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

LANGUAGE PACKET

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THE LANGUAGE PACKET

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PAZ B. MEMAN
Language Specialist
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LEARNING VIRACNON FAST

Translations:

1. Greetings

Good morning.  Mayad na aga.
Good afternoon.  Mayad na hapon.
Good evening.  Mayad na banggi.
How are you?  Kumuusta ka?
Where are you going?  Asen ka maduman?
Where did you come from?  Saen ka hali?
Good morning to you, too.  Mayad na aga saimo, man.
Good afternoon to you, too.  Mayad na aga sajmo, man.
Good evening, too.  Mayad na banggi, man.
Fine. And you?  Mayad. Ika?
Somewhere.  Dilyan sana.
There, at Shoe Mart.  Dilyan sa Shoemart.

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

2. Leavetakings

OK.  Sige.
Goodbye.  Babay.

3. Expressing need for repetition

Wait.  Halat nguna.
Please repeat  Pakioto tabi.
What did you just say?  Anong pigtaram mo?
What again?  Ano ngani?
Slowly please.  Luway-luway tabi.
4. Expressing curiosity

What is "flower" in Bicol-Viracnon?
Ano sa Bicol-Viracnon ang "flower"?
Ano ini?
Ano an/yen?
Ano
Sisay man an?

"flower"
BuLak

What is this?
What is that?
What is that (yonder)?
Who is that?
Can you speak English?
Is there a telephone here?

A little.
There is one.
None.

Diit.
Igwa.
Dai.

5. Expressing lack of knowledge in something

Who is he/she?
Sisay siya?
Asaen si ____?

I don't know.
I don't know.

Dai ko aram.
Inda.

Where is Name?

6. Shopping

Inquiring about price.
Complaining about price.

How much is this?
Gurano ini?
Mahar man!
Puwedeng magtawad?
May tawad?

(Price)
No, it's not. It's cheap.
You may.
What is your discount price?
How much (discount) do you want?
No more discount?

(Dako. Barato na an.
Puwede.
Gurano ang gusto mo?
Daing tawad?)

(Refer to list of money words on p. 4)
7. Expressions of Courtesy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tagalog</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thank you.</td>
<td>Salamat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>May I ask you something?</td>
<td>Puwedeng maghapot?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorry.</td>
<td>Farewell ka na.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please (get it for me).</td>
<td>Tabi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Would you mind ...?</td>
<td>Puwede?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You're welcome.</td>
<td>Please.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daing anuman.</td>
<td>Pwede.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tagalog</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I like this.</td>
<td>Gusto ko ini.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don't like Coke.</td>
<td>Habo ko ning Coke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I need some paper.</td>
<td>Kaipuhan ko ning papel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I prefer Coke.</td>
<td>Mas gusto ko ning Coke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never mind.</td>
<td>Dai na bale.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
9. Expressing discomfort and general disability:

I think I'm sick. Garong may helang ako.
I have headache. Maludog ang payo ko.
I have stomachache. Makulog ang tulak ko.
I need a doctor. Kaipuhan ko ning doktor.
Please call a doctor. Pakiapod ang doktor.
I'm tired. Napagat ako.
I'm very tired. Papa-t-papa-bako.
I'm dizzy. Nalibong ako.

10. Asking for directions

Where is the _____? Saen ang _____?
Is it far from here? HaLayo digdi?
It is near? HaLani sana?
In (name of place). Sa _____.
Turn left. Liko sa wa’a.
Turn right. Liko sa t'co.
Stop. Para.

11. Introducing self

I'm _______ Ako si __.
He/She's _______ Siya si __.
12. **Expressing/Inquiring about time**

**What time is it?**
Anong oras na?

**What’s the date today?**
Anong peta ngaonan?

**Is (are, was, were) there a telephone here?**
Igwa ng telepono dindi?

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<tr>
<td>Ako</td>
<td>sake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ika</td>
<td>duwa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Siya</td>
<td>tulo</td>
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<td>Kauri</td>
<td>apot</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kita</td>
<td>lima</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamo</td>
<td>anom</td>
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<td>Sinda</td>
<td>pito</td>
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<td>walu</td>
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<td>siyam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sisay?</td>
<td>ngonian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ano?</td>
<td>kasu-udma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nuarin?</td>
<td>kasong bago</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saen?</td>
<td>sa-agq</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asaen?</td>
<td>maaban-aban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngata?</td>
<td>now, today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pano?</td>
<td>yesterday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurano?</td>
<td>a while ago</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arin?</td>
<td>tomorrow</td>
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<td>Pila</td>
<td>later</td>
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<th>How much (quantity)?</th>
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<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Tagalog</td>
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<td>---------</td>
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<tr>
<td>On Sunday</td>
<td>Sa Domingo</td>
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<td>Monday</td>
<td>Sa Lunes</td>
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<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>Sa Martes</td>
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<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>Sa Miyerkoles</td>
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<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Sa Huwebes</td>
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<td>Friday</td>
<td>Sa Biternes</td>
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<td>Saturday</td>
<td>Sa Sabado</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day before yesterday</td>
<td>Kasu-saLang aldaw</td>
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<tr>
<td>Last week</td>
<td>Kasu-saLang s'mana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Last month</td>
<td>Kasu-saLang bulan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last year</td>
<td>Kasu-saLang taon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day after tomorrow</td>
<td>Sa saLang domingo/sa masunod na domingo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next month</td>
<td>Sa saLang buan/sa masunod na bulan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Next year</td>
<td>Sa saLang taon/sa masunod na taon</td>
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List of Money words

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<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
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<td>manado</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>singko</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>diyes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>beynte singko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>singkuwentta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>piso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>uno singkuwenta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>dos pesos</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>tres pesos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>kuwatro pesos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>singko pesos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>anom na piso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>pitom piso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>warum piso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>siyam na piso</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>sampulong piso</td>
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<td>12.00</td>
<td>onse pesos</td>
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<td>13.00</td>
<td>dose pesos</td>
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<td>14.00</td>
<td>treses pesos</td>
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<td>15.00</td>
<td>katorne pesos</td>
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<td>16.00</td>
<td>kinse pesos</td>
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<td>17.00</td>
<td>disaisai pesos</td>
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<td>disinuwebe pesos</td>
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<td>P 20.00</td>
<td>beynte pesos</td>
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<td>P 40.00</td>
<td>kwarenta pesos</td>
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<td>P 80.00</td>
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<td>P 90.00</td>
<td>nobenta pesos</td>
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<tr>
<td>P 100.00</td>
<td>sanggatos</td>
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VIRACNON

PHRASE BOOK

for

PLEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS
I. GREETINGS / LEAVETAKING ON THE STREET

2. Good morning, too. 2. Diyos mayad/Mayad na aga man.
3. Where are you going? 3. Sa-en ka maduman?
4. There, only. 4. Diyan/Duman sana.
5. I am going to the market. 5. Maduman ako sa saod.
6. I am going to your place. 6. Maduman ako sa inyo.
7. Where have you been? 7. Sa-en ka haLi?
10. I am fine, and you? 10. Mayad, Ika?
11. Fine, too/also. 11. Mayad en.

VISITING A HOME

2. Good morning/afternoon/evening. 2. Diyos mayad/Mayad na aga/hapon/banggi.
3. Oh, it’s you. 3. O, ikaw paLaN.
5. May I come in? 5. Pwede daw makadagos?
6. Please be seated. 6. Tukaw/Tukaw kamo.
7. Is there anything I can do for you? 7. Ano’ng maitutuwang ko sa inyo?/Igwa daw akong maituwang sa inyo?
9. I'm leaving now. 9. Mahari na tabi ako.
10. I'm going home now. 10. Maparibod na tabi ako.
17. Thank you very much. 17. Mabalos ning gulpi.

II. ASKING FOR BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WITH PEERS

1. What's your name?  1. Ano'ng nga Lana mo?
2. How old are you?  2. Pilang taon ka na?/Pila nang idad mo?
3. From where are you?  3. Taga-sa-en ka?
5. Where do you stay here?  5. Sa-en ka gaestar dinde?
6. Who are your parents?  6. Sisay ang mga magulang mo?
9. How many brothers and sisters do you have?  9. Pila ang tugang mong lalaki boda tugang mong babayi?
10. Is he your brother/father?  10. Siya ang tugang mong lalaki/tatay mo?
11. What's your job?  11. Ano'ng trabaho mo?
WITH ELDER/Officials

1. I am _____________.
2. I am from _____________.
3. I am _____ years old.
4. I'm a Peace Corps Volunteer.
5. I work for the Bureau of Fisheries in Catanduanes.

1. Ako si _____________.
2. Taga _____________ ako.
3. _____ taon/gulang ako.
4. Peace Corps Volunteer ako.
5. Catrabaho ako para sa Bureau of Fisheries sa Catanduanes.

III. ASKING FOR AND GIVING DIRECTIONS

1. May I ask something?
2. Where is the _________?
3. Where are you going?
4. I'm going to the office.
5. Are you going to town?
6. Is the church near?
7. What place is this?
8. What is the name of this street?
9. Please show me the place.
10. What ride do I take?
11. Where do I catch the bus/jeep?
12. Where will I get off?
13. How much is the fare?
14. Is this the place?
15. Turn left after the bridge.

1. Pwede daw makahapot?
2. Saen ang _________?
3. Saen ka maduman?
5. Maduman ka sa banwa?
6. Ha'laní daw ang simbahán?
7. Ano'ng lugar ini?
8. Anong nga'lan ning kalyeng ini?
10. Ano'ng sasakyán ko?
11. Sa-en ako masakay ning bus/jeep?
12. Sa-en ako mababa?
13. Gulāno ang plete/pamasāhe?
14. Ini na?/Iyo na ini?
15. Mag-wala ka pagkatapos ning tulay.
16. Turn right at that corner.

17. His house is near the market.
17. Ilañii ang hałong niya sa saod.

18. The church is across the plaza.
18. Asa tampad ning plasa ang simbahan.

19. The RHU is beside the municipal hall.
19. Asa higad/Kataning ning munisipyo ang RHU.

20. The school is at the back of the church.

**BUYING AND BARGAINING IN A MARKET**

1. Ma'am, what would you like to buy?
   1. Manay/Tiya, ano'ng gusto niyong baka-bon?

2. How much is this?
   2. Guñano ini?

3. How much is a kilo?
   3. Guñano ang sałong kilo?

4. It's too expensive.

5. No more discount?
   5. Dai na daw ning tawad?

6. This is cheap.

7. How much do you want (to pay for it)?
   7. Guñano ang gusto niyo?

8. Can you give it for P1.00?
   8. Pwede daw piso?

9. Give me one kilo of potatoes.
   9. Tauhan mo ako ning sałong kilong patatas.

10. Here is my payment.

11. Here is your change.
    11. Huni ang uli mo.

12. Is there anything else?
    12. Igwa pa daw?

13. C'mon (an expression used to persuade the vendor to meet your terms)

IN A DEPARTMENT STORE

1. How much is this? 1. Gubano ini?
2. Are your prices fixed? 2. Dai ng tawad? / Pundo na?
3. Do you accept checks? 3. Ga-aiko kamo ning tseke?
5. May I see that? 5. Pwede daw mahihing an?
7. It's a little bit tight. 7. Piot ning diit.
8. It's a little bit big. 8. Daku la ning diit.
9. This fits me. 9. Tama ini sa sako.
11. How many yards will you get? 11. Pilang yarda ang kukuahon mo?
12. Please wrap it. 12. Paki-patos man,

V. EXTENDING AN INVITATION TO A MEETING AS A

(a) GUEST SPEAKER

1. Our club is planning to have a meeting on family planning. 1. Gaplano ang samuyang "club" na magmiting manongod sa "family planning”
2. We would like to invite you to talk about family planning. 2. Gusto nining ikang imbitaran magta lam manongod sa "family planning”.
3. We will be honored if you accept this invitation. 3. Ikaoogma nimi kung paunrahan ninyo ang samuyang imbitasyon.
4. Who will be at the meeting? 4. Si Lisay ang maduman sa miting?
(b) PARTICIPANT

1. We have a meeting on Tuesday.  
   1. Igwang miting/tlipon kita sa Martes.
2. It would be nice to have you there.  
   2. Mayad sana kung aduman ka.
3. We will talk about family planning.  
   3. PagahuLoLoran ta ang manongogod sa "family planning".
4. The meeting will start at 8:00 a.m.  
5. Our guest speaker will be in at 7:30 a.m.  
   5. Maabot ang ginagalangan na bisita sa alas siyete y medya ning aga.
6. It would be good if we will be there before the guest speaker.  
7. Will you be able to come?  
   7. Makaabot ka.
8. I’ll see you there.  
   8. Maghilingan kita duman.
9. I’ll be expecting you there.  
   9. Lalauman taka duman

TO A PARTY

1. There will be a party in my house on Sunday.  
   1. Igwang parti/tipon-tipon/pagtlipon sa halong ko sa Dominggo.
2. I would like to invite you to the party.  
   2. Gusto takang imbitaran sa parti/ Pigaimbitaran take sa parti.
3. Could you come?  
   3. Maka-abot/MakadaLaw ka daw?
4. Take along your sister/friend.  
   4. Iiba mo ang sa imong tugang/amigo.
5. Many of our friends will come.  
   5. DakuL na amigo nita ang maabot/Maabot ang mga amigo nita.
6. The party will be on September 10 at _____ o’clock.  
   6. Setyembre 10, alas ____ ang parti.
7. It will be an informal get together.  
   7. Simpleng pati/tipon-tipon sana.
8. We shall expect you.  
   8. LaLaonan nimi kamo.
VI. REFUSING AN INVITATION

1. I'm sorry I won't be able to come because I have lots of things to do.
   1. Pasensiya, dai ako maka-abot/makadaLaw pan-o dakul akong pigagibo/gigibohon.

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 conference at ________.
   3. Dai ako maka-“attend”, maka-daLaw pan-o igua akong “conference” sa ________.

4. I will try next time.

5. Thanks anyway for the invitation.
   5. Mabalos na sana sa imbitasyon.

VII. INVITATIONAL EXPRESSIONS

1. Come visit us/see us.
   1. Magpasyar kamo sa sumaya.

2. Drop in.
   2. Hapit ngon-a kamo.

3. Please come with me.
   3. Umiba ka man sa sako.

4. Let’s take a walk.
   4. Magpasyar/Mamasyar kita.

5. Come, let’s go to ________.
   5. Mari na, maduman kita sa ________.

6. Let’s rest for a while.

7. Please help me.
   7. Tabangan mo daw ako.

MEAL TIME

1. I’m hungry.
   1. Gutom na ako.

2. Have you eaten?
   2. Nagkaon ka na?

3. Yes, sometime ago.
4. Are we going to eat now?

5. Let's eat.

6. Come and eat with us.

7. The table is set. / The food is ready.

8. Would you like ________ .

9. Please pass the ________ .

10. The food is delicious.

11. Please get some more.

12. I have a 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 already.

17. That's enough, thank you.

18. That was a good meal.

4. Makaon na kita?

5. Makaon na kita. / Mari nang makaon.


8. Gusto mo daw ning ________ .


10. Masilam ang pagkaon / Kaonan.

11. Kumua ka pa.


15. Tapos na kaming magkaon.

16. Basog na ako.

17. Tama na, mabalos.

18. Masilam ang pagkaon. / Ongsi lam kang kaonan.
IX. LOOKING FOR A PERSON

1. Is the mayor here? 1. Oya/Adinde daw ang meyor?
2. Where did he go? 2. Sa-en siya nagduman?
3. Will he be out for a long time? 3. Maawat daw siya?
4. What time will he be back? 4. Anong oras siya mabwelita?
5. Is it possible for me to wait for him? 5. Pwede daw na halatong ko siya?

6. I’m looking for __________ 6. Pigahanap ko (tabi) si __________
7. Do you know where he stays/lives? 7. Batid ka kung saen siya ga estar?
8. He is my friend and I want to talk to him. 8. Amigo ko siya boda gusto ko siyang makahu-won.
10. Please tell him I’m coming back on __________. 10. Pakita lam mong mabuwelta ako sa __________.

TELEPHONE CALLS

2. Can I speak to ________? 2. Pwede (tabi) makahulom si __________.
5. Is Mr./Miss ________ there? 5. Adyan daw tabi si __________?
6. No, he/she is not here. 6. Dai (tabi) siya dinde.
7. He went to the __________ 7. Nagduman (tabi) siya sa __________.
8. When is he coming back? 8. Saarin siya mabuwelta?
9. What time is he coming back? 9. Ano'ng oras siya mabuwelta?
10. Please say that _____ called up. 10. Pakita Lam mong nag-apod si _____
11. Thank you. 11. Mabalos (tabi)

X. LENDING/BORROWING

1. Do you have a __________ 1. Igua kang __________
2. May I borrow it? 2. Pwedeng masubre?
3. Of course. 3. Syempre.
4. When do you think you can return it? 4. Saarin mo kaya ilibod?
5. Can you return it tonight? 5. Mailibod mo daw ngonian na banggi?
because I'm going to use it.
7. Please take care of it. 7. Ingatan mo ha?
8. May I borrow it until tonight? 8. Pwedeng masubre hanggang aban-aban na banggi?
9. I don't have it. 9. Dai oya sa sako.
10. It was borrowed by _____ 10. Sinubre ni __________.
XI. TIME

1. What time is it?
2. It’s ten o’clock.
3. It’s one thirty in the afternoon.
4. What day is it today?
5. Today is Sunday.
6. Tomorrow is Monday.
7. Yesterday was Saturday.
8. What date is Friday?
9. When is your birthday?
10. It’s time to have merienda.
11. When are you leaving?

1. Ano’ng oras na?
3. Ala una’y medya ning hapon.
4. Ano’ng a bądź ngonyan?
5. Dominggo ngonyan.
7. Sabado ngonyan.
8. Ano’ng petsa sa Biyernes?
9. Kasu-arin ang "birthday" mo?
10. Oras na para magmeryenda.
11. Sa. arin ka mahari?

XII. WEATHER

1. It’s warm.
2. It’s cold.
3. It’s windy.
4. It looks like it is going to rain.
5. It’s raining hard.
6. It looks like a typhoon might be coming.
7. A lot of trees were hit by the lightning.
8. A lot of people died during the earthquake.

1. Mainit/Maaringahot/Maarangahang.
3. Mahangin.
5. Makusog ang uLan./Ong kusog kang uLan.
8. KadakuL na tawo ang nagadan kang pagrinog.
9. It's drizzling.
10. It rained very hard yesterday.
11. The road is muddy because it's already the rainy season.
12. It's very hot because it's already the dry season.
13. It's really very hot in summertime.

XIII. ON PHYSICAL DISCOMFORTS

1. How do you feel?
2. I'm feeling well.
3. I am tired.
4. I think I'm going down with a fever.
5. My throats hurts.
6. I'm sick.
7. I have a toothache.
8. My back aches.
10. I have a stomachache.
11. I have diarrhea.
12. My foot itches.
13. I feel cold.
15. I'm nauseated.

1. Ano'ng pagmati mo?
3. NgaLo ako./Pagal ako.
4. Baging kakalinturahan ako.
5. Makulong ang halaun ko.
6. Igua akong makulong/helang.
7. Makulong ang tingo ko.
8. Makulong ang rikod ko.
10. Makulong ang tulak ko.
11. Gabogris ako./Ga-odo ako ning tubig.
12. Magatol ang tabay ko.
15. Bagi akong mas uka.
16. Are you sick?
17. How long have you been sick?
18. Do you have a 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 after four hours.
30. Put a little of this on ______ everyday.
31. Don’t let it get dirty.
32. Don’t scratch it.
33. I am thirsty.
34. I feel sleepy.
35. I feel lazy.

16. Igwa kahang helang?
17. Inano ka na kaawat naga-helang?
18. Igwa kahang kalintura?
19. Maktug?
20. Kumusta ang pagmati mo?
21. Mayad na daw ang pagmati mo?
22. Pirming ga-hibe ang aki?
23. Pakikapot mo daw ang aki/kapti/kapot daw tabi ang aki.
24. Ipahiling mo sa sako.
25. Magkanga ka/Ibuka/Bukahon mo ang kimot mo.
27. Inumon mo ining tabletas.
28. Tukonon/Tułonon mo.
29. Inumon mo ini balang apat na oras.
30. Bugtakan/Kanghan mo ini ring diit sa ______ olød-adlaw.
31. Dai mo pag-atian.
32. Dai mo pagkagawon.
33. Napaha ako.
34. Napoypoy ako.
35. Nabolad ako.
XIV. ANNOYANCE, DISAPPOINTMENT OR FRUSTRATIONS

1. What took you so long?
2. Oh my!
3. It’s your fault./It’s because of you.
4. It’s too late.
5. It’s a waste!/It’s a pity!
6. How shameful!
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.
14. Vell!
15. So there.
16. Of course./Naturally.
17. Really.
1. Ngata ta naawat ka/?Ngata ta kaawat mo?
2. Ay inay!
5. Sayang!
7. Tinalam ko na ngani./Tinalam ko na saimo.
8. Ano’ng Labot mo.
10. Daing halaga an.
11. Nakaoyam/Nakabuwisit.
12. Mahalay.
13. Kadaing data man!
14. Ata!
15. Iyan/Yan.
17. Talaga.

XV. COMMON COURTESIES

1. Thank you.
2. You’re welcome.
3. Excuse me/I’m sorry.
1. Mabalos.
2. Siring man.
3. Pasensiya ka na./Dispensaron.
4. It wasn't intentional/I didn't mean to do it.
5. Please don't be offended by it.
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?/What did you say?
13. May I take your picture?

1. Anything you say.
2. Cool down./Relax.
3. Lazybones.
4. Nuts!/Crazy!
5. Stupid/sunbleton.
7. That's not true./Flatterer.
10. Liar

XVI. FRIENDLY BANTERING

1. Basta tinałampo./Basta ika.
2. Paiwasang isip mo./Relaks sana.
5. Dangag/Hangag/Torpe/Patal.
6. Hambog/Hangin/Mahangin.
8. Bastos/Baga
11. Cheapskate.  

11. Barat/Kuripot/Mapawot/Makiit.

TRUST/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.

1. Pasensiyka na sana.  
2. Sa hilak ning Diyos.  
5. Diit pang pagtios/pasensiyaka.

MAKING CONCESSIONS

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

1. Sige, dagos.  
2. Sige na./Tabi-a man.  
3. Ano na ngonyan?

EXPRESSING APPRECIATION/PRaise

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

1. Magayon ang bado mo./Ong-gayon kang bado mo.  
5. Alisto/Alisto kang magluto  
6. Alisto/Alisto kang magtalam ring Ingles/mag-Ingles.  
7. Gapamabalos/Nagapamabalos/Naomok ako sa ginibo mo.  
OTHER HANDY EXPRESSIONS

1. Never mind.
2. No big deal/problem.
3. It's up to you.
4. Why not?
5. I'm in a hurry.
6. Do you have small change?
7. Should it be?
8. Are you sure?
9. Are you through/done/finished?
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.
14. Come with me.
15. Come here.
16. Who is your companion?
17. I don't remember.
18. I have forgotten.
19. What is this?
20. What is that?/What is that yonder?
21. Whose money is that?

1. Dai bale na.
2. Daing problema.
4. Ngata ta dai?
5. Gaapura ako.
6. Iguas kang sinsilyo?
7. Dapat baga/daw?
8. Sigurado ka daw?
9. Tapos na daw?/Tapos ka na daw?
11. Ano'ng pigagibo mo?
12. Midbid mo daw siya?
15. Mara dinde/oya.
16. Sisay ang kaiba mo?
17. Dai ka Nagi-homduman.
19. Ano ini?
20. Ano an?/Ano ito?
21. Kisay na mo an?
22. Why not?          22. Ngata ta dai?  
25. Even then.       25. Maski pa.     
27. That’s too much.  27. Sobro na an. 
29. I don’t like that. 29. Dai ko gusto an. 
30. I have no time.  30. Dai akong panahon/oras. 
32. Do it by yourself. 32. Gibohon mong solo./Giboha. 

LIST OF WORDS SUITABLE FOR MONOLINGUALS ELICITING LOCATIONS AND DIRECTIONS

above/on            (sa) ibabaw 
under/below         (sa) i-Lalom 
beside              (sa) higad 
near                haLani 
in/inside           (sa) Laog 
outside             (sa) luwas 
in front            (sa) atubangan 
behind/back         (sa) rikodan
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tagalog</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>between/middle</td>
<td>(sa) pao/tahan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far from</td>
<td>halayo sa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>here</td>
<td>dindi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>there</td>
<td>diyan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>over there (away from both speaker and person spoken to)</td>
<td>duman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up</td>
<td>itaas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>down</td>
<td>ibaba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>across</td>
<td>tampad/kaampang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on the corner</td>
<td>kanto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>this</td>
<td>ini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that</td>
<td>an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that (away from both speaker and person spoken to)</td>
<td>ito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to the left/turn to the left</td>
<td>wala + mag-wala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to the right/turn to the right</td>
<td>tuo/mag-tu-o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>straight ahead/go straight</td>
<td>dirito/mag-dirito</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TIME EXPRESSIONS

a few days ago | kan nakaaging al-daw
after/and then | pagkatapos/tapos
afternoon | hapon
again | otro
always | pirme
at times/sometimes | kung minsan
before (an action) | bago/paraber
date | petsa
dawn | maaaga
day | al-daw
day after tomorrow | sa masunod na al-daw
day before yesterday | kasong al-daw
earlier/a while ago | kas-o-bag-o
early | agap/amay
evening | banggi
every | kada/balang
everyday | oko-al-daw
every Monday | pag Lunes/kung Lunes/balang/kada Lunes
half | kabangga/medya
hour | oras
immediately | ora mismo/tulos
just | aban-aban
later | aban-aban
last night | kasu-banggi
last week | kang/kasong semana
many times | daku na beses
midnight | matanga
month | bu-lan
noon | odo
now | ngonyan
often | kadaklan na oras
on Monday/this Monday | sa Lunes
once/at one time | minsan
seldom | bihira
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<th>English</th>
<th>Tagalog</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>someday</td>
<td>balang al-daw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soon/almost</td>
<td>madari na/halos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>this morning (past future)</td>
<td>kas-o-bag-o aga/aban-aban ning aga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>times</td>
<td>beses/otro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>today</td>
<td>ngonyan/ngonyan sa al-daw na ini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomorrow</td>
<td>sa aga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tonight</td>
<td>ngonyan na banggi/aban-aban na banggi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>until</td>
<td>hanggang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>used to be</td>
<td>dati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usually</td>
<td>kadaklan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>while</td>
<td>habang/kang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>year</td>
<td>taon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>last year</td>
<td>naka-aging taon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>next year</td>
<td>sa masunod na taon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yesterday</td>
<td>kaso odma</td>
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<tr>
<td>yesterday afternoon</td>
<td>kaso hapon ning hapon</td>
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**QUANTITIES**

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<th>Tagalog</th>
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<td>all</td>
<td>gabos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bundle</td>
<td>bugkös</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excess/more than</td>
<td>sobra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>few/little</td>
<td>kadiit/diit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>five</td>
<td>lima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>full/filled</td>
<td>pano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hundred</td>
<td>sanggastos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>many/plenty/much</td>
<td>dakut-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one</td>
<td>salbo</td>
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<tr>
<td>pile</td>
<td>tumpok</td>
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<td>English</td>
<td>Tagalog</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twenty</td>
<td>baynte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twenty centavos each</td>
<td>tig-abaynte ang saLo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two</td>
<td>duwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two for twenty-five centavos</td>
<td>duwa baynte-singko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whole/entire</td>
<td>bilog</td>
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**COLORS**

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<th>Tagalog</th>
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<tr>
<td>black</td>
<td>itom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue</td>
<td>asul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brown</td>
<td>de kape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gold</td>
<td>bag-awan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green</td>
<td>berde</td>
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<tr>
<td>grey</td>
<td>abo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orange</td>
<td>orens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pink</td>
<td>rosas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red</td>
<td>pu-la</td>
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<tr>
<td>silver</td>
<td>pilak</td>
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<tr>
<td>violet</td>
<td>lila</td>
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<tr>
<td>white</td>
<td>puti</td>
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<tr>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>yelo</td>
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<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Tagalog</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angry</td>
<td>naoyam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>daing data/maLaot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beautiful/pretty</td>
<td>magayon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>dakuLa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cautious/careful</td>
<td>maingat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clean</td>
<td>malinig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conceited/boastful</td>
<td>mahambog/hambogero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dark complexioned</td>
<td>maitom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diligent/hard-working</td>
<td>mahigos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dirty</td>
<td>maati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drunk</td>
<td>buyong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fair-complexioned</td>
<td>maputi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gentlemanly</td>
<td>mad-ayad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>handsome</td>
<td>guwapo/guwapito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>happy/cheerful</td>
<td>maogma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>honest/sincere</td>
<td>honestu/sillustr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humble</td>
<td>hambol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignorant</td>
<td>ignorante</td>
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<tr>
<td>intelligent/wise</td>
<td>madunong/intelihente</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mischievous/naughty</td>
<td>pilyo/pilya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modest/refined</td>
<td>mahinhin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noisy</td>
<td>maribok</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
old          gurang
pitiful     kahihiłak
polite/courteous magalang
rich         mayaman
sad          mamundo
short        pandak/hababa
shy          masusopgon
slow         maluway/maluya
small        saday
snobbish     suplado/suplada
stout/fat    mataba
strict       maisog/strikto
strong       makusog
stupid/dumb  bunto/patal
tall         halangkaw
talkative    matabil/madaldal/matinalam
thin/slim    maniwang
ugly         pangit
young        aki pa/hoben
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Word</th>
<th>Tagalog Equivalent</th>
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<tr>
<td>blunt</td>
<td>mangunok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheap</td>
<td>barato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clean</td>
<td>malinig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deep</td>
<td>habakom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroyed/broken</td>
<td>oyag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dry</td>
<td>dugang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>durable</td>
<td>matibay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>empty</td>
<td>daing Laog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>mahał</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foul-smelling</td>
<td>mabata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fragrant</td>
<td>mahamot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>full/filled</td>
<td>panô</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hard/tough</td>
<td>matagas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heavy</td>
<td>magabat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high</td>
<td>habangkaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light (of weight)</td>
<td>magian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td>hakaba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loose</td>
<td>he Luga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>low</td>
<td>hababa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>old</td>
<td>daan/luma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rugged</td>
<td>baku-bako</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shallow</td>
<td>hababaw</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
sharp matałom
short hababa
small saday
smooth/levelled kapantayi
soft/tender mayuta
square kuwadrado
straight tanos
thick/dense mahibog
thin manipis
wet labu
wide hałapad

DESCRIPTIVE: FOR THE WEATHER

bad maraot na panahon
bright/clear maliwanag/portok
cloudy mapanganudon
dark madul-om
dusty matapog
muddy maduğ/i/malapuk
rainy maulan
windy mahangin
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>arm</td>
<td>braso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>armpit</td>
<td>iyok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>back</td>
<td>likod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>body</td>
<td>ginhawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bone</td>
<td>tubang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breasts</td>
<td>suso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buttocks</td>
<td>lubot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheek</td>
<td>pisngi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chest</td>
<td>daghan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chin</td>
<td>kuko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ear</td>
<td>taringa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elbow</td>
<td>siko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eye</td>
<td>mata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>face</td>
<td>pandok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feet</td>
<td>bitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finger</td>
<td>gutamoy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fontanel</td>
<td>tukbuan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forehead</td>
<td>anggog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hand</td>
<td>kamot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hair</td>
<td>buhok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>head</td>
<td>payo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heart</td>
<td>puso</td>
</tr>
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<td>English</td>
<td>Tagalog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heel</td>
<td>kitid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hip</td>
<td>piad</td>
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<tr>
<td>knee</td>
<td>tuhod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leg</td>
<td>ta bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lip</td>
<td>ngiwi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mouth</td>
<td>kimot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nail</td>
<td>kuko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nape</td>
<td>buong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nose</td>
<td>dungo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palm</td>
<td>paKad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penis</td>
<td>Lapit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sole</td>
<td>Lapandapan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shoulder</td>
<td>abaga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skin</td>
<td>panit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stomach</td>
<td>tubak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tooth</td>
<td>tingo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thigh</td>
<td>paa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toe</td>
<td>guKamoy sa bitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tongue</td>
<td>dila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vagina</td>
<td>popoy/buri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waist</td>
<td>habayan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DESCRIPTIVE: FOR CLOTHES

bright-colored | Lumahad/portok
faded | kupas/pungas/pusaw
pressed/ironed | plantasado
snug/tight | kipot/piot
stained | igwang dukot/dagta
wrinkled/creased | kumos/gusot

DESCRIPTIVE: FOR FOOD

alive | buhay
bitter | mapait
bland | matabang
cold | malipot
cooked | Luto
crisp | malagamo
decayed/rotten/spoiled | Lapa
delicious/good | masilam
fresh | presko
hot/warm | mainit
hot as in pepper | mahaLang
mature/ripe | hinog
nutritious | masustansiya
raw | hilaw
ripe (for fruits) | hinog
salty    maasgad
sour     maa̱som
sweet    mahamis
young    hoben

PARTS OF A PLANT

branch    sanga
bud       buko-buko
flower    burak
lead      dahon
root      gamot
seed      pisog
stem      sanga/tugud

PARTS OF A TREE

bark      opak
branch    sanga (dalakul[a])
flower    burak
fruit     bunga
leaf      dahon
root      gamot
trunk     puon
twig      sanga (saladay)
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>VEGETABLES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>banana blossom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bean sprout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bittermelon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cabbage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carrot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cassava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chinese cabbage/pechay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cucumber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eggplant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garlic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ginger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horseradish tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lettuce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lima beans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mung/mongo beans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mushroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mustard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pepper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puso ning batag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amargoso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repolyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kerots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>petsay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pipinu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taLong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bawang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lay-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalunggay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>letsugas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>munggo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tubo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mustasa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sibuyas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gisantes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sili</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
potato  patatas
radish  radids
snapbeans  abitsuwelalas
snow pea/pea pod  hamtak
soybeans  bakatong
sponge gourd  patola
squash/pumpkin  ka'labasa
string/long beans  sitaw
swamp cabbage  kangkong
sweet potato  kamonte
taro  hupi
tomato  kamatis
winged beans  sigarilyas/pagu-loong
yam (usually violet in color)  ube
yam bean (native turnip)  singkamas

FRUITS

apple  mansanas
banana  batag
black Java plum  duhat
breadfruit  rimas
calamansi (native lemon)  limon
cantaloupe  milon
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tagalog</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cashew</td>
<td>kasoy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chestnut</td>
<td>kastanyas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coconut</td>
<td>niyog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>young coconut</td>
<td>tipong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>full of soft meat</td>
<td>makapuno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grape</td>
<td>ubas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guava</td>
<td>bayawas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jackfruit</td>
<td>Langka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lanzones</td>
<td>lansones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mango</td>
<td>mangga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orange</td>
<td>aranghita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>papaya</td>
<td>tapayas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peanut</td>
<td>mani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pineapple</td>
<td>pinya</td>
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<tr>
<td>pomelo</td>
<td>Lukban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sandor fruit</td>
<td>santoL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sapodilla fruit</td>
<td>tsiko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soursop</td>
<td>guyabano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>star-apple</td>
<td>kayomito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sugar apple/custard apple</td>
<td>atis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watermelon</td>
<td>pakwan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soursop</td>
<td>guyabano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sandor fruit</td>
<td>santoL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TREES (MGA PUNO)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abaca</td>
<td>abaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bamboo</td>
<td>butong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cocoa</td>
<td>kakaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coconut</td>
<td>niyog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coffee</td>
<td>kape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kapok</td>
<td>kayo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mahogany</td>
<td>kamagong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>molave</td>
<td>molabe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>narra</td>
<td>nara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>needle pine</td>
<td>aguho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nipa</td>
<td>nipa/tiklad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buri</td>
<td>buri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anahaw</td>
<td>anahaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rattan</td>
<td>nawi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rubber</td>
<td>goma</td>
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### ANIMALS (MGA HAYOP)

<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bull</td>
<td>toro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carabao/water buffalo</td>
<td>karbaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cat</td>
<td>kuting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chick</td>
<td>siwo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Tagalog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chicken</td>
<td>manok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cow</td>
<td>baka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crocodile/alligator</td>
<td>buwaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deer</td>
<td>usa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dog</td>
<td>ayam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frog</td>
<td>taplang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gecko</td>
<td>tuko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goat</td>
<td>kanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goose</td>
<td>gansa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hen</td>
<td>gunakan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horse</td>
<td>kabayo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lizard</td>
<td>tagaw/butiki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monkey</td>
<td>unggoy/ukay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mouse/rat</td>
<td>kinu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pig</td>
<td>orig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puppy</td>
<td>ido</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rabbit</td>
<td>rabit/kuneho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rooster</td>
<td>panlaki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sheep</td>
<td>karnero/tupa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snake</td>
<td>halas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tadpole</td>
<td>butete/aga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turtle</td>
<td>pagong/bauu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turkey</td>
<td>pabo</td>
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# BIRDS/FOWLS (MGA IBON)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>crow</td>
<td>uwak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dove/pigeon</td>
<td>salampati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eagle</td>
<td>agila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hawk</td>
<td>uwak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>owl</td>
<td>kuwago/kuwaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parrot</td>
<td>pikoy/kagit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sparrow</td>
<td>maya</td>
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# INSECTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ant</td>
<td>tanga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bee</td>
<td>buyog/putuukan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>butterfly</td>
<td>karibangbang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chicken flea</td>
<td>arimhun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cockroach</td>
<td>tulo tabako/hipus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dragonfly</td>
<td>tibabong/parapaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>firefly</td>
<td>aninipot</td>
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<tr>
<td>flea</td>
<td>purgas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly</td>
<td>langaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>louse/lice</td>
<td>kuto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mosquito</td>
<td>namok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moth</td>
<td>gamu-gamo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spider</td>
<td>lawa</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
termite  anay
wasp  sugod
worm/caterpillar  okod/urod

NATURAL ELEMENTS AND OCCURRENCES

air/wind  hangin
breeze  huyop-huyop/simoy
cloud/fog/mist  dampog
cyclone/tornado  ipu-ipo
dawn  maaaga
dew  tûnog
drizzle/rain shower  tagisti
dust  tâpog
earthquake  linog
fore/flame  ka-âyo
high tide  taob
lightning  kikilat
lowtide  honas
moon  bu-lân
mud  dugi
rain  u-lân
rainbow  "rainbow"/bulalangaw
sky/heaven  Langit
smoke  aso
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tagalog</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>soil</td>
<td>daga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>star</td>
<td>bituon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stone</td>
<td>bato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>steam</td>
<td>sungaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sun</td>
<td>aldaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunrise</td>
<td>pagsilang ning aldaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunset</td>
<td>pagdukom/pagsubso ning aldaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>typhoon</td>
<td>bagyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>tubig</td>
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<tr>
<td>wave</td>
<td>Longso</td>
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**TOPOGRAPHICAL TERMS**

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<tr>
<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bay</td>
<td>ribtong/libtong</td>
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<tr>
<td>beach</td>
<td>baybayon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>city</td>
<td>siyudad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coast/shore</td>
<td>baybayon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crater</td>
<td>nga nga ning may-ong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>creek/stream</td>
<td>sapa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>field/farm</td>
<td>uma/bati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forest</td>
<td>bukid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hill</td>
<td>bulo buklod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>island</td>
<td>isla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lake</td>
<td>danaw</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
mountain
mouth of river
ocean/sea
river
road/street
scenery
spring
town
village
volcano
waterfall

pungko
guang
dagat
sălog
tinampo/agihan/kalye
biyo
burabod
banwa
baryo
may-ong
bâhaw

PARTS OF THE HOUSE

bathroom
ceiling
dining room
door/doorway
downstairs
floor
garage
kitchen
light
living room
post

banyo
kisame
komedor
puwerta/puwertahan
ibaba/silong
sălog
garahe
kusina
ilaw
sala
poste/harigi
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tagalog</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>railing</td>
<td>barandilya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roof</td>
<td>buhong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>room</td>
<td>kuwarto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sink</td>
<td>lababo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stairs/stairway</td>
<td>hagyan/hagyanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toilet</td>
<td>kasilyasan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upstairs</td>
<td>itaas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wall</td>
<td>lanob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>window</td>
<td>bintana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>window ledge</td>
<td>pasamano</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THINGS IN THE HOUSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tagalog</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bed</td>
<td>kama/katre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bed spread</td>
<td>kubre kama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blanket</td>
<td>tamong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calendar</td>
<td>kalendaryo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chair</td>
<td>tukawan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clock</td>
<td>relo/orasan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>closet</td>
<td>aparador</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curtain</td>
<td>kurtina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dresser</td>
<td>tokador/spiho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flower vase</td>
<td>plorera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mat</td>
<td>banig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirror</td>
<td>salming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mosquito net</td>
<td>moskitero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pillow</td>
<td>ulasanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pillow case</td>
<td>punda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radio</td>
<td>radyo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THINGS IN THE KITCHEN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>basin</td>
<td>palanggana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bolo/kitchen knife</td>
<td>tabak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bowl</td>
<td>mangko/yahong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can opener</td>
<td>abrelata/pangabre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colander/strainer</td>
<td>salaan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cup</td>
<td>tasa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stove</td>
<td>dapog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dining table</td>
<td>kaonan/lamesa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faucet</td>
<td>gripo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fork</td>
<td>tinidor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glass</td>
<td>baso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kettle</td>
<td>kaldero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knife</td>
<td>kutsilyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laddle</td>
<td>kutsara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>napkin</td>
<td>serbilyeta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oven</td>
<td>pugon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pail</td>
<td>timba/balde</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
pitcher       pitse
plate         plato
platter       bandehado
saucer        platito
spoon         kutsara
tablecloth    mantel
tea spoon      kutsarita

CONDIMENTS

annato seeds  atsuwete
bay leaf      laurel
fish paste    halaw
fish sauce    patis
chili pepper  sili
 cinnamon     kancla
mint leaf     yerba buena
monosodium glutamate   betsin
pepper        paminta
salt          asin
soy sauce     toyo
sugar         asukar
vinegar       suka
### BIKOL-VIRACNON
Core Competencies

**Task 1.1:** Meeting people briefly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competencies</th>
<th>Basic</th>
<th>Intermediate</th>
<th>Advanced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. To greet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Good morning/noon/afternoon/evening.)</td>
<td>(Good morning/noon/afternoon too.)</td>
<td>(Good morning/noon/afternoon/ evening hrs./Mrs./Sir/Engr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mayad na aldaw/aga.</td>
<td>Mayad na aga/aldaw man.</td>
<td>Mayad na aga/aldaw Mr./Mrs./Sir/Engr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Good morning.)</td>
<td>(Good morning/afternoon too.)</td>
<td>(Good morning/afternoon Mr./Mrs./Sir/Engr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Informally</td>
<td>Kumusta?</td>
<td>Kumusta ka?</td>
<td>Kumusta ka Sir/Ma'am?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(How are you?)</td>
<td>(How are you?)</td>
<td>(How are you Sir/Ma'am?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Massan ka?</td>
<td>Gaparanano ka/Gaano ka?</td>
<td>Kumusta ang pagbunuhay?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Where are you going?)</td>
<td>(What are you doing?)</td>
<td>(How's life?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Saen ka hali?</td>
<td>Saen ka naghali?</td>
<td>Kumusta ka ngonian?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Where have you been?)</td>
<td>(Where have you been?)</td>
<td>(How are you?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kumusta ka na?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(How are you now?)</td>
<td>(How are you now?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Saen ka nagpunta?</td>
<td>Saen ka nagpunta?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Where did you go?)</td>
<td>(Where did you go?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. To respond to greetings

a. formally
   Mayad na aga/udto/hapon/hange man.
   (Good morning/noon/afternoon/evening, too.)
   *Formal
   Mayad na aga/aldaw man.
   (Good morning, too.)

   Mayad na aga/udto/hapon/hange man saindo gabus.
   (Good morning/noon/afternoon/evening to all of you too.)

b. informal
   *Informal
   Mayad.
   (I'm fine./Fine.)

   Mayad man.
   (I'm fine, too./Fine too.)

   Ito, pareho kung dati.
   (Same as usual.)

Task 1.2: Making and responding to informal introduction

1. To state names

   a. one's own
      Ako si (name)
      (I am ________).
      (Name) ang ngaran ko.
      (My name is ________)
      ________ ang amo ko.
      (My nickname is ________)

   b. others
      Siya si ________.
      (She/He is ________).
      ________ ang ngaran niya.
      (His/Her name is ________)
      (name) boda (name) ang ngaran ninda.
      (Their names are ________ and ________.)

   Siya palan si ________.
   (By the way, he/she is ________)

   O, ________ palan ang ngaran niya.
   (Oh, by the way his/her name is _________.)
2. To ask someone’s name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anong ngaran mo? (What’s your name?)</td>
<td>Anong amo? (What’s your nickname?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ika ano ang ngaran mo? (And you what is your name?)</td>
<td>Anong biga apod saono? (How are you called?)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. To ask about personal information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Age</td>
<td>Pila ang idad mo? (How old are you?)</td>
<td>Pila ang idad mo ngonian? (How old are you now?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Place of origin</td>
<td>Taga sain ka. (From where are you?)</td>
<td>Sain ka naga-istar? (Where do you live/stay?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Marital Status</td>
<td>Igua ka nang agon? (Are you married?)</td>
<td>Dat ka pa ning agon? (Are you not married yet?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Occupation</td>
<td>Ano(ng) ang trabaho mo? (What’s your job?)</td>
<td>Ano ang trabaho mo digiti? (What’s your job here?/What do you do here?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Family</td>
<td>Sain ang pamilya mo? (Where is your family?)</td>
<td>Sain ang pamilya mo ngonian? (Where is your family at present?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sain ang Nasay isoda Tatay mo? (Where are your Mother and Father?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pila ang tugang mo? (How many brothers and sisters do you have?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pila kamong magturgang? (How many brothers and sisters are in the family?)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. To respond to questions on personal information
   a. Place of origin
      Taga ______ ako.
      (I am from ______)  
      Naga-istar ako (place) harani sa
      (I live in ______ near ______)
   b. Age
      (Age)
      (Age) anyos na ako.
      (I am ___ years old.)
      Gurang na ako. (Age) na ako.
      (I'm already old. I'm ___).
   c. Marital Status
      Dai pa.
      (Not yet.)
      May agom na ako.
      (I'm already married.)
   d. Occupation
      (Job title) ako.
      (I am a ________)
      Nagtrabaho ako sa (office) saro sa
      (I'm working for ______ as a ______)
e. Family

**Duman sa (place).**
(In __________)

**Duman sa (place) and pamulit ko.**
(My family is in __________)

**Duman sa (place) ang ama/ina ko.**
(My father/mother is a __________)

**Duman sa (place) ang/ina ko.**
(My father/mother is in __________)

**Duman sa (place) ang mga tugang ko.**
(My brothers and sisters are in __________)

**Duman sa (place) ang mga tugang ko.**
(I have ________ brothers/sisters.)

**Duman sa (place) si/sa (name of sibling) sa/a (name of siblings) saka duman sa (place) si/sa (name of siblings).**
(______ is/are in ________ while ________ is/are in ________)

**Duman sa ________ (ng) na lalaki/boda ng babae.**
(I have ________ brothers and sisters.)

**Duman sa ________ (no. of children) kami gabus.**
(There are ________ of us (children) in the family.)

**(Job title) ang trabaho sang ama/ina ko.**
(My father’s/mother’s job is ________)

**Aki pa ang mga maguwartang ko.**
(My parents are still young.)

**Gurang na ang mga magurang ko.**
(My parents are already old.)
Task 1.3: Explaining PCV assignments in formal conversations

1. To ask what work someone does/will do
   *Ano ang trabaho mo?* (What’s your work/job?)
   *Ano ang gigikahan mo dindi?* (What will you do here?)

2. To describe work in terms of employer/affiliation
   *Peace Corps Volunteer ako.* (I’m a Peace Corps Volunteer.)
   *PCV ako boda gairabaho ako sa Departamento kahg ______.* (I’m a PCV to work in the Department of ______.)

3. To ask for more information about one’s work
   *Ano ang trabaho mo sa ______?* (What’s your work at ______?)
   *Ano ang klaseng trabaho mo dindi?* (What kind of job do you do here?)

4. To state more information about one’s work
   *Ano ang trabaho mo sa (Host Country Agency)?* (What do you do at ______?)

5. To state more information about one’s work
   *Extension worker ako boda magtambang sa mga tawo.* (I’m an extension worker and I will be helping the people)

   *Maestro/Maestra ako sa National School.* (I am a school teacher in the National High School)

6. To take leave (formally)
   *Maparibad na ako.* (I’m going now.)
   *Matatul na ako.* (I’ll go ahead or I’m leaving now.)

   *Sige, maparibad na ako.* (Okay, I’m leaving now.)
   *Matatul na ako asimo.* (I’ll go ahead or I’m leaving now.)

   *Saan ka gairabaho dindi?* (Where are you working here?)
   *PCV ako dindi sa Pilipinas para magtambang sa mga tawo.* (I’m a PCV here in the Philippines to help the poor people)

   *Ano ang puso mong italas?* (What help can you give us here?)

   *Matrabaho ako bilang Extension worker para magtambang sa mga tawo.* (I will be working as an extension worker to help the people)
6. To respond to leave taking (formal and informal)
   Sige.
   (Okay) - informal

   Sige, babay.
   (Okay, bye) - informal

   Sige, mag-ingat ka.
   (Okay, take care.)

Task 1.4: Meeting the Host Family for the first time.

1. To greet
   Mayad na asaw/aga.
   (Good morning.)

   Mayad na asaw/aga.
   (Good morning.)

   Dios mayad na asaw/aga.
   (Good morning, too.)

2. To respond to greetings
   Mayad na asaw/aga man.
   (Good morning to you, too.)

   Mayad na asaw/aga man.
   (Good morning, too.)

   Dios mayad na asaw/aga man.
   (Good morning, too.)

3. To introduce oneself
   Ako si __________.
   (I'm __________)

   __________ ang ngaran ko.
   (My name is __________)

   Ako patan sa __________.
   (By the way, I'm __________)

   Taga __________ ako.
   (I am from __________)

   Taga (place of origin) ako
   sa (specific location).
   (I'm from ___ in ___)

4. To express appreciation
   to HF for hosting FCV
   Mayad.
   (Fine/Good.)

   Mayad ta nag-ako kamo ning
   Amerikano.
   (I'm glad you agreed to host an
   American.)

   Mayad ta nag-ako kamo ning
   Amerikano dindi.
   (I'm glad you agreed to host an
   American here.)

5. To ask about host families condition
   Kumusta ka no?
   (How are you?)

   Kumusta ka no ka?
   (How are you?)

   Kumusta ka no ka na
   mga ngnian.
   (How's life here?)

   Kumusta ka no
   ka na panahon?
   (How's ___ going on this days?)

   Kumusta ka no ka
   ba in (barangay)?
   (How's life here in (barangay)?)
6. To tell something about one's family condition

Okey man.
(Just Okey line)

Magayon man ang huring ani mi.
(Our harvest was good.)

Omalandaw dalub kaming dalub sila.
(We have a good catch everyday.)

Paminsan-minsan magayon ang ani minsan dai.
(Sometimes we have a good harvest, other times, no.)

Paminsan-minsan dakul ning dwi minsan dai.
(Sometimes we have a good catch, other times none at all.)

Mara dindi iahiling ko samo ang kwarto mo.
(Come here I'll show you your room.)

Dunsin se ______ ang (part of house).

   tu
   (right)

   wala
   (left)

   likod
   (back)

7. To show P/CV around the house

   kwarto mo.
   (your room)

   kusina
   (kitchen)

   banyo
   (bathroom)

   kasiyasan
   (toilet)
8. To ask for location of parts of the house
   Haen ang (parts of the house)?
   (Where is the _______?)

9. To encourage someone to get some rest
   Magpahingalo ka ngona.
   (Get some rest.)

Task 1.3: Making small talk about personal information

1. To ask
   questions on personal information

   a. travel
      Kumusta ang biyahe mo?
      (How's your trip?)

   b. ______

   Siguro mas mayad magpahingalo ka ngona sa kwarto ko.
   (Maybe, it's better to get some rest in your room.)

   Magpahingalo ngona ako sa kwarto ko.
   (Excuse me, I'll go to my room for a while.)
b. length of stay in the Philippines

Haloy ka na dindi?
(How long have you been here?)

Haloy ka na dindi?
(How long have you been here?)

Nlurin ka pa dindi sa Pilipinas?
(When did you arrive here in the Philippines?)

Nlurin ka nagabut dindi?
(When did you arrive here?)

c. language learned

Gaalal ka nling Bikol?
(Are you studying Bikol?)

Haloy ka nag gaadal ning Bikol?
(Have you been studying Bikol long?)

Dalul ka nang batid na Bikol?
(Do you know a lot of Bikol?)

Baatid ka nang magtaram ning Bikol?
(How many years have you spoken Bikol?)

Batid ka nang magtaram ning Bikol?
(How many years have you spoken Bikol?)

Siyang ang nagturo sainga?
(Who taught you Bikol?)

Saen ka nagaestar dindi?
(Where do you live/stay here in Bikol?)

Saen ka maestar dindi sa Balangay?
(What is the name of the family you’re staying with?)

Baatid ka nang magtaram ning Bikol?
(How many years have you spoken Bikol?)

Dakul ka nang batid na Bikol?
(Do you know a lot of Bikol?)

Nakaintindi ka nling Bikol?
(You understand Bikol?)

Saen ka maestar dindi sa Balangay?
(What is the name of the family you’re staying with?)

Baatid ka nang magtaram ning Bikol?
(How many years have you spoken Bikol?)

d. residence

Saen ka gaeestar?
(Where do you live/stay?)

Saen ka maestar?
(Where will you live/stay?)

Asgo ang agravon lang pang agravon mo?
(What’s the name of the family you’re staying with?)

e. educational attainment

Anong kursong inapao mo?
(What course did you finish in college?)

Anong kursong inapao mo?
(What course did you finish in college?)

Anong kursong inapao mo?
(What course did you finish in college?)

Anong kursong inapao mo?
(What course did you finish in college?)

Anong kursong inapao mo?
(What course did you finish in college?)
1. place of origin
   (temperature) climate
   Maligay duman? (Is it cold there?)
   Maligay man duman sa [state]? (Is it cold (there) in _______?)

2. To respond to questions on personal information
   a. travel
      Mayad.
      Mayad man.
      (It was just fine.)
      (no. of hours) ng na oras ang biyaher.
      (The trip took _______ hours.)

   b. length of stay in the Philippines
      Bakong [number] ng aladaw /
      buwan pa sana.
      (No, I've been here for only ______ days/months.)
      (number) ng aladaw/sem. /bulan
      pa sana ako digi.
      (No, I've been here for only ___ days/weeks/months.)

   c. language learned
      Iyo, nag-adal ako.
      *referring to language
      Iyo nag-adal ako ning tiskot.
      (Yes, I studied Bikol.)
      Sa [training site].
      (In/At _______)
      (I studied Bikol in/at _______)

   §

   Ano ang pug 'major' mo?
   (What course did you major in?)
   Ano ang pug 'major' mo?
   (What course did you major in?)

   Naga-iit man duman?
   (Does it also get hot there?)
   Ano ang panahon ngonan sa Amerika?
   (What is the season now in your place?)

   Anong panahon man duman ngonan?
   (What is the season now in your place?)

   Nakapagal.
   (It made me tired.)
   (no. of hours) ng na oras ang biyaher.
   (The trip took _______ hours.)

   Minaabot pa sana ako kang [date].
   (No, I just arrived last _______)
   Minaabot ako dandi kang [date].
   (I arrived here last _______)

   Iyo, nag-adal ako ning digi.
   (Yes, I studied a little Bikol.)

   Iyo, batid akong magtaram ning
   Bikol.
   (Yes, I can speak in Bikol.)
Si/Sa _______ ang maestro/maestra ko. (_______ is my language instructor.)

Iyo, batid ako. (Yes, I can speak Bikol.)

Iyo, diit sana. (Yes, but only a little.)

Iyo, naintindihan ako. (Yes, I can understand or Yes, I understand.)

Iyo, batid na akong mag-Bikol. (Yes, I can speak Bikol now.)

Gaestar ako sa (address). (I live in/at _______.)

Maestar ako sa (address). (I will live/stay in/at _______.)

d. residence
Sa (address).
(In/At _______.)

Lugdi/Untri sa (name of) barangay/town.
(Here in _______.)

Diyan
(There.)

e. educational attainments
(courses/degree).

(course/degree) ang tinapos ko. (I finished _______.)

(course/degree) ang kursong tinapos ko.
(I finished a degree in _______.)

f. place of origin
(temperature/climate)

Iyo, malipot duman. (Yes, it's cold there.)

Iyo, gainit man duman. (Yes, it also gets hot there.)

S:j
lyo, malipot duman sa
(Santet).
(Yes, it's cold (there) in
_____)?

(season) ngonian.
(It's ______ now.)

lyo, malipoton duman.
(Yes, it's very cold there.)

(season) ngonian sa America.
(It's _______ now in the States.)

Task 1.6: Informing Host Family about intention of stepping out

1. To express one's intention to leave
Maparibod ngona ako.
(I'm going out for a while sir/ma'am.)

Igwang pupuntahan ako.
(I'm going somewhere ma'am/sir.)

May lakaw ako.
(I'm going somewhere sir/ma'am.)

May punitahan ako ngonian na agi /
siagii.
(I'm going somewhere this morning/
today.)

ngonian na hapon
(this afternoon)

ngonian na banggi
(tonight)

2. To ask where one is going
Saen?
(Where?)

Saen ka mapunta?
(Where are you going?)

Masen ka?
(Where are you going?)

3. To state where one is going
Sa (destination)
(To ________)

Diyan sana sa luwas.
(Just outside.)

Mapunta ako sa luong si (name
section)
(I'm going to ______'s house.)

Pupuntahan ko si ______
(I'm going to see ______) 91

4. To ask one's purpose for leaving
Ano ang gigibothon mo dumuu? (What are you going to do there?)

Anong gigibothon mo sa (place)?
(What will you do in ______?)

Ngata ta kaipuhan na magduman ka?
(Why do you need to go there?)
5. To state one purpose for leaving

Bibisahon ko si _______.
(I'm going to visit ______.)

Hihilingon ko ang proyekto/trabaho ni sa (site of assignment),
(I'm going to take a look at our project in/at ______.)

Bibisahon ko ang kaamigo ko.
(I'm going to visit my friend.)

Task 1.7: Explaining PCV project assignment to the local community

1. To ask about PCV's project

Ano ang proyekto mo?
(What is your project?)

Ano ang gigibohon mong proyekto?
(What kind/type of project will)

Ano ang pig-plano mo?
(What is your plan?)

Ano ang pig-plano na sa "site" mo?
(What project do you plan to do at your site?)

Gusto kong maggibo ng (project).
(I would like to make a ______.)

Plano ko na maggibo ng (project).
(I plan to make a ______.)
3. To ask how project will address needs of the community
   Para sa ano ini?
   Para sa ano ang (name of project)?
   (What’s the ______ for?)
   Ano ang maaitabang kaiyan? (What’s the (project) for?)
   What help can it give?
   Ano ang maaitabang kaiyan. (What help can it give?)
   Ano ang maaitabang kaiyan sa mga tawo?
   (How can that be of help or to the people?)
   Anong tabang ang maaitatag kaiyan sa mga tawo?
   (What help can it give to the people?)
   Pano tayo mahanap ang sa mga tawo?
   (How can that be help to the people?)
   Mahahahayag sa pagbabahay-bahay
   (This is additional income to them.)
   Maaayo pa ang ani para sa paraona.
   (The farmers will have a better harvest.)
   Mas dakul ang dakop para sa parabanwit.
   (The fishermen will have a bigger catch.)
   Ano ang gigibihon mo sa (name of project)?
   (What will you be doing in the (name of project)?)
   Ano ang paggigibo dindi sa proyekto?
   (What is your role in this project?)

4. To state how project will address the needs of the community
   Mabuhayan sa pagbabahay-bahay
   (This is additional income to their daily earnings.)
   Mas mayad pa ang ani para sa paraona.
   (The farmers will have a better harvest.)

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

   9. To state PCV’s role in the project
   Mabahay ako para sa para-oms parasara.
   (I will be helping the farmers/ fishermen.)
   Makikipagmiting ako sa mga maestro/ maestra dindi.
   (I will be meeting with the teachers here.)
Task 1.8  Expressing humor

1. To tell a joke
   Igwa ako ng kalwag.  
   Magdangog ka.  
   Igwa ako ng aram na kalwag.  
   (I know a joke.)

   Mary: Ano ang kalwag mo?  
        (What’s your joke?)
   Juan: Igwa akong aram na kalwag para saundo.  
        (I have a joke for you.)
   Mary: Ano baga iyan?  
        (What about?)

2. To respond to a joke
   Hii! Hii  
   Kornihon.  
   (Comy.)
   Dai man sana ako napagulo.  
   (I don’t find that funny.)

   Mary: Nakahiling ka nang okay. na punungod?  
        (Have you ever seen a monkey with pimples?)
   Juan: Totoo?  
        (Really?)
   Mary: A, masyad.  
        (Oh, That’s nice.)

   Dai man ako napagulo kang kalwag mo.  
   (I don’t find that joke funny.)
   Dai man sana ako napagulo.  
   (I don’t find that funny.)

   Magayonon palan. Nagustuhan ko ang kalwag mo.  
   (It’s nice. I like your joke.)
### Topic No. 2: Language to manage learning

#### Task 2.1: Identifying language to be used in communication

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competencies</th>
<th>Basic</th>
<th>Intermediate</th>
<th>Advanced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. To state level of ability to speak target language | Dai ako batid mag-Bikol.  
(I don’t know how to speak in Bikol.) | Bako man na grabi ang aram kong Bikol.  
(I don’t speak Bikol very well.) | Dito man ang aram kong tataramun.  
(I know just a few words.) |
|                               | Batid ako ning Bikol.  
(I know how to speak in Bikol.)                          | Taaao ako pero diit lang.  
(I know, but just a little.)                         | Diit lang ang aram ko.  
(I know just a little.)                                    |
| 2. To state level of ability to understand target language | Nagtindihhan ko man ning diit.  
(I can understand just a little.) | Diit man sana ang nagtindihhan ko.  
(I can understand a little.) | Piko-oetro man tabi kung sinabi mo.  
(Please repeat what you’ve just said.) |

#### Task 2.2: Making request about manner of speech

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competencies</th>
<th>Basic</th>
<th>Intermediate</th>
<th>Advanced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. To ask someone to repeat   | Oroba man tabi.  
(Repeat please.) | Paki-oetro tabi.  
(Repeat please.) | Paki-oetro man tabi kung sinabi mo.  
(Please repeat what you’ve just said.) |
|                               | Aro?  
(What?)                | Anong sinabi mo?  
(What did you say?)               |                                                                         |
|                               | Aro tabi?  
(What is it again?)          |                                                                         |                                                                         |
| 2. To ask someone to pause/stop speaking for a moment | Madali sana.  
(Wait a minute.) | Halat, loway-loway tabi.  
(Wait, slow down please.) | Halat ngona, loway-loway man tabi.  
(Wait first, please slow down.) |
|                               | Halat muna.  
(Wait first.) |                                                                 |                                                                         |
Task 2.3: Eliciting meaning in TL

1. To ask meaning (definition/explanation)
   Ano ang (English word)? (What is _______?)
   Ano ang gustong sabihon kang (English word)? (What does ______ mean?)
   Anong gusto mong sabihon? (What do you mean?/What are you saying?)
   Ang gusto kong sabihon _______ (What I mean is _______)
   Arong kani ang gusto kong sabihon _______ (This is what I would like to say...)

2. To state meaning (meaning)
   Ano sa Bicol ang (English word)? (What is _______ in Bicol?)
   Pano mo sasabihon ang (English word) sa Bicol? (How do you say _______ in Bicol?)
   (Bicol-word) at (English word)
   (Bicol-word) ini sa Bicol. (It's ______ in Bicol)
   Pano ko sasabihon ini sa Bicol? (How do I say this in Bicol?)

Task 2.4: Ensuring communication is clear

1. To state lack of understanding
   Dai ko naintindihan. (I don't understand.)
   Dai ko naintindihan. (I can't understand.)
   Dai ko naintindihan ang sinabi mo. (I don't understand what you're saying.)
   Dai ko naintindihan ang sinabi mo. (I don't understand what you're saying.)
2. To state confusion
   Nalibongan ako.
   (I'm confused.)
   Nalibongan ako sa iyo.
   (You're making me confused.)
   Nalibongan ako sa anabi mo.
   (I'm confused with what you're saying.)

   Nalibong ka.
   (You're confusing me.)

3. To confirm understanding
   Naintindihan ko.
   (I understand.)
   Naintindihan na kita.
   (I understand you (now).)
   Naintindihan ko ang anabi mo.
   (I understand what you're saying now.)
Topic No. 3  Food
Task 3.1  Finding about (new) food

1. To ask name of food
   Ano iti/yan/ito?
   (What’s this/that?)
   Anong apod dindi/diyan/duman?
   (What do you call this/that?)
   Anong ngaran kaini/kaiyan/kaito?
   (What this/that?)

2. To state name of food
   (name of food)
   (name of food) ini/yan/ito.
   (It’s/That’s)
   Ang ngaran kaini/kaiyan/kaito
   (The name of that this/that is)

3. To ask about taste of food
   Anong, namit?
   (What’s the taste?)
   Anong namit kaini/kaiyan/kaito?
   (What does this/that taste like?)
   Masiram kaya ang namit kaini/
   kaiyan/kaito?
   (Does this/that taste delicious?)

4. To describe taste of food
   (taste adj.) ini/yan/ito.
   (It’s/That’s)
   Masiramon ini/yan/ito.
   (This/That/That’s very delicious.)

Mahanso
   (sweet)
Makabat
   (salty)
Masakon
   (sour)
Mahasang
   (hot)
Malabosay
   (bland)
5. To ask how food is prepared
   Pan-o ini linuluto?
   (How is this cooked?)
   Pan-o mo ini linuluto?
   (How do you cook this?)
   Pan-o ang pagluto mo kani?
   (How do you cook this?)

6. To describe how food is prepared
   a. Method
      Pritos.
      (Deep-fried.)
      Prinitos.
      (It’s deep-fried.)
      Pigapritos iyan.
      (That’s deep-fried.)
   b. Temperature
      Linaga.
      (Boiled.)
      Linalaga.
      (It’s boiled.)
      Siguro mas masiram kung mainit pa.
      (Maybe it’s much better if it’s served hot.)
   c. Form
      Hilaw sana.
      (Raw.)
      Pigluto ang _________.
      (The _________ is cooked.)
   d. Consistency
      Gulping lana.
      (Its oily/greasy.)
      Masara.
      (It has plenty of sauce.)
      Alang/Daing habaw.
      (Dry/There’s no broth.)
   e. Parts
      May taba boda laman.
      (There’s fat and meat.)
      Mga turu-tulan.
      (Bones/joints.)
      May kahasalong taba boda laman.
      (There’s a mixture of fat and meat.)
   f. Ingredients
      May (ingredients).
      (There’s _________)
      May halong (ingredients).
      (_________ is added.)
      Diksol/Dilut (ingredients).
      (_________ is added.)
Task 3.2: Finding out how to eat new food

1. To ask manner of eating food
   Pano kakaonon ini (yian)?
   (How do you eat this/that?)
   Pano ini bigkacon?
   (How do you eat this/that?)
   Pano ang pagkaon kaining kacon:
   (How do you eat this (food)?)
   Bakon mo.
   (Cut it.)
   Bigabaak ini.
   (It’s cut (into pieces).)
   Bakon mo tapus kaconen mo.
   (Cut it then eat it.)

2. To describe/explain manner of eating food
   Panitan mo.
   (Feel it.)
   Bigapanitan ini
   (You peel it (the skin) off.)
   Panitan mo.
   (Feel it.)

Task 3.3: Offering/Responding to an offer of (new) food

1. To offer food
   Kua ka.
   (Get some./Have some.)
   Magkua ka (pa).
   (Get/Have some more.)
   Magkua ka pa kung gusto mo.
   (Get some/Have some if you like.)
   Kua na.
   (Have/Get some.)
   Namitan mo ini.
   (Taste this./Try it.)
   Namitan mo ini ta masiram.
   (Try this, it’s delicious.)
   Kua pa.
   (Have some more.)

2. To respond to offer of food by accepting
   Sige.
   (Okay.)
   Iyo, gusto ko.
   (Yes, I like./love it)
   Iyo gusto ko.
   (Yes, I like/love it but I like/love that better.)
   Mababas/Salamat.
   (Thank you.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task 3.5: Preparing food</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. To ask about need for food/drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gusto mong magkaon/magpinom? (Would you like to eat/drink?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anong gusto mo? (What do you like/want?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. To state reason for refusal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basog ako. (I'm full)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dad na po. (formal) (No more, thanks.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. To encourage/intuit that someone try food offered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kain po. (Have/Get some more.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magkain ka po. (Have/Get some more.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. To respond to offer of food by refusing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mabulas/Salamat po. (No, thank you.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aban-aban na. (Later on, thanks.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habo ko. (very informal) (I don’t like.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mabulas/Salamat po basog basog pa ako. (Thanks, I'm still full.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dai na po. (formal) (No more, thanks.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dai na, basog pa ako. (Don't bother, I'm still full.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. To state need for food/drink
   Gusto ako.
   (I'm hungry.)
   Nagutom ako.
   (I'm hungry; I feel hungry.)
   Gusto kong magkaon/magiging nag (name of food).
   (I'd like to eat/drink ______.)
   Gusto ko nang (name of food).
   (I like/want ______.)
   Gusto kong magkaon/mag-inom.
   (I want to eat/drink ______.)

3. To ask about ingredients needed
   Anong halo dindi?
   (What's in it?)
   Ano ang ingrediente sa halo dindi?
   (What are the ingredients of this?)
   Linangan mo ini nang (name of ingredients)?
   (Did you put ______ in it?)
   Anong ginamit mo dindi?
   (What did you use to make this?)
   Kasawing (name of ingredient)?
   (Does this have ______?)
### Topic 4: Shopping
### Task 4.2: Locating sources of needed items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competencies</th>
<th>Basic</th>
<th>Intermediate</th>
<th>Advanced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. To ask sources of needed item</td>
<td>Sain may <em>(needed item)</em>? <em>(Where can one find _____?)</em></td>
<td>Sain puedeng magbakal ning <em>(needed item)</em>? <em>(Where can one buy _____?)</em></td>
<td>Sain kaya puedeng magbakal ning <em>(needed item)</em>? <em>(Where can I buy _____?)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>May <em>(needed item)</em> kaya sa <em>(place)</em>? <em>(Is there ______ in _____?)</em></td>
<td>Sain nakakabakal ning <em>(needed item)</em>? <em>(Where can one buy _____?)</em></td>
<td>Sain kaya ako nakakabakal ning <em>(needed item)</em>? <em>(Where can I buy _____?)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sain igwang <em>(needed item)</em>? <em>(Where can one find _____?)</em></td>
<td>May iniulat sa kaya ning <em>(unusual item)</em> dihiti? <em>(Is there a store (here) which sells _____?)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. To state source of needed item</td>
<td>Digo/Diyan/Duman sana. <em>(Just there/here/there.)</em></td>
<td>Parbaran mo sa <em>(name of source)</em>. <em>(Try ______)</em></td>
<td>Parbaran mo sa <em>(name of source)</em> baka igwa. <em>(Try in/at ______ and you may find some.)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Siguro sa <em>(name of sources)</em>. <em>(Maybe in/at _______)</em></td>
<td>Basi igwa diyan sa <em>(name of sources)</em>. <em>(There might be (some) in/at ______)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Basi sa <em>(name of sources)</em>. <em>(Probably in/at _______)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diyan sa barrang iyan. <em>(Towards that direction.)</em></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Task 4.2: Selecting items

1. To ask what item is needed
   - Anong hinahanap nindo/mo? (What are you looking for?)
   - Anong kaipuhan mo/nindo? (What do you need?)
   - Anong gusto mo/nindo? (What do you want?)
   - Bakal na kamo. Ano ang pigahanap nindo? ((Come on.) Buy, What do you want/What are you looking for?)
   - Anong hinahanap nindo Mister/Miss? (What are you looking for Mr./Mrs.?)
   - Ano po ang gusto/kaipuhan nindo/ Mister/Miss? (What do you want/need Mr./Mrs.)

2. To state what item is needed
   - Pagbabalot ng (needed item). (May I buy _________?)
   - Igwa kamong (needed item). (Do you have _________?)
   - Pahiling ang (item) nindo. (Let me buy (some) _________.)
   - Puedeng mahiling ang _________ nindo? (Can I see your _________?)
   - Gusto ko sanang magbakal ng (item). (I'd like to buy (some) _________.)
   - Anong kolor ang gusto mo? (What color do you like?)
   - Anong kolor po ang gusto nindo Mister/Miss? (What color do you like Mr./Mrs.?)

3. To ask preference about needed item
   - (Color/Size etc.)
   - May (color/size)? (Is there _________? Do you have _________?)
   - Gusto ko ining (color/size etc.) (I like _________)
   - Igwa kamong (color/size)? (Do you have _________?)
   - Gusto ko sanang magbakal ng (item). (I'd like to buy (some) _________.)

4. To state preferences about needed item
   - Sain ang (location)? (Where's the _________ here?)
   - Sain dindi ang (location)? (Where's the _________ here?)
   - Sain kayo dindi ang (location)? (Where's the _________ here?)
6. To give directions within a market area or within a store

Harani kang (location) /
beside the ________)

Duman sa (location), harani kang
(location),
(There in/at ________, beside
the ________)

Magdiretso ka sana sa kanto iyan
ang__________
( Go straight to the corner that’s the
_______)

Sa (location),
(in/At ________)

Task 4.2: Determining Price

1. To ask price

Gurano/Tigpila?
(How much?)

Gurano/Tigpila in/iyan/itdto?
(How much is this/this/this?)

Gurano/and presyo kang (item)?
(How much is the (price) of ______?)

Gurano/Tigpila ang (quantity) kang
(item)?
(How much is ______ of ______?)

Gurano/Tigpila ang sarong kilo
karg (quantity)?
(How much is a kilo of ______?)

Para saundo (P ______) presos na sana.
(For you just ________ pesos.)

Ito ka sana saimo ning
(P ______) pesos.
(I’ll just give it to you for
P______ pesos.)

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2. To state price

(____) pesos sana.
(Only ________)

(P ______) pesos sana.
(Only ________ pesos)

(____) presos na sana.
(Only/Just ________ pesos)

(Katimomadahl man kang tibda mol.
(Your goods are too expensive!)
5. To insist on the original price

Dai na puwede bawasan iyon?
(The price can't be reduced. I can't reduce the price for that.)

Dai bang bawas yan. Lugi man ako.
(There's no discount, there won't be any profit left.)

6. To agree to a price

O sige.
(Okay.)

Sige, (P ____).
(Okay, ____ pesos.)

O sige, kung kaya iba da.
(Okay, anyway you're a regular buyer here.)

7. To disagree with price and not make purchase

Mahal! Dai bale na sana.
(It's expensive! Never mind.)

Mahalon man dai bale na sana.
(It's too expensive never/ don't bother.)

O sige mahal don't bale, salamat.
(It's expensive, never mind/don't bother thank you.)

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

Uli ko.
(My change.)

Ang uli ko tabi.
(My change, please.)

Mr./Miss igwa pa ako uli sa
(______)
(Mr./Miss I still have change from the ______.)

9. To identify incorrect change and ask for correct amount

Kulang ini.
(Not enough.)

Kulang po ang uli. Nindo.
(You didn't give me enough change.)

Kulang ang tao nindo uli
sakuya.
(You didn't give me enough change.)
10. To ask for receipt
   Resibo po.
   (The receipt please.)

   Pahagad nang resibo ha?
   (The receipt, please.)

   Puede mo akong tawan ning resibo?
   (Could you please give me a receipt?)

11. To give a receipt
   Ini.
   (Here it is.)

   Ini/Ina ang resibo mo/nindo.
   (Here is your receipt.)

   Paki tawan mo man ako ning resibo.
   (Please give me a receipt.)

   Uya/Ina na ang resibo kang binakal
   mo/nindo.
   (Here’s your receipt for the goods
   you’ve bought.)
Topic 5: Transportation
Task 5.1: Taking local transportation

**Competencies**

1. To state desired destination
   - **Basic**: Sa *(desired destination)*
   - **Intermediate**: Cunsa kung magdumaan/magpunta *(To _________)*
   - **Advanced**: sa *(desired destination)*

   Mapa *(desired destination)* ako.
   *(I'm going to _________)*

2. To ask about best type of transportation
   - **Basic**: Anong lumaban/masakayan ko.
   - **Intermediate**: Anong ang mayayad na lumaban pa *(desired destination)*?
   - **Advanced**: Puede kay ang labawon pa ang diindi an ________?

   *(What means of transportation will I take?)*

3. To state best type of transportation
   - **Basic**: *(means of transportation).*
   - **Intermediate**: Magalakay ka sa *(means of transportation).*
     *(Take a _________)*
   - **Advanced**: Daing diip duman kaipuhan mag *(means of transportation)* ka.
     *(There are no jeepneys there, you need to take a _________)*

4. To ask location of pick-up points for local transportation
   - **Basic**: Sain ako malunad/masakay?
   - **Intermediate**: Sain ako puendeng maglunad/masakay?
     *(Where will I get a ride?)*
   - **Advanced**: Sain mayayad maghalaat ning lumaban diindi?
     *(Where is the best place to wait for a ride here?)*

5. To state location of pick-up point
   - **Basic**: Duman sa banwa.
     *(In town.)*
   - **Intermediate**: Pagkalampa sa *(location).*
     *(Right after _________)*

   Sa may *(location.)*
   *(Near the _________)*
6. To ask for route of vehicle
Saen ini? (Where is this (vehicle) going?)
Saen ini gaagi? (Where does this (vehicle) pass?)
Maagi ini ito sa may (name of)
(Will this pass by/through ___?)

7. To state route of vehicle
Sa (route/destination).
(In/At/Through _________)
Dai ini maagi sa (route/destination).
(This won't pass through _________)
Maagi ini pasiring sa _________.
(This will pass through _________)

8. To state destination if not already stated
Sa (destination) ako.
(In/At _____________)
Sa destination ako mababa.
(I'll get off at _____________)
Sa may (destination) po ako mababa.
(I'll get off at _____________)

9. To ask fare
Gurano/Tippila? (How much?)
Gurano/Tippila po ang plete?
(How much is the fare?)
Gurano/Tippila hanggan (destination)?
(How much is it until __?)

10. To state fare
(P _____________).
(P ____) lambang salo.
(Only P ____ up to (destination)
P _____ hanggan (destination).
P _____ up to (destination).
Puedeng mahagad ang uli ko?
(Can I ask for my change please?)

11. To ask for change back
Uli ko tabi. (Change, please.)
Mister, Uli ko tabi.
(Mister, my change please.)

12. To ask where to get off for a given destination
Saen an babaan? (Where does one get off?)
Saen ang babaan pasiring sa (destination)?
(Where does one get off in/a)
Saen dindi and babaan papunta sa (destination)?
(Where)

13. To state where to get off for a given destination
Dindi/Diyan sana.
(just here/there.)
Dindi na.
(Here please.)
Sa kanto.
Diyan lang sa kanto.
Sa masunod na kanto tabi.
(At the next corner, please.)
Task 5.2: Taking a Trip

1. To state destination out of town
   Pa- (destination) ako.
   (I'm going towards/to ________)
   Mapa (destination) ako.
   (I'm going towards/to ________)

2. To ask best type of transportation to take
   Puedeng mag (means of transportation) sa (destination)?
   (Is it possible to take a ______ in going to ________?)
   Arin ang mas mayad na lakanad na pasiring (destination)?
   (What's the best (means of transportation) in going to ________?)

3. To state best type of transportation to take
   Eroplano, barko, bus, etc.
   (Airplane, ship, bus, etc.)
   Kaipuhan ka magbarko o mag-eroplano.
   (You can take the boat or the plane.)
   Siguro mas mayad mag-eroplano.
   (It's probably better to ride in an airplane.)

4. To ask location of transportation center
   Saen ang paradahan?
   (Where's the terminal?)
   Saen ang istasyon?
   (Where is the station?)

5. To state location of transportation center
   Diyarin sama sa ________
   (There at ________)
   Saen ang duungan kang lansad.
   (Where is the port/ pier?)
6. To ask destination
Sa'ng ka maduman/mapunta?
(Where are you going?)
Sa'en mo gusto magpunta?
(At the _________)
Sa'en palan gusto mong magduman?
(By the way, where do you want to go?)
Pan-o kabahayan ang bayanhe magpuno
digit hango?
(How long is the trip from here to _________)

7. To ask the schedule to stated destination or length of trip
Oro-alaw.
(Everyday)
Kung daging eskuela.
(If there's no classes)
Anong oras ang habi/shot kawng
bas?
(What time does the bus leave?)
Naghalang nin (time)?
(It leaves at _________)
Naghalang bas rung ______ saka
nagagubot ning _________
(The bus leaves at _________ and
arrives at _________)

8. To state schedule of trip
Alas din.
(Ten o'clock)
Gaibot ning (time)?
(It arrives at _________)
Mga (time)?
(Around/more or less _________)
Mga perang oras/kilometro hanggang _________?
(How many hours/kilometers is it to _________?)
Pan-o saan kahiray ang
destinyation?
(How far is _________?)
Mga perang oras/kilometro hanggang _________?
(How many hours/kilometers is it to _________?)
Ha'layo pa diini?
(Is it far from here?)
Ha'layo pa dinu?
(Is it far from here?)
Ha'layo sigruro mga _________
oras/kilometro.
(It's far, maybe about _________ hours/kilometers)
Ha'layoon pa, xrog ka'g (another place).
(It's too far just like _________)
11. To ask if ticket is to be one-way or round trip

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

   Gusto mo raring ticket? (Would you like a ticket?)

   Anong gusto mong ticket, _____ o ________? (What ticket would you like or ________?)

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

   Saan mabayaran? (Where will I pay?)

   Saan kinaay ako mabayaran? Saarin (Where/To whom/When will I pay?)

   Saan kinaay palan Saarin

   ako paedeng magbayad? (By the way, where/to whom/when can I pay?)

13. To state payment procedure (To the conductor)

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

   Sa konduktor ang bayad. Duman ka magbayad sa kahuro. (Pay to the cashier.)

   Sa konduktor ang bayad. Duman ka magbayad sa kahuro. (Pay to the cashier.)
### Topic 6: Health
#### Task 6.1 Getting medical help

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competencies</th>
<th>Basic</th>
<th>Intermediate</th>
<th>Advanced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. To state that one is sick</td>
<td>Nalulula ako. (I feel dizzy.)</td>
<td>May (belang/sipon/etc.) ako. (I think I'm sick/I think I have a cold/etc.)</td>
<td>Kalsen ang pagmati ko pano may kalintura ako. (I'm not feeling well because I have a fever.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Makuluya ako. (I feel weak.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nakagadan ako. (I'm wounded.)</td>
<td>Kalsen ang pagmate ko. (I'm not feeling well.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nagurrot ako. (I cut myself.)</td>
<td>Garong kakalinturahan ako. (I think I'm coming down with a fever.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. To state body part that hurts</td>
<td>Makulog ang payo ko. (My head hurts/I have a headache.)</td>
<td>Nagkukulong ang payo ko. (My head hurts/ I have a headache.)</td>
<td>Makulog ang payo ko pano sobrang payat. (My head hurts due to lack of sleep.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. To state need for help</td>
<td>Tabangan mo ako. (Help me.)</td>
<td>Kaipuhan ko ang tabang mo. (I need your help.)</td>
<td>Puede mo akong tabangan? (Can you please help me?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paki-tabangi man ako. (Please help me.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. To state need for medical supplies/assistance</td>
<td>Igwa kang bulong? (Do you have (some) medicine?)</td>
<td>Kaipuhan kong magpa-doktor. (I need to see a doctor.)</td>
<td>Kaipuhan kong magpinong ning bulong. (I need to take (some) medicine.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Igwa kag aspirin. (Do you have (some) aspirin?)</td>
<td>Custo kong magpa-ospital. (I want to go to the hospital.)</td>
<td>Kaipuhan kong magpunta sa doktor. (I need to see a doctor.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BEST COPY AVAILABLE**
Gusto ko ning aspirin.
(I want (some) aspirin.)

Kaipuhan ko ning aspirin.
(I need (some) aspirin.)

5. To ask where medical help can be obtained
Saen ang botika?
(Where’s the drugstore?)

Saen ang ospital dindi?
(Where can I find a hospital?)

Saen ang halani dinding ospital?
(Where’s the nearest hospital here?)

6. To state where medical help can be obtained
Saan may simbahan.
(In town.)

Saan ang halani sa simbahan.
(In the church.)

7. To ask direction to medical facility or service
Saen ang halong kang doktor?
(Where’s the doctor’s house?)

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

8. To ask for availability of medical help/service
Si Dr. Reyes?
(Is Dr. Reyes in?)

Yaan si Dr. Reyes?
(Is Dr. Reyes in?)

May pasyente sa lang?
(Is there a patient inside?)

Puede ngonian si Doktor?
(Is the doctor available?)

Saan igwang ospital dindi?
(Where can I find a hospital?)

Ritaran dindi ang ospital?
(Is the hospital near here?)

Sa simbahan halani ang ospital.
(The hospital is near the church.)
9. To state availability/ inavailability of medical help/ service

Yanon. (He's here/inside.)
Yanon sa ospital si Dr. Cruz. ngonian. (Dr. Cruz is in the hospital now/today.)
Daing klinik sa Dr. Cruz ngonian. (Dr. Cruz has no clinic schedule today.)

Yanon sa laog. (Inside.)
Aban-aban pa maasbot si Dr. Cruz. (Dr. Cruz is coming later.)
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Sincere thanks go to Dr. Arthur Crisfield, Training Officer, who initiated the development of a glossar 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; Yolanda Sena who developed this Visayan glossary; and other Peace Corps Staff who contributed to the making of this material.

PAZ B. MEMAN
Language Specialist
April 1990
EXPLANATORY NOTES

The words appearing in this glossary are based on the Core Competencies used at Pro-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>
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<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Verb</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADV</td>
<td>Adverb</td>
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<td>Adjective</td>
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<td>Pronoun</td>
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<td>Conjunction/Connector</td>
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<td>Expression</td>
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<tr>
<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>Object Focus</td>
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<td>Locative Focus</td>
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<td>Instrumental Focus</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>INF</td>
<td>Infinitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Var.</td>
<td>Variant</td>
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</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.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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</thead>
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<td>abaká</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>abaca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abán-abán</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>later</td>
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<td>April</td>
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<tr>
<td>adumán</td>
<td>(P)</td>
<td>there, far from speaker and listener</td>
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<td>áki</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
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<td>akó</td>
<td>(P)</td>
<td>I</td>
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<td>time marker used with Spanish numbers</td>
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<td>----------</td>
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<td>aLám</td>
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<td>know</td>
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<td>aLanghita</td>
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<tr>
<td>aLín</td>
<td>(O)</td>
<td>which</td>
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<tr>
<td>aLóg</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>soot</td>
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<tr>
<td>aLóg kainí</td>
<td>(P)</td>
<td>like this, near the speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aLóg kaitó</td>
<td>(P)</td>
<td>like that, far from both speaker and listener</td>
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<tr>
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<td>asín</td>
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<td>átis</td>
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<td>atóp</td>
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<td>baád</td>
<td>(PA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>baákon</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to cut (O-F)</td>
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<td>babaán</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>place where one gets off</td>
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<td>babáye</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>women, female, girl</td>
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<td>babay</td>
<td>(EXP)</td>
<td>bye, goodbye</td>
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<tr>
<td>budá</td>
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<td>and</td>
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<td>badil</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>gun</td>
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<td>(N)</td>
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<td>hot coal</td>
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<td>(C)</td>
<td>before</td>
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<td>bakó</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>bakó lámang</td>
<td>(C)</td>
<td>not only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>(N)</td>
<td>bucket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balikan</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>round trip</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
balkón (N) balcony
bandeádo (N) platter
banggí (N) even
baníg (N) mat
bánwa (N) town
bányo (N) bathroom
barlágon (N) vine
barákag (N) feather, body hair
barató (ADJ) cheap
baréná (N) drill
barkó (N) ship
báryo (N) barrio; village
básö (N) drinking glass
basóq (ADJ) full
batág (N) banana var. saging
batíd (ADJ) knowledgeable, ability
báwang (N) garlic
báwal (PV) prohibited; should not
bawásan (V) to reduce
báyad (N) payment
bayáw (N) brother-in-law
bayáwas (N) guava
baybáy (N) sand
baybáyon (N) shore
báyle (N) dance
bayóng (N) bird
béerde (ADJ) green
béeses (ADJ) times
bibisitáhon (V) will be visited (L-F)
bihíra (ADJ) seldom
binakál (V) bought (O-F)
bintána (N) window
bitúon (N) star
biyáhe (N) trip; journey
biyénte (ADJ) twenty, Spanish
Biyérnes (N) Friday
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>Tagged English</th>
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<tr>
<td>botika</td>
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<td>crazy</td>
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<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>selfish</td>
</tr>
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<td>buéna máno</td>
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<td>first customer</td>
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<td>life</td>
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<td>month</td>
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<td>deaf</td>
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<td>buLábod</td>
<td>(N)</td>
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<td>bus</td>
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<td>var. vos</td>
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<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>hom, automobile</td>
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<td>butóng</td>
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<td>blind</td>
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<td>buwáon</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>bamboo</td>
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<td>búyo</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>liar</td>
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<tr>
<td>daá</td>
<td>(PA)</td>
<td>leaf for wrapping betel nut, lime etc.</td>
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<td>daí bále</td>
<td>(EXP)</td>
<td>expression to indicate indirect quotation</td>
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<td>soil</td>
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<td>additional</td>
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<td>(N)</td>
<td>leaf</td>
</tr>
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<td>dakóp</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>catch (O-F)</td>
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<td>dakūl</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>many; plenty; lot</td>
</tr>
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<td>dakulá</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>big</td>
</tr>
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<td>dálan</td>
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<td>road</td>
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<td>daLógdog</td>
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<td>dángaw</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>fingerspan</td>
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<td>daóg</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>defeat</td>
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</table>
dapoğ (N) hearth, a place for cooking
darága (N) unmarried woman
dáti (ADJ) usual; always
de kapé (ADJ) brown
Disyembre (N) December
dies mil (ADJ) ten thousand, Spanish
dít (ADJ) little; few
díla (N) tongue
díndi (P) here, near the speaker
dingding (N) wall
dipisil (ADJ) difficult
disinuébe (ADJ) nineteen, Spanish
disisaís (ADJ) sixteen, Spanish
disisiéte (ADJ) seventeen, Spanish
disióto (ADJ) eighteen, Spanish
distánisiya (ADJ) distance
disyérto (ADJ) desert
diyán (P) there, far from the speaker
Dominggo (N) Sunday
dóce (ADJ) twelve, Spanish
dugó (N) blood
dumán (P) there, far from both speaker and listener
dungó (N) nose
duráy (N) earthen jar
duúngan (N) port, pier
duwa (ADJ) two
dyip (N) jeepney
e (PA) expression of reason related to a preceding idea
Enéro (N) January
eropláno (N) airplane
esktina (N) alley; pathway
eskuélá (N) student
eskuwelahán (N) school
estimádo (ADJ) highly respected
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>term</th>
<th>part_of_speech</th>
<th>meaning</th>
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<tr>
<td>gaanó</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>is doing (A-F)</td>
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<td>all</td>
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<td>dead</td>
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<td>(V)</td>
<td>is eating (A-F)</td>
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<td>win</td>
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<td>gaparaáno</td>
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<td>garLó</td>
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<td>(N)</td>
<td>vegetable Var. utan</td>
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<td>(Q)</td>
<td>how much Var. tagpila</td>
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<tr>
<td>gústo</td>
<td>(PV)</td>
<td>like, want Var. muya</td>
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<td>habó</td>
<td>(PV)</td>
<td>dislike; don't like; hate</td>
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<td>(N)</td>
<td>stairs, ladder</td>
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<td>halabá</td>
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<td>halapad</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hallát múna</td>
<td>(EXP)</td>
<td>wait for a while</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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háli (V) Var. halat nguna came from (A-F)
halugá (ADJ) loose
halúnan (N) throat
hambógon (ADJ) braggart
hanggáng (C) until
hapón (N) Japanese
hapon (N) afternoon
halaní (ADJ) near
halángkaw (ADJ) high
halárłom (AD) deep
haláyo (ADJ) far
harlıgi (N) post
halóng (N) house
héláng (N) illness; disease
héláng sa púso (N) heart ailment
hihilingón (V) will look at (O-F)
hikaw (N) earrings
hilak (N) mercy; pity
hiláw (ADJ) raw
hinahánap (V) is looking for; is searching for (O-F)
hinóg (ADJ) ripe
hipag (N) sister-in-law
Huwébes (N) Thursday
Húlyo (N) July
hunas (ADJ) low tide
Húnyo (N) June
husgádo (N) judge
ibá (ADJ) different; contrasting; unique
ibá (N) star fruit
ibá (PP) others
idad (N) age
ìgwa (V) have; there is, are Var. may
iká (P) you (singular), usually occurs in the initial position in a sentence
iká-anóm (ADJ) sixth
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<th>Term</th>
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<td>iká-walló</td>
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<td>aunt</td>
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<td>Inglés</td>
<td>Englishman; English language</td>
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<td>Chinese</td>
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<td>ipahíling</td>
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<td>a while ago</td>
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<td>kaamígo/a</td>
<td>friend</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
kábag (N) gas pain
kabangá (ADJ) half
kabukídan (N) forest
káda (ADJ) ever
kaeskuélá (N) classmate
kagid (N) scabies
kagkág (N) rake
kahíro (N) cashier
káhoy (N) tree
kainí (P) of this, near the speaker
kaitó (P) of that, far from both speaker and listener
kaiyán (P) of that, far from the speaker Var. kaan
kaipúhan (PV) need
kakahoronón (V) will talk to (O-F) Var. kakaualayon
kakaónnon (V) will be eaten (O-F)
kakáw (N) cocoa
kaláen (ADJ) bad, not good
ka-Lág (N) soul
kaLáyo (N) fire
kaLéru (N) cooking pot
kalibang-bang (N) butterfly
kalúnggay (N) horse radish
kalintúra (N), fever
kalwág (N) joke
kamagóng (N) mahogany
kamátís (N) tomatoes
kamí (P) we (exclusive)
kamináhal (ADJ) expensive
kamót (N) hands
kamónte (N) sweet potato
kamonténg káhoy (N) cassava
kandíng (N) goat
kangkóng (N) swamp cabbage
kangudháni (N) last child
kaónnon (N) food
kapé (N) coffee
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<td>káso</td>
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<td>kasó saLong bánggi</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>last night</td>
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<td>kapok</td>
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<td>kind; type</td>
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<td>ko</td>
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<td>not enough, lacking</td>
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<th>Term</th>
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<td>lowáy-lowáy tábi</td>
<td>(EX)</td>
<td>slowly please</td>
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<td>(ADJ)</td>
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<td>madalí sána</td>
<td>(EX)</td>
<td>wait a minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>madé</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>parents of child in law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>madíklom</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>dark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>madre</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>nun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>madumán</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>is going (A-F)</td>
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<tr>
<td>maéstas</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>will live; will stay in a place (A-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maéstrá</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>female teacher</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
maestro (N) male teacher
magabát (ADJ) heavy
mag-apód (V) to call (INF, A-F); call (IMP)
magaráng (ADJ) respectful
magatól (ADJ) itchy
magayón (ADJ) good, beautiful Var. madahom
magbakál (V) to buy (INF, A-F); buy (IMP)
magbatí (V) to stir (INF, A-F); stir (IMP)
magbikol (V) to speak Bicol (INF, A-F)
magbús (V) to take a bus (INF, A-F)
magían (ADJ) not heavy
magdangóg (V) to listen (INF, A-F); listen (IMP)
magdirétso (V) to go straight (INF, A-F); go straight (IMP)
magdumán (V) to go (INF, A-F)
mag-elsifuél (V) to go to school (INF, A-F)
maggibo (V) to do (INF)
maghát (V) to wait (INF, A-F); wait (IMP)
maghálo (V) to mix (INF)
maghánda (V) to serve (INF, A-F)
mag-ingat (V) to take care (INF, A-F)
mag-inóm (V) to drink (INF, A-F)
magkáon (V) to eat (INF, A-F)
magkuá (V) to get (INF, A-F)
maglákaw (V) to walk (INF, A-F)
magluhód (V) to kneel (INF, A-F)
maglúto (V) to cook (INF, A-F)
magpahingálo (V) to rest (INF, A-F)
magpa-ospitál (V) go to the hospital (A-F)
magpakáon (V) to feed somebody (A-F)
magpasyár (V) to stroll (INF, A-F); stroll (IMP)
magpadóktor (V) see a doctor
magplántsa (V) to iron (INF, A-F)
magsakáy (V) to ride (INF, A-F)
magtábang (V) to help (INF, A-F); help (IMP)
magtaLam (V) to speak (INF, A-F); speak (IMP)
magták (V) to chop firewood (A-F)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Type</th>
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<tr>
<td>magtindog</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>relationship between cousins</td>
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<tr>
<td>magtindóg</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to stand up (INF, A-F); stand up (IMP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>magtu-ungang</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>relationship between brothers and sisters</td>
</tr>
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<td>magúrLang</td>
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<td>parents</td>
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<td>mahágad</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>will ask (A-F)</td>
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<td>mahángin</td>
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<td>windy</td>
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<td>mahánlas</td>
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<td>slippery</td>
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<td>mahárang</td>
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<td>hot</td>
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<td>mahigós</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>industrious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>sweet</td>
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<td>mahamóó</td>
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<td>fragrant</td>
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<td>mainit</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>hot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mainot</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>will go first (A-F)</td>
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<td>maíns</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>corn</td>
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<td>maisog</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>brave</td>
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<td>will be able to help (O-F)</td>
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<td>will give</td>
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<td>makadagdág</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to be able to add (A-F)</td>
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<td>makakatábang</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>will be able to help (A-F)</td>
</tr>
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<td>(V)</td>
<td>will meet with (A-F)</td>
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<td>makípot</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>narrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>makuápo</td>
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<tr>
<td>makulóg ang tulák</td>
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<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>bland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malána</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>oily, greasy</td>
</tr>
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<td>malibók</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>noisy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malímpoy</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>shady</td>
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</tr>
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<td>cold</td>
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<td>maliwánag</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>bright</td>
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<tr>
<td>manibaláng</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>half ripe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matunók</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>thorny ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mína</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>mine</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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múlta (N) fine
malúnad (V) to get a ride (A-F)
malúto (N) cooked rice
malúway (ADJ) slow
malúya (V) feel weak
malúyang boót (ADJ) coward
man (PA) too, even
mangkó (N) bowl
mani (N) peanut
maníwang (ADJ) thin
manggá (N) mango
manók (N) chicken
manongód (PP) about
mansánas (N) apple
maógma (ADJ) happy
mapagál (ADJ) tiring
mapanás (ADJ) pointed
mapanganúdon (ADJ) cloudy
maparíbód (V) will go home (A-F)
mapinadába (ADJ) affectionate
mapuntá (V) will go (A-F)
mapurót (ADJ) sticky
mašá (EX) (you singular) come here
mašáot (ADJ) bad
marigóso (N) bitter gourd
Maršó (N) March
Martés (N) Tuesday
mas (ADJ) more, used in comparing adjectives
masabáw (ADJ) soupy
masákár (ADJ) coarse
masákrot (ADJ) acrid
masársá (ADJ) saucy
masášam (ADJ) delicious, tasty
masášamon (ADJ) very delicious
maskí (C) even though
maskí saín (ADJ) everywhere; anywhere
<p>| | | |</p>
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<td>shy</td>
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<td>will help (A-F)</td>
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<td>matagás</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>hard</td>
</tr>
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<td>matanamán</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>will plant (A-F)</td>
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<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>midnight</td>
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<td>martíyo</td>
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<td>hammer</td>
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<td>matibáyon</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>intelligent</td>
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<tr>
<td>matípid</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>thrifty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matuá</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>first child</td>
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<tr>
<td>maungís</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>cruel</td>
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<tr>
<td>mayád</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>good; fine; better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>may hélang</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>sick person</td>
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<td>medyás</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>socks</td>
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<td>métro</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>meter</td>
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<td>mga</td>
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<td>plural marker for common nouns</td>
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<tr>
<td>mi</td>
<td>(P)</td>
<td>by us (exclusive); our</td>
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<td>Mierkolés</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>Wednesday Var. Miyerkoles</td>
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<tr>
<td>mil</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>thousand</td>
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<tr>
<td>miíya</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>mile</td>
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<td>milón</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>cantaloupe</td>
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<tr>
<td>mílyon</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>million</td>
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<tr>
<td>minaabót</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>just arrived (A-F)</td>
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<td>mínsan</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>once</td>
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<tr>
<td>misís</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>married woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mitng</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mo</td>
<td>(P)</td>
<td>by you (singular); your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modísta</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>dressmaker Var., paratahi</td>
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<td>molábe</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>molave</td>
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<td>mongó</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>mung beans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moréña</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>brown (race, complexion, color)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moskitéro</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>mosquito net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motór</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>motor boat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mustása</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>mustard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na</td>
<td></td>
<td>plural non-subject marker for personal names</td>
</tr>
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</table>
na (PA) already, also a linker
nága (N) narra
nag-aból (V) arrive
nagaági (V) is passing by (A-F)
nag-ádal (V) studied (A-F)
naga-init (V) is getting hot (A-F)
naga-istar (V) is living/is staying
nag-áko (V) agreed, accepted, received something (A-F)
nagurót (V) accidentally cut (A-F)
nagútom (V) feel hungry
nagháli (V) have been/from/to (A-F)
nagkáon (V) ate (A-F)
nagkukulóg (V) is hurting (A-F)
nagpubtá (V) went; gone (A-F)
nagtrabáho (V) worked (A-F)
nagtúkdó (V) taught (A-F)
naintinkánto (V) bewitched (A-F)
naintindihán (V) was understood (O-F)
nakaintindí (V) is able to understand (A-F)
nakahiling (V) is able to see (A-F)
nakakabakál (V) is able to buy (A-F)
nakarácis (V) was able to manage (A-F)
nakatapos (V) was able to finish (A-F)
nalilibong (ADJ) confused
nalugádan (V) was wounded
nalulúla (V) is feeling dizzy (A-F)
namán (PA) expression of a shift in viewpoint or role
namatéan (V) is felt; is being felt (O-F)
námít (N) taste
namítan (V) to be tasted (O-F)
nápáha (V) feel thirsty (A-F)
napagu-ło (V) was able to laugh (A-F)
napan-ő (Q) what happened
natápos (V) was able to finish (A-F)
natapúsán (V) was finished (O-F)
négósyo (N) business
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>ngalangala</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>palate</td>
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<td>ngálan</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngáta</td>
<td>(Q)</td>
<td>why</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngóna</td>
<td>(PA)</td>
<td>expression of a state of temporariness</td>
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<td>ngonían</td>
<td>(PA)</td>
<td>now; today</td>
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<td>nguhood</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>youngest child</td>
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<td>ni</td>
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<td>singular non-subject marker for personal names</td>
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<tr>
<td>ning</td>
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<td>non-subject marker for non-personal names</td>
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<td>nigo</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>winnowing basket</td>
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<td>nindá</td>
<td>(P)</td>
<td>by them; their</td>
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<td>nindo</td>
<td>(P)</td>
<td>by you (plural); your</td>
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<td>nínong</td>
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<td>godfather</td>
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<td>nínang</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>godmother</td>
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<td>nipá</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>nipa palm</td>
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<td>níya</td>
<td>(P)</td>
<td>by him/her; her/his</td>
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<td>nobénta</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>ninety</td>
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<td>Nobyémbre</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>November</td>
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<td>nuébe</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>nine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>(C)</td>
<td>or, for choice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>(PA)</td>
<td>sentence opener or closer</td>
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<td>okra</td>
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<td>October</td>
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<td>(N)</td>
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<td>ónse</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
<td>eleven, Spanish</td>
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<td>oras</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>hour</td>
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<td>órens</td>
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<td>orig</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>pig</td>
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<td>ótro</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>again</td>
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<td>otrohá man tábi</td>
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<td>please repeat; please say/do it again</td>
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<td>ospital</td>
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<td>hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td>ótso</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>eight</td>
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</table>
pa (PA) yet; still
pabakál (V) have someone buy (something)
for another (INF)
padé (N) parents of child-in-law
pádi (N) priest
padumán (V) going to; towards (L-F)
padúsa (ADJ) punishment
pagbakál (N) the act/manner or buying
income
pagbuhay-buhay (N) to look for (C-F)
paghánap (V) after, and then
pagkatápos (C) right after Var. pagkalihis
pagkalámpas (ADJ) feeling
pagmáte (N) to feel (O-F)
páha (ADJ) thirsty
pahágad (V) let me have ........
pahámot (N) perfume
pahidán (N) door mat
pahiling (V) let me see
pakál (N) female pig
paki verbal affix which means “please”
pakibása (EX) please read
pakiótro (EX) please repeat
pakisúrat (EX) please write
pakitabángan (EX) please help
pakiikiibang (N) good personal relations
pakó (N) fem
páko (N) nail
pakpák (N) wing
pákwan (N) watermelon
pál (N) shovel
pálák (N) palm of the hand
palamán (N) filling (sandwich)
palán (PA) expression of mild surprise at new information
palito (N) toothpick
paldá (N) skirt
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
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<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>dull</td>
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<td>pamáda</td>
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<td>pomade</td>
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<tr>
<td>paminta</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>black pepper; peppercom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parr.ilya</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>family</td>
</tr>
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<td>paminsán-mínsan</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>sometimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panahón</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>weather; season; climate</td>
</tr>
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<td>pándók</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>face</td>
</tr>
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<td>pangá</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>jaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pánit</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panítan</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to peel (L-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pâño</td>
<td>(Q)</td>
<td>how</td>
</tr>
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<td>pantalón</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>pants</td>
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<td>panugángan</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>parents-in-law</td>
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<td>papél</td>
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<td>paper</td>
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<td>pará</td>
<td>(P)</td>
<td>for</td>
</tr>
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<td>pára</td>
<td>(EX)</td>
<td>stop, as in stopping a vehicle to get off</td>
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<td>para</td>
<td>(C)</td>
<td>in order to, so that</td>
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<td>singer</td>
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<td>(PP)</td>
<td>for</td>
</tr>
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<td>(P)</td>
<td>for you (singular)</td>
</tr>
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<td>for them</td>
</tr>
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<td>(P)</td>
<td>for you (plural)</td>
</tr>
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<td>(P)</td>
<td>for him/her</td>
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<td>pará sakúya</td>
<td>(P)</td>
<td>for me Var. para sako</td>
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<td>púsod</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>bellybutton; navel</td>
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</table>
putí (ADJ) | white
púyat (N) | situation caused by lack of sleep
puyát (ADJ) | lacking sleep
rádyo (N) | radio
rambután (N) | rambutan, a kind of fruit
regálo (N) | gift
reló (N) | watch
repólyo (N) | cabbage
ribo (ADJ) | thousand
rósa (ADJ) | pink
sa | locative and directional marker
sa ága (ADJ) | tomorrow
sa atubángan (PP) | infront
sabáw (N) | soup
sabíhôn (V) | to say/tell (O-F)
Sabadó (N) | Saturday
sabón (N) | soup
sadáy (ADJ) | small
sadíli (N) | property
saén (Q) | where
sa gilid (PP) | on the side
sagkód (ADJ) | until
sa ibábaw (PP) | on top of
sa ibóng (PP) | across
saímo (P) | yours (singular)
saimong (P) | your (singular)
saínda (P) | theirs
sainđang (P) | their
saíndo (P) | your (plural)
sainđong (P) | your (plural)
saiya (P) | his/hers
saká (C) | and also
sa kánto (PP) | at the corner
sakayán (N) | banca, small boat
sakúya (P) | mine Var. sako
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<td>breast</td>
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sigé (EX) okay
sigúro (PA) maybe
sil (N) fish
síli (N) chili
sim (N) galvanized iron
simbáhan (N) church
sinábi (V) was said (O-F)
singkawénta (ADJ) fifty, Spanish
singing (N) ring
síngko (ADJ) five
sinsílyo (N) loose change or coins
sipílyo (N) toothbrush
sípon (N) cold
sirángan (N) east
sisáy (Q) who
sisénta (ADJ) sixty, Spanish
sitaw (N) beans
sitënta (ADJ) seventy, Spanish
síya (P) he/she
siyám (ADJ) nine, Spanish
siyudád (I) city
sobpóena (N) subpoena
sobrëna (N) niece
sobréno (N) nephew
soldádos (N) soldier
soltéro (N) bachelor, unmarried man
subsubán (N) west
sugál (N) gambling
súgok (N) egg
súkol (N) size
sunód (ADJ) next
ta (P) by us (inclusive)
tabá (N) fat
tabák (N) bolo
tábang (ADJ) help; aid; assistance
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<td>(V) cut with a bolo</td>
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<td>(Q) from where</td>
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<td>(P) l-you combination</td>
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<td>(N) taxi cab</td>
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<td>(ADJ) true, correct, right</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>údlo</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>noon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ugát</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>roots (plants) Var. gamot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>úgbɔ̀ sɔ</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>young leaf of plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulapihan</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>centipede</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulọ̀ nd</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>worm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulúnan</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>pillow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>úríng</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>charcoal</td>
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<tr>
<td>uwáy</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>rattan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>úya</td>
<td>(P)</td>
<td>here, near the speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ugòb</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>breadfruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulí</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uro-áldaw</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>everyday; daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urók</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>dimple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wálá</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wàló</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>eight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yáon sa</td>
<td>(P)</td>
<td>place marker meaning in, on, at, it is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yárda</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>yard, as in measurement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yáta</td>
<td>(PA)</td>
<td>expression of uncertainty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yélo</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>ice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yélo</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

170
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ábot</td>
<td>pass it on/hand it to/arrive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ádal</td>
<td>study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ági</td>
<td>pass by / pass through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ákó</td>
<td>accept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>áni</td>
<td>harvest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apóó</td>
<td>call someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>báak</td>
<td>cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>babá</td>
<td>get off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bakál</td>
<td>buy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balík</td>
<td>return; come back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bánwit</td>
<td>catch fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bása</td>
<td>read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batíd</td>
<td>know (ability)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>báwas</td>
<td>lessen, discount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>báyad</td>
<td>payment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bayáan</td>
<td>leave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>báyle</td>
<td>leave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicol</td>
<td>dance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bilang</td>
<td>speak Bicol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bisíta</td>
<td>count</td>
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<tr>
<td>biyáhe</td>
<td>visit</td>
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<tr>
<td>dakóp</td>
<td>travel</td>
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<tr>
<td>dagdág</td>
<td>catch</td>
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<tr>
<td>dangóg</td>
<td>add</td>
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<tr>
<td>dará</td>
<td>hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dirétso</td>
<td>carry</td>
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<tr>
<td>dóktor</td>
<td>go straight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dumán</td>
<td>see a doctor</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
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<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eskuela</td>
<td>attend school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gadán</td>
<td>kill</td>
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<tr>
<td>gámit</td>
<td>use</td>
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<td>gibo</td>
<td>made of</td>
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<tr>
<td>guñó</td>
<td>laugh</td>
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<td>gurót</td>
<td>cut</td>
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<tr>
<td>hágad</td>
<td>ask for</td>
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<tr>
<td>halát</td>
<td>wait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hálí</td>
<td>came from</td>
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<tr>
<td>háló</td>
<td>mix</td>
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<tr>
<td>hánap</td>
<td>look for</td>
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<td>hilíng</td>
<td>see</td>
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<td>íngat</td>
<td>take care</td>
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<tr>
<td>init</td>
<td>get hot</td>
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<tr>
<td>ínot</td>
<td>go first</td>
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<tr>
<td>inón</td>
<td>drink</td>
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<tr>
<td>intíndi</td>
<td>understand</td>
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<tr>
<td>ístar</td>
<td>live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>itáo</td>
<td>give</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kahóron</td>
<td>talk/converse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kantá</td>
<td>sing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>káon</td>
<td>eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuá</td>
<td>get</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kulóg</td>
<td>hurt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labá</td>
<td>wash clothes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lága</td>
<td>boil</td>
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<tr>
<td>lágan</td>
<td>put</td>
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<tr>
<td>lakáw</td>
<td>walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laóg</td>
<td>enter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>líbong</td>
<td>confused</td>
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<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
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<tr>
<td>liko</td>
<td>tum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lúla</td>
<td>dizzy</td>
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<tr>
<td>lúnad</td>
<td>ride</td>
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<tr>
<td>lúto</td>
<td>cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lúway</td>
<td>slowly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lúya</td>
<td>weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mará</td>
<td>come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mítíng</td>
<td>feeling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>námit</td>
<td>see people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nerbiós</td>
<td>taste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ospitál</td>
<td>go to the hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>páha</td>
<td>thirsty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pahingálo</td>
<td>rest</td>
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<tr>
<td>pánit</td>
<td>peel</td>
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<tr>
<td>parihób</td>
<td>go home</td>
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<tr>
<td>pasíring</td>
<td>go through</td>
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<tr>
<td>pasyár</td>
<td>stroll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pláno</td>
<td>stroll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>porbár</td>
<td>try</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prito</td>
<td>fry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puntá</td>
<td>go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rács</td>
<td>survive/manage a difficult situation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resibi</td>
<td>receive/accept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sábi</td>
<td>say</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sakáy</td>
<td>ride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>súka</td>
<td>vomit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunód</td>
<td>follow</td>
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<tr>
<td>súpog</td>
<td>shy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
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<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>súrat</td>
<td>write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>súso</td>
<td>breastfeed</td>
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<tr>
<td>tábang</td>
<td>help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tagá</td>
<td>cut</td>
</tr>
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<td>tahí</td>
<td>sew</td>
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<tr>
<td>tanóm</td>
<td>plant</td>
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<tr>
<td>tápos</td>
<td>finish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tarám</td>
<td>say</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tataó</td>
<td>know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tãu</td>
<td>give</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tawad</td>
<td>lessen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tliños</td>
<td>suffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trabáho</td>
<td>work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>túrog</td>
<td>sleep</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. SOCIALIZING

A. Write the target equivalent of the following words and mark syllable stress as needed:

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 Bicol-Viracnon equivalent of the following question words by putting a check mark on the square next to the word:

1. What
   - [ ] Siisay
   - [ ] Ano
   - [ ] Pan-o

2. How many
   - [ ] Kasu-arin
   - [ ] Arin
   - [ ] Pera

3. Why
   - [ ] Ngata
   - [ ] Haen
   - [ ] Gurano

4. Who
   - [ ] Pan-o
   - [ ] Sisay
   - [ ] Nanan-o

5. Where (used to ask for both location and direction)
   - [ ] Haen
   - [ ] Sisay
   - [ ] Sain
6. When
   [ ] Sisay
   [ ] Kasuarin
   [ ] Arin

7. How much (used to ask for cost or price of an item)
   [ ] Napan-o
   [ ] Gurano
   [ ] Pan-o

8. Which
   [ ] Kasuarin
   [ ] Kisay
   [ ] Arin

9. What happened
   [ ] Gurano
   [ ] Sisay
   [ ] Napan-o

10. Where (used to ask for location of a person or thing)
    [ ] Sain
    [ ] Haen
    [ ] Pera

11. How (used to ask for manner of doing something)
    [ ] Sain
    [ ] Haen
    [ ] Pan-o
12. Whose

- Kasuarin
- Kisay
- Arin
C. Form gambits on Socializing by rearranging the words:

1. mapunta ka sain
2. aga mayad na man
3. ka kamusta
4. hali sain ka
5. sana diyan
6. trabaho ang ano mo
7. sa ako Catanduanes PCV
8. ko idad beinte singko ang
9. pa dai agom akong
10. mo ngaran anong
11. ako na mainot
12. ka sain gaestar
13. bikol ning ka batid
14. duman ang ano gigibohon mo
15. kasuarin dindi sa Pilipinas ka nag-abot
D. Underline the correct answer. The English word is given as a clue.

1. Mayad na __________________________.
   (evening) (hapon, bangue, aga)

2. Kumusta tabi ________________?
   (you, plural) (ka, sinda, kamo)

3. Sain ka ________________?
   (will go) (hali, magkaon, maduman)

4. Sain ka ________________?
   (have been) (hali, magkaon, maduman)

5. Mayad na aga ________________
   (too, also) (sana, man, tabi)

6. Sain ________________ maduman?
   (you, singular) (kami, ka, ko)

7. ______________ sana.
   (Here) (dindi, diyan, duman)

8. Mayad na ________________
   (afternoon) (hapon, bangue, aga)

9. Kumusta ang ________________?
   (life) (harong, buhay, baboy)

10. Mayad na aga tabi ________________?
    (Mr. Santos) (Mister Santos, Mrs. Santos)
E. Answer the following questions:

1. Anong ngaran mo?

2. Taga-sain ka?

3. Perang taon ka na?

4. Anong trabaho mo dindi sa Pilipinas?

5. Sain ang “site of assignment” mo?

6. Igwang agom ka na?

7. Taga-sain ka sa Amerika?

8. Ano ang trabaho kang tugang mo?
   ama mo?
   ina mo?

9. Sain ang trabaho kang tugang mo?
   ama mo?
   ina mo?

10. Anong trabaho mo sa Amerika?
F. Write the appropriate response to the gambits:

1. Sain ka hali? ______________________
2. Mayad na hapon? ______________________
3. Kumusta ka? ______________________
4. Mbalos. ______________________
5. Sain ka maduman? ______________________
6. Mayad na aga. ______________________
7. Sige babay. ______________________
G. In each item, try to figure out which among the three statements is the correct response to the question. Just encircle the letter.

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

2. Anong ngaLan mo?
   a. Dai pa.
   b. Maestra ako.
   c. Ako si Fe.

3. Perang taon ka na?
   a. Ako si Mary
   b. Taga Chicago ako.
   c. 19 anyos ako.

4. Anong trabaho mo?
   a. Daraga pa ako.
   b. Parauma ako.
   c. Lima ang tugang ko.

5. Igwang agom ka na?
   a. Kinse anyos na ako.
   b. Dai pa.
   c. Dindi sana.

6. 26 anyos na ako.
   a. Anong ngaLan mo?
   b. Taga sain ka?
   c. Perang taon ka na?

7. Dai pa
   a. Pera ang tugang mo?
   b. Igwang agom ka na?
   c. Anong trabaho mo?
8. Ako si Mary
   a. Anong trabaho mo?
   b. Anong nga Lan mo?
   c. Anong gigibohon mo?

   a. Anong gigibohon mo dito?
   b. Anong nga Lan mo?
   c. Anong trabaho mo?

10. Apat
   a. Pera ang mga tugang mo?
   b. Anong trabaho mo?
   c. Igwang agom ka na?
H. Study the illustration below then answer the questions that follow:

1. Taga-sain si Marta?
2. Taga-sain si Ben?
3. Sain ang Baguio?
4. Sisay ang taga-Baguio?
5. Sain ang Albay?
6. Sisay ang taga-Iloilo?
7. Taga-sain si Inday?
8. Taga-Ilocos si Lito?
9. Sain ang Zamboanga?
10. Taga-sain si Nonoy?
11. Yaon sa Visayas ang Nueva Viscaya?
12. Yaon sa Luzon ang Dumaguete?
13. Taga-sain si Tara?
14. Taga-Bicol si Nora?
15. Sisay ang taga-Nueva Vizcaya?
Read the paragraph then answer the questions below:


1. Sisay ang PCV? _______________________
2. Ano ang programa niya? _______________________
3. Ano ang HCA niya? _______________________
4. Anong trabaho niya sa DA? _______________________
5. Sain siya gaestar? _______________________
6. Sisay ang superfisor? _______________________
7. Sisay ang Co-worker niya? _______________________
8. Perang taon siya dindi sa Pilipinas? _______________________
9. Sa DECS siya gatrabajo? _______________________
10. Si Carlos Salazar ang superfisor niya? _______________________

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J.1. Change *si Jose* to *ako* in the first sentence and change the remainder of the story accordingly.

Peace Corps Volunteer sa Agricultural Production ______________. Gatarbaho ___________ sa Department of Agriculture. Gatabang sa mga programa kahang gobierno arog ka "Salt Project". Si Mr. Fidel Reyes ang ___________ buda si Carlos Salazar ang co-worker ___________. Duwang taon _______ dindi sa Pilipinas.

J.2. Change all the underlined words in the paragraph so that it will apply to you. Write your paragraph below:
K. Translate the paragraph into Bikol-Viracnon using the space below for your translation:

I'm Jim Thomas. I'm 22 years old. I'm from the United States and I live in California. I'm married with 2 kids. I work as a classroom teacher in Banaue High School. I have three brothers and one sister. My mother's name is Mary and my father is Paul. They are living in California.
L. Fill in the blanks with the correct marker or linker:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peace Corps Volunteer</th>
<th>Mayad ______ aga tabi.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barangay Kapitan</td>
<td>Mayad ______ aga man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dagos tabi kamo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCV</td>
<td>Ako tabi ______ Ted, saro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>saLo ______ Volunteer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BK</td>
<td>Magtukaw kamo. Ano ____ tuyo mo?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCV</td>
<td>Gabisita sana tabi ako. Ka Manay Marta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pedroso ako gaestar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BK</td>
<td>Ano man ________ trabaho mo dindi?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCV</td>
<td>Teacher Trainer ako ____ Central School.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BK</td>
<td>Pera ________ ka na?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCV</td>
<td>Beinte cuatro tabi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BK</td>
<td>Igwa ________ agom ka na?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCV</td>
<td>Dai pa tabi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BK</td>
<td>Dakul ________ magagayon ______ babae dindi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baad gusto mo ________ mag-agom dindi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCV</td>
<td>Igwa ako ________ kahoron ______ Amerika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BK</td>
<td>O, sige makape na ngona.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCV</td>
<td>Mabalos tabi.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
M. Make a paragraph in the Target Language with the given competencies. Use the space below for your answer:

1. To describe one's work in terms of employer/affiliation.

2. To state more information about one's work.
N. Construct sentences using the following words:

1. panahon  
2. nag-áko  
3. maogma  
4. uro-aldaw  
5. sila  
6. kusina  
7. banyo  
8. likod  
9. wala  
10. tuo  
11. magkaon  
12. maduman  
13. dakul  
14. ani  
15. tanom
O. Underline the Bicol-Viracnon equivalent of the given English words:

1. (panahon, nga Alan, maduman) 1. weather, any period of time
2. (buhay, harong, bago) 2. life
3. (mayad, maogma, minsan) 3. fine, good
4. (mayad, maogma, minsan) 4. sometimes
5. (kasilyasai, kuarto, kusina) 5. room
6. (mayad, dakul, magpahingalo) 6. to rest
7. (bāgo, ta, dindi) 7. before
8. (bakō, ta, dindi) 8. no, not
9. (ko, dai, maski) 9. none, nothing
10. (maduman, panahon, nga Alan) 10. name
P. Write a paragraph of 10 sentences describing your family in the United States.
Q. Give the correct response to the following questions:

1. Kumusta ang biyahe mo?
2. Perang oras ang biyahe magpuon sa Amerika abot sa Pilipinas?
3. Sisay ang maestra mo sa Bikol?
4. Sisay ang gaestar dindi? (barangay)
5. Kasuarin ka nag-abot dindi sa Pilipinas?
6. Anong kurso ang natapos mo?
7. Anong panahon ngonian sa Amerika?
8. Anong nga Lan kang pamilyang pigaestaran mo?
9. Batid kang mag-bikol?
10. Haloy ka dindi?
R. Match the competencies with the gambits. Write the letters only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. to express one's intention to leave</td>
<td>a. Sige, bayaan ko ngona kamo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. to act about one's purpose for leaving</td>
<td>b. Anong gigibohon mo sa banwa?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. to excuse oneself</td>
<td>c. Ako si Yoly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. to state one's age</td>
<td>d. igwa akong kaiwag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. to state where one is going</td>
<td>e. igwa ka nang agom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. to ask someone's name</td>
<td>f. 19 anyos na ako</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. to ask where one is going</td>
<td>g. magpahingalo ka ngona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. to greet</td>
<td>h. mahali ngona ako</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. to state one's purpose for leaving</td>
<td>i. anong trabaho mo?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. to introduce oneself</td>
<td>j. gatrabaho ako sa DA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. to ask about one's marital status</td>
<td>k. sa banwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. to tell a joke</td>
<td>l. mag-ingat ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. to describe work in terms of employer/affiliation</td>
<td>m. bibisitahon ko ang barangay kapitan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. to encourage someone to get some rest</td>
<td>n. Sain ka maduman?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. to ask one's work</td>
<td>o. Anong nga Lan mo?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p. Mayad na aga tabi.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Make your own gambits based on the following competencies:

1. to ask about PCV’s project
2. to state name of project and/or place
3. to ask how project will address needs of the community
4. to state how project will address needs of the community
5. to ask about PCV’s role in the community
6. to state PCV’s role in the community
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 intentional to leave
T. Use a linker to signify a modification sequence between the adjective and the noun.

1. magayon (pretty) + babae (girl)
2. mainit (hot) + tubig (water)
3. Saday (small) + kuarto (room)
4. dakula (big) + harong (house)
5. halangkaw (tall) + lalake (man)
6. halani (near) + tindahan (store)
7. hababa (short) + bata (child)
8. halawig (long) + istorya (story)
9. dakul (plenty) + trabaho (work)
10. maputi (fair) + babae (woman)
II. Managing a conversation/Managing Learning

A. What would you say?

1. You want someone to repeat what he said.

2. You want a person to say the Bicol-Viracnon equivalent of an English word or expression.

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

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

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

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

7. You want to ask a person for correction.

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

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

10. You want to say that you are not aware of a certain information or situation.
B. Add an affix to the verb to show politeness. Then use it in an imperative sentence adding the noun to it.

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

1. tau (give) + libro (book)  

2. linig (clean) + kuarto (room)  

3. basa (read) + diyaryo (newspaper)  

4. kuha (get) + tubig (water)  

5. surat (write) + ngaLan (name)  

6. dara (take/bring) + kânon (food)  

7. buhat (carry) + lamesa (table)  

25
C. Write the gambits for the following competencies:

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

A. Identify the fruits or vegetables:

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

7. 

8. 
B. Guess:

1. kasaday, garo lemon, igwang pisog, prutas

2. medyo halaba, puwedeng yelo, berde, orens, prutas

3. Igwang sarong dakulang pisog, medyo halaba pigapanitam

4. gulay, puwedeng pang-omelet, medyo halaba pigapanitam

5. mapait, gulay habo kang kadakalan na Amerikano
C. Write TAMA (correct) if the statement is true. If false, correct the statement. Write your answer before the number. The underlined word will serve as your clue.

1. Mapait ang asukar.
5. Maaskad ang berdeng mangga.
7. Maharang ang sili.
8. Malabsay ang asin.
10. Maaskad ang maluto.
D. Describe the taste of the following:

1. hinog na mangga
2. asin
3. sili
4. hilaw na mangga
5. hinog na batag
6. tubig
7. asukar
8. margoso
9. hilaw na batag
10. lemon
E. Write a word pertaining to food based on the clues given below:

1. delicious, sweet, salty, sour, spicy etc.  
2. candies, chocolate, sugar, honey  
   cotton candy  
3. salt, dried fish  
4. unripe mango, vinegar  
5. spices, pepper, red devil sauce  
6. water, rice, bread  
7. unripe fruit, gummy sap  
8. bitter melon, tylenol  
9. cooking oil, pork fat  
10. cracker nuts, corn flakes
F. Underline the word that does not belong to the group:

1. (mahamis, maalsom, maas. id, linâga)
2. (mangga, tinapa'y, pinya, batag)
3. (sibulyas, bawang, asin, kamonte)
4. (ginisa, garagamo, pigaprito, linâga)
5. (sugok, asukar, asin, pamienta)
6. (repolyo, manok, baka, orig)
7. (patis, toyo, tarong, suka)
8. (kape, beer, gatas, tsaa)
9. (adobo, pinakbet, paksiw, balut)
10. (tilapia, galunggong, bangus, hipon)
11. (kasag, kanoos, sitaw, tarong)
12. (patatas, bayawas, chico, lanzones)
13. (karbasa, kangkong, petsay, ugbos ning kamonte)
14. (dulce, asukar, tanggori, tubig)
15. (mantika, pamienta, asin, pansit)
G. Transform the statement into questions:

  e.g. Masiram ang pinya.  

Masiram ang pinya?

1. Maalsom ang mangga. ____________________________
2. Gakaon ang bata. ____________________________
3. Nagbakar siya ning tapayas. ____________________________
4. Hinog na ang batag. ____________________________
5. Gusto ko ning margoso ____________________________
6. Nagluto siya ning sinanglaugest. ____________________________
7. Nagkaon na siya. ____________________________
8. Pignamitan niya ang balut. ____________________________
9. Gusto niya ning balaw. ____________________________
10. Maaskad ang pansit. ____________________________
H. Choose among the given words below, the description on how food maybe prepared. You can write more than one answer for each number.

Choices:

 pigagisa (sauteed), piga-haw (broiled)
 pigaprito (fried), pigalaga (boiled)

1. fish

2. cabbage

3. egg

4. french fries

5. pork

6. barbecue

7. eggplant

8. potatoes

9. chicken

10. pasta (noodles)
1. Form the plural of the following nouns then use each in a sentence.

1. g... yan

2. kamonte

3. petsay

4. kalunngay

5. gulay

6. mata

7. buhay
### IV. SHOPPING

A. Match the words in Column I with those of Column II. Write the letter that corresponds to your answer on the space before the English words.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. soap</td>
<td>a. sila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. milk/cream</td>
<td>b. kape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. eggs</td>
<td>c. gaas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. bread</td>
<td>d. manok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. coffee</td>
<td>e. tinapay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. cooking oil</td>
<td>f. tubig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. fish</td>
<td>g. sabon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. chicken</td>
<td>h. gulay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. vegetables</td>
<td>i. gatas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. kerosene</td>
<td>j. sugok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. slippers</td>
<td>k. lana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. pants</td>
<td>l. sigarilyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. fruit</td>
<td>m. prutas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. beef</td>
<td>n. kameng baka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. water</td>
<td>o. pantalon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p. tsinelas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B.

1. Write the Bicol-Viracnon 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 _________

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. Rearrange the letters to form words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numbers</th>
<th>Colors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. TIPU</td>
<td>1. UTLO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. MOTI</td>
<td>2. AMIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ERDEB</td>
<td>3. OLSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ED APEK</td>
<td>4. APTA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. LAUS</td>
<td>5. OTIP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. LAUP</td>
<td>6. SAMUPOI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. OLEY</td>
<td>7. A7AW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. MANIGGUAKY</td>
<td>8. AWDU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. MAYIS</td>
<td>9. MOAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. ETNEIB</td>
<td>10. SEROTKA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. SAISSIID</td>
<td>11. ESNKI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. ATNEIRT</td>
<td>12.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D. Write the following figures in Spanish:

1. P 1.50
2. P 0.50
3. P 1.00
4. P 20.00
5. P 45.00
6. P 150.00
7. P 12.00
8. P 15.00
9. P 0.10
10. P 18.00
E. Make your own gambits based on the following competencies:

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

1. You want to ask the price of an item.

2. You agreed to the price of an item.

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

4. You want to ask if haggling is possible.

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

6. You want to ask for your change.

7. You want to pay.

8. You want to ask for a receipt.

9. You disagree with a price.

10. You want to insist on the bargain price.
G. Complete the dialogue:

A. _________ ining gulay?
B. P 5.00 ang sabo.
A. Puedeng _________?
B. Iyo puede, gurano an gusto mo?
A. P 4.00 na _________?
B. Dai puede. Lugi ako.
A. P 4.50 _________, Sige na.
B. O, sige.
A. Uya ang _________.
B. Salamat/Mabalos
H. Read the story


H-1. Complete the table using Bikol-Viracnon words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perang Pidaso?</th>
<th>Gurano ang saro?</th>
<th>Gurong gabos?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. sugok</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. tapayas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. kape</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. tinapay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. sabon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
H-2. Answer the following questions:

1. Sain maduman si Mary?
2. Anu-ano ang pinakamahalan niya?
3. Ano ang mahal?
4. Ano ang barato?
5. Gurano ang gabos?
6. Limang sugok ang binakal niya?
7. Agod niya ang mangga?
8. Sabong pangliaba ang binakal niya?
9. Sa sacd nagsuman si Mary?
10. Nagbakal siya ning pinya?
1. Name something that can be bought in:

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

A. Write the names of transportation using the drawings as clues:
B. Complete the different names of transportation by supplying the missing letters.

1. T__ N
2. S__ K__ Y__ N
3. __ U __
4. __ R __ P L __ N __
5. D__ P
6. T__ A __
7. B__ R K __
8. B__ S__ K__ E __ A
9. K__ L__ S __
10. T__ Y__ I __ E __
C. Write the following “time phrases” in Spanish:

1. one thirty
2. two thirty
3. nine thirty
4. three thirty
5. six thirty
6. four thirty
7. seven thirty
8. five thirty
9. ten thirty
10. eight thirty
D. Study the map then do the exercise on the next page.
E. Fill in the blanks with the correct location word:

   e.g. Yaon sa atubangan ning Park ang ospital.

1. Yaon sa ______ ning ospital ang botika.
2. Yaon sa ______ ning ospital ang restaurant.
3. Yaon sa ______ street ang sari-sari store.
4. Yaon sa ______ ning botika ang haLong.
5. Yaon sa ______ ning eskuwelahan ang simbahan.
7. Yaon sa ______ street and basketball court.
8. Yaon sa ______ ang botika.
10. Yaon sa ______ street ang munisipyo
F. Below is a schedule of activities. Answer the following questions in words.

**SCHEDULE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6:30</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:30</td>
<td>Community Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>Session I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Merienda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15</td>
<td>Session II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LUNCH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1:30</td>
<td>Session III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Merienda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:15</td>
<td>Session IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Questions:

1. Anong oras ang merienda sa pagkaaga?

2. Anong oras ang Session III?

3. Anong oras ang Session IV?

4. Anong oras ang pamahaw?

5. Anong oras ang pamangghihan?

6. Anong oras ang Community Meeting?

7. Anong oras ang pangudtuhan?

8. Anong oras ang Session II?

9. Anong oras ang Session I?

10. Anong oras ang merienda sa pagkahapon?
G. Write the Target Language equivalent of the following:

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


1. Sisay ang maduman sa opisina?
2. Sain na opisina siya maduman?
3. Sain ang opisina?
4. Nagbus siya?
5. Nagtrike siya?
6. Anong sasakyan niya?
7. Perang sakay siya?
8. Gurano ang bayad?
I. Write the competencies of the following gambits:

1. Maduman ako sa Banaue.
2. Anong sasakyan ko?
3. Magsakay ka ning bus.
4. Sain ako masakay?
5. Sa Dimasalang sa Dangwa Station.
6. Sain ako mababa?
7. Magbaba ka sa saod ning Banaue.
8. Gurano ang plete?
9. P 95.00 ang saro.
10. Perang oras ang biyahe puon sa Manila abot sa Banaue?
11. Mga warung oras.
12. Anong oras mahali ang bus?
13. Alas 7:00 ning aga uro-aldaw.
VI. HEALTH

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

1. hokbu
2. aatm
3. yopa
4. motki
5. lingata
6. wukha
7. laktu
8. tmaok
9. dohut
10. apa
B. Identify the following parts of the body:
C. Describe your feeling if you were in the following situations:
D. Write the Bicol-Viracnon equivalent of the different parts of the body and use it in a sentence:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Bicol-Viracnon Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eyes</td>
<td>__________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nose</td>
<td>__________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lips</td>
<td>__________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ears</td>
<td>__________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mouth</td>
<td>__________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fingers</td>
<td>__________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feet</td>
<td>__________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>face</td>
<td>__________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>head</td>
<td>__________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teeth</td>
<td>__________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E. Answer the following questions:

1. Pan-o kahalaba ang burok mo?
   ______________________

2. Pera ang mata mo?
   ______________________

3. Pera ang ilong mo?
   ______________________

4. Pan-o ka kahalangkaw?
   ______________________

5. Anong kolor ang mata mo?
   ______________________

6. Pera ang talinga mo?
   ______________________

7. Pera ang guramoy mo?
   ______________________

8. Anong kolor ang burok mo?
   ______________________

9. Pera ang karnot mo?
   ______________________

10. Pera ang payo mo?
    _____________________
F. Write the Target Language equivalent of the following expressions:

1. I feel dizzy.  
2. I feel weak.  
3. I'm wounded.  
4. I cut myself.  
5. I have headache.  
6. Help me.  
7. Do you have medicine.  
8. I want aspirin.  
9. I have stomach ache.  
10. I have a toothache.
F. Read the story then answer the questions below:


1. Sisay si John? 

2. Sahn ang site niya?

3. Sain siya nagpunta saLong al-daw?

4. Anong pigkaon niya?

5. Anong nangyari pagkatapos?

6. Sisay ang pinuntahan niya?

7. Anong itinao ning doktor saiya?

8. Anong pigtaLam ning doktor saiya?
H. Write all the verbs in the story. There are 9 of them. Then write their English equivalent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbs</th>
<th>English Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ____________</td>
<td>________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ____________</td>
<td>________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ____________</td>
<td>________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ____________</td>
<td>________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ____________</td>
<td>________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ____________</td>
<td>________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ____________</td>
<td>________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. ____________</td>
<td>________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. ____________</td>
<td>________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Negate the following sentences:

1. May helang ako.  
3. May kalintura siya.  
5. Makulog ang talinga ko.  
7. Maduman ako a doktor.  
8. Igwang doktor.  
SUPPLEMENTARY WORKSHEETS

Markers
Pronouns
Adjectives
Pseudoverbs
Verb Aspect
Verb Cases
Sentence Expansion
Gambit Expansion
Particle
Connectors
A. MARKERS

Write the appropriate markers to complete each sentence:

1. Nagduman _______ Mary _______ opisina.
2. Nagbakal _______ aki _______ dulse.
3. Pigkaon _______ John _______ mangga.
4. Maluto _______ nanay _______ pansit.
5. Nagtanol _______ paraoma _______ binhi.
6. Itinao _______ aki _______ dulse.
7. Nagsakay _______ Peter _______ traysikel.
8. Galinig _______ Carla _______ kuarto.
10. Ano _______ pigkua mo _______ nursery.
B. Pronouns

Underline the correct pronouns:

1. (Ako, Ko, Ka) si John.
2. Taga-Texas (ko, ako, sako).
3. Tugang (ako, sakuya, ko) si Manny.
4. (Ko, Sakuya, Ako) ang lapis na ini.
5. Magayon (siya, niya, sakuya).
6. Doktor (niya, siya, saiya).
7. Nagkaon (ika, ka, mo).
8. Nagbakal (samo, mi, kamo) ning "abono".
9. (Saiya, Sakuya, Sainda) ka maghapat.
C. Adjectives

C-1 Underline the correct form of adjective in the given sentences:

1. (Magayon, Mas magayon) si Jane.
2. (Mas malipot, Ang lipot) sa Sagada.
3. (Mas masiram, Pinakamasiram) ang lasagna.
4. (Mainit, Mas mainit) ang Pangasinan sa Tuguegarao.
5. (Pinakadepisil, Mas depisil) mabuhay sa bukid.
6. (Kadakula, Pinakadakula) ni John si Nancy.
7. (Pakalinig, Pinakamalinig) ang Baguio.
8. (Mas masiram, Masiram) ang pigakaon nila.
9. (Maitom, Ang itom) ning kuting.
C-2 Adjectives as predicates in the sentence.

Answer the questions:

1. Arin ang mas saday, pisog ning kamatis o pisog ning bayawas?

2. Arin ang mas dakula, pisog ning mangga o pisog ning abokado?

3. Arin ang mas madaling magbunga, mangga o mabolo?

4. Ano ang pinakamatagas na kahoy?

5. Ano ang pinakamatibay na kahoy?

6. Ano ang pinakamagayon na kahoy?

7. Haen ang pinakahalangkaw na puon sa Pilipinas?

8. Ano ang pinakamasirang na prutas para saimó?

9. Anong kahoy ang habo kang anay?

10. Anong kahoy ang pagkainusto kang anay?
D. Pseudoverbs

Fill in the blanks with the correct pseudoverbs. Choose from GUSTO, HABO, KAIPUHAN, KAYA, ARAM and BiSTO.

1. _____________ (like) ning cake.
2. _____________ (doesn't like) niya ning cake.
3. _____________ (need) mi ning cake.
4. _____________ (know) ka nlya.
5. _____________ (can handle) ni John siya.
6. _____________ (know) ni John ang likson.
7. _____________ (doesn't like) ni John ang likson.
8. _____________ (like) ni nanay ang litson.
9. _____________ (need) ko ning tabang.
10. _____________ (can handle) mo ang trabaho.
E. Verb Aspect

Underline the correct form of the verb to complete each sentence:

1. (Nagduman, Maduman, Gaduman) ako sa Maynila kahapon.
2. (Pigkaon, Pigakaon, Kakaaon) ninda ang pansit ngonian.
3. (Binakal, Binabakal, Babakalon) ni John ang T-shirt sa aña.
4. (Nagtrabaho, Matrabaho, Gatrabaho) ako dindi ning duwang taon.
5. (Gainom, Nag-inom, Mainom) siya ning gatas uro-aldaw.
6. (Gadalagan, Nagdalagan, Madalagan) kami sa Roxas Boulevard kasu-sarong aldaw.
7. (Gaadal, Nag-adal, Maadal) ako ning Bicol-Viraconon ngonian.
8. (Itatao, Itao, Itinao) mo na iyan ki Mark.
10. (Gasurat, Nagsurat, Masurat) ako samuya sa dominggo.
F. Verb Cases

Underline the correct form of the verb:

1. (Maluto, Lulutuan) kami ning pansit.
2. (Uminom, Inumon) mo na ang bulong mo.
3. (Pigalinig, Galinig) si John ning kuarto.
4. Gusto kong (sublion, sumubli) ning kuarta.
5. (Masurat, Susuratan) ako ki Lorna.
6. (Tumawad, Tawadan) ta ang gulay.
7. (Maduman, Duman) ako sa Maynila.
8. (Kinaon, Nagkaon) na sinda.
9. (Tumindog, Itindog) kitang gabolos.
10. (Nagkanta, Kinanta) si Mary ning Sarung Banggi.
11. (Pigabakal, Gabakal) siya ning lansones.
12. (Mabasa, Basahan) sinda ning libro.
13. (Gibo, Naggibo) sinda ning “A Frame”.
14. (Gaadal, Nag-adal) ako ning Bikol-Viracnon.
15. (Idalagan, Madalagan) kami sa aga sa poblasyon.
G. Verb Aspects/Cases

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

1. Sisay ang nagkaon ang bayawas?

2. Gusto mong iluto ning adobong manok?

3. Maduman sa ika Maynila?

4. Pigkaon ako ning balut kasu-banggi.

5. Nagtanom kami ning ipil-ipil sa aga.

6. Makabakal ka ning adobo kasu-Dominggo?

7. Nuarin ta magmiting?

8. Ihanda ka na ang mga sangkap sa pinakhet.


11. Ika ang lalabhan ang bado mo.

12. Ininom ngona kita ning beer.

Note: Let your LI check your work.
H. Sentence Expansion

Expand the sentences using the given clues:

e.g. Halayo ang Tuguegarao (negative)
Bakong halayo ang Tuguegarao.

1. Masiram ang balut. (negative)

2. Nagkaon ako. (na)

3. Hulangkaw si Tom. (negative)

4. Volunteer siya. (palan)

5. Barato ang bayawas. (daa)

6. Makulog ang talinga ko. (negative)

7. Makusog ang uran. (pa)

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

Note: Let your instructor check your work.
1. Gambit Expansion

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

1. Mayad na aga.
2. Anong trabaho mo?
3. PCV ako.
4. Taga-California ako.
5. Siya ang ina ko.
7. Ano ini?
8. Masiram?
9. Pan-o ang pagluto?
11. Gurano ang pinya?
12. Anong sasakayan ko?
13. Sain masakay?
14. HaLayo ang San Carlos?
15. Gurano ang plete?
17. Tabangan ako.
J. Particles

Add the following particles to the given statement then write their English equivalent:

1. Pilipino sinda (a. tabi  b. yata  c. palan  d. daa  e. man  f. kaya)
   a. __________________________
   b. __________________________
   c. __________________________
   d. __________________________
   e. __________________________
   f. __________________________

2. Nagkaon ako (g. pa  h. na  i. sana  j. man)
   g. __________________________
   h. __________________________
   i. __________________________
   j. __________________________

Note: Let your instructor check your work.
K. Connector

In each number, connect the given sentence by adding the appropriate connector:

Example: Dakula ang Maynila.
          Mas dakula ang Cebu.

          Dakula ang Maynila pero mas dakula ang Cebu.

1. Magayon ang site ko.
   Maboot pa ang mga tawo.

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

   Gauran duman.

   Maduman ako sa Harrison Plaza.

5. Depisil magduman sa PRRM.
   Raot ang kalsada.
L. Identify the following Bikol-Viracion grammatical features:

1. A linker that is attached to the word, if the first word in the sequence ends in a vowel.
2. A subject pronoun for second person, plural that may be used to show respect to an older person, a person in authority or a stranger.
3. A question word used to ask for cost or price of an item.
4. An affix when attached to the question word SAIN or to a verb root or name of place would suggest asking for direction.
5. A particle to express "temporariness".
6. A preposition used as a future time marker.
7. A subject marker for singular personal names.
8. A linker that is inserted between words, the first word ending in a consonant.
9. A subject pronoun first person plural (exclusive) meaning I and others.
10. A question word used to ask for location of a person or thing.
11. A subject marker for singular common nouns.
12. A location demonstrative pronoun that means "there" (far from the speaker and listener).
13. A particle which express "hope".
14. A question word used to ask for measurement.
15. A question word used to ask for quantity.
16. A particle which means "already, now".
17. A particle which express indirect quotation.
18. First person, subject, personal pronoun (singular).
19. A word which when added to a sentence shows politeness.
20. Demonstrative pronoun location which means "here" (near speaker).
ANSWERS:

I. A

1. sain
2. sisay
3. ano
4. taga-sain
5. pera
6. mayad
7. maduman/mapunta
8. trabaho
9. idad
10. mabalos/salamat

B.

1. Ano
2. Pera
3. Ngata
4. Sisay
5. Sain
6. Kasuairin
7. Gurano
8. Arin
9. Napan-o
10. Haen
11. Pan-o
12. Arin

C.

1. Sain ka mapunta?
3. Kumusta ka?
4. Sain ka hali?
5. Dian sana.
6. Ano ang trabaho mo?
7. PCV ako sa Catanduanes.
8. Beinte singko ang idad ko.
10. Anong ngaran mo?
11. Mainot na ako.
12. Sain ka gaeatar?
13. Batid ko nging Bikol
14. Ano ang gigibohon mo duman?
15. Kasuairin ka nag-abot dindi sa Pilipinas?

D.

1. bangua
2. kamo
3. mapunta
4. hali
5. man
6. ka
7. diyan
8. hapon
9. buhay
10. Mister Santos
G.
1. b
2. c
3. c
4. b
5. b
6. c
7. b
8. b
9. c
10. a

I.
1. Si John
2. Agricultural Production
3. Department of Agriculture
5. Sa barangay Madiklom
6. Si Mr. Fidel Reyes
7. Si Carlos Salazar
8. Duwang taon
9. bako
10. bako

O.
1. panahon
2. buhay
3. mayad
4. minsan
5. kuarto
6. magpahingalo
7. bago
8. bako
9. dait
10. ngaran

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

T.
1. magayon na babae
2. mainit na tubig
3. saday na kuarto
4. dakulang halong
5. halangkaw na lalake
6. haraning tindahan
7. hababang bata
8. halawig na istorya
9. dakul na trabaho
10. maputing babae
II. A.

1. Pakiotro
2. Ano sa Bicol ang ______
3. Luway-luway sana.
4. dai ko nasasabutan
5. Nasasabutan ko.

6. Anong gustong sabihon ________?
7. tama/tama ang pigsabi ko
8. naliilibong ako
9. Pakibasa
10. dai ko aram

B

1. Paki tau ang libro
2. Pakilingin ang kuarto
3. Pakibasa ang diyaryo
4. Pakikuha ang tubig
5. Pakisurat ang ngaran

6. Pakidara ang kanon
7. pakibuhat ang lamesa

III. EATING

A.

1. mangga
2. batag
3. pinya
4. bayawas

5. tarong
6. karbarsa
7. magoso
8. petsay

B.

1. limonsito
2. batag
3. abokado
4. tarong
5. margoso

C.

1. mahamis
2. tama
3. masakrot
4. tama
5. maalsom

6. tama
7. tama
8. maaskad
9. tama
10. malabsay
D.

1. mahamis
2. maaskad
3. mahaLang
4. maalsom
5. mahamis
6. malasay
7. mahamis
8. mapait
9. masaklot
10. maalsom

E.

1. namit
2. mahamis
3. maaskad
4. maalsom
5. mahaLang
6. malabsay
7. masaklot
8. mapait
9. mamantika
10. garagamo

F.

1. linaga
2. tinapay
3. asin
4. garagamo
5. sugok
6. repolyo
7. tarong
8. beer
9. balut
10. hipon
11. sitaw
12. patatas
13. karbasa
14. tubig
15. pansit

G.

1. Maalsom ang mangga?
2. Gakaon ang bata?
3. Nagbakan siya ning pansit?
4. Hinog na ang batag?
5. Gusto ko ning margoso?
6. Nagluto siya ning sinanglag?
7. Nagkaon na siya?
8. Pignamitan niya ang balut?
9. Gusto niya ning balaw?
10. Maaskad ang pansit

H.

1. pigaprito
2. pigagisa
3. pigaprito, pigalaga
4. pigaprito
5. pigahihaw
6. pigaihaw
7. pigagisa
8. pigalaga, pigaprito
9. pigalaga, pigaprito, pigaihaw
10. pigalaga

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### IV Shopping

**A.**

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

**B-1**

1. sampul-o  
2. tu-lo  
3. lima  
4. wa-ulu  
5. pito  
6. anom  
7. siyam  
8. sado  
9. apat  
10. duwa  

**B-2**

11. dose  
12. kinse  
13. beinte  
14. disisiete  
15. trese  
16. disinuebe  
17. disisais  
18. katorse  
19. disiotsi  
20. onse  

**C. Numbers**

1. tu-lo  
2. lima  
3. sa-lo  
4. apat  
5. pito  
6. sampul-o  
7. wa-ulu  
8. duwa  
9. siyam  
10. anom  
11. beinte  
12. katorse  
13. disisais  
14. kinse  
15. trienta  

**Colors**

1. puti  
2. itom  
3. berde  
4. de kape  
5. asul  
6. pulu  
7. yelo  
8. kayumanggi  

- 82'  
- 56
D.
1. Uno singkuenta
2. singkuenta sintimos
3. Piso
4. beinte pesos
5. kuarenta singko pesos
6. siento-singkuenta pesos
7. dos pesos
8. kinse pesos
9. dies sentimos
10. disiotso pesos

F.
1. Gurano ini?
2. O, sige na.
3. Ang mahal man!
4. daing tawad
5. Kulang tabi ang uli ko.
6. Uli ko/Ang uli ko.
7. ining bayad
8. pahagad tabi ning resibo
9. Mhal bali na sana
10. Sige na P __________ sana

H
1. sa sad
2. sugok, tapayas, kape,
   tinapay buda sabon
3. ang tapayas
4. ang sugok
5. P 55.00
6. bako
7. bako
8. iyo
9. bako
10. iyo

V. TRAVELLING

A.
1. minibus
2. traysikal
3. kalesa
4. awto
5. bisikleta
6. sakayan
7. ero plano
8. bus

B.
1. tren
2. sakayan
3. bus
4. ero plano
5. dyip
6. trak
7. barko
8. bisikleta
9. kalesa
10. traysikel

C.
1. ala una y medya
2. alas dos y medya
3. alas nuebe y medya
4. alas tres y medya
5. alas sais y medya
6. alas kuatro y medya
7. alas siete y medya
8. alas singko y medya
9. alas dies y medya
10. alas otsyo y medya
E.
1. likod
2. atubangan
3. Mabini
4. wala
5. atubangan
6. gid
7. Arelyano
8. kanto
9. atubangan
10. Bonifacio

F.
1. Alas dies
2. Alas una y medya
3. Alas tres kinse
4. Alas sais y medya
5. Alas sais y medya ning banggi
6. Alas siyete y medya
7. Alas dose
8. Alas dies kinse
9. Alas oso
10. Alas tres

G.
1. Magliko sa tuo
2. magliko sa wala
3. kanto
4. mababa
5. masakay
6. plete
7. sakayan
8. estasyon ning bus
9. para
10. biyahe
11. oras
12. mag-abot
13. humali
14. harayay
15. harani

H.
1. Si Mary
2. Sa Department of Agriculture
3. sa poblasyon
4. bako
5. bako
6. Apto
7. sarong sakay sana
8. uno singkuwenta
9. sarong sakay sana
10. uno singkuwenta

VI HEALTH
A. & B.
1. buhok
2. mata
3. payo
4. kimot
5. talinga
6. hawak
7. tulik
8. kamot
9. tuhod
10. paa

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D.
1. mata
2. ilong
3. kimot
4. kalinga
5. nguso
6. guramoy
7. paa
8. pandok
9. payo
10. ngipon/tingo

F.
1. Naililibong ako.
2. Nanglutya ako
3. Naninahan ako
4. Naninahan ko ang sadili ko
5. Makulog ang payo ko.
6. Tabangan mo ako.
7. Igwa kang bulong
8. Gusto ko ning aspirin

G.
1. POV si John
2. sa Catanduanes
3. Barangay Malipot
4. Klawon
5. Nag-Igit
6. ang doktor
7. bulong
8. mag-ingat sa pigakaon niya

H.
1. nagpunta
2. nagkaon
3. pagpanibod
4. nag-Igit
5. tinawan
6. pigtaram
7. mag-ingat
8. pigakaon

I.
1. Dai akong helang
2. Bakong makulog ang payo mo
3. Dai siyang kalintura
4. Dai ko kaipuhan ang bandage
5. Bakong makulog ang talinga ko
6. Dili ako ning kilawon
7. Dai ako maduman sa doktor
8. Daing doktor
9. Dai naninahan ang kamot ko
10. Bako akong pagal
### SUPPLEMENTARY WORKSHEETS

**A. Markers**

1. si, sa
2. ang, ning
3. ni, ang
4. si, ning
5. ang, ning
6. sa, ang
7. si, sa
8. si, ning
9. ang, si
10. ang, sa

**B. Pronouns**

1. ako
2. ako
3. ko
4. sakuya
5. siya
6. siya
7. ka
8. kami
9. saiya
10. mi

**C. 1**

1. magayon
2. ang lipot
3. Pinakamasiram
4. Mas mainit
5. Pinakadepisil
6. kadakula
7. Pakalinig
8. masiram
9. ang itom
10. Pinakamalibok

**D.**

1. gusto
2. habo
3. kaipuhan
4. bisto
5. kaya
6. aram
7. habo
8. gusto
9. kaipuhan
10. kaya

**E.**

1. Nagduman
2. Pigakaon
3. Babakalon
4. Matrabaho
5. Gainom
6. Nagdalagan
7. Gaadal
8. Itinao
9. Pigalinig
10. Masurat

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F.
1. maluto  
2. Inumon  
3. Galilig  
4. Sumubli  
5. Masurat  
6. Tawadan  
7. Maduman  
8. Nagkaon  
9. tumindog  
10. Nagkanta  
11. Gabakal  
12. Mabasa  
13. Naggibo  
14. Gaadal  
15. Madalagan  

K.
1. buda  
2. pero  
3. maski  
4. pagkatapos  
5. ta pan-o  

L.
1. -ng  
2. kamo  
3. Gurano  
4. pa/mapa  
5. nguna  
6. sa  
7. si  
8. na  
9. kami  
10. sain  
11. ang  
12. duman  
13. sana  
14. inano kahaloy  
15. era  
16. na  
17. daa  
18. ako  
19. tabi  
20. dindi  

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BIKOL-VIRACNON

GRAMMAR NOTES

Yolanda Seña
Material Developer
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      4. Locative/Direction Set
      5. Benefactive Set
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      4. Directive Set
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   c. Affix Combinations
   d. Word Reduplication
VI. NEGATION IN BIKOL-VIRACNON
VII. LINKERS
VIII. MARKERS
BIKOL-VIRACNON
Grammar Notes

TOPIC I : Socializing
Task 1.1 : Meeting people briefly

a. Linker between the Adjective and the Noun

The greeting : Mayad na aga.
            (Good morning.)

Consists of an adjective MAYAD, the linker NA and a noun AGA.
The linker NA signifies a modification sequence between the
adjective MAYAD (modifier) and the noun AGA (modified).

b. Subject Personal Pronouns

The greeting : Kumusta tabi kamo?
            (How are you?)

KAMO meaning “you (plural)” is a personal pronoun which functions
as the subject in the sentence. It is also used even with singular
subjects to show respect to an older person, a stranger, or a person
in authority.

c. The Action Not Begun of MAG Verbs

The greeting : Sain ka maduman?
            (Where are you going?)

MADUMAN from the Infinitive Form MAGDUMAN which
emphasizes the doer of the action and is in the Action Not Begun
aspect, meaning “will go”.

d. Question Word SAIN

The greeting : Sain ka maduman?
            (Where are you going?)

SAIN is a question word meaning “where”.

e. Preposition SA

The response : Sa saod.
            (To the market.)

SA is a versatile word in Viracnon. It is used for the English prepositions
“in, to, from, on, for, through, at, etc.”
f. Location Set of Demonstrative Pronouns

The response : Dindi sana.
(Just here.)

DINDI is a Demonstrative Pronoun meaning “here”. Below are the Demonstrative Pronouns belonging to the Location Set.

- DINDI here (near the speaker)
- DIYAN there (far from the speaker, near the listener)
- DUMAN there (far from both speaker and listener)

e.g. 
Diyan sana.
(Just there.)

Duman sana.
(Just there.) (yonder)

g. Sequence of One-syllable Particles and Words with more than One-Syllable.

In the sentence : Mainot na tabi ako.
(l’I’ll go ahead, Sir/Ma’am.)

Notice that the particle NA TABI comes before AKO. This follows the rule that one-syllable particles come before any word with more than one syllable, as in the example:

Maparibod na tabi ako.
(I’m going now Sir/Ma’am.)

However, when there is one-syllable pronoun (KO) and a one-syllable particle (NA) in the sentence, the pronoun precedes the particle, as in the example:

Bayaan ko na nguna kamo.
(I’ll leave you first.)

Task 1.2: Making and responding to informal introductions

a. Parts of Bikol-Viracnon Sentence

The parts of Bikol-Viracnon sentence maybe arranged as follows:

Predicate + Subject

The predicate maybe a noun, a pronoun, an adjective, a verb or pseudo verb.
In the sentence: Ako si Mary.
(I am Mary.)

AKO is the predicate-pronoun and SI MARY is the subject.

b. Subject Markers for Common Nouns

In the sentence: Paul at mga an ko.
(My name is Paul.)

ANG is a subject marker for common nouns (singular). Its plural form is ANG mga.

e.g. ang mga panga'an
(names)

ang mga tugang
(brothers/sisters)

c. Subject Markers of Personal Names

In the sentence: Ako si Mary.
(My name is Mary.)

SI is the subject marker for singular personal names. Its plural form is SA.

e.g. Maduman sa Mary buda Paul sa banwa.
(Mary and Paul will go to town.)

d. Possessive Pronoun KO

In the sentence: Mary ang mga an ko.
(Mary is my name.)

KO is a possessive pronoun meaning "my".

e. MAY/IGWA + Noun Phrase (Existential)

One example of a noun phrase used as a predicate is the MAY noun phrase meaning "there is, are, was, were, have and has" in the sentence.

In the sentence:

May agom ka na?
(Do you have a wife/husband?) literal
(Are you married?) contextual
f. Negation word DAI (NOn-Existential)

One way of negating sentences in Bikol-Viracnon is with the use of the negation DAI which means "none or nothing" or which may express non-existence, as in the example.

Dai ka pang agom?
(You don’t have a wife/husband? or You’re not married yet?)

- Dai akong tugang na babae.
(I don’t have a sister/sisters.)

---

g. Action Not Begun Completed of MAG Verbs

In the sentence:

Gatrabaho ako sa Department of Education Culture
and Sports.
(I’m working at the Department of Education Culture and
Sports.)

GATRABAHO is from the Infinitive Form MAGTRABAHO with
emphasis on the doer of the action and is in the Action Begun Not
Completed aspect meaning "will work".

Task 1.3: Explaining PCV assignment in casual conversation

a. Action Not Begun of MAG Verbs

In the sentence:

- Matabang ako sa mga tawo dindi.
(I will be helping the people here.)

MATABANG is from the Infinitive Form MAGTABANG with
emphasis on the doer of the action and is in the Action Not Begun
aspect, meaning "will help".

b. Noun-forming Affix MAG

In the sentence:

- Tu-lo kaming magtu-lugang.
(There are three of us (children) in the
family.)
MAG is a noun-forming affix which indicates family relationship. Other examples are listed below.

Singular:

mag-ama
(father-son/daughter relationship)

mag-ina
(mother-son/daughter relationship)

mag-tugang
(brother/sister relationship)

Plural:

mag-arama
(father-sons/daughters relationship)

mag-irina
(mother-sons/daughters relationship)

mag-tuLugang
(brothers/sisters relationship)

Task 1.4: Meeting the Host Family for the first time

a. Particle to Expand Predicate MAN

In the sentence: Mayad na aga man.
(Good morning to you, too)

MAN is a particle that may be used to expand predicates.

b. Question word TAGA-SAIN

e.g. Taga-sain ka?
(From where are you?)

TAGA-SAIN is a question word to ask for the place of origin of a person.

c. TAGA as a Place Marker

e.g. Taga-Manila ako.
(I'm from Manila.)

TAGA is a place marker denoting the place of origin of a person.
d. Two kinds of Questions

There are two basic types of questions:

1. The IYO/BAKO (Yes/NO) Questions
   Questions that can be answered by IYO "Yes" or BAKO "NO".

2. The information questions
   Those questions that begin with question words such as
   SISAY "who", KASUARIN "when", SAIN "where", PIRA "how many".

Examples:

May agom ka na?    lyo.
(Do you have a wife/husband?) (Yes.)

Pirang taon ka na?
(How old are you?)

e. Imperative forming Affix MAG

In the sentence: Magpahingalo ka muna.
((You) get some rest first.)

MAGPAHINGALO is in the Imperative Form and the emphasis is on
the doer of the action.

Task 1.5: Making small talk about personal information

a. Affixed Adjectives

In the sentence: Kaawaat ka na dindi?
(Have you been here long?)

Malipot man duman?
(Is it cold there?)

KALAHoy, MALIPOT are examples of affixed adjectives or with KA
and MA as adjectival affixes.

b. Subject Markers for Personal Names

In the sentence: Si Paz ang maestra ko.
(Paz is my teacher.)
Sa Jun buda Yolly ang mga maestra ko.
(Jun and Yolly are my teachers.)

SI and SA, as used in these gambits, are markers that introduce the noun predicates PAZ, JUN and YOLLY. This happens when the noun is the topic but not necessarily the subject of the sentence.

c. Recently Completed Aspect of Verbs

e.g. Minaabot pa sana ako kasu-Enero.
     (I just arrived last January.)

MINAABOT is in the Recently Completed aspect meaning "just arrived".

d. The Action Begun Not Completed Aspect of Abilitative Affix NAKA

In the sentence:

Nakakaintindi ako ning Bikol-Viracnon.
(I can understand Bikol-Viracnon.)

NAKAKAINTINDI is from the Infinitive Form, MAKAINITINDI with emphasis on the doer of the action. It is in the Action Begun Not Completed Aspect Abilitative Mood meaning "can understand".

Task 1.6: Intorming Host Family about intention of stepping out

a. Directional Affix PA/MAPA

The question: Mapasain ka?
(Where are you going?)

The PA/MAPA affix when attached to the question word SAIN means "asking the direction where one is going". When attached to a verb root or name of place, it suggests direction.

e.g. Mapa-Manila ako.
     (I'm going to Manila.)

Pa-Manila ako.
     (I'm going to Manila.)

b. The Action Not Begun Aspect of Objective Focus Affix ON/HON

In the sentence: Anong gigibohon mo duman?,
(What are you going to do there?)
Bibistahan ko si Ricky.
(I'm going to visit Ricky.)

GIGIBOHON and BIBISITAHON are from the Infinitive Forms GIBOHON and BISITAHON with emphasis on the receiver of the action. They are in the Action Not Begun aspect, objective focus meaning "will be doing" and "will be visiting", respectively.

c. ANO'NG is a Contraction of ANO ANG, which is frequently used in Bikol-Viracnon conversations.

  e.g.  Ano ang ngaLan mo?
         (What is your name?)

  becomes:
    Ano'ng ngaLan mo?
         (What is your name?)

Task 1.7: Explaining PCV project assignment to the local community

a. Action Begun Not Completed of Objective

  In the sentence:  Ano ang pigplano mo?
                    (What are you planning?)

  PIGPLANO is from the Infinitive Form PLANOHON in the Action Begun Not Completed aspect, Object focus meaning "is/are planning for".

b. The Action Not Begun Aspect of MAG Verbs

  e.g.  Magibo ako ning plano.
         (I will make a plan.)

  MAGIBO is from the Infinitive Form GUMIBO with emphasis on the doer of the action meaning "to make".

c. The Infinitive-forming Affix MAG

  In the sentence:  Gusto kong maggibo ning proyekto.
                    (I would like to make a project.)

  MAGGIBO is in the Infinitive Form with emphasis on the doer of the action meaning "to make".

d. Abilitative MAI Affix in the Action Not Begun Aspect

  e.g.  Anong maitatabang mo sa mga tawo?
         (What help can that give to the people?)
MAITATABANG is in the Abilitative Mood with emphasis on the receiver of the action. As such, it takes the KO set of pronouns. It is in the Action Not Begun aspect, meaning “will be able to help”.

e. Occupational Affix PARA

PARA is a prefix which when attached to a noun, will change the noun into an occupation or profession.

- para + sila = parasilâ
  (fish) (fishermen)

- para + banwit = parabanwit
  (catch fish) (fishermen)

- para + uma = parauma
  (farm) (farmer)

Matabang ako sa mga parasila/parauma.
(I’ll help the fishermen/farmers.)

f. Special Verb MAGIGING

e.g. Ano ang magiging trabaho mo sa proyekto?
(What will be your work/task in the project?)

MAGIGING is used to express a change from one state or condition to another. It is in the Action Not Begun Aspect.

g. Associative Affix MAKIPAG + AN

MAKIPAG + AN is an Associative affix which indicates doing an action with a group with emphasis on the doer of the action.

e.g. Makikipagtabangan ako sa mga parauma.
(I’ll be working with the farmers.)

Task 1.8: Expressing Humor

a. KA + Noun

e.g. Kanawig mo!
(It looks like you.)

or

Kapandok mo!
(It looks like you!)
Another use of KA affix is to show similarities. When attached to a word, it indicates likeness.

\[ \text{e.g.} \]
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Hawig/pandok} & \quad \text{(face)} \\
\text{Ka + hawig} & = \quad \text{kahawig} \\
& \quad \text{(similar in looks, especially face)}
\end{align*}
\]

b. Use of EXPRESSIONS

An expression is any root word, stem or word used in an exclamatory sentence.

\[ \text{e.g.} \]
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Ay komi!} & \quad \text{(Oh, it’s comy!)} \\
\text{Okey a!} & \quad \text{(That’s good.)}
\end{align*}
\]

TOPIC II: LANGUAGE TO MANAGE LEARNING

Task 2.1: Identifying language to be used in communication

a. Word Order of Sentences with Negation

\[ \text{e.g.} \]
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Dai ako tatao mag-Bikol-Viracnon.} \\
& \quad \text{(I don’t know how to speak Bikol-Viracnon.)}
\end{align*}
\]

With the addition of the negation word DAI, the word order of the subject changes.

\[ \text{e.g.} \]
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Batid si Linda magtaram ning Bikol-Viracnon.} \\
& \quad \text{(Linda knows how to speak Bikol-Viracnon.)}
\end{align*}
\]

\[ \text{or} \]
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Dai batid si Lindang mag-Bikol-Viracnon.} \\
& \quad \text{(Linda doesn’t know how to speak Bikol-Viracnon.)}
\end{align*}
\]

Where the linker is used after the subject. This is only true when the subject is a noun. When the subject is a pronoun, the word order entirely changes.

\[ \text{e.g.} \]
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Batid akong mag-Bikol-Viracnon.} \\
& \quad \text{(I know how to speak Bikol-Viracnon.)}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Dai ako batid/tatao mag-Bikol-Viracnon.} \\
& \quad \text{(I don’t know how to speak Bikol-Viracnon.)}
\end{align*}
\]
Where the pronoun immediately follows the negation word DAI.

Task 2.2: Making requests about manner of speech

a. Request Affix PAKI

In the sentence:

Paki-otro.
(Please repeat.)

PAKI is a prefix which when added to the verb root indicates a request. It is equivalent to the English “please”.

b. Action Begun Completed of IN Verbs

e.g. Anong sinabi mo?
(What did you say?)

SINABI is in the Action Begun Completed (simple past) with emphasis on the receiver of the action (because of the affix IN) meaning “was said”.

Task 2.3: Eliciting meaning in Target Language

a. Pseudoverb + Infinitive

In the example:

ANO ang gustong sabihon kang __________?
(What does ______________ mean?)

When pseudoverb (e.g. GUSTO) co-occurs with a verb, the verb is in the Infinitive form. This rule applies to all pseudoverbs appearing with verbs in a sentence.

b. Action Not Begun of ON/HON Verbs

e.g.

Pan-o ko sabihon ang __________ sa Bicol?
(How will I say __________ in Bicol?)

SASABIHON is in the Action Not Begun aspect, with emphasis on the receiver of the action (because of the suffix ON/HON) meaning “will be said.”
Task 2.4: Ensuring communication is clear

a. Double Personal Pronoun TAKA

TAKA may be considered a double personal pronoun in Bikol-Viracnon, pertaining to the speaker-object and the listener-actor. It takes the place of KO, a non-subject actor personal pronoun and IKA, a subject pronoun. Thus,

  e.g.  Dai taka maintindihan.
       (I can't understand you.)

or

  Dai ko ika maintindihan.
  (I can't understand you.)

d. Stative NA + AN affix

In this particular gambit:

  Naanlibongan ako.
  (I'm confused.)

NA + AN is an affix that states the condition of a person

c. Abilitative Object Focus.

  e.g.  Dai ko naiintindihan.
        (I can't understand.)

NAIINTINDIHAN is in the Abilitative Mood, with emphasis on the receiver of the action. It is in the Action Begun Not Completed Aspect.

TOPIC III: FOOD

Task 3.1: Finding out about new food

a. Subject Demonstrative Pronouns

In the example: Ano ini?
  (What is this?)

INI is a Demonstrative Pronoun belonging to the subject set meaning "this".

b. Location/Directional Set of Demonstrative Pronouns
e.g. Anong apod dindi?
(What is the term for this? or How do you call this?)

Notice the use of the Directional Set of Demonstrative Pronoun DINDI. The explanation is provided within the English equivalent "(for) this" which suggests a directional pronoun.

c. Affixed Form of Adjectives

e.g. Mahamis ini.
- (It's sweet.)

MAHAMIS meaning “sweet”. (Refer to 1.5 a)

d. Moderate Form of Adjectives

In the gambit : Medyo mahamis.
(A little sweet.)

One way of making the moderate form of adjective in Bikol-Viracon is with the use of adverb MEDYO “a little”.

e. Non-Subject Demonstrative Pronouns

In the utterance:

Anong namit kaini?
(What is the taste of this? or How does this taste?)

KAINI is demonstrative pronoun belonging to the non-subject set, meaning "(of) this”.

f. Action Begun Not Completed of ON/HON Verbs

The word PIGALAGA is in the Action Begun Not Completed aspect with emphasis on the object of the action meaning “It is boiled.”

Task 3.2 Finding out how to eat (new) food

a. Object Focus AN/HAN vs. ON/HON

In the example: 
Panitan mo ang kamonte.
(Peel the potato.)

Hiwaon mo ang kamonte.
(Slice the potato.)
The suffix AN is used with verbs which denotes that only the surface or appearance of the initial direct object is affected, while the suffix ON/HON is typically used with verbs whose initial direct objects are directly affected by the action.

Task 3.3: Offering/Responding to an offer of (new) food

a. Root Verb as Imperative

  e.g. Kua ka.
       (Get some./Have some.)

  Kaon ka.
  (Eat some.)

Bikol-Viracnon imperatives may consist of only the root word and an optional YOU, singular or plural.

b. Expression SIGE

SIGE meaning okay but never to express “fine feelings”.

  e.g. Namitan mo ini. SIGE
      (Taste this./Try it.) (Okay.)

Task 3.4: Preparing food

a. Stative NA + Verb Root

In the example: Napapaha ako.
(I’m thirsty.)

NA + Verb Root is a verb that does not need an object to complete its meaning. It states the condition/feeling of a person, putting the emphasis on the doer of the action.

  e.g. Nagugutom ako.
      (I’m hungry.)

  Nalulula ako.
  (I feel dizzy.)

Note: These particular verbs need an external object to relieve one of the feelings of uneasiness.
TOPIC IV: SHOPPING

Task 4.1: Locating sources of needed items

a. Particles

KAYA, SIGURD and BAAD express uncertainty and are examples of particles.

e.g.
- Kasu-arin kaya kamo maabot?
  (When do you think you're coming?)

Baad Intsik si Yda.
(Maybe Yda is a Chinese.)

Siguro mapunta siya dindi.
(Maybe she will come here.)

b. Pseudoverbs

In the gambit:

Sain puedeng magbakal ning_______?
(Where can I buy _______?)

PUDE is an example of a pseudoverb meaning "can". It can also be written as PUWEDE.

Pseudoverbs DAPAT, PUEDE, KAIPUHAN, DAI, BISTO, GUSTO and HABO may take either subject or non-subject personal pronouns depending on the focus in the sentence.

c. Locative Affix AN/HAN

In this particular gambit:

Porbanan mo sa tindahan.
(Try the sari-sari store.)

The suffix AN when attached to the verb PORBAR exhibits a Locative Focus with the noun "SARI-SARI".

Task 4.2: Selecting items

a. Causative Affix PA

In the sentence:
Pabakal ning tinapay.
(I'd like to buy bread please.) - contextual
(Let me buy some bread.) - literal

The verb PABAKAL is in the Imperative Causative form with causative affix PA prefixed to the verb root BAKAL "to buy".
TOPIC V: TRANSPORTATION

Task 5.1: Taking local transportation

a. Affix MAG

In the example: Magtaxi ka.
(Take a taxi.)

The prefix MAG when attached to words referring to means of transportation will denote "take a _____________."

b. Infinitive IN Affix

e.g.
Puedeng lakawon puon dindi?
(Can I walk from here?)

The Infinitive verb LAKAWON containing the suffix ON shows a Locative/Directional focus on the relationship of the verb with the noun or object (intended direction/destination).

c. Expansion of Verbal Predicates by Adverbial Phrase

In the example:

Ano ang mayad na sakayan papuntang Banaue?
(What's the best (means of) transportation to take in going to Banaue?)

The manner adverb, MAYAD, modifies the noun SAKAYAN which is in its noun form.

d. Noun-forming Affix AN

In the utterance:

Ano ang mayad na sakayan?
(What's the best transportation to take?)

SAKAYAN is derived from the verb SAKAY which means "ride". The addition of the suffix AN makes it a noun meaning "means of transportation".

e. Expression PARA/SA GILID SANA

PARA/SA GILID SANA are used to stop a moving vehicle only. PARA means "stop" and SA GILID SANA "just at the side (of the road)". 
Task 5.2: Taking a trip

a. Action Not Begun Aspect of MAG verbs

In the example:

Sain ako mabayad?
(Where will I pay?)

MABAYAD is from the Infinitive Form MAGBAYAD, with emphasis on the doer of the action. It is in the Action Not Begun aspect meaning “will pay”.

b. MGA as an Approximative

In the example:

Mga tuLong oras.
(About/Around three hours.)

In a previous lesson, you learned the use of MGA as a plural marker. MGA can also be used to express an approximation of time, amount or measurement.

TOPIC VI: HEALTH

Task 6.1: Getting medical help

a. PAKI Prefix plus Suffix AN

e.g.

Paki-tabangan mo ako.
(Please help me.)

We note that PAKI may be attached to some verb roots to form the imperative. In the example above, the verb TABANGAN contains a direction/benefactive-marking suffix AN plus the prefix PAKI and this gives us another rule on the use of PAKI, that is, it may be attached to a verb or a verb containing a direction/benefactive-marking affix ON/HON or AN/HAN.

Nakagat ako ning ayam.
(I was bitten by a dog.)

Nabangga ako ning kotse.
(I was run over by a car.)

Nahulog ako sa tukawan.
(I fell off from the chair.)

Naburoan ako ning mainit na tubig.
(Hot water was poured over me.)
Nabagsakan ako ning niyog/tipong.
(I was hit by a coconut/young coconut.)

NAKA is another accidental affix with the actor as the agent causing the change, discomfort or pain.

e.g.

Nakabadi siya ning aki.
(He accidentally shot the child.)

Nakapaso si Malou ning baso.
(Malou accidentally broke the glass.)

Nakaligis sinda ning ikos.
(They accidentally ran over the cat.)

b. MAGPA Affix

With the MAGPA affixed verb, the subject of the sentence is the causing agent; while the natural agent may or may not be expressed in the sentence.

However, in the example:

Kaipuhan kong magpa-doktor.
(I need to see the doctor.)

The causing agent and the natural agent are one and the same KO (a non-subject actor pronoun). To further illustrate why, this is another variant of the sentence above.

Kaipuhan magpa-doktor ako.
(I need to see a doctor.)

c. Use of SAIN and HAEN

There are two "where" questions in Bicol-Viracnon, SAIN and HAEN. SAIN may be used to ask location questions. Thus where HAEN can be used, SAIN can also be used, but where SAIN as a direction question is used, HAEN cannot be used.

The correct response to a HAEN question is a noun phrase that begins with YAON SA.

e.g.

Haen ang ospital?
(Where is the hospital?)
Yaon sa banwa.
(In the town.)

The response to SAIN is SA + noun phrase

Sain ka mabakal ning bulong?
(Where will you buy medicine?)

Sa botika.
(At the drugstore.)

e. Existential and Non-Existential Words

MAY/IGWA is an existential word meaning "there is/are/have/has"

DAI is a non-existential word, meaning "none/nothing".
# APPENDIX

## I. PRONOUNS

### A. Personal Pronouns

1. **Subject Set**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>AKO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(KA may never be used at the beginning of the sentence.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(IKA may occur in the initial, medial (usually the second word or final position of the sentence.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>KA/IKI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She</td>
<td>SIYA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We (exclusive)</td>
<td>KAMI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(meaning I and others)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We (inclusive)</td>
<td>KITA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(meaning you and I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (plural)</td>
<td>KAMO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>SINDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(maybe used to show respect to an older person, a person in authority or a stranger)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples:

- a. Maduman ako sa Banaue. (I will go to Banaue.)
  - Nagkaon ako ning isda. (I ate fish.)
- b. Magbakal ka ning gulay. ((You) buy vegetables.)
  - Magpahingalo ka nguna. ((You) take a rest.)
- c. Masurat siya ning kanta. (He will write a song.)
  - Nagparibod siya kahapon. (She went home yesterday.)
- d. Nagkanta kami sa programa. (We sang in the program.)
  - Nagkatulog kami ning amay. (We slept early.)
- e. Masapna kita ning pansit. (We will cook pansit.)
  - Matukaw kita sa tukawan. (Let's sit on the chair.)
- f. Makua kamo ning lamesa. ((You) get a table.)
  - Magtanom kamo ning pinya. ((You) plant pineapple.)
- g. Gaadal sinda ning Bikol-Viracnon. (They are studying Bikol-Viracnon.)
2. Non-Subject Set

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By me</th>
<th>KO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By you (singular)</td>
<td>MO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By him/her</td>
<td>NIYA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By us (exclusive)</td>
<td>MI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By us (inclusive)</td>
<td>TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By you (plural)</td>
<td>NINDO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By them</td>
<td>NINDA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:

a. Kìnaon ko ang gulay. (The vegetable was eaten by me.)
Ininom ko ang gatas. (The milk was drunk by me.)

b. Itanom mo ang pisog sa aga. (The seeds will be planted by you tomorrow.)
Bakalon moang prutas sa aga. (The fruit will be bought by you tomorrow.)

c. Kinua niya ang libro.
Isurat niya ang tula. (The book was taken by him/her.)
(The poem will be written by him/her.)

d. Pigkanta mi sang Sarung.
Pigsayaw mi ang cha-cha. (Sarung Baggi was sung by us.)
(Cha-cha was danced by us.)

e. Pigbasa ta ang balita.
Binakal ta ang bulong. (The news was read by us.)
(The medicine was bought by us.)

f. Inapod nindo ang taksi.
Inumin nindo ang kape. (The taxi was called by you.)
(The coffee was drunk by you.)

g. Pigkaon ninda ang isda.
Kinua ninda ang ikos. (The fish was eaten by them.)
(The cat was taken by them.)

3. Possessive Set

A. Possessive Noun Set

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mine</th>
<th>SAKO/SAKUYA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yours (singular)</td>
<td>SAIMO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His/Hers</td>
<td>SAIYA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ours (exclusive)</td>
<td>SAMO/SAMUYA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ours (inclusive)</td>
<td>SATO/SATUYA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yours (plural)</td>
<td>SAINDO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theirs</td>
<td>SAINDA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples:

a. Sako ang haLong na ini. (This house is mine.)
   Sako ang kotseng ini. (This car is mine.)

b. Saimo ang katieng iyan. (That bed is yours.)
   Saimo ang librong iyan. (That book is yours.)

c. Saida ang sapatos na itom. (The black shoes are hers/his.)
   Saida ang lamesang ito. (The table is hers/his.)

d. Samo ang dakulang uma. (The big farm is ours.)
   Samo ang ikos na puli. (The white cat is ours.)

e. Sato ang beer na ini. (This beer is ours.)
   Sato ang pagkaong iyan. (That food is ours.)

f. Saindo ang kuartang ini. (This money is yours.)
   Saindo ang saday na tukawan. (The small chair is yours.)

g. Sainda ang ayam na iyan. (That dog is theirs.)
   Sainda and asul na payong. (The blue umbrella is theirs.)

b. Possessive Adjective Set

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre-Posted (Before Nouns)</th>
<th>Post-Posted (After Nouns)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My</td>
<td>SAIKUYA + NG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your (singular)</td>
<td>SAIMO + NG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His/Her</td>
<td>SAIYA + NG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our (exclusive)</td>
<td>SAMUYA + NG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our (inclusive)</td>
<td>SATUYA + NG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your (plural)</td>
<td>NINDO + NG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Their</td>
<td>SAINDA + NG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:

Pre-Posted (Before Nouns)

a. Dakula ang sakuyang harong. (My house is big.)
   Yolly ang sakuyang ngaran. (My name is Yolly.)

b. Malinig ang saimong pantalon. (Your pants are clean.)
   Saday ang saimong tsinelas. (Your slippers are small.)
c. Ini ang saiyang kotse.
   Iyan ang saiyang lapis.  
   (This is her/his car.)
   (That is her/his pencil.)

d. Ini ang samuyang ikos.
   Masiram ang samuyang pagkaon. 
   (This is our cat.)
   (Our food is delicious.)

e. Ini ang satuyang beer.
   Malipot ang satuyang beer.  
   (This is our beer.)
   (Our beer is cold.)

f. Puti ang saindong ido.
   Malinig ang-saidong harong. 
   (Your puppy is white.)
   (Your house is clean.)

g. DakuLa ng saindang haLong.
   Mabaharito ang saindang ayam. 
   (That is their house.)
   (Their dog is hairy.)

4. Location/Direction Set

   to/with/from me          SA SAKO/SA SAKUYA
   to/with/from you (singular)  SA SAIMO
   to/with/from him/her        SA SAIYA
   to/with/from us (exclusive)   SA SAMO
   to/with/from us (inclusive)    SA SAINDO
   to/with/from them          SA SAINDA

Examples:

a. Mag-iba ka sa sako.
   Bumakal ka sa sakuya. 
   (You go with me.)
   (You buy from me.)

b. Ito ko ini sa saimo.
   Kukuahon ko sa saimo ang
   kuarta. 
   (I’ll give this to you.)
   (I’ll get the money from you.)

c. Darhon mo iyan saiya.
   Maduman ako sa saiya 
   (Bring this to him/her.)
   (I will go to him/her.)

d. Makipaghoro-horon ka sa samo.
   Mag-iba ka sa samo. 
   (Talk with us.)
   ([You] come with us.)

e. Halang sato ang mga burak.
   Halang sato ang mga pagkaon. 
   (The flowers came from us.)
   (The food came from us.)

f. Nagduman kami sa saindo
   kahapon.
   Nagbakal kami sa saindo mga
   prutas. 
   (We went to you yesterday.)
   (We bought fruits from you.)
g. Itao ka ini sa sainđa.
   Itaram mo ini sa sainđa.  
   (You give this to them.)
   (Tell this to them.)

5. Benefactive Set

   For me  PARA SAKUYA/SAKO
   For you (singular) PARA SA IMO
   For him/her PARA SAIYA
   For us (exclusive) PARA SAMO
   For us (inclusive) PARA SATO
   For you (plural) PARA SAINDO
   For them PARA SAINDA

Examples:

a. Pakikua ang tuwaw para sako.
   Pakisurat ini para sako.
   (Please get the chair for me.)
   (Please write this for me.)

b. Binakal ko ini para saimo.
   Ma'ua ako ning cake para saimo.
   (I bought this for you.)
   (I'll get water for you.)

c. Nagbakal kami ning burak para saiya.
   Piggibo ko ini para lya.
   (We bought flowers for her.)
   (I did this for him.)

d. Nagbake siya ning cake para samo.
   Nagluto siya ning pansit para samo.
   (She baked cake for us.)
   (They cooked pansit for us.)

e. Nagsurat siya ing tula para sato.
   Nagbakal si Ricky ning beer para sato.
   (She wrote a poem for us.)
   (Ricky bought beer for us.)

f. Makanta ako para saindo.
   Magbayle ako para saindo.
   (I'll sing a song for you.)
   (I will dance for you.)

g. Maato kita sa program para sainđa.
   Maapod kita ning taksi para sainđa.
   (We will join the program for them.)
   (We will call a taxi for them.)

B. Demonstrative Pronouns

1. Subject Set

   INI  this (near the speaker)
   IYAN that (far from the speaker, near the
talker)
   ITO that (far from both speaker and
   listener)
Examples:

a. Gusto ko ini. (I like this.)
   Bakaron mo ini. (You buy this.)

b. Iyan ang haLong ninda. (That is their house.)
   Iyan ang samong sinbahan. (That is our church.)

c. Kuahon mo itong libro sa kuarto. (You get that book from the room.)
   Puroton mo itong papel. (You pick up that piece of paper.)

2. Object Set

   KAINI of this (near the speaker)
   KAIYAN of that (far from the speaker, near the listener)
   KAITO of that (far from both the speaker and listener)

Examples:

a. Tauhan mo ako ning utod kaining cake. (Give me a slice of this cake.)
   Kaipuhan ko ning saLong dosena kaining sugok. (I need one dozen of these eggs.)

d. Anong gustong sabihon kaiyan? (What is the meaning of that?)
   Kinaon ko ang kabanga kaiyan na tsokolate. (I ate one-half of that chocolate.)

c. Tauhan mo ako ning duwang metro kaitong lace. (Give me two meters of that lace.)
   Ibakal mo ako ning duwang pades ning kaitong tsinelas. (Buy me two pairs of those slippers.)

3. Location Set

   DINDI here (near the speaker)
   DIYAN there (far from the speaker, near the listener)
   DUMAN there (far from both the speaker and listener)

Examples:

a. Maghiilingin kita dindi. (Let’s see each other here.)
   Magtagbuan kita dindi. (Let’s meet here.)

b. Mapunta ako diyan. (I will go there.)
   Naglaba siya diyan. (She washed clothes there.)
c. Mabaka kita duman ning bulong. (We will buy medicine there.)
   Duman sinda naglaog. (They entered there.)

4. Direction Set

   HUNI here (near the speaker)
   HUYAN there (far from the speaker, near the listener)
   HOTO there (far from both speaker and listener)

Examples:

a. Huni ang bayad ko. (Here is my payment.)
   Huni ang uli mo. (Here is your change.)

b. Huyan ang halong ninda. (There is their house.)
   Huyan ang banwa. (There is the town.)

c. Hoto ang kotse mo. (There is your car.)
   Hoto ang sapatos mo. (There are your shoes.)

5. Location/Direction Set

   UYA/DINDI it's here (near the speaker)
   ADIYAN it's there (far from the speaker, near the listener)
   ADUMAN it's there (far from both the speaker and listener)

Examples:

a. Uya ang kahoron ni Becky. (Becky's boyfriend is here.)
   Adindi ang agom ni Vic-Vic. (Vic-Vic's husband is here.)

b. Adiyan ang kotse ni Yda. (Yda's car is there.)
   Adiyan ang crush ni Popsie. (Popsie's crush is there.)

c. Aduman ang kastilyo ni Medy. (Medys' castle is there.)
   Aduman ang mga prutas na binakal ni Paz. (The fruits that Paz bought are there.)

6. Manner Set

   AROG KAINI like this (near the speaker)
   AROG KAIYAN like that (far from the speaker, near the listener)
   AROG KAITO like that (far from both the speaker and listener)
Examples:

a. Arog kaini ang pagluto ning pansit. (This is how you cook pansit.)
   Arog kaini ang paggibo ning grammar notes. (This is how you make grammar notes.)

b. Arog kaiyan ang pagkaon ning lansones. (That is how you eat lansones.)
   Arog kaiyan ang pag-bake ning cake. (That is how you bake a cake.)

c. Bukong arog kaito ang pag-inom ning beer, Malou. (That is not the way to drink beer, Malou.)
   Arog kaito ang pagluto ning adobo? (Is that the way you cook adobo?)

II. PARTICLES

Particles are forms that add meaning to a sentence.

1. NA “already, now”
   e.g.
   May agom na si Josie.
   (Josie is already married.)

   Igwang aki na si Jose.
   (Jose has already a child.)

2. PA “yet, still”
   e.g.
   Daraga pa si Maria buda Julia.
   (Mary and Julia are still maidens.)

   Dai pa nag-abot ang bisita.
   (The visitor has not arrived yet.)

3. MAN “too, even”
   e.g.
   Humapit man lamang kamo.
   (Please come to the house even for a few minutes.)

   Karabaw man e, napagal man.
   (Carabaos get tired, too.)
4. SANA “just, only”
   e.g.
   Diyan sana.
   (Just there.)
   Ini sana.
   (Only this.)

5. DAA “expression to indicate indirect quotation”
   e.g.
   Doktor daa si Eddie.
   (Someone said) Eddie is a doctor.
   Guwapo daa si Gerry.
   (Someone said) Gerry is handsome.

6. NGUNA “express a state of temporariness”
   e.g.
   Bayaan ko nguna kamo.
   (I'll leave you first.)
   Makaon nguna kita.
   (Let's eat first.)

7. NAMAN “expresses a shift in viewpoint or role”
   e.g.
   Ako naman.
   (It's my turn.)
   Siya naman ang makanta.
   (It's her turn to sing.)

8. KAYA “expresses uncertainty, indecision, speculation”
   e.g.
   Kasuarin kaya kamo magakakuwarta?
   (When do you think will you have money?)
   Sisay kaya ang maduman sa party.
   (I wonder who will be coming to the party.)

9. KUTA “expresses hope”
   e.g.
   Mapunta kuta siya dindi.
   (I wish she will come.)
   Magpakasal na kuta sa Janice buda Aga.
   (I wish Janice and Aga will get married.)
10. PALAN “expresses mild surprise at a new information or unexpected turn of events/situation”

   e.g.  
   Mahanlas palan dindil  
         (I didn’t know (that) it’s slippery here!)
   Magayon palan ang bose ni Inday.  
         (I don’t know that Inday has a nice voice.)

11. YATA “expresses uncertainty”
   e.g.  
   Dakul ka yatang labahan.  
         (You seem to have many clothes to wash.)
   Dai yata maabot ang moyor.  
         (It seems that the Mayor is not coming.)

12. BAAD “expresses uncertainty”
   e.g.  
   Baad Intsik si Yda.  
         (Maybe Yda is Chinese.)
   Baad pulis si Mike.  
         (Maybe Mike is a policeman.)

   Note: The difference between YATA and BAAD is that the former is never found at the beginning of a sentence while the latter is always found at the beginning of the sentence.

13. NGANI “expresses emphasis in some structure”
   e.g.  
   Iyo ngani dakul ning tawo.  
         (Oh yes, there are too many people.)
   Iyo ngani, masiram ang luto ni Medy.  
         (Medy’s cooking is really good.)

14. O “is used either as a sentence opener or closer which means “PLEASE, NOW, SEE, or OKAY”. At the same time it expresses the idea that a statement is also meant as a command. What softens the statement into a request in MAN.

   e.g.  
   Hilingon mo man ang mga aki, o.  
         (Look at the children.)
   Tabangan mo man ako, o.  
         (Please help me.)
15. E "expresses a reason related to a preceding idea."
   e.g.
   Dai ako maduman. Baad maawat ka, e.
   (I won't go. It might be very late for me.)

   Dai ako maiba. Dai ka man maduman, e.
   (I'm not going because you're not there.)

16. BAGA "question particle", when added to a statement becomes a YES-NO question.
   e.g.
   Nagduman ka baga sa banwa?
   (Did you go to town?)

   Nagsakay baga sinda sa awto?
   (Did they ride in a jeepney?)

III. THE CONJUNCTIONS/CONNECTORS

There are two groups of conjunctions or connectors in Bikol-Viracnon that may be used in combining two or more basic sentences.

A. The Coordinating Conjunctions

B. The Subordinating Conjunctions

A. The Coordinating Conjunctions

   Bikol-Viracnon language has a number of conjunctions that express varying relationship of coordination such as: Additional, Contrast, Choice, and Negation.

Below are the Bikol-Viracnon coordinating conjunctions with the relationship that they express:

1. For Addition

   BUDA "and"

   e.g.
   Mainit sa Laguna.
   (It is hot in Laguna.)

   Matapog sa Laguna.
   (It is dusty in Laguna.)
Combined Sentence:
Mainit buda matâpog sa Laguna.
(It is hot and dusty in Laguna.)

2. For addition showing sequence of events

SAKA "and also"

e.g.
- Nagduman siya sa Post Office.
  (He went to the Post Office.)

Nagduman siya sa saod.
(He went to the market.)

Combined Sentence:
Nagduman siya sa Post Office saka sa saod.
(He went to the Post Office and also to the market.)

3. For addition showing result of first event

TA NGANING "and so, so that"

e.g.
Mag-adal ka.
(Study.)

Dai ka madipisilans sa buhay.
(You won't have difficulty in life.)

Combined Sentence:
Mag-adal ka ta nganing dai ka madipisilans sa buhay.
(Study so that you won't have difficulty in life.)

4. BAKO LAMANG .... KUNDI ...... PA "not only.... but also"

e.g.
Magayon siya.
(He is pretty.)

Intelihente siya.
(He is intelligent.)
Combined Sentence:

Bako lamang siya magayon kundi intelihente pa.
(She's not only pretty but also intelligent.)

or Bako la nang siyang magayon, intelihente pa.

5. For Contrast

PERO "but"

Parang ang mangga.
(Mango is expensive.)

Masiram ang mangga.
(Mango is delicious.)

Combined Sentence:

Mahal ang mangga pero masiram.
(Mango is expensive but delicious.)

6. For choice

O "or"

Parang mo baga ning kape?
(Do you want coffee?)

Gusto mo baga ning tsaa?
(Do you want tea?)

Combined Sentence:

Gusto mo baga ning kape o tsaa?
(Do you want coffee or tea?)

7. For Negation

NI....... NI....... "neither..... nor"

Parang niya ako bisto.
(He does not know me.)

Parang niya ika bisto.
(He does not know you.)
Combined Sentence:
    Ni ako ni ika dai niya bisto.
    (He knows neither you nor me.)

B. The Subordinating Conjunctions

Bikol-Viracnon has several conjunctions expressing relations of subordination between or among sentences of unequal importance. The important sentence is usually the lead sentence introduced by a subordinating conjunction, that expresses its relationship to the important sentence. Below are the Bikol-Viracnon subordinating conjunctions with the relationship that they express.

1. For reason

   TA "because"
   PANO "because of"
   TA PANO "for the reason that"

   e.g.  Mamondo si Juan.
         (Juan is sad.)

         Nagadan ang ayam niya.
         (His dog died.)

Combination Sentence:

    Mamondo si Juan ta nagadan ang ayam niya.
    (Juan is sad because his dog died.)

2. For purpose

   PARA "so that"

   e.g.  Nag-aadal siya ning Bikol-Viracnon.
         (He is studying Bikol-Viracnon.)

         Madali niyang matabangan ang mga tawo sa barangay niya.
         (He can quickly help the people in his barangay.)

Combination Sentence:

    Nag-aadal siya ning Bikol-Viracnon para madali niyang matabangan ang mga tawo sa barangay niya.
    (He is studying Tagalog so he can quickly help the people in his barangay.)
3. For time

BAGO       "before"
PAGKATAPOS/TAPOS  "after"
MIENTRAS    "while"
KANG        "when"
HANGGANG    "until"

e.g. Nagkaon ngona siya.
     (He ate first.)

   Naghali siya.
   (He left.)

Combined Sentence:

Nagkaon ngona siya bago naghaLi.
(He ate first before he left.)

Naghali siya pagkatapos magkaon.
(He left after eating.)

MIENTRAS gakaturog ang aki, maglayat ang ayam.
(While the baby was sleeping, the dog barked.)

Gakaturog ang aki kang paglayat ning ayam.
(The baby was sleeping when the dog barked.)

Gatialios ang mg tawo puon kang pagbagyo.
(The people have suffered since it stormed.)

Matrabaho ako hanggang matapos ang proyekto.
(I'll work until my project is finished.)

4. For condition

KUNG    "if"

Kung dai pa siya magkatuLoog, manood nguna ako ning T.V.
(If he doesn't sleep yet, I'll watch TV first.)

5. For concession

MASKI    "even though"

e.g. Gatrabaho siya maski na may helang.
     (He works even though he is sick.)
6. For result

KAYA "so, that's why"

e.g. May ginigibo siya kaya dai siya nakaduman sa party mo.
      (She was doing something that's why she couldn't go to
      your party.)

IV. THE INFORMATION QUESTIONS

A Bikol-Viracnon statement may be transformed into an information
question by using the question word that will elicit the desired information in
the response.

Below is the list of question words in Bikol-Viracnon and the information that each
question word elicits.

1. SISAY    "who"
2. ANO       "what"
3. SAIN      "where"  (it is used to ask for both location
          and direction)
4. HAEN      "where"  (used to ask for location of a
          person or thing)
5. PERA      "how many"  (used to ask for quantity)
6. KASUARIN  "when"
7. GURANO    "how much"  (used to ask for price)
8. ARIN      "which"
9. KISAY     "whose"
10. PAN-O     "how"  (used to ask both manner of
            doing something and direction)
11. NGATA    "why"

Examples:

1. Sisay ka?
   (Who are you?)

   Sisay ang mga magurang mo?
   (Who are your parents?)

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2. Ano ang ngaran mo?
   (What is your name?)

   Ano ang lulo mo?
   (What is your nickname?)

3. Sain ang halong mo?
   (Where is your house?)

4. Haen ang ama mo?
   (Where is your father?)

   Haen ang lapis ko?
   (Where is my pencil?)

5. Pera ang aki mo?
   (How many children do you have?)

   Pera ang amiga mo?
   (How many friends do you have?)

6. Kasuarin ka mahali?
   (When are you leaving?)

   Kasuarin ka nagabot?
   (When did you arrive?)

7. Gurano ang beer?
   (How much is the beer?)

   Gurano ang pinya?
   (How much is the pineapple?)

8. Arin ang gusto mo, pula o puti?
   (Which do you like, red or white?)

   Arin ang magayon/madyag, magawto o magbike?
   (Which is good, to ride in a jeepney or to ride in a trike?)

9. Kisay ining libro?
   (Whose book is this?)

   Kisay itong harong?
   (Whose house is that?)

10. Pan-o ang pagkaon mo kaini?  (manner)
    (How do you eat this?)
Pan-ô ang pagduman sa site mo?  (direction) 
(How do you get to your site?)

11. Ngata ta gaiyak/gahibi ka? 
(Why are you crying?)

Ngata ta namondo ka? 
(Why are you lonely?)

V. ADJECTIVES

An adjective is a word that describes a noun or a pronoun.

1. Simple Form

a. Without Affix

   Tama ang simbag mo. 
   (Your answer is right.)

   Maniwang si. 
   (He is thin.)

b. With Affix

   Magayon ang aki. 
   (The child is beautiful.)

   Palasugot si Peter. 
   (Peter is a joker.)

Below are the forms of adjectives:

1. Prefixes

a. The positive is used to describe the quality of a person or thing.

   e.g. Maboot si Helen. 
        (Helen is good.)

   Makalumang babae siya. 
   (She is a conservative woman.)

2. The comparative degree has three uses:

a. To express equality. For this, we use the words “PAREHO and 
   AROG” (as or like)
e.g. Magayon si Maria arog ki Elena
    Magayon si Maria pareho ki Elena.
    (Mary is as beautiful as Elena.)

b. To express the quality existing in a higher degree. We use the words
   "KISA (than), and LALO or MAS" (more).

   e.g. Mas magayon si Maria kisa ki Elena.
       Lalong magayon si Maria kisa ki Elena.
       (Maria is prettier than Elena.)

c. To express a quality existing in a lower or less degree. For this, we
   use the following expressions: BAKONG KA ..... NI.

   e.g. Bakong kagayon ni Maria si Elena.
       (Maria is not as beautiful as Elena.)

3. The intensive degree expresses the quality in a more forceful and
   emphatic form. There are many ways of expressing this degree, most
   commonly used are the following:

   e.g. magayon-magayon
        (very beautiful)

        malining-lining
        (very clean)

        makusog-kusog
        (very strong)

4. By the use of the prefix PAKA to the root.

   e.g. pakagayon
        (very beautiful)

        pakalinig
        (very clean)

        pagkaburad
        (very lazy)

5. The superlative degree denotes a quality existing in the highest degree. The
   prefix PINAKA is used with the positive degree of the adjective more than the
   other superlative forms we have.

   e.g. pinakamagayon
        (most beautiful)
pinakamalinig
(cleanest)

pinakaburad
(laziest)

6. MAKA + root word means "in favor" or "supportive of"

   e.g.     maka + luma = makaluma
             (old)     = (conservative)

             maka + Marcos = maka-Marcos
             (for Marcos)

Note: Root word is usually an adjective.

7. PALA + root word means "fond of"

   e.g.     pala + gulo = palagulo
             (laugh) = (fond of laughing)

Note: If root word is a verb, use "PALA"
      if root word is a noun, use "MAKA"

   e.g.     maki + ikos = makikuting
             (cat)     = (fond of cat)

8. MA + root word means " a person who is (adjective)"

   e.g.     ma + hambog = mahambog
             (boast) = boastful

Note: Root is is always a noun.

9. NAKA + root word means "being in a particular position"

   e.g.     naka + tukaw = nakatukaw
             (sit) = (seated)

10. NAKA + root word means "wearing a certain (item)"

    e.g.    naka + sapatos = nakasapatos
             (shoes) = (wearing shoes)

Note: Root word is usually a noun.
11. KA + root word means “exuding a particular trait”.
   e.g. ka + galang = kagalang-galang
         (respect) (respectable)

12. MA + root word means “expressing plurality or characteristics inherent
to the nouns themselves”.
   e.g. ma + tawo = matawo
         (man) (lots of people)
       ma + manok = manamok
         (mosquito) (lots of mosquitoes)

13. Exclamatory Form: pagka + infixation of IN
    e.g. pagka + gayon = pagkagayon
         (beauty) (how beautiful/pretty)

14. Modearative Form: MA/MAURO
    e.g. ma + askad = maaskad-askad
         (salty) (rather salty)

    Note: Root word is usually repeated, if a noun.

    another e.g.
    mauro + askad = mauroaskad
         (salty) (rather salty)

15. Plural Form: KA
    ka + infixation of RA to the first syllable of the word
    e.g. ka + darakula = kadarakula
         (big) (are big)
    Ka + saraday = kasaraday
         (small) (are small)

    Note: The plural adjectival predicate requires a subject which may
         or may not be marked for plural.

    e.g. Kadarakula ng mangga sa Zambales.
         (Mangoes in Zambales are big.)
B. Suffixes

1. Root word + ON/HON means "susceptible to _________."
   
   e.g.  sipon + on = siponon
         (cold)          (susceptible to cough)
   
         ubo + hon = ubohon
         (cough)        (susceptible to cough)

   Note: Root word is usually a noun.

2. Root word + ON/HON means "person who tends to _________."
   
   e.g.  hibi + on = hibion
         (cry)          (cries easily)

3. Affix Combination

   ARA + root word + (H) an means "requiring a particular quality"
   
   e.g.  ara + listo + han = aralistuhan
         (speed)        (requiring speed)

   MA + reduplication of the first syllable of the root + ON means "a person who is inclined to be _________."
   
   e.g.  ma + supog + on = masusup(o)gon
         (embarrassment) (shy, timid)

D. Word Reduplication

   When a word is reduplicated, more emphasis or intensity is placed on the word, as in the examples.

   luho            luho-luho
       (with a hole)    (full of holes)
   
   uyag          uyag-uyag
       (damaged)     (seriously damaged)
   
   gisi          gisi-gisi
       (torn)        (really torn into pieces)
VI. NEGATION IN BIKOL-VIRACNON

Bikol-Viracnon expresses six distinct negation concepts. These are as follows:

1. Negation of an EVENT

The EVENT which is a process or activity may have been begun or not begun.

- Begun Event  Dai nagdañagan ang aki.
  (The boy did not run.)

- Not Begun Event  Dai madañagan ang aki.
  (The boy will not run.)

2. Negation of a STATE

A STATE is not a process nor activity. This is usually expressed by nouns for identification and by adjectives for description.

Bakong doktor ang lañaki.
(The man is not a doctor.)

Bako siyang hañangkaw.
(He is not tall.)

3. Negation of a KNOWLEDGE

KNOWLEDGE here means knowledge of the fact or having the ability or skill to do something.

KNOWLEDGE of Fact  Dai ko ałam ang ngałan mo.
  (I do not know your name.)

Ability of Skill  Dai ako batic maglangoy.
  (I don’t know how to swim.)

4. Negation of a DESIRE

DESIRE  Habo ako kaiyan.
  (I do not like that.)

5. Negation of an EXISTENCE

EXISTENCE here refers to two concepts. The possession of an item and the presence of an item in a given location.
EXISTENCE - Possession  Dai akong pen.
               (I don't have a pen.)

EXISTENCE - Location  Daing pen dindi.
               (There are no pens anywhere here.)

6. NEGATION of a COMMAND

COMMAND  Dai ka magduman.
               (Don't go.)

These negation concepts are all expressed in English by the negation word NOT and occasionally NEVER or NO. But in Bicol-Viracnon, certain negation concepts and distinctions within a concept are expressed by different negation words.

VII. LINKERS

These are forms used to signify a relationship between a modifier and a modified word. In English, this is not necessary since the modifier and the modified are in a strict word order, such as:

"big house" not "house big"

In Bicol-Viracnon, the word order of the modifier and the modified is free.

e.g.  Modifier + Modified
     Modified + Modifier

To show that the forms are in a modification relationship (in both orders), linkers are used between the forms.

Adjective + Linker + Noun

or  Noun + Linker + Adjective

The linkers are used after the first word as follows:

If the first word in the sentence ends in a vowel, the linker NG is attached to the word.

e.g.  laLaking maboot
        (good/kind man)

        daLagang magayon.
        (beautiful woman.)
if it ends in a consonant, the linker NA occurs following the first word.

e.g. malipot - malipot na beer (cold beer)

harong - ha-long na daku-la (big house)

Other uses of linkers

1. Attached to question word as part of modification sequence.

pera - perang bote (how many bottles)

arin - arin na tindahan (which store)

2. Between a number and an item in a phrase

sa-long bola - (one ball)

apat na kotse - (four cars)

3. Between a demonstrative pronoun and a noun

ining libro - (this book)

iyang kanto - (that corner)

4. Between an adverb and a verb

naha-long na magkaon - (lazily ate)

alistong naghali - (quickly left)

5. Between a pseudoverb and a verb

Puwedeng magsurat dindi?
(Can I write here?)

Gustong magparibot ni Belle.
(Belle wants to go home.)
6. With time expressions

   sa maabot na semana - this coming week
   kasu-sa-ong semana   - last week

7. In an embedded sentence

   Uya si Ana na kaamiga ko.
   (Ana, who is my friend, is here.)

   Gaadal pa si Pedro na aki ni Mr. Santos.
   (Pedro, who is the son of Mr. Santos, is still studying.)

VIII. MARKERS

A marker is a grammatical form that signals the entrance of a noun or verb with an implied noun-doer in a sentence. These forms may be equivalent to the English articles or prepositions.

**MARKERS**

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<td>PARA KA</td>
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<td>Other Markers</td>
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<td>To indicate time:</td>
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<td>una</td>
<td>one o'clock</td>
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<tr>
<td>dos</td>
<td>two o'clock</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
To indicate past/future time:

For days -
kan saLong Domingo - last Sunday
kasu-saLong semana - last week
sa masunod na Lunes - Next Monday

For months -
sa Enero - in January
sa Disyembre - in December
sa masunod na Enero - next January

For week -
sa saLong semana - next week

For number
sa ika-tulO ning aga - at three o'clock in the morning
sa ika duwa ning Enero - on January 2nd
pangduwa sa klasa - 2nd in class

To indicate Place

SA is a versatile word in Bicol-Viracnon. It is used for English prepositions, "in, to, from, into, on, for, through, at, etc."

SA as "in"

Gakaturog siya sa kuarto.
(She is sleeping in the room.)

Makanta siya sa satong program.
(Sh...
SA as “from”

Hali kami sa Baguio.
(We came from Baguio.)

Sa nabasa ko, bakong husto iyan.
(From what I read, that is not true.)

SA as “on”

Bago ang libro sa lamesa.
(The book on the table is new.)

Magayon ang bulak sa lamesita.
(The flower on the small table is new.)

SA as “into”

Lumukso ang ayam sa sarog.
(The dog jumped into the river.)

Isaburag mo ang ati sa lata.
(Throw the garbage into the can.)

SA as “through”

Nag-agi siya sa bintana.
(He passed through the window.)

Siya ang president mi sa taong ini.
(He is our president through the years.)

SA as “at”

Piglinig niya ang mga bintana sa eskuwelahan.
(Sho cleans the windows at the school.)

Gasurat ako sa banggi.
(I usually write at night.)

SA in a prepositional phrase

**sa laoog**
(inside)

Naglaog ang ina sa laoog ning haLONG.
(Mother went inside the room.)

**sa luwas**
(outside)

Nagtindog kami sa luwas ning haLONG.
(We stood outside the house.)
sa atubangan  
(in front)  
Gaestar sinda sa atubangan ning simbahan.  
(They live in front of the church.)

sa kataid  
(beside)  
Tumukaw ka sa kataid ko.  
(Sit beside me.)

sa gitna  
(in the middle)  
Nagtukaw ang aki sa gitna.  
(The child sat in the middle.)

sa pag-urtanan  
(in the middle)  
Tinamaan siya ning bala sa pag-urtanan ning duwang mata.  
(She was hit by a bullet in between the eyes.)

sa likod  
(behind)  
Nag-agi siya sa likod ning ha-long.  
(She passed behind the house.)

sa ibabaw  
(below)  
Nagduman ang lalaki sa ibaba.  
(The man went below.)

In all above uses, SA can be changed to YAON SA if we like to state the location of someone or something.

SA with MAY means “near or about”

e.g.
Gaestar sinda sa may Roxas Boulevard.  
(Shes lives near Roxas Boulevard.)
### SPECIAL VERB FORMS IN BIKOL-VIRACNON

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<th>ABILITATIVE</th>
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