The workbook for Ilokano was designed for language training of Peace Corps volunteers in the Philippines. It consists of: a list of commonly-used phrases for greetings, leavetaking, shopping, asking for directions, managing a conversation, and introducing oneself; a more extensive vocabulary/phrase book of words and expressions used in everyday communication, organized by situation and accompanied by English translations; a list of core competencies at three skill levels (beginning, intermediate, advanced), expressed as performance objectives; an Ilokano-to-English glossary; a series of learning modules to help reinforce student learning in formal lessons; and extensive grammar notes. Topics of the learning modules include those needed for community entry, such as socializing, managing conversation, eating, shopping, travelling, and health. Each module includes a variety of exercises for vocabulary development, understanding of language appropriateness, and grammar. Supplementary worksheets on grammatical points and answers to most exercises are also provided. (MSE)
ILOKANO

LANGUAGE PACKET

BEST COPY AVAILABLE
THE LANGUAGE PACKET

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PAZ B. MEMAN
Language Specialist
LEARNING ILOKANO FAST

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LEARNING ILOKANO FAST

Translations:

1. Greetings
   
   Good morning.   Naimbag nga bigat mo/yo.  Good morning to you, too. Naimbag nga bigat no/yo met.
   Good afternoon. Naimbag nga malem mo/yo. Good afternoon to you, too. Naimbag nga malem no/yo met.
   Good evening. Naimbag nga rabii(m)/yo. Good evening, too. Naimbag nga rabii(1)/yo met.
   How are you? Kumusta ka? Fine. And you? Mayat/Nasayaat/Naimbag, sika?
   Where are you going? Papanam? Somewhere. Dita laeng.
   Where did you come from? Napanam/Nagapuam. There, at Shoe Mart. Idiay Shoe Mart.

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

2. Leavetakings
   
   Ok. Sige. Agkitatan to./Agkita tan to.
   I’ll see you. Sige, babay.
   Goodbye.

3. Expressing need for repetition
   
   Wait Aguray
   Please repeat Dobl.iem man
   What did you just say? Ania iti imbagam?/Ania kunam?
   Slowly please. Innayadem man.
4. Expressing curiosity

What is "flower" in Ilokano?  Ania ti Ilokano ti "flower"?  "Flower"  Sabong
What is this?  Ania daytoy?
What is that?  Ania dayta?
Who is that?  Sino dayta?
What is your name?  Ania ti nagan mo?
Can you speak English?  Makasao ka ti English?
Is there a telephone here?  Adda ti telepono ditoy?

5. Expressing lack of knowledge in something

Who is he/she?  Sino isu/isuna?
Where is Name?  Ayanna ni Peter?
I don't know.  I don't know.  Diak ammo.

6. Shopping

Inquiring about price.
Complaining about price.

How much is this?  Mano daytoy?
How expensive it is!  Nagngina!
Can I get a discount?  Awan ti tawar na?
That's cheap.  You may.
How much discount do you like?
No more discount?

Awan ti tawar na?
7. Expressions of Courtesy

Thank you. Agyamanak.
You're welcome. Awan ti aniamanna.
May I ask you something? Mabalin ti agsaludsod?/Adda
man ti saludsudek?
Sorry. Dispensarem.
Please (get it for me). Pakialam man.
Iyalaan ak man? Iyalaan ak man? (sentence with a verbal
predicate)

8. Expressions of Preferences, likes, dislikes, needs.

I like this. Kayat ko daytoy.
I don't like coke. Saan ko nga kayat ti coke.
I need some paper. Masapul ko ti papel.
I prefer coke to pepsi. Kaykayat ko ti coke ngem pepsi.

9. Expressing discomforts and general disability.

I think I'm sick. Agsakitak sa.
I have headache. Agsakit ti ulok.
I have stomachache. Agsakit ti tiyan ko.
I need a doctor. Maspul ko ti doktor.
Please call a doctor. Mangayab ka man ti doktor.
I'm tired. Mabannog ak.
I'm very tired. Nabanbannog ak./Nabannog ak
unay.
I'm dizzy. Ma-ul-ulaw ak..
Where's the comfort room? Ayanna ti kasiyas?

(Man) but this word can't stand alone. It has to come at the end of a sentence.
10. Asking for directions

Where is the _____? Sadino/Ayanna ti _____? Near Place.
Is it far from here? Adayo manipud ditoy? No. It's over there.
Is it near? Asideg kadi? Yes.

11. Introducing self

I'm _______. Siak ni _______.
He/She's _______. Isu ni _______.

12. Expressing/Inquiring about time

What time is it? Ania ti orasen?
What's the date today? Ania ti peta itatta nga adlaw?
Is (are, was, were) there a telephone here? Adda ti telepono ditoy?

List of Pronouns

Siak I
Sika You (singular)
Isuna He, She
Sikami/Dakami We (excluding listener)
Sitayo/Datayo We (including listener)
Silayo/Dakaylo You (plural)
Isuda They
Sita/Data (you & me)

Numbers

Maysa (1) sangapulo ket maysa (11)
da (2) dua pulo (20)
talo (3) dua pulo ket tallo (23)
uppat (4) uppat a pulo (40)
lima (5) lima pulo (50)
inmem (6) innem a pulo (60)
pito (7) pito pulo (70)
walo (8) walo pulo (80)
siyam (9) siyam a pulo (90)
sangapulo (10) sanga pulo (100)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Words</th>
<th>Time Words</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sino?</td>
<td>Itatta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ania?</td>
<td>Idi kalman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaano?</td>
<td>Itattay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sadino?</td>
<td>Intono bigat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayanna?</td>
<td>Naladaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apay?</td>
<td>Now, today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasano?</td>
<td>Yesterday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mano?</td>
<td>A while ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ania ka + Dems. pron.</td>
<td>Tomorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mano</td>
<td>Late</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
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<tr>
<td>On Sunday</td>
<td>Intono Lunes</td>
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<td>On Monday</td>
<td>Intono Martes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Tuesday</td>
<td>Intono Miyerkules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Wednesday</td>
<td>Intono Huwebes</td>
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<tr>
<td>On Thursday</td>
<td>Intono Biyernes</td>
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<tr>
<td>On Friday</td>
<td>Intono Sabado</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Last</th>
<th>idi naminsan nga aldaw/kalman</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Week</td>
<td>idi napan nga lawas</td>
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<td>Month</td>
<td>idi napan nga bulan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>idi napan nga tawen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day after tomorrow</td>
<td>intono maminsan nga aldaw</td>
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<tr>
<td>Next week</td>
<td>intono umay nga luwas</td>
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<td>Next month</td>
<td>intono umay nga bulan</td>
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<td>Next year</td>
<td>intono umay nga tawen</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
I. GREETINGS/LEAVETAKINGS ON THE STREET

1. Good morning/afternoon/evening.
2. Good morning, too.
3. Where are you going?
4. Just there.
5. I am going to your place.
6. I am going to the market.
7. Where have you been?
8. When did you arrive?
9. How are you?
10. I am fine. And you?
11. Fine, too/also.

1. Naimbag nga bigat/malem/rabii.
2. Kasta met kenka./Naimbag nga _________mo met.
3. Papanam?/Papanan yo?
4. Dita laeng.
5. Mapanak idia yyan/balay yo.
7. Naggapiuan?/Naggepuan yo?
8. Kaano ka simmmangpet?
9. Kumusta ka?/Kumusta kayo?
10. Mayat/Naimbag/Nasayaat.
   Ket sika?
11. Mayat/Nasayaat/Naimbag met.
12. Sige nagrud./Babay.

II. VISITING A HOME

1. Anybody home?
2. Good morning/afternoon/evening.
3. Oh, it's you.
4. Come on up./Come in.
5. May I come in?
6. Please be seated
7. Is there anything I can do for you?
8. Would you care for a drink?
9. I'm leaving now.
10. I'm going home now.
11. It's getting late (at night).
12. Let's go.
13. I'll go ahead.
14. See you next time.
15. Come again.
17. Thank you very much.

1. Apo, adda kadi ti tao?
2. Naimbag nga bigat/malem rabii.
3. Sika met gayam.
4. Umuneg kayo./Sumrek kayo.
5. Mabalini kadi ti sumrek?
6. Agtugaw kayo.
7. Ania ti maaitulong ko para kadakayo?
8. Uminom kayo pay.
10. Agawid akon./Innakon.
11. Rabiiin.
12. Intayon./Intan.
15. Umay kayon to manen. /
   Agsubil kayon to manen.
16. Sige ngrund./Babay.
17. Agyamanak unay.
III. ASKING PEERS FOR BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

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

1. Ania ti nagan mo?
2. Mano ti tawen mon?
3. Taga-ano ka?
4. Sadino idiay Amerika?
5. Paggigiyanan yo ditoy?
6. Adda kadi asawa mon?
7. Sino ti nagannak kenka?
8. Sibibiag da pay?
9. Mano ti kakabsat mo?
10. Kabsat/Tatang mo kadi isu?
11. Kabsat/Nanang mo kadi isu?
12. Ania ti trabahom?

IV. INTRODUCING ONESELF TO ELDERS/OFFICIALS

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

1. Siak ni _________________.
2. Taga-___________ ak.
3. ______ ti tawen ko./ _____akon.
4. Peace Corps Volunteer ak.
5. Agtarbhalo ako idiay D.A.
6. Agtarbhalo ak ditoy ti duwa nga tawen.
V. ASKING FOR AND GIVING DIRECTIONS

1. Excuse me. May I ask something?
2. Where is the __________?
3. Where are you going?
4. I'm going to the office.
5. Are you going to town?
6. Is the church near?
7. What place is this?
8. What's the name of this street?
9. Please show me the place.
10. What ride do I take?
11. Where do I catch the jeepney/bus?
12. Where will I get off?
13. How much is the fare?
14. Is this the place?
15. Turn left after the bridge.
16. Turn right at the corner.
17. His house is near the market.
18. The church is across the plaza.
19. The hospital is behind the municipal hall.
20. The school is behind the church.

1. Mabalin (kadi) ti agsaludsod?
2. Ayanna ti __________?
3. Papanan yo? / Papanam?
5. Mapan ka (kadi) idiy ili?
6. Asideg (kadi) ti simbaan?
7. Ania nga lugar daytoy?
8. Ania nagan daytoy nga kalsada?
9. Itudom man kaniak daytoy nga lugar.
10. Ania ti lugan nga alaek?
11. Sadino ti pagluganak ti dyip/bus?
12. Sadino ti pagbabaak?
13. Mano ti plete/ pamasaha?
14. Ditoyen (kadi ti lugar)?
15. Appakannigid ka kalpasan ti rangtay.
16. Appakannawan ka idiy kanto.
17. Asideg ti balay na idiy tiendaan.
18. Adda ti batog ti simbaan diay plasa.
19. Adda ti abay ti munisipyo diay ospital.
20. Adda ti likod ti simbaan diay eskuwelaan.
VI. BUYING AND BARGAINING AT THE MARKET

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

Ania ti kayat yo nga gatangen, ma'am?
Mano daytoy?
Mano ti maysa nga kilo?
Nangina unay./Nagngina.
Mabalin ti tumawar?
Nalaka daytoyen.
Mano ti kayat mo?
Mabalin ti piso?/Pison, a.
Ikkannak man ti maysa nga kilo nga patatas.
Daytoy ti bayad ko.
Daytoy ti suklim.
Adda pay?
Sigen.
Suki.

VII. SHOPPING AT A DEPARTMENT STORE

1. How much is this?
2. Are your prices fixed?
3. Do you accept checks?
4. Can I choose?
5. May I see that?
6. Can I try it on?
7. It's a little bit tight.
8. It's a little bit big.
9. It fits me.
10. Does it shrink when washed?
11. How many yards will you get?
12. Please wrap it.
13. Mano daytoy?
14. Awan ti tawar nan?
15. Agawat kayo ti teseke?
16. Mabalin ti agpili?
17. Mabalin nga makita dayta?
18. Mabalin nga ipadas?
20. Dakkel bassit.
22. Kunsen daytoy no malabaan?
23. Mano ngayarda ti laem?
VIII. EXTENDING AN INVITATION TO A MEETING AS:
(a) Guest Speaker

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

(b) Participant

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

IX. EXTENDING AN INVITATION TO A PARTY

1. There will be a party at my house on Sunday.
2. I would like to invite you to the party.
3. Could you come?
4. Bring along your sister/friend.
5. Many of our friends will come.

1. Adda plano ti grupo mi nga agmiting pangg pep ti family planning.
2. Imbitaren kayo koma nga agsao pangg pep ti family planning.
3. Maragsakan kami no akseptaren yo ti imbitasyon mi.
4. Siasino ti makan ti maling?

1. Adda miting tayo intono Martes.
2. Nasayaat koma no adda kayo idiy.
3. Pangg pep ti family planning ti pagsasaritaan tayo.
4. Mangrugi ti miting ti alas otso ti bigat.
5. Sumangpet ti guest speaker tayo ti alas 7:30.
6. Nasayaat koma no adda tayo idiy sakbay nga sumangpet ti guest speaker.
7. Makapan ka ngata?/Makaumay ka ngata?
8. Agkita tayo idiy.
6. The party will be on Sept. 10 at 5:00 PM.
7. It will be an informal get-together.
8. We will expect you.

6. Intono Sept. 10 ti alas singko ti malem ti party.
7. Simple laeng daytoy nga party.
8. Urayen kayo idiay.

X. REFUSING AN INVITATION

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

1. Dispensaren yo ta saanak makaumay ta adu ti trabahok.
2. Saanak nga sigurado ngamin adu ti trabahok.
3. Saanak ngata makaumay ta adda miting mi idiay _________.
4. Padasek intono maminsan.
5. Agyamanak laengen ti imbitasyon yo.

XI. INVITATIONAL EXPRESSIONS

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

1. Agpasyar kayo idiay balay mi.
2. Dumagas kayo pay.
3. Umay ka metten, a./Kuyugennak man.
4. Agpasyar tayo/pay.
5. Umay kan. Mapan tayo idiay _________.
6. Aginana tayo pay bassit.
7. Tulungannak man.
8. Uray ania nga oras.

XII. MEAL TIME

1. I'm hungry now.
2. Have you eaten yet?
3. Yes, sometime ago.
4. Are we going to eat now?

1. Mabisinakon.
2. Nangan kan?
3. Wen, itattay pay.
4. Mangan tayon?
5. Let’s eat.
6. Come join us.
7. The table is set. Food is ready.

8. Do you like ______?  
9. Please pass the _______.
10. The food is delicious.
11. Please take some more.
12. I have good appetite.
13. I don’t have any appetite.
14. What do we have for breakfast/lunch/dinner?
15. We are through eating.
16. I am full.
17. That’s enough, thank you.
18. That was a good meal!

5. Mangan tayon.
6. Umaykan, mangan tayon.
7. Nakasaganan ti lamisaan./Mangan tayon.

8. Kayat mo ti ________?
9. Iyawat mo man ti ________.
11. Mangala ka pay.
12. NAgimas ti kaan ko.
14. Ania ti almusar/pangngaldaw/pangrabii tayo?
15. Naipas kami nanganen.
17. Huston, salamat/agyamanak.
18. Nagimas ti sida!

#### XIII. LOOKING FOR A PERSON

1. Is the mayor in?
2. Where is he?
3. Will he be out for a long time?
4. What time will he be back?
5. May I wait for him?

6. I’m looking for ________.
7. Do you know where he/she lives?

8. He is my friend and I want to to him.
9. Please tell him I came by.
10. Please tell him I’m coming back on ______.

1. Adda ni meyor?/Addadtoy ni meyor?
2. Napanan na?
3. Mabayag ngata isuna?
4. Ania oras isuna nga agsubli?
5. Mabalin nga urayen?/Mabalinak nga aguray?

6. Birbirukek/Sapsapulek ni_______.
7. Ammom ti balay na?/Ammom ti paggigiyanan na?

8. Gayyem ko isuna ken kayat ko isuna nga makasao.
9. Ibagam nga immayak.
10. Ibagam nga umayak intono ________.
XIV. MAKING A TELEPHONE CALL

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

1. Naimbag nga bigat/malem/rabii.
2. Mabalin nga kasao ni________?
3. Sino daytoy?
5. Adda ni Mr./Miss __________?
6. Awan isuna itatta.
7. Napan isu idiay________.
8. Kaano isu nga agsubli?
9. Ania oras isu nga agsubli?
10. Ibagam to man nga immawag ni____.
11. Salamat./Agyamanak.

XV. LENDING AND BORROWING

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

1. Adda ti _______yo?
2. Mabalin nga buluden?
3. Wen,a./Siyempre.
4. Kaanom nga isubli?
5. Maisublim intono rabii?
6. Saan ko maipabulod ti _______
    ko/k ta usarek.
7. Annadam, a.
8. Mabalin nga buluden
    aginggana rabii?
9. Awan (met) kaniak.
10. Binulod ni__________.

XVI. TIME

1. What time is it?
2. It's ten o'clock.
3. It's 1:30 P.M.

1. Ania orasen?
2. Alas diyesen.
3. Ala una y medya ti malem.
4. What day is today? 4. Ania nga aldaw itatta?
5. Today is Monday. 5. Lunes itatta/ita.
6. Tomorrow is Tuesday. 6. Martes intono/no bigat.
7. Yesterday was Sunday. 7. Dominggo idi kalman.
8. What date is Friday? 8. Ania petsa intono Biyernes?
10. It's time for merienda. 10. Meriyendan.
11. When are you leaving? 11. Kaano ka pumanaw?
12. When are you coming back? 12. Kaano ka agsubli?

XVII. WEATHER

1. It's warm. 1. Napudot./Nagpudot.
2. It's cold. 2. Nalammin./Naglammin.
3. It's windy. 3. Naangin./Nagangin
4. It looks like it's going to rain. 4. Kasla agtudo./Agtudon sa.
5. It's raining hard. 5. Napigsa/Napigsa ti tudo.
6. It looks like a typhoon might be coming. 6. Addan sa bagyo./Kasla aghagyo.
7. A lot of trees were hit by the lightning. 7. Adu nga kayo ti nakimat.
8. A lot of people died during the earthquake. 8. Nagadu ti natay ti gingined.
10. It rained very hard yesterday. 10. Nagtudo ti napigsa idi kalman.
11. The road is muddy because it's rainy season already. 11. Napitak ti kalsada ta panagtudon.
12. It's very hot because it's dry season already. 12. Napudot ta panag-iiniten.
13. It's really very hot in the summertime. 13. Talaga nga napudot no panag-iinit.
1. How do you feel?
2. I'm not feeling well.
3. I am tired.
4. I think I'm going down with a fever.
5. My throat hurts.
6. I'm sick.
7. I have a toothache.
8. My back aches.
10. I have a stomach ache.
11. I have diarrhea.
12. My foot itches.
13. I feel cold.
15. I'm nauseated.
16. Are you sick?
17. How long have you been sick?
18. Do you have fever?
19. Does it hurt?
20. How are you feeling now?
21. Are you feeling better?
22. Has the child been crying a lot?
23. Hold the child please.
24. Show it to me.
25. Open your mouth.
27. Take this pill.
28. Swallow it.
29. Take this every four hours.

1. Kumusta ti riknam?/ Ania ti mariknam?
2. Madi ti riknak.
4. Kasla agurigorak./ Makagurgurgurennak.
5. Nasakit ti karabukub ko.
6. Madi ti bagbagik.
7. Nasakit ti ngipen ko.
8. Nasakit ti bukod ko.
11. Ahtaktakki ak.
15. Makasarsarwa ak.
16. Agsakit/Masakit ka?
17. Kaano ka pay nga nagsakit?
18. Agguigor ka?
19. Nasakit?
20. Kumusta ka itan?
21. Nasayaaten ti riknam?
22. Kanayon nga agsangsangit ti ubing?
23. Iggamam man ti ubing.
24. Ipakitam kaniak.
25. Ilukat mo ta ngiwat mo./Luktam ti ngiwat mo.
26. Masapul mo ti agas/iniksyon.
27. I numem daytoy agas.
28. Tilmunem.
29. Inumem daytoy kalpasan ti kada uppat ngaoras.
30. Put a little of this on your ______ everyday.
31. Don't let it get dirty.
32. Don't scratch it.
33. I'm thirsty.
34. I'm sleepy.
35. I'm lazy.
36. I don't feel well today.

30. Ikabil mo daytoy dita ____ m/mo inaldaw.
31. Saan mo nga rugitan daytoy.
32. Saan mo nga kudkuden.
33. Makain-inumak./Mauwawak.
34. Makaturturogak.
35. Masadsadotak.
36. Madi ti riknak itatta.

XIX. EXPRESSING ANNOYANCE, DISAPPOINTMENT, OR FRUSTRATION

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

1. Apay nagbayag ka?
2. Ay, Apo!
3. Basul mo./Sika ngamin.
5. Sayang.
6. Nakababain!
7. Kunak to met.
8. Awan ti bibiang mo.
10. Awan dayta.
11. Nakasursuron!
12. Nagalas!
13. Nagmadi metten!
14. Ay, sus!
15. Addattan.
17. Agpayso?/Talaga?

XX. COMMON COURTESIES

1. Thank you.
2. You're welcome.
3. Excuse me./I'm sorry.
4. I didn't mean to do it.

1. Salamat./Agyamanak
2. Awan ti aniaman na.
3. Pasensiya kayon./Dispensaren yo.
4. Saan ko inggagara.
5. Please don't be offended.
6. May I pass?
7. I don't understand.
8. I don't know.
9. Just a minute./One moment, please.
10. Please speak slowly.
11. Please repeat.
12. I beg your pardon.

5. Saan ka makaunget,a.
7. Saan ko/Diak maawatan.
10. Innayadem man nga agsao.
11. Dobliem/Ulitem man..
12. Ania ti kunam?

XXI. FRIENDLY BANTERING

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

1. Basta sika./Basta imbagam.
2. Agkalma ka.
4. Bagtit/Aggu-uyong/Agmawuyong!
5. Tabbed/Torpe/Gago.
6. Pasikat/Lastog.
8. Bastos.
9. Awan babain!
10. Langsot!/Lastog/!
11. Kuripot!/Barat!

XXII. EXPRESSING FAITH/RESIGNATION TO FATE

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

1. Aganus ka bassit.
2. Kaasi/Asi ni Apo Dios.
3. Dios ti makaammon.
4. Makaammo tan.
5. Pasensiya/Anus.
6. Awan ti maaramid mo.
XXIII. MAKING CONCESSIONS

1. Go ahead.
2. Please do.
3. What now? / What's next?
4. I like that.

XXIV. EXPRESSING APPRECIATION / PRAISE

1. You have a pretty dress.
2. You have a beautiful, very healthy child.
3. Your place is nice.
4. I like it here; it's peaceful.
5. You're a good cook.
6. You speak good English.
7. I appreciate what you've done for me.
10. Nagpinta si anak mo, nasalun-at.
11. Napinta / Mayat ti lugar yo.
13. Nalaing ka nga agluto.
15. Maragsakanak ti inaramid mo para kaniak.

XXV. MISCELLANEOUS EXPRESSIONS

1. Never mind.
2. No big deal. / No problem.
3. It's up to you.
4. Why not?
5. I'm in a hurry.
6. Do you have loose change?
7. Should it be?
8. Are you sure?
9. Are you finished / done?
10. Not yet. / None yet.
11. What are you doing?
12. Do you know him / her?
13. I'll do it. / I'll get it.
15. Sigurado ka?
16. Saan a balen.
17. Awan ti problema.
18. Makaammo kan. / Adda latta kenkan.
19. Apay nga saan?
20. Agdardarasak.
21. Adda sinsilyom?
22. Masapul aya?
23. Nalpas kan?
24. Saan pay. / Awan pay.
25. Ania ar-aramidem?
26. Am-ammom (kadi) isu / isuna?
27. Siakon.
28. Umay ka (man) ditoy.
15. Who is your companion?
16. Come with me.
17. I know him/her.
18. I don't remember.
19. I forgot.
20. What is this?
21. What is that/that over there?
22. Whose money is that?
23. Why not?
24. Maybe/Perhaps.
25. I thought.
26. Even then.
27. I wish.
28. You see.
29. That's too much.
30. I don't like that.
31. I have no time.
32. Don't forget.
33. Do it yourself.

15. Sino ti kaduam?
18. Diak malagip.
20. Ania daytoy?
21. Ania dayta/daydiay?
22. Makinkuwarta dayta?
23. Apay (nga) san?
25. Kunak no.
27. Sapay koma.
28. Nakitam?
29. Palalo unay dayta./Adu unay.
30. Diak kayat dayta.
31. Awan (ti) oras ko.
32. Saan mo nga liplipatan.
33. Aramidem nga agmaymaysa.

XXVI. DIRECTION WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

1. above/on
2. under/below
3. beside
4. near
5. in/inside
6. outside
7. in front
8. behind/back
9. between/middle
10. far from
11. here
12. there
13. over there
14. up
1. rabaw
2. sirok/baba
3. abay
4. asideg
5. uneg
6. ruar
7. sango
8. likod
9. tengnga/nagbaetan
10. adayu iti
11. ditoy
12. dita
13. idiay
14. ngato

14
15. down
16. across
17. on the corner
18. this
19. that
20. that over there
21. to the left/turn left
22. to the right/turn right
23. straight ahead/go straight

15. baba
16. bangir
17. idiay kanto
18. daytoy
19. dayta
20. daydiay
21. idiay kannigid/agpakannigid
22. idiay kannawan/agpakannawan
23. diretso/agdiretso

XXVII. TIME WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

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

1. mano nga aldaw nga napalabas
2. malpas/kalpasan na
3. malem
4. manen
5. kanayon
6. no maminsan/no dadduma
7. sakbay
8. petsa
9. parbangon
10. aldaw
11. idi naminsan nga aldaw
12. itattay
13. nasapa
14. rabii
15. kada
16. inaldaw
17. kada Lunes
18. kaguddua
19. oras
20. dagos
21. læeng
22. madamdama
23. idi rabii
24. nakalabas nga domingo
25. last year
26. many times
27. midnight
28. month
29. next year
30. noon
31. now
32. often
33. on Monday
34. once/at one time
35. seldom
36. someday
37. soon/almost
38. this morning
39. times
40. today
41. tomorrow
42. tonight
43. until
44. used to
45. usually
46. while
47. year
48. yesterday
49. yesterday afternoon

25. nakalabas nga tawen
26. adu nga daras
27. tengnga ti rabii
28. bulan
29. sumaruno nga tawen
30. tengnga ti aldaw
31. itatta/ita
32. kanayon
33. intono Lunes
34. maminsan
35. man mano
36. addan to aldaw
37. dandanin/asidegen
38. itattay bigat/agsapa
39. daras
40. itatta/ita
41. intono/no bigat
42. intono/no rabii
43. aginggana
44. sigod
45. no maminsan
46. yantangay
47. tawen
48. idi kalman
49. idi kalman ti malem
XVIII. EXPRESSING QUANTITY

1. all 1. amin
2. bundle 2. sanga reppet
3. can 3. lata
4. excess/more than 4. nasurok
5. few/little 5. bassit
6. five 6. lima
7. full/filled 7. napunno
8. hundred 8. sangagasot
9. many/much/plenty 9. adu
10. one 10. maysa
11. pile 11. atado
12. twenty 12. duapulo
13. twenty centavos each 13. piseta/sagpipiseta
14. two 14. dua
15. two for twenty-five centavos 15. dua't binting
16. whole/entire 16. sangabukel

XIX. COLORS

1. black 1. nangisit
2. blue 2. asul
3. brown 3. brown/tsokolate
4. gold 4. balitok
5. green 5. berde
6. gray 6. kolor dapu
7. orange 7. orens
8. pink 8. rosas/de rosas
9. red 9. nalabbaga
10. violet 10. biyoleta/ubi
11. white 11. puraw
12. yellow 12. duyaw/amarilyo

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<td>careful/cautious</td>
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<td>clean</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>conceited/showful</td>
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XXXI. DESCRIBING OBJECTS AND CONDITIONS

1. cheap
2. clean
3. deep
4. destroyed/broken
5. durable
6. empty
7. expensive
8. nangi
9. foul-smelling
10. fragrant
11. full/filled
12. hard/tough
13. heavy
14. high
15. light
16. long
17. loose
18. low
19. old
20. rugged
21. shallow
22. sharp
23. short
24. small
25. smooth/fine
26. smooth/levelled
27. soft/tender
28. nengneng/gago/torpe
29. natayag
30. nangiat/nasao
31. nakuttong
32. nalaad
33. ubing
34. masikog
35. nalaka
36. nadalus
37. adalem
38. nadadael
39. nlagda
40. awan naggiyan na
41. nangina
42. naangot
43. nabanglo
44. napunno
45. nakulbet/natangken
46. nadagsen
47. nangato
48. nalag-an
49. atiddog
50. nalawa
51. nababa
52. daan
53. napadukkel
54. narabaw/ababaw
55. natadem
56. ababa
57. bassit
58. nalamuyot
59. nasimpa/natunek
60. nalukneng
28. square          28. kuwadrado
29. straight        29. nalinteg
30. thick           30. napuskol
31. thin            31. nalanaw
32. wet             32. nabasa
33. wide            33. akaba

### XXXII. DESCRIPTIVE WORDS FOR CLOTHES

1. bright colored   1. narangrang
2. faded           2. naunasān
3. pressed/ironed   3. naplantisā
4. tight/smug       4. nalet/nalimeng
5. wrinkled/creased 5. narinken/nakunes

### XXXIII. DESCRIPTIVE WORDS FOR FOOD

1. alive           1. nabiag
2. bitter          2. napait
3. bland           3. nalab-ay/natam-ay
4. cold            4. nalamīs
5. cooked          5. naluto
6. crisp           6. nasaranxsang
7. decayed/spoiled/rotten 7. nabangles
8. delicious/tasty 8. nalimās
9. fresh
10. hot/warm       9. sadiba
11. hot as in pepper 10. napudot
12. mature/ripe     11. nagasang
13. nutritious      12. nauluom
14. raw            13. nasustansiyā
15. salty          14. naata
16. sour           15. naapgad
17. sweet          16. naalsem
18. young           17. nasam-it
19. young
20. naganus
XXXIV. DESCRIPTIVE WORDS FOR THE WEATHER

1. bad
2. bright/clear
3. cloudy
4. dark
5. dusty
6. humid
7. muddy
8. rainy
9. windy
10. madi nga tiyempo
11. nasayaat nga tiyempo
12. naulep
13. nasipnget
14. natapok
15. naagneb
16. napitak
17. tiyempo ti tudo/panagtutudo
18. naangin

XXXV. BODY PARTS

1. arm
2. armpit
3. back
4. body
5. bone
6. breasts
7. buttocks
8. cheek
9. chest
10. ear
11. elbow
12. eye
13. eyelashes
14. face
15. feet
16. finger
17. forehead
18. hand
19. hair
20. head
21. heart
22. takyag
23. kilikli
24. likod
25. bagi
26. tulang
27. suso
28. ubet
29. pingping
30. barukong
31. lapayag
32. siko
33. mata
34. kurimatmat
35. rupa
36. saka
37. ramay
38. mugi
39. ima
40. buck
41. ulo
42. puso
XXXVI. PARTS OF A PLANT

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

1. busel
2. sabong
3. bulong
4. ramot
5. bukel
6. ungkay

XXXVII. PARTS OF A TREE

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

1. ukis ti kayo
2. sabong
3. bulong
4. ramot
5. puon
6. bassit a sanga
### XXXVIII. VEGETABLES

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<td>banana blossoms</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>sabunganay</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>bitter melon/ampalaya</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>parya</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>cabbage</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ripolyo</td>
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<td>chinese cabbage/pechay</td>
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<td>petsay</td>
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<td>cucumber</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>pipino</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>lima beans</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>lima</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>mongo beans</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>balatong/monggo</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>pepper</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>snow peas</td>
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<td>swamp cabbage</td>
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<td>kangkong</td>
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<td>sweet potato</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>kamote</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>taro</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>gabi</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>tomato</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>kamatis</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>white squash</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>tabungaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>yam (violet in color)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>ubi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>yam (native turnip)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>singkamas</td>
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### XXXIX. FRUITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>banana</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>saba</td>
</tr>
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<td>calamansi/lemon</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>kalamansi</td>
</tr>
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<td>4</td>
<td>cashew</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>kasuy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>chestnut</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>kastanyas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>coconut</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>niyog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>young</td>
<td></td>
<td>buko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>full of soft meat</td>
<td></td>
<td>makapuno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>grape</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ubas</td>
</tr>
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<td>8</td>
<td>guava</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>bayabas</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>jackfruit</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>langka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. lanzones
11. mango
12. orange
13. papaya
14. peanut
15. pomelo
16. star apple
17. watermelon

**XL. TREES**

1. abaca/Manila hemp
2. bamboo
3. cocoa
4. coconut
5. coffee
6. kapok
7. narra
8. needle pine
9. palms
   - anahaw
   - buri
   - nipa
10. pine woods
11. rattan
12. rubber

**XLI. ANIMALS**

1. bull
2. carabao/water buffalo
3. cat
4. chick
5. chicken
6. cow

1. baka
2. nuwang
3. pusa
4. piyek
5. manok
6. baka
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. dog</th>
<th>7. aso</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>8. duck</td>
<td>8. pato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. frog</td>
<td>9. tukak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. gecko</td>
<td>10. tuko/tikka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. goat</td>
<td>11. kalding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. goose</td>
<td>12. gansa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. hen</td>
<td>13. upa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. horse</td>
<td>14. kabalyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. lizard</td>
<td>15. alutit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. monkey</td>
<td>16. bakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. mouse/rat</td>
<td>17. bau/utot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. pig</td>
<td>18. baboy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. rabbit</td>
<td>19. kuneho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. rooster</td>
<td>20. kawitan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. sheep</td>
<td>21. karnero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. snake</td>
<td>22. uleg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. tadpole</td>
<td>23. bayyek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. turtle</td>
<td>24. pag-ong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. turkey</td>
<td>25. pabó</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**XLII. BIRDS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. crow</th>
<th>1. uwak</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. dove/pigeon</td>
<td>2. kalapati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. eagle</td>
<td>3. agila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. hawk</td>
<td>4. lawin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. owl</td>
<td>5. kuwago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. parrot</td>
<td>6. loro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. sparrow</td>
<td>7. maya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
XLIII. INSECTS

1. ant
2. bee
3. butterfly
4. chicken flea
5. cockroach
6. dragonfly
7. flea
8. fly
9. louse
10. mosquito
11. moth
12. spider
13. termite
14. wasp
15. worm

1. kution
2. alimbubuyog
3. kulibangbang
4. ayam
5. ipes
6. tuwato
7. timel
8. ngilaw
9. kuto
10. lamok
11. simu-simut
12. lawa-lawa
13. anay
14. alumpipineg
15. igges

XLIV. NATURAL OCCURRENCES AND ELEMENTS

1. air/wind
2. breeze
3. cloud/fog/mist
4. cyclone/tornado
5. dawn/sunrise
6. dew
7. drizzle/shower
8. dust
9. earthquake
10. fire/flame
11. lightning
12. moon
13. mud
14. rain
15. rainbow
16. sky/heaven

1. angin
2. angin/angep
3. ulep
4. ipu-ipo
5. parbangon
6. linnaaw
7. arbis
8. tapuk
9. gingined
10. apoy
11. kimat
12. bulan
13. pitak
14. tudo
15. bullalayaw
16. langit

26
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<tr>
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<td>star</td>
</tr>
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<td>steam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>sunset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>thunder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>26.</td>
<td>water</td>
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<td>27.</td>
<td>wave</td>
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**XLV. TOPOGRAPHICAL TERMS**

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<td>2.</td>
<td>beach</td>
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<td>creek</td>
</tr>
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<td>city</td>
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<td>coast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>field/farm</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>hill</td>
</tr>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>island</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>mountain</td>
</tr>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>ocean/sea</td>
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<td>province</td>
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<td>region</td>
</tr>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>river</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>road/street</td>
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<td>17.</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>volcano</td>
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<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>waterfall</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>waig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>siyudad</td>
</tr>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>igid ti baybay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>taltai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>bakir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>turod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>isla</td>
</tr>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>lawa</td>
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<td>bantay</td>
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<td>mabuybuya</td>
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<td>ubbog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>ili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>baryo/away</td>
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<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>bulkan</td>
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<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>waterpol</td>
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</table>
XLVI. PARTS OF THE HOUSE

1. bathroom
2. ceiling
3. dining room
4. door/doorway
5. downstairs
6. floor
7. garage
8. kitchen
9. light
10. living room
11. roof
12. room
13. sink
14. stairs
15. toilet
16. upstairs
17. wall
18. window

1. banyo
2. bobida
3. panganan/komedor
4. ruangan/puerta
5. baba
6. datar/suelo
7. garaje
8. kusina
9. silaw
10. salas
11. atepe
12. kuwarto
13. lababo
14. agdan/agdanan
15. kasilyas
16. ngato
17. dingding
18. tawa

XLVII. KITCHEN UTENSILS

1. basin
2. bolo
3. can opener
4. cup
5. dining table
6. faucet
7. fork
8. glass
9. kettle
10. knife/kitchen knife
11. ladle
12. napkin
13. palanggana
14. burneng
15. abre lata
16. tasa
17. lamisaan
18. gripo
19. tinidor
20. baso
21. kaldero
22. kutsilyo
23. aklo
24. serbilyeta
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<td>pail</td>
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<td>plate</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>saucer</td>
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<td>spoon</td>
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<td>table cloth</td>
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<td>teaspoon</td>
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<td>pugon</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>timba</td>
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### ILOKANO

**CORE COMPETENCIES**

**MODULE No. 1**  
**TOPIC** : SOCIALIZING  
**TASK 1.1** : Meeting people briefly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic</th>
<th>Intermediate</th>
<th>Advanced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| To greet someone informally  
Kumusta?  
(How are you?)  
Papanam?  
(Where are you going?)  
Naggapuam?  
(Where have you been?) | Kumusta ka?  
(How are you?)  
Lumabas ak pay.  
(Just passing by.) | Kumusta ti biag?  
(How's life?)  
Lumabas ak pay *(name/endearment)*  
(Just passing by ______) |

| To respond to informal greetings  
Mayat.  
(Fine/Good.) | Kastoy latta.  
(Just the same.) | Mayat, kaasi ni Apo Dios.  
(Fine/Good, through the mercy of God.) |

- Sibibiag pay.  
(Still alive.)
- Umang-anges pay.  
(Still breathing.)
- Agkut-kuti pay.  
(Still kicking.)

*Wen, apo.*  
(Yes, grandfather/grandmother or to any old person/stranger.)
Wen, nana/tata/manong/manang.
(Yes, ma'am.)

tata
(Sir)

manong
(to a brother or any older male person)

manang
(to a sister or any older female person)

Idiay (location/place.)
(to/At ________)

Sige.
(Okay.)

Dita laeng.
(just there.)

Naimbag nga bigat mo.
(Good morning.)

Naimbag nga _____ yo amin.
(Good _____ to all of you.)

Naimbag nga _____ yo kakabsat keni
gagayem.
(Good _____ to you brothers/sisters and
friends)

malem
(Good afternoon)

aidaw
(Good day)

rabii
(Good evening)
4. To respond to formal greetings
   Kasta met.
   (Same to you.)
   Naimbag nga ___ mo met.
   (Good ___ to you also.)
   Kasta met kenka.
   (Same to you.)
   Naimbag nga ___ yo amin.
   (Good ___ to all of you.)
   Naimbag nga ___ yo met kakabsat ken gaygayem.
   (Good ___ to brothers/sisters and friends.)

5. To take a leave
   Sige, babay.
   (Okay, goodbye.)
   Sige, innakon.
   (Okay, I’ll go now.)
   Mapan akon.
   (I will go now.)
   Umuna ak pay.
   (I will go ahead.)
   Sige, innakon ta adda pay trabahok.
   (Okay, I’ll go now because I still have work to do.)
   Umuna ak pay ta adda pay aramulok.
   (Okay, I’ll go ahead because I still have work to do.)

6. To respond to leavetakings
   Sige.
   (Okay.)
   Agannad ka.
   (Take care.)
   Ni Apo Dios ti kumuyog kenka.
   (God be with you.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOPIC</th>
<th>SOCIALIZING</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TASK 1.2</td>
<td>Making and responding to informal introductions</td>
</tr>
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</table>

1. To greet  
Kumusta?  
(How are you?)  
Kumusta ka?  
(How are you?)  
Kumusta ti biag?  
(How's life?)

2. To respond to greetings  
Mayat.  
(Good/Fine.)  
Mayat met.  
(Fine too.)  
Mayat, kaasi ni Apo Dios.)  
(Fine, through the mercy of God.)

3. To state one's name  
Siak ni _____.  
(I am _____.)  
____ ti nagan ko.  
(My name is _____.)  
____ ti birgas/awag da kanak.  
(They call me _____.)

4. To state someone's name  
Isu ni _____.  
(He/She _____.)  
____ ti nagan na.  
(Her/His name is _____.)  
____ ti birgas/awag da kaniana/kenkuana.  
(They call him/her _____.)

5. To ask someone's name  
Sika?  
(You?)  
Ania ti nagan mo?  
(What is your name?)  
Ania ti birgas/awag da kenka?  
(How do they call you?)

   Sika ngay?  
   (How about you?)  
   Ket sika?  
   (And how about you?)

6. To ask other information  
   a) age  
   Mano ti tawen mo?  
   (How old are you?)  
   Mano ti tawen mo ittatan?  
   (How old are you now?)

   b) job/occupation  
   Ania ti trabahom?  
   (What is your job?)  
   Ania ti trabahom dito'y Peace Corps?  
   (What is your job here in Peace Corps?)

   c) origin  
   Taga-ano ka?  
   (From where are you?)  
   Taga-ano ka idiyay ____?  
   (Where do you live in ____?)  
   Sadino ayan mo idiyay Amerika?  
   (Where do you stay in America?)

   d) status  
   Adda asawa mo?  
   (Are you married?)  
   Adda asawam kadin?  
   (Are you married now?)  
   Awan kadi pay ti asawam?  
   (You don't have wife/husband yet?)

   e) parent's whereabouts  
   Ayanna dagiti dadakkel mo/nagannak kaniam?  
   (Where are your parents?)  
   Ayanna da nanang ken tatang mo?  
   (Where is your mother and father?)  
   Pagigianan dagiti nagannak kenka?  
   (Where do your parents stay?)

   Adda pay dadakkel mo?  
   (Are your parents still living?)  
   Adda pay nanang ken tatang mo?  
   (Are your mother and father still living?)  
   Adda pay nagannak kenka?  
   (Are your parent still living?)
f) other members of the family
1. brother/sister
   Mano ti kakabsat mo?
   (How many brothers/sisters do you have?)
   Mano ti kakabsat mo nga babai/lalaki?
   (How many brothers/sisters you have?)
   Mano ti kakabsat mo nga lalaki ken babai?
   (How many brothers/sisters do you have?)

2. number of people in the family
   Mano kayo ti pamilya?
   (How many are you in the family?)
   Mano kayo nga agkakabsat?
   (How many brothers and sisters do you have?)

7. to respond to other personal information
   a) age
      ___ ak.
      (I am ___ years old.)
      ___ años ak.
      (I am ___ years old.)
      ___ ti tawen ko.
      (I'm ___ years old.)

   b) job/occupation
      Piskor boluntir ako.
      (I am a Peace Corps Volunteer.)
      ___ ti trabahok.
      (My job is ___.)
      (job/title) ti trabahok ditoy Pilipinas/PC.
      (I work as a ___ here in PC/Phil.)

   c) origin
      Idiay California.
      (In California.)
      Taga ___ U.S.A. ak.
      (I'm from ___ U.S.A.)
      Taga ___ ak idiay Amerika.
      (I am from ___ U.S.A.)

   d) status
      Avida asawa kon./Awan pay asawak.
      (I'm already married/I'm not married.)
      Saan pay.
      (Not yet.)

   e) parent's whereabouts
      Idiay ___.
      (In ___.)
      Adda da idiay ___ Amerika.
      (They are in ___ U.S.A.)
      Aggigian da idiay ___ U.S.A.
      (They are staying in ___ U.S.A.)
      Wen.
      (Yes.)
      Nabiag da pay/Natay dan.
      (They are still living/They are already dead.)
      Kaasi ni Apo Dios, sibibiag da pay
      (Through God's mercy, they are still living.)

   i) other members of the family
      (brothers/sisters)
      Maysa ti lalaki.
      (One brother.)
      (no.) ti lalaki ken (no.) ti babai.
      (___ brothers and ___ sisters)
      Dua to babai.
      (Two sisters.)
      ___ kami amin.
      (We are ___)
      Tallo kami amin.
      (We're three.)
8. To express thanks

Agyamanak.
(Thank you.)

Dicos ti agngina.
(Thank you.)

Agyaman ak unay kenka.
(Thank you very much.)

Salamat.
(Thank you.)

9. To respond to thanks

Sige.
(Okay.)

Agyaman ak met.
(Thank you too.)

Awan ti aniaman na.
(Don't mention it./You are welcome.)
TOPIC: SOCIALIZING

TASK 1.3.: Explaining PCV assignment in casual conversation

1. To ask about one's work/job
   Ania ti trabahom? (What is your job?)
   Ania ti obram ditoy? (What is your job here?)
   Ania ti kuaem ditoy Pilipinas? (What do you do here in the Philippines?)

2. To describe one's job in terms of employer/affiliation
   Pis Kor Boluntir ak ti U.S. Peace Corps. (I am a PCV of US Peace Corps.)
   Pis Kor Boluntir ak ken agtrabaho ak idiyay Departamento ti _______.
   (I am a PCV and working at the Department of _______.)

3. To ask more information about one's work/job
   Ania ti trabahom idiyay ____? (What is your job at the ____?)

4. To state additional information about one's work
   Extension worker ak. (I'm an extension worker.)
   Extension worker/teacher trainer ak ken tumutululong ak kadagiti
tatlo/mamaestra ti barangay ken eskwelahan.
   (I am an extension worker/teacher trainer and I'm helping the
   people/teachers in the barangay and schools.)

   Extension worker/teacher trainer tepno tumulong
dagiti tatlo.
   (I'll work as an extension worker/teacher trainer in order to help the
   people.)

5. To express appreciation
   A! Mayat. (Oh! Good.)
   Nasayaat. Sapay koma ta makatulong ka.
   (That's good. Hopefully you can be of help to them.)
TOPIC : SOCIALIZING
TASK 1.1 : Meeting the Host Family for the first time

1. To greet
   Naimbag nga ___ yo.
   (Good ___ to you.)
   Naimbag nga ___ yo,
   nana/tata/amin.
   (Good ___ to you ___)

2. To respond to greetings
   Naimbag nga ___ yo mei.
   (Good ___ to you, too.)
   Kasta met kadaqayo.
   (Same to you.)

3. To state one's name
   Siak ni ___.
   (I am ___)
   ___ ti nagan ko.
   (My name is ___)
   ___ti tawag da kaniak.
   (They call me ___)

4. To ask someone's name
   Sika?
   (You?)
   Sikayo, ania ti nagan yo?
   (How about you, what's your name?)
   Ania ti awag da kaniayo?
   (How do they call you?)

5. To ask someone's condition
   Kumusta ti pinagbiag ditoy?
   (How's life going on here?)
   Kumusta kayo ditoy lugar yo, nana?
   (How are you here in your place?)
   Kumusta kayo met ngay?
   (How are you?)

6. To state someone's condition
   Nasayaat met.
   (Fine.)
   Narigat latta ti biag.
   (Life is still difficult.)

7. To show PCT's/PCV's room
   Umay ka, kitaem ti kuwartom.
   (Come, take a look at your bedroom.)
   Umay ka, ipakitak ti kuwartom.
   (Come, I'll show you your bedroom.)
   Umay ka ta kitaem ti pagturoám.
   (Come, so you'll see your bedroom.)

8. To express thanks
   Salamat.
   (Thanks.)
   Agyamanak.
   (Thank you.)
   Agyaman ak unay.
   (Thank you so much.)

9. To ask location of comfort room/bathroom
   Ayanna ti kasilyas/banyo?
   (Where is your toilet/bathroom?)
   Sadino ti ayan ti kasilyas/banyo?
   (Where is your toilet/bathroom?)
   Mabalit ak mapan idiay kasilyas/banyo yo?
   (Can I go to the toilet/bathroom?)

10. To state location of comfort room/bathroom
    Idiay (location).
    (In/At the ___)
    Adda idiay (location/place).
    (It's at the _________)

11. To show the dining hall
    Daytoy ti panganan.
    (This is the dining hall.)
    Mangan tayo idiay.
    (We'll eat here.)

12. To express appreciation
    Napintas.
    (It's beautiful.)
    Kayat ko. Mayat.
    (I like it. Good.)

13. To encourage someone to get
    some rest
    Aginana ka pay.
    (You rest first.)
    Aginana ka ka pay idiay kuwartom.
    (You rest first in your bedroom.)
14. To express thanks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tranca</th>
<th>Tagalog</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sige.</td>
<td>Agyaman ak.</td>
<td>Agyaman ak unay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Okay.)</td>
<td>(Okay, thank you.)</td>
<td>(Thank you so much.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOPIC**: SOCIALIZING

**TASK 1.5**: Making small talk about personal background

1. To ask questions about one's personal background

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tranca</th>
<th>Tagalog</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kumusta ti biyahem? (How was your trip?)</td>
<td>Kumusta ti panagbiyahem? (How was your trip?)</td>
<td>Kumusta ti biyaheni nga naggapu idlay Amerika? (How was your trip from the States?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nabayag ka ditoyen? (Have you been here for a long time?)</td>
<td>Kaano ka nga simmangpet? (When did you arrive?)</td>
<td>Kaano ka nga simmangpet manupul idlay Amerika? (When did you arrive from the States?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agad-adal ka ti Ilokano? (Are you learning Ilokano?)</td>
<td>Nabayag ka nga agad-adal ti Ilokano? (Do you know Ilokano that well now?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paggigianam? (Where are you staying?)</td>
<td>Paggigianam ditoy (place)? (Where are you staying here?)</td>
<td>Sadino ti paggianam? Sir, ti Ilost Familym? (Where are you staying? Who is your Host Family?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mano ti tawen mon? (How old are you?)</td>
<td>Manon ti tawen mon ngay? (How old are you, by the way?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaano ti kasangay mo? (When is your birthday?)</td>
<td>Ania ti kursom? (What course did you finish?)</td>
<td>Ania ti karsay mo nga karora? (What course did you finish?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adda asawa mon? (Are you married?)</td>
<td>Apay nga awan pay ti asawam agingga italita? (Why are you not married until now?)</td>
<td>Apay nga sanan mo pay kayat ti agasawa? (Why aren't you married yet?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nalamis idlay? (Is it cold there?)</td>
<td>Ania ti tempo idlay __ italita? (What is the climate in __ now?)</td>
<td>Ania paniempo na italita idlay? (What is the climate in __ now?)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. To respond to questions on one's personal background

1. personal information responses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a. travel</th>
<th>Mayat. (Fine/Good.)</th>
<th>Makabannog. (It's tiring.)</th>
<th>Makabannog ken adayo ti biyaha (It's tiring and it's very far.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. length of stay</td>
<td>Saan pay. (No.)</td>
<td>Nabiiit pay. (Only recently.)</td>
<td>(number) nga (week/month) pay laeng. (Only a little.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. language</td>
<td>Wen. (Yes.)</td>
<td>Nabiiit pay. (Only recently.)</td>
<td>Bassit pay laeng. (Only a little.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Saan unay. (Not really.)</td>
<td>Saan pay. (Not yet.)</td>
<td>Bassit laeng. (Only a little.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. residence</td>
<td>Idiay (place/direction). (At ____________)</td>
<td>Idiay ayan da (name). (At _______'s place.)</td>
<td>Idiay balay da (name) idiay (place/direction). (At the residence of (name) in (place/direction).)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. age</td>
<td>(age)</td>
<td>___ akon a. (I'm only ______ years old.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. birthday</td>
<td>(month/date/year)</td>
<td>Idi/i /Intono (month/date/ year). (On _________.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. educational attainment</td>
<td>(course/title).</td>
<td>Ubing ak pay. (I'm still young.)</td>
<td>Adu pay ti kayat ko nga aramiden. (I still want to accomplish a lot of things in life.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. marital status</td>
<td>Awan pay. (Not yet)</td>
<td>Haan ko pay mapanunot. (I've not given it a thought yet.)</td>
<td>Adu pay ti ambisyon ko. (I still have many ambitions.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. i. place of origin (temperature/climate)

| Wen. (Yes.) | (season) itatta idiay (location). (It's (season) now in (location.) | Haan ko pay mapanunot. (I've not given it a thought yet.) | Adu pay ti ambisyon ko. (I still have many ambitions.) |

3. Giving comment about one's age

<p>| Ubing ak pay. (Still young.) | Ubing ka pay ngarud. (You are still young.) | Aq-enjoy ka, uray ta ubing ka pay (Enjoy, anyway your'e still young.) |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Task 1.6</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Socializing</td>
<td>Informing Host Family about intention of stepping out</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. To express one's intention of leaving
   Adda papana? Nanang.
   (I have to go somewhere.)
   Pumanaw ak intono (time expression),
   (endearment).
   (I'm leaving on ______, ______.)
   Nanang, pumanaw ak intono (time expression).
   (____, I will leave on ______)

2. To ask where one is going
   Sadino?
   (Where?)
   Papanam?
   (Where are you going?)
   Sadino ti papanam?
   (Where will you go?)

3. To state where one is going
   Idiay _____.
   (In/At ______.)
   Mapan ak idiay (place).
   (I will go to _____)
   Mapan ak idiay _____ nga ayan ni (name).
   (I will go to _____ at _____'s place.)

4. To ask one's purpose for leaving
   Ania aramidom?
   (What will you do there?)
   Ania ti mapan mo aramiden idiay?
   (What will you do there?)
   Ania ti mapan mo aramiden idiay ayan ni (name) idiay (place).
   (What will you do at _____'s place, in _____'s place?)

5. To state one's purpose for leaving
   Mapan ko kitaen ti proyekto ni (name).
   (I'll go and see the project of (name).)
   Mapan ki bisitaen ti proyekto ni (name) idiay (place).
   (I'll go and visit the project of _____ in _____)
   Mapan ko pasayan ti proyekto ni (name) nga (name of project) idiay (place).
   (I will go and visit the project of which is _____ in _____)

6. To ask when one is coming back
   Kaano ka nga agawid?
   (When will you return?)
   Kaano ka nga agsubbi?
   (When will you come back?)
   Kaano li planom nga panagsubhi ditoy?
   (When do you plan to return here?)

7. To state estimated time of arrival
   Intono (time expression/day)
   (This/On ______.)
   Siguro, intono (time expression/day).
   (Maybe on ______.)
   Siguro, intono (time expression) ti (day) nga sumangpot ak.
   (Maybe, I'll arrive (time expression) on (day).)

8. To take leave
   Sige, mapan akon.
   (Okay, I will go now.)
   Sige, (endearment term), mapan akon.
   (Okay, _____ I'll go now.)
   Sige, (endearment term) agpakada akon.
   (Okay, I'll bid you goodbye now.)

   Innakon, Nanang.
   (I'm leaving now _____)
   Nanang, innak pay.
   (____ I'm leaving now)
9. To respond to leavetakings

Sige.
(Okay.)

Agannad ka.
(Take care.)

Ni Apo Dios ti kumuyog kenka.
(God be with you.)
TOPIC : SOCIALIZING
TASK 1.7 : Explaining PCV project assignment in the local community

1. To ask project of the PCV
Ania ti proyektom?
(What is your project?)

Ania ti aramiden nga proyekto?
(What project would you be doing?)

Ania ti panpanunutem nga proyekto para idiyay site mo?
(What are you thinking as a project in your site?)

Adda proyekto mcm?
(Do you have a project now?)

Ania ti planom nga proyekto?
(What is you planned project?)

Ania nga proyekto ti kayat mo nga aramiden?
(What project would you like to do?)

2. To state one's project
SALT ti project ko.
(My project is on SALT.)

Agaramid ak ti (name of project).
(I will make _____.)

Kayat ko ti agaramid ti (name of project).
(I want to make a _____.)

3. To ask how project will address needs of the community
Kasano makatulong dayta ti tatiao?
(How will that help the people?)

Kasano nga makatulong dayta iti kasapulan dagiti tatiao?
(How would that respond to the needs of the people?)

Kasano nga makaitod dayta ti tuloji para kadayit tato?
(How will that be of help to the people?)

4. To state how project will address needs of the community
Tumulong iti panagbiag dagiti tatiao.
(To help the people in their livelihood.)

Makatulong daytoy nga mangpasayat ti panagbiag dagiti tatiao.
(This will help improve the livelihood of the people.)

5. To ask PCV's role in the project
Ania trabahom iti proyekto?
(What is your role in the project?)

Ania ti pagarup mo nga trabahom?
(What do you think will be your role in the project?)

6. To state PCV's role in the project
Tulungak ti co-worker ko.
(I will help my co-worker.)

Tulungak ti co-worker ko nga agbirok ti pondo para ti proyekto.
(I will help my co-worker get funding for the project.)
1. To tell a joke

Adda joke ko.  
(I have a joke.)

Adda ammok nga joke.  
(I know a joke.)

Madama ti klase ti Science.  
Agisuro ti maestro panggep ti  
danum. Kuna ti maestro; “Ti H2O ket  
danum met laeng”.
(During a Science class, the teacher  
taught about water. The teacher said,”  
H2O is also water”.)

Ti sumaruno nga aldawm nag-review  
dagiti estudyante. Nagsaludsod ti  
maestro.  
(The next day the students reviewed  
their lesson. The teacher asked a  
question.)

M: John is pelingem man ti danum?  
(john, will you spell danum?)

J : D-A-N-U-M

M: Tony, spell water.

T : H-2-O

M: Apay nga H-2-O?  
(Whay H-2-O?)

T : Ket no kunam idi kalman nga ti  
H2O ket danum met laeng.  
(Because yesterday you said H2O is  
also water!)

2. To respond to a joke

Ania daydiay?  
(What’s that/is it?)

Mayat.  
(Good.)

Ania ti joke mo?  
(What is your joke?)

Mayat ti joke mo a.  
(Your joke is cool.)
Ngeef!
(Ugh!)

Saan nga makapakatawa.
(Not funny.)

Ania ti nakakatkatawa?
(What’s funny?)

Kayat ko ti joke mo.
(I like your joke.)

Nagkomii.
(It’s corny.)

Saan met nga makapakatawa.
(It’s not funny.)

Ania ti nakakatkatawa idiay?
(What’s funny?)

TOPIC : LANGUAGE TO MANAGE LEARNING
TASK 2.1 : Identify language to be used in communication

1. To state level of ability to speak target language
   Ammok ti ag-llokano.
   (I know how to speak llokano.)

   Nalaing ak nga ag-llokano.
   (I am good at speaking llokano.)

   Bassit laeng ti ammok.
   (I only know a little.)

   Ammok bassit ti agsao ti llokano.
   (I know how to speak a little llokano)

   Saan ak unay nga nalaing nga ag-
   llokano.
   (I am not very good at speaking
   llokano.)

   Saan ko unay nga amo ti agsao.
   (I am not very good in speaking
   llokano.)

2. To state level of ability in understanding target language
   Maawatak.
   (I understand.)

   Makaawatak bassit.
   (I can understand a little.)

   Bassit laeng ti maawatak.
   (I only understand a little.)

TASK 2.2 : Making requests about manner of speech

1 To ask someone to repeat
   Ania?
   (What?)

   Ania kinunam?
   (What did you say?)

   Dooliem man?
   (Will you please repeat?)

   Liliem man?
   (Will you please repeat?)

   Ania ti imbagam?
   (What did you say?)

   Ania daydiay?
   (What’s that?)
2. To ask someone to pause/stop speaking for a moment
   Aguray.  
   (Wait.)  
   Aguray ka.  
   (You wait.)  
   Mabiit laeng.  
   (Just a minute//Just a moment.)

**TASK 2.3**  
Eliciting meaning in Target Language

1. To ask for meaning  
   (definition/explanation)  
   Ania ti kayat nga saoen ti ____?  
   (What does ____ mean?)  
   Ania ti kaipapanan ti ____?  
   (What does ______ mean?)

2. To state meaning  
   (definition/explanation)  
   Kayat na nga saoen kastoy, _____.  
   (I means ___________.)

3. To ask how to say something in TL  
   Ania ti Ilokano ti (English word)?  
   (What is _____ in Ilokano?)  
   Kasanom nga ibaga ti Ilokano ti (English word)?  
   (How do you say ____ in Ilokano?)

4. To state how to say something in TL  
   (meaning of the word in TL)  
   (TL word) ti (English) iti Ilokano.  
   (_____ is ____ in Ilokano.)

5. To ask for appropriateness of certain expressions in given situations  
   Husto?  
   (right?)  
   Husto ti imbagak?  
   (Did I say it right?)  
   Kasanok nga ibaga iti Ilokano?  
   (How will I say it in Ilokano?)

**TASK 2.4**  
Ensuring communication is clear

1. To state lack of understanding  
   Diak maawatan.  
   (I don't understand.)  
   Diak maawatan ti imbagam.  
   (I don't understand what you're saying?)

2. To state confusion  
   Matikтикак ak.  
   (I'm confused.)  
   Matikтикак ak ti ibagbagam.  
   (I'm confused with what you're saying.)

3. To confirm understanding  
   Naawatak.  
   (I understand.)  
   Naawatak ti imbagam.  
   (I understand what you said.)  
   Wen, raawatak.  
   (Yes, I understand.)
TOPIC: FOOD
TASK 3.1: Finding out about new food

1. To ask name of food
   Ania daytoy?
   dayta?
   daydiay?
   (What is this?
      that?
      that (yonder)?)

2. To state name of food
   ____ daytoy.
   (This is _____.)
   ____ dayta.
   (That is _____.)
   ____ daydiay.
   (That (yonder) is _____.)

3. To ask about taste of food
   Naimas?
   (Delicious?)
   Ania ti raman na?
   (How does it taste?)

4. To describe taste of food
   Wen naimas.
   (Yes, delicious.)
   Nasam-it.
   (Sweet.)
   Naalsem.
   (It's sour.)
   Naamnaw.
   (It's bland.)
   Napait.
   (It's bitter.)

5. To ask how food is prepared
   Kasano nga lutoon daytoy?
   (How do you cook this?)
   Kasano nga isagana daytoy nga
   makaan?
   (How do you prepare this food?)

   Ania kadi daytoy?
   dayta?
   daydiay?
   (What is this?
      that?
      that (yonder)?)

   Ania ti awag yo (iti) daytoy/diitoy?
   dayta/diit?
   daydiay/idiay?
   (How do you call this?
      that?
      that (yonder)?)

   Kasano ti panagluto yo (iti) daytoy?
   (How do you cook this?)

   Kasano ti panagluto (iti) daytoy?
   (How do you cook this?)
6. To describe how food is prepared
   a. method
      Lauyem.
      (You boil.)
      Tunuem.
      (You broil it.)
      Prituem.
      (You fry it.)
      Iyuper no.
      (You marinate it.)
   b. temperature
      Naimimas no napudot.
      (It's more delicious when served hot.)
   c. ingredients
      Laokam ti (condiments) ken ____
      (Mix it with ____ and ____.)
      Nayunam ti rikado ken dadduma pay.
      (Add ingredients and other spices.)

TASK 3.2: Finding out how to eat new food

1. To ask manner of eating food
   Kasano nga kanen daytoy?
   (How do you eat this?)
   Kasano nga kanen daytoy nga
   (name of food)?
   (How do you eat ____?)
   Kasano nga kanen dayta?
   (How do you eat that?)
   Kasano nga kanen daydiay?
   (How do you eat that (yender)?)

2. To describe/explain manner
   of eating food
   Ukisam.
   (Peel it.)
   Saan mo nga kanen ti ukis ken bukel
   (You don't eat its peelings and seeds.)
   Naem.
   (Cut into half.)
   Saan mo nga kanen ti tulang na.
   (You don't eat the bone.)
   Iwaem.
   (Slice/Cut it.)
TASK 3.3: Offering/Responding to an offer for new food

1. To offer food
   Mangan ka. (Eat.)
   Kayat mo? (Do you like?)
   Ramanam. (Taste it.)
   (endearment term) mangan tayon/kayon.
   (Let's eat ______.)
   Kayat mo ti (name of food)? (Do you like ______.?)
   Ramanam daytoy (name of food). (Taste this ______, it’s delicious.)

2. To respond to offer for food by accepting food
   Sige. (Okay.)
   Salamat. (Thank you.)
   Agyaman ak. (Thank you.)

3. To respond to offer for food by refusing
   Saanen. (No.)
   Madamdama laengen. (Later.)
   Saanen, nabsog ak pay. (No, I’m still full.)
   Nalpas akon. (I’m finished.)
   Diak kayat ti (name of food). (I don’t like ______.)

4. To state reason for refusing food
   Nabsog ak pay. (I’m still full.)
   Kalikapas ko nga nangan. (I have just eaten.)

5. To encourage/insist that someone try the food offered
   Mangan ka latta. (Just eat.)
   Mangan ka latta, a. Saan ka agbabain. (Just keep on eating. Don’t be shy.)
   Sige mangan ka latta, para kadatayo amin daytoy. (Okay, keep on eating. This is for all of us.)
   Mangan ka pay. (Keep on eating.)
   Nagbassit ti innalà mon. (You only took very little.)
   Mangan kayo latta awanen ti mangan nga sabali. (Just keep on eating. Nobody’s going to eat anymore.)

Mangala kan to pay. (Get some more later.)

{ }
TASK 3.4 : Preparing Food

1. To ask about need for food/drink
   Mabisin kan?
   (Are you hungry?)
   Kayat mo ti manganen?
   (Would you like to eat now?)
   Maaw-waaw ka?
   (Are you thirsty?)
   Makain-inom ka kadi?
   (Would you like something to drink?)
   Ania ti kayat mo nga inomen?
   (What would you like to drink?)

2. To state need for food/drink
   Mabisin ak.
   (I am hungry.)
   Kayat ko ti mangan.
   (I'd like to eat.)
   Kayat ko ti uminom.
   (I'd like to drink)
   Makaininom ak.
   (I am thirsty.)
   Kasanom nga inaramid daytoy?
   (How do you do this?)
   Ania ti inkabil mo?
   (What did you put here?)

3. To ask about ingredients
   Ania ti laok na daytoy?
   (What are the ingredients of this dish?)
   Ania ti inusar mo nga rikado?
   (What did you use as ingredients?)

TOPIC : SHOPPING
TASK 4.1 : Locating sources of needed items

1. To ask source of needed item
   Paggatangan ti (name of item)?
   (Where can I buy _______?)

2. To state source of needed item
   Idiay (location/place).
   (At _________)

   Ayanna ti paggatangan ti (name of item)?
   (Where can I buy _______?)

   Mapan ka idiay (location/place).
   (Go to _________.)

   Ayanna ti paggatangan ti (name of item) ditoy?
   (Where can I buy ______ here?)

   Idiay ayan da (name) idiay (location)
   (At ______ in _______.)
**TASK 4.3 : Determining price**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Image (Tagalog)</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. To ask price</td>
<td>Mano daytoy? (How much is this?)</td>
<td>Mano ngay daytoy, ading? (How about this, how much is it?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mano dayta? (How much is that?)</td>
<td>Sagmamano ngay daytoy/dayta, ading? (How much is this/that, ading?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. To state price</td>
<td>(price) pesos.</td>
<td>(price) mga pesos laeng dayta. (That's pesos only.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>_____ pesos only.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. To complain about the price</td>
<td>Ay! Nangina. (Oh! It's expensive.)</td>
<td>Nagngina met. (It's very expensive.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nakangingina metten ti lakom. Awan tawar nan? (Your items/goods are very expensive. Is there no discount?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. To negotiate a bargain</td>
<td>Mabalain ti tumawar? (Can I bargain?)</td>
<td>Awan ti tawar nan? (No discount?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kissayam metten, a. (Can you reduce the price?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Faud-udan nak metten, a. (Do give me discount.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. To insist on the original price</td>
<td>Kasta lattan. (That's it.)</td>
<td>Kasdiay lattan ti presyo na. (The price is fixed.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Malugi ak, awan pay iday puunan nan (I'll lose, I wouldn't even break even.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. To agree on the bargained price</td>
<td>Sige. (Okay.)</td>
<td>Sige, buena mano. (Okay, because you are the first buyer.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Alaem ngaruden, buena mano laeng (Okay get it, because you are the first buyer.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. To disagree with the price</td>
<td>Nagngina met. (It's very expensive.)</td>
<td>Nagngina metten saan laengen. (Too expensive, I'm not buying.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Saan nga mabalain nangingina metten. Ngem no ited mo iday tawar ko gumatang ak. (Never mind, it's too expensive. But if you give it to me at a discount, I will buy.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. To pay</td>
<td>Bayad. (Here's my payment.)</td>
<td>Bayad ko o. (Here's my payment.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Daytoy ti bayad ko. (Here's my payment.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. To ask for a change</td>
<td>Tay suplik. (My change please.)</td>
<td>Ayanna ti suplik (endearment term)? (Where is my change, ____ ?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TASK 5.1</td>
<td>TRANSPORATION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. To state desired local destination</td>
<td>Mapan ak idiy (name of place). (I'm going to ______.)</td>
<td>Ayanna ti (name of place) ditoy. (Where is ___ here?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. To ask best type of transportation to take</td>
<td>Ania luganak?/Ania pagluganak? (What [means of transportation] will I take?)</td>
<td>Ania ti lugan nga mapan idiy (name of place)? (What [means of transportation] will I take going to ______?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. To state best type of transportation to take</td>
<td>Ag-(type of transportation) ka. (Take a __________.)</td>
<td>Aglugan ka ti (type of transportation). (Take a __________.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. To ask location of pick-up points for local transportation</td>
<td>Pagluganak? (Where will I get a ride?)</td>
<td>Sadino ti pagluganak? (Where will I get a ride?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. To state location of pick-up points</td>
<td>Idiay (name of place). (At ____ .__)</td>
<td>Idiay (location/name of place) ti (landmark). (At the ____ near the ____ .__)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step</td>
<td>English Translation</td>
<td>Tagalog Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>To ask for route of vehicle</td>
<td>Papanan na daytoy? (Where will this [vehicle] go?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>To state route of vehicle</td>
<td>Idiay (direction/place)? (In/At/Through _____)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lumabas idiay ______. (This will pass through/by _____)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>To state destination where to get off</td>
<td>Idiay (name of place). (In/At ______.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Agdissag ak idiay ______. (I will get off at ______.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>To ask fare</td>
<td>Mano ti plete? (How much is the fare?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mano ti plete agingga idiay? (place of destination)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(How much is the fare up to _____?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>To state fare</td>
<td>(amount) laeng. (_____ only.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(amount) pesos agingga idiay (point of destination).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(_____ up to ________)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>To ask for one’s change</td>
<td>Suplik. (My change, please.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(endearment term), lay suplik? (Can I have may change, please?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>To stop a vehicle</td>
<td>Para! (Stop!)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ditoyen. (Just here.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Para ditoyen. (Stop here.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TASK 5.2 : Taking a trip

1. **To state destination out of town**
   - Meçan ak idiy (name of place).
   - Agpa(name of place) ak.
   - Kayat ko ti mapan idiy (name of place).
   - (I will go to _____.)
   - (I am bound for _____.)
   - (I like/want to go to _____.)

2. **To ask best type of transportation to take**
   - Ania ti mayat nga paglukanan?
   - Mabalin ti ag(type of transportation) nga mapan indiy (place)?
   - Ania ti napintas nga paglukanan nga agpa(name of place)?
   - (What is the best type of transportation to take?)
   - (Is it possible to take a _____ going to _____?)
   - (What is the best type of transportation bound for _____?)

3. **To state best type of transportation to take**
   - Ag(type of transportation) ka.
   - (type of transportation) ti lukanam.
   - (Take a _____.)
   - (Take a _____.)

4. **To ask location of transportation center**
   - Ayanna ti istasyon?
   - Ayanna ti istasyon ti (type of transportation) ditoy?
   - Ayanna ti 'airport' ditoy?
   - (Where is the station?)
   - (Where is the ____ station here?)
   - (Where is the airport here?)

5. **To state location of transportation center**
   - Note: At the terminal
   - Idiy (name of place).
   - Sadino ti papanam?
   - (In/At _____.)
   - (Where are you going?)

6. **To ask destination**
   - Papanan yo?
   - Kasano kaadayo ti (name of place).
   - (Where are you going?)
   - (How far is _____.)

7. **To state destination**
   - Idiy (name of place).
   - Kasano kaadayo ti (name of place).
   - (To _____.)
   - (How far is _____.)

8. **To ask distance of trip**
   - Adayo kadi?
   - Siguro (no. of kilometer) kaadayo.
   - Kasano kaadayo ti (name of place).
   - (Is it far?)
   - (Maybe about _____.)
   - (No.) nga kilometro manipud ditoy.
   - (How far is _____.)
   - (____ _ kilometer/s from here.)

9. **To state distance of trip**
   - Ania oras nga mapan?
   - Ania oras nga mapan tayo?
   - (What time does it leave?)
   - (What time are we leaving?)
   - (endearment term)?
   - Mapan daytoyen?
   - (Is this vehicle going to leave now?)

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11. To state time of departure
   Alas (time).
   (At _____)

12. To ask type of ticket passenger carries
   Ania ti ticket yo?
   (What ticket do you have?)

13. To state status of ticket
   Mapan laeng.
   (It's for a one way trip only.)

14. To ask fare
   Mano ti plete?
   (How much is the fare?)

15. To state fare
   P (amount).
   (P _____)

16. To ask payment procedure
   Pagbayadan?
   (Where will I pay the ticket?)

17. To state payment procedure
   Idiay 'booth'.
   (At the booth.)

   Siguro, alas (time).
   (Maybe at _____)

   Madamdama pay bassit nga (time).
   (Little bit later, at about _____)

   Ticket laeng daytoy nga mapan, saan nga uray pagsubli.
   (This ticket is good for one way trip only.)

   Mapan kenagsubli.
   (It's for a round trip.)

   Mano ti plete agingga idiay (place)?
   (How much is the fare until _____?)

   P (amount) laeng.
   (P _____ only.)

   Sadino ti pagbayadan?
   (Where will I pay the ticket?)

   Sadino/Ayana ti paggatangan/
   -gumatangan ti ticket?
   (Where do I buy a ticket?)

   Idiay ayan ti kabera.
   (To the cashier.)

   Idiay to kondoktoren.
   (To the conductor (later).)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOPIC</th>
<th>HEALTH</th>
<th>TASK 6.1</th>
<th>Getting medical help</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. To state that one is sick | Maululaw ak.  
(I feel dizzy.) | Nakpsut ak.  
(I feel weak.) | Madi ti riknak.  
(I don't feel well.) | Madi ti bagbagik.  
(I don't feel well.) |
|          | Agsakit ak.  
(I'm sick.) | Aggurigor ak.  
(I have a fever.) | Nasugatan ak.  
(I'm wounded.) | |
| 2. To state body part that hurts | Nasakit ti (part of the body) ko.  
(My ____ hurts.) | Agsaksakit ti (part of the body) ko.  
(My ____ is in pain.) | Agsaksakit ti (part of the body) ko.  
(siguro (cause of sickness) ak.  
(My ____ hurts, maybe because ____.) | |
| 3. To state need for help | Tulungan ak man.  
(Please help me.) | Mabalina nga tulungan ak?  
(Can you help me?) | |
| 4. To state need for medical supplies | Masapul ko ti (medical item).  
(I need _____.) | Adda (medical item) yo?  
(Do you have _____.?) | Masapul ko ti (medical item) para ti  
sakit ti (part of the body)?  
(I need medicine for my _____.) | |
| 5. To ask where medical help can be obtained | Ayanna ti doktor dituy?  
(Where's the doctor here?) | Adayo ti ospital?  
(Is the hospital far from here?) | Ayanna ti mabalina nga  
pagpadokturan?  
(Where can I possibly get medical  
treatment here?) | |
| 6. To state where medical help can be obtained | Idlay (location/place)  
(In/At _____.) | Mapan ka idlay _____.  
(Go to _____.) | |
| 7. To ask where medical service can be available | Ayanna ti ospital dituy?  
(Where is the hospital here?) | Ayanna ti balay ti doktor dituy?  
(Where is the doctor’s house here?) | |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>To ask for availability of medical service/help</th>
<th>Adda ni Doktor?  (Is the doctor in?)</th>
<th>Mabalin nga makita ni Doktor?  (Can I see the Doctor?)</th>
<th>Adda pasyente ni Doktor?  (Does the doctor have a patient [now]?)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>To ask for availability/unavailability of medical service/help</td>
<td>Adda ni Doktor.  (The doctor is in.)</td>
<td>Awan ni Doktor itatta.  (The doctor is not here right now.)</td>
<td>Urayen yon, dandani malpasen idlay pasyente na; sika ti sumarunon.  (Kindly wait, the doctor will be with you in a minute.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Adda ni Doktor.  (The doctor is not in.)</td>
<td>Madamada pay nga sumangpet.  (The doctor will be coming later.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

Abbreviations used are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADV</td>
<td>Adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Pronoun</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Conjunction/Connector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Particle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Question Word</td>
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<tr>
<td>EX</td>
<td>Expression</td>
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<td>PP</td>
<td>Preposition</td>
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<tr>
<td>PV</td>
<td>Pseudo Verb</td>
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<tr>
<td>A-F</td>
<td>Actor Focus</td>
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<td>O-F</td>
<td>Object Focus</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Locative Focus</td>
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<tr>
<td>L-F</td>
<td>Instrumental Focus</td>
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<tr>
<td>B-F</td>
<td>Benefactive Focus</td>
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<tr>
<td>IMP</td>
<td>Imperative</td>
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<tr>
<td>INF</td>
<td>Infinitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Var.</td>
<td>Variant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

The appendix contains a list of all roots of the verbs found in the glossary.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

PAZ B. MEMAN
April 1990
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a kás</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>short form of 'a kasla'; just like, similar to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ababá</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>short (for objects)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abaga</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>shoulder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abagátan</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ábay</td>
<td>(ADV)</td>
<td>near; beside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abogádo</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>attorney; lawyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abril</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adáyo</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>far</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ádda</td>
<td>(N0)</td>
<td>there is; are/was/were; have; had; has</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adobo</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>meat (chicken/pork) cooked in vinegar, pepper, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ag-enjoy</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to enjoy; will enjoy; enjoy (A-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ag-ílokano</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to speak Ilokano, will speak Ilokano (A-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agad-ádal</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>is studying; is learning (A-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agánnad</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to take care; will take care; take care (A-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agarámid</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>'to do; to make; will do; will make; do/make (A-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agasáwa</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to get married; will get married (A-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agasawa</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>couple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agatol</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>farm crab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agáwid</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to go home; will go home; go home (A-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agbabain</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>is shy; is embarrassed (A-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agbirok</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to find; will find (A-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ágdan</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>stairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agáwat</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to ask; to request; will ask; ask/request (A-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aggrudor</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to have a fever; has a fever; will have a fever (A-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aginana</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to take a rest; will take a rest (A-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agingga</td>
<td>(ADV)</td>
<td>until</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agisursuro</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>is teaching; is coaching (A-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agkabsat</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>sibling relationship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agkakabsat</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>brothers/sisters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agkurang</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to lack; will lack (A-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agkut-kuti</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>is moving (A-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aglugan</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to ride; will ride (A-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agong</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>nose</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Agosto  (N)  August
agpaarámid  (V)  to cause someone to do something (A-F)
agpakáda  (V)  to bid goodbye (A-F)
agpásyar  (V)  to stroll; to visit (A-F)
agpáyso  (EX)  really; is that so
agpilli  (V)  to choose; will choose (A-F)
agpuyat  (V)  to stay awake; to keep vigil (A-F)
agreview  (V)  to review; will review; review (A-F)
agsakit  (V)  to get sick; to be sick; will get sick (A-F)
agsao  (V)  to speak; will speak (A-F)
agsarita  (V)  to speak; will speak (A-F)
agsasakit  (Vi)  is sick; has been sickly (A-F)
agsubli  (V)  to return; to go back (A-F)
agtomar  (V)  to take medicine (A-F)
agtrabáho  (V)  to work; will work (A-F)
agtratrabáho  (V)  is working (A-F)
aguray  (V)  to wait; will wait (A-F)
ak  (P)  I
akikid  (ADJ)  narrow
áklo  (N)  ladle
alá/ alas  ()  time marker; equivalent to o'clock
aláen  (V)  to get something; will get something (A-F)
áldaw  (N)  day
Aleman  (N)  German people; German language
ambisyon  (N)  ambition; aspiration
Amerikano  (N)  American
amiánan  (N)  north
ámmo  (N)  knowledge
anák  (N)  child
ángkel  (N)  uncle; brother or male cousin of one's mother
ánia  (Q)  what
ánvos  (N)  age
ánti  (N)  aunt; sister or female cousin of one's father/mother
apiliedo  (N)  surname; last name; family name
ápó  (N)  grand children; grandfather/grandmother
ápó  (N)  headman; honorifics for strangers
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aramiden</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to do something; will do something (A-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arány</td>
<td>(EX)</td>
<td>an expression used when feeling pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aritos</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>earrings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arroz cóldo</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>porridge cooked with spring onion, ginger and chicken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>artista</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>artist; actor; actress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asáwa</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>spouse (husband or wife)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asiedeg</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>near</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asin</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asukar</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asul</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awag</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awán</td>
<td>(PA)</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayá</td>
<td>(PA)</td>
<td>an adverb of interrogation implying an additional notion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>babá</td>
<td>(PP)</td>
<td>below; down; lower portion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>babáí</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>girl; female; lady; woman; mistress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>babay</td>
<td>(EX)</td>
<td>goodbye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>báboyn</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>pog; pork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bádo</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>shirt; dress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baet</td>
<td>(PP)</td>
<td>in between</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bagás</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>rice (uncooked)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balásang</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>unmarried woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balátong</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>mung bean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baláy</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bánda</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>towards a certain place or time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bándeyds</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>gauze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>banga</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>cooking pot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bángko</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>bench</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>báñoyno</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>bathroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bapor</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>ship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baránnggay</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>a small community; small village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barbero</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>barber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>báreng</td>
<td>(PA)</td>
<td>a particle of hope; a possibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baro</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>new</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
baro (N)  bachelor; gentleman
báso (N)  glass
bássít (ADJ)  small; little
bátog (PP)  in front/across
báwang (N)  garlic
bayábas (N)  guava
báyad (N)  payment
beinte (ADJ)  twenty
beinte y singko (ADJ)  twenty five
bennek (N)  clams found in freshwater
berde (ADJ)  green
bestida (N)  dress
biág (N)  life
bibig (N)  lip
Biernes (N)  Friday
bigát (N)  morning
bihon (N)  rice noodle
binulan (ADV)  monthly
birbiroken (V)  is looking for something; is finding something (O-P)
bíngas (N)  nickname
bisitáen (V)  to visit something/somebody; will visit something, somebody
biskwit (N)  biscuit
biyáhe (N)  travel; trip
bolpen (N)  ballpen
Bombay (N)  refers to a person from India
'botika (N)  pharmacy; drugstore
bubong (N)  roof
buena mano ()  first customer / sale
bulan (N)  moon
bunga (N)  fruit; variety of fruits
buok (N)  hair
bus (N)  bus
buto (N)  male sex organ
chico (N)  chico, kind of fruit
da (P) they
daán (ADJ) old
dadakkel (N) parents (plural)
dadakkel (ADJ) big (plural)
dagiti ( ) common noun marker
dágsen (N) weight; heaviness
dakami (P) we
dakayo (P) you (plural)
dákes (ADJ) bad
dákkel (ADJ) big; large; huge
dákulap (N) palm
dálan (N) passage; way; path
dalanghita (N) oranges
daláyap (N) mandarin; citrus
dámag (N) news
danum (N) water
dapán (N) sole of the foot
dára (N) blood
dátá (P) we (dual)
datór (N) floor made of bamboo
datayo (P) we (inclusive)
dáya (N) east
dáydiay (P) there (yonder)
dáytoy (P) this
daytoyen (EX) this is it
dentista (N) dentist
departamento (N) department
diak ( ) I do not; I don’t
dididay (P) there (yonder) Var. idiay
dies (ADJ) ten
digo (N) soup
dila (N) tongue
dinengdeng (N) a local vegetable dish in the Ilocos region
dinominggo (ADV) every week; weekly
dios ti agngina (EX) thank you
diretso  (ADV) straight ahead
disi-nuebe (ADJ) nineteen, Spanish
disi-otso  (ADJ) seventeen, Spanish
dispensaren (V) to apologize for having done something wrong (O-F)
distansia (N) distance
dita     (P) there
ditoy    (P) here
ditoyen  (P) here (now, already)
dobliien (V) to repeat something (O-F)
doktor   (N) doctor
dose     (ADJ) twelve
dosena   (N) dozen
dryanber (N) driver
dua      (ADJ) two
duapulo  (ADJ) twenty
dumawat (V) to ask; to request (A-F)
duyaw    (ADJ) yellow Var. amarilyo
duyog    (N) soap bowl
dyip     (N) jeepney

eskwelahan  (N) school; a place to study
gagayyem  (N) friends
galon    (N) gallon
gaputa   (C) because
gatangen (V) to buy something; will buy something (O-F)
gatas    (N) milk
gayam    (EX) really
ginátang (V) bought something (O-F)
giniling (V) ground, as in pork or beef
ginattaan (N) native delicacy made of sticky rice balls, bananas, etc.
gobernador (N) governor
gromo    () gram
guanabá  (N) sour sop Var. guyabano
guapo    (ADJ) handsome; goodlooking
gud-guduaen (V) is dividing something into halves (O-F)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>guddua</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gumátang</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to buy; will buy (A-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gurigor</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gurong</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>thigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hapon</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hardinero</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>gardener</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hepe</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudyo</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>Jew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hulyo</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunyo</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>husto</td>
<td>(EX)</td>
<td>right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huwebes</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ibaga</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to say something; will say something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idadaing</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>is being dried; is drying something (O-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idait</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to sew something; will sew something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idi</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>past time marker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idiay</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>directional marker; place marker; location marker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ig-igaden</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>is grating something (L-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>igid</td>
<td>(PP)</td>
<td>edge; side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ikkan</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to give something; will give something (L-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilalauya</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>is being boiled (O-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilokano</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>major language of Regions 1 &amp; 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ima</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imbagas</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>said something (O-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inadal</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>studied; learned (O-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inaudian</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>youngest son/daughter; last child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inauna</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>eldest son/daughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingles</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inhinyero</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>engineer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inkábil</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>put something (O-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>innak</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>I will go (A-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>innála</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>took; got (O-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>innapoy</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>cooked rice Var. inapoy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
innayáden  (V)  to go slow on something; will go slow on something (O-F)
inmem  (ADJ)  six
innem a pulo  (ADJ)  sixty
Instik  (N)  Chinese
intogot  (V)  brought (O-F)
intono  ()  future time marker
intono bigat  (ADV)  tomorrow
inusar  (V)  used something (O-F)
ipadas  (V)  to try something; will try something (O-F)
ipag  (N)  sister-in-law
ipakita  (V)  to show something; will show something (O-F)
ipritprito  (V)  is being deep fried (O-F)
isagana  (V)  to prepare something; will prepare something (O-F)
isigsigang  (V)  is being cooked as sour paste (O-F)
ispelengen  (V)  to spell something (O-F)
istasyon  (N)  station
isu  (P)  he/she
isuda  (P)  they
isuna  (P)  he/she, long form of 'isu'
isunga  (C)  that's why

Italyano  (N)  natives of Italy
itatta nga aldaw  (ADV)  today
itattay  (ADV)  just a few minutes ago
ited  (V)  to give something (O-F)
iti  ()  directional marker
ituntuno  (V)  is being broiled/grilled (O-F)
itu nga lawas  (ADV)  this week
iw-iwaen  (V)  is slicing something into pieces (O-F)
iwaen  (V)  to cut something (O-F)
iyup-uper  (V)  is being marinated (O-F)

ka  (P)  you (singular)
kaadayo  (N)  distance
kaanakan  (N)  nephew or niece
kaano (Q) when, as question word but not as conjunction
kaarruba (N) neighbor
kaasi (N) mercy; pity; compassion
kaay-ayam (N) playmate
kaban (V) cavan
kabatiti (N) sponge gourd
kabsat (N) sibling
kada () plural directional marker
kadagiti () directional preposition/marker
kadakami (P) to us / from us
kadakayo (P) to you (plural)
kadakkelan (ADJ) biggest; largest
kadakuada (P) to them / from them
kadata (P) to us (dual)
kadatayo (P) to us / from us (inclusive)
kadi (PA) question marker/particle
kaduā (N) companion; mate; company
kahera (N) cashier
kaimito (N) star appleVar. kaymito
kakabsat (N) brothers or sisters
kakuarto (N) roommate
kalamansi (N) calamansi; lemon
kalapaw (N) a small hut with a thatched roof
kaldero (N) kettle
kalding (N) goat; meat of a goat
kalesa (N) two-wheeled cart drawn by a horse with an opening at back
kalkalpas (ADV) just finished
kalman (ADV) yesterday
kalpasan (C) after
kalpasanna (C) after that; after which; afterwards
kalsada (N) street; road
kamantiris (N) camachili VAR damortis
kamayatan (ADJ) the best
kami (P) we (exclusive); short form of 'dakami'
kamiseta (N) sleeveless; undershirt for men
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kamoteng kahoy</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>cassava</td>
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<tr>
<td>kamoti</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>sweet potato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kanayon</td>
<td>ADV</td>
<td>always; frequent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kanen</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to eat something (O-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kangkong</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>swamp cabbage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaniada</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>of/for/with them (plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaniak</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>to me / for me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaniam</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>to/for/with you (singular)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaniami</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>to/for/with us (dual)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaniatayo</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>to/for/with us (inclusive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaniayo</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>to/for/with you (plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kannawan</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>right, as in hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kānnigid</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>left, as in hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kano</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>particle that indicates indirect quotation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kánto</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>crossing; corner; intersection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kápas</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>cotton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kape</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kápsula</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>pills (capsule)</td>
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<tr>
<td>karabasa</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>yellow squash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karabukob</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>throat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kádis</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>pigeon peas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karera</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>career; course; education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karot</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>carrot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karpintero</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>carpenter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kasangay</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>birthday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kasano</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>how</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kasapuego</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>match</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kasapulan</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>necessity; needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kádiay</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>like that (yonder)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kasera</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>land lady; land lord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kasilyas</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>toilet; comfort room; restroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kasinsin</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>cousin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kásta</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>like that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kastila</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Spaniard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kastoy</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>like this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>katorse</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>fourteen, Spanish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
katrabaho  (N)  co-worker
kátre     (N)  bed
katugáangan (N) mother-in-law/father-in-law
kayát      (V)  to like/want (INF)
Kayo       (P)  you (plural) subject set
kayo       (N)  tree; wood
káyong     (N)  brother-in-law
ken        (C)  and
kendi      (N)  candy
kenka      (PN)  to you (singular)
kenkuana   (P)  to him/her; from him/her
Keso       (N)  cheese
ket        ()  marker indicating inversion of the order of sentence
kiday      (N)  eyebrow
kili-kili  (N)  armpit
kiloan     (N)  weighing scale
kilometro  (N)  kilometer, unit of measurement
kinse      (ADJ) fifteen, Spanish
kissayan   (V)  to reduce something (INF, O-F)
kitaen     (V)  to see something (INF, O-F)
klase      (N)  class; kind; classification
klinika    (N)  clinic
ko/k       (PN)  by me; my
kolehiyo   (N)  college
kolgeyt    (N)  toothpaste
kolor de kape (ADJ) brown
kolor      (N)  color; shade
komedor    (N)  dining hall; dining room
kondoktor  (N)  conductor
konsehal   (N)  councilman; assistant to the barangay head
kuáen      (V)  to do something; will do something (O-F)
kuarenta   (ADJ) forty, Spanish
kuarta     (N)  money
kuarto     (N)  room (general term); bedroom
kuatro     (ADJ) four, Spanish
kubagbag   (ADJ) faded
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kudil</td>
<td>skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuko</td>
<td>nail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kukuada</td>
<td>theirs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kukuak</td>
<td>mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kukuam</td>
<td>your (singular)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kukuami</td>
<td>ours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kukuana</td>
<td>his/hers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kukuata</td>
<td>ours (dual)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kukuatayo</td>
<td>ours (inclusive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kukuayo</td>
<td>yours (plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kumusta</td>
<td>a greeting meaning &quot;How are you?&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kumuyog</td>
<td>to go with somebody (INF, A-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuná</td>
<td>say</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kurang</td>
<td>not enough; unsufficient; lacking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kurimatmat</td>
<td>eyelashes</td>
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<tr>
<td>curso</td>
<td>course, as in college course</td>
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<td>kurtina</td>
<td>curtain</td>
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<td>kusina</td>
<td>kitchen</td>
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<td>kutsilyo</td>
<td>knife</td>
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<td>kwarenta y singko</td>
<td>forty five, Spanish</td>
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<td>kwintas</td>
<td>necklace</td>
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<td>lababo</td>
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<td>labandera</td>
<td>laundry woman</td>
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<td>laeng</td>
<td>only</td>
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<td>laglagipen</td>
<td>to remember something (INF, O-F)</td>
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<tr>
<td>láko</td>
<td>sell</td>
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<td>láko</td>
<td>merchandise; commodities for sale</td>
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<td>lalakí</td>
<td>boy; male; man</td>
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<td>lames</td>
<td>fish</td>
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<td>lamisáan</td>
<td>table</td>
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<td>jackfruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lansonés</td>
<td>lansonés</td>
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<tr>
<td>laok</td>
<td>ingredients; condiments</td>
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<tr>
<td>laokán</td>
<td>to mix with something (O-F)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
lapayag  (N)     ear
lápis     (N)     pencil
laság     (N)     flesh; meat
lasoná    (N)     onions
latta     (PA)    just
laud      (N)     west
lawas     (N)     week
layá      (N)     ginger
libro     (N)     book
likod     (ADV)   back of; behind something
limapulo  (ADJ)   fifty
limteg    (ADJ)   swollen
linawas   (ADV)   weekly; every week
lingngà   (N)     sesame bean
linía     (N)     line
lipit     (N)     alley: a narrow entrance
litro     (N)     liter; unit of measurement
litson    (N)     roasted pig
lola      (N)     grandmother
lolo      (N)     grandfather
iongganisa (N)    sausage  Var. langgonisa
luganan   (N)     vehicle  Var. pagluganan
lumàbas   (V)     to pass by (A-F)
lumpia    (N)     deep fried spring rolls
Lunes     (N)     Monday
luppo     (N)     leg
lutoen    (V)     is being cooked; will be cooked (O-F)

maawatan  (V)     to be able to understand something (O-F)
mabalin   (PV)    possible; can; could
mabiit    (ADV)   short period of time (future)
madama    (ADV)   during; going on
madamadama (ADV)  later, time expression
madi      (ADV)   bad; wrong
mádre     (ADJ)   nun
maestra   (N)     female teacher
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maika-inem</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>sixth</td>
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<td>maika-uppat</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>fourth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maikadua</td>
<td>(ADV)</td>
<td>second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maikadua nga adlaw</td>
<td>(ADV)</td>
<td>second day; day after tomorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maikalima</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>fifth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maikapito</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>seventh</td>
</tr>
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<td>maikasiyam</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>ninth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maikatlo</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maikawalo</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>eighth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maiparit</td>
<td>(PV)</td>
<td>will be prohibited; prohibited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mais</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>corn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>makain-inom</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>is thirsty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>makainom</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to be able to drink (A-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>makaited</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to be able to give (INF - A-F)</td>
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<td>makàn</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>food</td>
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<td>makapakatawa</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to be able to make someone laugh (A-F)</td>
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<td>(V)</td>
<td>is confusing (A-F)</td>
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<td>(V)</td>
<td>to be able to help (A-F)</td>
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<td>makita</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to see (INF)</td>
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<td>malagip</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to remember something (A-F)</td>
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<td>malem</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>afternoon</td>
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<td>malugi</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to lose</td>
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<td>mamaes'ra/o</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>female/male teachers</td>
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<tr>
<td>mán</td>
<td>(PA)</td>
<td>softener which means &quot;please&quot;</td>
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<td>mánang</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>sister; endearment term for an older sister</td>
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<tr>
<td>manen</td>
<td>(ADV)</td>
<td>again</td>
</tr>
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<td>mangala</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to get; will get (A-F)</td>
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<tr>
<td>mangán</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to eat; will eat; eat (A-F)</td>
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<td>mángga</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>mango</td>
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<td>mangngalap</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>fisherman</td>
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<td>mangpasayaat</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to be able to cause someone/something to improve (A-F)</td>
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<td>mani</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>peanut</td>
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<td>manipud</td>
<td>(PP)</td>
<td>from point of origin</td>
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<td>mannalón</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>farmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manurut</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>writer; columnist</td>
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<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
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<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mano</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>how many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manok</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>chicken</td>
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<td>mánong</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>brother; endearment term for an older brother</td>
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<td>mansánas</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>apple</td>
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<td>mantika</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>cooking oil</td>
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<td>mantikilya</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>butter; margarine</td>
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<td>manugang</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>son/daughter-in-law</td>
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<td>maul-ulaw</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>is feeling dizzy (A-F)</td>
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<tr>
<td>mapan</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to go; will go (A-F)</td>
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<tr>
<td>mapunanot</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>can think (O-F)</td>
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<td>marikna</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to be able to feel (O-F)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marso</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>March</td>
</tr>
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<td>Martes</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
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<td>marunggay</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>horse raddish</td>
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<td>masánsan</td>
<td>ADV</td>
<td>frequent; always</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masápol</td>
<td>PV</td>
<td>need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masarsarang</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>transparent; translucent</td>
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<td>N</td>
<td>eye</td>
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<td>matikaw</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to be confused (A-F)</td>
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<td>V</td>
<td>to sleep</td>
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<td>mauwaw</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to be thirsty (A-F)</td>
</tr>
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<td>mayat</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>good; fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Máyo</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>May (month)</td>
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<tr>
<td>mayor</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>mayor</td>
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<tr>
<td>maysa</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maysa nga milyon</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>one million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>met</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>also; too</td>
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<tr>
<td>metric</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>meter, unit of measurement</td>
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<tr>
<td>metten</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>a shift in point view or role</td>
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<tr>
<td>mi</td>
<td>PN</td>
<td>by us (exclusive); our</td>
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<td>mikániko</td>
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<td>miki</td>
<td>N</td>
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<td>mil</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>one thousand</td>
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<td>minuto</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>minute</td>
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<td>Miyerkoles</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
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<tr>
<td>mo/m</td>
<td>PN</td>
<td>by you; my</td>
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<td>Word</td>
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<tr>
<td>modista</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>seamstress; tailor</td>
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<td>muging</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>forehead</td>
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<td>mungay</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>nipple</td>
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<td>Munisipyo</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>Municipal building; municipality</td>
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<td>murdong</td>
<td>(PP)</td>
<td>end of</td>
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<td>murod</td>
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<td>(N)</td>
<td>mustard</td>
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<tr>
<td>na</td>
<td>(PN)</td>
<td>by him/herself; his/her (possessive)</td>
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<tr>
<td>naata</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>raw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naawatan</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>able to understand something (O-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nababa</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>low (for geographical location)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nabayag</td>
<td>(ADV)</td>
<td>too long; very long (refering to time)</td>
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<td>nabiag</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>alive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nabiit</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>short period of time (past form)</td>
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<tr>
<td>nabsog</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nadagsen</td>
<td>(ADV)</td>
<td>heavy</td>
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<tr>
<td>nagan</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>name as of a person, place</td>
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<td>nagannak</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>parents</td>
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<tr>
<td>nagasang</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>hot; spicy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naggapu</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>went; came from</td>
</tr>
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<td>naggapuan</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>a place where one has come from</td>
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<td>nagkorni</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>very corny</td>
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<td>naglabas</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>passed by (A-F)</td>
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<td>nagngina</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>very expensive</td>
</tr>
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<td>nagreview</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>reviewed (A-F)</td>
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<td>nagsaludsod</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>asked; inquired (A-F)</td>
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<td>naim-imas</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>more delicious'</td>
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<td>naimas</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>delicious</td>
</tr>
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<td>naimbag</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>good; fine</td>
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<td>naingpis</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>thin, as in cloth</td>
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<td>naiyanak</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>was born (A-F)</td>
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<tr>
<td>nak</td>
<td>(P)</td>
<td>he/she and me; you and me</td>
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<td>nakakatkatawa</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>funny; ridiculous</td>
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<td>nakanginlingina</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>very expensive</td>
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<tr>
<td>nakapsut</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>weak; soft</td>
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<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Part of Speech</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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<td>-------------</td>
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<td>nakipet</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>tight as in pants</td>
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<td>nakirsang</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>rough; crunchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nakulbet</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>tough (for meat); fibrous (for wood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nakusel</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>half cooked</td>
</tr>
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<td>nakusnaw</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>not clear</td>
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<td>nalabaga</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
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<td>nalag-an</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>light</td>
</tr>
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<td>nalaing</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>talented; skillful; intelligent; good; capable</td>
</tr>
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<td>nalaka</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>cheap</td>
</tr>
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<td>nalam-ek</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>cold (weather)</td>
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<td>nalamiiis</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>cold; cool</td>
</tr>
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<td>nalamuyot</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>smooth</td>
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<tr>
<td>nalipatan</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>forgot something (O-F)</td>
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<td>nalpas</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>finished; done (A-F)</td>
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<td>nalukneng</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>soft</td>
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<td>nanang</td>
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<td>mother</td>
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<tr>
<td>nangan</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>ate (A-F)</td>
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<td>ADJ</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>nangina</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>expensive</td>
</tr>
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<td>nangisit</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>black; dark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nangudel</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>dull (knife)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>napait</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>bitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>napalabas nga bulan</td>
<td>ADV</td>
<td>past month; last month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>napalet</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>thick (for liquid only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>napan</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>went</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>napan nga bulan</td>
<td>ADV</td>
<td>last month; past month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>napan nga domingo</td>
<td>ADV</td>
<td>last Sunday; past Sunday; last week; past week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>napan nga tawen</td>
<td>ADV</td>
<td>last year; past year</td>
</tr>
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<td>naperdi</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>destroyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>napigsa</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>strong; sturdy; forceful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>napino</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>fine; not rough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>napintas</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>beautiful; pretty; nice; good; fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>napudot</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>hot; humid; warm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>napuskol</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>thick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>narangrang</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>bright; glaring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nars</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>nurse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>narugit</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>dirty; messy; untidy</td>
</tr>
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<td>nasadiwa</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>fresh (as in seafood)</td>
</tr>
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<td>nasadot</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>lazy</td>
</tr>
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<td>nasam-it</td>
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<td>sweet</td>
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<td>early</td>
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<td>crispy</td>
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<td>nasayaat</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>fine; good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nasileng</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>shiny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nasingpet</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>good; helpful; respectful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nasugat</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>wounded; was cut (A-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nasugpet</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>acrid</td>
</tr>
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<td>ADJ</td>
<td>fatty</td>
</tr>
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<td>ngarud</td>
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<td>(C)</td>
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<td>obra</td>
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<td>(N)</td>
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<td>eight, Spanish</td>
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<td>priest</td>
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<td>a guess; what someone thinks of; thoughts; hunch</td>
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<td>(N)</td>
<td>a place where one pays</td>
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<td>pagdaitan</td>
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<td>a place where one sews</td>
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<td>pagdissaagan</td>
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<td>a place where one gets off/down</td>
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<td>a place where one stays</td>
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<td>a place where to find something/somebody</td>
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<td>(N)</td>
<td>a place where one sells</td>
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<td>a place where one walks; way; passage; road; path; sidewalk</td>
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<td>pagnaen</td>
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<td>to walk on something; will walk on something (O-F)</td>
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<td>fish cooked in vinegar, ginger, onions, pepper</td>
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<td>palangka</td>
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<td>chair with back</td>
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22
palda  (N)   skirt
pallang  (N)   winged bean
pamienta  (N)   pepper
pamilya  (N)   family
pampunanuten  (V)   is thinking of something (O-F)
panagbiag  (N)   way of living; lifestyle
panagsubli  (V)   will come back (O-F)
panateng  (N)   cold
panateng  (V)   allowing somebody to harvest vegetable (IMP)
pangalaan  (N)   a place where we can get something
panganan  (N)   a place to eat meals; table; dining room
panggsep  (N)   plans; purpose; objective
pansit  (N)   a noodle dish
pantalon  (N)   trousers; long pants
paod-udan  (V)   to get a discount on something (O-F)
papanan  (N)   a place where one is going
papel  (N)   paper
para  (PP)   for/to
para  (EX)   expression used to stop a jeepney or bus
parbangon  (N)   dawn
parda  (N)   snap bean
parmasya  (N)   pharmacy
parte  (N)   part
parya  (N)   bitter gourd
paryok  (N)   frying pan
pasyenie  (N)   patient
pasyaren  (V)   to stroll (O-F)
patani  (N)   lima beans
patatas  (N)   potato
patinayon  (ADV)   always Var. kanayon
patis  (N)   fish sauce
patong  (N)   hips
pay  (PA)   yet; still; more
Pebrero  (N)   February
pidaso  (N)   piece
piesta  (N)   fiesta; feast
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<thead>
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<td>rabii</td>
<td>night; evening</td>
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<td>rabok</td>
<td>taro</td>
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<td>rabong</td>
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<td>star fruit</td>
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<td>sibuyas</td>
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sida (N) viand or dish
siempre (EX) of course
siete (ADJ) seven, Spanish
sigarilyo (N) cigarette/s
sige (EX) okay; go ahead; go on
siguro (EX) maybe; perhaps
siit (N) thorn; bamboo twig; fish bone
sika (P) you (singular)
siko (N) elbow
sili (N) chili; pepper
simbaan (N) church
simmangpet (V) arrived (A-F)
sinag (V) said something (O-F)
singkamas (N) yam bean
singko (ADJ) five, Spanish
singkwenta (ADJ) fifty, Spanish
singkwenta'y singko (ADJ) fifty five, Spanish
singsing (N) ring
sing'gang (N) fish/meat cooked in suck stew
sinouban (N) smoked fish
sipilyo (N) toothbrush
sirok (N) under
siyam (ADJ) nine
sobra (N) leftover
sobra (ADJ) excess; more that enough
soldado (N) soldier
soy (N) soy sauce
suelo (N) wooden or cemented floor
suka (N) vinegar
sukatan (V) to change something (O-F)
sukatan (N) instrument used to measure rice, bran or palay
suki (N) customer of long standing
sumangpet (V) to arrive (A-F)
sumangsangpet (V) is arriving (A-F)
sumarunong (ADJ) next; that which follows something
sumipnget (N) twilight
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# APPENDIX

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

Paz B. Meman
Chief Language Coordinator
U.S. Peace Corps/Philippines
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

A. Write the target language equivalent of the following words:

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

1. What
   - [ ] sino
   - [ ] ania
   - [ ] kasano

2. How many (used to ask for quantity)
   - [ ] kaano
   - [ ] kasano
   - [ ] mano

3. Why
   - [ ] apay
   - [ ] sadino/ayanna
   - [ ] kaano

4. Who
   - [ ] kasano
   - [ ] sino
   - [ ] mano
5. Where

☐ taga-ano
☐ sadino
☐ kaano

6. When

☐ kasano
☐ kaano
☐ mano

7. how related (used to ask how individual is related to another individual)

☐ kasano
☐ kapin-ano
☐ taga-ano

8. how (used to ask for both manner doing something and direction)

☐ kaano
☐ kasano
☐ mano

9. from where

☐ taga-ano
☐ sadino/ayanna
☐ kaano
10. whose
   □ kapin-ano
   □ taga--ano
   □ makin + noun

11. what happened
   □ naa-ano
   □ makin + noun
   □ kasano

12. how much  (used to ask for the cost of an item)
   □ sagmamano
   □ kasano
   □ kaano
C. Supply the missing letters to complete the word:

1. pa ___ ilya
2. ___ nos
3. sa ___ no
4. kab ___ t
5. tra ___ o
6. k ___ m ___ sta
7. ma ___ at
8. agi ___ na k ___ p ___ y
9. bia ___ e
10. pag ___ gia ___ am

NOTE: Ask your instructor to check your work.
D. Underline the correct answer. English word is given in each sentence as a clue.

1. Naimbag nga _______ (malem, bigat, rabii) mo.  
   (afternoon)

2. Kumusta _______ (ka, kami, kayo)?  
   (you, plural)

3. Mano ti (asawa, tawen, kakabsat) mo?  
   (brothers and sisters)

4. Ania ti _______ (nagan, trabaho, lugan) mo?  
   (name)

5. Mapan ak idiay ili, _______ (manang, tatang, nanang).  
   (sister)

6. Agyaman ak _______ (met, unay, laeng).  
   (so much)

7. Kaano ti _______ (kasangay, sangpet, awid) mo?  
   (birthday)

8. Adda (anak, asawa, gayyem) mon?  
   (spouse)

9. (Maka-inom, Mabisin, Makaturog) _______ ak.  
   (hungry)

10. Ania alas ti _______ (pamigat, pangrabii, pangaldaw)?  
    (breakfast)
E. Answer the following questions:

1. Ania ti nagan mo?

2. Taga-ano ka?

3. Mano ti tawen mo?

4. Ania ti trabahom ditoy Pilipinas?

5. Ayanna ti 'site' mo?

6. Adda asawa mon?

7. Ayanna ka idiy Amerika?

8. Ania ti trabaho ni Tatang mo? Nanang mo? ti kakabsat mo?

9. Ayanna ti trabaho ti kabsat mo? ni Nanang mo? ni Tatang mo?

10. Ania trabahom idiy Amerika?

NOTE: Please ask your instructor to check your work.
F. Write appropriate responses to the gambits:

1. Naggapuam?

2. Naimbag nga malem mo?

3. Kumusta ka?

4. Agyaman ak.

5. Sige, babay.

G. Use a linker to signify a modification sequence between the adjective and the noun:

   e.g. nadalus + danum    nadalus nga danum

1. napintas + babae

2. napudot + danum

3. nadalus + kuwarto

4. dakkel + balay

5. natayag/dangkaw + lalaki

NOTE : Let your instructor check your work.
H. Analyze the statement in each number.
Choose the correct response out from the three statements under each.
Encircle the letters only.

1. Taga-ano ka?
   a. Siak si John.
   b. Taga-California ak.
   c. 22 anos ak.

2. Ania ti nagan mo?
   a. Awan pay.
   b. Maestra ak.
   c. Siak ni Gemma.

3. Mano ti tawen mo?
   a. Piskor Boluntir ak.
   b. Mayat met.
   c. 24 anos ak.

4. Ania ti trabahom ditoy Pilipinas?
   a. Napintas ti Pilipinas.
   b. Nalamiis ditoy Pilipinas.
   c. Tumulong ak dadigit tatrao.

5. Ania ti proyektom?
   a. Ag trabaho ak.
   b. SALT ti proyektok.
   c. Mapan ak idia'y barrio.
I. Try to figure out which among the three questions is responded to by the statement given. Just circle the letter:

6. Awan pay.
   a. Adda kakabsat mo?
   b. Adda asawa mon?
   c. Adda pay dadakkel mo?

7. Mabalin.
   a. Ania ti kayat mo?
   b. Mabalin tumawar?
   c. Ania ti gatangem?

8. Naimbag nga rabaiim met.
   a. Naimas kali ti saba?
   b. Naimbag nga rabiim?
   c. Nalaing kali daytoy nga ubing?

9. Idiay balay ti host familyk.
   a. Naggapuam?
   b. Taga-ano ka ditoy?
   c. Adda kali am-ammon ditoy?

10. Makabannog.
    a. Kumusta ti biyahem?
    b. Kumusta ti biag?
    c. Kumust ti paggiganam?
J. Study the illustration below then answer the questions that follow:

Questions:
1. Taga-ano ni Marta?
2. Taga-ano ni Ben?
3. Sadino/Ayanna idiay Baguio?
4. Sino ti taga-Baguio?
5. Ayanna ti Albay?
6. Sino ti taga Iloilo?
7. Taga-ano ni Inday?
8. Taga-Ilokos ni Lito?
9. Sadino/Ayanna idiay Zamboanga?
10. Taga-ano ni Nonoy?
11. Adda kadi ti Nueva Viscaya idiay Visayas?
12. Adda kadi ti Dumaguete idiay Luzon?
13. Taga-ano ni Tara?
14. Taga-Bicol kadi Nora?
15. Sino ti taga-Nueva Viscaya?

NOTE: Ask your instructor to check your work.
K. Read and answer the questions after it:


1. Sino ti PCV?
2. Anya ti programa na?
3. Ania ti HCA na?
4. Ania ti trabaho na idiyay D. A.?
5. Paggigyanan na?
6. Sino ti superbisor na?
7. Sino ti co-worker na?
8. Mano ti tawen na ditoy Pilipinas?
9. Idiyay kadi DECS ti pagtratrabahoan ni John?
10. Ni Carlos Salazar kadi ti superbisor na?
L. Change *ni John* to *siak/ak* in the first sentence and change the remainder of the story accordingly.

Peace Corps Volunteer ti Agricultural Production __________. Agtratrabaho __ idiay Department of Agriculture. Tumutulong _____ ka dagiti programa ti gobyerno k SALT project. Idiay Barangay Liko-liko ak nga aggigiyan. Ni Mr. Fidel Reyes ti superbiso Ni Carlos Salazar ti co-worker _____. Duwa nga tawen ____ ditoy Pilipinas nga aggigyan

Change all the underlined words in the story so that it will apply to you.

Write your paragraph below.
M. Fill in the blanks with the correct marker or linker.

PCV : Naimbag ___ bigat yo, Apo.
Barangay Kapitan : Naimbag ___ bigat mo met.
Sumrek kayo.

PCV : Siak _____ Ted, maysa _____ PCV.
BK : Agtugaw kayo. Ania ___ maitulong kenka?
PCV : Agbisita ak laeng. Kada Nana Marta
Perdoso ak _____ aggigian.

BK : Ania ___ trabahom ditoy?
PCV : Agri. Production Volunteer ak.
Agtrabaho ak ___ Department ti Agriculture.

BK : Mano ___ tawen mon?
PCV : Beynte kuwatro, Apo.
BK : Adda ___ asawa mon?
PCV : Awan pay.
BK : Adu napipintas ___ babai ditoy.
PCV : Adda ti noyak ___ Amerika.
BK : O sige, agkape tayo pay.
PCV : Agyamanak.
N. Make a paragraph in the TL using the given competencies.
   Use the space below for your answer.

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

1. adayo
2. kabsat
3. trabaho
4. likod
5. lugan
6. uppat
7. asawa
8. kuwarto
9. panagbiag
10. banyo
11. tawen
12. biahe
13. nasam-it
14. nalamiis
15. danum
P. Underline the Ilokano equivalent of the given English words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ilokano</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>weather, any period of time</td>
<td>tiempo, napudot, pinagtutudo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>life</td>
<td>biag, baro, balay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fine, good</td>
<td>naimas, naimbag, nasam-it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sometimes</td>
<td>sagpaminsan, maysa, sagmamano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>room</td>
<td>kasilyas, kusina, kuarto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to take rest</td>
<td>agingga, agngingina, aginana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>before</td>
<td>abay, sakbay, idsiay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no, not</td>
<td>saan, daan, mupan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none, nothing</td>
<td>mapan, awan, mangan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>nagan, mangan, haan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
R. Write a paragraph of 10 sentences using the TL describing your family in the U.S.
Match competencies with the gambits. Write the letters only:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competencies</th>
<th>Gambits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_______1. to express one's intention to leave</td>
<td>a. Ania ti nagan mo?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_______2. to ask about one's purpose for leaving</td>
<td>b. Ania ti trabahom ditoy Pilipinas?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_______3. to state where one is going</td>
<td>c. Apay, papanam?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_______4. to state one's purpose for leaving</td>
<td>d. Sige, mapan ak pay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_______5. to excuse oneself</td>
<td>e. Adda asawa mon?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_______6. to greet</td>
<td>f. Adda asawa mon?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_______7. to ask where one is going</td>
<td>g. Siak ni Brenda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_______8. to introduce oneself</td>
<td>h. Mapan ak diay balay da Kapitan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_______9. to state one's age</td>
<td>i. Awan pay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_______10. to ask about one's marital status</td>
<td>j. Agtrabajo ak idiay DA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_______11. to ask one's occupation</td>
<td>k. Aginana ka pay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_______12. to describe work in terms of employer/affiliation</td>
<td>l. Naimbag nga malem yo, Kapitan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_______13. to tell a joke</td>
<td>m. Beinte katro anos ak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_______14. to encourage someone to get some rest</td>
<td>n. Agbisita ak idiay balay da kapitan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_______15. to state one's marital status</td>
<td>o. Nanang, adda papanak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p. Makabarnog ti biahe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Make your own gambits based on the following competencies. Use the space below:

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

e.g. nadalus (clean) + danum (water)  
    Answer: nadalus nga danum.

1. napintas (pretty) + babae (girl)

2. napudot (hot) + danum (water)

3. bassit (small) + kuarto (room)

4. dakkel (big) + balay (house)

5. dangkaw (tall) + lalaki (man)

6. asideg (near) + tiendaan (store)

7. pandak (short) + ubing (child)

8. atiddog (long) + istorya (story)

9. adu (plenty) + trabaho (work)

10. napudaw (fair) + babae (woman)
II. MANAGING A CONVERSATION/LEARNING

A. What would you say?

1. You want someone to repeat what he said.

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

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

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

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

B. Add a word to the verb to show respect. Then use it in an imperative sentence incorporating the noun into it.

e.g. luto (cook) + pansit (noodles)
Lutoem man ti pansit.

1. ited (give) + libro (book)

2. dalus (clean) + kuarto (room)

3. basa (read) + diiyaro (newspaper)

4. ala (get) + danum (water)

5. surat (write) + nagan (name)

6. ipan (bring/take) + makan (food)

7. bagkat (carry) + lamesa (table)
C. Write the correct gambits of the following competencies.

Use the space below for your answers:

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

A. Identify the fruit or vegetables:

1. [Image]

2. [Image]

3. [Image]

4. [Image]

5. [Image]

6. [Image]

7. [Image]

8. [Image]
B. GUESS WHAT IT IS:

1. bassit, kasla lemon, adda bukel, prutas

2. medyo atiddog, mabalin nga duyaw/amarilyo, berde, orens, prutas, nasugpet no saan nga maluom

3. adda ti maysa nga dakkel nga bukel, usaren nga pang-guaccamoli, naimas

4. nateng, mabalin nga pang omelet, medyo atiddog, uk-ukisan

5. napait, nateng, saan nga kayat ti adu nga Amerikano
C. Write gambits for the following competencies:

1. to ask name of food

2. to ask taste of food

3. to offer food to someone

4. to ask how food is eaten

5. to ask how food is prepared

NOTE: Ask your instructor to check on your work.
D. Write HUSTO (correct) if the statement is true. If false, correct the statement. Write your answer before the number.

1. Napait ti asukar.
2. Nasam-it ti naluom nga mangga.
3. Naaslem ti naata nga mangga.
5. Naapgad ti berde nga mangga.
7. Nagasang ti sili.
8. Naapgad ti asin.
10. Natamnay ti inapoy.
E. Match Column A with Column B. Write the letters only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fried banana</td>
<td>a. lames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boiled</td>
<td>b. sarsiado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raw</td>
<td>c. tulong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with sauce</td>
<td>d. lauya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingredients</td>
<td>e. manok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bones</td>
<td>f. prito nga saba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fat</td>
<td>g. naata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meat</td>
<td>h. look</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chicken</td>
<td>i. taba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fish</td>
<td>j. lasag</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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F. Form questions on asking for preferences using the given clues:
e.g. coffee or tea (drink)

Ania ti kayat mo nga inumen, kape wenno tsa?

1. pinakbet or laeng (cook)

2. fish or chicken (buy)

3. pansit or fruit salad (prepare)

4. vegetable or meat (eat)

5. beer or gin (drink)

6. mango or pineapple (fruit)

7. squash or eggplant (vegetable)

8. pork or beef (meat)

9. salty or just right (taste)

NOTE: Let your instructor check your work.
G. It's mealtime. Read the dialogue between John and his host mother.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HOST MOTHER</th>
<th>JOHN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John, mangan tayon.</td>
<td>Aguray apo, lippasek pay daytoy aramidek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umaykan. Lumami-is ti makan.</td>
<td>Umay akon. Ania daytoy?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinar-daraan dayta.</td>
<td>Apay nga nangisit?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dara ngamin ti baboy dayta.</td>
<td>Ania pay?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adda bagis ken dadduma pay nga</td>
<td>Sige, ramanak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buksit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answer the questions:

1. Sino ti nangayab kennis John?
2. Napan kadi nga dagus?
3. Apay?
4. Ania ti makan idiay lamisaan?
5. Ania ti kolor ti makan?
6. Apay?
7. Rinamanan kadi ni John ti dinardaraan?
8. Nalamiis kadi ti makan?
9. Adda kadi ti makan?
H. Choose among the given words below the description on how food may be prepared. You can write more than one answer for each number.

Choices: GINISA (sauted), TINUNO (broiled), PRINITO (fried), LINAMBONG (boiled)

1. lames
2. repolyo
3. itlog
4. patatas
5. karne ti baboy
6. barbecue
7. tarong
8. karne ti manok
9. karne ti baka
10. noodles/pasta

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1. Underline the word that does not belong to the group.

1. (naalsem, nasam-it, napait, napintas)
2. (asukar, chocolate, honey, suka)
3. (sibuyas, laya, bawang, tarong)
4. (manok, baboy, baka, kalding)
5. (patis, soy, suka, kanen)
6. (adobo, lauya, dinengdeng, gitta)
7. (kape, gatas, tsa, bir)
8. (patatas, bayabas, chico, lansoness)
9. (inapoy, karne, lames, mantika)
10. (mangga, pinya, saba, kamatis)
J. Transform the statements into questions:

e.g. Naimas ti pinya.  Naimas kadi ti pinya?

1. Naalsem ti mangga.  _______________________________
2. Mangmangan ti ubing.  _______________________________
3. Gimmatang isu ti pinya.  _______________________________
4. Naluom ti saba.  _______________________________
5. Kayat ko ti parya.  _______________________________
6. Nagluto isu ti sinigang.  _______________________________
7. Nanganen isu.  _______________________________
8. Rinamanan na ti balut.  _______________________________
9. Kayat na ti bagoong.  _______________________________
10. Naapgad ti pansit.  _______________________________
IV. SHOPPING

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. soap</td>
<td>a. lames, sida ikan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. milk/creme</td>
<td>b. pantalon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. eggs</td>
<td>c. tsinelas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. bread</td>
<td>d. manok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. coffee</td>
<td>e. tinapay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. cooking oil</td>
<td>f. sabon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. fish</td>
<td>g. kame ti baka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. chicken</td>
<td>h. rateng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. vegetable</td>
<td>i. gatas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. cooking gas</td>
<td>j. itlog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. fruits</td>
<td>k. mantika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. pants</td>
<td>l. gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. slippers</td>
<td>m. danum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. cigarettes</td>
<td>n. prutas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. beef</td>
<td>o. kape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p. sigarilyo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B-1. Write the Ilokano equivalent of the following numbers:

1. 10 __________________ 6. 6 __________________
2. 3 __________________ 7. 9 __________________
3. 5 __________________ 8. 1 __________________
4. 8 __________________ 9. 4 __________________
5. 7 __________________ 10. 2 __________________

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

11. 12 __________________ 16. 19 __________________
12. 15 __________________ 17. 16 __________________
13. 20 __________________ 18. 14 __________________
14. 17 __________________ 19. 18 __________________
15. 13 __________________ 20. 11 __________________
C. Re-arrange the letters to form words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>COLORS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. iltao</td>
<td>1. urwpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ailim</td>
<td>2. ngiasnti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. aysma</td>
<td>3. dbree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ppaut</td>
<td>4. rssoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. tpio</td>
<td>5. auls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ngaolsaup</td>
<td>6. ganalaba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. awlo</td>
<td>7. ywadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. uad</td>
<td>8. rolko ed epka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. ymasi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. ninme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. upolaud</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. ernauakat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. aissnte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. akgntusinew</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. rnttea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D. Write the following figures in Spanish:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>45.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E. Rearrange the following gambits to form a dialogue:

1. P10.00 laeng.
2. Nangina unay!
3. Sagmamano daytoy?
4. P7.00 laengen.
5. Fixed price daytan.
6. Saan nga bale, nangina met unay.
7. Awan tawar nan.

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

1. To ask price

2. To state price

3. To complain about the price

4. To negotiate a bargain

5. To insist on original price

6. To agree to a price

7. To disagree with price (not make a purchase)

8. To ask for change (if purchase is made)

9. To identify incorrect change and ask for correct amount

10. To ask for a receipt

11. To give a receipt
G. Complete the dialogue:

A. ____________________ daytoy nateng?
B. P 5.00 ti maysa.
A. Mabalin ti ____________
B. Saan nga mabalin. Malugi ak?
A. P 4.50 ___________. Sigen a.
B. O, sige _______________
A. Daytoy ti ______________
B. Agyaman ak.
H. Read the story:


Complete the table using words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mano nga piraso?</th>
<th>Mano ti maysa?</th>
<th>Mano amin?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. itlog</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. papaya</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. kape</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. tinapay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. sabon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Answer the following questions:

1. Napanan ni Mary?

2. Ania dagiti ginatang na?

3. Ania ti nangina?

4. Ania ti nalaka?

5. Mano amin?

6. Gimmatang kadi isu ti mangga?

7. Gimmatang kadi ti pinya?

8. Panglab a kadi nga sabon ti ginatang na?

9. Mano nga itlog ti ginatang na?

10. Sagmamamnao ti papaya?
V. TRAVELLING

A. Write the name of the following transportation using the drawing as clue:

1. (Bus)
2. (Down)
3. (Across)
4. (Scooter)
5. (Boat)
6. (Car)
7. (Plane)
8. (Fire truck)

---
B. Complete the different means of transportation by supplying the missing letters.

1. t__n
2. b__n__k__
3. b__
4. r__pl__n__
5. d__p
6. t__a__
7. b__s__k__e__a
8. b__rk__
9. k__l__s__
10. t__y__i__e__
C. Underline the word that is not related to travelling:

1. agdamag, agsurat, agbayad
2. agmula, umuli, bumaba
3. aglikas, agtaray, aglabo
4. agbayad, agsinger, agsuro
5. singer, prutas, slete
6. paryok, trysikel, biskekleta
7. agtugaw, agtakder, aglangoy
8. agbasketball, pumanaw, aguray
9. agsangit, asideg, adayo
10. likod, tuktok
D. List (10) ten target language words related to transportation. Use each word in a sentence. (Ask your LI to check your sentences).

Example:
Words: aglugan, biyahe
Sentences: Aglugan ak ti bus. Mano nga oras ti biyahe?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORD</th>
<th>SENTENCES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E. Below is a schedule of activities. Answer the following questions in words:

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

Questions:

1. Ania nga oras ti pammigat?

2. Ania nga oras ti "Community Meeting"?

3. Ania nga oras ti "Session I"?

4. Ania nga oras ti merienda ti bigat?

5. Ania nga oras ti "Session II"?

6. Ania nga oras ti "Session III"?

7. Ania nga oras ti pangrabii?

8. Ania nga oras ti "Session IV"?

9. Ania nga oras ti merienda ti malem?

10. Ania nga oras ti pangaldaw?
F. Write the following in Ilokano:

1. one thirty
2. two thirty
3. nine thirty
4. three thirty
5. six thirty
6. four thirty
7. seven thirty
8. five thirty
9. ten thirty
10. eight thirty
Study the map below, then do the exercise on the next page.

MAP

MABINI STREET

SARI-SARI STORE

CLINIC

MABINI STREET

SCHOOL

RESTAURANT

CHURCH

RIZAL STREET

DRUGSTORE

MANIFACIO STREET

BONIFACIO HALL

DA

ARELLANO STREET

HOSPITAL

MUNICIPAL HALL

DENR

PARK

BASKETBALL COURT
G. Study the map and fill in the blanks:

1. Adda idiay ___________ ti ospital tidrugstore.
2. Adda idiay ___________ ti ospital tirestaurant.
3. Adda idiay ___________ Street tisari-sari store.
4. Adda idiay ___________ ti drugstore tibalay.
5. Adda idiay ___________ ti eskuelahan tisimbahan.
6. Adda idiay ___________ Street titrackball court.
7. Adda idiay ___________ ti eskuelahan tisari-sari store.
8. Adda idiay ___________ ti drugstore.
10. Adda idiay ___________ Street timunisipyo.
H. Write the Iloango equivalent of the following:

1. turn right
2. turn kleft
3. corner
4. will get off
5. to ride
6. fare
7. transportation/vehicle
8. bus station
9. stop
10. trip/travel
11. time
12. to arrive
13. to leave/depart
14. far
15. near
1. Translate the following sentences to Ilokano using the words given below as clues:

   in front - sango
   inside - uneg
   turn left - agpakannigid
   going towards - agturong
   to the right - idiy kannawan
   at the back/behind - likod

1. The house is in front of the church.
2. The dog is inside the house.
3. Turn left toward the beach.
4. The bank is at the right side of the biggest department store in town.
5. The big acacia tree is found behind the house.
1. Read the selection and answer the questions:


1. Sino ti mapan idiy opisina?
2. Ayanna/Sadino nga opisina ti papanan na?
3. Sadino ti ayan ti opisina?
4. Nagbus kadi isu?
5. Nagtrike kadi isuna?
6. Ania ti linuganan na?
7. Namin-ano nga naglugan isu?
8. Mano ti plete na?
VI. HEALTH

Identify the following parts of the body:

1.  
2.  
3.  
4.  
5.  
6.  
7.  
8.  
9.  
10.  

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A. Rearrange the letters to form different parts of the body.

1. kuob ____________ 6. aamt ____________
2. ami ____________ 7. gayapal ____________
3. ibga ____________ 8. gbbii ____________
4. aksa ____________ 9. ytian ____________
5. lou ____________ 10. ngetum ____________
B. Give the Ilokano equivalent of the different parts of the body and use each in a sentence:

1. eyes
2. nose
3. lips
4. ears
5. mouth
6. fingers
7. feet
8. face
9. head
10. teeth
C. Describe your feelings if you were in the following situations:
D. Read the story and answer the questions below it:


1. Sino ni John?
2. Ayanna ti site na?
3. Sadino/Ayanna ti napanan na ti maysa nga aldaw?
4. Ania ti impakan da kaniada?
5. Ania ti napasamak idi nagawid isu?
6. Sino ti napanan na?
7. Ania ti inted ti doktor?
8. Ania ti imbag da ti doktor?
E. Write all the verbs in the story. There are nine (9) of them. Use each verb in a sentence.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
F. Answer the following questions:

1. Kasano kaatiddog ti buok mo?
2. Mano ti matam?
3. Mano ti agong mo?
4. Kasano ka kadangkaw/katayag?
5. Ania ti kolor dayta matam?
6. Mano ti lapayag mo?
7. Mano ti ramay mo?
8. Ania kolor dayta buok mo?
9. Mano ti imam?
10. Mano ti ulom?

NOTE: Ask your instructor to check your work.
G. Give the Ilokano equivalent of the given expressions:

1. "I feel dizzy".

2. "I feel weak".

3. "I'm wounded."

4. "I cut myself."

5. "I have a headache."

6. "Help me."

7. "Do you have medicine."

8. "I want aspirin."

9. "I have a stomach ache."

10. "My tooth is aching."
H. Negate the following sentences:

1. Adda sakit ko.
3. Adda gurigor na.
5. Nasakit ti lapayag ko.
7. Mapan ak idiy doktor.
8. Adda doktor.
10. Nabannog ak.
1. Write the Ilocano equivalent of the given English words.

1. patient

2. cold

3. back

4. wound

5. feeling

6. hand

7. painful

8. illness/diseases

9. head

10. medicine

11. fever
SUPPLEMENTARY WORKSHEETS

MARKERS
PRONOUNS
ADJECTIVES
PSEUDOVERBS
VERB ASPECTS
VERB CASE
SENTENCE EXPANSION
GAMBIT EXPANSION
PARTICLES
CONNECTORS
I. MARKERS:

Use appropriate markers to complete the sentence:

1. Napan ______ Mary ________ eskuelahan.
2. Gimmatang ______ ubing ______ kendi.
3. Kinnan ______ John ________ mangga
5. Nagmula ________mannalon ___ bin-i.
6. Inted ________ ubing ________kendi.
7. Naglugan ______ Peter _________ nuang.
8. Agdaisalus ______ Carla ________ kuwarto.
9. Agsaksakit ______ ulo ________ Pam.
10. Ania ______ innalam ________ nursery?

II. PRONOUNS:

Underline the correct pronoun:

1. (Siak, Ko, Ka) ni John.
2. Taga Texas (ko, ak, kaniak).
4. (Ko, Kukuak, Siak) daytoy lapis.
5. Napintas (isu, na, kukuam).
6. Doktor (na, isuna, kukuana).
7. Nangan (man, kan, sikan).
8. Gimmatang (kami, mi, na) ti fertilizer/abono.
9. (Kenkuana, Isuda) ka nga agsaludsod.
10. Linuto (mi, kayo) ti pansit.
III. PRONOUNS

Identify and use the pronouns in sentences. Use the space below for your answers.

1. First person, singular

2. Third person, singular

3. Second person, singular

4. First person, plural (dual)

5. Third person, plural

6. First person, plural (incl.)

7. Second person, plural (excl.)
IV. ADJECTIVES:

Underline the correct form of the adjective:

1. (Napintas, Mas napintas) ni Jane.
2. (Mas nalamiis, Naglamiis) idiay Sagada.
3. (Mas naimas, Kaimasan) ti lasagna.
4. (Napudot, Mas napudot) ti Pangasinan ngem ti Tuguegarao.
5. (Agkadakkel, Kadakkelan) da John ken Nancy.
6. (Karigatan, Mas narigat) ti agbiag idiay bantay.
7. (Nagdalus, Kadalusan) ti Baguio.
8. (Mas naimas, Naimas) ti kankanen da.
9. (Nangisit, Nagngisit) ti pusa.
10. (Kaguluwan, Nagulo) ti Manila.
V. ADJECTIVE:

Answer the questions based on the given statements.

e.g.

Napintas ni Rose.
Sino ti napintas? ni Rose.

1. Mas nalaka ti saba ngem ti mangga.
Ania ti mas nalaka ngem ti mangga?

2. Kapintasan ti Baguio.
Ania ti kapintasan?

3. Nasingpet ni John kaniami.
Sino ti nasingpet?

Ania ti nangina?
Sadino/Ayanna ti nangina nga prutas

5. Mas nadalus ti Cebu ngem ti Manila.
Ania ti mas nadalus idiay Manila?

6. Adayo ti Naga ngem Sorsogon.
Ania ti adayo ti Sorsogon?
VI. ADJECTIVES AS PREDICATE IN THE SENTENCE:

Answer the questions:

1. Ania ti mas bassit, bukel ti kamatis wennno br'yabas?

2. Ania ti ma .akkel, bukel ti mangga wennno bukel ti abokado?

3. Ania ti mas nabibiit nga agbunga, manga wennno mabolo?

4. Ania ti katangkenan ng kayo?

5. Ania ti kabakedan nga kayo?

6. Ania ti kapintasan nga kayo?

7. Ayanna ti kadangkawan nga kayo ditoy Pilipinas?

8. Ania ti kaimasan nga prutas para kenka?

9. Ania nga kayo ti madi nga kayat ti anay?

10. Ania nga kayo ti kaykayat ti anay?

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VII. PSEUDO VERBS:

Fill in the blanks with the correct pseudo verb by choosing from KAYAT, MABALIN, MASAPUL and AMMO:

1. __________ (like) ko ti coke.
2. __________ (don't like) na ti coke.
3. __________ (need) mi ti kartus.
4. ____________ (know) isuna.
5. ____________ (like) ni John isuna.
6. ____________ (know) ti leksyon.
7. ____________ (need) ni Tom ti leksyon.
8. ____________ (like) ni Nanang ti leksyon.
9. ____________ (need) ko ti tulong.
10. ____________ (need) mo ti trabaho.
VIII. VERB ASPECTS:

Underline the form in parenthesis that most appropriately completes the sentences.

1. (Napan, Mapan, Mapmapan) ak idiy Maynila idi kalman.
2. (Kinnan, Kankanen, Kanen) da ti pansit itatta.
3. (Ginatang, Gatgatanen, Gatangen) ni John ti T-shirt.
4. (Nagtrabajo, Agtrabajo, Agtrabtrabajo) ak ditoy ti dua nga tawan.
5. (Umininom, Imminom, Uminom) isu to gatas inaldaw.
6. (Agtartaray, Nagtaray, Agtaray) kami idiyay Roxas Blvd. idi maysa nga aldaw.
7. (Agadal, Nagadal, Agadal) ak ti Tagalog itatta.
8. (Itited, Ited, Inted) mo daytoy kenni Mark.
9. (Dalusan, Dinalusan, Daldalusan) ko ti balay inaldaw.
10. (Agsursurat, Nagsurat, Agsurat) ak kaniami intono Domingo.
IX. VERB CASES:

Underline the correct form of the verb:

1. (Agluto, Lutlutuin) kami ti pinakbet.
2. (Uminom, Inomen) mo ti agas mo.
3. (Daldalus, Agdaldalus) ni John idiay kuwarto.
5. (Agsurat, Suratan) ak kennis Lorna.
6. (Timmawar, Tumawar) tayo ti nateng.
7. (Mapan, Papanan) ak idiay Manila.
8. (Kinnan, Nangan) dan.
9. (Tumakder, Itakder) tayo amin.
10. (Nagkanta, Kinanta) ni May ti "Manang Biday".
11. (Gatgatangan, Gumatgatang) isu ti lansones.
12. (Agbasa, Basaem) da ti diyaryo.
14. (Agadadal, Adadalen) ak ti Tagalog.
15. (Itaray, Agtaray) kami intono bigat idiay poblacion.
X. VERB ASPECTS/CASES:

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

1. Sino ti mangan ni bayabas?
2. Kayat mo nga iluto ni adobo nga manok?
4. Kinnan ak ti balut idi rabii?
5. Agmulmula tayo ti ipil-ipil intono bigat.
6. Makagatang ka kadi ti abono idi Domingo?
7. Kaano kaniada nga agmiting?
8. Naisagana kadin ti laok ni pinakbet?
9. Ramanak ti parya idi kalman.
10. Ayabam man ti John.
XI. SENTENCE EXPANSION:

Expand the sentences with the given clues:

e.g. Adayo ti Tuguegarao. (negative)
     Saan nga adayo ti Tuguegaro.

1. Naimas ti balut. (negative)

2. Nangan ak. (negative)

3. Natayag/Dangkaw ni Tom. (negative)

4. Volunteer isuna. (gayam)

5. Nalaka ti bayabas. (kano)

6. Nasakit ti lapayag ko. (negative)

7. Napigsa ti tudo. (pay)

8. Gimmatang ak ti t-shirt. (negative/met)
XII. GAMBIT EXPANSION:

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

1. Naimbag nga bigat.
2. Ania trabahom?
3. PCV ak.
4. Taga-California ak.
5. Daytoy ti Nanang ko.
6. Agyaman ak.
7. Ania daytoy?
8. Naimas?
9. Kasano ti pagluto?
10. Mangan tayo?
11. Mano ti pinya?
12. Ania ti lumanak?
13. Ayanna ti pagluganan?
14. Adayo kadi ti San Carlos?
15. Mano ti plete?
17. Tulungan ak.
18. Magulo kadi?

NOTE: Let your instructor check your work.
XIII. PARTICLES:

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

1. Pilipino isuna (a. ngata b. gayam c. ngata d. kano e. met f. latta)
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 
   d. 
   e. 
   f. 

2. Mangan ak. (g. pay h. met i. madamdama j. manen)
   g. 
   h. 
   i. 
   j. 

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XIV. CONNECTORS:

Write the appropriate connectors:

e.g. Dakkel ti Manila.
     Mas dakkel ti Cebu.
     Dakkel ti Manila ngem mas dakkel ti Cebu.

1. Napintas ti site ko.
   Nasisingpet pay dagiti tattao.

2. Kayat ko ti Boracay.
   Mas kayat ko ti Sagada.

3. Mapan ak idiay Baguio.
   Agtudtudo idiay.

   Mapan ak idiay Harrizon Plaza.

5. Narigat ti mapan idiay PRRM.
   Naalas ti dalan.
XV. Negate the following sentences using AWAN, SAAN/HAAAN.

1. Adda ti sakti na.


3. Aggurigor ak.


5. Naskakit ti lapayag ko.

6. Mapan ak idiay doktor.


8. Adda ti doktor.

Place stress marks on the words:

1. ditoy nga agdisaag
2. plete ti trayikel
3. mapan idiay tiendaan
4. idiay nga magna
5. kasano kaadyo
Write the directional affix for the places below:

1. Baguio
2. Manila
3. Cebu
4. Boracay
5. Banaue
XVI. WRITE THE CORRECT WORD IN ILOKANO:

1. A subject pronoun for second person plural that maybe used to show respect to an older person, a person in authority or a stranger.

2. A personal marker.

3. A plural non-personal marker.

4. A preposition used as a future time marker.

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

6. A particle which means "only".

7. A linker which is usually found between adjective/s and noun/s and it completes the meaning of a phrase/statement.

8. A question word used to ask for quantity.


10. A singular non-personal marker.

11. A particle which means "yet".

12. A question word to ask for time.

13. A location preposition which means "there".

14. A question word used to ask for cost of an item.

15. A plural counterpart of "adda".

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ANSWERS:

L. Socializing

A. 1. sadino/ayanna  6. naimbag
    2. sino          7. mapan
    3. ania         8. tawen
    4. taga-ano     9. trabaho
    5. mano         10. agyaman ak

B. 1. ania        6. kaano
    2. mano        7. kapin-ano
    3. apay        8. kasano
    4. sino        9. taga-ano
    5. ayanna/sadino 10. mano

D. 1. malem     6. unay
    2. kayo      7. kasangay
    3. kakabsat  8. asawa
    4. nagan     9. mabisin
    5. manang    10. pamigat

G. 1. napintas nga babai
    2. napudot nga danum
    3. nadalus nga kuwarto
    4. dakkel nga balay
    5. dangaw/natayag nga lalaki

H. A) 1. b   2. c   4. c   5. b
      B) 6. d   7. b   8. b   9. a   10. a

K. 1. ni John
    2. Agricultural Production
    3. Dept. of Agriculture
    4. Tumutulong isu kadagiti programa ti gobyerno
    5. idiay Barangay Liko-liko
    6. ni Mr. Fidel Reyes
    7. ni Carlos Salazar
    8. dua nga tawen
    9. saan/haan
   10. saan/haan

P. 1. tiempo    6. aginana

83
2. biag  7. sakbay
3. naimbag  8. saan
4. sagpaminsan  9. awan
5. kuarto  10. nagan

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

T. 1. napintas nga babai
2. napudot nga danum
3. bassit nga kuarto
4. dakkel nga balay
5. dangkaw nga lalaki
6. asideg nga tiendaan
7. pandak nga ubing
8. atiddog nga istorya
9. adu nga trabaho
10. napudaw nga babai
II. Managing a conversation/learning

1. ulitem man
2. ania ti Ilokano ti ____?
3. innayadem man
4. naawatak
5. diak naawatan

B. 1. ited mo man ti libro
2. dalusan man ti kuarto
3. basaem man ti diyaryo
4. alaem man ti danum
5. suratem man ti nagan
6. ipan mo man daytoy nakan
7. bagkatem man daytoy lamesa

III. Eating

A. 1. mangga 5. tarong
2. saba 6. kARBASA
3. pinya 7. parya
4. bayabas 8. petsay

B 1. kalamansi
2. saba
3. abokado
4. tarong
5. parya

D. 1. nasam-it 6. husto
2. husto 7. husto
3. naasugpit 8. naapgad
4. husto 9. husto
5. naalsem 10. natamnay
E. 1. f 6. c
2. d 7. i
3. g 8. j
4. b 9. e
5. h 10. a

G. 1. ni nanang
2. saan
3. nganin milepas na trabaho na
4. dinardarraan
5. nangisit
6. gaoy tu dara ti baboy

H. 1. inprito, intuno 6. intuno
2. inlauya, ingisa 7. intuno, inprito, inlauya
3. inprito, inlauya 8. ingisa, intuno, inlauya, inprito
4. inprito, inlauya 9. inlauyam inpritom intuno
5. intuno, inlauya, inginsa 10. inlauya

I. 1. napintas 6. gitta
2. suka 7. bir
3. tarong 8. patatas
4. manok 9. mantika
5. danum 10. kamatis

J. 1. Naalsem kadi ti mangga?
2. Mangmagan kadi ti ubing?
3. Gimmatang kadi isu ti pinya?
4. Naluom kadi ti saba?
5. Kayat ko dadi ti parya?
6. Nagluto kadi isu ti sinigang?
7. Nangan kadin isu?
8. Rinamanan na kadi ti balut?
9. Kayat na kadi ti bagoong?
10. Naapgad kadi ti pansit?
IV. Shopping

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

B-1. B-2.

1. sangapulo 11. dose
2. tallo 12. kinse
3. lima 13. beinte
4. otso 14. disi siete
5. pito 15. tres
e
6. innem 16. disi nuebe
7. siyam 17. disi sais
8. maysa 18. katorse
9. uppat 19. disi otso
to
do

C. 1. tallo 9. siyam 1. puraw
2. lima 10. innem 2. nangisit
3. maysa 11. daupulo 3. berde
4. uppat 12. kuarenta 4. rosas
5. pito 13. sesenta 5. asul
6. sangpulo 14. singkuwenta 6. nalabaga
7. walo 15. treinta 7. duyaw
do
do
8. dua 8. kolor de kape
D.  1. una singkuwenta
   2. singkuwenta sentimos
   3. piso
   4. beinte pesos
   5. kuarentay singko
   6. siento singkuwenta pesos
   7. dosé pesos
   8. kinse pesos
   9. dies sentimos
  10. disi otso

G.  A. sagmamamó
    B. tumawar
    A. mabalín
    A. ngarud
    A. bayad

V. Travelling

A.  1. minibús
    2. trike
    3. kalesa
    4. dyipni
    5. bisikleta
    6. bangka
    7. eroplano
    8. bus

B.  1. tren
    2. bangka
    3. bus
    4. eroplano
    5. dyip
    6. trak
    7. bisikleta
    8. barko
    9. kalesa
   10. traysikel
C.  1. agsurat  6. paryok
    2. agmula  7. aglangoy
    3. aglaba  8. agbasketball
    4. agsuro  9. agsangit
    5. prutas  10. tuktok

E.  1. alas seis y media
    2. alas siete y medya/trenta
    3. alas otso
    4. alas dies
    5. alas dies y kinse
    6. ala una
    7. ala sais y medya
    8. alas tres y medya
    9. alas tres
   10. alas dose

F.  1. ala una y media
    2. alas dos y media
    3. alas nuebe y media
    4. alas tres y media
    5. alas sais y media
    6. alas kuatro y media
    7. alas siyete y media
    8. alas singko y media
    9. alas dies y media
   10. alas otso y media

G.  1. likod  6. Arellano
    2. sangio  7. abay
    3. mabini  8. kanto
    4. kannigid  9. sango
    5. sango  10. Bonifacio

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H. 1. agpakannwan 9. para
2. agpinnigid 10. biahe
3. kanto 11. oras
4. bumaba 12. sumangpet
5. alugan 13. pumanaw
6. plete 14. adayo
7. lugan 15. asideg
8. estasyon

I. 1. adda idlay sango ti simbahan ti balay
2. adda idlay uneg ti balay ti aso
3. agpakkignigid ka idlay baybay
4. adda idlay kannawan ti bangko ti kadakkelan nga department store idlay illi
5. adda idlay likod ti balay ti daxkel nga kayo ti acacia.

J. 1. ni Mary
2. idlay DA
3. idlay poblaacion
4. saan/haan
5. saan/haan
6. dyip
7. naminsan
8. uno singkuwenta

VI. Health

A. 1. buok 6. mata
2. ima 7. lapayag
3. bagi 8. bibig
4. saka 9. tiyan
5. ulo 10. tumeng

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B. 1. mata 6. ramay
2. agong 7. saka
3. bibig 8. rupa
4. lapayag 9. ulo
5. ngiwat 10. ngipen

D. 1. PCV si John
2. idiay Bohol
3. idiay Barangay Bassit
4. kilawen
5. nagtakki isu
6. idiay doktor
7. agas
8. agannad isu ti kankanen na

G. 1. maulaw ak 6. tulungan ak
2. agkakapsut ak 7. adda agas mo?
3. nasugat ak 8. kayat ko ti aspirin
4. nasugat ak 9. agsakit ti tiyan ko
5. nasakit ti ulok 10. agsakit ti ngipen ko

H. 1. awan ti sakit ko
2. saan/haan nga nasakit ti ulo na
3. awan ti gunigor na
4. saan/haan ko kasapulan ti bandage
5. haan nga nasakit ti ulok
6. haan ki kayat ti kilawen
7. saan ak nga mapan idiay doktor
8. awan ti doktor
9. haan nga nasugat ti imak
10. haan ak nga nabannog

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SUPPLEMENTARY WORKSHEET

I. Markers:
1. ni/idiay 6. ti/ti
2. ti/ti 7. ni/ti
3. ni/ti 8. ni/ti
4. ni/ti 9. ti/ni
5. dagiti/ti 10. ti/idiay

II. Pronouns:
1. siak 6. isuna
2. ak 7. kan
3. ko 8. kami
4. kukuak 9. kenkuana
5. isu 10. mi

III. Pronouns:
1. siak/ak 6. datayo/tayo
2. isuna/isu 7. dakami/kami
3. sika/ka 8. kayo/dakayo
4. ta/data/sita
5. isuda/da

IV. Adjectives:
1. napintas 6. karigatan
2. naglamis 7. kadalusun
3. kaimasan 8. mas naimas
4. mas napudot 9. nagngisit
5. agkadakkel 10. kaguluan

VII. Pseudoverbs:
1. kayat 6. ammo
2. kayat 7. masapul
3. masapul 8. kayat
4. ammo 9. masapul
5. kayat 10. masapul

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VIII. Verb Aspects:
1. napan
2. kankanen
3. gatangen
4. nagtrabaho
5. umininom
6. nagtaray
7. nagadal
8. ited
9. daidalusan
10. agsurat

IX. Verb Cases:
1. aglutluto
2. inomen
3. agdaldalus
4. bumulod
5. agsurat
6. tumawar
7. mapan
8. nangan
9. tumakder
10. agkanta
11. gumatgatang
12. agbasa
13. agaramid
14. agadadal
15. agtaray

XIV. Connectors:
1. ken
2. ngem
3. uray
4. santo
5. ngamin

XV.
1. awan ti sakin na
2. saan/haan nga nasakit ti ulo na
3. saan/haan isu nga aggurigor
4. saan/haan ki nga masapul ti bandage
5. saan/haan nga nasakit ti lapayag
6. saan/haan ak ng amapan 'diay doktor
7. saan/haan ko nga kayat ti kilawin
8. awan ti doktor
9. saan/haan ng nasugat ti imak
10. saan/haan nga mabannog
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>kayo</td>
<td>9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>ni</td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>dagiti</td>
<td>11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>intono</td>
<td>12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>ayanna/sadino</td>
<td>13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>laeng</td>
<td>14.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>nga</td>
<td>15.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. mano
ILOKANO GRAMMAR NOTES

Based on Ma. Teresita Palo's
"Tagalog Grammar Notes"

Adapted to Ilokano by:

Paz B. Meman
Language Coordinator
Regions 1 & 2

February 5, 1988
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ILOKANO

Grammar Notes

Part I. Basic Sentence Structures

1. The Ilokano sentence is composed of the OBLIGATORY PREDICATE (+Pred), an OPTIONAL SUBJECT (+Subj), and optional EXPANSIONS (+Expn) of the predicate and the subject. The ordering of these constituents of the sentence is as follows:

Ilokano Sentence = +Pred ±Expn ±Subj ±Expn

Example:

a. +Pred
   Adda ti bagyo.
   'there is a storm'
   Agtudtudo.
   'it is raining'

b. +Pred +Expn
   Adda ti bagyo idiaj Ilocos.
   'there is a storm in Ilocos'
   Nalayos ti Buendia.
   'it's flooded in Buendia'

c. +Pred +Expn +Subj
   PCV si John.
   'John is a PCV'
   Matmaturog ti ubing.
   'the child is sleeping'

  +Pred +Expn +Subj
  PCV met da Paul.
  'Paul and company are also
  PCVs'
  Maturog ti ubing intono
  madamdama.
  'the child will sleep later'

e. +Pred +Expn +Subj +Expn
   Pudno nga nasam-it ti papaya
   'the papaya in Cagayan is really
   idiaj Cagayan.
   sweet'
2. The Subject of an Ilokano sentence

The subject of an Ilokano sentence is composed of a noun phrase marked by the by subject marker \( \text{ti} \) (or its variants \( \text{ni}, \text{dagiti}, \text{and da} \)).

2.1. The subject markers may be classified as follows:

a. for non-personal names: \( \text{ti} \) (singular), \( \text{dagiti} \) (plural)
b. for personal names: \( \text{ni} \) (singular), \( \text{da} \) (plural)

The underlined noun phrase below are the subjects of the sentences:

a. Duktor \( \text{ni} \ ) \text{Mike}.
   'Mike is a doctor.'

b. Napintas \( \text{ti} \ ) \text{Baguio City}.
   'Baguio City is lovely.'

c. Mangmangan \( \text{ti} \ ) \text{lalaki}.
   'The man is eating.'

d. Agad-adal \( \text{ti} \ ) \text{Ilokano da Paul ken Susan}.
   'Paul and Susan are learning Ilokano.'

2.2. The subject noun phrase may be filled by a pronoun. The subject pronouns are summarized in the chart below.

**PERSONAL PRONOUNS (SUBJECT SET)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Pre-clctic</th>
<th>Enclictic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Siak</td>
<td>Ak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>Sika</td>
<td>Ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She</td>
<td>Isuna</td>
<td>Isuna/Isu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Pre-clctic</th>
<th>Enclictic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We (dual)</td>
<td>Data/Sita</td>
<td>Ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We (inclusive)</td>
<td>Datayo/Sitayo</td>
<td>Tayo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We (exclusive)</td>
<td>Dakami/Sikami</td>
<td>Kami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (plural)</td>
<td>Dakayo/Sikayo</td>
<td>Kayo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>Isuda</td>
<td>Da</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ 2.3 \]
Demonstrative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It, this</td>
<td>daytoy</td>
<td>dagitoy (near speaker)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That</td>
<td>dayta</td>
<td>dagita (near hearer, far from speaker)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That</td>
<td>daydiay</td>
<td>dagidiay (away from both speaker and listener - yonder)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice the switch between daytoy and dayta where daytoy refers to something near the speaker (ordinarily within his reach) and dayta refers to something away from the speaker but near the hearer. In some instances dayta may be used to point out that which is not within the reach of either the speaker or the hearer, but somewhere not too far from either one or the other.

The underlined pronouns below are the subjects of the sentence.

a. Filipino ak. 'I am a Filipino.'

b. Amerikano ka. 'You are an American.'

c. PCV isuna. 'He/She is a PCV.'

d. Taga Baguio kami. 'We are from Baguio.'

e. Adda trabaho tayo. 'We have work.'

f. Ayan yo? 'Where are you?'

g. Gayyem ko isuda. 'They are my friends.'

h. Ania daytoy. 'What is this?'

i. Mano dayta? 'How much is that?'

j. Kukuak daydiay. 'That is mine.'
2.3. Expansions of the Subject in Ilokano
The subject of an Ilokano sentence may be expanded in various ways. Note that the ordering of subject + expansion may be rearranged to expansion + subject. Below are the various constituents that may expand an Ilokano subject.

2.3.1. Preposition + Noun Phrases
Prepositions in Ilokano may be classified according to the meaning they add to the noun phrases that they introduce.

(a) **Time**
Time prepositions may be divided into the following:

- **Past**
  - idi 'last' e.g. idi Lunes 'last Monday'
  - Idi maysa nga Lunes 'the other Monday'

- **Present**
  - kada/tunggal 'every' e.g. kada/tunggal Lunes 'every Monday'

- **Future**
  - intono 'on' e.g. intono Lunes 'on Monday'

(b) **Location/Direction**

idiay 'on, in, at' - As location preposition idiay is used only with non-personal nouns, e.g.,

Dakkel ti palengke idiay ili.
'The market in the town is big.'

adda, adda kada/angi, adda kadi, adda kadagi, adda kadatig 'with'
These location prepositions are used only with personal nouns, e.g.,

Baro ti lapsi nga adda idiay ubing.
'The pencil with the child is new.'

The location preposition adda may be used with pronouns. Below is the chart of direction pronouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direction Pronouns</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to me</td>
<td>kadiak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to you</td>
<td>kenka/kaniam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to him/her</td>
<td>kenkuana/kaniana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Specific Location:

idiay rabaw ti  'on top of'
idiay rabaw ti lamisaan 'on top of the table'
idiay sirok ti  'under'
idiay ruwar ti  'outside'

idiay uneg ti  'inside'
idiay ruwar ti  'outside'
idiay igid ti  'on the side/edge of'
idiay aglawlaw ti  'around'
idiay suli ti  'at the corner of'
idiay ngato ti  'above'
idiay baba ti  'under'
idiay sango ti  'infront of'
idiay likod ti  'behind, at the back of'

(c) Direction - This grouping is different from the location prepositions; while location does not imply movement, direction does, e.g.,

Location:   idiy lamisaan  'on the table'

Direction:  idiy ubing (to)  the child as in "Masurunak idiy ubing".
            (at)
            (on)
'I'm angry at the child.' i.e. My anger is directed to the child.  OR
Bagay daytoy idiy ubing.  'This is good on the child.'

*Note that the preposition idiy when used with non-personal nouns has a location meaning with personal nouns, it has a direction meaning.

kenni  'to' - this direction preposition is used with personal names. The plural variant is kada.  e.g.,

Maayat ak kenni Anton.  'I'm pleased with Anton.'
BENEFATIVE PRONOUN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>for me</th>
<th>para kaniak</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for you</td>
<td>para kenka/kaniam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for him/her</td>
<td>para kenkuana/kaniana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>for us (dual)</td>
<td>para kadata/kaniata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for us (excl.)</td>
<td>para kariami/kadakami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for us (incl.)</td>
<td>para kariatayo/kadatayo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for you (pl.)</td>
<td>para kadakayo/kaniayo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for them</td>
<td>para kadakuada/kaniada</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) Possession - Possession prepositions are used only with animate nouns since only living things may be spoken of as possessing things, e.g.,

**ti/dagiti** 'of ...' **ti** is used for non-personal names, e.g.,
'Daytoy ti balay ti ubing. 'This is the house of the child/child's house.'

**ni/da** - These are used only with personal names:
**ni** for singular and **da** for plural, e.g.,

Daytoy ti balay ni Ana. 'This is Ana's house.'
Daytoy ti balay da Ana. 'This is the house of Ana and her companion.'

The possession preposition + noun may be filled by possessive pronouns shown in the chart below.

| POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                     | Adjective Set   | Noun Set        |
| my/mine             | ko/'k            | kuak/bagik/kukuak |
| your/yours          | mo/'m            | kuam/bagim/kukuam |
| his/her, hers       | ra               | kuana/bagim/kukuana |
| we (dual)           | ta               | kuata/bagita/kukuata |
| we (incl.)          | tayo             | kuatayo/bagitayo/kukuatayo |
| we (excl.)          | mi               | kuami/bagimi/kukuami |
| your (pl.)          | yo               | kuayo/bagyo/kukuayo |
| their               | da               | kuada/bagida/kukuada |
The pronoun ko and mo have two forms: Ko and 'k. Ko and mo are used after consonant-final words: -k /-m after vowel final words. The form -k/-m is usually attached to the word it follows.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{e.g.} & \quad \text{sapatos ko} & \text{sapatos mo} & \quad \text{'my shoes'} & \text{your shoes'} \\
& \text{librok} & \text{librom} & \quad \text{'my book'} & \text{'your book'} \\
\end{align*}
\]

When the pronouns ko and mo follow a word ending in n, the final n disappears and -k or -m is attached to the preceding word. Thus:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{kaanakan} + \text{ko} & \quad \text{kaanakak} \quad \text{'my niece/nephew'} \\
+ \text{mo} & \quad \text{kaanakam} \quad \text{'your niece/nephew'} \\
\end{align*}
\]

2.3.2. **Adjectival Phrases** - Noun phrase may be expanded by adjectives (words or phrases). Ilokano adjectives expand noun phrases by adding any of the following meanings:

1. Quality, e.g., nalagda ‘durable’ as in nalagda nga balay ‘durable house’
2. Quantity, e.g., maysa ‘one’ as in maysa nga balay ‘one house’
3. Color, e.g., puraw ‘white’ as in puraw nga balay ‘white house’
4. Use, e.g., pagsimba ‘for church’ as in pagsimba nga lupot ‘church dress’

Note that the linker nga (or its variant a) is used between the noun phrase and its adjectival expansion.
2.3.3. **Particles** - Noun phrases used as subjects or nominal predicates may be expanded by particles. Below is the chart summarizing these particles.

### PARTICLES

**Set I**:

- **-en/on/n** 'already'
  
  Adda asawa ni Josie.
  'Josie is already married.'

- **pay** 'yet'
  
  Ubing pay da Stella ken Virgie.
  'Virgie and Stella are still young.'

**Notes**: The particle **-en/-n** 'already' and **pay** 'yet' are complementary to each other. **-en/-n** is used in affirmative constructions, **pay** in negative constructions. **on/-n** is a clitic. That is to say, it is attached to another word. The form **-en** is used after consonant-ending words; **-n** after vowel-ending words.

**Example**:

- **imminom + -en = imminomen**
  'drank' 'drank already'

- **innala + -n = innalan**
  'took' 'took already'

2.4.1
PARTICLES

met 'also, too'
Duktor met ni Josie.
'Josie is also a doctor.'

laeng 'only, just'
Idiay balay ak laeng.
'I'll just stay home.'

kano 'expression to indicate indirect quotation'
Duktor kano ni Josie.
'(Someone said) Josie is a doctor.'

pay laeng 'meaning temporariness'
Ditoy tayo pay laeng.
'Let's stay here first.'

metten 'meaning a shift in viewpoint or role'
Siak metten.
'It's my turn.'

Note: Kano is used in variation with kuna + pronoun/noun + nga.

  e.g.  Kuna na nga mapan ni Nena idiay Manila.
         'He/She says that Nena will go to Manila.'

         Mapan kano ni Nena idiay Manila.
         'Somebody says that Nena will go to Manila.'

It is possible to have a long construction with kuna + pronoun/noun + nga and kano.

  e.g.  Kuna na nga mapan kano ni Nena idiay Manila.
         'He/She says that somebody said Nena will go to Manila.'

This would indicate reported speech that goes back to a third speaker.
(Speaker 1 reporting that speaker 2 reported regarding speaker 3's utterance).

Bareng 'expression of hope' has another form bareng.

  e.g.  Bareng malakok.
         'I hope I can sell (it).'

         Bareng malakok.
         'I hope I can sell (it).'
Gayam  'expression of mild surprise at new information or unexpected event/situation

Adda gayam asawan ni Norma.
'I didn't know that) Norma was married.'

Koma  'expression of hope'

Manok koma ti sida tayo.
'(I wish) chicken is our viand.

3. The Predicates of an Ilokano Sentence

There are four major predicates of an Ilokano sentence: the nominal predicate, the adjectival predicate, the verbal predicate and the pseudo-verbal predicate.

3.1. The Nominal Predicate—The nominal predicate is composed of a noun, words or phrases and their expansions.

3.1.1. Some examples of nouns or words used as nominal predicates are those relating to (1) occupations, e.g. duktor 'doctor' maestra 'teacher'; (2) names of people, places, things; (3) social roles, e.g. gayyem 'friend', kaklase 'classmate'; etc.

E.g.

Amerikano ni Mike.    'Mike is an American.
Gavyem kc ni Mike.    'Mike is my friend.'
Gloria ti nagan na.   'Her name is Gloria.'

3.1.2. Some nominal predicates consist of noun phrases, i.e. noun or pronouns introduced by prepositions.

E.g.

(a) Time Nominal Predicates,

Idi Lunes ti miting mi.
'Our meeting was last Monday.'

Tunggal/Kada Dominggo ti panagbisitak idiaj Baguio.
'My visit in Baguio is every Sunday' 

Intono Lunes ti panaw ko.
'My departure is on Monday.'
(b.) **Location Nominal Predicates**

Adda idiy ubing ti lapis.
'The pencil is with the child.'

Adda idiy lamisaan ti sabong.
'The flower is on the table.'

Adda kenu. Stella ti tulbeg.
'The key is with Stella.'

(c.) **Directional Nominal Predicates**

Para ti ubing dayta.
'That is for the child.'

Para kaniak dayta.
'That's for me.'

Panggep kada Ana ken Fe ti istorya.
'The story is about Ana and Fe.'

Naggapu idiy ubing ni George.
'George came from the site.'

The personal markers **kenni** (singular) and **kada** (plural) are used in location and direction nominal predicates.

(d.) **Possession Nominal Predicates**

Para diay ubing dayta.  'That belongs to the child.'
Anak ko ni Anton.  'Anton is my son.'
Kukua na dayta.  'That's his/hers.'
Para kenu Jose ti payong.  'The umbrella is Josie's.'
Ditoy ti balay da.  'Their house is here.'
Adda ditoy ti baboy.  'The pig is (located) here.'

Below is the chart of Location/Direction Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>near speaker</th>
<th>ditoy</th>
<th>adda ditoy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>here</td>
<td>'near speaker'</td>
<td>ditoy</td>
<td>adda ditoy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>there</td>
<td>'near person spoken to'</td>
<td>dita</td>
<td>adda dita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>there</td>
<td>'far from speaker and person spoken to'</td>
<td>idiy</td>
<td>adda idiy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.1.3. Other nominal predicates consist of noun phrases composed of nominalizers (i.e., forms that are capable of changing non-nouns into nouns) + nouns. Ilokano has 2 sets of nominalizers: 1) the subject marker ti and its variants, and 2) existential/possessive:
adda, awan, adu.

3.1.3.1. Adda (there is, was, will be, to have). This nominalizer adda expresses either the existence or possession of a specific object(s). As a nominal predicate, when the adda phrase expresses the existence of an object, it does not require a subject to co-occur with it in the sentence, e.g.,

Adda bagyo. 'There is a storm.'
Adda klase idi kalman. 'There was school yesterday.'

When the adda phrase expresses the possession of an object, it requires a subject that expresses the ownership of the object, e.g.,

Adda klase ni Ana. 'Ana has school.'
Adda nuang ti mannalon. 'The farmer owns a carabao.'

3.1.3.2. Adu (there are, were, will be, to have). Adu is the plural counterpart of adda. In usage, adu is like adda, e.g., to have many

Adu tataddi idiy Luneta. 'There are many people in Luneta.'

Adu kadi ti bagas ni Pedro? 'Does Pedro have a lot of rice?'

Wen, adu. 'Yes, (he) has plenty.'

3.1.3.3. Awan (there is/are no, was/were no, will be none, not to have). Awan is synonymous to adda ken adu. In usage, awan is like adda, e.g., adda and adu.

Awan ti doktor idiy bantay. 'There is/are no doctor(s) in the mountains.'

Awan kadi kuartam? 'Don't you have money?'

Awan/Wen, awan. 'I have none./Yes, I have none.'
3.1.4. Nominal Predicates introduced by nominalizers may be composed of nominalizers + Adjective/Verb/Pseudoverb/may phrase, e.g.,

- Adda nanginngina pay ngem dayta. 'There's (something) more expensive than that.'
- Adda nagayab kenka. 'Someone called you.'
- Awan ti mayat ti durian. 'No one likes durian.'
- Adda ti awan ti ID na ditoy. 'There are those without ID here.'

3.1.5. Expansions of the Nominal Predicate - the nominal predicate being a noun phrase, may be expanded by the same constituents that expand the subject of an Ilokano sentence.

(1) When Nominal Predicate is filled by noun words such as occupation words, etc., it may be expanded by the ff:

(a) preposition + Noun Phrase, e.g.,
   - Duktor ti puso ni Mike. 'Mike is a heart doctor.'

(b) adjectival phrases, e.g.,
   - Maysa nga duktor ni Mike. 'Mike is a one doctor.'

(c) particles, e.g.,
   - Duktoren ni Mike. 'Mike is already a doctor.'

(2) When the Nominal Predicate is filled by noun phrases, it may be expanded by the following:

(a) Preposition + Noun phrases, e.g.,
   - Idi Lunes ti alas tres ti miting. 'The meeting was last Monday at 3:00 o'clock.'

- Awan ti panunot na ni Jose. 'Jose is out of his mind.'
(b) Adverbs, e.g.,

Kanayon nga adda kenni Stella ti tubek.
The key is always with Stella.'

(c) Adjectival phrases, e.g.,

Anak ko nga inaudi ni Anton.
'Anton is my youngest son.'

(d) particles, e.g.,

Adda bagyo gayam.
'Oh, there's a storm.'

3.1.6. PLURALITY OF NOUNS

Plurality in Ilokano can be signalled through the noun by the duplication (doubling) of its first syllable.

e.g. lib.ro lib.lib.ro

'book' 'books'

(In the above example, the dot (.) indicates syllable division). Most often the reduplicated syllable is closed. That is to say, it ends in a consonant (see example above). When the first syllable of the noun ends in a vowel and the second syllable starts with a consonant, the initial consonant of the second syllable is "borrowed" to close the reduplicated syllable.

e.g. pa.pel pap.pa.pel

'paper' 'pieces of paper'

sa.bong sab.sa.bong

'flower' 'flowers'

If the second syllable begins with a vowel, the first syllable is merely repeated.

e.g. ma.es.tra ma.ma.es.tra

'teacher' 'teachers (f)'

ru.a.ngan ru.ru.a.ngan

'door' 'doors'
Most nouns lend themselves to the pluralizing devise of reduplication. However, there are a few exceptions like estudante and nars which do not reduplicate. There is also a small set of nouns which do not follow the general pattern of reduplication described above.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{e.g.} & \quad \text{b.a.l.a.sang} \quad \text{b.a.b.a.l.a.sang} \quad \text{not} \quad \text{b.a.l.a.b.a.l.a.sang} \\
& \quad \text{"lady"} \quad \text{"ladies"} \\
& \quad \text{t.a.o} \quad \text{t.a.t.a.o} \quad \text{not} \quad \text{t.a.ta.o} \\
& \quad \text{"person"} \quad \text{"persons"}
\end{align*}
\]

Exceptions of both types are not too plentiful and should be learned as special items.

In a construction consisting of a noun and deictic (noun - deictic), it is possible to express plurality in two ways: plurality of both noun and deictic; plurality of the deictic alone.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{e.g.} & \quad \text{sabsabong dagitoy} \quad \text{\"these are flowers\"} \\
& \quad \text{\"flowers \ these\"} \\
& \quad \text{sabong dagitoy} \quad \text{\"there are flowere\"} \\
& \quad \text{\"flower \ these\"}
\end{align*}
\]

But it is incorrect to express plurality thus:

\*sabsabong dagitoy

(The asterisk before the example indicating that the construction is not acceptable). It should, therefore, be noted that between the noun and the deictic, the more important element for signalling plurality is the deictic. It can express plurality without requiring the plural form of the noun, but the noun cannot be pluralized without the obligatory pluralization of the deictic.

3.2. The Adjectival Predicate is composed of an adjective in varying forms and its expansions.
3.2.1. **The Forms of the Ilokano Adjective**

(1) Ilokano has two kinds of adjectives: affixed adjectivesconnecting of the affix na - base; and the base adjectives.

e.g. (1) **affixed adjective**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affix</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>na</td>
<td>pintas</td>
<td>'beauty'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>napintas</td>
<td></td>
<td>'beautiful'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) **base adjective**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pandek</td>
<td>'short'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dakkel</td>
<td>'big'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) **Comparative Form**

Equal : 
Agkapintas ni Imelda ken Julie.
Kapipintas ni Imelda ni Julie.
'Julie is as pretty as Imelda.'

Unequal : 
Mas napintas ti UST ngem ti Harvard.
Napinapintas ti UST ngem ti Harvard.
'UST is better than Harvard.'

Saan unay nangina idiay SM ngem idiay Rustan's.
SM is not as expensive as Rustan's.'

(3) **Superlative Form**

Kapintasan ni Helen.
'Helen is the prettiest.'

(4) **Intensive Form**

Nasam-it unay ti lansones idiay Laguna.
'Lansones in Laguna is very sweet.'

(5) **Exclamatory Form**

Nagpintas ka itatta!
'How pretty you are today!'
(6) **Moderative Form**

Naagad bassit it danum idiay Laguna.
'Water in Laguna is rather salty.'

(7) **Plural Form**

The Lokano adjective has a singular and a plural form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e.g.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>napintas</td>
<td>na.pi.pin.tas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'beautiful'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nadalus</td>
<td>na.da.da.lus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'clean'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dakkel</td>
<td>da.dak.kel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'big'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bassit</td>
<td>ba.bas.sit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'small'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(The dot [...] in the example indicates syllable division). There is a small number of adjectives that have the same form for the singular and plural.

- e.g. kulot 'curly'
  asul 'blue'

These items are learned as exceptions.

The singular form of the adjective can have either a singular or plural meaning. The plural form can have only a plural meaning.

- e.g. Naanos ti maestra. 'The teacher is kind.'
  Naanos dagiti maestra. 'The teachers are kind.'
  Na.a.a.nos dagiti maestra. 'The teachers are kind.'
It may be initially difficult to distinguish between the comparative form and the plural form of the adjective. The difficulty may arise from the fact that both forms are signalled by partial reduplication. Partial reduplication means the repetition of the CV or VC syllables of the base.

**e.g.**

**partial reduplication:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dakkel</th>
<th>Dadakkel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'big'</td>
<td>'big' (plural form)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**complete reduplication:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uppat</th>
<th>Uppat-uppat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'four'</td>
<td>'four by four', 'by fours'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The reduplication systems for the plural form and the comparative form of the adjective, however, are quite different from each other. The following examples illustrate the differences. (Recall that Ilocano has two types of adjectives: base adjectives and na-affix adjectives).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Na.pin.tas</td>
<td>Na.pi.pin.tas</td>
<td>Na.pin.pin.tas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'beautiful'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'clean'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na.ru.git</td>
<td>Na.ru.ru.git</td>
<td>Na.rug.rug.git</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'dirty'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.si.deg</td>
<td>A.a.si.deg</td>
<td>As.a.si.deg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'near'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.ki.kid</td>
<td>A.aki.kid</td>
<td>Aki.ki.kid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'narrow'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dak.kel</td>
<td>Da.dak.kel</td>
<td>Dak.dak.kel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'big'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the above example (.) indicates syllable division and (c) indicates length. The important characteristic of the comparative form is the closed structure of the reduplicated syllable. That is to say, the reduplication ends either with a consonant or with length. When the reduplicated syllable of the base ends in a vowel, the initial consonant of the succeeding syllable is a
"borrowed" to close reduplication (see example). If the succeeding syllable starts with a vowel, the reduplication is "closed" by length.

The plural form generally has an open reduplicated syllable. That is to say, it ends in a vowel. Reduplication consists in the repetition of only the first vowel or the first consonant of the reduplicated syllable of the base regardless of whether or not a consonant follows the vowel.

Another point of difference between the comparative form and plural form is in the stress patterns. The plural form has only one strong stress located in the word base, while the comparative form has two: one on the word base and another in the reduplication.

There are some exceptions to the reduplication rules for the plural form and comparative form. These exceptions shall be learned as individual items:

E.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjectives</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ababa</td>
<td>abab.ba.ba</td>
<td>a.bab.ba.ba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'short'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puraw</td>
<td></td>
<td>pur.pu.raw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'white'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2.2. The Expansions of the adjectival predicates

Adjectival predicates may be expanded by adverbial phrases, and particle, e.g.,

(a) **time adverbs**

Mayat itay ti tiempo.
'The weather was fine a few minutes ago.'

(b) **intensifying adverbs**

Pudno nga kapinpintas ni Imelda ni Julie.
'Julie is really as pretty as Imelda.'

(c) **particles**

Nagpintas met ti mabuybuya idiay Leyte.
'The scenery in Leyte is also very beautiful.'
3.3. **The Verbal Predicate** is composed of the verb root and its affixes. The verb root contains the meaning of the verbal predicate and specifies the relationship it has with nouns in the sentence.

3.3.1 **Case Relationships** - In an Ilokano sentence with a verbal predicate, the verb is the center and the nouns are tied to the verb by case relations such as the agentive, objective, locative/directional, beneficiary, and instrumental.

(1) The **agentive case** expresses the relation between the verb and the nouns which is the doer/actor/agent of the action expressed by the verb root.

\[ \text{mangan} \ 'eat' \quad \text{ubing} \ 'child' \]

**agentive**

(2) The **objective case** expresses the relation between the verb and the noun which is the receiver of an externally induced action expressed by the verb (1), or the experiencer of an internally induced action (2).

\[ \text{dalus} \ 'clean' \quad \text{babai} \ 'woman' \quad \text{balay} \ 'house' \]

**agentive**

**objective** (1)

\[ \text{bisin} \ 'go hungry' \quad \text{lalaki} \ 'man' \]

**objective** (2)

(3) The **locative/directional case** expresses the relation between the verb and the noun which is the place where the action happens (location) or the object from or toward which the action of the verb is directed (direction).

\[ \text{digogs} \ 'bathe' \quad \text{lalaki} \ 'man' \quad \text{banyo} \ 'bathroom' \]

**agentive**

**locative**

\[ \text{mapan} \ 'go' \quad \text{lalaki} \ 'man' \quad \text{talon} \ 'field' \]

**agentive**

**directional**

(4) The **benefactive case** expresses the relation between the verb and the noun for whom or for which the action of the verb takes place.

\[ \text{gatang} \ 'buy' \quad \text{nanang} \ 'mother' \quad \text{gatas} \ 'milk' \quad \text{ubing} \ 'child' \]

**agentive**

**objective**

**benefactive**
The instrumental case expresses the relation between the verb and the noun which is the force or tool casually involved in the action expressed by the verb.

Punas 'wipe' habai 'woman' lamisaan 'table' rigis 'rag'
agentive locative instrumental

3.3.2. Case Markers - Case relations are indicated in two places in the sentence: (1) with the nouns (see Chart 1) and (2) with the verbs (see Chart 2).

### CHART 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Common Noun Marker</th>
<th>Proper Noun Markers</th>
<th>Pronouns</th>
<th>Demonstrative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Agentive</td>
<td>ti</td>
<td>ni/di</td>
<td>ti - Pro</td>
<td>ti - Dem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Objective</td>
<td>ti</td>
<td>kenni/kada</td>
<td>idlay - Pro</td>
<td>ti - Dem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Directional</td>
<td>idlay</td>
<td>kenni/kada</td>
<td>idlay - Pro</td>
<td>idlay - Dem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Locative</td>
<td>idlay</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>idlay - Dem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Benefactive</td>
<td>para kenni</td>
<td>para kenni/kada</td>
<td>para kenni - Pro</td>
<td>para kenni - Dem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Instrumental</td>
<td>babaen</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>#</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3.2.1. Ni and da are proper noun makers. Ni is the singular form, and da is the plural.

e.g. ni Paz

da Paz ken Shirley

Ti and dagiti are nominal markers like ni and da.
Ti and dagiti mark common nouns:

e.g. ti estudiante 'the students'
dagiti estudiante 'the students'
ni Pedro 'Peter'
da Pedro ken Juana 'Peter and Jane'
**Tí** is singular and **dagiti** is plural. However, this distinction in number is more according to form than according to function. In actual usage **dagiti** is often contracted to **tí** so long as ambiguity does not result from this contraction. When there is a possibility of ambiguity in meaning, the full form is used.

**e.g.**

**Question:** Sino dagiti estudiane?
'Who are the students?'

**Response:** Da Juan ken Maria ti estudiane.
'Juan and Maria are the students.'

Pis Kor dagiti estudiane.
'The students are Peace Corps Volunteers.'

The marker **tí** nominalizes an adjective or a verb.

**e.g.**

a) adjective  
ababa  
ti ababa  
'short'  
'a/the short one'

Kayat ko it ababa.
'I want the short one.'

**3.3.2.2. Diay** (from daydiay) is another marker that nominalizes an adjective or a verb.

**e.g.**

Gatangen ni Jane diay puraw.
'Jane will buy the white one.'

Kayat mi diay agtartaray.
'We like the running one.'

**CHART 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Case Marking Affixes in the Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Agentive</td>
<td>ag, -um, ma, mang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Objective w/o agents</td>
<td>-en, i-, -an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Directional</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Locative</td>
<td>pag- + -an, -an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Benefactive</td>
<td>i, -an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Instrumental</td>
<td>pag</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When a case marked noun becomes a subject, the noun drops its case marker and takes on the subject marker ti/ni. Since the subject noun is not marked for case anymore, its case is then indicated in the verb.

3.3.2.3. Idiy is a marker for location or direction. It is equivalent to: in, to, at, by in English.

  e.g.  Adda idiy kuarto ti ubing.
       'The child is in the room.'

  Napan da idiy baybay.
  'They went to the beach.'

  Idiy kannigid ti Post Office ti Munisipyo.
  'At the right of the Post Office is the Municipal Hall.'

3.3.2.4. Kënni/Kada are directional markers. Kënni is singular while kada is plural.

  e.g.  Ited mo ti lapis kënni Roritz.
        'Give the pencil to Roritz.'

  Naggapu ak kada Ann.
  'I came from Ann (and others).'

3.3.2.5. Para kënni/Para kada are benefactive markers that may be equated with the English for.

  e.g.  Para kënni Lina daytoy sabong.
       'This flower is for Lina.'

  Nagpadaitak ti bado para kada Lyne ken Carol.
  'I had a dress sewn for Lyne and Carol.'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASPECT</th>
<th>AGENTIVE</th>
<th>OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>LOCATIVE/DIRECTIONAL</th>
<th>BENEFICIAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COMPLETED</td>
<td>Ag/Um/ Ma/Mang</td>
<td>I/An/En</td>
<td>Pag-an</td>
<td>I-an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N + ag + RV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- nagtaray</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Um (sumanget)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infixation of im</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- simmanget</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ma (maturog)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Na + RV</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- naturog</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mang (manggluto)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>nang + RV</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- nanggluto</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I (itaray)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pag-an (paglabaan)</td>
<td>I-an (igatangan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In + RV</td>
<td></td>
<td>Infivation of in to pag</td>
<td>I+ra(CVC) + RV + an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- intaray</td>
<td></td>
<td>- pinaglabaan</td>
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<td>2. En (lutoen)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Infivation of in</td>
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<td>- linuto</td>
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<td>3. An (labaan)</td>
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<td>Infivation of in</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- linabaan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT COMPLETED</td>
<td>Ag + Ag + r (CVC)</td>
<td>I + i + r (CVC) + RV</td>
<td>Pag + r (CVC) + RV + an</td>
<td>I+ra(CVC) + RV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ RV</td>
<td></td>
<td>- itaray</td>
<td>-igatangan</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- agitaray</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Um - Um + r (CVC)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ RV</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- sumangsangpet</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. Ma - ma + r (CVC)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>+ RV</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Matmaturog</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4. Mang - mang + r</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ RV</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- manggluto</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I + r (CVC) + RV</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pag + r (CVC) + RV + an</td>
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<td></td>
<td>+ an</td>
<td></td>
<td>- paglababaan</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- lutilutuen</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. An</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>r (CVC) + RV + an</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- lababaan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT BEGUN</td>
<td>agtaray</td>
<td>itaray</td>
<td>paglabaan</td>
<td>igatangan</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sumangpet</td>
<td>luten</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>maturog</td>
<td>labaan</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>manggluto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECENTLY COMPLETED</td>
<td>K + r (CVC) + RV</td>
<td>itaray</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>katataray</td>
<td>luten</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kasangsangpet</td>
<td>labaan</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kathurog</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
3.3.3. Aspects - Ilokano verbs are inflected not for tense (i.e. time when the action takes place) but for ASPECT (i.e., kind of action). According to aspect, Ilokano verbs may have the following forms:

(1) the completed
(2) the recently completed
(3) the not completed
(4) the not begun

3.3.4. The Infinitive verb - The Ilokano infinitive verb is composed of the verbal affix + the verb root. It is used as a predicate in 2 important sentence constructions:

(1) predicate in an imperative sentence.
(2) predicated in a minor sentence conjoined to a major one containing a pseudoverbal predicate.

3.3.4.1. The Imperative sentence - The Ilokano imperative sentence has the following characteristics:

(1) its predicate is always verbal predicate
(2) being in the infinitive verb form, the imperative predicate is not inflected for aspect but may be affixed for case, e.g.,

ag + digos as in aggidos ka 'take a bath'
surat + an as in suratanak 'write me'
i + gatang + an as in igatanganak ti bag 'buy me a bag'

(3) the agentive noun phrase, whether it be a subject or not in imperative sentence, is always filled by the second person personal pronoun, i.e. ka, mo, e.g.,

Agluto kan. 'Start cooking.'
Daitem daytoyen. 'Sew this.'
3.3.5. Expansions of the Verbal Predicate - Verbal predicates may be expanded by adverbial phrases and particles:

(a) Manner adverbs - Some manner adverbs modify only the infinitive verbal predicates, e.g.,

Nalaka nga papanan ti site ni Karen.
'Karen's site is easy to reach.'

Nalaing nga agluto ni Anne.
'Anne is a good cook.'

Narigat nga ngalungalun ti karne ti nuang.
'Carabao meat is hard to chew.'

Narigat nga igatangan ni Issa ti baddo.
'It is difficult to buy a dress for.'
'Issu is difficult to buy Issa a dress.'

(b) Time Adverbs - Verbal predicates are also expanded by adverbs that specify the time and speed of action expressed by verbs, e.g.,

Idi rabii nga pimmanaw ni Paul.
'Paul left last night.'

Rinabii kami nga agpanyar.
'We drive around every night.'

Intono bigat nga sumangpet ni Paul.
'Paul will come home tomorrow.'

Kanayon nga matmaturog ni Nathan.
'Nathan is always sleeping.'

(c) Particles

Agad-adal pay ni John.
'John is still studying.'

Nanganen ni John.
'John has eaten.'

Agtagtagalog gayam ni Ed.
'Oh, Ed speaks Tagalog.'
3.4. Pseudoverbal Predicate is composed of a pseudoverb - a form which exhibits some characteristics of both the adjective and the verb.

Ilokano has 3 small sets of pseudoverbs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set 1</th>
<th>kayat</th>
<th>madi</th>
<th>'like, want'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>'dislike, hate'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set 2</td>
<td>masapu'</td>
<td>mabalin</td>
<td>'need, ought, to, must, should'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>'can, may, could, might'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set 3</td>
<td>saan mabalin</td>
<td>'may not, should not'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>saan</td>
<td></td>
<td>'do not'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4.1. As an adjective, the pseudoverb has the following characteristics:

(1) intensive form Kaykayat na ti ice cream.
    'He likes ice cream very much.'

(2) comparative form Mas kayat na ti ice cream ngem ti halu-halo.
    'He prefers ice cream to halu-halo.'

(3) superlative form Kaykayat na unay ti ice cream nga adda marshmallows na.
    'He likes ice cream with marshmallows best.'

3.4.2. As a verb, the pseudoverb has the following characteristics:

(1) Case relations with the noun phrase that co-occur with it in the sentence.

e.g. Kayat ti ubing, ti ay-ayam na. 'The child likes the toy.'

      agentive

      objective

Pseudoverbs, however have a maximum of only 2 case relations: the Agentive and the Objective Noun Phrases. If an idiay marked noun phrase co-occurs with the pseudoverb in the sentence, this noun phrase does not have a locative/directional case relation with the pseudoverb, it is merely an expansion of the NP that precedes it, e.g.,
e.g. Kayat ti ubing ti ay-ayam idiay SM.
    agentine
    objective

'The child likes the toy in SM.'

Kayan ti ubing + idiay kaaruba ti ay-ayam idiay SM.
    agentine
    objective

'The child from the neighbor's likes the toy in SM.'

(2) Aspect (completed, not completed, not begun)

Only Set 1 pseudoverbs (kayat, madi) may be inflected for aspect.

e.g. Kaykayat 'likes
    Kinayat 'liked'
    Kayaten 'will/shall like'

3.4.4. When the agentine and objective noun phrase co-occuring with Set 1 Pseudoverbal predicates in the sentence are both + person (e.g., ti ubing) and non-subject, the ordering of the noun phrases is obligatory agentine: objective.

e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pseudoverb</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masapul</td>
<td>ni Pedro</td>
<td>ti kadua</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

    agentine
    objective

However, when the + person objective NP is also the subject in the sentence, the agentine: objective ordering is no longer obligatory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pseudoverb</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masapul</td>
<td>ni Pedro</td>
<td>ni Emy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

    agentine
    obj=subj

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masapul</th>
<th>ni Emy</th>
<th>ni Pedro.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

    obj=subj

    agentine

'Pedro needs Emy.'
When the objective = subject NP is filled by a (-person) noun (e.g., ti tuyo) the agentive: objective ordering is again obligatory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pseudoverb</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madi</td>
<td>ni</td>
<td>ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pedro</td>
<td>tuyo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

but not

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pseudoverb</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madi</td>
<td>ti</td>
<td>ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tuyo</td>
<td>Pedro</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where the agentive relation between madi and ni Pedro is lost; the noun phrase ni Pedro becomes an expansion of the subject noun phrase ti tuyo. Without an agentive NP, the sentence, thus, becomes ungrammatical.

3.4.5. Set 2 Pseudoverbal predicates (mabalin/san mabalin) always require an Agentive=subject NP to co-occur with them in the sentence.

e.g. Mabalin ti ubing idiay sine.
agentive=subject

'Children may (enter) the movie house.'

Saan mabalin ti ubing idiay sine.
agentive=subject

'Children may not (enter) the moviehouse.'

3.4.6. Expansions of the Pseudoverbal Predicates

Pseudoverbal predicates may be expanded by any of the constituents that expand adjectival and verbal predicates: preposition + noun phrases, adverbial phrases, and particles, e.g.,

(a) Preposition + noun phrases

Kayat idi ni Paul ti pepsi.
'Paul used to like pepsi.'

Mabalin ti ubing ti bangbanglok.
'My perfume may be used on children.'
(b) Adverbial phrases

Madik idi ti ice cream.
I didn’t like ice cream before.

Masapul unay ni Anne ti aginana.
‘Anne really needs rest.’

(c) Particles

Kayat kano ni John ti kape.
‘John says he wants coffee.’

Saan mabalin gayam ti magna idiay tengnga ti kalsada.
‘Oh, walking in the middle of the road is prohibited.’

4. The basic transformations of an Ilokano Sentence

An Ilokano sentence may be transformed in the following:

(1) questions
(2) negations
(3) ket - statement
(4) emphatic sentence

4.1. Questions - There are two basic types of questions: the wen/saan question (i.e., a question that can be answered by wen ‘Yes’ or saan ‘No’) and the information questions (i.e., those questions that begin with question words such as sino ‘who’, kaano ‘when’ ayan/ayanna/sadino ‘where’, etc.)

4.1.1. The wen/saan question - An Ilokano statement may be transformed into an wen/saan question in two ways:

(a) by using a rising intonation at the end of the statement

Napudot it itatta. / Napudot itatta?

(b) by adding the tag question sana kadi after a statement

Nalaka ti Ilokano. / Nalaka ti Ilokano, sana kadi?
‘Ilokano is easy.’ ‘Ilokano is easy, isn’t it?’
(c) by inserting the particle *kadi* after the predicate of the sentence

Adda bagyo idiay Cagayan.
Adda kadi bagyo idiay Cagayan?

Adda bagyo kadi idiay Cagayan?
Adda bagyo idiay Cagayan kadi?

'There's a storm in Cagayan.'
'Is there a storm in Cagayan?'

4.1.2. The Information question - An Ilokano statement may be transformed into an information question by using the question word that will elicit the desired information in the response.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Words</th>
<th>Information to be elicited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. sino 'who'</td>
<td>(+ person) noun phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ania 'what'</td>
<td>(-person) noun phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ayan/ayanna 'where'</td>
<td>(+ direction) noun phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(+location+movement) noun phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. mano 'how many'</td>
<td>+ number + ordinal NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. kaano 'when'</td>
<td>+ adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>noun phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. mano 'how much'</td>
<td>+ cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. kasano 'how'</td>
<td>+ measurement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. ania+ka+dempron 'which'</td>
<td>+ choice noun phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. makin + noun 'whose'</td>
<td>+ possession noun phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. maika-mano 'what' (in order)</td>
<td>+ number + cardinal NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. kasano 'how'</td>
<td>+ manner Adverb/verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. naan-ano 'what happened'</td>
<td>+ event Verb/Sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. apay 'why'</td>
<td>+ reason + purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. taga-ano 'from where'</td>
<td>+ location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. kapin-ano 'how related'</td>
<td>+ relation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Questions** | **Responses**
--- | ---
1. Sino ti kaduam? | ni Stella
 'Who is your companion?' | 'Stella'
2. Ania ti nagan mo? | Waite.'
 'What's your name?' | 'Waite.'
 'Where are you going?' | 'To the Embassy.'
 'How many children do you have?' | 'Three.'
 'When are you leaving?' | 'On Sunday.'
 'How much are the tomatoes?' | 'Two fifty a kilo.'
 'How tall are you?' | 'Five feet.'
 Nalabaga wennno puraw?
 'Which do you like, red or white?' | 'Red.'
 'Whose box is this?' | 'Virgie's.'
 'How many beers have you had?' | 'This is my second.'
 'How will you go home?' | 'I'll take a cab.'
 'What happened to you hands?' | 'I got burned.'
 'Why is your eye covered?' | 'I got sore eyes.'
 'From where are you?' | 'From Texas.'
   'How are you related to Paz?' 'My cousin.'

4.2. Negations - An Ilokano sentence may be transformed into a negative construction by adding the word saan 'not' in front of the predicate of a sentence except when the predicate is an adda noun phrase; in which case, awan 'there' isn't/aren't, weren't is used.

   Agpanpanunot ti ubing. Saan nga agpanpanunot ti ubing.
   'The child is thinking.' 'The child is not thinking.'

   Adda papanan ni Ana. Awan ti papanan ni Ana.
   'Ana has an appointment.' 'Ana doesn't have an appointment.'

   Adda sakit ko. Awan ti sakit ko.
   'I'm sick.' 'I'm not sick.'

   Kayat na ti coke. Saan na kayat ti coke.
   'He likes coke.' 'He doesn't like coke.'

   Saan na kayat/madi ni Pedro ti Pepsi.
   'Pedro dislikes pepsi.'

4.3. The Ket - transform
   Any Ilokano sentence may be transformed into a ket construction for stylistic variation by moving some constituents of the sentence to sentence - initial position (i.e. in front of the sentence). This movement is indicated by inserting ket behind the constituents that have been moved. The constituents that may be moved to sentence-initial position are the following:

4.3.1. The subject of the sentence

   Napintas ni Mila. Ni Mila ket napintas.
   subject
   'Mila is beautiful.'

4.3.2. The expansion of the predicate except the monosyllabic particles, e.g., met, en/n, pay, etc.

   Adda silaw idiy balay. Idiy balay ket adda silaw.
   pred. expn
   'There's a light in the house.'
4.3.3. Any non-subject noun phrase which has a case relation with the verb.


subject idiy karayan, 'Ana washed the blanket in the location NP river.'

4.3.4. If a sentence contains any two of the constituents that may be moved for ket transformation to occur, the sentence can undergo the ket transformation two times.

Nakuttong idi ni Ana. Idi ket ni Ana ket nakuttong.

4.4. The emphatic sentence - Any Ilokano sentence may be transformed into an emphatic construction (equivalent to the English sentence stress for emphasis) by moving the constituent to be emphasized to sentence-initial position.

4.4.1. If the emphasized constituent is the subject of the sentence, the predicate is ti- marked, e.g.,

Duktor ni Ana. Ni Ana ti duktor. 'Ana is a doctor.' 'Ana is the doctor (not Rose).'

Baro ti kotse na. Ti kotse na ti baro. 'His car is new.' 'His car is new (not his house).'

Ginatang ko ti payong. Ti payong ti ginatang ko. 'I bought an umbrella.' 'I bought an umbrella (not a book).'

4.4.2. If the emphasized constituent is not the subject of the sentence, the predicate need not be marked by ti, e.g.,

Ginatang ti babai ti payong idiay SM. 'The woman bought the umbrella in SM.'

Idiay SM ginatang ti babai ti payong. 'The woman bought the umbrella in SM (not in Rustan's).

Adda bagyo idiay Manila. 'There's storm in Manila.'

Idiay Manila ket adda bagyo. 'There's a storm in Manila (not in Cebu).
PART 2. Combine Sentence Structures

1. **Combining sentence by conjunctions**

There are two groups of conjunctions in Ilokano that may be used in combining two or more basic sentences: the coordinating and the subordinating conjunctions.

1.1. The Coordinating Conjunctions - Ilokano has a number of conjunctions that express varying relations of coordination such as: addition, contrast, choice, and negation.

   a. Nagaget ni Nancy. 'Nancy is hardworking.'
   b. Nalaing ni Nancy. 'Nancy is intelligent.'

   The identical elements of sentences (a) and (b) are ni Nancy while the non-identical elements are the adjectival predicates nagaget and nalaing. In this case, one of the ni Nancy elements must be deleted and the two non-identical elements are connected by the appropriate, i.e. logical connected ken "and" as in:

   Nagagaet ken nalaing ni Nancy. 'Nancy is hardworking and intelligent.'

   Clearly the relationship between the original sentence (a) and (b) is one of addition, thus ken, since the qualities of hardworking and intelligent are complementary and are both positive.

   If the sentences were:

   c. Napintas ni Ana. 'Ana is pretty.'
   d. Tabbed ni Ana. 'Ana is dumb.'

   It will be wrong and illogical to use the coordinating conjunction of addition ken here. The resultant sentence

   Napintas ken tabbed ni Ana. 'Ana is pretty and dumb.'

   is illogical. The qualities of being pretty and dumb is in contrast with each other; being pretty is a positive quality while being dumb is a negative quality. The logical connector for these sentences (c) and (d) is ngem 'but' as in

   Napintal ngem tabbed ni Ana. 'Ana is pretty but dumb.'
Below are the Ilokano coordinating conjunctions with the relationships that they express.

(1) **Ken** 'and' for addition

Napudot idiay lugar mi. 'It is hot in my place.'
Napatok idiay lugar mi. 'It is dusty in my place.'

Combined sentence:

Napudot ken napatok idiay lugar mi. 'It is hot and dusty in my place.'

(2) **Santo** 'and then' for addition showing sequence of events

Napan isu idiay Post Office. 'He went to the Post Office.'
Napan isu idiay palengke. 'He went to the market.'

Combined sentence:

Napan isu idiay Post Office santo idiay palengke. 'He went to the Post Office and then to the market.'

(3) **Tapno** 'and so' for addition showing result of first event

Agadal ka. 'Study.'
Saan ka marigatan ti biag mo. 'You won't have difficulty in life.'

Combined sentence:

Agadal ka tapno saan ka marigatan ti biag mo. 'Study and so you won't have difficulty in life.'

(4) **Saan laeng ....ngem ....pay** 'not only...but...but also'

Napintas isuna. 'She's pretty.'
Nalaing isuna. 'She's intelligent.'

Combined sentence:

Saan laeng nga napintas isuna ngem nalaing pay. 'She's not only pretty but also intelligent.'
(5) **Ngem** 'but' for contrast

Nangina ti lansones.  'Lansones is expensive.'
Naimas ti lansones.  'Lansones is delicious.'

Combined sentence:

Nangina ngem naimas ti lansones.
'Lansones is expensive but delicious.'

(6) **Wenn** 'or' for choice

Kayat mo ti kape?  'Do you want coffee?'
Kayat mo ti tsa?  'Do you want tea?'

Combined sentence:

Kayat mo ti kape wenno tsa?
'Do you want coffee or tea?'

(7) **Uray...uray** 'neither...nor' for negation

Saanak am-ammo.  'He does not know me.'
Sanka am-ammo.  'He does not know you.'

Combined sentence:

Uray siak, uray sika saan na am-ammo.
'He knows neither you nor me.'

1.2. **The Subordinating Conjunctions** - Ilokano has several conjunctions expressing relations of subordination between or among sentences of unequal importance. The important sentence is usually the lead sentence followed by the subordinate sentence introduced by a subordinating conjunction, that expresses its relationship to the important sentence. Below are the Ilokano subordinating conjunctions with relationships that they express.

(1) **Ngamin** 'because' for reason

*Gaputa* 'because of'

Nalandingit ni Pedro.  'Pedro is sad.'
Natay ti kaling na.  'His goat died.'
Combined sentence:

Naladingit ni Pedro ngamin natay ti kalding na.
'Pedro is sad because his goat died.'

(2) **Tapno** 'so, so that' for purpose

Agad-adal isu ti Ilokano. 'He's studying Ilokano.'
Nadaras nga matulungan na dagiti tattao idiay barangay na.
'He can quickly help the people in his barangay.'

Combined sentence:

Agad-adal isu ti Ilokano tapno nadaras nga matulungan na dagiti tattao idiay barangay na.
(He is studying Ilokano so that he can quickly help the people in his barangay.)

(3) **Sakbay** 'before'
**Kapalsana** 'after'
Bayat/kabayatan na 'while, during' e.g. Time
**Manipud idi** 'since'
**Idi** 'when'
**Ainggaana** 'until'

Namigat pay isuna. 'He had taken his breakfast.'
Pimmanaw isuna. 'He left.'

Combined sentence:

Namigat isuna sakbay nga pimmanaw.
'He had taken his breakfast before he left.'
Pimmanaw isuna kalpasanna nga namigat.
'He left after eating breakfast.'

Nagbagyo. 'It stormed.'
Nagrigat dagiti tattao. 'The people suffered.'

Combined sentence:

Nagrigat dagiti tattao manipud idi nagbagyo.
'The people have suffered since it stormed.'
Agtrabaho ak. 'I'll work.'
Malpas ti proyektok. 'My project is finished.'

Agtrabaho ak aginggana malpas ti proyektok.
'I'll work until my project is finished.'

(4) No 'if' for condition

Saan pay isuna nga maturog. 'He won't sleep yet.'
Agbuya ak pay laeng ti TV. 'I will watch TV first.'

Combined sentence:

No saan pay isuna nga maturog, agbuya ak pay laeng ti TV.
'If he doesn't sleep yet, I'll watch TV first.'

(5) Uray no 'even though' for concession

Nangina ti sapatos idiay "Our Tribe".
'Shoes in "Our Tribe" are expensive.'

Gimmatang ak ti maysa nga paris.
'I bought a pair.'

Combined sentence:

Uray no nangina ti sapatos idiay "Our Tribe" gimmatang ak ti maysa nga paris.
'Even though shoes in "Our Tribe" are expensive, I bought a pair.'

(6) No ayanna 'where'
     'in which' for place
     No dinnidtoy 'at which'

Mapan ak idiay Baguio.
Makagatang ak ti strawberry.

Mapan ak idiay Baguio no ayanna/dinnidtoy ak makagatang ti strawberry.
(I'll go)

(7) Isuna nga 'that's why'
    Isunga 'so' for result

Adda ara-aramiden na.
Saan isu nakapan idiay party.
Combined sentence:

Adda ar-aramiden na isunga saan isu nakapan idiy party. 'He was doing something so he couldn't go to your party.'

2. **Combining sentences by embedding**

Embedding is a term used to refer to the process of inserting a sentence in another sentence. In English, embedding is the process that results in relative clauses. For example, the sentence below:

Combined sentence: I met the man whom you talked about.

consists of two sentence:  
(a) I met the man.  
(b) You talked about the man.

To embed sentence (b) in sentence (a), they should share an identical element - in this case, "the man". If sentence (b) is to be embedded in sentence (a), the element "the man" should be deleted and replaced by a relative pronoun, in this case "whom" and is moved next to the element "the man" in sentence (a), thus arriving at the combined sentence above.

In Ilokano, the same process applies. For example, the sentences below:

(a) Sadut diay lalaki. 'The man is lazy'.
(b) Aggigiyan idiy turod diay lalaki. 'The man lives on the hill'.

can be combined by embedding (a) into (b), as in,

Combined sentence: Sadut diay lalaki nga aggigiyan idiy turod. 'The man who lives on the hill is lazy'.

However, unlike in English where appropriate relative pronouns are used to indicate the point at which embedding occurs, in Ilokano, only the linker nga/a is used. This use of the linker demonstrates, that the embedded sentence acts like a modifier, much like an expansion of the retained identical element in the other sentence.

With the combined sentences in our examples, observe that the point of embedding occurs either way in the subject of the sentence. This is possible because the identical elements are the subjects of sentences (a) and (b).
PART 3: Sentence with Verbal Predicates Containing Derivational Affixes

Introduction - Sentences with verbal predicates containing derivational affixes are separately treated here as they involve certain meaning considerations different from those used in ordinary discourses or conversations.

Derivational affixes in Ilokano are classified as follows:
1. Causative : -pa-
2. Associative : -ki-
3. Abilitative : -ka-
4. Intensive : -pag-

1. The Causative -pa-
Sentence with causative verbs have one special characteristic: they contain two agents: the causing agent and the natural agent. The causing agent does not do the action expressed by the verb - it causes someone (the natural agent) to carry out the action expressed by the verb.

In all sentences with causative verbs, the causing agent expresses the agentive relation with the verb; the natural agent expresses the direction related with the verb.

E.g. Nagluto ni Anna ti adobo. 'Ana cooked adobo.'
    natural agent    obj.

Nagpaluto ni Ana kenne Gloria ti adobo. 'Ana caused Gloria to
    causing agent    natural agent    object    cook adobo.

Causative verbs may be intentional or non-intentional. The intentional causative verb expresses the intent of the causing agent to influence the natural agent to carry out the action expressed by the verb. The non-intentional causative verb expresses the lack to intention on the part of the causing agent to influence the natural agent to carry out the action expressed by the verb. Below is a Chart that summarizes the intentional and non-intentional causative verbal affixes in Ilokano. Basically, the causative pa affix is attached to the case marking affixes of the verb.

### Causative Verbal Affixes

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</table>
1.1. The agpa causative verb - With the agpa- affixed verb, the causing agent is the subject of the sentence. The natural agent may or may not be overtly expressed.

   e.g. Agpagatang ni Ana kenni Pedro ti bayong.
        causing agent  natural agent  object

   'Ana caused Pedro to buy "bayong".

   Nagpagatang ni Ana ti bayong.
   causing agent  object

   'Ana had a "bayong" bought by Pedro.'

1.2. The Pa- -en causative verb - With the pa- -en affixed verb, the natural agent is the subject of the sentence.

   e.g. Pagatangen ni Ana ni Pedro ti bayong.
        causing agent  natural agent  object

   'Pedro was caused by Ana to buy "bayong".'

The first NP is the causing agent while the second NP is the natural agent.

1.3. The Ipa- causative verb - With the Ipa- affixed verb, the object NP is the subject of the sentence.

   e.g. Ipagatang ni Ana kenni Pedro ti bayong.
        causing agent  natural agent  object

   'Ana cause Pedro to buy bayong.'

1.5. The Pagpa- -an causative verb - With the pagpa- -an affixed verb, the location or Direction NP is the subject of the sentence.

   e.g. Pinagpaitadan ni Ana kenni Mario ni Vicky ti gulay.
        causing agent  natural agent  Direction  object

   'Vicky was caused to be given vegetables by Ana through Mario.'

   'Ana caused Mario to give vegetables to Vicky.'
1.6. The **Ipa-an** causative verb - With the *ipa-an* affixed verb, the beneficiary NP is the subject of the sentence.

   e.g. Ipinagatangan ni Ana kennis Mario ni Jep ti coke.
   causing agent natural agent beneficiary object

   'Ana caused Mario to buy coke for Jep.'

1.7. The **Pagpa** causative verb - With the *pagpa* affixed verb, the instrument NP is the subject of the sentence.

   e.g. Pagpaputed ni Ana kennis Mario ti mu'la ti dakkel nga kartib.
   causing agent natural agent object instrument

   'Ana caused Mario to cut the plant with the big scissors.'

2. **The Associative -ki**

   Associative verbs always select the agent NP as the subject of the sentence and place the direction NP in an associative relationship with the agent NP.

2.1. The **maki** - With the *maki* verb, the agent NP is the subject of the sentence.

   e.g. Nakisao ak kennis Ana.
   agent direction
   'I pleaded with Ana.'

   Nakimadyong ak kada Ana.
   agent direction
   'I played mahjong with Ana and company.'

2.2. When attached to the causative *pa*, the associative verbs select the subject following the rules for the causatives.

2.2.1. **Maki-inn** - With the *maki-inn* verbs, the agent NP and the direction NP have a natural associative relationship with each other.

   Makisinnurat ak kennis Joy.
   doer direction

   (Joy and I will write to each other.)
2.2.2. **Paki-an** - With this verb, the location NP is the subject of the sentence, and there are generally three senses in which the paki...an construction is used.

(a) Place for the participative activity

Sadino ti pakikuyugam kenkuana?
'Where do you go with him?'

(b) ’reason for’ when used with ania

Ania ti pakikuyugam kenkuana?
'Why do you go with him?'
(Literally: What’s the reason for your going with him?)

(c) person or party with whom the activity is performed.

Sino ti pakikuyugam?
'Who do you go with?'

3. **The abilitative -ka** - Ka affixed verbs indicate the ability of the agent to perform the action as expressed by the root verb.

3.1. **Maka** - With maka- affixed verbs, the doer is the subject which has the ability to perform the action.

Makaluto ka kadi?
doer

'Will you be able to cook?'

3.2. **Ma** - When ma- is attached to a root verb, the doer has the ability to perform the action but the object is the subject of the sentence.

Maluto ni Lina kadi ti pinakbet itatta?
doer object

'Will Lina be able to cook "pinakbet" now?'

3.3. **Mapag-an** - The location is the subject of the sentence.

Mapaglutuanen diay pugon.
location
'The stove can be used for cooking (already).
3.4. **Mai-an** - The beneficiary NP is the subject of the sentence.

Naidaitan ni Roritz ni Shirley ti bado.
actor/doer beneficiary object

'Roritz was able to sew Shirley a dress.

Notice that the first NP is the doer while the second NP is the beneficiary.

3.5. **Maipag** - The instrument NP is the subject of the sentence.

Maipagkali ni Jose diay baretan.
actor instrument (tool)

'Jose was able to use the crowbar (already).

4. **Frequentitive Affixes**

These affixes have no special form for the past. They indicate repetition, a successive performance, or an intensification of the action implied by the ordinary form of the verb.

4.1. **Ag verbs take the manag form.**

*e.g.* Managsaludsod ni Pedro.
'Peter always asks questions'

Managsakit ti ubing.
'The child always gets sick.'

Managtulong dagiti trainees.
'Trainees always help one another.'

4.2. **Maka verbs take Mannaka form.**

e.g. Mannakainom dayta nuang.
'Vertical cow always want to drink water.'

Mannakatulong da.
'They are always able to give assistance to one another.'
4.3. **Maki verbs take the Mannaki form.**

e.g.  Mannakipiyesta da.  
'They love going to fiestas.'

Mannakimiting dagiti lallakay.  
'The old (persons) love to attend meetings.'

Mannakitulong dagiti Ilokanos.  
'The Ilocanos frequently help others.'

4.4. **Mang verbs take the Manang form.**

e.g.  Manangngagas  - one who treats  
Mannurat (manang + surat)  - writer (one who always writes)  
Mannangan  - one who always eats
5. **Manner and Time affixes**

These affixes indicate the manner how and time when something is done. They have no special form for the past.

5.1. **Ag verbs take Panag form.**

    e.g.    panagmulah - how to plant
            panagaraduh - how to plow
            panagkalaph - how to harvest fish

5.2. **Um verbs take the prefix I, with reduplication of the first open syllable of the root word.**

    - isasangpet - time for coming home
    - iruruar - one’s coming out

5.3. **Maka and Ma verbs into Pannaka form.**

    pannakaimula - manner of planting (with emphasis on ability to plant)
    pannakaaramid - manner of doing (with emphasis on ability to do)

5.5. **Mang into Panang**

    pananggatang - manner of buying
    panangjuto - manner of cooking
    panangrabii - time for eating supper
6. Other Verbal Affixes

6.1. **Kaka** - action which implies a consequence as a result of, because of.

   e.g. Nasakit ti ubet ko gapu ti kaka'tugaw.
   
   'My buttocks ache because of too much sitting.'

6.2. **Agin** - pretending to be

   e.g. Agintuturog isu.
   
   'He's pretending to be asleep.'

6.3. **Apag/pag** - recently completed action 'as soon as'

   e.g. Nagtudo idi apagsangpet mi.
   
   'It rained as soon as we got there.'

6.4. **Agat + noun** - tastes like, smells like

   e.g. agatsabon, agatkandila
   
   'smells like soap, candle'

6.5. **Agkara/kara** - habitual action (frequency), time and again

   e.g. agkaraladaw - 'always late'
   agkaraumay - 'always coming'

6.6. **Pluralizing Verbs - r + RV. This always takes a plural subject.**

   e.g. nagsasala - 'dance with a group'
   agtataray - 'running (group)'

7. Adjectival Affixes

7.1. **Naka** - adjective like words/being in or on something

   e.g. nakapuraw isu - 'he is in white'
   nakakotse - 'he is in a car/being in car'

   accidental
   nakabuong - accidentally broke something
7.2. **Mannaka** - circumstantial

e.g. Mannakabakin amin ti Dios.
     'God is almighty.'

Mannakaawat ni Jose.
Jose is understanding.'

7.3. **Akin/makin** - shows relative position: indicating position or location of 2 or more items.

e.g. akin rabaw 'on top'
      akin uneg 'inside'

7.4. **Ka- + reduplication** - of the first syllable of the root word of a noun/adjective indicates similarities.

e.g. ka-ruprupa 'look alike'
      ka-padpada 'similar'

7.5. **Si+r** - means covered with what root expresses

e.g. sipipitak 'full of mud'
      siruruot 'full of weeds'

7.6. **Maka** - in favor of, supportive of what root expresses

e.g. maka Amerikano 'pro American'
      maka tatang 'pro father'

7.7. **Manag** - susceptible to be what the root expresses

e.g. managbabain 'shy, timid'

7.8. **Manag** - susceptible to what root expresses

e.g. managpanateng 'susceptible to colds'

7.9. **Sinan** - resemblance, likeness, imitation

e.g. sinantao 'like the figure of a person'
      sinankayo 'like the figure of a tree'
7.10. **Manag** - fond of what root expresses

- e.g. managkatawa  
  - 'fond of laughing'
- managsurat  
  - 'fond of writing'

7.11. **Mara** - having the quality similar to that expressed by the root.

- e.g. marapegpeg  
  - 'like broken rice kernel'
- maradagum  
  - 'like a needle'

8. **Nominalizing Affixes**

8.1.1 **Ka + adj.** - substantives (nominalized abstract noun)

- e.g. kaatiddog  
  - 'length (how long)'
- kaasiddeg  
  - 'nearness'
- kaadayo  
  - 'distance (how far)'

8.1.2. **Ka** - conveys/shared materials or relationship

- e.g. kakadua  
  - 'companions'
- katugaw  
  - 'seatmate'

8.2. **Ka - an** - place of abundance

- e.g. kasabaan  
  - 'place where bananas are plentiful'
- kamanggaan  
  - 'place where mangoes are plentiful'

8.3. **Agka** - similarity (physically)

- shared relationship

- e.g. agkadakkel  
  - 'similar in bigness'
- agkasinsin  
  - 'cousins'

8.4. **Nag - an** - cause of/topic

- e.g. nagapaan  
  - 'quarreled about'
- nagsaritaan  
  - 'talked about/topic'

8.5. **Ka** - abstraction

- e.g. kapintas  
  - 'beauty'
- kadagsen  
  - 'weight (heaviness)'
8.6. **Pannaka** - having the quality of what the root expresses

- pannakaama 'fatherhood qualities'
- pannakaina 'motherhood qualities'

8.7. **Taga** - origin

- taga probinsiya 'from the province'
- taga-aw-away 'from remote village'

8.8. **Panag + r** - season

- panagmumula 'planting season'
- panagtutudo 'rainy season'

8.9. **Taga** - occupation

- taga dalus 'cleaner'
- taga innaw 'dishwasher'

8.10. **Ag** - relationship

- agama 'father and children relationship'
- agina 'mother and children relationship'

8.11. **Agka** - relationship

- agkaalase 'classmates'
- agkakabbalay 'occupying the same house'