c.
"He/she is a rebel, you see."
Wala, c.
"No/Nothing, you see."

a

"It's true/a fact"
Masarap ang pating, a.
"Sharks are delicious, if I may say so."
Malungkot dito, a.
"It's sad here, sad to say."

ba

"you got to believe it"
Masarap ito, ba.
"Take my word, this is delicious."
Kailangan ko sila, ba.
"I need them, and you have to take my word for it."

ha

"huh, ha"
Gawin mo iyan, ha?
"Do/Fix that, huh?"
Gawin mo iyan, ha! 
"Do/Fix that, ha!"

d. Culture:

In professional basketball, the Philippines counterpart of the American NBA Conference is the PBA (Philippine Basketball Association) Conference. Some of the regular teams are Purefoods, Alaska, San Miguel, Ginebra San Miguel, Shell and Sarsi. In two of the three series of the conference, local players are reinforced or beefed up by "imports", usually American professional dribblers.

In the December 1989 coup that almost toppled the Aquino government, a curious and funny incident took place. It was at the Channel 4 TV station where a group of putchists were holed out and surrounded by government soldiers.

Apparently wanting to break the monotony of impatiently waiting for the two warring sides to shoot it out, the onlookers at the place injected fun in the waiting drama by calling the rebels the Ginebra San Miguel team and the government men the San Miguel team with all the cheering and teering hoopla of a tight basketball contest. And just as the American jet "reinforcements" came everybody clapped and chorused: "Hey, here come the imports!"
a. **Vocabulary:**

- pupunta: "will go/come" (an actor topic verb)
- magkakaroling: "will go carolling" (an actor topic verb)
- teka: "wait" (from hintay/maghintay ka "you wait")
- ipupuslit: "will be spirited away/filched" (a goal topic verb)
- (a)no: "is that it, isn't that so" (a tag-question)

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. Magkakaroling ba sila?
2. Ano ang dala nila?
3. Bakit hamon ang dala nila?

c. **Culture:**

Part of the Christmas celebration is carolling. People, adults and children alike, go from one home to another singing or playing Christmas carols and tunes. Homeowners are expected to dish or shell out goodies or cash to them. However, one has to be ready to feel pestered now and then, for not only do they sometimes come at the wrong time but also, more often than not, sing off-key or inaudibly.
53. GHOST?

"Day is annoying! She plastered up this wall paper on me again!"
"Thank goodness, it's torn easily."

By Tonton Young

PUPUNG

a. Vocabulary:

buwisit/bwisit
Day

sa 'kin/akin
Itinapal
buti
Mabuti/buti na lang
Mabilis
Mapunit

"annoying, pestering, jinx"
from Inday - a Visayan word for addressing a woman
"me, mine"
"was plastered/patched up on"
"good" (abbreviated form of mabuti "good")
"Thank goodness" (a fixed expression)
'fast'
"be torn" (a state verb)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Wall paper ba ang itinapal?
2. Mahirap bang mapunit ito?
3. Ano ang ginawa ng bata?
4. Sino ang nakakita sa kanya?

c. Grammar:

Directional, locative, possessive, etc. set of pronouns:

sa akin "to/from me" (speaker)
sa amin "to/from us" (speakers)

sa lypo "to/from you" (hearer)

sa atin "to/from us" (speakers and hearers)

sa kanyang "to/from him/her"

sa taho "to/from you" (speakers)

sa kanila "to/from them"
54. **MAN, AT LAST!**

"Tom, Dyani and Miss Tapia are fighting."

"It's all right now. Dyani can now handle Tapia."

---

**BALTIC & CO.**

---

**By Roni Santiago**

---

**a. Vocabulary:**

nag-aaway  "fighting" (an actor topic verb)
kaya "can handle/tackle/afford" (a pseudo-verb)

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Nag-kukuentuhan ba sina Dyani at Miss Tapia?
2. Kailangan ba ni Dyani ang tulong?
3. Ano kaya ang nangyari sa dalawa?

**c. Grammar:**

**kaya** as a pseudoverb takes a definite object.

*e.g.*:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kaya ko ang matangkad.</th>
<th>&quot;I can handle the tall one.&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaya mo siya.</td>
<td>&quot;You can handle him/her.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi namin kaya ito.</td>
<td>&quot;We can not handle/afford this.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mas kaya niya si Ben kaysa sa akin.</td>
<td>&quot;He/She can handle Ben better than I.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaya ba kita?</td>
<td>&quot;Can I handle you?&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
55. IMELDIFIC? DAM-ITI

"Tom, I bought a new dress."
"Just as I thought, there's bad luck."

BALTIC & CO.

By Roni Santiago

a. Vocabulary:

bumili "bought" (an actor topic verb)
bago "new"
damit "clothes"
sabi ko na nga "just as I thought, I've been right all along"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Basag ba ang salamin?
2. Damit o sapatos ang binili?
3. Ano ang bad luck?

b. Culture:

One of the Filipino beliefs is that breaking a mirror means 7 years bad luck.
56. ENCORE!!

"Saninlo, can I make a request?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Stop."

---

**a. Vocabulary:**

puwede/puwede  "can be, possibly" (a qualifier)
tumigil  "stop" (an actor topic verb)

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Umiyak ba si Saninlo?
2. Nag-request ba si Ma'am?
3. Ano ang request niya?

**c. Grammar:**

puwede as a qualifier.

e.g.:

Puwede nang tumigil si Fe.  "Fe may/can stop now."
Puwede ba akong magluto dito?  "Can I cook here?"
Puwede ba tayong matalo?  "Is it possible for us to lose?"
Puwede kong gawin iyan.  "I can do/make/fix that."
Puwede nilang itapon ang mga ito.  "They can/may get rid of these."
Puwede ba naming tingnan?  "Can we take a look at it?"
"Your lady friend called up a while back, ma'am."

"Any message?"

"Yes, here. I wrote it down."

---

**Vocabulary:**

- tumawag
- amiga/o
- isinulat

"called (up)"

"lady/man friend"

"was jotted/written down" (a goal topic verb)

---

**Comprehension Questions:**

1. Mahaba ba ang message?
2. Sino ang tumawag?
3. Sino ang tumanggap ng message?

---

**Culture:**

Women talk a lot - universal stereotype.
58. MISTaken IDENTITY

"You lost your eyeglasses again, didn't you?"

a. **Vocabulary:**

   nawala  "lost" (a goal topic verb indicating ability or accidental action)
   salamin  "eyeglasses, mirror, windshield"

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

   1. May salamin ba ang lalaki?
   2. Sino ang hinalikan niya?
   3. Ano ang ginawa niya pagkatapos?

c. **Culture:**

   Traditionally, younger people greet their elders by the mano po greeting. This expression is uttered as a signal to the elder to extend his/her hand for the young to press the back part of it on his/her forehead. Many young people nowadays however, use the hug and/or kiss.
59. **CLEANED UP**

"Tom, I cleaned your pants."  
"You are really good at cleaning."  
"The pockets were cleaned, too."

By Roni Santiago

---

**a. Vocabulary:**

- nilinis  
- maglinis  
- luminis  
- malinis  
- magaling  
- talaga  
- bulsa

"was cleaned up" (a goal topic verb)  
"clean" (an actor topic verb)  
"became clean" (actor topic verb)  
"clean" (adjective)  
"good at, skillful, smart, well"  
"really" (qualifier)  
"pocket"

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Nilinis ba ang pants ni Tom?  
2. Magaling bang maglinis ang babae?  
3. Bakit magaling maglinis ang babae?

**c. Grammar:**

Nilinis as verb and as an adjective. e.g.:

Hindi luminis ang kuwartong nilinis mo, pero noong ako ang naglinis, talagang malinis.

"The room that you cleaned did not become clean, but when I did the cleaning, it was really clean."
60. PUZZLING PUZZLE

"Tom what war song do you know?"

AALTC & CO.

HMM... WAR SONG?

TOM, ANONG ALAMI MONG 'WAR SONG?"

HERE COMES "THE BRIDE"

a. Vocabulary:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>war</td>
<td>&quot;glyera/digmaan&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>song</td>
<td>&quot;kanta/await&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bride</td>
<td>&quot;noby&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Kumakanta ba si Tom?
2. Love song o war song ang kinakanta?
3. Anong war song ang alam ni Tom?

c. Culture:

"Green" jokes. If one is reared in the puritanical tradition still prevalent in American society, one of the things that can be shocking to you here is the so-called "green" or men's jokes, especially when cracked by the opposite sex. Among close friends, this is common place, and some ladies can outdo some men at these jokes.

Incidentally, one has got to be used to seeing people saying and doing things that you would feel ashamed saying or doing in your normal life. For instance, on a provincial bus, some passengers, males and females, shout at the top of their voices: "Driver, stop! We want to urinate!" Then after the bus pulls to the roadside, men and women get off and troop to some grassy or bushy spots to "jingle". It would be like being in the old west -- with different kinds of cowboys/girls!
61. **THE SOCKS NEED WASHING**

"You're a crushed rat!"  
"But there's no rat!"  
"It's inside my shoe!"

---

**a. Vocabulary:**

- **pisà**  
  "crushed"
- **daga**  
  "rat, mouse"
- **loob**  
  "inside"
- **sapatos**  
  "shoe"

---

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Gallit ba ang matanda?
2. Daga o langgam ang pisà?
3. Nasaan ang daga?
62. **Down, Not Up**

"Sorry, nothing's going up!" "Everything goes down here!"

---

a. **Vocabulary:**

pataas "upward" (root taas "up, above")
puro "pure, purely, entirely, all" (a qualifier)
pababa "downward" (root baba "down, below")
pasensiyu "Sorry"

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. Pataas ba ang lalaki?
2. Saan siya pupunta?
3. Ano ang sabi sa kanya?

c. **Grammar:**

Directional affix PA-

e.g.: 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pataas nang pataas ito.</th>
<th>&quot;This keeps on moving upward.&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pauwi na ako.</td>
<td>&quot;I'm on my way home now.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pa-Cebu ba sila?</td>
<td>&quot;Are they headed for Cebu?&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**BEST COPY AVAILABLE**

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89
63. HUNTED CLOTHESLINE

"Thank goodness, the rain has stopped!"  "I can be hung out to dry at last!"

---

a. Vocabulary:

salamat  "thanks"
huminto  "stopped" (actor topic verb)
ulan  "rain"
maart/maaart  "can, may, possibly" (qualifier, synonym of puwede)
isampay  "be hung up/out" (goal topic verb)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Huminto na ba ang ulan?
2. Ano ang gagawin sa mullu?
3. Saan siya isasampay?
64. **BORN LOSER**

"Lost/Loser again!"  "I'm really unlucky!"  "Even if I cheat (him) I'm still a loser!"

---

**BALTIC & CO.**  

---

**Vocabulary:**

- talo
- malas
- kahit (na)
- dayain

"lose, loser, lost"
"bad luck"
"although, even if" (a connector)
"be cheated" (goal topic verb)

**Comprehension Questions:**

1. Talo o panalo sila?
2. Bakit siya malas?

**Culture:**

It should be noted how seriously Filipinos can take games and sports. Relatives have been known to murder each other in activities considered play. It may be more accurate to say that they take **themselves** seriously even in friendly competitions.
65. UNHOSPITABLE

"Well, if he/she doesn't leave!"

a. **Vocabulary:**

   umalls  "leave, go" (actor topic verb)

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. Umalls na ba ang guest?
2. Ginawa bang at home ang guest?
3. Bakit hindi?

c. **Culture:**

   Hospitality is an ingrained Filipino trait. People generally go all the way out to please and gratify their guests. In this country, foreigners are generally viewed and treated as guests thus, Filipinos are usually more lavish in treating them their hospitality than their own kind.

   However, this behavior can be easily misconstrued as a manifestation of subservience or quirks of one with a colonial mentality. Furthermore, it can also be a cause of uneasiness or discomfort on the part of the foreigner, for, the so-called "Filipino brand of hospitality", especially reserved and intended for guests, is lavishly boundless.

   On account of this behavior, a Filipino can be an easy victim of unscrupulous people. But he knows how to even up the score, too.

   Reciprocity is a value that go with hospitality. It is expected that hospitality extended be returned in the form of taking your host out to dinner or giving "pasalubongs".

92
66. WHAT'S UP THERE IN HIS COCONUT?

"Mr. Tom is not here, Sir. He's in America."

"When is he coming back?"

"Wait, sir. I'll ask him."

---

a. **Vocabulary:**

kailan — "when" (interrogative)
balik — "return, come back"
itatanong — "will be asked" (goal topic verb)

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. Nasa Phil. ba si Mr. Tom?
2. Umalis ba o hindi si Mr. Tom?
3. Sino ang tatanungan tungkol sa pagbalik ni Mr. Tom?

c. **Grammar: Kailan**

**Example:**

Kailan iyan?
Kailan ang party?
Kailan ka pa rito?

"When is/was that?"
"When is/was the party?"
"Since when have you been here?"

Kailan umalis ang misis mo?
Kailan sila nag-away?
Kailan kaya tumawag is Val?

"When did your wife leave?"
"When did they fight?"
"When did Val call up, I wonder?"

Kailan mo kailangan ito?
Kailan nila binili ang sapatos?

"When do you need this?"
"When did they buy the shoes?"
67. THE ABBREVIATED FORM OF DIETING

“Sir, I thought, you were on a two-week diet.”

“Right, two-week diet.”

“But I finished it in two days!”

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KAYA LANG TINAPOS KO ‘NA’ IN TWO DAYS!

Two-week diet nga

ON TWO-WEEK DIET KAYO?

By Roni Santiago

a. Vocabulary:

'kala
kaya lang
tinapos
week
day

“thought, suppose” (abbreviated form of akala)
“trouble/problem is” (fixed expression)
“was finished/completed” (goal topic verb)
“linggo”
“araw”

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Nag-diet ba si Sir?
2. One week or 2 weeks ang diet niya?
3. Ilang araw niyang ginawa ang diet niya?
4. Bakit kaya?
68. DEFERRED GRATIFICATION

"Sir, they said you are mad at me." "Yes, but I'm too tired." "I won't scold/ call you down right now." "Tomorrow can wait."

---

a. **Vocabulary:**

- **galit**
  - "angry" (final stressed stem-adjective; galit "anger")
- **daw/raw**
  - "it's said" (a particle)
- **sasabunin**
  - "will be scolded" (goal topic verb, root sabon "soap")
- **tired**
  - "pagod" (final stressed stem adjective, pagod, weariness)

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. Galit ba si Sir sa kanya?
2. Pagod o hindi si Sir?
3. Kalian siya sasabunin?

c. **Culture:**

A Filipino can take any show of displeasure in private. But it is altogether a different thing if given in the presence of others. In public, even the scowl, frown or the angry tone of one's voice is not taken very lightly; it can make a person lose face. These Filipino sayings are good reminders:

"Daggers can be sharper than words."
"The wound on the skin can heal, but not the wound in the heart."
69. **THE AGED TERROR**

"In those days, I was a terror!"  "Now, you are wrinkled!"

"Yes."

**MY LITTLE PUPUNG**

a. **Vocabulary:**

kilabot  "terror, goose pimples"
kulubot  "wrinkled"

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. Kilabot ba siya noon?
2. Ngayon, ano na siya?
3. Sino ang nagsabi noon?

c. **Culture:**

Punning is also one of our ways of telling jokes.
70. **THE WOMAN IS SMARTER**

Women are more intelligent than men.
"Men are more intelligent." "If you are intelligent, you won't argue with women."

"No, ma'am." "See?"

**a. Vocabulary:**

- intelligent
- "matalino"
- argue
- "talo"

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Mas matalino ba ang babae kaysa lalaki?
2. Sino ang nagsabi noon?
3. Bakit?

**c. Grammar:**

**MAKIPAG**- an actor topic verb affix indicating a participation action, "to do something with another".

*Example:*

Makipagkaibigan ka kay Ed. "Befriend/make friends with Ed."

Huwag tayong makipagtalas sa kaniya. "Let's not argue with him/her."

Makikipagdate siya sa iyo. "He/she will go dating with you."

Hindi ako makikipag-away. "I won't pick/get into a fight."

**d. Culture:**

It all started in the Garden of Eden. Eve got Adam to eat of the forbidden fruit. She was smart, and had the last say.
71. THREE STOOGES

"Those two buddies of mine will come here to our lugaw stand."

"Like three eggs!!"

a. Vocabulary:

kumpadre/kumpare  "co-father, buddy" (usually the term used by the godfather and godson’s father in addressing one another)
lugawan  "porridge stand/eatery" (root lugaw- porridge)
titlog  "egg"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Mga kumpare ba niya ang mga lalaki?
2. Dalawa o tatlo sila?
3. Bakit parang tatlong titlog sila?

c. Grammar:

-AN "locative noun affix"

  e.g.

  kaînan  "eatery"  baunan  "lunch box"
hintuan  "stopping place"  tulungan  "sleeping place"
sampayan  "clothesline"  tapunan  "dumping place"
lutuan  "cooking utensil/ place"  basurahan  "garbage can"
bilihan  "buying place"  babuyan  "piggery"
72. GOOD WEATHER FORECAST

"Tell me, why do you praise Amado Pineda."

"Because he said two more storms were coming...."

a. Vocabulary:

pinupuri "is being praised" (goal topic verb)
bagyo "storm, typhoon"
darating "will arrive/come" (actor topic verb, root dating)

NOTE: Amado Pineda is the well-known radio-TV weather forecaster of GMA TV Channel 7.

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Pinupuri ba si Amado Pineda?
2. Sino ang pumupuri sa kanya?
3. Bakit pinupuri siya?

C. Culture:

Reminders: Most parts of Metro-Manila and Central Luzon occasionally go under water during the rainy and stormy months from June to October. Be thankful if one has but to wade instead of sink or swim -- in murky waters. And this is not to add to the fact that, sometimes, weather forecasts are just as erratic as the weather itself.
73. AN EXCEPTIONALLY HONEST SMART OPERATOR

"I really couldn't fix your brakes."  "So I just made your horn stronger."

TALAGANG HINDI KO HO MAAYOS ANG PRENO N'YO.

TAaaaAT!!

KAYA NILAKASAN KO NA LANG HO ANG BUSTINA N'YO.

a. Vocabulary:

maayos  "can be fixed" (goal topic verb)
preno  "brakes"
nilakasan  "was made louder/stronger" (adjective is malakas, "strong")
busina  "horn, buzzer"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Kotse ba ang sira?
2. Preno o gulong ang sira?
3. Ano ang nilakasan?
4. Bakit kaya?

c. Grammar:

Verbalizing adjectives in the goal topic form

e.g.

Malakas ang TV.  "The TV set is loud."
Lakasan mo ang TV!  "Turn the TV volume up."

Mahina ang radyo.  "The radio is soft (weak)."
Hinaan ko ang radyo.  "I'll turn the radio volume down."

Malaki ito.  "This is big."
Nilakahan ko ito.  "I enlarged this."

Malilit ang sapatos.  "The shoes are small."
Huwag mong litan ang sapatos.  "Don't reduce the size of the shoes."
a. **Vocabulary:**

- pinapatay
- makatipid
- koryente

- "is killed/switched off"
- "can save/economize" (actor topic verb)
- "current (electricity)"

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. Ilaw ba ang pinapatay?
2. Bakit pinapatay ang TV kung may commercial?

c. **Culture:**

When dealing with TVs, radios, lights, etc. Filipinos will usually use the phrases "patay" (kill) for turn it off and "bukasan" (open) for turn it on. Also, where in America one would say "to save on the electricity bill" or "the power is out", in Tagalog the word "koryente" would be used.
75. AND THE GOOD NEWS IS ......

"That boy has read some bad news again in the newspaper."

a. **Vocabulary:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nabasa</td>
<td>&quot;happened/was able to read&quot; (a goal topic verb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>news</td>
<td>&quot;balita&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>&quot;masama&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. Masaya ba ang mataba?
2. Nagbasa o nanuod siya?
3. Ano ang nabasa niya sa newspaper?

c. **Grammar:**

*May/mayroon/wala* with goal topic verbs.

e.g.

- Binulti ng dyamitor ito roon.
  - "The janitor bought this from there."

- May binulti ang dyamitor doon.
  - "The janitor bought something from there."

- Ipupuslit ni Ben ang hamon diyan.
  - "Ben will cart away the ham there."

- Mayroong ipupuslit si Ben diyan.
  - "Ben will cart away something from there."

- Tatawagan ko siya rito.
  - "I'll call him up here."

- Wala akong tatawagan dito.
  - "I have no one to call up here."

- Nabasa niya ang balita.
  - "He read the news."

- May nabasa iyan.
  - "That one read something."

Note the forms used to indicate the doer/actor of the event.
76. SOMETHING INNOVATIVE

"It's really different now at DECS."

"Before, when the teachers went on strike, classes were suspended."

"Now, when the teachers are on strike, the teachers are suspended."

"Why, sir?"

BALTIC & CO.
TALASANG IBA NA NGAYON SA DECS.

DATI, PAG STRIKE ANG MGA TEACHERS, SUSPENDED ANG CLASSES...

"BAKIT HO?"

NGAYON, PAG STRIKE ANG MGA TEACHERS, TEACHERS AND SUSPENDED

By Roni Santiago

a. Vocabulary:

iba       "different"
strike    "welga"
teachers  "guro, maestro/a"
suspended "suspendido"

dati      "before, formerly, it used to"
pag/kapag "when, if" (a connector)
DECS      (Department of Education, Culture and Sports)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. May strike ba ang mga teachers?
2. DECS o DENR ang office?
3. Suspended ba noon ang klases?
4. Ngayon ano ang nangyayari pag may strike ang teachers?

c. Grammar: connectors for "when" and "if":

1. Past - noong versus nang:

Kumakain sila noong nag-away kami. "There were eating when we fought."
Rumakain sila nang mag-away kami. "They were eating when we fought."

Umalis siya noong nakita ko siya. "He left when I saw him."
Umalis siya nang makita ko siya. "He left when I saw him."

Note: nang takes the infinitive/imperative form of the verb.
2. Non-past - kung versus kapag/pag:

Pupunta ako rito kung mag-away/mag-away sila.
Pupunta ako rito pag nag-away sila.
Aalis siya kung makikita/makita ko siya.
Aalis siya pag nakita ko siya.
Umuulan kung bumabagyo,
Umuulan pag bumabagyo.

"I'll come here if they fight."
"I'll come here if they fight."
"He will leave if I see him."
"He will leave if I see him."
"It rains when it storms."
"It rains when it storms."

Note: PAG/KAPAG usually take a "past/begun action form of the verb.

d. Culture:

In the September 1990 teacher's strike, DECS made good its "off and on" threat to suspend teachers going on strike. Of course, from the loud cell, "strike!" it died down to a whimper: "Foul!"
77. THE SURPRISE

"Tom, I have a gift for you. You will really like it."  
"Wow, really? "Where is she? Is she sexy? Pretty? What's her name?"

BALTIC & CO.

Tom, may regalo ako sayo. Gusto ko ito.
Wow talaga.
Asan siya, sexy ba, maganda?
By Roni Santiago

a. Vocabulary:

regalo  "gift", present
asan  "where" (from nasaan/saan)
maganda  "pretty, beautiful, good"
pangalan  "name"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Si Tom o ang asawa niya ang may regalo?
2. Ano ang regalo kay Tom?

Grammar: Intensive adjectives and pseudo verbs:

Gusto ko ng pating.
Gustong-gusto ko ng pating

"I like sharks."
"I love/really like sharks."

Ayaw nila ng lugaw.
Ayaw na ayaw nila ng lugaw.

"They dislike porridge."
"They hate/really dislike porridge."

Kailangan ng pating iyan.
Kailangang-kailangan ng pating iyan.

"The shark needs that."
"The shark needs that badly."

Alam namin iyan.
Alam na alam namin iyan.

"We know that."
"We know that very well."

Kaya kita.
Kayang-kaya kita.

"I can handle you."
"I can handle you very easily."

Maganda si Aida.
Magandang-maganda si Aida.

"Aida is pretty."
"Aida is very pretty."
Pagod ba sila?
Pagod na pagod ba sila?

"Are they tired?"
"Are they very tired?"

Galit ka raw sa kanila.
Galit na galit ka raw sa kanila.

"It's said you're mad at them."
"It's said you're very mad at them."

Masama ho iyan sa inyo.
Masamang-masama ho iyan sa lyo.

"That's bad for you, sir/ma'am."
"That's very bad for you, sir/ma'am."

d. **Culture:**

It depends of couse on particular couples, but generally it is rare to exchange gifts. It is usually a surprise. This is specially true in rural areas, even on birthdays. It's partly due to Filipinos not being directly demonstrative. Among the poor it is financially functional as well. Most birthday celebrants finance their own birthday parties.
78. PROSPECTIVE "DEsert STORM" DRAFTEE

"Dyant, janitors are needed abroad and salary offer is big."

"I can do it, Tom.
Where is that?"

"In Kuwait!"

---

BALTIC & CO.

DYAN KAILANGAN
ANG JANITOR SA
ABROAD AT MALAKI
ANG OFFER NA
SWELDO

PAWDE KAO DYAN
TOM, SAAN YAN?

SA KUWAIT.

By Roni Santiago

---

a. Vocabulary:

malakti
suweldo/sweldo
at/t

"big, huge, large"
"salary"
"and"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Janitor ba ang kailangan abroad?
2. Malakti o malit ang salary offer?
3. Saan kailangan ang janitor?

c. Culture:

It is really very pathetic, but the main export of the Philippines today is manpower and not goods. To many, it has become a kind of a status symbol to have loved ones "exported" to earn dollars, pounds, yen, dinars, etc. abroad. Never mind if a degree holder ends up a CPA (California Picking Apples) or a Fillipina ("domestic help" in one of the British English dictionaries). The important thing is not earning the measly pesos.

The country used to be second to Japan in this part of the world, and the country's foreign debt was not even a billion dollars. This was immediately prior to the installation of the conjugal dictatorship aptly dubbed by Congressman Solarz as the kleptocracy. Now, the country is a basket case of Asia. It's sad, really sad!

Ever heard of NPA's and TNT's in the States?

107
79. THE PEACEFUL WAY

"Well, friend, do you and your wife still often fight?"

"We have not fought for five years now."

"We broke up."

Not anymore. "Good. What did you do?"

---

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O PARE, PANAY
PA BA ANG AWAY NYO
NI MISIS?

HINDI NA...

FIVE YEARS NA
KAMING HINDI
NAG-AAWAY

GOOD, ANONG
GINAWSA NYO?

By Roni Santiago

NAGHIWALAY!"

---

a. **Vocabulary:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tagalog</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pare</td>
<td>&quot;pal, friend, co-father&quot; (short for kumpare)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panay</td>
<td>&quot;often, frequent, entirely&quot; (synonym of puro)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ginawa</td>
<td>&quot;did, made, fixed&quot; (goal topic verb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naghwalay</td>
<td>&quot;broke/split up&quot; (actor topic verb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nag-aaway</td>
<td>&quot;fighting, arguing&quot; (actor topic verb, root - away)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. Nag-aaway pa ba ang kumpare niya at kanyang Misis?
2. Dalawa o limang taon na silang hindi nag-aaway?
3. Bakit hindi na sila nag-aaway?

c. **Grammar:** Alternative expressions with pronouns:

1. **Ako - set:**

   - Ben and I
     - The teacher and I
   - you and Ben
   - you and the teacher
   - he/she and Ben
   - he/she and the teacher
   - si Ben at ako/kami ni Ben
   - ang guro at ako/kami ng guro
   - ikaw at si Ben/kayo ni Ben
   - ikaw at ang guro/kayo ng guro
   - siya't si Ben/sila ni Ben
   - siya't ang guro/sila ng guro

2. **Ko - set:**

   - (of) Ben and I/myself
   - (of) the teacher and I/myself
   - ko at ni Ben/namin ni Ben
   - ko at ng guro/namin ng guro

108
80. **ALWAYS A QUAKE VICTIM**

"Whew, that was a strong quake. I got dizzy, you see."

"You, Tom, were you dizzy as well?"

"Because I have always been dizzy."

"I was dizzy, too."

**BALTIC & CO.**

**By Roni Santiago**

---

**a. Vocabulary:**

- lindol: "earthquake"
- nahilo: "was dizzy" (state verb)
- hilo: "dizzy" (final stressed stem adjective)

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. May lindol ba?
2. Malakas o mahina ang lindol?
3. Nahilo ba si Tom?
4. Bakit hindi nahilo si Tom?

**c. Grammar:** Alternative forms of demonstrative phrases:

- "tong lindol/a:ng lindol na ito" = "this earthquake"
- "nitong lindol/ng lindol na ito" = "this earthquake"
- "iyang lalaki/a:ng lalaking lyan" = "that (near) man"
- "niyang lalaki/ng lalaking lyan" = "that (near) man"
- "iyong sabon/a:ng sabong lyan" = "that (far) soap"
- "noong sabon/ng sabong lyan" = "that (far) soap"
of you and Ben's of you and the teacher's
mo't ni Ben/ninyo ni Ben mo't ng guro/ninyo ng guro

his/her and Ben's his/her and the teacher's
niya't ni Ben/nila ni Ben niya't ng guro/nila ng guro

3. (sa) akin - set:

me and Ben me and the teacher
(sa) akin at kay Ben/(sa) amin ni Ben
(sa) akin at sa guro/(sa) amin ng guro

you and Ben you and the teacher
(sa) lyo't kay Ben/(sa) inyo ni Ben
(sa) lyo't sa guro/(sa) inyo ng guro

him/her and Ben him/her and the teacher
(sa) kaniya't kay Ben/(sa) kanila ni Ben
(sa) kaniya't sa guro/(sa) kanila ng guro

Note: The second alternative is more idiomatic.

d. Culture:
The problem of marriage break ups is not only as old as the institution of marriage itself but may also be considered as one of the irreversible side-effects of urbanization and industrialization. Thus, societies, old and new, have developed certain systems to handle such a problem. In most Western societies, the legal system is called divorce, whereas, in the Philippines, our laws provide for separation and annulment. Divorce and legal separation have basically the same features with the exception of the question on remarriage. Legal separation does not allow remarriage.

Being an agricultural society, marriage break ups in the Philippines are still comparatively not commonplace. And this is not adding the fact that being a family-oriented society, social pressure is still very strong to keep marriages intact - "In health and in sickness, in joy and in pain..., in kisses and in broken dishes?"
81. WHEN EVERYBODY IS PRETTY

"Tom is drunk again, isn't he, sir?" "He thinks Miss Tapia is pretty again, you see."

BALTIC & CO.

By Roni Santiago

a. Vocabulary:

- lasing
- tingin
- maganda ang tingin

"drunk" (loves to sing?)
"sought, see, perception"
"look pretty; beautiful to the eyes/perception"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Kumakanta ba si Tom?
2. Lasing o hindi si Tom?
3. Anong nangyayari kung lasing si Tom?
82. **TOUGH LUCK**

"Miss, let’s have a date."  
"What are you, lucky? I don’t even know you, in fact."  
"Gush, we are just the same."  
"I don’t know you, either."

---

**A. Vocabulary:**

- sinusuwerte: "being lucky" (from suwerte "luck")
- kilala: "know (a person)"
- pareho: "same, identical, similar"
- pala: "oh, so" (particle expressing surprise or amazement)

**B. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Kumakain ba sila?
2. Magkakilala sila o hindi?
3. Ano ang expression sa strip?

**C. Grammar:** kilala as a pseudo verb like alam.

- Kilala ni Ben si Mary.
- Kilala namit sila.
- Kilala ka nila.
- Hindi kita kilala
- Mas kilala mo siya.
- Kilalang -kilala nya tayo.
- Alam ko iyan.
- Mas alam mo ito.
- Alam na alam ninyo iyon.

  - "Ben knows Mary."
  - "We know them."
  - "They know you."
  - "I don’t know you."
  - "You know him/her better."
  - "He/she knows us very well."
  - "I know that."
  - "You know this better."
  - "You know that very well."
d. Culture:

sinusuwerte, a newly coined expression to signify condescension, ridicule or mockery, thus:

Ano ka, sinusuwerte?!

"What do you think of yourself, son of lady luck?!

This expression may have originated from a TV commercial showing a lady admonishing her helper for sweeping in the evening and reminding her that it was bad luck. So gaily and dutifully, the latter swept back the dirt to where they came from.
83. HOT FREEZER

"Why does the fridge have only dried fish in it?"

"Oce, I don't know. It was fresh when I put it in there."

"Maybe it dried up due to the brownout!"

---

**A Vocabulary:**

tuyo
isda
sariwa
ilagay
siguro
natuyo
ewan (ko)

"dry, dried (fish)"
"fish"
"fresh"
"put" (goal topic verb)
"maybe"
"dried up (state verb)
"I don't know" (fixed expression)

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Karne ba ang laman ng ref?
2. Sariwa o tuyo ang ilagay na isda?
3. Bakit naging tuyo ang mga isda?

**c. Grammar:**

Puro and Panay can be used to mean "only". Puro, however, can also mean "pure" or "purely".

d **Culture:**

Americans, in particular, generally need some time to get used to the smell and taste of dried fish (tuyong isda/isdang tuyo/tuyo). It is a common food item. Another, Americans hate wasting anything, and so do Filipinos. So, the former should be able to understand why the latter eats fish, squids, shrimps, etc. with their heads, eyes, tentacles, etc. on.

Dried fish does not need to be refrigerated while many urban housewives insist that they must have a refrigerator. Many have not been properly trained in its most economical use. Finally, the money for buying fresh fish, meats, dairy products, etc. may be going into installment payments on the refrigerator. This is another example of Function - Form cultural differences.
84. **WHO WEARS THE PANTS?**

"Tom, are you an earthquake victim, too?"

"Yeah, but it was the aftershocks."

"The wife beat him up because there was an earthquake and he still went out and had a 'goodtime'."

---

### Vocabulary:

- biktima: "victim"
- ginulpi: "was beaten up" (goal topic verb)
- lumbindol: "there was an earthquake" (actor topic verb, root lindo: "earthquake")

### Grammar:

1. May lindol ba?
2. Biktima o hindi si Tom?
3. Anong nangyari kay Tom?

### Culture:

Nothing can stop a Filipino from having a "good time". Filipinos will laugh and make fun of a blow out on a jeepney over loaded with passengers on a stifling hot day.
85. WHICH EAR?

"Dyan, where's my pen?"

"There in your ear."

"Which ear, left or right?"

"What the... I'm in a hurry."

a. Vocabulary:

tenga/tatanga
nagmamadali
alin
kaliwa
kanan
o
ano ba

"ear"
"is in a hurry" (actor topic verb)
"which"
"left"
"right"
"or"
an expression of importance

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Ball pen ba ang hinahanap?
2. Sa kanan o kaliwa ang ball pen?
3. Nasaan ang ball pen?

c. Grammar: Asking and answering alin.

e.g.

Bago pa iyan.
Alin ang bago pa?
Iyan ang bago pa.

"That's still new."
"Which is still new?"
"That is still new."

Nagmamadali ang matangkad.
Alin ang nagmamadali?
Ang matangkad ang nagmamaadali.

"The tall one is in a hurry."
"Which one is in a hurry."
"The tall one is in a hurry."

Natuyo na raw ilong datit.
Aling datit daw ang natuyo na?
Ilong datit daw ang natuyo na.

"It's said, that dress is already dry."
"Which dress is said to be dry already?"
"It's said, that dress is already dry."

Ilagay mo ang isang ilong dito.
Aling isda ang ilalagay ko riyan?
Ang isang ilong ang ilagay mo riito.

"Put that fish here."
"Which fish will I put there?"
"That fish is what you will put here."
86. AIDS (As If Doing Something)

"Fatso is coming. He must not see me not working."

"Dyan, give me some paper, hurry!"

---

**A. Vocabulary:**

- dumarating: "coming/arriving" (actor topic verb, root dating)
- bigyan: "give" (goal topic verb, root bigay)
- papel: "paper, roll"
- dali: "quick, hurry"

**B. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Si payat ba ang dumarating?
2. Nagatrabaho ba si Tom o hindi?
3. Ano ang ibinigay ni Dyan?
4. Bakit toilet paper ang ibinigay?

**C. Grammar:**

The personal name markers SI, NI or KAY may be used with other words (nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc.) to indicate that the marked word is a personification of its referent.

**Example:**

- Lasting si lalaki kaya galit si babae.
- Nag-aaway si Taba at si Payat.
- Si Ferdie raw si Malakas at si Meldy daw naman si Maganda.

"Man/Boy is drunk so woman/girlie is furious."
"Fatso and Skinny are fighting."
"It's said Ferdie is Malakas and Meldy on the other hand is Beautiful."
87. MAY ILAW

"Brown-out! Light a candle, Pupung!"

"There's light now! Blow out that candle!"

"Yes, dad!"

MY LITTLE PUPUNG

BROWN-OUT: MAG-SINDI KA NG KANDILA, PUPUNG?

OPO, DAD!

MAY ILAW NA.

HIPAN MO NA, YUNG KANDILA?

By Tonton You

a. Vocabulary:

magsindt "light, kindle" (actor topic verb)
kandila "candle"
ilaw "light"
hipan "blow out" (goal topic verb, root hip "blow")

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Brown-out ba?
2. May kandila o wala?
3. Nasaan ang kandila?

c. Culture:

Power blackouts in the States are referred to here as "brownouts".
88. HATES HABITUAL TARDINESS

"Tom, you're going home, and it's not even five?"

"You were late coming in, right?"

"So I don't want to be late going home."

"Correct."

BALTIC & CO.

8/4/80

By Roni Santiago

a. **Vocabulary:**

- uuwi
- pumasok
- pag-uuwi

"will go home"

"entered, reported for work/school" (actor topic verb)

"going/coming home" (gerund verbal noun)

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. Uuwi na ba si Tom?
2. Alas singko na ba o hindi pa?
3. Bakit siya uuwi na?

c. **Grammar:**

**PAG-** verbal noun form of **-um-** actor topic verbs.

e.g.

Umuwi ang guro.
ang pag-uuwi ng guro

"The teacher went home."

"the teacher's going home"

Bumalik si Fred doon.
ang pagbalik ni Fred doon

"Fred went back there."

"Fred's return there"

Dumating sila, at sa pagdaung nla umulan.

"They arrived, and at their arrival, it rained."

d. **Culture:**

Generally speaking Filipinos are not time-conscious in their value orientation. That is, time is not something that can make them have ulcer problems. But, they can be punctual (or be made to be punctual), too.
89. Suman

"What's your work now?"  
"I'm selling suman."

---

**FRANKINTIN**

By Manny Villegas

---

**ANO BA ANG TRABAHO MO, NGAYON?**

**NASTUINDA ANG NG SUMAN?**

---

**a. Vocabulary:**

- trabaho
- nagtitinda
- suman

  "work, job"
  "selling, vending" (actor topic verb)
  "a kind of rice goody"

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. May trabaho ba siya ngayon?
2. Suman o langgunisa ang paninda niya?
3. Ano ang trabaho niya?

**c. Culture:**

Suman is a kind of goody made from sticky rice and coconut milk, and is wrapped in banana or coconut leaves. It comes in either of two flavors: salty or sweet.
90. **Mirror, Mirror on the Wall!**

"I wonder why this mirror suddenly broke."

"Maybe you asked."

---

**a. Vocabulary:**

- **ay**
  - "oops" (expression, interjection)
- **bigla**
  - "suddenly, abruptly"
- **nabasag**
  - "broke, cracked" (state verb)
- **tinanong**
  - "was asked" (goal topic verb)

---

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Nabasag ba ang salamin?
2. Bakit nabasag ang salamin?
91. AGE MATTERS

"How old are you?" "Well, er, my husband and I are the same."

"How old is your husband?" "Well, er, thirty!"

BALTIC & CO.

By Rondi Sanila

---

a. Vocabulary:

- taon: "year, age"
- ha: "ah, well"
- ilang taon: "how old, how many years? (expression)"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Edad ba ang tinatanong?
2. Matanda ba siya sa husband ninya?
3. Ilang taon ang husband ninya ayun sa asawa?
4. Ilang taon talaga ang husband ninya?
92. BECAUSE OF BASKETBALL

"I'm really going to leave this place. Hu, hu, hu!"

"Your head! I can not see!"

MY LITTLE PUPUNG

By Tonton Young

a. **Vocabulary:**

- aalis: "will leave, go" (actor topic verb)
- makakita: "can see" (actor topic verb)

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. Masaya ba ang babaey?
2. Aalis ba siya o hindi?
3. Umalis ba siya?
4. Bakit hindi siya umalis?

c. **Culture:**

Size and height are musts in basketball to be competitive in world contests. That is, Filipinos should be the last people to consider this sport event seriously. However, it is the number one sport of this country.

The popularity of this sport event is such that rarely does one find a backyard or sidestreet without a basketball court of some sort. Some fans forgo or cancel important dates, appointments, etc. just so they would not miss watching their favorite teams play. Some husbands even willingly risk the wife's rolling pin and tongue-lashing!

Basketball players enjoy movie star status, including the head swelling shrieks of female and gay fans.
93. METALLIC

"Frankintin!"  "Refuses to come (close)! Hold on..."

FRANKINTIN  By Mannie Villegas

a. Vocabulary:

lumapit  "come/go near" (actor topic verb, adjective malapit "near, close")

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Si Saninlo ba ang bida?
2. Sino ang bida?
3. Bakit ayaw lumapit si Frankintin?
94. IBA NA ANG MATANGKAD

"The flood is already chest deep!"  "Only up to the knees!"  "Up to the chest!"

FRANKINTIN  6/25/79  By Manny Villegas

a. Vocabulary:

hanggang (sa)  "until, up to" (adjunct marker)
dib dib  "chest"
baha  "flood"
tuhod  "knee"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Baha ba o hindi?
2. Hanggang saan ang baha?
3. Bakit hanggang dib dib sa isa?

c. Grammar: Hanggang as adjunct marker

e.g.

Umulan hanggang (sa) Cubao.  "It rained up to Cubao."
Nag-aaway pa sila hanggang ngayon.  "They are still fighting until now."
May baha hanggang (sa) Sabado.  "There's flood until Saturday."
Matubig hanggang doon.  "It's watery up to that place."
95. NOT A LOYALIST

"In those days, the Asylum was in Mandaluyong."  
"And nowadays?"  
"It's in Hawaii!"

FRANKINTIN

By Mannie Villegas

a. Vocabulary:

noong araw  "in the past, in those days"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Sa Makati ba ang asylum?
2. Saan ang asylum noon?
3. Saan ang asylum ngayon?
4. Bakit sa Hawaii ang asylum ngayon?

c. Culture:

Mandaluyong is one of the municipalities in Metro-Manila. The first thing that one would call to mind when the place's name is mentioned is the big national mental hospital established there. So when people tell others that they live in Mandaluyong, they sometimes get this naughty question: "Where, inside or outside?"
"Why are you holding a whip?"
"So that I'll run faster."

**FRANKINTIN**

**B.A.K.I.T. M.A.Y HAWAK KANG LATIGO?**

---

**a. Vocabulary:**

- hawak: "hold, handle"
- latigo: "whip"
- takbo: "run"
- bumilis: "run/go faster" (adjective, mabilis "fast, swift")

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Kandila o latigo ang hawak niya?
2. Para saan ang latigo?

**c. Grammar:**

*Hawak and takbo* here are used as nouns.
97. **FLY, NOT RUN**

"Will you also run if there's an election?"

"No."

"I'll fly."

---

**FRANKINTIN**

By Manny Villegas

---

**Vocabulary:**

- kapag: "when" (connector)
- eleksiyon: "election"
- lilipad: "will fly" (actor topic verb)

**Comprehension Questions:**

1. Tatakbo ba siya kung may eleksiyon?
2. Anong gagawin niya, sa halip?

**Grammar:**

**MAGKA-/MAGKAROON** "Inadvertent Existence/Possession"

e.g.

- Puwedeng magkatubig dito. "It's possible to have water here."
- "It's possible to have water here."

- Magkakaroon si Fred ng asawa. "Fred will come to have a wife."
- Magkakaasawa si Fred. "Fred will come to have a wife."

- Nagkaron kami ng ilaw kanina. "We came to have electricity a while ago."
- Nagkakalaw kami kanina. "We came to have electricity a while ago."

- Nagkakaroon sila ng sakit dito. "They get/are getting sick here."
- Nagkakasakit sila rito. "They get/are getting sick here."

**Culture:**

The Filipino English term, "flying voters", is widely used as though it has already formed part of Webster's lexicon. The term refers to fake or illegal voters, but originally it referred to long deceased people in whose names votes were cast by unscrupulous politicians. But no. Those politicians were not "flying candidates".
98. **LEND AND LOSE A FRIEND**

"Why is it that everytime Tom passes by Mr. Golem's desk, he runs?"

"Because he owes him money."

---

**BALTIC & CO.**

---

**Bakit everytime na parang si Tom sa desk ni Mr. Golem tumatakbo?**

---

**Kasi may uang**

---

**a. Vocabulary:**

daraan "will pass"

utang "debt, owe"

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Si Mr. Golem ba ang tumatakbo?
2. Sa bintana o sa desk si Tom dumadaan?
3. Bakit tumatakbo si Tom?

**c. Culture:**

Paying debts is frequently avoided. Not only paying debts but also returning borrowed items. There is something of a taboo against asking for something to be returned or paid. There is also an unspoken "state of limitations" after which you may as well forget about the item or money.
99. **UNCENSORED**

"Wow, look at Iza’s body."  "Yeah. For adults only."  "Look, how about Miss Tapia’s?"  "For general patronage."

**BALTIC & CO.**

**a. Vocabulary:**

katawan  "body"

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Si Iza ba ang nakita nina Tom?
2. Para saan ang katawan ni Iza?
3. Para saan ang katawan ni Miss Tapia?

**c. Grammar:** Possessive Phrases and Sentences

e.g.

diyaryo ni Bob
Kay Bob ang diyaryo

"Bob’s newspaper"
"The newspaper is Bob’s"

sapatos ng guro
Sa guro ang sapatos.

"teacher’s shoes"
"The shoes belong to the teacher."

sampayan ko
aking sampayan
Akin/Sa akin ang sampayan.

"my clothesline"
"my clothesline"
"The clothesline is mine."

regalo nila
kanilang regalo
Kanila/Sa kanila ang regalo.

"their gift"
"their gift"
"The gift is theirs."

**NOTE:** Refer back to #15, 37 and 53.

d. **Culture:**

Men are the same in many respects the world over; they are not blind to beauty, but beauty can blind them.
100. *FORGET MANALUYONG; SHE'S AN ILOCANA*

"You don't like your bottle."

"What a waste if it's thrown away."

"Your mommy is going senile."

---

**BALTIC & CO.**  
7/24/86  
By Roni Santiago

---

a. **Vocabulary:**

dede  
"baby (milk) bottle, tit, breast"

sayang  
"what a waste, too bad" (expression, interjection)

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. Soda ba ang hawak ng nanay?
2. Anong ginawa niya sa gatas?
3. Bakit niya ininom ang gatas?
4. Ano ang akala ng anak sa nanay?

c. **Culture:**

To Westernized Filipinos, breast exposure is a no-no. Thus, breast feeding is something that they can not easily accept. But, in reality, breast feeding is just as Filipino as any Filipino.
101. *BELLS?*

"I don't hear any ringing."

---

**BALTIC & CO.**

7/24

By Reni Santiago

---

**a. Vocabulary:**

madidinig/naritinig
wrong
ringing

"hearing" (goal topic verb)
mali, problema
tunog

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Bingi ba ang nakasalamin?
2. Anong problema niya?
3. May naritinig din bang ringing yung isa?
102. NOT BY WIFE, THANK GOODNESS

"I was mugged."

"You should have reported to the police."

"Because it was a policeman who beat me up."

"I can't."

BALTIC & CO. 5-14-66

By Roni Santiago

a. Vocabulary:

nagulpi "beaten up, mugged" (goal topic verb)
pulis "police, policeman"
isinumbong "was reported" (goal topic verb)
sana "hope, wish, would rather (particle)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Nagulpi ba siya?
2. Nagsumbong ba siya sa pulis o hindi?
3. Bakit hindi siya nagsumbong sa pulis?

c. Culture:

Culture of violence in rallies and demonstrations is universal.
104. ANYWHERE?

"Sir, I'll put this on your desk?"  "Don't."  "Where shall I put it?"  "Anywhere, just not on my desk."

BALTIC & CO.  By Roni Santiago

---

a. Vocabulary:

kahit  "any, even, although"
lilagay  "will put, place" (goal topic verb)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Kandila u bulaklak ang hawak ng janitor?
2. Saan ni a hindt puwedeng lilagay ang bulaklak?
3. Saan niya lilagay ang bulaklak?

c. Grammar: kahit

e.g.

kahit sino  "anyone"  kahit bukas  "even tomorrow"
kahit alin  "whichever"  kahit ikaw  "even yourself"
kahit ano  "anything"  kahit mahtrap  "although difficult"
kahit lan  "any number"  kahit kailan  "anytime"
kahit saan  "anywhere"  kahit kanino  "whomsoever"

---

d. Culture:

Wine or roses? For machos, wine.
105. **POGI?**

"Miss Tapia, from your perspective, don't I look handsome?"

"Hmm, yea."

---

**Baltic & Co.**

**By Renz Santiago.**

---

**a. Vocabulary:**

- **di ba**    "isn't it" (tag-question from **hindi ba**)
- **pogli**    "handsome" (slang for **guwapo** "handsome")
- **tingin**   "perspective"

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Si Tom o si Miss Tapia ang nagtanong?
2. Anong ginawa ni Miss Tapia?
3. Anong sagot ni Miss Tapia?

**c. Grammar:** Tag-question, **(hindi)** **ba.**

c.g.

- Matanda na siya, hindi ba?    "He/she is already old, isn't he/she?"
- Masarap ito, di ba?           "This is tasty, isn't it?"
- Di ba, kailangan mo sila?     "You need them, don't you?"
- Bumaha rito, di ba?           "It flooded here, didn't it?"
- Alam na alam nila lyan, di ba? "You know that very well, don't you?"

---

135
106. SIMPLE LOGIC

"It's 12:00 Bong "I thought it was already past twelve."
"It's only twelve o'clock."
"Can't go past..."
"Because until 12:00 really. Then it has to come back to 1:00."

BALTIC & CO.
ALAS ROSE. ALAS DOSE. KALA KO LAGMAS NA, NE ALAS ROSE.
NA BONG LANGZ. DI PUDEHANG LUMAGBAS...

By Roni Santiago
PAHL HANGANG ALAS DOSE LANG PUSAGA.
TAPS BALIK UNTU SA ALA UNA.

a. Vocabulary:
lagpas/lampas "go past/beyond"
tapos "then, afterwards" (connector, short for pagkatapos)
nulit "again, repeat"

clock time:
ala una one o'clock alas styete seven o'clock
ala dos two o'clock alas otso eight o'clock
ala tres three o'clock alas nuwebe nine o'clock
ala kuawtro four o'clock alas diyes ten o'clock
ala singko five o'clock alas onse eleven o'clock
ala sals six o'clock alas dose twelve o'clock

b. Comprehension Questions:
1. Alas dose na ba?
2. Puwede bang lumagpas sa alas dose?
3. Bakit hindi puwede?

c. Grammar:
Asking and answering "What time?"
Anong oras na?
Alas otso na.

Anong oras na sa relo mo?
Alas diyes pa.

Anong oras noon?
Alas sals yata.

"What time is it?"
"It's already eight o'clock."

"What time is it in your watch?"
"It's still ten o'clock."

"What time was it then?"
"I think it was six o'clock."
107. ANCIENT?

"Tom, where's the province of Antique?"

"I don't know. Ask Miss Tapia."

"Because she's the antique one here."

BALTIC & CO.

TOM: SABAN BA ANG BAYAN NG ANTIQUE?

ELIWAN KO, ITANONG MO KAY MISS TAPIA...

...DAHIL SIYA ANG ANTIQUE, DITO?

By Roni Santiago

a. **Vocabulary:**

- bayan
- "town, country"
- itanong
- "ask" (goal topic verb)

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. Iloilo ba ang tinatanong?
2. Anong bayan ang tinatanong?
3. Sino ang dapat tanungin?
4. Bakit si Miss Tapia ang tatanungin?
108. NAKUI

"My mother."

"Oh, I just remembered that I have to talk to someone."

"Mr. Baltic!"

"Who?"

---

a. Vocabulary:

- naku: "my mother/gosh" (interjection from ina ko "my mother")
- naalaala: "remembered" (goal topic verb)
- kausapin: "talk to" (goal topic verb)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Pusa ba ang nakita?
2. Ano ang nakitang hayop?
3. Sino ang naalaala niyang kausapin?
4. Bakit niya naalaala si Mr. Baltic?

c. Culture:

In many cultures, names of animals are associated with people with no derogatory or negative connotations. Here, one has to guard against it.
109. HE HAS A PRICE.

"Look, here's fifty."  "Miss Tapia, I'll also kiss you, but give me two hundred!"

a. Vocabulary:

- kiss
- "halik"
- "humalik" (actor topic verb)
- "halikan/hagkan" (goal topic verb)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Si Iza ba ang hinalikan?
2. Magkano ang ibinigay ni Miss Tapia sa bata?
3. Magkano ang hiniling ni Dyani kay Miss Tapia?

c. Culture:

A child's visit to the godmother/father, especially at Christmas time, means a gift - cash or otherwise - in return for the kiss or maro po greeting.
110. SHE JUST VISITS HOSPITALS

"Dyani, I know that girl. She's a hospitality girl."

"Er, Miss."

"What hospital do you work in?"

"Dead."

By Roni Santiago

BALTIC & CO.

DYANI, KILALA KO ANG BABAING YAN, HOSPITALITY GIRL YAN

ESTE, MISS...

SAANG HOSPITAL KA NAGTATrabaho?

 operatives for prostitute
"works, working" (actor topic verb)
"dead, kill" (may be used as an interjection "I blew it")
"er, I mean"

a. Vocabulary:

hospitality girl
nagtatrabaho
patay
este
euphemism for prostitute
"works, working" (actor topic verb)
"dead, kill" (may be used as an interjection "I blew it")
"er, I mean"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Kilala ba ni Tom ang babaeng bayan?
2. Ano ang trabaho ng babaeng bayan?
3. Ano ang tinalo ni Dyani?
111. **BEER**

"Tom, the design of this is perfect for you!"

"Wow, beer."

"Sorry, it's not the real beer!"

---

a. **Vocabulary:**

- *tama*  
- *mali*  
- "right"  
- "wrong"

Note: *tamang tama* and *beer na beer* are intensive forms. (See # 77.)

b. **Culture:**

A word from our sponsor - "Beer na beer is San Miguel beer!"

In the present beer war between San Miguel and Asia Brewery, the latter calls its beer - "Beer na Beer" as if it is the real one. Asia Brewery copied the classic SM beer bottle, except for shaving off a couple of MM around the neck and shaved a peso + off the SM product price. SM filed a legal suit and lost. It is now in a Court of Appeals. Loyalty to ones drink is as firm as that to a basketball team.
112. WHEN THE CAT IS AWAY

"Good morning, is your boss in?"

"Friend, what do you see? Am I working?"

"Well, then, the boss is out."

"No..."

BALTIC & CO. By Roni Santiago

---

a. Vocabulary:

- di: "so, then" (connector)
- in: pumasok (colloquial)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Si Tom ba ang tinitanong ng bisita?
2. Nagatrabaho si Tom o hindi?
3. Anong tanong ng bisita?
4. Anong sagot ni Tom?

c. Culture:

The certainty of agreements, with corresponding schedules may be binding only during the time you are with your project partner (co-worker, supervisor, etc.) It's a comment about responsibility.
113. BE SPARING

"Umm, your perfume smells good!"  "Take it easy with the smelling."  "This perfume is expensive."

---

a. Vocabulary:

- ang bango
- dahang-dahan
- pag-amoy

"how fragrant" (from mabango "fragrant")
"slowly, easy on, take it easy"
"smelling, sniffing" (gerund form)

---

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Mabango ba si Miss Tapia?
2. Mahal o mura ang perfume niya?
3. Dahil mahal ang perfume niya, anong dapat gawin ni Dyan?

---

c. Grammar:

See #19 (intensive adjectives) and #88 (gerund nouns).
114. **WITCH?**

"Bebs, what's the title of what you are watching?"  "The mother-in-law."  "What's that, a horror story?"

**BALTIC & CO.**

**By Roni Santiago**

---

**a. Vocabulary:**

- pinapanood: "being watched" (goal topic verb, root *panuod*)
- parent-in-law: "biyenan"
- child-in-law: "manugang"
- title: "pamagat"

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Kumakain ba si Bebs?
2. Anong ginagawa ni Bebs?
3. Anong pamagat ng pinanunood nila?
4. Anong klaseng istorya iyon?
a. **Vocabulary:**

- **pera**  
  "money"
- **kabibigay**  
  "just given" (recently completed action verb form)
- **aba**  
  "gosh" (a fixed expression)

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. May pera pa ba ang asawa ni Tom?
2. Kabibigay ba ni Tom ng pay envelop o hindi?
3. Anong klaseng pay envelop ang ibinigay ni Tom?

c. **Grammar:**

**KA-** + reduplication...**LANG-** Recently completed action.

**e.g.**

- *Kaalisa lang ng biyenan ko.*  
  "My parent-in-law has just left."
- *Kararating ko lang.*  
  "I have just arrived."
- *Kabihinyit lang ni Paul ng sapatos.*  
  "Paul has just bought shoes."
- *Kalilitis mo lang ba nitô?*  
  "Have you just cleaned this?"
- *Kalalagay lang nila ng ilaw na lyan diyan.*  
  "They have just put that light there."
- *Katatanong ko lang kay Rudy.*  
  "I have just asked Rudy."
- *Katatawag lang namin sa kaniya.*  
  "We have just called him up."
116. BIR TUNE

"Umm. Lalara. Everything I have is yours."

"Mr. Golem, who sang the song I sang?"

"I think, someone from B.I.R."

by Raul Santiago

a. **Vocabulary:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>palagay</td>
<td>&quot;opinion, supposition&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.I.R.</td>
<td>Bureau of Internal Revenue like the I.R.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palagay ko</td>
<td>&quot;in my opinion&quot; (fixed expression)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. Kumakain ba si Miss Tapia?
2. Si Dyani o si Mr. Golem ang nakarinig sa kanya?
3. Anong pamanag at kanta ni Miss Tapia?
4. Sino pa ang kakanta ng ganoong kanta?

c. **Grammar:** Asking and answering *tagasaan*

*Example:

Tagasaan sila?
"Where are they from?"

Taga-Texas sila.
"They are from Texas/Texans."

Tagasaan si Luz?
"Where is Luz from?"

Tagarito siya.
"She is from this place."

Tagasaan ang pulis na lyan?
"Where is that policeman from?"

Taga-Maynila siya.
"He is from Manila."

Tagasaan ang mga guro ng lyan?
"Where are those teachers from?"

Taga-Ateneo sila.
"They are Ateneans."

**Note:** *TAGA-* indicates "origin, where from" and the topic is always a person or a personalized object.

d. **Culture:**

"Taxes are as sure as death." Only tax payers say this; not B.I.R.
117. **EXAMS!**

"Dyan, your physical examination is scheduled for today."

"Exam? Mother, I can't..."

"Because I have not yet reviewed."

---

**BALTIC & CO.**

**Dyan, Ngayon Ang Schedule Ng Physical Examination Mo**

**Exam? Naku Hindi Mo Puwede...**

**Kasi, Hindi pa Ho Ako Nagre-Review!**

*By Roni Santiago*

---

**a. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Schedule ba ni Dyaning magphysical exam?  
2. Puwede ba siya o hindi?  
3. Bakit hindi siya puwede?

**b. Culture:**

Filipinos pride themselves in speaking English, but it is their own variety.
118. **GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY**

"Iza, you know, we're in gold."  "Tom, why?"  "Not sure."

---

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---

By Roni Santiago

---

**a. Vocabulary:**

- ewan ko
- naka-gold

  - "I don't know" (a fixed expression)
  - "in a wealthy state"

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Masaya ba si Miss Tapia?
2. Bakit siya masaya?
3. Bakit masaya rin si Tom?
119. NOT FOR DISPLAY

"Tom, what if I wear something like that?"

"Good. You'll be of some help to the public."

"How?"

"With the difficulties nowadays... ...they need to laugh."

a. Vocabulary:

magsuot "wear, put on" (actor topic verb)
makakatulong "will be able to help" (actor topic verb)
publiko "public"paano "how"
hirap "difficulty, hardship"
buhay "life"
matawa "laugh" (state verb)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Baboy ba ang nakita ng asawa ni Tom?
2. Gusto niya o hindi ang nakita niya?
3. Paano siya makakatulong sa publiko kung magsuot siya ng ganon?
120. HORROR STORY

"We'll have a Halloween party at school tomorrow morning."

"Halloween Party, morning? Why not in the evening?"

"We're afraid, you see."

May Halloween Party kami sa iskul. "Bukas na! Umaga?"

"Halloween Party. Umaga? But Hindi Gabi?"

"Takot Kami, Eh! Hi-Hi-Hi?"

a. Vocabulary:

- takot: "scared, afraid" (final stressed stem adjective, takot: "fear")
- gabi: "night, evening"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. May Christmas Party ba sa iskul?
2. Umaga o gabi ang party?
3. Bakit sa umaga ang party?

c. Culture:

Trick or treat. The terms are: pangangaluluwa/mangaluluwa.

E.g.

Dapat sa gabi ang pangangaluluwa. "Trick or treat should be at night."
Mangaluluwa tayo mamayang gabi. "Let's trick or treat tonight."
121. ULCE?

"Yes, sir...Yes, sir... Yes, sir."

"Ouch, my stomach hurts again."

"Because, all you keep saying is 'yes sir' so you got an ulcer."

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YES SIR... YES SIR... YES SIR...

ARUUY, SUMASAKIT NA NAMAN ANG TIYAN KO...

KASI, YES SIR, KAYO NG YES SIR KAYO KAYO NAGKA ULCEIR

By Roni Santiago

---

a. **Vocabulary:**

aruy/aray

"ouch"

tiyan

"stomach"

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. Babae ba ang kausap niya sa telepono?
2. Tiyan o ulo niya ang sumasakit?
3. Baidt siya nagkaganoon?

---

c. **Grammar:** NAGKA- "inadvertent possession", see #97.
122. LITERALLY OBEDIENT – ECONOMICAL

"Dyanl is really being economical."

"Yes, indeed, he’s following the government's belt tightening program."

---

a. Vocabulary:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tagalog</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sinusunod</td>
<td>&quot;being followed/obeyed&quot; (goal topic verb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goblyerno</td>
<td>&quot;government&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Si Tom ba ang nagtittipid?
2. Ano ang sinusunod ni Dyanl?
3. Paano niya sinusunod ang programa ng gobyerno?

---

152
123. **NOSE LIFT?**

"What I like in a man is a pointed nose."

---

**RANKINTIN**

By Manny Villegas

---

**a. Vocabulary:**

matangos  "pointed (nose)"
ilong   "nose"

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Matangos ang ilong ba ang gusto niya sa lalaki?
2. Nagpatangos ng ilong o hindi ang lalaki?
3. Paano niya ginawa yon?

**c. Culture:**

Filipinos generally prefer to be fair-skinned and to have a high pointed nose. However, this should not be taken to be manifestation of the feeling of racial inferiority. Instead, it is rooted in the universal feeling that "the grass is greener on the other side of the fence."
124. WANTED BY AN IMF AGENT

"Somebody was looking for you here a while ago."  "I don't know. He didn't say his name."
"So I just said you still did have any money (to pay with)."

"Who?"

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By Roni Santiago


a. Vocabulary:

nagahanap  "looking for"
pambahay  "for payment"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. May nagahanap ba kay Miss Tapia?
2. Sino ang nagahanap kay Tom?
3. Ano ang sinabi ni Miss Tapia sa taong nagahanap kay Tom?

c. Grammar: PAM- of pambahay is a variant of PANG- (see #11)
Another variant is PAN-

e.g.
panghugas  "for washing"
pambabae  "for ladies"
pantulog na damit  "sleeping clothes"

PAM- occurs before p/b, PAN- before t.d.s.r or l and PANG- occurs elsewhere.

c. Culture:

Ordinarily, the only persons of importance that would look for Tom are collectors. It's a cute put down as Tom is always poking fun at his spinster office mate.
125. **WAR FORECASTING**

"In your opinion, will the war in the gulf go on?"

"What's needed there is an in-depth analysis... Wait. I'll study it."

"That's hard to answer."

"Continue...Not.... Continue...not....."

---

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BALAGAY HO
KAYA MATULOY ANG GYERA
ANG SAGULI?

MAHIRAP
MASAGOT
KO...

KALANGAN OYAN
IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS
TERA BAGAARALAN
KO...

By Roni Santiago

---

a. **Vocabulary:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filipino</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>matuloy</td>
<td>&quot;go on, materialize, continue, proceed&quot; (state verb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glyera</td>
<td>&quot;war&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mahirap</td>
<td>&quot;hard, difficult, poor&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masagot</td>
<td>&quot;can be answered&quot; (goal topic verb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pag-aaralan</td>
<td>&quot;be studied&quot; (goal topic verb)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. Madalas ba sa gunitin ang tanong?
2. Ano ang kailangan para masagot ang tanong?
3. Ano ang ginawa ni Tom?

---

*BEST COPY AVAILABLE*
126. STYLISH WEAR

"You're going to work. You are still drunk, aren't you?"

"I'm not drunk. I'm fit to work."

"That's why... He forgot to put his pants on."

---

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HINDI AKO LASING.
KAYA KONG TUMASOK!

KAYA PALA...
NAKALIMUTAN
NA MAG SUOT.
H COPYRIGHT ANG BALTIC & CO.

By Ron Santiago

---

a. Vocabulary:

kaya pala  "so, that's the reason why" (fixed expression)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Lasing ba si Tom?
2. Papasok ba o hindi si Tom?
3. Anong nakalimutan niya?
127. SLEEPY HEADS

"Still snoring. Hey, Dyani, wake up!"  "One can't work because the snoring is so loud!"  "I can't sleep!"

**BALTIC & CO.**

By Roni Santiago

---

**a. Vocabulary:**

- naghihilik: "snoring"
- gumising: "wake up"
- makapagtrabaho: "able to work"
- lakas: "strength" (adjective, **malakas** "strong, loud")
- paghihilik: "snoring" (gerund verbal noun)
- makatulog: "able to sleep"

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Natutulog ba si Dyani?
2. Nakakatulog ba si Tom?
3. Bakit hindi makatulog si Tom?

**c. Grammar:**

Voluntary (deliberate or intentional) versus involuntary (ability or accidental) actor topic verbs

e.g.

1. **-UM-/MA- versus MAKA-**:

   Dapat silang matulog.  "They ought to sleep."
   Dapat silang makatulog.  "They ought to be able to sleep."

   Kailangan kong bumalik.  "I need to return."
   Kailangan kong makabalik.  "I need to be able to return."

   Mauna sila sa atin.  "They will go ahead of us."
   Makakaula sila sa atin.  "They will be able to go ahead of us."
Natulog kami.
Nakatulog kami.

"We slept."
"We fell asleep/were able to sleep."

Hindi ka umalis.
Hindi ka makaalis.

"You did not leave."
"You were unable to leave."

Tumutulong si Ed sa akin.
Nakakatulong si Ed sa akin.

"Ed helps me/is helping me."
"Ed is able to help me."

2. MAG- versus MAKAPAG-:

Dapat tayong magtulog.
Dapat tayong makapagtitipid.

"We ought to economize."
"We ought to be able to economize."

Hindi siya magbabayad sa iyo.
Hindi siya makakapagbayad sa iyo.

"He won't pay you."
"He won't be able to pay you."

Nag-aral ka ba?
Nakapag-aral ka ba?

"Did you study?"
"Were you able to study?"

Naglilinis siya ng bahay.
Nakakapaglinis siya ng bahay.

"He cleans/is cleaning the house."
"He's able to do house cleaning."
128. **SCUD VICTIM**

"The missiles being used in the gulf war are serious."

"They even reached here.
Look at what hit me."

"Measles!"

"Yes, indeed. They really reach very far."

---

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MATINDI ANG MGA MISSILES NA GWAGAMIT SA GULF WAR

OO NGA HO ANG MALAYO NC MGA INAABOT E

HANGGAN DITO NGA UNABOT, TINGNAN NYO ANG TAMA SA AKIN

By Roni Santiago

---

**a. Vocabulary:**

matindi "grave", serious, intense

inaabot "being/is reached" (goal topic verb)

ang layo "how far" (intensive form of adjective malayo "far")

tama "hit"

measles "tigdas"

---

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Matindi ba ang missiles sa gulf war?
2. Malayo ba o hindi ang inaabot?
3. Bakit?

---

**c. Grammar:** Pluralizing adjectives

Adjectives may be pluralized as follows:

1. **MA-** adjectives. By reduplicating the first syllable of the root or stem.

   Maganda si Elsa.
   "Elsa is pretty."

   Magaganda/Maganda sina Elsa.
   "Elsa and others are pretty."

   Matangkad ang lalaki.
   "The boy is tall."

   Matatangkad/Matangkad ang mga lalaki.
   "The boys are tall."

---

159
Malakas siya.
Malakas/Malakas sila.

"He/She is strong."
"They are strong."

2. **MA**- less adjectives. By adding **mga**.

Bago ang relo
(Mga) bago ang mga relo.

"The watch is new."
"The watches are new."

Pagod ako.
(Mga) pagod kami.

"I'm tired."
"We are tired."
129. SADDAM'S DOUBLE

"Why is it that
everytime Miss Tapia
sees me, she seems
irritated?"

"Because she said
that she remembered
something."

"Saddam."

"Who?"

---

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BAKIT KAYA TWIWG
MAKIKITA AKO NGAYON
NI MISS TAPIA, TIRON,
NAALALAS? HMP

KASI OONG
MAY NAALALAS
STY

SINO?

(STER SADDA).....

By Roni Santiago

---

a. Vocabulary:

- tuwil(ng)
  - "every, each"
- tipo
  - "as if, like, type"
- nalinis
  - "is irritated (state verb)"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Si Tom ba ang nalinis?
2. Sino ang naalala ni Miss Tapia kapag nakikita niya si Tom?
3. Bakit?
"Do you know that tofu is made from beans?"

"Day, there's a customer! An American!"

"What's you like. Joe? Pork'n beans?"

---

**MY LITTLE PUPUNG**

By Tusten Young

---

**Vocabulary:**

- tokwa: "tofu (bean curd)
- Amerikano/a: "American"

**Comprehension Questions:**

1. Gawa ba sa beans ang tokwa?
2. Amerikano o Filipino ang customer?
3. Ano ang intalok sa Amerikano?
"Our regular customer, the doctor, is coming. He might eat here again at our 'lugaw' stand."

"Hold on."

"There's still something in there."

"Doc! Eat!"

**LITTLE PUPUNG**

**Flyung suki nating doktor dumariating? Baka kahain ulit pito sa lugawan natin?**

**Doc: Kain na?**

**Teka lang...**

**MAY LAMAN PR. E?**

---

**a. Vocabulary:**

suki

"regular customer"

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Doktor ba ang suki nila?
2. Kumain ba ang doktor?
3. Bakit hindi siya kumain?

**c. Culture:**

*Suki* refers to the business relation or bond established between the customer or client and the source of the goods and services through regular business dealings. Both persons address each other by this name, and such a relation signify the tacit agreement that business transactions need not go through the hassles of haggling.
132. **THE COOK, NOT THE COOKING**

"Well, does it taste good?"

"No, ma'am."

"Hmp. Your taste is not clear."

"It says here in the magazine, that recipe is delicious."

---

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(0 MASARAP BA?)

HINDI HO

HMP. ANG LABD NAMAN NG PANGLASA MO?

SABI DITO SA MAGAZINE, MASARAP ANG RECIPE NA YAN

---

**Vocabulary:**

- ang labo: "how unclear" (intensive form of malabo "unclear, hazy, blurred")
- panglasa/panlasa: "taste (organ)"

**Comprehension Questions:**

1. Masarap ba ang soup?
2. Malabo o hindi ang panlasa niya?
3. Ato ang sabi sa magazine tungkol sa recipe?
133. **Erratic Appetite**

"How fast Dyani eats pandesal!"

"He's really speeding up before he loses his appetite."

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A. **Vocabulary:**

- **appetite**
- **mawalan**
- "gana" 
- "lose" (state verb from **wala** "lose")

B. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. Pizza ba ang kinakain ni Dyani?
2. Mabili o hindi siya kumakain ng pandesal?
3. Bakit siya mabilis kumakain ng pandesal?
134. RISK WITH HERBAL MEDICINE

"Mr. Golem, what's that you are eating?" "So that I'll lose my high blood pressure."

"Garlic, sir."

"Not only will you lose your high blood...."

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By Roni Santiago

a. Vocabulary:

bawang  "garlic"
kundi  'but also, if not' (linker from kung hindi)
patti  'also, including'

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Nanunood ba si Mr. Golem?
2. Ano ang kinakain niya?
3. Bakit siya kumakain ng bawang?

c. Culture:

Herbal medicine says that garlic is a kind of a 'wonder cure'. It can prevent and cure such physical maladies as colds, hypertension, etc. but others will complain about the odor.
135. PASSOVER BREAD

"This thing you are using for a paperweight is okay. It's hard and also heavy. What is it?"

"Biscuit. Made by my mother-in-law."

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BY RONI SANTIAGO

OKEY ITONG GINAGAMIT. MONG PAPERWEIGHT, MATIGAS SAKA MABIGAT ANO ITO?

BISCUIT, GAWA NG BIBIYAN, KO!

a. Vocabulary:

matigas  "hard"
mabigat  "heavy"
saka       "and also" (connector from at saka)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Okey ba ang ginagamit nilang paper weight?
2. Matigas o malambot ito?
3. Ano ang paper weight nila?
4. Sino ang gumawa nito?
136. **SORRY MISS --MOTHER-IN-LAW COOKING**

"Bong, what side dish do you want later?"  
"Want, pork adobo."  
"Well, all right. buy some at 'turo-turo' before you come home."

---

**BALTIC & CO.**

---

By Roni Santiago

---

a. **Vocabulary:**

ulam  
"side dish, dish eaten with rice"

turo-turo  
"an eatery where you point out your order (from turo "point, teach")

sige  
"all right, go ahead"

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. Baboy o isda ang gusto ni Boy na ulam?
2. Saan siya bibili ng adobong baboy?

c. **Culture:**

Turo-turo is common in the provinces. In here, dishes that were pre-cooked are displayed on a table or cabinet with glass panels that customers point to when ordering food. Prices of food in turo-turo restaurants are usually lower compared to restaurants with menus.

---

168
137. PANIS

"Saninlo, please smell this and see if it's spoiled."

"It's spoiled."

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By Roni Santiar

a. **Vocabulary:**

amuyin

panis

"be smelled/smelled" (goal topic verb)

"spoiled cooked food" (final stress stem adjective)

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. Panis ba o hindi ang pagkain?
2. Sino ang pinaamoy ng pagkain?
3. Sino ang nagpaamoy ng pagkain?
"My soup's too hot."  
"Can you cool it off?"

"Wait, I'll blow on it."

---

**Vocabulary:**

- sobra  
- palamigin  
- hihisan

- "excessive, too much, extra, excess"
- "be made to cool off" (goal topic verb)
- "will be blown on" (goal topic verb)

---

**Comprehension Questions:**

1. Mainit ba ang kinakain ni Tom?  
2. Soup o pandesal ang kinakain niya?  
3. Paano ito pinalamig?  
4. Sino ang napalamig?

---

**Culture:**

Ideally, here, food is eaten hot.
a. **Vocabulary:**

magkikita  "will see each other/meet"
kasama  "companion"
sine  "movie"

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. Magkikita ba si Tom at ng dentist niya?
2. May kasama o wala si Tom sa sine?
3. Sino ang kasama ni Tom sa sine?

c. **Culture:**

Palusot (root, lusot "pass through") is a significant mechanism in the Filipino psychology.
140. PRINCELY HOIST

"How nice my dream was last night!!"

"We ran into a flood on the way."

"You carried me, you see."

"What's nice about that??"

---

**a. Vocabulary:**

- panaginip: "dream"
- baha: "flood"
- daan: "way, road, path, pass"
- binuhat: "was lifted/hoisted up" (goal topic verb)
- inabo: "caught, as in a flood"

**b. Comprehension Questions:**

1. Nanaginip ba ang babae?
2. Maganda o hindi ang panaginip niya?
3. Bakit maganda ang panaginip niya?