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

LANGUAGE PACKET

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Peace Corps/Philippines
THE LANGUAGE PACKET

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PAZ B. MEMAN
Language Specialist
LEARNING IVATAN FAST

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# LEARNING IVATAN FAST

**Translations:**

1. **Greetings**
   - Good morning
   - Good afternoon
   - Good evening.
   - How are you?  *Ara ka mangu?*
   - Where are you going?  *Jinu ngayat mu?*
   - Where did you go?  *Jinu bangayat mu?*
   - Good morning to you.
   - Good afternoon to you too.
   - Good evening.
   - Fine
   - Somewhere.
   - There at Shoe Mart.

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

2. **Leave-taking**
   - Ok.  *Ngay.*
   - I'll see you.  *Mavya la anchiyaw.*
   - Goodbye  *pasy.*

3. **Expressing need for repetition**
   - Wait.  *Anchiyaw/mangainaya ka.*
   - Please repeat.  *Maparin an piweshen.*
   - What did you just say?  *Angu sinata mo?*
   - Slowly please.  *Kawadyan.*

4. **Expressing curiosity**
   - What is “flower” in Ivatan?  *Angu Ivatan nu “flower”?
   - What is this?  *Angu ’ya.*
   - What is that?  *Angu ’ni.*
   - “Flower”  *Savusavung.*
5. Expressing lack of knowledge in something.

Who is he/she?
Sinu siya?
I don't know.
Chapatak ku aya.

Where is Name?
Ara jinu si ________?
I don't know.
Chapatak ku aya.
Chapatak ku aya.

6. Shopping
Inquiring about price.
Mayun
How much is this?
Mvipira 'ya?
That's cheap.
Mahma uri.

Complaining about price
Makapan "discount" aku aya?
You may.
Maparin.

Can't I get a discount?

7. Expression of Courtesy.
Thank you.
Jus mapales.
Mahipira u discount a chabey mu?

You're welcome.
Kanunu pa.
Ara pa aya u discount.

May I ask you something?
Miyun lalhet ka jinu.
Patensya.

Sorry.
Maparin (panghap mu yakani).

Please?
Maparin.
8. Expressions of Preferences, likes, needs, dislikes.

I like this. Ichalaye ku ‘ya.
I don’t like Coke. Makey aku ava nu coke.
I need some paper. Kaylangan ku u papil.
I prefer coke to Pepsi. Chakaley ku coke aska nu pepsi.
Never mind. Imale nyu na.

9. Expressing discomforts and general disability.

I think I’m sick. Akhnyi maganit aku.
I have headache. Magah alu ku.
I need a doctor. Kaylangan ku a duktur.
Please call a doctor. Chinagagan aku.
I’m tired. Uyuul aku chinagagan.
I’m very tired. Mahuhud aku.
I’m sorry. Jini kaflus?
Where’s the comfort room? Jini kaflus?

10. Asking for directions

Where is the _______? Ara jini u _______?
Is it far from here? Marayi jaya?
Is it far from here? Masugan?
Near Place?
No. It’s over there.
Yes.


I’m ______ Name.
He/She’s ________.

12. Expressing/inquiring about time.

What time is it? Angu daga u u ras?
What’s the date today? Angu peyen sambaraw?
Is (are, was, were) there a telephone here? Miyan telephone jaya?
List of Pronouns

- I = 1
- you (singular) = dadi
- he, she = latu
- we (excluding listener) = apat
- we (including listener) = alama
- you (plural) = anam
- they = papa
- you & me = sayah
- tek = (10)

Numbers

- 1 = ons
- 2 = beinte
- 3 = beinte tecs
- 4 = kwemanta
- 5 = sungkusaentsa
- 6 = sienta
- 7 = ainta
- 8 = ochenta
- 9 = robenta
- 10 = sipenta

Question Words

- Sinu? = Who?
- Angu? = What?
- Arrangw? = Whom?
- Ara jinu? = Where (direction)?
- Ura? = Where (location)?
- Arengw? = Why?
- Atepiwa/maywe pasu? = How?
- Nanyu = How much? (cost)
- Pana = Which?
- How much (quantity)

Tane Words

- Sichangryaw, sicharaw = Now, today
- Kakuyaw = Yesterday
- Kaychikaw = A while ago
- Ateikaw = Tomorrow
- Mahay = Late
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>On</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
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<td>Monday</td>
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<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>Huebri</td>
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<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Borns</td>
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<td>Friday</td>
<td>Sabado</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>day before yesterday</td>
<td>kaminakayab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>last week</td>
<td>konamna domingu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>last month</td>
<td>karanma yahan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>last year</td>
<td>kamasa ywan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>day after tomorrow</td>
<td>manayijinaraaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>next week</td>
<td>manayij a domingu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>next month</td>
<td>manayij a yahan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>next year</td>
<td>manayij a ywan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IVATAN

PHRASE BOOK

Translated by:

Mary Rose Elep
I. GREETINGS/LEAVE-TAKINGS ON THE STREETS

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

1. Jinu ngayan mu?
2. Dunguryaw.
3. Mangay aku jinu.
5. Jinu nangayan/chinayapwan mu?
6. Kangu nakawara mu?
7. Ara ka manguh?
8. Mapya, imo?

VISITING A HOME

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

1. Ara u tawu/jus?
2. Imu sawen.
4. Maparin sumdep?
5. Maywayam ka.
6. Ara u maisidung ku jimu?
7. Makey ka minum?
8. Kumaru aku na sichanguryaw.
9. Sumavat aku na sichanguryaw.
10. Mahep dana.
11. Mangay tana.
12. Manma aku na.
15. Babay.
II. ASKING FOR BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WITH PEERS

1. What's your name?
2. How old are you?
3. From where are you?
4. Where in U.S.A.?
5. Where do you stay here?
6. Are you married?
7. Who are your parents?
8. Are your parents still alive?
9. How many brothers and sisters?
10. Is he your brother/father?
11. What's your job?

1. Angu ngaran mu?
2. Pira u awan mu?
3. Taga jinu ka?
4. Jinu du U.S.A.?
5. Jinu katdan mu jaya?
6. Naychakuvut ka na?
7. Sinu sa u inapwan mu?
8. Mavyay pa sa u inapwan mu?
9. Pira sa u kakakteh mu?
10. Kakteh mu anmana ama mu?
11. Angu trabahu mu?

WITH ELDERS/OFFICIALS

1. I am ____________.
2. I am from ____________.
3. I am ________ years old.
4. I am a policeman.
5. I work for the Bureau of Fisheries in ____________.

1. Yaken si ____________.
2. Taga ____________.
3. ____________ anus ako.
4. Police ako.
5. Maytrabahu aku du Bureau of Fisheries du ____________.

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?

1. Myan iyahes ko.
2. Ara jinu u ____________?
3. Jinu ngayan mu?
5. Mangay ka du kavahayan.
   (Colloquial) Mudi ka?
6. Masngen u timban?
7. Angu lugar 'ya?
8. Angu ngaran nu rarahan?
9. Ipavuya mu jaken u lugar.
10. Angu hapen ku a sakayan?
11. Where do I get the jeep/bus?
12. Where will I get off?
13. How much is the fare?
14. Is this the place?
15. Turn left after the bridge.
16. Turn right at that corner.
17. His house is near the market.
18. The church is across the plaza.
19. The RHU is beside the Municipal hall.
20. The school is at the back of the church.

11. Jinu panghapan ku su jip/bus?
12. Jinu agchinan ku?
13. Pira u pamasahi?
14. Jaya u lugar?
15. Sumiwal ka du huli karahan baratay.
17. Masangen u vahay na du market.
18. Du katuvang nu plaza u yanan nu timban.
19. Katangked nu munisipyu u RHU.
20. Du dichud nu timbang u kayaksylan.

IV. BUYING AND BARGAINING IN A MARKET

1. Ma’am, what would you like to buy?
2. How much is this?
3. How much is a kilo?
4. It’s too expensive.
5. No more discount?
6. This is cheap.
7. How much do you want?
   (to pay for it)
8. Can you give it for P100?
9. Give me one kilo of potatoes.

10. Here is my payment.
11. Here is your change.
12. Is there anything else?
13. C’mon. (an expression used to persuade the vendor to meet your terms)
15. Mam, angu ichakey mu a sadiwen?
16. Manipira ‘ya?
17. Manipira du kilo?
19. Ara pa ava u discount?
20. Mahumis ya?
21. Manipira u ichakey mu?
22. P 100?
23. Turuhan mu yaken su asa ka kilo a wakay.
24. Tiya u pamaga ku.
25. Tiya u sinsilyo mu.
26. Angu pa?
27. Ngay dana.
28. Suki.

IN A DEPARTMENT STORE
1. How much is this?
2. Are your prices fixed?
3. Do you accept checks?
4. Can I choose?
5. May I see that?
6. Can I fit/try it
7. It's a little bit tight.
8. It's a little bit big.
9. This fits me.
10. Does it shrink when washed?
11. How many yards will you get?
12. Please wrap it.

V. EXTENDING AN INVITATION TO A MEETING AS A
   (a) Guest Speaker

1. Our club is planning to have a meeting on family planning.
2. We would like to invite you to talk about family planning.
3. We will be honored if you will accept the invitation.
4. Who will be at the meeting?
5. May planu u club namen du kapaymiting du kumapet du "family planning".
6. Ichakey namen imu a invitan du miting nu "family planning".
7. Ichasaray namen an makangay ka.
8. Sangu-ango sa u mangay du miting?

(b) Participant

1. We have a meeting on Tuesday.
2. It would be nice to have you there.
3. We will talk about family planning.
4. The meeting will start at 8:00 a.m.
5. Our guest speaker will be in at 7:30 a.m.
7. Mapya siguro an myan ka dawi.
8. Paychasisinnan ta u kumapet du "family planning".
9. Sumitnan u miting an 8:00 nu mavekhas.
10. Mawara u guest speaker an 7:30 nu mavekhas.
6. It would be good if we will be there before the guest speaker.

7. Will you be able to come?
8. I'll see you there.
9. I'll be expecting you there.

6. Mapya siguro an myan ta dawri manam su kawara nu guest speaker.
7. Makangay ka?
8. Chiban ku imu dawri.

TO A PARTY

1. There will be a party in my house.

2. I would like to invite you to the party.

3. Could you come?

4. Take along your sister/brother.

5. Many of our friends will come.

6. The party will be on Sept. 10 at (time) o'clock.

7. It will be an informal get together.

8. We shall expect you.

1. Myan parti du vahay namen an Domingu.

2. Chakey ku imu a invitahen du party.

3. Makangay ka?


5. Aru sa u mangay a kaychayvan ta.

6. An Siptyembre 10, u party an (time).

7. Informal-get together.

8. Nanayahen namen imu/INU.

VI. REFUSING AN INVITATION

1. I'm sorry I won't be able to come because I have lots of things to do.

2. I can't assure you of my presence makangay because I have lots of things to do.

3. I will not be able to attend because I have a conference at

4. I will try next time.

5. Thanks anyway for the invitation.

1. Makangay aku ava ta aru u parinin ku.

2. Mapihu/Masigurado ku ava an makangay aju ta aru parinin ku.

3. Makangay aku ava ta myan u conference ku du _________.

4. Pruyban ku an mirwa.

5. Jus mamahes du invitasyun mu.

VII. INVITATIONAL EXPRESSION

1. Come visit us/see us.

1. Mangangay ka/Kamu jamen.
2. Drop in.
3. Please come with me.
4. Let's take a walk.
5. Come let's go to ________.
6. Let's rest for a while.
7. Please help me.
8. Anytime/All the time.

4. Mayvidivi ta.
5. Mangay ta du ________.
6. Mapayninah ta su dekey.
7. Sidungen mu yaken.
8. Aran mangu.

VIII. MEAL TIME

1. I'm hungry now.
2. Have you eaten?
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
8. Do 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.

1. Mapteng aku na sachaguryaw.
2. Kumñinan ka na?
3. Un, kaychiyaw pa.
4. Kuman ta na sachaguryaw?
5. Kuman ta na.
8. Makey ka nu ________?
9. Parawaten mu pa u ________.
10. Masdep sa u kanekanen.
11. Manghap ka pa.
12. Maedep kakakan ku.
13. Arava u ak-key ku a kuman.
14/ Angu ryagen/arawen/uyaven ta?
15. Tay'ka kami na kuman.
17. Pya da nawri, jus mamahes.
18. 

IX. LOOKING FOR A PERSON

1. Is the mayor here?
2. Where did he go?
3. Will he be out for a long time?
4. What time will he be back?

1. Ara jaya si mayur?
2. Jinu nangayan na?
3. Mayengdes?
4. Angu uras kapayvidi na?
5. Is it possible for me to wait for him?
6. I'm looking for ___________.
7. Do you know where he stays/lives?
8. He is my friend and I want to talk to him.
9. Please tell him I came.
10. Please tell him I'm coming back on ___________.

5. Makapatnaya aku paru?
6. Taytu ku Chitahen si ________.
7. Chapatak mu an jinu katdan na?
8. Chakey ku masisirin ta kayvan ku uri.
9. Vatahem mu siya u nakawara ku.
10. Vatahen mu siya u kapayvidi ku an ___________.

TELEPHONE CALL

1. Good morning/afternoon/evening.
2. Can I speak to ___________.
3. Who's on the line please?
4. Hold on./Wait a minute.
5. Is Mr./Miss ________ there?
6. No, he/she is not here.
7. He went to the ________.
8. When is he coming back?
9. What time is he coming back?
10. Please tell/say that (name) called up.
11. Thank you.
12. You're welcome.

1. Maparin ku a sisirinu si ________.
2. Sinu ya?
3. Anchiyaw.
5. Ara dawri si Mr/Miss ________?
6. Umba arava jaya.
7. Nangay du ____________.
8. Anmangu kawara/kapayvidi na?
9. Angu uras kawara/kapayvidi na?
10. Vatahen mu nakatawag ku.
11. Jus mamahes.

X. LENDING/BORROWING

1. Do you have a __________?
2. May I borrow it?
3. Of course.
4. When do you think you can return it?
5. Can you return it tonight?
6. I can't lend you my __________.

1. Myan u __________ mu?
2. Vuhurun ku pa?/Maparin a vuhurun
3. Ngay
4. Anmangu duvata mu u kapavidi mu siya?
5. Maparin mu a ividi sichamahep?
6. Mapavuhud ku ava jim u ________ ku ta sirbyin ku.
7. Please take care of it.
8. May I borrow it until tonight?
9. I don't have it.
10. It was borrowed by __________

7. Unungan mu.
8. Maparin ku a vuhrun manda sichamahep?
10. Vinuhud 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 today?
5. Today is Monday.
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. Angu dana u uras?
2. Alas diez.
3. Ala una treinta nu makuyab.
4. Angu araw sicharaw?
5. Lunis sicharaw.
7. Sabado kakuyab.
8. Angu petcha an Birnis?
9. Anmangu u kumplanus mu?
10. Uras nu kapaymiryenda.
11. Anmangu ka kumaru?/Anmangu kakaru mu?

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.
9. It’s drizzling.
10. It rained very hard yesterday.

1. Maynannget.
2. Mahanebneb.
4. Akmay makey a maachimuy.
5. Machimuy su mawyas.
6. Akmay myan anin.
7. Aru sa u kayukayu a nanahu nu chidat.
10. Nachimuy su uyud a mawyas kakuyab.
11. The road is muddy because it's rainy season already.
11. Mahuta takwan tiyempo dana nu kachichimuyen.
12. It's very hot because it's dry season already.
12. Makuhat takwan tiyempo dana na rayun.
13. It's really very hot in summer time.
13. Taywara su kukuhat an bakasyon.

**XIII. ON PHYSICAL DISCOMFORTS**

1. How do you feel?
2. I'm feeling bad./My body feels bad.
3. I am tired.
4. I think I'm going to have a fever.
5. My throat hurts.
6. I'm sick.
7. I have a toothache.
8. My back aches.
10. I have stomachache.
11. I have diarrhea.
12. My foot itches.
13. I feel cold.
15. I'm nauseated.
16. Are you sick?
17. How long have you been sick?
18. Do you have fever?
19. Does it hurt?
20. How are you feeling now?
21. Are you feeling better?
22. Has the child been crying a lot?
23. Hold the child please.
24. Show it to me.
25. Open your mouth.
27. Take this pill.
28. Shallow it.
29. Take this every four hours.
30. Angu madidyiw mu?
31. Maychaynihin aku.
32. Chinagagan aku.
33. Akmay mayunguhat aku.
34. Maynih tehnan ku.
35. Maganit aku.
36. Maynih nipen ku.
37. Maynih dichud ku.
38. Maynih lagaw ku.
40. Maytatachi aku.
41. Makateh kukud ku.
42. Matbel aku.
43. Mahudhud aku.
44. Makoy aku muta.
45. Maganit ka?
46. Kangu ka pa maganit?
47. Mayunguhat ka?
48. Maynih?
49. Angu madidyiw mu sichanguryaw?
50. Ara ka maypapaya?
51. Tumnanis u metdeh.
52. Maparin an vavanahe mu?
53. Ipavuya mu jaken.
54. Iwangan mu u vivi mu.
55. Kaylangan mu injection.
56. Niyaya u tuvatuva a inumen mu.
57. Atdenen mu.
58. Niyaya u inumen mu maday su
30. Put a little of this on everyday.
31. Don't let it get dirty.
32. Don't scratch it.
33. I'm thirsty.
34. I feel sleepy.
35. I feel lazy.
36. I don't feel well today.

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.
12. How vulgar!
13. How awful!
14. Well.
15. Well.
16. Of course/Naturally.
17. Really.
do it.
5. Please don't be offended.
6. May I pass?
7. I don't understand.
8. I don't know.
9. Just a minute./One moment please.
10. Please speak slowly.
11. Please repeat.
12. I beg your pardon./What did you say?
13. May I take your picture?

XVI. FRIENDLY BANTERING

1. Anything you say.
2. Cool down./Relax.
3. Lazy bones.
4. Nuts!/Crazy!
5. Stupid./Simpleton.
7. That's not true. (Flattery)
10. Liar.
11. Cheapskate

1. Aran angu vatahen mu.
2. Relaks.
3. Tamad.
4. Maha.
5. Stupidu.
7. Daday uri.
8. Marahet su aktuktu.
10. Maydaydadayan.
11.

TRUST/RESIONGATION 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. Matnga ka ava.
2. Tinuruh nu Jus/Grasya nu Jus.
4. Aran angu dana/bahala dana.
5. Mapasensiya.
6. Arava u mapaparin mu.

MAKING CONCESSIONS

25
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tagalog</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**EXPRESSING APPRECIATION/PRAISE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tagalog</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. You have a pretty dress.</td>
<td>1. Mavid u laylay mu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Your child is beautiful, very healthy.</td>
<td>2. Matava aska nu mavid u anak mu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Your place is nice.</td>
<td>3. Mavid u lugar/yanan mu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. I like it here, it's peaceful.</td>
<td>4. Chakey ku jaya ta matahiriik.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. You're a good cook.</td>
<td>5. Mapya ka manutung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. I appreciate what you've done for me.</td>
<td>7. Pinakamya ku u naysidung mu mu jaken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. I like that.</td>
<td>8. Chakey ku 'ri.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OTHER HANDY EXPRESSIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tagalog</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Never mind.</td>
<td>1. Inulay mu na.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. It's up to you.</td>
<td>3. Imu bahala.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. I'm in a hurry.</td>
<td>5. Mangalistu aku.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Do you have small change?</td>
<td>6. Ara u sinsliyo mu?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Should it be?</td>
<td>7. Kaylangan?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Not yet./None yet.</td>
<td>10. Taytuk pa abu tayka/umba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. What are you doing?</td>
<td>11. Ang pariñen mu?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Do you know him/her?</td>
<td>12. Masinchad mu?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. I'll do it./I'll get it.</td>
<td>13. Pariñen ku./Hapen ku.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Who is your companion?</td>
<td>15. Sinu rareyay mu?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. I don't remember.</td>
<td>17. Manakem ku ava.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
18. I have forgotten.
19. What is this?
20. What is that?/What's that yonder?
21. Whose money is that?
22. Why not?
23. Mabe./Perhaps.
24. I thought.
25. Even then.
26. I wish.
27. You see.
28. That's too much.
29. I don't like that.
30. I have no time.
31. Don't forget.
32. Do it by yourself.

18. Chinawayakan ku.
19. Angu ya?
20. Angu u nunguryaw?
21. Dangu 'ri a kartus?
22. Angu jina maparinan.
24. Duvata ku.
25. Aran angu.
26. Sana.
27. Chiban mu.
28. Taywara uri.
29. Chakey ku ava 'ri.
30. Arava u uras ku.
31. Kawayakan mu ava.
32. Maparinen mu a maychatani.

LIST OF WORDS SUITABLE FOR MONOLINGUALS ELICITING LOCATIONS AND DIRECTIONS

above/on - atep/tuhus
under/below - irahem/ahbu
beside - katangked
near - masngen
in/inside - irohem
outside - gagan
in front - salapan
behind/back - dichud
between/middle - huvuk
far from - marayi du
here - jaya
there - dawri
over there (away from both speaker and person spoken to) - dúnguryaw
up - tuhus
down - kágchin
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tagalog</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>across</td>
<td>katuvang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on the corner</td>
<td>kantu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>this</td>
<td>niyaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that</td>
<td>nawri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that (away from both speaker and person spoken to)</td>
<td>nunguryaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to the left/tum to the left</td>
<td>sumival du huli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to the right/tum to the right</td>
<td>sumiwal dukawan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>straight ahead/go straight</td>
<td>direchto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TIME EXPRESSIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a few days ago</td>
<td>nanma araw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after/and then</td>
<td>katayka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afternoon</td>
<td>makuyab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>again</td>
<td>mirwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>always</td>
<td>pirmi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at times/sometimes</td>
<td>an kadwan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>before (an action)</td>
<td>manam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date</td>
<td>petcha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dawn</td>
<td>maysehseh dang/panunutung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>day</td>
<td>araw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>day after tomorrow</td>
<td>munut pa araw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>day before yesterday</td>
<td>kaminsakuyab/kaminakuyab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>earlier/a while ago</td>
<td>kaycheyaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>early</td>
<td>makalu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evening</td>
<td>mahep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>every</td>
<td>maday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>everyday</td>
<td>kararaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>every Monday</td>
<td>kalulunis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>half</td>
<td>karan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hour</td>
<td>uras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immediately</td>
<td>ñeng/niyeng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>just</td>
<td>tud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>later</td>
<td>anchiyaw</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
last night - kamahep
last week - ka namna dumingu
many times - pirmi/masañib
midnight - avakan nu ahep
month - vuhan
noon - maraw
now - sichanguryaw
often - pirmi/masaniib
on Monday - An Lunis
once/at one time - maypisa
seldom - mawayid
someday - an kadwán
soon/almost - kulang
this morning - kamavekhas
times - maypipira
today - zicharaw
tomorrow -andelak
tonight - sichamahep
until - manda
used to - sanay
usually - an kadwan
year - awan
last year - kaminsawan
next year - munut a awan
yesterday - kakuyab
yesterday afternoon - kakuyab nu makuyab

QUANTITIES

all - atavu
bundle - bedbed
can - lata
excess/more than - sobra
few/little - dekey/mayhahaw
five - dadima
full/filled - mapnu

32
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tagalog</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hundred</td>
<td>siento</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>many/plenty/much</td>
<td>aru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one</td>
<td>asa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twenty</td>
<td>beinte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twenty centavos each</td>
<td>beinte sentimos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two</td>
<td>dadwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two for twenty-five centavos</td>
<td>dadwa du bointe singku sentimos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whole/entire</td>
<td>atavu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COLORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tagalog</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>black</td>
<td>mavaheng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brown</td>
<td>brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gold</td>
<td>gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gray</td>
<td>gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orange</td>
<td>orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pink</td>
<td>rosas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red</td>
<td>mavaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silver</td>
<td>silver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>violet</td>
<td>violet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white</td>
<td>maydak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>mayuhama</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTIVES FOR PEOPLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tagalog</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>angry</td>
<td>milut/sumuli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>marahet/salbahi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>mavid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>rakuh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cautious/careful</td>
<td>mawnung/makayhawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clean</td>
<td>malinis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conceited/boastful</td>
<td>mutu su yangay, mayabang, hambog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Binatang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dark complexion</td>
<td>mavaheng/negro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gentlemanly</td>
<td>maspek a mahakay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>handsome</td>
<td>mavid a mahakay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>happy/cheerful</td>
<td>masaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>honest/sincere</td>
<td>maydaydayavin ava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humble</td>
<td>mahbu su yangay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignorant</td>
<td>ignoranti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intelligent/wise</td>
<td>masulib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mischievous/naughty</td>
<td>mapilyu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modest/refined</td>
<td>mapsek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noisy</td>
<td>malyak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>old</td>
<td>malkem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pitiful</td>
<td>masisyen/makasiasi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polite/courteous</td>
<td>manib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rich</td>
<td>maynakem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diligent/hard-working</td>
<td>mapangtu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dirty</td>
<td>marudit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drunk</td>
<td>nakaynum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fair complexioned</td>
<td>madadas/maydak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sad</td>
<td>mangsah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>short</td>
<td>mavudis/dekey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shy</td>
<td>masneken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slow</td>
<td>mawadi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small</td>
<td>dekey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snobbish</td>
<td>suplada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stout/fat</td>
<td>matava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strict</td>
<td>istriktu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strong</td>
<td>mayet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stupid/dumb</td>
<td>stupido/tuntu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tall</td>
<td>makarang/rakuh a tau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talkative</td>
<td>makadab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thin/slim</td>
<td>magulang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ugly</td>
<td>marahet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>young</td>
<td>metdeh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pregnant</td>
<td>mawala</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
XXXI. DESCRIBING OBJECTS AND CONDITIONS

1. blunt
2. cheap
3. clean
4. deep
5. destroyed/broken
6. dry
7. durable
8. empty
9. expensive
10. foul-smelling
11. fragrant
12. full/fille
13. hard/tough
14. heavy
15. high
16. light
17. long
18. loose
19. low
20. old
21. rugged
22. shallow
23. sharp
24. short
25. small
26. smooth/fine
27. smooth/levelled
28. soft/tender
29. square
30. straight
31. thick/dense
32. thin
33. wet

1. mangareth
2. mahumis
3. malienis
4. marahem
5. nararayaw
6. makulay
7. mahni
8. abu su minyan
9. maynin
10. mavuyuk
11. mabangu/masdep su anguy
12. mapnu
13. makehnet
14. marahmet
15. matuhus
16. mapaw
17. manaru
18. mabilong
19. mavudis
20. adan
21. maychaheveheveng
22. mavavaw
23. matalas
24. maynid
25. dekey
26. mawhas\`\`
27. maratay/ratay
28. mahma
29. square/kuwadrado
30. derecho
31. matukpoh
32. mataripi
33. mavasa
XXXII. DESCRIPTIVE WORDS FOR CLOTHES

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

1. malanyag  
2. nangapas  
3. pinlancha/niplanchaan  
4. maspet  
5. mian su mancha  
6. makuso

XXXIII. DESCRIPTIVE WORDS FOR FOOD

1. alive  
2. bitter  
3. bland  
4. cold  
5. cooked  
6. crisp  
7. decayed/spoiled/rotten  
8. delicious/tasty  
9. fresh  
10. hot/warm  
11. hot as in pepper  
12. mature/ripe  
13. nutritious  
14. raw  
15. ripe (for fruits)  
16. salty  
17. sour  
18. sweet  
19. young

1. mavlay  
2. mapayit  
3. matavang  
4. mahanebneb  
5. nahutu  
6. malutong  
7. navungtut  
8. masdep  
9. presko  
10. makuhat  
11. mamchit  
12. navaya  
13. masustansiya  
14. mata  
15. navaya  
16. mapayit  
17. mangalabichit  
18. mawnawnas  
19. mawnged
XXXIV. DESCRIPTIVE WORDS FOR THE WEATHER

1. bad
2. bright/clear
3. cloudy
4. dark
5. dusty
6. humid
7. muddy
8. rainy
9. windy
10. marahet u kawan
11. mavid u kawan
12. mademdem
13. masari
14. mahteng
15. mahuta
16. machimoy
17. masalawsaw

XXXV. BODY PARTS

1. arm
2. armpit
3. back
4. body
5. bone
6. breasts
7. buttocks
8. cheek
9. chest
10. elbow
11. elbow
12. eye
13. eyelashes
14. face
15. feet
16. finger
17. fontanel
18. forehead
19. hand
20. hair
21. head
22. heart
23. tachay
24. kedwan
25. dichud
26. karakuhan
27. tuhang
28. suso
29. datchan
30. plsng/plsfl
31. kalangangan
32. tadina
33. sachi
34. mata
35. chichimit
36. danguy/muyín
37. padang
38. tanuru
39. vuvu
40. muyín
41. kakamay
42. vuuk
43. uhó
44. tawul
23. heel
24. hip
25. leg
26. lip
27. mouth
28. nail
29. nape
30. nose
31. palm
32. penis
33. shoulder
34. skin
35. sole
36. stomach
37. thigh
38. toe
39. tongue
40. tooth
41. vagina
42. waist

23. teven
24. atang
25. altek
26. lips
27. vivi
28. kuko
29. putuhan
30. mumudan
31. palad
32. gutay
33. pahu
34. kudit
35. talampakan
36. vedek
37. paa
38. daliri ng paa
39. rida
40. ṅipen
41. kiribit
42. katinghan

XXXVI. PARTS OF PLANTS

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

1. ablak
2. savusavung/savung
3. vuhung
4. yamut
5. vutuh
6. sanga

XXXVII. PARTS OF A TREE

1. bark
2. flower
3. leaf
4. root

1. kudit
2. savusavung/savung
3. vuhung
4. yamut
5. trunk
6. twig

XXXVIII. VEGETABLES

1. banana blossoms
2. bean sprouts
3. bitter melon/ampalaya
4. cabbage
5. cassava
6. Chinese cabbage/pechay
7. corn
8. cucumber
9. garlic
10. ginger
11. horse radish
12. lettuce
13. lima beans
14. mung beans
15. mushroom
16. mustard
17. okra
18. onion
19. pepper
20. potato
21. raddish
22. snap beans
23. snow peas
24. soy beans
25. string beans
26. squash/pumpkin
27. swamp cabbage
28. sweet potato
29. taro
30. tomato
31. white squash

5. atngeh
6. sanga

1. utut
2. toge
3. palyak
4. repolyo
5. kamoteng kahoy
6. pichay
7. mayis
8. pipino
9. bawang
10. anaha
11. marunggay
12. lichugas
13. agayap
14. balatong/mongo
15. tupu-tupo
16. ki
17. okra
18. bulyas
19. sili
20. patatas
21. labanos
22. abitsuvelas
23. chicharo
24. balatong
25. beans
26. kalabasa
27. kangkong
28. wakay
29. sudi
30. kamates
31. tavayay
| 32. winged beans | 32. sigarilyas |
| 33. yam (violet in color) | 33. gachi |
| 34. yam (native turnip) | 34. singkamas |

XXXIX. FRUITS

| 1. apple | 1. apple |
| 2. banana | 2. banana |
| 3. black java plum | 3. |
| 4. breadfruit | 4. chipuho |
| 5. calamansi (native lemon) | 5. kalamansi |
| 6. cantaloupe | 6. melon |
| 7. cashew | 7. |
| 8. chestnut | 8. |
| 9. coconut | 9. Niyoy |
| young | mawneg a niyoy |
| full of soft meat | |
| 10. grape | 10. grapes |
| 11. guava | 11. bayawas |
| 12. jackfruit | 12. langka |
| 13. lanzones | 13. lansoness |
| 14. mango | 14. mangga |
| 15. orange | 15. kutay |
| 16. papaya | 16. kabanu |
| 17. peanut | 17. mani |
| 18. pomelo | 18. suha |
| 19. sapodilla fruit | 19. |
| 20. star apple | 20. kaimito |
| 21. sugar apple | 21. antis |
| 22. turnip | 22. singkamas |
| 23. water melon | 23. simon |
XL. TREES

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

XLII. ANIMALS

1. bull
2. carabao/water buffalo
3. cat
4. chick
5. chicken
6. cow
7. crocodile
8. dog
9. duck
10. frog
11. gecko
12. goat
13. goose
14. hen
15. toro
16. pagad
17. pusak
18. siwsiw
19. manok
20. baka
21. vuwaya
22. chitu
23. pato
24. palaka
25. tuko
26. kadin
27. gansa
28. inahing manok
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>horse</td>
<td>15.</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>lizard</td>
<td>16.</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>monkey</td>
<td>17.</td>
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<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>mouse/rat</td>
<td>18.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>pig</td>
<td>19.</td>
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<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>puppy</td>
<td>20.</td>
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<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>rabbit</td>
<td>21.</td>
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<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>rooster</td>
<td>22.</td>
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<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>sheep</td>
<td>23.</td>
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<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>snake</td>
<td>24.</td>
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<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>tadpole</td>
<td>25.</td>
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<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>turtle</td>
<td>26.</td>
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<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>turkey</td>
<td>27.</td>
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</table>

**XLII. BIRDS**

<p>| | | |</p>
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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>crow</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>dove/pigeon</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>eagle</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>hawk</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>owl</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>parrot</td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>sparrow</td>
<td>7.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**XLIII. INSECTS**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>ant</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>bee</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>butterfly</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>chicken flea</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>cockroach</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>dragonfly</td>
<td>6.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>firefly</td>
<td>7.</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>flea</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>fly</td>
<td>9.</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>louse</td>
<td>10.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>mosquito</td>
<td>11.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>moth</td>
<td>12.</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>spider</td>
<td>13.</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>termite</td>
<td>14.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>wasp</td>
<td>15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>worm</td>
<td>16.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**XLIV. NATURAL OCCURRENCES AND ELEMENTS**

| 1.   | air/wind           | 1.   | salawsaw |
| 2.   | breeze             | 2.   | viyut    |
| 3.   | cloud/fog/mist    | 3.   | demdem   |
| 4.   | cyclone/tornado    | 4.   | ipu-ipo/buhawi |
| 5.   | dawn/sunrise       | 5.   | maysehsehdang |
| 6.   | dew                | 6.   | apon     |
| 7.   | drizzle/shower     | 7.   | salinisin |
| 8.   | dust               | 8.   | ahbek    |
| 9.   | earthquake         | 9.   | nini     |
| 10.  | fire/flame         | 10.  | apuy     |
| 11.  | lightning          | 11.  | chidat   |
| 12.  | moon               | 12.  | vuhan    |
| 13.  | mud                | 13.  | huta     |
| 14.  | rain               | 14.  | chimuy   |
| 15.  | rainbow            | 15.  | rainbow  |
| 16.  | sky/heaven         | 16.  | hangit   |
| 17.  | smoke              | 17.  | ahub     |
| 18.  | soil               | 18.  | tana     |
| 19.  | star               | 19.  | vituhen  |
| 20.  | steam              | 20.  | singaw   |
| 21.  | stone              | 21.  | vatu     |
| 22.  | sun                | 22.  | araw     |
| 23.  | sunrico            | 23.  | kadada nu araw |
| 24.  | sunset             | 24.  | kaldep nu araw |
| 25.  | thunder            | 25.  | adoy     |
| 26.  | typhoon            | 26.  | anin     |
XLV. TOPOGRAPHICAL TERMS

1. bay
2. beach
3. creek
4. city
5. coast
6. field/farm
7. forest
8. hill
9. island
10. lake
11. mountain
12. mouth of river
13. ocean/sea
14. province
15. region
16. river
17. road/street
18. scenery
19. spring
20. town
21. village
22. volcano
23. waterfall

XLVI. PARTS OF THE HOUSE

1. bathroom
2. ceiling
3. dining room
4. door/doorway
5. downstairs

1. banyo
2. kinsame
3. kakanan
4. pantaw
5. kagchin
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tagalog</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>floor</td>
<td>tapi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garage</td>
<td>garahi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kitchen</td>
<td>kusina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light</td>
<td>ralaken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>living room</td>
<td>sala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>post</td>
<td>poste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>porch</td>
<td>balkon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>railing</td>
<td>valat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roof</td>
<td>vuvung</td>
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<tr>
<td>room</td>
<td>kuwarto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sink</td>
<td>lababo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stairs</td>
<td>iskalayra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toilet</td>
<td>kasilyas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upstairs</td>
<td>tuhus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wall</td>
<td>gada-gada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>window</td>
<td>bintan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>window ledge</td>
<td>pasamano</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**XLVII. THINGS IN THE HOUSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tagalog</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bed</td>
<td>kama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bedspread</td>
<td>pungus nu kama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blanket</td>
<td>ayub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calendar</td>
<td>kalinda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chair</td>
<td>bangko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clock</td>
<td>niloh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>closet</td>
<td>palador</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curtain</td>
<td>kurtina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dresser</td>
<td>tokador</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flower vase</td>
<td>flower vase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mat</td>
<td>apin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirror</td>
<td>espiho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mosquito net</td>
<td>muskitiro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pillow</td>
<td>hangnan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pillow case</td>
<td>pungus nu hangnan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radio</td>
<td>radyo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
XLVIII. KITCHEN UTENSILS

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

1. planggana
2. lukoy
3. madukung
4. abri lata/can opener
5. sirfàn/pañfòn
6. tasa
7. lamisa
8. tabù
9. gripo
10. tinidor
11. basò
12. kaldiro
13. kutchilyo
14. pakul
15. napkin
16. oven
17. balsa
18. panay
19. platito
20. panghahad
21. kutchara
22. rapuyan
23. mantel
24. kutcharita
Topic 1: SOCIALIZING
Core Competencies

Task 1.1: Meeting people briefly

Competencies  | Basic                                      | Intermediate                             | Advanced
--------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------
1. To greet    |                                            |                                          |                   |
   a. Formal    | Ara ka mangu? (How are you?)               | Ara mangu viyay? (How’s life?)           | Ara mangu viyay ia? (How’s our life?) |
   b. Informal  | Ara kantu mangu? (How are you?)           |                                         |                   |
2. To respond to greetings
   a. Formal    | Jinu ngayan mu? (Where have you been?)    |                                         |                   |
   b. Informal  | Jinu ngayan mu? (Where are you going?)    |                                         |                   |

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Du (place)  
(In/At _______)  

Jaya.  
(Here.)  

Dudaw.  
(There.)  

Dunugyuw.  
(There, yonder.)

3. To take leave

a. Formal  
Mangay aku na.  
(I'm going now.)  

Manma aku na.  
(I will go now.)  

b. Informal  
Ngay.  
(Okay.)

Ngay, mangay aku na.  
(Okay, I'm going now.)

Ngay, manma aku na.  
(Okay, I'll go ahead.)

Taytu aku na mangay mu Mr.  
(I'm leaving now, Mr. ______.)

Ngay, mavidin kamu pa.  
(Okay, Please stay behind.)

Task 1.2 Making and responding to informal introductions

1. To state names

a. One's own  
Yaken si (name)  
(I am _________.)  

(name) u ngaran ku.  
(My name is _________.)

b. Others  
Siya si (name)  
(He/She is _________.)  

(name) u ngaran na.  
(______is his/her name.)
2. To ask someone's name
   Angu ngaran mu?
   (What's your name?)
   Angu kadaday mu?
   (What's your nickname?)
   Angu itawag da jimui?
   (How are you called?)

3. To ask about personal information
   a. age
      Angu awan mu?
      (How old are you?)
      Pira u awan mu?
      (What is your age?)
      Angu awan mu sichanguryaw?
      (How old are you now?)

   b. Place of origin
      Taga-jinu ka?
      (Where are you from?)
      Jinu du Amerika?
      (Where in America?)
      Taga-jinu ka du Amerika?
      (Where are you from in the States?)

   c. Marital Status
      Naychakuvot ka na?
      (Are you married?)
      Taytu pa abu kakuvot mu?
      (No husband/wife yet?)
      Miao dana u kakuvot mu?
      (You have a husband/wife already?)

   d. Occupation
      Angu trabaho mu?
      (What's your work/job?)
      Angu trabaho mu jaya?
      (What's your work/job here?)
      Angu trabaho mu da (agency)?
      (What's your work/job in ______)??
      Jinu paytrabahuan mu?
      (Where do you work?)
      Angu partinu mu du Filipino sa ya?
      (Why are you here in the Philippines?)

   e. Family
      Ara jinu pamiyua mu?
      (Where is your family?)
      Ara jinu pamilya mu sichanguryaw?
      (Where is your family now?)
      Jinu kaddan da nu pamilya mu?
      (Where does your family stay?)

      Ara jinu ama kan ina mu?
      (Where are your father and mother now?)

      Ara sa jinu kakakiteh mu?
      (Where are your brothers and sisters?)

      Angu trabaho mu ama/ina mu?
      (What does your mother/father do?)

      Pira u awan ni ama/ina mu?
      (How old is your father/mother?)
4. To respond to questions on personal information

a. Age  
   Age

   Meideh aku pa__________.
   (I'm still young, only.)

   Matkem aku na (age).
   (I'm already old _________.)

b. Place of origin  
   Taga (place) aku.
   (I am from _________)

   Taga _______ aku, du ________.
   (I am from _______ in ________.)

   Yaptu aku du ____________
   (I came from ________.)

   Abu pa, Meideh aku pa.
   (None yet, I'm still young.)

   Oon, __________ u anak ku.
   (Yes, I have ______ kids.)

   Peace Corps aku jaya.
   (I'm Peace Corps here.)

   Ari du ______ u familiya.
   (My family is in ________.)

   _________ u anak ku.
   (I have ______ kids.)

   (Age) aman akun (age).
   (_______ years old and ______.)

   Nuu ustemeng ku am (age).
   (My oldest is ________.)
Task 1.3   Explaining PCV assignment in casual conversation

1. To ask what work someone does/will do
   Angu trabaho mu? (What’s your work/job?)
   Angu trabaho mu jaya? (What’s your work here?)
   Angu parinin mu jaya? (What are you doing here?)

2. To describe work in terms of employer/affiliation
   PCV aku. (I am a PCV.)
   Maytrabaho aku du Department of _________.
   (I work with the Department of _________)

   Extension worker aku.
   (I am an extension worker.)

   May-trabaho aku du Department of _________ su dadwa ka kawan.
   (I’ll work with the Department of _________ for 2 years.)

3. To ask more information about one’s work
   Angu trabahu mu du Department of _________.
   (What’s your work/job with the Department of _________?)
   Angu klase mu trabaho u parinin mu jaya?
   (What kind of work are you going to do here?)

   Maytrabaho aku du _________
   du kapanidung siru su maytake-
   takey/mangamong/titser.
   (I work with _________ to help the farmers/fishermen/teachers.)

   Sidungen ku sa u taadu jaya.
   (I’ll help the people here.)

4. To state more information about one’s work
   Maytrabaho aku du _________ su dadwa ka kawan du kapanidung
   siru su maytake	akey/mangamong/
titser.
   (I work with _________ for 2
   years to help the farmers/fishermen/teachers.)

   Mangamong.
   (Fishermen.)

   Maytakeakey.
   (Farmers.)

   Titser.
   (Teacher.)
### Task 1.4 Meeting the host family for the first time

1. **To greet**
   - Ara ka/kamu mangu?
     - (How are you?)
   - Taytu kami mapya jaya
     - (We're fine here.)

2. **To respond to greetings**
   - Mapya.
     - (Fine/Good.)

3. **To introduce oneself**
   - Yaken si ___________.
     - (I am ___________.)
   - Taga-___________ aku.
     - (I'm from __________.)

4. **To express appreciation to HF for hosting PCV**
   - Mapya ta makey kamu nu Americano a matda jinu.
     - (It's good that you like Americans to stay with you.)

5. **To ask about family’s condition**
   - Ara mangu vijay jaya?
     - (How's life here?)

6. **To tell something about one's (family's) condition**
   - Mapya.
     - (Fine/Good.)
   - Taytu kami mapya jaya.
     - (We're fine here.)
   - Mapya u niyani namen.
     - (Our harvest was good.)
   - Karamaw kami mkanu su among.
     - (Everyday we catch plenty of fish.)
   - Ankadwan an mapya u niyani, ankadwan am umba.
     - (Sometimes the harvest is good, sometimes it is not.)
7. To show PCV around the house  
Niyaya u kwarta mu.  
(This is your room.)  
Kadya, niyaya u kwarto mu.  
(Conce, this is your room.)  

Ari ______ du wanawu mu.  
(The ______ is your right side.)  

Ari ______ du huli mu.  
(The ______ is on your left side.)  

Ari ______ du dichud.  
(The ______ is at the back.)  

8. To ask location of (part of the house)  
Ara jimu u ______ jaya?  
(Where is the ______ jaya?)  

Maynhah ka.  
(To rest.)  

Makey ka maynhah?  
(You want to rest?)  

Maynhah ka sachanguryaw bago ta kuman.  
(You may rest now before we eat.)  

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9. To encourage someone to get some rest  
Ngay, manuna aku na.  
(Ok, I'll go abroad.)  

Ara jimu u ______ jaya?  
(Where is the ______ jaya?)  

Excuse me, maynhah aku pa.  
(Excuse me, I'll rest for a while.)  

Task 1.5 Making small talk about personal information  
1. To ask questions on personal life  
   a. Travel  
      Ara mangu biyahe?  
      (How’s the trip?)  
      Pira ka uras biyahe yapu du Amerika.  
      (How many hours is the trip from America?)  
      Mayendes u biyahe yapu du Amerika.  
      (Is the trip from America a long one?)  
      Kangu ka pa nawara du Filipinas aya?  
      (When did you arrive here in the Philippines?)  

   b. Length of stay in the Philippines  
      Nayendes ka nadja?  
      (Have you been here long?)  

   c. Language learned  
      Nachia naawu ka sa Ivatan?  
      (Did you study Ivatan?)  
      Jinu pinachinanawan mu sa Ivatan?  
      (Where did you study Ivatan?)  

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Masulib ka manivatan? (You know how to speak Ivatan?)

Masulib ka na manivatan? (You already know how to speak Ivatan?)

Jinu kaidan mu? (Where do you stay/live?)

Jinu kaidan mu du (Barangay). (Where do you stay in ________)?

Jinu anchi u kaidan mu? (Where will you stay/live?)

Makaintindi ka su lvatan? (Do you understand Ivatan?)

Angu apelyido nu pamilya kaidan mo? (What's the name of the family you're living with?)

Angu ninkavus mu? (What course did you finish?)

Angu kurso ninkavus mu? (What course did you finish?)

Angu kurso mu? (What is your course?)

Angu u pinachinanawan mu du kolehiyo? (What did you study in college?)

Mahaneheb du states? (Is it cold in the States?)

Angu kawan sibanguryaw du States? (What is the season in the States now?)

Angu kawan sibanguryaw jinu? (What is the season in your place now?)

2. To respond to questions on personal information

a. Travel

Mayya. (Fine/Good.)

Mayya.

Manggagak. (Tiring.)

b. Length of stay in Philippines

Umha, 3 pa ka asaw / domingo / vuhan. (No, just 3 days/weeks/months.)

Kawara ku pa ka (I only arrived last _________)

Umha, tatdu ku pa ka asaw jaya. (No, I've only been here for 3 days.)
c. Language learned

Oon, nakhiravu aku du
(training site).
(Yes, I studied at ____________.)

Oon, masutib aku.
(Yes, I know.)

Oon, makaintindi aku.
(Yes, I understand.)

Oon, nakhiravu aku su Ivatan du
(training site).
(Yes, I studied Ivatan at ____________.)

Oon, pero dekey.
(Yes, a little.)

Oon, masutib aku mayliyak su
Ivatan.
(Yes, I know how to speak Ivatan.)

Oon, nakhiravu aku su dekey a
Ivatan.
(Yes, I studied a little Ivatan.)

Masutib aku mayliyak su Ivatan.
(i know how to speak Ivatan.)

Oon, aru dana chaptak kua Ivatan.
(Yes, I already know a lot in Ivatan.)

d. Residence

Duma ____________________
(In/At ____________)

Jaya du ____________________
(Here in/at ____________)

Dunguryaw.
(There)

Matda aku du ____________________
(I stay/live in ____________)

Matda aku anchi du ____________
(I will stay/in/at ____________)

e. Educational attainment

Oon, mahanebneb.
(Yes, very cold.)

Oon, makuhat
(Yes, it's hot)

f. Place of origin

(Task 1.6 Informing host family about intention of stepping-out)

1. To express one's intention to leave
Kumaru aku.
(I'm leaving)

Mian ngayan ku.
(I'm going somewhere)

Mian ngayan ku gichamavukhas/ chamakuyah/sichamalep.
(I'm going somewhere this morning/afternoon/tonight.)

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

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3. To state where one is going
   Du __________._
   (There in/at __________.)
   Dunguryaw.
   (There.)

4. To ask one’s purpose for leaving
   Angu parinun mu dawri?
   (What are you going to do there?)
   Angu parinun mu du __________.? (What will you do in __________?)
   Angu yangay mu dawri?
   (Why are you going there?)
   Angu pa uyangay mu dawri?
   (Why do you go there?)

5. To state one’s purpose for leaving
   Siitahanen ku si (name of person).
   (I’m going to visit __________)
   Chibantu pa u project namen du
   (I’m going to visit our project in/at)
   (site of assignment.)
   Machisirin akupa di __________.
   (I have to talk to __________.)

---

Task 1.7 Explaining PCV project assignment to the local community

1. To ask about PCV’s project
   Angu project mu?
   (What is your project?)
   Angu project aya parinun mu?
   (What project are you doing?)
   Angu plano mu?
   (What is your plan?)
   Angu pinaplanu mu aya a parinun?
   (What are you planning to do?)
   Angu project aya plano mu du site mu?
   (What project are you planning to do at your site?)

2. To state the project and/or place
   (State name of project.)
   __________ u project ku.
   (My project is __________.)
   Mamarin aku su __________.
   (I will make __________.)
3. To ask how project will address needs of the community

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

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

6. To state PCV's role in the project

Task 1.3 Expressing humor

1. To tell a joke

   Mian chapatak ku a mavid a joke.
   (I know of a good joke.)

   Mian chapatak ku a mangayak a "joke".
   (I know of a funny joke.)

   a. Angu du Hapon u marahet?
   (What's ugly in Japanese?)

   b.
2. To respond to a joke

Angu uri?
(What is it?)

Oom, corny.
(Oh! It's corny.)

Ok, ah.
(That's good.)

Ngay, angu uri?
(What is it?)

Mangayayak ava.
(It's not funny.)

Ok, u joke mu, al
(Your joke is good.)
### TOPIC 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>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. To state level of ability to speak TL</td>
<td>Masulib aku ava manivatan. (I don't know how to speak Ivatan.)</td>
<td>Uyod aku ava masulib a manivatan. (I don't speak Ivatan very well.)</td>
<td>Papere chapatku. (I know just a few words.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Masulib aku manivatan. (I know how to speak Ivatan.)</td>
<td>Masulib a ku perde kekey. (I know just a little.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. To state level of ability to understand TL</td>
<td>Makaintindi a ku su dekey. (I can understand a little.)</td>
<td>Uyod u ava maintendi. (I don't understand very well.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

| 1. To ask someone to repeat | Pirwahan/Maparin a pirwahan. (Repeat/Please repeat.) | Pirwahen mu pa. (Please repeat.) |
| 2. To verify another person's understanding | Angu? (What?) | Angu kwonmu? / Angu vinata mu? (What did you say?) |
| 3. To ask someone to pause/stop speaking for a moment | Nyeng ava. (Wait a minute.) | Kawadian mu. (Slow down slowly.) |

#### Task 2.3: Translating meanings in TL

| 1. To ask for meaning | Angu u (English word)? (What is ________?) | Angu u chakey na vatahen mu (English word)? |

---

**BEST COPY AVAILABLE**
(Definition/ Explanation)

2. To state meaning
(Meaning).

3. To ask how to say something in TL
Angu (English word) du Ivatan?
(What is _______ in Ivatan?)

4. To state how to say something in TL
(Ivatan word)

5. To ask appropriateness of certain expressions in a given situation
(English word) ya du Ivatan.
(How do I say _______ in Ivatan?)

Task 2.4 Ensuring communication is clear

1. To state lack of understanding
Maintindi ku ava.
(I don't understand.)

2. To state confusion
Malito aku.
(I'm confused.)

3. To confirm understanding
Maintindi ku
(I understand.)

(What does _______ mean?)

Angu u vatahen mu aya?
(What do you mean? / What are you saying?)

Maypangu ku vatahen u (English word) du Ivatan?
(How do I say _______ in Ivatan?)

(Ari husto?)

(English word) ya du Ivatan.
(If's _______ in Ivatan.)

Ari husto vinata ku?
(Do I say it right?)

Maintindi ku ava u vatahen mu.
(I don't understand what you're saying.)

Maintindi ku na imu.
(I understand you now.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competencies</th>
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<th>Advanced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. To ask name of food</td>
<td>Angu ya/uri/nunguryaw? (What's this/that/that?)</td>
<td>Angu itawag mu ya/dawri/dunguryaw? (What do you call this/that/this?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. To state name of food</td>
<td>(N evil of food) ya/uri/nunguryaw. (It's/That's ________)</td>
<td>Angu taham na niya/nunguryaw/naawri? (What's the taste of this/that/this?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. To ask about taste of food</td>
<td>Angu taham na? (What's the taste?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. To describe taste of food.</td>
<td>________ ya/uri/nunguryaw. (It's ________)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manawnas. (Sweet.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mapayit. (Salty.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manggad. (Bitter.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manchit. (Spicy.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mangalabichit. (Sour.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Matavnang. (Taste.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. To ask how food is prepared</td>
<td>Maypangu ya rutungan? (How is this cooked?)</td>
<td>Maypangu mu ya rutungan? (How do you cook this?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Task 3.3. Offering/responding to an offer of (new) food

1. To offer food
   Manghap ka.  
   (Get/Have some.)

2. To respond to offer of food by accepting
   Nguy.  
   (Okay.)
   Jus mamashe  
   (Thank you.)

3. To respond to offer of food by refusing
   Anchiyaw.  
   (Later on, thanks.)
   Makey aku ava.  
   (I don't like.)

4. To state reason for request
   Mabsuy aku.  
   (I'm full.)
   Bawal, e.  
   (It's not good for me.)

5. To encourage/incent someone try food offered
   Kapanghap mu pa.  
   (Have/Get some more.)

Kuditan mu.  
(Peel it.)

Kuditan ya.  
(You peel this (the skin) off.)

Pakaruhen mu vutoh.  
(Remove the seed.)

Talaulan mu yu.  
(Taste this/Try it.)

Ngay, mabsuy aku pa.  
(Thanks, I'm still full.)

Ngay, mabsuy aku pa.  
(Thanks, I'm still full.)

Takay ku pa kuman.  
(I've just finished eating.)

Kaman aku ava su ______.  
(I don't eat ______.)
6. To describe how food is prepared
                (Deep-fried.)
   b. Temperature  Mìssësìdep an makuhat.  
                (It's better if it's served hot.)
   c. Form  Kàta.  
            (Raw.)
   d. Consistency  Mìlanëng.  
                (It's oily/greasy.)
                Mësëy.  
                (It is soupy.)
                Mëkëluay/Araa u a wëj.  
                (Dry/There's no broth.)
   e. Parts  Mìan ast kan wëjë.  
            (There's meat/fat.)
            Tëbaaëwëng.  
            (Bones.)
   f. Ingredients  Mìan (mëngëënaa).  
                (There's _____.)

Task 3.2  Finding out how to eat new food

1. To ask manner of eating food  Mëkapëngu ya kanë?  
                (How do you eat this?)

2. To explain/describe manner of eating  Asëëven mu.  
                (You cut it.)
                Asëëvenëvëny.  
                (Cut this into pieces.)
Task 3.4 Preparing food

1. To ask about need for food/drink
   - Mapeng ka?
     (Are you hungry?)
   - Mawaw ka?
     (Are you thirsty?)

2. To state need for food/drink
   - Mapeng aku.
     (I'm hungry.)
   - Mawaw aku.
     (I'm thirsty.)

3. To ask about ingredients needed
   - Anga sa u rehado na niya?
     (What are the ingredients of this?)
   - Kian (name of ingredients) na niya?
     (Does this have _______?)

- Makey ka kuman/minum?
  (Would you like [something] to eat/drink?)
- Makey ka nu inumen?
  (Would you care for something to drink?)
- Makey aku kuman/minum.
  (I'd like to eat/drink _______)
- Makey aku nu (name of food).
  (I like/want _______)
- Pinangayam mu yan sa (name of ingredients)
  (Did you put ______ in it?)
- Angu nisirbi mu jaya?
  (What did you use in this?)
### TOPIC 4: SHOPPING
#### Task 4.1: Locating sources of needed items

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<tr>
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<th>Basic</th>
<th>Intermediate</th>
<th>Advanced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. To ask sources of needed items</td>
<td>Mian <em>(needed item) du (place).</em> <em>(Is there _____ in _____?)</em></td>
<td>Jinu panadiwan su <em>(needed item).</em> <em>(Where can I buy _____?)</em></td>
<td>Jinu paru panadiwan su <em>(needed item).</em> <em>(Where do you think can I buy _____?)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. To state sources of needed item</td>
<td>Jaa/Dadaw/Dunguryaw. <em>(Just here/there/there.)</em></td>
<td>Pruyban mu <em>(name of source).</em> <em>(Try the _____)</em></td>
<td>Pruyban mu du <em>(name of source)</em> to tarek a mian. <em>(Try at/in _____ and you might find one.)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sigurado du <em>(name of source).</em> <em>(Maybe in/at _____)</em></td>
<td>Tarek a mian du <em>(name of source).</em> <em>(There might be some in/at _____)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dadaw. <em>(There.)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Task 4.2: Selecting items

| 1. To ask what item is needed | Angu chitan mu/niyo? *(What are you looking for?)* | Angu chitahen niyo, Mr./Mrs.? *(What are you looking for Mr./Mrs.?)* |
| | Angu kaylangan mi/niyo? *(What do you need?)* | Angu chakey/kaylangan niyo, Mr./Mrs.? *(What do you want/need, Mr./Mrs.?)* |
| | Angu chakey mo/niyo? *(What do you want?)* |

| 2. To state what item is needed | Mian *(needed item) niyo? *(Do you have _____?)* | Maparin a chuban u *(item)* niyo? *(Can I see you _____?)* |
| | | Makey sana a ku manadiw su *(needed item).* *(I'd like to buy some)* |
3. To ask preference about needed item
   Angu color/size?
   (What color/size?)
   Angu color chakey mu?
   (What color do you like?)

4. To state preferences about needed items
   (Color/Size.)
   Mian (color/size)?
   (Is there ________? Do you have?)
   Makey aku nu (color/size)?
   (I like ________)
   (I like ________)

5. To ask where an item is located
   Jiu u (location)?
   (Where’s the ________)?
   Jiu u (location) ja?
   (Where’s the ________ here?)

6. To give direction within a market area or store
   Kalangked nu (location).
   (Beside the ________)?
   Da (location)
   (In/At ________)

Task 4.3 Determining price

1. To ask price
   Manipura?
   (How much?)
   Manipura ya/ut/u nanguryaw.
   (How much is this/that/that?)
   Manipura u (_____) nu item?
   (How much is ______ of ______?)

2. To state price
   ________ pesos.
   (______ pesos.)
   ________ pesos u (quantity)
   (______ pesos ________)
   ________ pesos dana.
   (Only/Just ________ pesos)
   Iturhe ko na jimu su ______ pesos.
   (I’ll just give it to you for ______ pesos.)

3. To complain about the price
   Jaynin na!
   (It’s expensive!)
   Aysus, jaynin na!
   (It’s too expensive!)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Tagalog</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>To negotiate a bargain</td>
<td>Araya discount? (Is there no discount?)</td>
<td>Maparin may discount. (Can I get a discount?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>To insist on original price</td>
<td>Maparin pa ava pakarian un? (The price can’t be reduced further)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I can’t reduce the price for that anymore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>To agree to a price</td>
<td>Ngay dana. (Alright.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>To disagree with price (And not make a purchase)</td>
<td>Maynin! Inlay mu na! (It’s expensive! Never mind/Don’t bother.)</td>
<td>Jaynin inlay mu na. (It’s so expensive. never mind/Don’t bother.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Inlay mu na. (Never mind/Don’t bother.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>To pay</td>
<td>Tiya u pamaga ku. (Here is my payment.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>To ask for change (if purchase is made)</td>
<td>Sinsilyo ku? (My change?)</td>
<td>Miss, mian pa u sinsilyo ku du (Miss. I still have some change from the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>To ask for correct change</td>
<td>Kulang yha. (It’s not enough.)</td>
<td>Kulang u sinsilyo niyo. (You didn’t give me enough change.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Miss. mian pa u sinsilyo ku du (Miss. I still have some change from the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>To ask for a receipt</td>
<td>Nu resibo ku. (Where is my receipt.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>To give a receipt</td>
<td>Tiya. (Here it is.)</td>
<td>Tiya u resibo mu/nyo. (Here is your receipt.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**TOPIC 5: TRANSPORTATION**  
Task 5.1: Taking local transportation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competencies</th>
<th>Basic</th>
<th>Intermediate</th>
<th>Advanced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. To state desired local destination | Du (desired destination)  
(To ____________) | Makey aku mangay du _______.  
(I would like to go to ________) | Maparin ayanen yapu jaya manda du  
(desired destination)  
(Could one walk to ________ from here?) |
| 2. To ask best type of transportation | Angu saikayan ku?  
(What means of transportation will I take?) | Angu hapen ku sakayan?  
(What ride do I take?) | |
| 3. To state best type of transportation | (Means of transportation) | Sumakay ka du (means of transportation)  
(Take a ____________) | Arava u dyip dawri. Kaylangan may  
(means of transportation) ka.  
(There are no jeepneys there.  
You need to take a ____________) |
| 4. To ask location of pick-up point for local transportation | Sumakay aku jinu?  
(Where will I take a ride?) | |
| 5. To state location of pick-up point | jinu, stasyon nu dyip?  
(Where's the jeepney station?) | Masogen vio ____________  
(Near the ____________) | |
| 6. To ask route of vehicle | Mangay ya jinu?  
(Where is this (vehicle) going?) | Manahan ya jinu?  
(Where does this vehicle pass?) | Manahan ya du ________?  
(Will this pass by/through ________?) |
| 7. To state route of vehicles | Du ____________  
(In/At/Through ____________) | Manahan ava ya du ____________.  
(This won't pass through ________) | |
| 8. To state destination if not already stated | Du ____________  
(In/At/Through ____________) | Gunchin aku du ____________.  
(I'll get off at ____________) | |
9. To ask fare
Manipira?
(How much?)
Manipira mamanda du _________
(How much is it up to _________)

10. To state fare
P _________
P _________ du asa.
(P _________ each.)

11. To ask for change
Sinsiyto ku?
(My change please?)
Manipira u pamashe?
(How much is the fare?)

12. To ask where
to get off for
a given destination
Jiru aghinan ko?
(Where will I get off?)

13. To state where to
get off on a given
destination
Ja/Dudaw.
(Here/There)
Du kanto.
(At the corner.)
Ja dana.
(I'm getting off here.)

14. To ask the driver
to stop vehicle
Pera!
(Stop!)

Task 5.2 Taking a trip

1. To state
destination
out of town
Mangay aku du _________
(I'm going to _________)

2. To ask about
can take best type of transportation
to take
Maparin a may _________ mangay du_______
(Can I take a _________ to _________?)
Angu maparin ku sakayani mangay
du (state destination)?
(What ride should I take in going
to _________?)

3. To state best
type of
to take
Bapor.
(Boat/Ship.)
Kailangan may bapor ka.
(You need to take the boat/ship.)
Eroplano.
(Airplane.)
4. To ask location of given transportation center
   Ara jin terminal? (Where's the terminal?)

5. To state location of transportation center
   Masengen du _________.
   (Near the _________)

6. To ask destination
   Jini ngayan mu? (Where are you going?)

7. To ask the schedule of services to the stated destination or length of trip
   Karasaw? (Everyday)
   Mayvuh an holiday? (Only on holiday?)
   Mangu su layendes u biyahe yapu
   Jaya manda du (destination)?
   (How long is the trip from here to (destination)?)
   Angu uras klearu/kawara nu
   (transportation)?
   (What time does the transportation
   leave/arrive?)

8. To state schedule of trip
   Alas-onse.
   (Eleven o'clock)
   Kumaru an _________.
   (It leaves at _________)
   Kumaru u bus an (time) as mawara an.
   (The bus leaves at _________ and
   arrives at _________)

9. To ask distance of trip
   Pira ka uras u biyahe? (How long is the trip? How many
   hours is the trip?)
   Marayi ya? (Is it far from here?)
   Pira ka kilometro manda du _________.
   (How many kilometers is it to _________?)
   Marayi uri ya? (Is that far from here?)

10. To state distance of trip
    Nga _________ kilometro.
        (Around _______ kilometers)
    Masengen ja.
11. To ask if ticket if to be one way or round trip
   (It's near here.)
   One way?
   (One way?)
   Makey ka nu ______ ticket?
   (Would you like ______ ticket?)
   Angu chakey ma ticket one way anmana round trip?
   (What ticket would you like, one way or a round trip?)

12. To ask payments procedure (when/who) to pay
   Jinu pamagan?
   (Where will I pay?)

13. To state payment procedure
   Du conductor/driver.
   (To the conductor/driver.)
   Ja.
   (Here.)
**TOPIC 6: HEALTH**  
**Task 6.1: Getting medical help**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competencies</th>
<th>Basic</th>
<th>Intermediate</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. To state that one is sick | Mahuhod aku.  
(I feel dizzy.) | Akmay maganit aku.  
(I think I'm sick.) | Marahet inaynawan ku.  
(I'm not feeling well.) |
| Narawa aku.  
(I'm wounded.) | | Akmay mayngughat aku.  
(Looks like I'm coming down with a fever.) |
| 2. To state body parts that hurt | Maynin uho ku.  
(My headaches/I have a headache.) | Maynin uho ku.  
(My head aches/I've a headache.) | Maynin uho ku takwan du payat.  
(My head aches because of lack of sleep.) |
| Sidungen mu yaken.  
(Help me.) | Kaylangan ku siioang mu.  
(I need your help.) | Maparin mu yaken a sidungen?  
(Can you please help me?) |
| 3. To state need for help | Kaylangan ku u mapaduktor.  
(I need to see the doctor.) | Kaylangan ku minum sa medisina.  
(I need to take some medicine.) |
| Ara u medisina mu?  
(Do you have some medicine?) | Makey aku magpa ospital.  
(I want to go to the hospital.) | Kailangan ku mangay du ospital.  
(I need to go to the hospital.) |
| Mian aspirin mu?  
(Do you have some aspirin?) | | |
| Makey aku nu aspirin.  
(I want some aspirin.) | | |
| 4. To state need for medical supplies | Ara jinu botika?  
(Where is the drug store?) | Jinu ospital ja?  
(Where is the hospital here?) | |
| | Maengen ja u hospital?  
(Is the hospital near here?) | | |
| 5. To ask where medical help can be obtained | | | |
6. To state where medical help can be obtained

Du bayan.
(In town.)

Masangen du timban.
(Near the church.)

7. To ask direction to a medical facility/service

Jinu vahay nu doktor?
(Where is the doctor's house?)

Aru jinu ospital?
(Where’s the hospital?)

Jinu kavuyan ku su vahay ni Doktor?
(Where can I find the doctor’s home?)

8. To ask for availability of medical help/service

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

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

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

9. To state availability/inavailability of medical help/service

Taytu.
(He’s here)

Ari du sahad.
(He’s inside)

Ari du sahad.
(He’s inside)

P'ai changuryaw du ospital si Dr. Cruz.
(Dr. Cruz is in the hospital now.)

Ari du sahad.
(He’s inside)

Ari du sahad.
(He’s inside)

Arshiyawy pa mawara si Dr. Cruz.
(Dr. Cruz is coming in later.)

Mawara ava si Dr. Cruz sicharaw.
(Dr. Cruz is not coming today.)
IVATAN

GLOSSARY

Mary Rose Elep
Material Developer
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PAZ B. MEMAN
Language Specialist
September 1990
Explanatory Notes

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

Abbreviations used are the following:

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

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

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

The appendix contains a list of all roots of the verbs found in the glossary.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abogádo</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>lawyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abril</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aktékteven</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to slice/out into pieces (INF); slice (IMP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aktevéñ</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adán</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>old things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agchinan</td>
<td>(EX)</td>
<td>where will you get off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agosto</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ahubú</td>
<td>(ADV)</td>
<td>below; under</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ahub</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>smoke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ahsúng</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ak-kéy</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>appetite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akmáy</td>
<td>(PP)</td>
<td>looks like; as is; similar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ala/alás</td>
<td>(PA)</td>
<td>time marker as in cu脑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amā</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amerikano</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>among</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an</td>
<td>(PA)</td>
<td>future time marker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an</td>
<td>(C)</td>
<td>if</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anak</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aneney</td>
<td>(EX)</td>
<td>ouch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an Biémes</td>
<td>(ADV)</td>
<td>on Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anchi</td>
<td>(PA)</td>
<td>future marker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anchi</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anchiyaw</td>
<td>(C)</td>
<td>afterwards/later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>andelak</td>
<td>(ADV)</td>
<td>tomorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an Dumingo</td>
<td>(ADV)</td>
<td>on Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ankadwán</td>
<td>(ADV)</td>
<td>sometimes; occasionally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ankadwán dana</td>
<td>(ADV)</td>
<td>next time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aném</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anghen</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>how var. MAYPANGU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angü</td>
<td>(Q)</td>
<td>what</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angut</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>smell; odor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an Huwébes</td>
<td>(ADV)</td>
<td>on Thursday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ani</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>harvest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anín</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>typhoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an Lunes</td>
<td>(ADV)</td>
<td>on Monday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an Martes</td>
<td>(ADV)</td>
<td>on Thursday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an Miyerkules</td>
<td>(ADV)</td>
<td>on Wednesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anmangu</td>
<td>(Q)</td>
<td>when (future)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aneb</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>shutter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an Sabado</td>
<td>(ADV)</td>
<td>on Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anús</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ápat</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apeñyido</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>sumame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apron</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>dew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apóy</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arán</td>
<td>(C)</td>
<td>even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aranangu</td>
<td>(P)</td>
<td>anything; whatever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arajínu</td>
<td>(Q)</td>
<td>where (existential locative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Part of Speech</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aru</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>plenty; lots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arava</td>
<td>(P)</td>
<td>none var ABU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>araw</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>day; sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as</td>
<td>(C)</td>
<td>and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asa</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asapuho</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>ten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asi</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>meat; fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asin</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asoy</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>soup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asukar</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to answer (INF); will answer (A-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atbay</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atamu</td>
<td>(P)</td>
<td>all; everyone; everything</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atep</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>roof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antis</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>sugar apple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avang</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>nape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avu</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>ash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awan</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aytu</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>there is/are/was/were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayub</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>will be/has/have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>babay</td>
<td>(EX)</td>
<td>goodbye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bago</td>
<td>(ADV)</td>
<td>before Var. MANAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baka</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>cow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balita</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>news</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balita</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>bring/tell the news</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baryo</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>bathroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bapor</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>boat; ship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barangay</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>small community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bas</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baso</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>drinking glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basta</td>
<td>(C)</td>
<td>as long as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bawal</td>
<td>(PV)</td>
<td>not allowed; prohibited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bawang</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>garlic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bayawas</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>guava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bedbed</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>string; bundle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beer</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>beer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bointo</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>twenty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beinte singko</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>twenty-five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bilin</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>request; order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>binata</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>young man; bachelor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bisita</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>visitor; guest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bistasahen</td>
<td>(S)</td>
<td>visit/see (IMP); will be visited (O-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biyahe</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>journey; trip; travel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bote</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>botika</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>drugstore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buena manu</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>first customer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buyas</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>onions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chadaw</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chamahep</td>
<td>(ADV)</td>
<td>tonight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
chamakuyab (ADV) this afternoon
chamavukhas (ADV) this morning
chapatak (PV) know
chiban (V) to see; to look at somebody; will see at somebody
chidat (N) lightning
chita (V) to look for (INF); will look for (A-F)
chichimit (N) eyelid
chichiray (N) eyebrow
chimuy (N) rain
chirnuy (V) to rain (INF)
chinagagan (ADJ) tired; exhausted
chito (N) dog
chivan (V) to come along (INF, A-F)
comblento (N) convent
conduktor (N) conductor
da (PA) they; them
dadima (ADJ) five
dadwa (ADJ) two
dagdag (ADJ) additional
dakaw (V) to sell (INF)
dakawan (N) store
dalaga (N) a young lady; an unmarried woman
dana (EX) expression used in convincing someone to do a favor
dangu (Q) whose
danguy (N) face
danum (N) water
dawa (C) that is why
dawn/dudaw (P) there (near the listener but far from the speaker)
dekey (ADJ) little; small
dichud (ADJ) at the back of
direto (ADV) straight ahead; directly
disasaes (ADJ) sixteen
disisiye (ADJ) seventeen
disinuwebe (ADJ) nineteen
disiliso (ADJ) eighteen
maydisna (V) sit (IMP); to sit (INF); will sit (A-F)
disnan (N) chair
Disyembre (N) December
diyes (ADJ) ten
dos (ADJ) two
dose (ADJ) twelve
du (C) while; when
du (V) place marker meaning in, at
dunguryaw (P) there (yonder)
dyip (N) jeepney
Enero (N) January
eroplano (N) airplane
esipi (N) mirror
eskuwelahan (N) school
gagan (ADV) outside
gatas (N) milk
gisa (V) saute
gisahen (V) is being sauteed (O-F)
gumchpin (V) go down; get off (IMP, A-F)
Hapon (N) Japanese (people)
huli (ADV) left
Hulyo (N) July
Hunyo (N) June
husto (ADJ) correct; right
huvuk (ADJ) middle
ichadaw (N) love
ichan (N) main dish; viand
ikuhat (V) to hate (INF, A-F)
imu (P) you (singular) Var KA
ina (N) mother
inapoy (N) cooked rice
inayawan (N) feeling
inmaya (N) ember
intindi (V) to understand (INF, O-F)
Insik (N) Chinese; Taiwanese
inulay mu na (EX) never mind; don’t bother
irutung (N) firewood
itan (N) rope; string
jaken (P) mine; my for/with me
jarren (P) for/with us; ours (exclusive)
jaten (P) for/with us; ours (inclusive)
jaya (P) here Var Ja
jaynin (EX) very expensive
jimu (P) for/with you; yours
jinu (P) to; for; with you
jimu (Q) where
jirana (P) his/hers
jira (P) to; for; with them
jira pa (P) theirs
jira niyo (P) yours (plural)
jus mamahes (EX) thank you
ka (P) you (singular)
ka (PA) past time marker
ka (PA) linker; connector Var A
kadaday (N) nickname
kadin (N) goat
kadumi-dumingo (ADV) every Sunday; every week; weekly
kadaya (V) come (IMP, A-F)
kape (N) coffee

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kagchin (ADV) downstairs
kakakteh (N) brothers/sisters
kakan (V) to eat more (INF); eat more (IMP, A-F)
kaku-vot (N) spouse
kakuyab (ADV) yesterday
kalabasa (N) squash
callinda (N) calendar
kama (N) bed
kamahen (ADV) last night
kamakuyab (ADV) yesterday afternoon
kamates (N) tomato
kamavekhas (ADV) this morning
kamaya (N) mabolo (fruit)
kami (P) we (exclusive) Var YAMEN
kaminsakuyab (ADV) day before yesterday
kaminsawan (ADV) last year
kamnan (N) aunt
kamu (P) you (:lural) Var INYO
kan (C) and (for persons) Var KAN
kanakan a (N) young man; bachelor
kananma Dumingo (ADV) last week; last Sunday
kananma vuhan (ADV) last month
kanekanen (N) assortment of foods
kanen (N) food
kangu (Q) when (past)
kanimu pa (EX) same to you
kanto (N) corner
kanu (C) and (for thinngs)
kapanghap (V) to get more (INF); will get more (A-F); get more
karam (N) rat
kararaw (ADV) daily; everyday
karipentero (N) carpenter
karu (V) to leave (INF, A-F)
kasiliyas (N) rest room
kastila (N) Spaniard
katayas (N) cousin
katayog (N) brother/sister-in-law
katdan (V) live/stay (A-F)
katorse (ADJ) fourteen
katuhong (N) neighbor
katuvang (ADV) across
kavahayan (N) nation/town
kavuhan-vuhan (ADV) every month; monthly
kwadian (ADV) slowly
kawan (N) years; weather
kawayakan (V) to forget (INF, Q-F)
kawud (N) oar; paddle
kayat (V) climb (IMP, O-F); to climb (INF)
kaychen (V) to sleep (INF, A-F)
kaychiyaw (ADV) earlier; a while ago
kaylangan (PV) need; necessary; should
kayu (N) tree
kayvan (N) friend
kilometro (N) kilometer
kinse (ADJ) fifteen
klase (N) kind; sort
kolor (N) color
kulang (N) lacking
kuman (V) to eat (INF, A-F)
kumapet (PP) about
kamaru (V) leave (IMP, A-F); to leave (INF)
kun ku (EX) I said
kun mu (EX) you said
curso (N) course
kusina (N) kitchen
kuditan (V) to peel (INF, O-F)
kuko (N) finger nail
kulang (ADJ) not enough; lacking
kutay (N) oranges
kutsilyo (N) knife
kuwarenta (ADJ) fourty
kuwarenta y (ADJ) fourty
  singko
kuwatro (ADJ) four
kwarto (N) room
lagaw (N) neck
larnisa (N) table
langgen (V) to boil (INF); will boil (O-F); boil (IMP)
laylay (N) dress
leer (V) to read (INF); will read (A-F)
libro (N) book
linis (V) to clean (INF); will clean (O-F); clean (IMP)
liyak (N) sound
lola (N) grandmother
lolo (N) grandfather
lugar (N) place
lukuy (N) bolo; large knife
maasoy (ADJ) soupy; watery
mabsuy (ADJ) full (as in stomach)
makalu (ADJ) early
machimiting (V) to have a meeting (INF, A-F)
machichinawu (V) study (IMP, A-F); to study (INF)
madidiw (V) feel (A-F)
maduho (ADJ) sleepy
maganit (ADJ) feels sick
magulang (ADJ) thin; skinny
magnahospital (V) to be confined in a hospital (INF, A-F)
maha (ADJ) crazy; nuts
mahakay (N) boy; men; male
mahanebneb (ADJ) cold
mahaneng (ADJ) oily; greasy
mahara (ADJ) severe
mahay (ADJ) late
mahep (N) night
mahma (ADJ) soft
mahudbud (V) feels dizzy; is feeling dizzy (A-F)
mahumis (ADJ) cheap
makaantindi (V) is able to understand'
makaru (V) to have plenty (INF); have plenty (IMP, O-F)
makaycheh (V) to sleep (INF, A-F)
makayhawa (V) to be careful (INF, A-F)
makehenet (ADJ) hard
maket/sumuli (ADJ) angry; mad
makey (PV) want; like
makey sana (EX) would like to
makuhat (ADJ) hot
makulay (ADJ) dry; parched
makuylah (N) afternoon
mausto (V) fast
malito (V) is confused (A-F)
malkem (ADJ) old (person)
malutong (ADJ) crispy
mamarin (V) make/do (IMP, A-F); to make; do (INF)
mamchit (ADJ) spicy; hot; punget
mamidi (V) to choose (INF, A-F); choose (IMP)
manadiw (V) to buy (INF), will buy (A-F)
managalog (V) to speak Tagalog (A-F)
manahan (V) is leaking (O-F)
manahan (V) to pass (IMP); to pass (INF, L-F)
manakern (V) to remember (INF, A-F)
manam (PA) future time marker
manam/kaychuwa (ADV) before
manapa (ADJ) tard; acrid; (as in unripe banana)
manaru/mayid (ADJ) long
manawji (ADJ) last
manawji a awan (ADV) next year
manawji a Dumingo (ADV) next week
manawji naraw (ADV) day after tomorrow
manda (PP) until
mangalabichit (ADJ) sour
mangamong (V) to fish (INF, A-F); go fishing (IMP)
mangamong (N) fisherman
mangawud (V) to paddle (INF, A-F)
mangay (V) go (IMP, L-F)
mangayayak (ADJ) funny; queer
manggah (ADJ) tiring
mangga (N) mango
to get (INF); will get (A-F); get (IMP)
manghap (V) bitter
mangpad (ADJ) lonely; sad
mangsa (ADJ) what; how (quantity)
mandu (Q) how much (cost)
manam (Q) speaks Ivatan (A-F)
manapir (ADJ) to go ahead (INF, A-F)
manimana (V) to look for (INF, A-F)
manuk (N) chicken
mapangtu (ADJ) industrious
maparin (V) can
maparin (ADJ) impossible
mapaw (ADJ) light (as in weight)
mapayhas (ADJ) rough (as in texture)
mapayit (ADJ) salty
mapfeng (ADJ) hungry
mapya (ADJ) fine/good
marahem (ADJ) deep
marahet (ADJ) not good; ugly; rotten
maran (N) uncle
maraw (N) noun
maraw (N) to take lunch (INF, A-F)
maray (ADJ) far
Marso (N) March
to battle (INF, A-F)
masadit (ADJ) hard; difficult
masalawsaw (ADJ) windy; boastful
masanib (ADV) often
delicious; good
masde (ADJ) shy; ashamed
masdeg (ADJ) near
maseng (ADJ) intelligent
masilib (ADJ) know
masilib (PV) easy
masunong (ADJ) eyes
mata (N) raw
mata (ADJ) lazy
matalakak (ADJ) fat; obese
matamad (ADJ) bland
tagat (ADJ) girly; female
tanag (N) wet; moist
to go home (INF, A-F)
tanaw (ADJ) cold (as in food)
mavat (V) shallow
mavaw (ADJ) red; ripe
mavawaw (ADJ) beautiful
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<td>(V)</td>
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<td>para jinu uri</td>
<td>(EX)</td>
<td>who's/that's that for</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>sitenta y</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>seventy five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Part of Speech</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>singko</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siya</td>
<td>(P)</td>
<td>he/she</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siyento</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>one hundred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siyete</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stasyon</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>su</td>
<td>(PA)</td>
<td>non-subject marker for non-personal names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suhot</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>sheath; hilt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sumakay</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to take a ride (INF, A-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suki</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>regular customer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sumdep</td>
<td>(EX)</td>
<td>come in; get inside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sumidung</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>help (IMP); to help (INF, A-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surod</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>comb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surod</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to comb (INF); will comb (O-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta</td>
<td>(P)</td>
<td>we (inclusive) Var YATEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta</td>
<td>(P)</td>
<td>we (dual)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tada</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to dance (INF); will dance (A-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tadina</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>ear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taga-angu</td>
<td>(O)</td>
<td>from where, used for asking someone’s place of origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taham</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>flavor</td>
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<tr>
<td>taham</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to take a taste (IMP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tahaman</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to have a taste (INF, O-F); will taste (A-F); tast (IMP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>takad</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>scot (as in foot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>takey</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>lie u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>takwan</td>
<td>(C)</td>
<td>because</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tana</td>
<td>(EX)</td>
<td>let’s go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lana</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>soil; earth; land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tangdan</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tanis</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to cry (INF, A-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tanuro</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>hands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tapian</td>
<td>(C)</td>
<td>in order to; so that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tapus</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>to lick (INF); will lick (A-F); lick (IMP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tarek</td>
<td>(PV)</td>
<td>might (possibility)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tatakad</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>footprint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tataya</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>fast sailing boat; ferry boat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tatadu</td>
<td>(ADJ)</td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taw</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>sea; ocean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tawag</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tawu</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>man; person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tawul</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twutawu</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>people; crowd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tava</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>fat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tayka</td>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>finished; done (O-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenek</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>to stand up (INF, A-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timban</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>church; a place of worship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tinapay</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tinidor</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>fork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>titser</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>teacher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
tiya  (P)  here it is
tood  (N)  knee
trabajo  (N)  work
treinta  (ADJ)  thirty
treinta y singko  (ADJ)  thirty five
tres  (ADJ)  three
trese  (ADJ)  thirteen
tuhang  (N)  bone
tuhong  (N)  lid; cover
tuhos  (ADJ)  upstairs
tukon  (N)  hill; mountain
tulas  (V)  to write (INF); will write (O-F)
tulyang  (V)  hole
tho  (V)  to give (INF); will give (B-F)
tutuk  (N)  peak; tip
tuvalu  (ADJ)  medicine
u  (PA)  subject marker for non-personal names
uh  (N)  head (part of the body)
ubba  (ADJ)  no
ubhes  (V)  to stop (INF); will stop (O-F)
umsi  (V)  to bear for it (B-F, INF)
uo  (ADJ)  one
unta  (Q)  why  Var UNTANGO
uras  (N)  time; hour
uri  (P)  that
uyod  (ADJ)  really
vahay  (N)  house
vahusa  (N)  eggplant
vata  (V)  thought (A-F)
vatahen  (V)  said (O-F)
vatu  (N)  rock; stone
vayo  (ADJ)  new; latest
vedek  (N)  stomach; tummy
vidivi  (V)  to stroll (INF, A-F)
vina  (EX)  what did you say?
vina  (N)  animal
vinivel  (N)  banana
vivi  (N)  lips; mouth
viya  (N)  life
vook  (N)  hair
vuhan  (N)  month
vuhan  (N)  moon
vuhtong  (N)  leaf
vuhtun  (V)  to borrow (INF, O-F)
vutho  (N)  seed
wanan  (ADJ)  right
wawanu  (ADJ)  eight
yahes  (V)  to ask (INF); will ask (A-F)
yangay  (V)  to bring (INF); will bring (A-F)
ya (P)
yapu (V)
yayu (V)

this came from; have been to
to run (INF, A-F)
## APPENDIX

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>aktev-en</td>
<td>cut</td>
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<tr>
<td>angut</td>
<td>smell</td>
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<tr>
<td>atbay</td>
<td>answer</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>B</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>chirnuy</td>
<td>rain</td>
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<tr>
<td>chita</td>
<td>look for</td>
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<tr>
<td>chivan</td>
<td>come along</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>D</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>dakaw</td>
<td>sell</td>
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<td>disna</td>
<td>sit</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>G</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>gisa</td>
<td>sautee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gumchin</td>
<td>get down; get off</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intindi</td>
<td>understand</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>K</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kayat</td>
<td>climb</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kaychen</td>
<td>sleep</td>
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<tr>
<td>karu</td>
<td>leave</td>
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<tr>
<td>kuman</td>
<td>eat</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>L</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>leer</td>
<td>read</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linis</td>
<td>clean</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
M
mangay  go
manta  look for
maryus  bathe
mavat  go home
mayam  walk
minum  drink
muhamuha  plant

N
narawu  study
nutung  cook

P
rara  carry

S
sadiw  buy
sakay  ride
sidung  help

T
tada  dance
tapus  lick
tenek  stand up
tulas  write

U
umhes  stop

V
vidividi  stop
vahes  ask
IVATAN

WORKBOOK
I. SOCIALIZING

A. Write the target language equivalent to 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 Ivatan equivalent of the following question words by putting a check mark on the square next to the word.

1. What
   [ ] Sinu
   [ ] Anga
   [ ] Maypangu

2. how many (used to ask for quantity)
   [ ] kangu
   [ ] nusyu
   [ ] pira

3. why
   [ ] unta
   [ ] arajinu
   [ ] manipira

4. who
   [ ] mangu
   [ ] sinu
   [ ] maypangu

5. Where
   [ ] arajinu
   [ ] maanggu
   [ ] jinu

123
6. when (future)
   [ ] amangu
   [ ] sinu
   [ ] nusyu

7. how much (used to ask for cost or price of item)
   [ ] manangu
   [ ] manipira
   [ ] maypangu

8. which
   [ ] kangu
   [ ] dangu
   [ ] nusyu

9. how much (used to ask for measurement)
   [ ] manangu
   [ ] manipira
   [ ] maypangu

10. when (past)
    [ ] nusyu
    [ ] kangu
    [ ] maypangu

11. where (used to ask for location of a person or thing)
    [ ] jinu
    [ ] arajinu
    [ ] pira
12. how (used to ask for both manner of doing something and direction)
   [ ] manngu
   [ ] maypangu
   [ ] manipira

13. whose
   [ ] kangu
   [ ] dangu
   [ ] nusyu
C. Form gambits on socializing by rearranging the words:

1. Ngayan jinu mu?
2. Mangu ka ara?
3. Ka yapurjinu?
4. Dudaw?
5. Trabaho mu angu?
6. Du aku Batanes PCV?
7. Ku awan beynte singko u
8. Ngaran mu angu
9. Kakuvot ku abu pa
D. Underline the correct answer. The English word is given as a clue:

1. Ara ___________ mangu? (ka, sira, kamu) (you, plural)
2. Jinu ___________ ? (ngayan, katdan, yapu) (going)
3. ___________ ka jinu? (ngayan, yapu, katdan) (have been)
4. Jinu ngayan ___________? (kami, ku, mu) (you, sing)
5. ___________ (Jaya, Dud... n. Dunguryaw) (Here)
6. Ara mangu ___________? (vahay, viyay, vinyay) (life)
E. Answer the following questions:

1. Angu ngaran mu?

2. Taga-angu ka?

3. Pira u awan mu?

4. Angu trabaho mu du Pilipinas aya?

5. Jinu site of assignment mu?

6. Nayehakuvot ka na?

7. Taga-jinu ka du Amerika?

8. Angu trabaho nu ama mu?
   ina mu?
   kakteh mu?

9. Jinu paytrabahuuan nu
   kakteh mu?
   ama mu?
   ina mu?

10. Angu trabaho mu du Amerika?

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

1. Yapu ka jinu?  
2. Ara ka mangu?  
4. Jinu ngayan mu?  
5. Ngay, babay.  

Note: Let your instructor to check your work.
G. Part I

Try to figure out which among the three statements in each item is the correct response to the question. Just circle the letter.

1. Taga-angu ka?
   a. yaken si Popsie
   b. Taga-California aku.
   c. 22 anus aku.

2. Angu ngaran mu’?
   a. abu pa
   b. fitser aku
   c. Yaken si Popsie.

3. Pira u awan mu?
   a. yaken si Mary
   b. Taga-Chicago aku
   c. 19 anus na

4. Angu trabaho mu’?
   a. dalaga aku pa.
   b. maytaketakey aku.
   c. dadima u kakakteh ku.

5. Mian dana kakuvot mu?
   a. 15 anus aku na.
   b. abu pa.
   c. jaya
Part II

Try to figure out which among the three questions is responded to by the statement given. Just circle the letter:

6. 25 anus aku na.
   a. Angu ngaran mu?
   b. Taga-angu ka?
   c. Pira u awan mu?

7. Abu pa.
   a. Pira u kakteh mu?
   b. Mian dana u kakuvot mu?
   c. Angu trabaho mu?

8. Yaken si Mallu.
   a. Angu trabaho mu?
   b. Angu ngaran mu?
   c. Angu parinin mu jaya?

   a. Angu parinin mu jaya?
   b. Angu ngaran mu?
   c. Angu trabaho mu?

10. Apat
    a. Pira u kakakteh mu?
    b. Angu trabaho mu?
    c. Mian dana u kakuvot mu?
H. Study the illustration below then answer the questions that follow:

Questions:

1. Taga-angu si Marta?  
2. Taga-angu si Ben?  
3. Jinu u Baguio?  
4. Sinu u taga-Baguio?  
5. Jinu u Albay?  
6. Sinu u taga-Iloilo?  
7. Taga-angu si Inday?  
8. Taga-Ilokos si Lito?  
9. Jinu u Zamboanga?  
10. Mian du Visayas u Nueva Vizcaya?
11. Taga-angu si Nonoy?

12. Mian du Luzon a Dumaguete?

13. Taga-angu si Tara?

14. Taga-Bicol si Nora?

15. Sinu u taga-Nueva Vizcaya?

Note: Let your instructor check your work.
1. Read the paragraph then answer the questions after it:


1. Sinu u PCV? ____________________________

2. Angu u programa na? ____________________________

3. Angu u HCA na? ____________________________

4. Angu trabaho na du DA? ____________________________

5. Jinu katdan na? ____________________________

6. Sinu u supervisor na? ____________________________

7. Sinu u co-worker na? ____________________________

8. Pira ka kawan siya du Pilipinas? ____________________________

9. Du DECS siya may trabaho? ____________________________

10. Si Carlos Salazar u supervisor na? ____________________________

Note: Let your instructor check your answers.
J. Change si John to aku in the first sentence and change the remainder of the story accordingly:

Peace Corps Volunteer du Agricultural Production ____________
Maytrabaho ____________ du Department of Agriculture. Manidung
__________ du programa sa nu gobierno akmas su SALT
project. Si Mr. Fidel Reyes a superbisor ____________
as si Carlos Salazar u co-worker ____________ . Dadwa ka kawan
__________ jaya.

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

Note: Let your instructor check your work.
L. Translate into Ivatan using the space below for your translation:

I'm Holly Jacobi. I'm 26 years old. I'm from the United States and I live in California. I'm married with 2 kids. Presently, I work as a classroom teacher in Basco School. I have 3 sisters and 1 brother. My mother is Julia and my father is Richard. They are living in California.
N. Make a paragraph in the TL using the given competencies. Use the space below:

1. To describe work in terms of employer/affiliation.
2. To state more information about one's work.
M. Fill in the blanks with the correct marker or linker:

PCV : Good morning.
Barangay Kapitan : Good morning too. Sumdep ka.
PCV : Yaken __________ Ted,
       Volunteer __________
BK : Maydisna __________. Angu chakey __________?
PCV : Maybisita __________. Da Marta Pedroso aku/natda.
BK : Angu _______ trabaho mu jaya?
PCV : Teacher Trainer aku _______ Central School.
BK : Pira _______ awan mu?
PCV : Beynte kwatro.
BK : Naychakuvot ka na?
PCV : Umba
BK : Aru __________ mangavid _______ mavakes jaya.
PCV : Mian girlfriend ku __________ Amerika.
BK : Ngay, makkk
PCV : Jus mamahes

Note: Let your instructor check your work.
O. Construct sentences using the following words. Use the space below.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Kawan</td>
<td>6. banyo</td>
<td>11. mangay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. masaray</td>
<td>7. dichud</td>
<td>12. aru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. kararaw</td>
<td>8. huli</td>
<td>13. ani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. among</td>
<td>9. wan'an</td>
<td>14. mukamuha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. kusina</td>
<td>10. kuman</td>
<td>15. papere</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Underline the Ivatan equivalent of the given English words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ivatan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. weather, any period of time</td>
<td>(ngaran, kawan, mangay)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. life</td>
<td>(vliyay, vahay, vayo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. fine, good</td>
<td>(mapya, masaray, ankaduan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. sometimes</td>
<td>(mapya, masaray, ankaduan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. room</td>
<td>(kasilyas, kuwarto, kusina)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. to rest</td>
<td>(mapya, aru, maynihah)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. before</td>
<td>(bago, vahay, banyo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. no</td>
<td>(umba, namen, sira)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. none, nothing</td>
<td>(ku, arava, aran)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. name</td>
<td>(mangay, kawan, ngaran)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q. Write a paragraph of 10 sentences describing your family in the US.
R. Give the correct response to the following questions:

1. Ara mangu biyahe mu?

2. Pira ka uras u biyahe yapu du Amerika manda du Pilipinas a ya?

3. Sinu u titser mu du Ivatan?

4. Jinu katdan mu jaya? (barangay)

5. Kangu ka pa nawara du Pilipinas a ya?

6. Angu kurso u nikavus mu?

7. Angu kav an sichanguryaw du Amerika?

8. Angu ngaran mu pamilya katdan mu?

9. Masulib ka manivatan?

10. Nayandes ka na ja?

Note: Let your instructor check your work.
S. Match competencies with the gambits. Write the letters only:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competencies</th>
<th>Gambits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. to express one’s intention to leave</td>
<td>a. Ngay, manma aku na.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. to ask about one’s purpose for leaving</td>
<td>b. Angu, parinin mu du bayan?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. to excuse oneself</td>
<td>c. Yaken si Mike.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. to state one’s age</td>
<td>d. Mian “joke” ku.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. to state where one’s going</td>
<td>e. Mian dana kakuvot mu?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. to ask someone’s name</td>
<td>f. 29 anus aku na.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. to ask where one is going</td>
<td>g. mapayninihah ka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. to greet</td>
<td>h. kumaro aku pa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. to state one’s purpose for leaving</td>
<td>i. Angu trabaho mu?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. to introduce oneself</td>
<td>j. May trabahu aku du DA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. to ask about one’s marital status</td>
<td>k. du bayan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. to tell a joke</td>
<td>l. Makayhawa ka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. to describe work in terms of employer/affiliation</td>
<td>m. Bisitahen ku u Barangay Captain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. to encourage someone to get some rest.</td>
<td>n. Nagayan mu?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. to ask one’s occupation</td>
<td>o. Angu ngaran mu?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p. Good morning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
T. Make your own gambits based on the following competencies. Use the space below:

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

   e.g. Malinis (clean) + danum (water)
       Malinis a danum (Answer)

1. Mavid (pretty) + mavakes (girl)

2. makuhat (hot) + danum (water)

3. dekey (small) + kuwarto (room)

4. rakah (big) + vahay (house)

5. makarang (tall) + mahakay (man)

6. masngen (near) + dakawan (store)

7. mavudis (short) + metdeh (child)

8. mararu (long) + storya (story)

9. aru (plenty) + trabaho (work)

10. maray (fair) + mavakes (woman)
II. MANAGING A CONVERSATION/LEARNING

A. What would you say?

1. You want someone to repeat what he said.

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

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

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

5. You want to say that you understand 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 the pseudo verb MAPARIN AN to the verb to show respect. Then use it in an imperative sentence incorporating the noun into it:

e.g. rutungan (cook) + pansit (noodle)
    Maparin an rutungan u pansit.

1. linisin (clean) + kwarto (room)

2. leerin (read) + diyaryo (newspaper)

3. anaten (carry) + lamisa (table)

4. tawagen (call) + pali (priest)
C. Give the correct gambits of the following competencies. Use the space below for your answers:

1. To state level of ability to speak TL.
2. To state level of ability to understand TL.
3. To ask someone's respect
4. To ask someone to pause (stop speaking for a moment)
5. To ask for meaning (definition/explanation)
6. To state meaning
7. To state lack of understanding
8. To ask how to say something in TL
9. To state how to say something in TL
10. To state confusion
11. To confirm understanding
III. EATING

A. Identify the fruit or vegetables:

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B. Guess what it is:

1. Dekey * akmay lemon * vian vutoh * prutas
2. Medyo rahu * maparin dilaw * green anmana * crens * prutas
3. Mian asa ka rahu a vutoh * serblen du guaccamoli * masdep
4. Rakanen * maparin a pang-omelet * medyo manaru as kan kuditan
5. Mangpad * rakanen * chakey da ava nu Americano
C. Form questions on asking for preferences using the given clues:
   o.g. cafe ANMANA TSA (inumen)
        Angu chakey mu inumen, cafe anmana tsa?

1. pinakbet anmana laing? (rutungan)

2. among anmana manok (manadiw)

3. pansit anmana fruit salad (prepara)

4. rinakan anmana karne (kanen)

5. beer anmana gin (inumen)

6. mangga anmana paynaw (prutas)

7. kalabasa anmana vahusa (rakanen)

8. tava anmana asi (kame)

9. mapayit anmana husto (taham)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HOST MOTHER</th>
<th>JOHN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John, kuman ta na.</td>
<td>Niyeng ava. Pakavusen ku pa u parinín ku aya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanaja, mavaw u kanen.</td>
<td>Mangay aku na dawri. Angu ya?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinuguan uri. Tahaman mu.</td>
<td>Angu chavaheng na aya?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masdep.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raya uri nu bagu as dawa.</td>
<td>Angu pa?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answer the questions:

1. Sinu tumnawag di John?
2. Nangay a niyeng?
3. Unta?
4. Angu kanen mian du lamisa?
5. Angu kolor nu kanen?
6. Unta?
7. Mydak u kolor nu dunuguan?
8. Nitahaman ri John u dunuguan?
9. Mawa wu kanen?
10. Mian among nu dinuguan?
E. Choose among the given words below the description on how food may be prepared. You can write more than one answer for each number.

Choices: NIGISA (sauteed), PINASU (broiled), PINIRITO (fried), NILANEDG (broiled)

1. fish
2. cabbage
3. egg
4. french fries
5. pork
6. barbecue
7. eggplant
8. potatoes
9. pasta (noodles)
F. Underline the word that does not belong to the group.

1. (manawnas, mangpad, mapayit, nilaneg)
2. (mangga, tinapay, paynaw, viniveh)
3. (bulyas, bawang, asin, kamates)
4. (nigisa, malutong, piniritó, nilaneg)
5. (Otchoy, asukar, asin, paminta)
6. (repolyo, manuk, baka, bagu)
7. (patís, suyo, vahusa, silam)
8. (kape, beer, gatas, tsa)
9. (adobo, paksiw, pinakbet, balut)
10. (tilapia, galunggung, bangus, hipón)
11. (alimasag, pusit, bean, tahuńg)
12. (patatas, bayawas, chico, atis)
13. (kalabasa, kangkong, petchay, tuhos nu wakay)
14. (kendi, asukar, honey, danum)
15. (haneng, pamínta, asin, pansit)
G. Transform the statements into questions:

e.g. Maseep u peynaw. Maseep u paynaw?

1. Mamchit u mangga.
2. Kuman u matdeh.
4. Mavaya danu u veniveh.
5. Makey siya nu palyak.
7. Nikuman dana.
8. Nitahaman na u balut.
10. Mapayit u pansit.
### IV. SHOPPING

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. soap</td>
<td>a. among</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. milk/creme</td>
<td>b. cafe</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. danum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. fish</td>
<td>g. savon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. chicken</td>
<td>h. rakanen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. vegetable</td>
<td>i. gatas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. kerosene</td>
<td>j. otchoy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. slippers</td>
<td>k. haneng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. pants</td>
<td>l. sigarilyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. cigarettes</td>
<td>m. prutas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. fruit</td>
<td>n. karne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. beef</td>
<td>o. pantalon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p. tsinelas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. Rearrange the letters to form words:

1. ttdao
2. madida
3. saa
4. ptaa
5. otipap
6. hopsaan
7. uhawwa
8. wdaad
9. mayassi
10. nmae
11. betein
12. atwraenuk
13. sistaen
14. wentuagnsik
15. ttarein

COLORS:
1. dakmay
2. hengvama
3. vamaay
4. eyol
B.1 Write the Ivatan equivalent of the following numbers:

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

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

11. 12 _______________  
12. 15 _______________  
13. 20 _______________  
14. 17 _______________  
15. 13 _______________  
16. 19 _______________  
17. 16 _______________  
18. 14 _______________  
19. 18 _______________  
20. 11 _______________
D. Study the map and fill in the blanks:

1. Ari u drugstore du ________________ nu hospital.
2. Ari u ospital du ________________ nu restaurant.
3. Ari u sari-sari store du ________________ Street.
5. Ari u timban du ________________ nu school.
6. Ari u sari-sari store du ________________ nu school.
7. Ari u basketball court du ________________ Arellano University.
8. Ari u drugstore du ________________.
10. Ari u munisipyo du ________________ Street.
E. 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>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<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. Angu uras nu kariyag? ________________________________
2. Angu uras nu "Community Meeting”? ____________________
3. Angu uras nu "session" I? ____________________________
4. Angu uras nu "Merienda" du mavukhas? __________________
5. Angu uras nu "Merienda" du makuyab? ___________________
6. Angu uras nu "Session" II? __________________________
7. Angu uras nu "Session" III? __________________________
8. Angu uras nu kawyab? ________________________________
9. Angu uras nu karaw? _________________________________
10. Angu uras nu "Session" IV? _________________________
F. Write the TL 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
G. Read the selection then answer the questions:


1. Sinu u mangay du ofisina? ______________________
2. Jinu u ofisina ngayan na? ______________________
3. Jinu u ofisina? ______________________
4. Naybus siya? ______________________
5. Naytrike siya? ______________________
6. Angu sakayan na? ______________________
7. Pira ka sakay? ______________________
8. Manipira u pamasaha? ______________________
H. Write the competencies of the following gambits:

1. Mangay aku du Banaue.

2. Angu sakayan ku?


4. Jinu sakayn ku?

5. Du Dimasalong du Dangwa station.

6. Jinu agchinan ku?


8. Manipira u pamasah?e

9. P 95.00 du asa.
10. Pira ka uras u biyahe yapu du Manila?

11. Mga 8 uras.

12. Angu uras kakaru nu bus?

13. Alas 7:30 nu mavukhas karaw.
VI. HEALTH

A. Rearrange the letters to form different parts of the body:
B. Describe your feelings if you were in the following situations:
B. Describe your feelings if you were in the following situations:

a. 

b. 

---
B. Underline words not related to travelling

1. iyahes, maytulas, mamaga
2. maymuha, kumayot, gumohin
3. nanahan, nayo, mayvasavasa
4. mamaga, sumingil, mannanawu
5. palyok, traysikel, bisikleta
6. singil, prutas, pamaga
7. maydisna, maytetnek, mayawat
8. maybasketball, kumaru, mannanaya
9. turnanis, masagen, marayi
10. dichud, tutok, panman
C. List ten (10) TL words related to transportation and use each of the word in sentences. (Ask your instructor to check your work.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORDS</th>
<th>SENTENCES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e.g. sumakay</td>
<td>Sumakay aku du bus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biyahe</td>
<td>Pira ka uras u biyahe?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>4.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>5.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>6.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>8.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>9.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D. Complete the gambits by choosing from the words **pamasalvá, sakayan, manahan, oras, karayí**:

1. Angu __________ kakaru na niya?
2. Angu __________ mangay du Ivana?
3. Uyod a __________ u Gapan du Cabanatuan.
5. ________________ ya du Bulacan?
E. Write the target language equivalent of the gambits:

1. Where is this (jeepney) going?

2. How much is the fare?

3. I'm getting off here.

4. Here's my fare.

5. What time is this bus leaving?

6. Will this pass through Bulacan?

7. Is Cebu far from here?

8. Where's the market?
F. Write the amount of 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
G. Make your own gambits based on the following competencies. Use the space below:

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

Note: Let your instructor check your work.
H. How would you say the following gambits in Ivatan?

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 ask for your change.

6. You want to ask for your change.

7. You want to give the payment.

8. You want to ask for a receipt.

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

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

A. ____________ u rakanen?

B. P 5.00 u asa.

A. Maparin ______________

B. Oon maparin. Manipira u chakey mo?

A. P 4.50 ______________

B. Ngay ______________

A. Tiya u ______________

B. Jus mamajes.
J. Read the story:


Complete the table using words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Papaya</td>
<td>P 10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kape</td>
<td>P 15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tinapay</td>
<td>P 0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savon</td>
<td>P 1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Papaya</td>
<td>P 8.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15.00
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pira ka piraso</th>
<th>Manipira du asa?</th>
<th>Manipira atavu?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. otchoy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. papaya</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. kafe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. tinapay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. savon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Let your instructor check your work.
K. Name something that can be bought by:

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

Note: Let your instructor check your work.
V. TRAVELLING

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

1. a
   - Airplane

2. a
   - Bicycle

3. a
   - Motorcycle

4. a
   - Carriage

5. a
   - Bus

1. d

2. d

3. d

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B. Answer the following questions:

1. Jinu nangayan ni Mary?
2. Angu sa u nisadiw na?
3. Angu u maynin?
4. Angu u mahumis?
5. Manipira atavu?
6. Dadima ka otchoy u nisadiw na?
7. Kaya na u mangga?
8. Savon a payvasavasa u nisadiw na?
9. Du paiengke nangayan ni Mary?
10. Nanadiw su paynaw?
C. Read the story and answer the questions after it.


1. Sinu si John? ________________________________

2. Jinu u site na? ________________________________

3. Jinu nangayari na asa ka arow? _____________________

4. Angu nikanen na? ________________________________

5. Angu naparin katayka na? __________________________

6. Sinu ningayen na? ________________________________

7. Angu nituroh nu doktor siya? __________________________

8. Angu nivata siya nu doktor? __________________________
D. Write all the verbs in the story. There are nine (9) of them. Then write their English translation.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
E. Negate the following sentences:

1. Maganit ako.

2. Akmay maynin uho ku.

3. Maynuhat siya.


5. Maynin tadina ku.

6. Chakey ku u kilawin.

7. Mangay aku du doktor.

8. Mian doktor.


10. Chinagagan aku.
SUPPLEMENTARY WORKSHEETS

MARKERS

Use appropriate markers to complete the sentence:

1. Nangay _________ Mary _________ ofisina.
2. Nanadiw _________ metdeh _________ kendi.
4. Manutong _________ ina _________ pansit.
5. Naymuhamuha _________ maytaketakey _______ vutch.
7. Sumnakay _______ Peter _________ traysikel.
8. Maylinis _________ Carla _________ kuwarto.
9. Maynin _________ uho _________ Pam.
10. Angu _________ inhap mo _________ nursery?
PRONOUNS

Underline the correct pronoun:

1. (yaken, ku, ka) si John.
2. Taga-Texas (ku, aku, jaken).
4. (ku, Jaken, Aku) u lapis a ya.
5. Mavid (siya, na, jira).
6. Duktor (na, siya, jira).
8. Nanadiw (jamen, namen, kami) su fertilizer.
9. (Jira, Sira) ka mangahes.
10. Niritung (jamen, namen, kami) u pansit.
ADJECTIVES

Underline the correct form of the adjective:

1. (Mavid, Maviavid) si Jane.
2. (Manahenahebneb, Mananebneb) du Sagada.
3. (Masdesdep, Pinakamasdep) u lasagna.
4. (Makuhat, Makuhakuhat) u Pangasinan du Tuguegarao.
5. (Pinakamasadit, Masmasadit) maviyay du tukod.
6. (Keyede, Pinakarakuh) ni John si Nancy.
7. (Malinis, Pinakamalinis) u Baguio.
8. (Masdesdep, Masdep) u kanekanen da aya.
9. (Mavaheng, Javaheng) nu pusak!
10. (Pinakamagulo, Magulo) du Manila.
Adjectives as Predicate in the sentences:

Answer the questions:

1. Nusyu u dekedekey, vutoh nu kamatis anmana vutoh hu bayawes?

2. Nusyu raku raku, vutuh nu mangga anmana vutoh nu avocado?

3. Nusyu macaluca lu umsi, mangga anmana kamaya?

4. Angu u pinakamakehnet a kayu?

5. Angu pinakamahn a kayu?

6. Angu u pinakamavid a kayu?

7. Arajinu u pinakamakarang a kayu?

8. Angu u pinakamasdep a prutas jimtu?

9. Angu u kayu chaskeh nu anay?

10. Angu u kayu chakey na nu anay?

Note: Letr your instructor check your work.
PSEUDO VERBS

Fill in the blanks with the correct pseudo verb by choosing from CHAKEY, CHAKEY AVA, KAYA, CHAPATAK, KAYLANGAN MASINCHAD

1. ____________ (like) ku u coke.
2. ____________ (Don't like) na ava u coke.
3. ____________ (Need) namen u coke.
4. ____________ (Know) na imu.
5. ____________ (Can handle) ni John uri.
6. ____________ (Know) ku u leksyon.
7. ____________ (Don't like) ni Tom u leksyon.
8. ____________ (like) ni Nanay u leksyon.
9. ____________ (Need) ku u kasidung.
10. ____________ (Can handle) mu u trabaho.
VERB ASPECTS

Underline the form in parenthesis that most appropriately complete the sentences:

1. (Nangay, Mangay, Mangangay) aku du Manila kakuyab.
2. (Nikanen, Kanen) da u pansit sichanguryaw.
3. (Nisadil, Sadiwen) ni John u T-shirt andelak.
4. (Maytrabaho, Maytaytrabaho, Naytrabaho) aku jaya s dadwa ka kawan.
5. (Minum, Niminum) siya su gatas kararaw.
6. (Mayayu, Nayayu) kami du Roxas Boulevard ka nanma araw.
7. (Nachinanawu, Machinanawu) aku su Ivatan sichanguryaw.
8. (Ituroh, Nituroh) nu. nawri di Mark.
9. (Linisen, Nilinis) ku u vahay kararaw.
10. (Naytulaa, Meytulaa) aku jamon an Dumingo.
VERB CASES

Underline the correct form of the verb:

1. (Manutung, Rutungan) kamis su pinakbet.
2. (Minum, Inument) mu na u medisina mu.
3. (Linisin, Maylinis) si John du kwarto.
4. Makey aku (namuhod, mamuhod) su kartos.
5. (Maytulas, Tulasan) aku di Lorna.
6. (Mahumis, Pahumisan) u rakanen.
7. (Mangay, Iyangay) aku du Manila.
8. (Nikanen, Nikuman) da na sa.
9. (Tumnek, Itonk) atavu.
10. (Nakanta, Nikanta) si Mary su Matud Nila.
11. (Nandiwi, Manadiw) siya su Lansones.
12. (Mayleer, L eerin) sa su dyaryo.
13. (Pamarin, Mamarin) sa su A-Frame.
14. (Pachinanawu, Pachinanawu) aku su Ivatan.
15. (Ipayayu, Mayayu) kami andelak du kawahayan.
VERB ASPECTS/CASES

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

1. Sinu u nikuman nu bayawas?

2. Makey ka nanutong su adobong manuk?

3. Mangay imu du Manila?

4. Nikanen aku sa balut kamahep.

5. Maymuhamuha na su ipil-ipil andelak.

6. Makasadiw ka su seedlings ka Dumingo?

7. Anmangu na maymiting.

8. Iprepara ka na u kaylangan sa du pinakbet.

9. Taham ku nu palyak kakuyab.

11. Imu u mayvasavasa u laylay mu?

12. Jinu tadu kawahayan?


Note: Let your instructor check your work.
SENTENCE EXPANSION

Expand the sentences with given cue:

e.g. Marayi u Tuguegarao. (negative)
    Uyod ava marayi u Tuguegarao.

1. Masdep u balut. (negative)
   ________________________________

2. Nikuman aku. (negative)
   ________________________________

3. Makarang si Tom. (negative)
   ________________________________

4. Volunteer siya (sawen)
   ________________________________

5. Mahimis u bayawas. (kuno)
   ________________________________

6. Maynin u tadiha ku. (negative)
   ________________________________

7. Mawyas u chimuy. (pa)
   ________________________________

8. Nanadiw aku su T-shirt (negative/na)
   ________________________________

Note: Let your instructor check your work.
GAMBIT EXPANSION

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

1. Angu u trabaho mu?

2. PCV aku.

3. Taga-California aku.

4. Niyaya u ina ku.

5. Jus Mamajes.

6. Angu ya?

7. Masdep?

8. Maypangu rutungan?


10. Manipira u paynaw?
11. Angu sakayan ku?

12. Jinu sumakay?

13. Marayi du San Carlos?

14. Manipira u pamasahé?

15. Tiya u pamasahé ku.

16. Sidungen aku.

17. Magulo?

Note: Let your instructor check your work.
PARTICLES

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

1. Pilipino sa  (a. akmay  b. paru  c. kuno  d. sawen)
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 
   d. 

2. Nikuman aku.  (e. pa  f. na  g. din)
   e. 
   f. 
   g. 

Note: Let your instructor check your work.
CONNECTORS:

Use appropriate connectors:

e.g. Rakuh u Manila.
Raku rakuh u Cebu.
Rakuh u Manila pero raku rakuh u Cebu.

1. Mavid u site ku.
Maqepsek pa sa u tawu.

2. Chakey ku u Boracay.
Chakakey ku u Sagada.

Machimuy dawn.

Mangay aku du Harrison Plaza.

5. Masadit mangay du PRRM.
Marahet u rahan.
GRAMMAR:

Identify and use in sentences these subject personal pronouns. Use the space below for your answers. (Ask your instructor to check your work.)

1. First person, singular
2. Third person, singular
3. Second person, singular
4. First person, plural (exclusive)
5. Third person, plural
6. First person, plural (inclusive)
7. Second person, plural
Write the correct linker in Ivatan:

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

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

3. A preposition used as a future time marker.

4. A subject marker for singular personal name.

5. A subject pronoun, first pronoun plural (exclusive) meaning 1 and others.

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

7. A question particle that when added to a statement becomes a yes-no question.

8. A subject marker for singular common nouns.

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

10. A question word used to ask for quantity.

11. A particle which means already now.

12. A subject pronoun for first person singular.

13. (A particle) interrogative word with added notion of wonder.

14. Another question word used to ask for what quantity or measurement.

15. A non-subject pronoun for first person singular.
ANSWERS:

I. SOCIALIZING

A.
1. Jinu
2. Sinu
3. Angu
4. Taga-angu
5. Pira
6. Mapya
7. Mangay
8. Trabaho
9. Awan
10. Jus marnajes

B.
1. angu
2. pira
3. unta
4. sinu
5. jinu
6. anmangu
7. manipira
8. nusyu
9. manngu
10. kangir
11. arajinu
12. maypangu
13. dangu

C.
1. Jinu ngavan mu?
2. Ara ka mangu?
3. Yapu ka jinu?
4. Dudaw
5. Angu trabaho mu?
6. PCV aku du Batanes.
7. Beynte singko u awan ku
8. Angu ngaran mu?
9. Abu pa kakuvot ku

D.
1. kamu
2. ngayan
3. Yapu
4. mu
5. Jaya
6. viyay

G. Part 1
1. b
2. c
3. c
4. b
5. b

G. Part 2
1. c
2. b
3. b
4. c
5. a

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II. MANAGING A CONVERSATION/LEARNING

A.
1. Maparin an pirwahen
2. Maparin an kawadian
3. Angu du lvatan u _________.
4. Maintindi ku ava.
5. Naintindi ku na.
6. Angu chakey na vatahen nu _______.
7. Husto nivata ku?
8. Malito aku?
9. Leeran mu pa.
10. Chapatak ku ava.

B.
1. Maparin an linisin mu u kwarto.
2. Maparin an leerin mu u diyayo
3. Maparin an anaten mu u lamisa.
4. Maparin an tawagen mu u päli.
III. EATING

A.

1. mangga
2. viniveh
3. paynaw
4. bayawas
5. vahusa
6. kalabasa
7. palyek
8. pechay

B.

1. kalamansi
2. viniveh
3. avokado
4. vahusa
5. palyak

D.

1. nu Nanang/Host mother
2. Umba
3. Pakavusen na pa u parinin na
4. Dinuguan
5. mavaheng
6. Takman raya uri nu bagu
7. Umba
8. Oon
9. Umba
10. arava

E.

1. pinirito, pinasu
2. nigisa
3. pinirito, nilaneg
4. pinirito
5. pinasu, nilaneg, pinirito
6. pinasu
7. nigisa
8. nilaneg, pinirito
9. nilaneg, pinirito, pinasu
10. nilaneg

F.

1. nilaneg
2. tinapay
3. asin
4. malutong
5. otchoy
6. repolyo
7. tuyo
8. balut
9. hipon
10. beans
11. patatas
12. kalabasa
13. danum
14. pansit

G.

1. Manchit u mangga?
2. Nikuman u metdeh?
3. Nanutung siya su sinigang?
4. Nikuman dana?
5. Makey siya nu palyak? 10. Mapayit u pansat?

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. l
14. m
15. n

B.1

1. asapulo
2. tatdu
3. dadima
4. wawahu
5. papito
6. anem
7. sasiyam
8. asa
9. apat
10. dadwa

B.2

11. dose
12. kinse
13. beinte
14. disi-siyete
15. trese
16. disi-nuwebe
17. disi-sais
18. katorse
19. disi-otso
20. onse

C.

1. tatdo
2. dadima
3. asa
4. apat
5. papito
6. asapulo
7. wawahu
8. dadwa
9. sasiyam
10. anem
11. beinte
12. kuwarenta
13. sisenta
14. singkuwenta
15. treinta

Colors:
1. maydak  2. mavaheng  3. mavaya  4. yelo
D.
1. dichud
2. salapan
3. mabini
4. huli
5. salapan
6. siri
7. Arellano
8. kanto
9. salapan
10. Bonifacio

E.
1. alas sais y medya/ alas sais treinta
2. alas siyete y medya/ alas siyete treinta
3. alas otso
4. alas diyes
5. alas tres
6. alas diyes kinse
7. ala una y medya/ ala una treinta
8. alas sais y medya/ alas sais treinta
9. alas doso
10. alas tres

F.
1. sumiwal du wanan
2. sumiwal du huli
3. kanto
4. gumchin
5. sumakay
6. pamasae
7. sakayan
8. stasyon nu bus
9. para
10. biyahe
11. uras
12. mawara
13. kumaru
14. marayi
15. masngen

G.
1. si Mary
2. du Dept. of Agriculture
3. du poblacion
4. Umba
5. Umba
6. Dyip
7. Maipisan sumakay
8. Uno singkuwenta

VI. HEALTH

A.
1. vook
2. uho
3. mata
4. tadina
5. vivi
6. karakuhan
7. vedek
8. kakamay
9. tood
10. padang
B.
1. maytulas
2. maymuhu
3. mayvasavasa
4. manananawu
5. palayok
6. prutas
7. mayawat
8. maybasketball
9. turnanis
10. tutok

D.
1. oras
2. sakayan
3. karayi
4. pamaase
5. manahan

E.
1. Jinu ngayan na niya?/Jinu ngayan nu dyip?
2. Manipira u pamaase?
4. Tiya u pamaaga/pamaase ku
5. Angu oras kumaru u bus aya?
6. Mamahan ya du Bulacan?
7. Marayi Cabanatuan jaya?
8. Ara jinu market?

F.
1. uno singkuwenta
2. singkuwenta sentimos
3. piso
4. beinte pesos
5. kuwarenta 'y singko pesos
6. sitento singkuwenta pesos
7. dose pesos
8. kinsa pesos
9. diyes sentimos
10. disi-otso pesos

H.
1. manipira ya
3. jaynin na
4. arava u discount/maparin u discount
5. nu sinsilyo ko
6. Kulang u sinsilyo ko
7. Tiya u pamaaga ku
8. Padaw pa su resibo
9. jaynin, inulay muna
10. ngay ____ pesos da na.

I.
Manipira man-discount da na pamaga

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V. TRAVELLING

A.
1. aeroplane
2. bisikleta
3. bus
4. kalesa
5. tren
6. dyip (down)
7. minibus (down)
8. bapor (down)

B.
1. Du palengke
2. otchoy, papaya, kafe, tinapay, askan savon
3. nu papaya
4. nu otchoy
5. P 50.00
6. umba
7. umba
8. umba
9. Oon
10. umba

C.
1. PCV si John
2. du Bohol
3. du Barangay Maliit
4. kilawin
5. Naytatachi
6. nu doktor
7. truvativa
8. kapakayhawa na kanen na sa

D.
1. nangay
2. nikurnan
3. sumavat
4. naynin
5. naytatachi
6. nituruhan
7. vinata
8. makayhawa
9. kanen

E.
1. Maganit aku ava.
2. Maynin ava u uho ku.
3. Arava a maynguat
4. Kailangan ku ava u bandage
5. Maynin ava u tadina ku
6. Chakey ku ava u kilawin
7. Mangay aku ava du
8. Arava u doktor
10. Chinagagan aku ava.
## SUPPLEMENTARY

### MARKERS

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>si, du</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>u, su</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>ni, u</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>u, su</td>
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<td>u, su</td>
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<td>nu, u</td>
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<td>u, ni</td>
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<td>u, du</td>
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### PRONOUNS

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<td>ku</td>
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<td>4.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>ka</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>kami</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Jira</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>namen</td>
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### ADJECTIVES

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<td>Mamahibheb</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Pinakamasdep</td>
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<td>4.</td>
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<td>Malinis</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Masdesdep</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Javaheng</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Pinakamagulo</td>
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### PSEUDO VERBS

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<td>1.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>chakey</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>kaylangan</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>masinchad</td>
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<td>5.</td>
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<td>chakey ava</td>
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<td>8.</td>
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<td>kaya</td>
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### VERB ASPECTS

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<td>1.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>sadiwa</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>maytrabaho</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>niminum</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>nayayu</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>machinamanawa</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>ituroh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>nilnilis</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>maytula</td>
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### VERB CASES

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Manutong</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Inumen</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Maylinis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>mamuhod</td>
</tr>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Maytulas</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Tumnek</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Nakanta</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Nanadiw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Maylee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Mamarin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. mahumis
7. Mangay
8. Nihuman

CONNECTORS
1. ao
2. pero
3. aran
4. kataykana
5. takwan

GRAMMAR
1. Yakon
2. siya
3. ka
4. kami
5. sa
6. ta
7. kami

Correct linker in Ivatan:
1. kamu
2. manipira
3. an
4. si
5. kami
6. arajinu
7. pa/na
8. u
9. dunç.ryaw
10. pira
11. dana
12. aku
13. paru
14. mangu
15. ku
IVATAN
Grammar Notes

Topic : Socializing
Task 1.1 : Meeting people briefly

a. Personal Subject Pronouns

KA or IMU is a personal pronoun which functions as the subject
in the sentence.

Other personal subject pronouns are:

You (plural) kamu

IMU may occur anywhere in a sentence.

KA may be used at the beginning of the sentence.

KAMI meaning I and others, meaning You and I.

KAMU may be used to show respect to an older person, a person in
authority or a stranger. KAMU is a personal pronoun which functions
as the subject in the sentence meaning "you (plural)".

e.g. Ara kamu manguh?

b. Use if the Question Word JINU

JINU is also a contraction of JINU U meaning "where is". It is used to
ask both location and direction. NGAYAN from the infinitive form
NANGAYAN, emphasizes doer of the action and is in the action-start-
begun aspect meaning "will go".

e.g (location) Jinu waxay mu?
    (Where is your house?)

        (direction) jiou ngayan mu?
    (Where are you going?)

Task 1.1.2

a. Particles

PA is a particle which means "still".
Existential Predicative. Limited to this type are TAYTU (taytu, tu, turi, ara, ari) "present" and MIAN "possession". The existential predicative expresses an existence/presence.

e.g. Taytu u tau. (a person is present and possession)
     Mian libro na.
     (He has a book.)

TAYTU does not inflect while MIAN inflects for past tense.

e.g. Minyan libro na.
     (He had a book.)

TAYTU and TU are free variation. TURI and ARI indicate that the speaker and the listener are not in the immediate presence, whatever the subject of discussion. ARA is used if a negative follows or if the clause is an interrogative.

e.g. Ara ava u kakuvot mu?
     (You don't have husband/wife?)

ARA is also an interrogative marker when a negative does not follow.

e.g. Ara si ina? vs. Ara ava si ina?
     (Is mother in?)   (Mother is not in?)

TAYTU may enter into a clause structure entered into by a subject focused adverbial predicate. The existential TAYTU differs, however, from the adverbial predicate in that it cannot fill a slot other than the predicative slot.

b. Preposition DU

The response: Du ofisina.
     (To the office.)

DU is a versatile word in IVATAN. It is used for the English prepositions in, to, from, on, for, through and at.

c. Location set of Demonstrative Pronouns

DUDAW/DAWRI is a pronoun which belongs to the location.
Set of Demonstrative Pronouns
Other demonstrative pronouns belonging to the location set are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jaya</td>
<td>(here)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dudaw/dawri</td>
<td>(there)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dungurrayaw</td>
<td>(far from the speaker, near listener)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Task 1.1.3

a. Particle NA

NA is a particle which means “already” and “now”.

e.g. Malkem aku na.
(I’m already old.)

Mangay aku na.
(I’m going now.)

Task 1.2: Making and responding to informal introductions

a. Parts of a Sentence: Predicate + Subject

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

The sentence:

Yaken si Popsie.
(I am Popsie.)

Yaken is the predicate pronoun and SI POPSIE is the subject.

In Ivatan there are four sets of personal pronouns:

The Predicate-Subject Set
- The Non-Subject Actor Set
- The Possessive Set
- The Direction Set

When making introductions, the predicate-subject set (long form) of personal pronouns is used.
b. Subject Markers for Personal Names

SI is a subject marker for singular personal name. It’s plural form is SA.

e.g. Siya si Becky.
(She is Becky.)

Makanta sa Medy kani Yolly.
(Medy and Yolly are singing.)

c. Subject Markers for Common Nouns

U is a subject marker for common nouns (singular). Its plural form is SA.

e.g. Robert u ngaran ku.
(My name is Robert.)

Nangay sa du plaza.
(They went to the plaza.)

d. Possessive Set of Personal Pronouns

The possessive set of Personal Pronouns, as in the sentence

e.g. David u ngaran ku.
(David is my name.)

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

e.g. Jaken u sapatos.
(The shoes are mine.)

Sapatos ku.
(My shoes.)

e. Nominal Predicates in Ivatan may be a noun or a pronoun as in the sentence:

Maytaketakey aku.
(I am a farmer.)

MAYTAKETAKEY is the predicate noun and AKU is the subject
pronoun.

In the sentence:

Raray aku ni Richard.
(I am Richard’s companion.)

RARAY is the predicate noun and NI RICHARD is the expansion of the predicate. Being a phrase, the expansion follows the subject pronoun AKU in the sentence.

Personal Pronoun MU

MU (you/your)

Task 1.2.3 To ask about personal information

a. Question Word TAGA-ANGU

In the question:

Taga-anguh ka? (From where are you?)

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

b. MIAN + Noun Phrase (existential)

One example of a noun phrase used as a predicate is the MIAN noun phrase, meaning “there is, are, have, has” in the sentence:

  e.g. Mian dana kakuvot mo? (Do you have wife/husband already?) (literal)
     (Are you married?) (Contextual)

ARAJINU is an existential question used for location.

  e.g. Arajnu u pamilya mu? (Where’s your family?)

c. Connector KAN

KAN/KANI is a connector which means “and”. This is used for persons.
There are two “where” questions in Ivatan, JINU and ARAJINU. JINU may be used to ask for both location and direction questions, ARAJINU may only be used to ask location questions. Thus, where ARAJINU can be used, JINU can also be used, but where JINU as a direction questions, ARAJINU cannot be used.

Questions such as:

Location:

Jinu u vahay mu?
(Where is your house?)

Directions:

Jinu ngayan mu?
(Where are you going?)

The correct response to the ARAJINU question is a noun phrase that begins with ARI DU.

e.g.

Questions: Arajinu si ama mu?
(Where is your father?)

Response: Ari du takey.
(In the field.)

If the response to ARAJINU is ARI DU + NOUN PHRASE, the response to JINU is DU + NOUN PHRASE,

e.g.

Question: Jinu ngayan mu?
(Where are you going?)

Response: Du takey.
(To the field.)

Note: The questions ARAJINU is answered by ARI DU which you can’t use in answering question that starts with JINU.

Task 1.2.4

a. TAGA as a place marker
In the sentence:

Taga-New York aku.
(I'm from New York.)

TAGA is a place marker denoting the place of origin of a person.

b. Adjectival Predicates in Ivatan (Basic of Unaffixed Form)

Adjectival predicates in Ivatan come in different forms. Some are in their basic, unaffixed forms. The adjective METDEH in the sentence.

e.g. Metdeh aku pa.
( I'm still young.)

is an example of an adjective in its basic form.

UMBA is the equivalent of “no”
ABU is the equivalent of “none”
DANA/NA is a particle which means “already”.

Task 1.3 Explaining PCV assignment in casual conversation

Action Begun/Not Completed of MAY verbs

In the sentence:

e.g. Maytrabahu aku du DECS.

MAYTRABAHU is an infinitive form with emphasis on the doer of the action not begun aspect meaning “will work”.

Task 1.5: Making small talk about personal information

a. Direction:

JA is a variation of JAYA.

e.g. Maydisna ka ja/jaya.
(You sit here.)

Question Word:

e.g. Kanguh ka pa awara?
(When did you arrive?)
KANGU is a question word for when (past)

b. Verb

MACHICHINAWA to study

e.g. Machinanawu ka su Ivatan?
(Did you study/learn Ivatan?)

Machinanawu aku su Ivatan.
(I am studying Ichbayaten.)

PINACHINANAWAN asking someone where he studied.

e.g. Makaintindi ka su Ivatan?
(Do you understand Ivatan?)

d. ANCHI is a temporal adverb inflection which means “immediate future”.

e.g. Jinu anchidaka?  
(Where will you study/live?)

TEMPORAL ADVERB INFLECTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STEMS</th>
<th>PRESENT</th>
<th>PAST</th>
<th>FUTURE</th>
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<td>1. Subject focus</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>predicate with</td>
<td>(sicha)</td>
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<td>2. delak</td>
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<td>3. ichi</td>
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<td>Immediate time</td>
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<td>kaichuwa</td>
<td>an (i) chuwa</td>
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<td>5. nguryaw</td>
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<td>now</td>
<td></td>
<td>sichanguryaw</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
6. awan    sichawan    kaminsawan    asawan
   year

7. Seven names of the days

8. Twelve names of the months

   Noun Stem indicates the period of the day and either a free form.

   1. kuyab    afternoon
   2. ahep     night
   3. vukas    morning

   Examples of temporal adverbs:

   1. aochi    -    near future
   2. sicharaw -    today
   3. kaichiyaw -    immediate past
   4. anchuwa  -    remote future
   5. kaichuwa -    remote past
   6. kakuyab  -    yesterday
   7. andumingo -   next Sunday
   8. anmayu   -    next May
   9. kamayu   -    last May
  10. anawan   -    next year
  11. kaminsawan - last year

   e. ANGUH is a word in Ivatan meaning “what”.

   e.g.        Angu ngaran mu?
               (What’s your name?)

   Use of ANGU to form a yes no questions.

  Task 1.4  Meeting the host family for the first time

  Existential word ARA

  Personal Pronouns KA/KAMU/KAMI

  KA means “you” (singular)
  KAMU means “you” (plural, also used to show respect to an older
   person in authority or stranger.
  KAMI we (exclusive)
a. Personal Pronoun YAKEN means I
   Pseudoverb MAKEY means “like/want”
   e.g. Makey aku nu mangga.
        (I like mango.)

b. TAYTU as an existential word
   Personal Pronoun NAMEN from DIAMEN means ours.
   e.g. Vahay namaen uri.
        (That is our house.)
   Adverb AN KADWAN means sometimes
   e.g. An kadwan an napya u niyani.
        (Sometimes the harvest is good.)

c. Demonstrative Pronoun NIYAYA means “this” (O-F)
   e.g. Niyaya u kwarto mu.
        (This is your room.)

d. Imperative Forming Affix MAY
   In the sentence:
   
   Maynihah ka.
   (You) Get some rest.

   MAYNIHAH is in the imperative form and the emphasis is on
   the doer of the action.

   Pseudoverb MAKEY Means want/like
   Adverb SICHANGURIYAW means now
   Preposition BAGO/MANAM means before
   Personal Pronoun TA

   TA (we) inclusive

   e.g. Bago ta kuman.
        (Before we eat.)
e. NIKAVUS course finished

   e.g. Angu nikavus mu?
        (What course did you finish?)

f. Affixed Form of the Adjective

   The adjective MAHANEBNEB in the sentence

   . Mahanebneb dawri?
      (Is it cold there?)

   is an example of the affixed adjective form. Some of the more common adjective affixes are the following:

   MA as in ma + hanebneb = Mahanebneb (cold)

   NAKA as in naka + sapatos = nakasapatos (having shoes on)

   **Task 1.5.2**

   a. MANG as an Adjective Forming Affix

      Another adjective-forming prefix is MANG and if this is attached to the rootword will change the noun into an adjective which in English belongs to the ING adjectives.

      e.g. Mang + gagah = manggagah (tiring)
           . Manggagah u maybiyahe.
              (It’s tiring to travel.)

   b. The Particle PA means “just”

      Prefix KA is from the infinitive form MA and is used when a completed action is recently done as in the sentence:

      e.g. Kawara ku pa.
           (I just arrived.)

      KA is a past time marker.

      e.g. Ka Duminggo.
           (Last Sunday.)
UMBA is the equivalent of “no”.

e.g. Umba, tatdu pa ka araw.
     (No, just three days.)

c. Oon means yes

d. Personal Pronoun AKU

AKU means I and is used after a verb or an adjective and may never appear or be used at the beginning of the sentence.

e. Preposition DU

   e.g. Du PRRM.
       (At PRRM.)

f. SU as a common noun marker

   e.g. Nachinanawu aku su Ivatan.
       (I studied Ivatan.)

g. Prefix MAY

   e.g. Maylilyak su Ivatan.
       (Speaks Ivatan.)

Task 1.6: Informing family about intention of stepping-out

1. NGAYAN is in the infinitive form with emphasis on the doer of the action in the action not begun aspect meaning “to go” or going”.

   e.g. Mian ngayan ku.
       (I am going somewhere.)

Affixing SICHA

Affixing SICHA

Affixing SICHA to the stem indicates a specific period of the day. e.g. When one says SICHAMAKUYAB (this afternoon), afternoon time contained within the present day.

2. Question Word JINU

3. DUNGURYAW means “there” (yonder)
e.g. Mangay aku dunguryaw.
    (I am going there.)

4. NI proper noun marker for non-subject

    e.g. Du vahay ni Tomas.
         (To the house of Tomas.)

5. U is a common noun marker

    e.g. Tatdu u kakteh ku.
         (I have 3 brothers and sisters.) (Contextual)

6. Connector ASKANI/KANI means “and”

7. Linker AM is the equivalent of “is” as in the sentence.

    e.g. Nu ama ku an malken dana.
         (My father is old ready.)

Task 1.7 Explaining PCV assignment in the local community

Demonstrative Pronoun URI is a variation of NAWRI.
It means “that” with emphasis on the object.

    e.g. Angu maysidung na nawri?
         (How can that be of help?) (Contextual)
         (What help can it give us?)

Personal Pronoun DA is the equivalent of them/their.

Suffix EN of the infinitive form to indicate focus on the objects.

    e.g. Sidingen ku sa u tawu-tawu.
         (I will help the people.)

Occupational Affix:

MAY and MANG are prefixes which when attached to a noun will change the noun into an occupation or profession.

    e.g.

      May + takey = Maytakey
      (farm) (farmer)
Mang among = Mangamong
(fish) (fisherman)

Sidungen ku sa u maytaketakey/mangamong.
(I will help the farmers/fishermen.)

Task 1.8 Expressing humor

a. MIAN is to have

b. URI is an existential predicate

Uses of expressions:

Expression is any rootword, stem, or word used as exclamation.

E.g.: Off corny.
(That's good.)

Okay ah!
(That's good.)

TOPIC II: Language to manage learning
Task 2.1: Identifying language to be used in communication

a. Word order of Sentence with Negation

In the sentence:

Masulib aku ava manivatan.
(I don’t know how to speak Ivatan.)

One way of negating verbal sentence in Ivatan is with the use of negation AVA “not”. When the subject is a pronoun the negation is positioned after the pronoun as in the sentence above.

When the actor is a noun the negation immediately follows the verb.

E.g.: Masulib si Robert a manivatan.
(Robert knows how to speak Ivatan.)
Masulib awa manivatan si Robert.
(Robert doesn’t know how to speak Ivatan.)

Task 2.2: Making request about manner of speech

a. Pseudoverb MAPARIN (can)
   
e.g. Maparin a pirwahen.
       (Can you (please) repeat.)  literal
       (Please repeat.)  contextual

b. Action Begun Completed of IN verb
   In the sentence:
   
   Angu vinata mu?
   (What did you say?)

VINATA is in the ABC (simple past) with emphasis on the receiver of the action (because of the affix IN) meaning “said”.

Task 2.3: Eliciting meaning in target language

a. Pseudoverb + Infinitive
   In the sentence:
   
   Angu u chakey na vatahen nu ________?
   (What does ________ (mean)?)

When pseudoverb (e.g. chakey, etc.) co-occur with a verb, the verb is in the infinitive form. This rule applies to all pseudoverbs appearing with verbs in a sentence.

Task 2.3.3.

a. Action Not Begun of EN/HEN Verbs

In the gambits:

   Maypangu ku vatahen u _______ du Ivatan?
   (How do you say ______ in Ichbayaten?)

VATAHEN is in the ANB aspect, with emphasis on the receiver of the action (because of the suffix EN/HEN, meaning “will say”.)

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Task 2.4: Ensuring communication is clear

a. Abilitative Object Focus

In the sentence:

Maintiodi ku ava.
(I don’t understand.)

MAINTINDI is in the abilitative mood, with emphasis on the receiver of the action. It is in the action begun not completed aspect.

b. Stative MA affix in an affix that states the condition of a person.

In the gambit:

Malito aku.
(I’m confused.)

TOPIC 3: FOOD
Task 3.1: Finding out about (new) food

a. Subject Demonstrative Pronouns

In the sentence:

Angu ya?
(What is this?)

YA is a demonstrative pronoun belonging to the subject set meaning “this”.

b. Location/Directional Set of Demonstrative Pronouns

In the e.g.

Angu tawag mu ja/jaya?
(What is the term for this?)

Note: The use of the directional pronouns JAYA/JA. The explanation is provided within the English equivalent “for this” which suggests a directional function.
In the gambit:

Angu laa ni niya?
(What is the taste of this?)

NIYA is a demonstrative pronoun belonging to the non-subject set, meaning "this".

Affixed Form of Adjectives

In the sentence:

Manawns ni ya.
(It's sweet.)

Ma + nawns = manawnas, meaning sweet.

Task 3.1.5

a. Action Begun Not Completed

RUTUNGAN is in the infinitive form and could be used in the
not begun completed action which means "to be cooked".

b. Question Word MAYPANGU means "how".

e.g. Maypangu ni ya rutungan?
(How is this cooked?)

Task 3.1.6

a. Completed Action of NI verbs

NI is in the ABC aspect with emphasis on the object meaning
"deep fried" in the word NIPIRITO.

Task 3.2.2.

In the sentence:

Kuditan ni ya.
(You peel it off.)

The suffix AN is used with verbs which denote that only the
surface or appearance of the initial direct object is affected.

23()}
a. Personal Pronoun KA (you)

Particle PA means "more"

  e.g.  Kapanghap mu pa.
         (You get some more.)

b. Expression NGAY

NGAY means okay but is never used to express fine feelings.

  e.g.  Tahaman mu iya.
         (Taste this./Try this.)

         Ngay.
         (Okay.)

c. Adverb ANCHIYAW (later)

  e.g.  Kuman aku na anchiyaw.
         (I will eat later.)

AN may be used to express a reason and when it does, it may be found at the end of the reason sentence.

  e.g.  Bawalan.
         (It's not good for me.)

d. DANA an expression used to encourage someone to eat or to do a favor.

  e.g.  Kuman dana.
         (Come on, let's eat.)

Task 3.5: Preparing food

a. Pseudoverb MAKEY means like/want

b. Stative verb MAWAW does not have any affix. It has only the rootword as in the sentence:

  e.g.  Mawaw aku.
         (I'm thirsty.)
It 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

e.g. Mapteng aku.
(I’m hungry.)

Mahudhud aku.
(I feel dizzy.)

*Note: These particular verbs need an external object to relieve one of the feeling of uneasiness.

**TOPIC:** SHOPPING

**Task 4.1:** Locating sources of needed items

a. Affixes PA + AN Directive

   e.g. Pa + sadiw + an = panadiwan (a place from)

   PANADIWAN is from the infinitive form SADIW (to buy) with emphasis on direction meaning “a place from”.

b. PARU expresses uncertainty and is an example of a particle.

   e.g. Sinu paru mangay?
   (Who do you think will go?)

**Task 4.1.2:** Location Set of Demonstrative Pronouns

a. Location Set of Demonstrative Pronouns

b. Particle SIGURO (maybe) TAREK (might)

**Task 4.2:** Selecting Items

a. Objective Affix HEN

   Suffix HEN when attached to the verb CHITA exhibits an objective focus.

b. Pseudoverbs KAYLANGAN, MAPARIN may take only the non-subject set of personal pronouns

c. Personal Pronoun NIYO (you, plural)
TOPIC: TRANSPORTATION

Task 5.1: Local Transportation

Task 5.1.3: Affix MAY

In the sentence:

Maybus ka.
(Take a bus.)

The prefix MAY when attached to words referring to means of transportation will denote "to take a ________"

Question Word JINU

e.g. Jinu istasyon nu jeep?
(Where’s the jeepney station?)

JINU is a question word meaning where

Task 5.1.14

Expression PARA

PARA is used to stop a moving vehicle only.

e.g. Para!
(Stop!)

Task 5.2: Taking a trip

a. DU as a location preposition

e.g. Mangay aku du Manila.
(I’m going to Manila.)

Note: The preposition DU when used with non-personal nouns has a location meaning; with personal nouns, it has a direction meaning.

b. Question Word PIRA

In the sentence:
Pira ka uras u biyahe?
(How many hours is the trip?)

PIRA is a question word for “how many”
MGA as an approximative

In the example:

Mga tatdu ka uras.
(About/Around 3 hours.)

MGA as a: approximative word, which when added to a number, for example, does not give the exact time, amount or measurement.

TOPIC: HEALTH
Task 6.1: Getting medical help

a. Accidental Affix

NA is an accidental affix that focuses on the actor, but an external object causes the discomfort or pain as indicated by the verb root.

e.g. Nawara aku.
(I’m wounded.)

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

e.g. Nakapsa siya su baso.
(He is accidentally broke the glass.)

b. MAPA Affix

The MAPA affixed verbs, the subject of the sentence: the causing agent while the natural agent may or may not be expressed in the sentence. However, in the example:

Kaylangan ku u mapaduktor.
(I need to see a doctor.)

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

Kaylangan am mapaduktor aku.
(I need to see a doctor.)
Task 6.1.5  Existential Words

e.g. Ara si Dr. Reyes?
(Is Dr. Reyes in?)

Arava si Dr. Reyes.
(Dr. Reyes is not in.)

The words ARA, AVA are combined into ARAVA which has the same meaning as "none, nothing, or not in".
APPENDIX

I. PRONOUNS

A. Personal Pronouns

1. Subject Set

   I             YAKEN     IMU may occur in the initial, medial
   You (singular) KA/IKAW  (usually the second word) or final
   position of a sentence.

   He, She       SIYA      (No distinction between male and
                      female.)

We (exclusive) YAMEN    (meaning I and others)
We (inclusive) YATEN    (meaning I, You, and others, singular
                         or plural)

YOU (plural)    KAMU      (may be used to show respect to an
                      older person, a person in authority or a
                      stranger.)

They           SIRA

Examples:

a) Mangay aku du Banaue.  (I went to Banaue.)
   Nikuman aku su among.  (I ate fish.)

b) Nanadiw a ng gulay.  (You) Buy vegetables.
   Mayniniah ka muna.  (You) Take a rest.

c) Imu manadiw su libro.  (You will buy the book)
   Angu chaimu nu mangay du  (Why will you (be the one to) go to
   Manila?                Manila?)

d) Nisumavat siya kakuyab.  (She went home yesterday)

e) Makanta ka sa programa.  (We sang at the program.)
   Nimicheh kami su makalu.  (We slept early.)

f) Manutung ta su pansit.  (We will cook pansit.)
   Maydisna ta du bangko.  (Let's sit on the chair.)
g) Manghap kamu su lamisa.
Maymuha kamu su kapiya.
(You) Get a table.
(You) plant pineapple.

h) Machinanawu sa su Tagalog.
Minum sa su tuvatuva.
(They are studying Tagalog.)
(They will drink medicine.)

2. Non-Subject Set

By me . KU
By you (singular)  MU
By him/her NTYA
By us (exclusive) NAMEN
By us (inclusive) IA
By you (plural) NTYO
By them DA

Examples:

a) Nikanen ku u nirakan.
   Niinum ku u gatas.
   (The vegetable was eaten by me.)
   (The milk was drunk by me.)

b) Imuha mu u vutuh andelak.
       Sadiwen mu u frutas andelak.
   (The seeds will be planted by you tomorrow.)
   (The fruit will be bought by you tomorrow.)

c) Niahap na u libro.
     Patulasen na u poem.
     (The book was taken by him/her.)
     (The poem will be written by him/her.)

d) Nikanta namen u "Dahil sa Iyo."
   Nitada namen u "cha-cha".
   ("Dahil Sa Iyo" was sung by us.)
   ("Cha-cha was danced by us.)

e) Nileer ta u balita.
     Nisadiw niyo u tuvatuva.
     (The news was read by us.)
     (The medicine was bought by us.)

f) Nitawagan niyo u talusi.
    Niinum niyo u kafi.
    (The taxi was called by you.)
    (The coffee was drunk by you.)

g) Nikanen da u among.
    Niahap da u pusak.
    (The fish was eaten by them.)
    (The cat was taken by them.)
3. Possessive Set

a) Possessive Noun Set

Mine JAKEN
Yours (singular) JIMU
His/Hers JIRANA
Ours (exclusive) JAMEN
Ours (inclusive) JATEN
Yours (plural) JINU
Theirs JIRADA

Examples:

a) Jaken u vahay a ya.
   Jaken u kotsce a ya. (This house is mine.)
   (This car is mine.)

b) Jimu u kama a ya.
   Jimu u libro a. (That bed is yours.)
   (That book is yours.)

c) Jirana u sapatos a mavaheng itim.
   Jirana u lamisa a uri. (The black shoes are hers/his.)
   (That table is his/hers.)

d) Jamen u raku a radyo.
   Jamen u maydak a pusak. (The big radio is ours.)
   (The white cat is ours.)

e) Jaten u beer a ya.
   Jaten u kanen aływri. (This beer is ours.)
   (That food is ours.)

f) Jino u kartos a ya.
   Jino u dekey a bangko. (The money is yours.)
   (The small chair is yours.)

g) Jirada u jchitu aływri.
   Jirada u blue a lapis. (That dog is theirs.)
   (The blue pencil is theirs.)

b) Possessive Adjective Set

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<th>Pre-Posted (Before Nouns)</th>
<th>Post-Posted (After Nouns)</th>
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<td>My</td>
<td>AKIN + - JAKEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your (singular)</td>
<td>IYO + - JIMU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His, Her</td>
<td>KANIYA + - JIRANA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our (exclusive)</td>
<td>AMIN + - JAMEN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples:

1) Rakuh u jaken a vahay.
   Rakuh u vahay ku.  
   (My house is big.)

2) Malinis u jimu a salavini.
   Malinis u salavini mu.
   (Your pants are clean.)

3) Niyaya u jirana a kotse.
   Niyaya u kotse na.
   (This is his/her car.)

4) Niyaya u jamen a pusak.
   Niyaya u pusak namen.
   (This is our cat.)

5) Niyaya u jaten a beer.
   Niyaya u beer ta.
   (This is our beer.)

6) Jinu a kartus ya.
   Kartus niyo ya.
   (This is your money.)

7) Jirada a chitu ya.
   Chitu da ya.
   (That is their dog.)

4. Location/Direction Set

To/with/from me           JAKEN
To/with/from you (singular) JIMU
To/with/from him/her      SIYA/JA
To/with/from us (exclusive) JAMEN
To/with/from us (inclusive) JATEN
To/with/from you (plural)  JINU
To/with/from them          JIRA

Examples:

1. Machivan ka jaken.
   Manadiw ka jaken.
   ([You] Come with me.)
   ([You] Buy from me.)

2. Ituruh ku va jimu.
   Hapen ku kartus jimu.
   (I'll give this to you.)
   (I'll get the money from you.)

3. Yangay mu uri siya.
   (Bring that to him/her.)
   Machivan ka jamen.  
   (Talk with us.)  
   (You) Come with us.)

5. Hapen ko jinu.  
   Nangay kami jinu kakuyab.  
   (I'll get it from you.)  
   (We went to you yesterday.)

6. Yapu sa jaten u savusavung.  
   Yapu sa jaten u kanekanen.  
   (The flowers came from us.)  
   (The food came from us.)

7. Ituruhi mu ya jira.  
   Vatahen mu ya jira.  
   ([You] Give this to them.)  
   (Tell this to them.)

5. Benefactive Set

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For me</td>
<td>PARA JAKEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For you</td>
<td>PARA JIMU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For her/him</td>
<td>PARA JA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For us (excl)</td>
<td>PARA JAMEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For us (incl)</td>
<td>PARA JATEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For you (plu)</td>
<td>PARA JINU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For them</td>
<td>PARA JIRA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:

a) Maparin an hapen mu u bangko para jaken.  
   (Please get the chair for me.)

   Maparin an pañulas en mu ya para jaken.  
   (Please write this for me.)

b) Sinadiw ku ya para jimu.  
   (I bought this for you.)

   Manghap aku su ranum para jimu.  
   (I'll get water for you.)

c) Nanadiw kami su savusavung para ja.  
   (We bought flowers for her.)

   Niparin ko ya para ja.  
   (I did this for him.)

d) Nan "bake" siya su "cake" para jaten.  
   (She baked cake for us.)
Nanutung sa su pansit para jamen.
(They cooked pansit for us.)

e) Nanadiw si Medy su beer para jaten.
(Medy bought beer for us.)

f) Makanta aku para jimu.
(I'll sing a song for you.)

Nanguyas siya para jimu.
(She washed dishes for you.)

g) Manawag ka su taksi para jira.
(Let's call a taxi for them.)

Mamarin kamu su programa para jira.
([You] Prepare a program for them.)

B. Demonstrative Pronouns

1. Subject Set

YA (this, near the speaker)
NAWRI (that, far from the speaker, near the listener)
AWRI (that, far from both speaker and listener)

Examples:

a) Chakey ku ya. (I like this.)
   Sadiwen mu ya. (You] Buy this.)

b) Nawri u vahay da. (That is their house.)
   Kanen mu u nirakanawri ([You] Eat that vegetable.)

c) Hapen mu u libro awri du kuwarto. ([You] Get that book from the room.)
   Hapen mu u papil awri. ([You] Pick up that piece of paper.)

2. Object Set

NIYAYA (of this, near the speaker)
NAWRI (of that, far from the speaker, near listener)
NUNGURYAW (of that, far from both the speaker and listener)

Examples:
a) Turuhan mu yaken su pidaso nu cake a ya.  
(Give me a slice of this cake.)

Kaylangan kuu asa ka dosena nu ochoy a ya.  
(I need one dozen of these eggs.)

b) Nikanen ku u karan nu tsokolate awri.  
(I ate half of that chocolate.)

Angu chakey nu vatahen nawri.  
(What is the meaning of that?)

c) Turuhan mu yaken su dadwa ka mitro nunguryaw a lace.  
(Give me two meters of that lace.)

Panadiw mu yaken su dadwa ka pares nunguryaw a tsinelas.  
(Buy me two pairs of those slippers.)

3. Location Set

JAYA “here” (near the speaker)
DAWRI “there” (far from the speaker, near listener)
DUNGURYAW “there” (far from both speaker and listener)

Examples:

a) Mayvayat ta jaya.  
   Kuman ta jaya.  
   (Let’s meet here.)  
   (We will eat here.)

b) Mangay aku dawri.  
   Nayvasavasa sa dawri.  
   (I will go there.)  
   (She washed clothes there.)

c) Manadiw ta su tuvatuva dunguryaw.  
   Nisumdep sa dunguryaw.  
   (We will buy medicine there.)  
   (They entered there.)

4. Direction Set

TIYA  
   (here, near the speaker)
TURI  
   (there, far from the speaker, near the listener)
TURI  
   (there, far from both speaker and listener)

Examples:

a) Tiya u pamaga ku.  
   Tiya u sinsilyo mo.  
   (Here is my payment.)  
   (Here is your change.)
b) Turi u vahay da.  
   Turi u kavahayan.  
   (There is their house.)  
   (There is the town.)

c) Turi u kotse mu.  
   Turi u sapatos mu.  
   (There is your car.)  
   (There are your shoes.)

5. Location/Direction Set

TAYTU JAYA    (is/are/was/were, near the speaker)
ARI DAWRI     (is/are/was/were, far from the speaker, near the 
               listener)
TURI DUNGURYAW (is/are/was/were, far from both speaker and 
               listener)

Examples:

a) Taytu jaya u huyfriend ni Becky.  
   (Becky's boyfriend is here.)

   Taytu jaya u kakuivot ni Vic-Vic.  
   (Vic-Vic's husband is here.)

b) Ari dawri u kotse ni Paz.  
   (Paz's car is there.)

   Ari Dawri u "crush" ni Popsie.  
   (Popsie's crush is there.)

c) Turi dunguryaw u palasyo ni Medy.  
   (Medy's castle is there.)

   Turi dunguryaw u frutas anisadiw mu.  
   (The fruit that you bought is there.)

6. Manner Set

NIYAYA    (like this, near the speaker)
NAWRI     (like that, far from the speaker near the listener)
NUNGURYAW (like that, far from both the speaker and listener)

Examples:

a) Niyaya u kapanutung su pansit.  
   (This is how to cook pansit.)
Niyaya u kapamarin su grammar notes.  
(This is how to make grammar notes.)

b) Nawri ava u kainum su beer, Malou.  
(That is not the way to drink beer, Malou.)

Nawri u kapanutung su adobo?  
(Is that the way to cook adobo?)

c) Nunguryaw u chakey ku a klasen nu kotse.  
(I like that car (over there).)

Nunguryaw u chakey ku a sadiwen a laylay.  
(That is the dress I want to buy.)

II. PSEUDOVERBS

Pseudoverbs are called so because they exhibit characteristics of both verbs and adjectives. Like verbs, pseudoverbs can have case relationships with the nouns in the sentences and can be inflected for aspect (such as completed, continuing, not begun). Like adjectives, pseudoverbs can be intensified and compared.

1. There are 9 pseudoverbs in Tagalog. They are divided into 3 groups:

   a) GROUP 1
      
      chakey, (want, like)

   b) GROUP 2
      
      chakey ava, (dislike)
      Kaylangan, (need)

   c) GROUP 3
      
      maparin, (may, might, can, could)
      bawal/maparin ava, (it is prohibited)
      dapat/maparin ava, (must, have to, ought to)

2. All 2 groups of the pseudoverbs can be intensified in two ways:

   a) by adding an intensifying modifier to the pseudoverb
      
      e.g. uyud a chakey

      24.1
(really like)

uyud a maparin
(really can)

uyud a mayanung
(truly ought to)

3. All 3 groups of the pseudoverbs have a comparative form.

   e.g. chakey ---- chakakey
        (like more than)

        Chakakey ku u coke kan nu Pepsi.
        (I prefer Coke to Pepsi.)

        Mas kaylangan ku u kapaynihah kan nu kanen.
        (I need rest more than food.)

        Mas maparin jaken u Domingo.
        (Sunday is better for me.)

4. All 3 groups of the pseudoverbs have superlative form.

   e.g. chakey ------ chakey
        (like best)

        Si Jose u chakey ku du atavu.
        (I like Jose best of all.)

        Sigarilyo u bawal dana jaken.
        (Cigarettes are what’s most forbidden for me.)

5. Group 1 pseudoverbs can take only 2 cases: the agentive and the objective.

   e.g. Makey siya nu mangga.
        (He likes mangoes.)

        Chakey nu si Jose.
        (He likes Jose.)

6. Groups 2 and 3 pseudoverbs can only take the direction and object cases.

   e.g. Maparin dana jimu u piso.
        (Is one peso good enough for you?)
Maparin dana jaken u ranum.
(Water is good enough for me.)

Mayanung/Dapat jimum ranum.
(Water is good for you.)

Maparin ava jimu u bagoong.
(Bagoong is bad for you.)

7. With pseudoverbs, only the object noun may become the subject of the sentence. In this case, the object becomes a definite item and is equivalent to a stressed word in English.

e.g. Chakey na u mangga.
(He likes the mangoes.)

Chakey na si Jose.
(He likes Jose.)

Maparin ava awri jaken.
(That is bad for me.)

Maparin jimu u red.
(Red is okay on you.)

NOTE: Stress occurs on the underlined word or words.

8. Pseudoverbs can be used as auxiliary verbs. In this case, the main verb is in the infinitive form. When the pseudoverb is immediately followed by the main verb, the linker is attached to the pseudoverb (as in examples a,b and c below). Note that the pseudoverbs ayaw and bawal do not require linkers between themselves and the main verbs (as in examples d and and e below). When the pseudoverb is followed by a pronoun, the linker is attached to the pronoun (as in examples f and g below).

   e.g.

   a) Makey a kuman u metdch su turon.
      (The child wants to eat turon.)

   b) Kaylangan dana inuha ni Pedro u paminta sichanguryaw.
      (Pedro needs to plant the pepper now.)

   c) Maparin a muhan ni Pedro su paminta u atat na.
      (Pedro can plant pepper in his backyard.)
d) Makey ava maymuha si Pedro su paminta.
   (Pedro dislikes to plant pepper.)

e) Maparin ava u manigarilyo jaya.
   (It is forbidden to smoke here.)

f) Maparin mu panadiw si Pedro su fertilizer.
   (You may buy some fertilizer for Pedro.)

g) Mayanung mu a rarayan si Lisa du kavahayan.
   (You must go to town with Lisa.)

9. The case relations between the pseudoverb and the nouns in a sentence are
   indicated by word-order (that is, agentive before objective) if the nouns are
   both personal nouns.

   e.g. Kaylangan nu metdeh u ina.
        (A child needs a mother.)

   NOTE: The doer noun precedes the object noun.

   If one of the nouns co-occurring with pseudoverb is a personal noun and the
   other is a noun-personal noun, then the personal noun is the agent and the non-
   personal noun is the object.

   e.g. Chakey na ava nu metdeh u nirakan.
        Chakey na ava u niraken nu metdeh.
        (The child dislikes vegetables.)

III. PARTICLES are forms that add meaning to a sentence.

1. U "already, now"

   e.g.

   a) Mian dana u kakuvut ni Josie.
      (Josie is already married.)

   b) Makanta ta na.
      (Let us sing now.)

2. PA "yet, still"

   e.g.

   a) Kanakan pa sa Maria kani Julia.
(Mary and Julia are still single.)

b) Taytu pa adu mawara u bisita.
(The visitor has not arrived yet.)

3. KAMU "too, even"

e.g.

a) Manahan kamu du vahay su aram dekey.
(Please come to the house even for a few minutes.)

b) Mahupag sa u aran pagad.
(Carabaos get tired too.)

4. LANG/LAMANG "just, only"

e.g.

a) Dunguya/Dudaw.
(Just there.)

b) Niyaya/Muyuh ya.
(Only this.)

5. KUNO is used to indicate and indirect quotation

e.g.

a) Duktor kuno si Tony.
([Someone said] Tony is a doctor.)

b) Mavid a mahakay kuno si Gerry.
([Someone said] Gerry is handsome.)

NOTE: If the first word in the sequence ends in a consonant, the particle KUNO is used.

6. TA expresses a state of temporariness

e.g.

a) Kuman ta man'ima.
(Let's eat first.)
7. DANA expresses a shift in viewpoint or role

   e.g.

   a) Yaken dana.
      (It's my turn.)

   b) Siya dana u makanta.
      (It's here turn to sing.)

8. KU/KAYAN expresses uncertainty, indecision, speculation

   e.g.

   a) Angu paru an tadian ku u order ku.
      (Maybe I'll change my order.)

   b) Anmangu paru kayan kartus niyo.
      (When (do you think) will you have money?)

   c) Sino paru u mangay du party.
      ( [I wonder] who will be coming to the party?)

9. SAWEN expresses mild surprise at new information or an unexpected turn of events/situation.

   e.g.

   a) Mangalsad sawen jaya!
      (I didn’t know (that) it’s slippery here!)

   b) Mavid sawen u boxes in Inday!
      (I didn’t know that Inday has a nice voice!)

10. ANU expresses uncertainty

    a) Aru anu u vasan mu.
        (You seem to have many clothes to wash.)

    b) Mawara ava anu si Meyor.
        (It seems that the Mayor is not coming.)

11. TEREK expresses uncertainty

    e.g.
a) Terek a intsik si Yda.
   (Maybe Yda is a Chinese.)

b) Tarek an pulis si Mike.
   (Maybe Mike is a policeman.)

IV. THE CONJUNCTIONS OR CONNECTORS
There are two groups of conjunctions or connectors in Ivatan that may be used in
combining two or more basic sentences: the coordinating conjunctions and the
subordinating conjunctions.

A. The Coordinating Conjunctions

Ivatan has a number of conjunctions that expresses varying relations of
coordination such as: addition, contrast, choice, and negation.

Below are the Ivatan coordinating conjunctions with the relationship that
they express:

1. KANU "and" for addition

   e.g.

   Makuhat du Laguna.
   (It is hot in Laguna.)

   Mahbek du Laguna.
   (It is dusty in Laguna.)

   Combined Sentence:

   Makuhat kanu mahbek du Laguna.
   (It is hot and dusty in Laguna.)

2. ASKAN "and also", for addition, showing sequence of events

   e.g.

   Nangay siya du Post Office. (He went to the Post Office.)
   Nangay siya du palengke. (He went to the market.)

   Combined Sentence:

   Nangay siya du Post Office askan du market.
   (He went to the Post Office and also, to the market.)
3. TAPIAN "and so, so that"

e.g.

Machinanawu ka.
(Study.)

Kahirapan ka ava du viay.
(You won’t have difficulty in life.)

Combined Sentence:

Machinanawu ka tapian ji ka kahirapan du viay.
(Study, so that you won’t have difficulty in life.)

4. For addition TA "not only, but also"

e.g.

Mavid siya.
(She is pretty.)

Masulib siya.
(She is intelligent.)

Combined Sentence:

Tud ava siya mavid ta masulib pa.
(She is not only pretty but also intelligent.)

5. PERO "but"

e.g.

Maynin u mangga.
(Mango is expensive.)

Masdep u mangga.
(Mango is delicious.)

Combined Sentence:

Maynin u mangga pero masdep.
(Mango is expensive but delicious.)
6. For choice ANMANA "or"

   e.g.

   Makey ka nu kafī?
   (Do you want coffee?)

   Makey ka nu tsa?
   (Do you want tea?)

   Combined Sentence:

   Makey ka nu kafī anmana tsa?
   (Do you want coffee or tea?)

B. The Subordinating Conjunctions

Ivatan has several conjunctions expressing relations of subodination between or among sentences of unequal importance. The important sentence is usually the lead sentence followed by the subordinate sentence introduced by a subordinating conjunction, that expresses its relationship to the important sentence. Below are the Tagalog subordinating conjunctions with the relationship that they express.

1. For reason

   TAKWAN     "because"

   e.g.

   Mangsah si Juan.
   (Juan is sad.)

   Nadiman u chitu na.
   (His dog died.)

   Combined Sentence:

   Mangsah si Juan takwan nadiman u chitu na.
   (John is sad because his god died.)

2. For purpose

   TAPIAN     "so that"
e.g.

Nachinanawu siya su Ivatan.
(He is studying Ivatan.)

Masunung na sa sidungen u tawu-tawu du barangay na.
(He can quickly help the people in his barangay.)

3. For Time

MANMA "before"

e.g.

Nikuman siya manma.
(He ate first.)

Nikumaru siya.
(He left.)

Combined Sentence:

Nikuman siya manma kan kakaru na.
(He ate (first) before he left.)