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LEVEL  
**3**



# Filipino

## Beginner



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## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #1

## Talking About Yourself in Filipino

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# 1

# FILIPINO

1. Judy: Kumusta. Tuloy kayo.
2. John: Mawalang galang lang. Ako si John.
3. Judy: Kumusta John. Ako si Judy. Maligayang pagdating sa Pilipinas.
4. John: Salamat Judy. Ikinagagalak kitang makilala.
5. Judy: Ako din. Nakakatuwa naman at magaling kang magsalita ng Filipino.
6. John: Ah, maraming salamat.
7. Judy: Anu-ano ang mga hilig mong gawin?
8. John: Mahilig akong kumain sa labas at maglibot. Ikaw?
9. Judy: Pareho tayo. Ano pang ibang gusto mong gawin?
10. John: Hmm...gusto ko ring naglalaro ng basketball.
11. Judy: Talaga? Okay, ipakikilala kita kay Carlo. Mahilig din siya sa basketball.
12. John: O sige. Siguradong magiging mabuting magkaibigan kami.

# ENGLISH

1. Judy: Hello. Please come in.
2. John: Sorry to disturb. I'm John.

CONT'D OVER

3. Judy: Hello John. I'm Judy. Welcome to the Philippines.
4. John: Thank you Judy. Nice to meet you.
5. Judy: Me too. It's so nice to know you speak Filipino really well.
6. John: Thank you very much.
7. Judy: What are your interests?
8. John: I like eating out and sightseeing. How about you?
9. Judy: We have the same interests. What else do you like to do?
10. John: Hmm.. I like playing basketball.
11. Judy: Really? Alright, I will introduce you to Carlo. He also likes basketball.
12. John: Thank you. I'm sure we will become good friends.

## VOCABULARY

Filipino	English	Class
hilig	fond, like	adjective
pangalan	name	noun
tuloy	to come in, to proceed, to go ahead	verb
dating	to arrive	verb
masaya	happy	adjective
magaling	good, well, excellent	adjective
magsalita	speak	verb

libot	to wander, to go sightseeing	verb
taon	year	noun
labas	outside	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Ang hilig ni Juan ay manood ng mga lumang pelikula.</b></p> <p>"Juan is fond of watching old movies."</p>	<p><b>Nakuha mo ba ang pangalan niya?</b></p> <p>"Were you able to get his name?"</p>
<p><b>Ano ang pangalan mo?</b></p> <p>"What's your name?"</p>	<p><b>Pwede mo bang isulat ang iyong pangalan?</b></p> <p>"Can you write down your name?"</p>
<p><b>Naaalala mo ba ang pangalan ko?</b></p> <p>"Do you remember my name?"</p>	<p><b>Ano po ang pangalan nila?</b></p> <p>"What is your name?"</p>
<p><b>Tuloy po kayo sa bahay namin.</b></p> <p>"Please come in our house."</p>	<p><b>Kailan dumating ang kuya mo?</b></p> <p>"When did your older brother come?"</p>
<p><b>Si Ana ay masaya.</b></p> <p>"Ana is happy."</p>	<p><b>Ang masayang magkasintahan ay nagyayakapan sa tabing-dagat.</b></p> <p>"The happy couple is hugging on the beach."</p>
<p><b>Magaling siyang kumanta.</b></p> <p>"She sings well."</p>	<p><b>Ang tagapagsalita ay nagsasalita sa pagpupulong.</b></p> <p>"The speaker speaks at the conference."</p>

<b>Gusto kong maglibot sa Amerika.</b> "I want to go sightseeing in America."	<b>Anong taon ka ipinanganak?</b> "In what year were you born?"
<b>Sampung taon tayong hindi nagkita!</b> "We haven't met for ten years!"	<b>Ang babae ay nagwawalis sa labas.</b> "The woman sweeps outside."

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***libot* "sight seeing," "wandering"**

We use the word *libot* use this word when we want to say "sightseeing" or "wandering". This word can be conjugated as a verb. As a verb, it expresses the action of wandering, walking casually, or strolling in a place. This word can be used both in informal and formal situations.

There are many types of verb forms in Filipino. Majority of the verbs are called *UM* and *MAG* verb. They are called *UM* and *MAG* because of the infixes *-um* and *-mag* that are attached to the verbs to show different tenses. There are verbs that are both *MAG* and *UM* verbs. For example, the verb *libot* is one of them. To conjugate as an *UM* verb, *libot* would be *lumibot* in the past tense, *lumilibot* in the present tense, and *lilibot* in the future tense.

Past tense: *lumibot*

Present tense: *lumilibot*

Future Tense: *lilibot*

For example:

1. *Hindi ako mahilig maglibot.*  
"I'm not fond of strolling."

### ***labas* "outside"**

The word *labas* is often used as a noun or an adjective.

It is used when we want to describe something as "external." It can be translated into English as the noun "outside." This word can be used both in informal and formal situations.

The word *labas* can also be conjugated as a verb. To mean the action of going out, we conjugate it as:

Past tense: *lumabas*

Present tense: *lumalabas*

Future tense: *lalabas*

For example:

1. *Gabi na pero nasa labas pa ang mga bata.*  
"It's late but the children are still outside."

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson is Talking About Yourself in More Detail**  
***Mahilig po ako kumain sa labas at maglibot.***  
**"I like eating out and sight seeing."**

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In this lesson, you will learn how to:

1. Use the request forms of verbs
2. Ask and talk about a person's interests, hobbies, or likes
3. Ask and talk about what you want to do

### 1. How to Use Request Forms of Verbs

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From the dialogue, we heard Judy tell the new foreign student John that she will introduce him to Carlo who also likes playing basketball. Judy said *Ipakikilala kita kay Carlo*. Let's break down this sentence and discuss it word by word. There are request form verbs in Filipino. The affix *Ipaki-* is one of them. You add it to the verb to say that you are either making a request, or doing a favor to or for someone. In this case, *Ipaki-* is added to *kilala*, which means "to know," to denote that Judy, while making a request to John, that is, to be introduced to someone, is also suggesting that John will also benefit from this introduction.

Next is *kita*, which is a dual pronoun because it denotes two actors, pronoun "I" and "you." *Kay* is marker that indicates the direction of the action. And then you add the name of the person to whom you want someone to be introduced to.

We often use this pattern when we want to introduce other people to our friends, relatives, or colleagues. For instance, in the dialogue Judy wants John to meet people who have the same interests as him and so she decides to introduce him to Carlo who is also fond of basketball.

The sentence pattern is explained below:

***Ipakikilala kita kay* name of person you want to introduce.**

Let's take a look at some examples:

1. *Ipakikilala kita kay Ana sa Sabado.*  
"I will introduce you to Ana on Saturday."
2. *Ipakikilala kita kay Juan sa parke.*  
"I will introduce you to Juan at the park."
3. *Ipakikilala kita kay Sara bukas.*  
"I will introduce you to Sara tomorrow."

## 2. How to Ask and Talk About a Person's Interests, Hobbies, or Likes

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To get to know the new foreign student better, Judy asked John about his hobbies and likes. Judy asked him *Anong mga hilig mong gawin?*

Let's take a look closer at the words used. *Anong* is a shortened version of *ano ang*. *Ano* means "what" and *ang* is a marker used to point out the focus of the sentence. Add *mga* and the topic of the sentence, *hilig mong gawin*, meaning "hobby," into plural.

Breaking down that phrase *hilig mong gawin*: *Hilig* means "like" or "want," while *mo* is a demonstrative pronoun. It is literally translated as "of you" but can be used to mean "your." *Ng* is added to "mo" to make it easier to say. And *gawin* literally means "to do." So actually the phrase *hilig mong gawin* literally means "things you like to do," which in short refers to your hobbies.

We use this phrase to get to know more of the person we are talking to and it is usually asked when we first meet the person. We can also remove the article *mga* to make the sentence singular if we only want to ask one hobby or inclination from the person we are talking to. Thus, we can also say *Anong hilig mong gawin?*

We can replace the pronoun *mo* with other pronouns or nouns depending on who we want to ask for their hobbies or likes. For instance, we can ask the hobbies of others by saying *Anong mga hilig niyang gawin?* ("What are his/her hobbies?")

**A. Anong mga hilig pronoun or noun gawin? (plural - asking about more than one hobby or likes)**



## B. Anong hilig pronoun or noun gawin? (singular - asking for only one hobby)

Let's take a look at some examples:

1. *Anong mga hilig gawin ni Ana?*  
"What are Ana's hobbies?"
2. *Anong mga hilig nilang gawin?*  
"What do they like (to do)?"
3. *Anong mga hilig ninyong gawin?*  
"What are your hobbies?" - you in plural number

### 3. How to Ask and Describe What Like/Want To Do

Anna in the dialogue asked John about the other things he wants to do, *Ano pang iba mong gustong gawin?* When we want to express that we want or like to do something, we use the expression *gusto ko* plus the infinitive form of verbs. The infinitive forms of verbs are same as the completed aspect or, you can say, past tenses, of the verbs. The infinitive form is composed of the root of the verb, plus an infix, usually, either *-um* or *-mag*.

#### How to conjugate the infinitive form and the past tense (*um*) form of the verbs

Root Word	English Translation	UM Verbs	MAG verbs
<i>kain</i>	eat	<i>kumain</i>	-
<i>sayaw</i>	dance	<i>sumayaw</i>	<i>magsayaw</i>
<i>laro</i>	play	-	<i>maglaro</i>
<i>tinda</i>	sell	-	<i>magtinda</i>
<i>kumpuni</i>	fix	-	<i>magkumpuni</i>
<i>kanta</i>	sing	<i>kumanta</i>	

As you can see, and as mentioned earlier, some verbs both have UM and MAG conjugations. This is dependent on the focus of the sentence. We will learn more about sentence focus in Filipino grammar in the Intermediate series.

*Note that for most of the verbs that do not have the infinitive form (mag) the past tense form (um) is used instead as the informative form. For example, we say Kailangan kong kumain ("I need to eat").*

***Kaya kong verb in either um form or mag form. ("I can" verb)***

For example:

1. *Kaya kong sumayaw.*  
"I can dance"
2. *Kaya kong magkumpuni ng sasakyan.*  
"I can fix a car"
3. *Kaya kong kumanta.*  
"I can sing"

**Examples from the dialogue:**

1. *Hmm.. kaya ko ring maglaro ng basketbol.*  
"Hmm.. I can also play basketball."

**Sample Sentences**

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1. *Mahilig po akong sumayaw at kumanta.*  
"I like to dance."
2. *Kaya ko ring magmaneho ng kotse.*  
"I can also drive a car."
3. *Mahilig ako manood ng pelikula.*  
"I like to watch movies."

**CULTURAL INSIGHT**

## Meeting Someone for the First Time: Dos and Dont's

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The way a person acts when they meet someone for the first time is very important. First impressions are important for Filipinos and that's why many of us think of unique things to make ourselves remembered, or appear friendly and with a nice personality to the people we meet. There are no really strict rules in introducing yourself like that of other cultures, so you are not expected to bow or do hand gestures. In fact, you shouldn't do many gestures since it will be considered strange. Gestures are simply raising your hand, the same as saying "hi" or "hello," offering a handshake or by simply raising your head in acknowledgment. Sometimes people will tell you a bit about what they are currently doing—if they are working or studying. Things you cannot ask for at the first meeting is private information such as relationship status. Asking this at the first meeting is considered a little strange.

Useful expression:

1. *Kamusta!*  
"Hello/Hi, how are you!"

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #2

# Where in the Philippines Do You Live?

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# 2

# FILIPINO

1. Judy: Uy! Carlo mabuti nadaan ka. May ipapakilala ako sa'yo.
2. John: Kamusta. Ako si John. Ikinagagalak kitang makilala.
3. Carlo: Ikinagagalak rin kitang makilala. Kailan ka pa nandito sa Pilipinas?
4. John: Ah dalawang buwan na rin. Pero nakailang balik na ako dati dito.
5. Carlo: Saan ka nakatira ngayon dito sa Maynila?
6. John: Nakatira ako sa kondominyum ngayon.
7. Judy: Malapit lang ba 'yun dito?
8. John: Medyo malayo. Kailangan ko sumakay ng tren at jeepney.
9. Carlo: Bakit naman doon ka nakatira?
10. John: Marami kasing restawran at malapit sa palengke.
11. Carlo: Mukhang mahilig ka kumain ah? Ingat ka baka tumaba ka.
12. Judy: Oo tama baka tumaba ka gaya ni Carlo. Haha!
13. John: Naku! Huwag naman sana.

# ENGLISH

1. Judy: Hey! Carlo, it's good that you dropped by.
2. John: Hello Carlo. I'm John. Nice to meet you.

CONT'D OVER

3. Carlo: Me too. How long have you been in the Philippines?
4. John: Ah, almost two months. But I have been here many times before.
5. Carlo: Where do you live in Manila?
6. John: I live in a condominium.
7. Judy: Is that near here?
8. John: A little far. I need to ride a train and jeepney.
9. Carlo: Why did you choose to live there?
10. John: Because there are many restaurants and it's near the market.
11. Carlo: Looks like you like to eat? Be careful, you might get fat!
12. Judy: Yes that's right, you might get fat like Carlo. Haha!
13. John: Oh! Please, I hope not!

## VOCABULARY

Filipino	English	Class
ingat	care, caution	noun
dumaan	to drop by, to pass by	verb
jeepney	jeepney (four-wheel drive vehicle used for public transportation in the Philippines)	noun
kondominyum	condominium	noun
kailangan	need	noun

tumira	to reside, to live in	verb
malapit	near, close	adjective
malayo	far	adjective
inggit	jealous	adjective
marami	many, plenty, a lot, much	adjective

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Palagi po sana kayo mag-ingat sa pagmamaneho.</b></p> <p>"Please always be careful in driving."</p>	<p><b>Nakita mo ba kung dumaan siya dito?</b></p> <p>"Did you see if he passed here?"</p>
<p><b>Palagi akong sumasakay ng jeepney papunta sa eskwelahan.</b></p> <p>"I always ride a jeepney to go to school."</p>	<p><b>Mayaman ang pinsan ko dahil nakatira siya sa kondominyum</b></p> <p>"My cousin is rich because he lives in a condominium."</p>
<p><b>Kailangan ko ng doktor.</b></p> <p>"I need a doctor."</p>	<p><b>Pinili niyang tumira sa bayan kung saan siya ipinanganak at hindi kailanman ito lisanin.</b></p> <p>"He chose to reside in the town he was born in and never to leave it."</p>
<p><b>Malapit ang bahay ko dito.</b></p> <p>"My house is near here."</p>	<p><b>Tumanggi siyang magpunta malapit sa kanyang bahay.</b></p> <p>"She refuses to go anywhere near his house."</p>
<p><b>Malapit lang ba ang bahay mo?</b></p> <p>"Is your house near here?"</p>	<p><b>Malapit ang bahay niya sa amin.</b></p> <p>"His house is near ours."</p>

<p><b>Hindi ko makita, masyadong malayo.</b></p> <p>"I can't see it, it's too far away."</p>	<p><b>Malayo si Ted sa kanyang pamilya.</b></p> <p>"Ted is far from his family."</p>
<p><b>Hindi ka dapat mainggit sa kanya.</b></p> <p>"You should not be jealous of her."</p>	<p><b>Naiinggit ako sa kanya.</b></p> <p>"I'm jealous of her."</p>
<p><b>Marami siyang binili.</b></p> <p>"She bought a lot."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***mabuti at dumaan ka* "it's good that you dropped/passed by"**

This keyphrase consists of four words. The first word is the adjective *mabuti* which expresses the state of being in a good situation. The second word *at* is a preposition. The third word *dumaan* is a verb, conjugated as an UM verb and is in past tense. The last word is the pronoun *ka* is a pronoun meaning "you."

**We can use it as "hello" when we happen to see a friend.** It expresses that the speaker is happy that he or she was able to meet his or her friend or acquaintance at that place. This word can be used both in informal and formal situations.

Since the pronoun *ka* is neutral in gender, we can use it to refer to both male and female speakers.

Moreover, if there are more people we simply replace the pronoun *ka* with its plural *kayo* ("you" - plural). Thus, the phrase becomes *mabuti at dumaan kayo* ("it's good that you dropped by").

For example:

1. *Mabuti naman at dumaan kayo dito.*  
"It's good that you dropped by here."

### ***medyo malayo* "a little far"**

The keyphrase *medyo malayo* consists of two words.

The first word, *medyo*, is an adverb that means "a little," "a bit," or "a moderate amount." And



*malayo* is an adjective meaning "far."

We can use it to compare how far something is compared to another object, place or situation. However, we can also use this expression to indicate that we are not sure of the distance between the two things being compared. This word can be used both in informal and formal situations.

If we want to be polite, we can add the word *po* at the end. Thus, we get *medyo malayo po* (polite)

For example:

1. *Medyo malayo ang sagot ko sa tanong niya.*  
"My answer is a little far from her question."

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson is Asking About and Describing the Place a Person Lives In**

***Saan ka nakatira?***

**"Where do you live?"**

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**In this lesson, you will learn how to:**

1. **Describe future possibility**
2. **Describe how you commute**
3. **Describe the place you live in**

### **1. How to Describe Future Possibility**

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To describe the future possibility of something or someone we use the pattern *baka* + pronoun + verb in infinitive form.

The first word *baka* is a word that describes the possibility of something. We then follow it with a pronoun that will act as the subject of the sentence. Lastly, we use the infinitive form of a verb for the action that might happen in the future.

In the dialogue, Carlo warned John that because he likes eating, he should be careful because he might get fat, by saying *baka ka tumaba*.

## Conjugation of verbs into the *um* form

Root Word	Translation	Infinitive	Meaning of Infinitives
<i>galing</i>	good at	<i>gumaling</i>	to be good at
<i>tangkad</i>	person's height	<i>tumangkad</i>	to get taller
<i>payat</i>	thin	<i>pumayat</i>	to become thinner
<i>liit</i>	small, little	<i>umitim</i>	to get smaller

**[Baka + pronoun + verb in *um* form]**

Let's take a look at some sample sentences:

1. *Baka siya tumangkad.*  
"He/She might have get taller."
2. *Baka ka gumaling sa volleyball.*  
"You might get better at volleyball."
3. *Baka kayo pumayat.*  
"You might become thin." - you in plural number

## 2. Describing How You Commute

The following sentences will come in handy when you ask or give directions to someone on how to commute or move around using public transportation. It's important that you understand these sentences in order to not get lost and safely move around. In these sample sentences, note the usage of pronoun *ka* which means "you." You can change this into other pronouns.

### Method of Commuting

*Sumakay ka ng tren.*

"(You) Ride a train."

<i>Sumakay ka ng jeep.</i>	"Ride a jeepney."
<i>Sumakay ka ng taxi.</i>	"Ride a taxi."
<i>Diretso lang.</i>	"Walk straight."
<i>Sumakay ka ng bus.</i>	"Ride a bus."
<i>Bumaba ka sa unang kanto.</i>	"Get off at the first corner."
<i>Tumawid ka sa kalye.</i>	"Cross the street."
<i>Sumakay ka ng tricycle.</i>	"Ride a tricycle."
<i>Bumalik ka sa pangalawang kanto.</i>	"Return to the second corner."

### 3. Describing the Place you Live In

The following sentence patterns will be useful when you want to describe the place you live in.

<b>General</b>	<i>Sa ___ ako nakatira.</i>	I live in a ___	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Sa kondominyum ako nakatira.</i></li> <li>2. <i>Sa bahay ako nakatira.</i></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I live in a condominium.</li> <li>2. I live in a house.</li> </ol>
<b>Size</b>	<i>Sa [size] + [type of house] ako nakatira.</i>	I live in a [size] [type of house].	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Sa malaking bahay ako nakatira.</i></li> <li>2. <i>Sa maliit na kondominyum ako nakatira.</i></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I live in a big house.</li> <li>2. I live in a small condominium.</li> </ol>
<b>Location</b>	<i>Sa [location] ako nakatira.</i>	I live in the [location]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Sa hilaga ako nakatira.</i></li> <li>2. <i>Sa siyudad ng Makati ako nakatira.</i></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I live in the North.</li> <li>2. I live in the city of Makati.</li> </ol>

<b>Color</b>	Sa [color] [type of house] ako nakatira.	I live in the [color] [type of house]	1. Sa puting bahay ako nakatira. 2. Sa itim na gusali ako nakatira.	1. I live in the white house. 2. I live in the black building.
<b>New/Old (bago/luma)</b>	Sa ___ +ng [type of house] ako nakatira.	I live in a ___ [type of house]	1. Sa bagong kuwarto ako nakatira. 2. Sa lumang apartment ako nakatira	1. I live in a new room. 2. I live in an old apartment.
<b>Adjectives (general)</b>	Sa [adjective*] + [type of house] ako nakatira.	I live in a [adjective] [type of house]	1. Sa marangyang kondominyum ako nakatira. 2. Sa pangit na bahay ako nakatira	1. I live in a luxurious condominium 2. I live in an ugly house.

\*We follow the following rule for adjectives when we use them to describe nouns in the word order "Adjective + Noun."

For example: *Mataas na gusali*. ("Tall building ")

*Adjectives ending in vowels*

### Adjective + suffix *ng*

1. The adjective *marangya* ("luxurious") becomes *marangyang*

2. The adjective *bago* ("new") becomes *bago*"

*Adjectives ending in consonants*

### Adjective + preposition *na*

1. The adjective *pangit* ("ugly") becomes *pangit na*

2. The adjective *itim* ("black") becomes *itim na*

## Sample Sentences

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1. *Sa dormitoryo ako nakatira.*  
"I live in a dormitory."
2. *Saan nakatira ang kaibigan mo?*  
"Where does your friend live?"
3. *Nakatira ba sa kondominyum ang kuya mo?*  
"Does your brother live in a condominium?"

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Types of Residential Communities and Transportation in the Philippines

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Most people living in the city live in low-rise apartments and houses. Living in medium-rise and high-rise condominiums and apartments is considered a luxury in the Philippines. In the communities there are subdivisions where they have exclusive clubhouses and gates (private roads).

People use mainly jeepneys (four-wheeled motor vehicles), tricycles (three-wheeled motor vehicles), and buses for public transportation. There are few trains in the Philippines and only three lines are running in the capital region though there are plans to increase the number of lines because of the increase in the number of passengers using the trains. Biking is common in rural areas, while motorcycles are more common in the city.

When we ask someone where they live they would usually respond in which city in Metropolitan Manila they live in. Metro Manila, as it is commonly called, has sixteen cities and one municipality. Manila City is one of these cities. We also usually ask new acquaintances how they get to work or school from their home and if it's near their company or school, with the intention of giving advice about transportation, or asking them to join you if you are on the same route.

Useful expression:

1. *Sabay tayo umuwi!*  
"Let's go home together!"

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #3

# Can You Keep A Filipino Secret?

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# 3

# FILIPINO

1. Carlo: John madalas ka ba lumabas?
2. John: Minsan lang eh. Ikaw?
3. Carlo: Bihira lang din. May girlfriend ka ba?
4. John: Hahaha. Wala. Ikaw ba?
5. Carlo: Wala rin, malas. Anong klase ba ng babae ang gusto mo?
6. John: Gusto ko yung mabait, matalino, at magaling kumanta.
7. Carlo: Talaga? Kung ganon, ipakikilala kita kay Ana!
8. John: Salamat! Ikaw ba, anong tipo ng babae ang gusto mo?
9. Carlo: Pasensya ka na medyo mahirap sagutin 'yan...Sikreto lang natin 'to ha? Sa totoo lang may gusto ako kay Judy eh.
10. John: Wow talaga? Sige sa'ting dalawa lang 'yan.

# ENGLISH

1. Carlo: John, do you often go out?
2. John: Sometimes. How about you Carlo?
3. Carlo: Only rarely. Do you have a girlfriend?
4. John: Hahaha. I don't have one. How about you?

CONT'D OVER

5. Carlo: I don't have one either, unluckily. What kind of girl do you like?
6. John: I like someone who is kind, smart, and good at singing.
7. Carlo: Really? If so, I will introduce you to Ana!
8. John: Thanks Carlo! How about you, what is your type?
9. Carlo: I'm sorry that's a little difficult to answer...This is just a secret between us okay? Actually, I like Judy.
10. John: Really? Alright, it's just between the two of us.

## VOCABULARY

Filipino	English	Class
sikreto	secret	noun
girlfriend	girlfriend	noun
wala	no	adverb
malas	unlucky	adjective
babae	girls, females, women	noun
mabait	kind	adjective
matalino	intelligent, smart	adjective
kumanta	to sing	verb
magaling	good, well, excellent	adjective
klase	class (type, classification)	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES



<p><b>Hindi siya marunong magtago ng sikreto.</b></p> <p>"She doesn't know how to keep a secret."</p>	<p><b>Napakaganda ng bagong girlfriend ng pinsan ko!</b></p> <p>"My cousin's new girlfriend is very beautiful!"</p>
<p><b>wala kaming pasok ngayon.</b></p> <p>"No, we don't have work today."</p>	<p><b>Ang malas ng araw na ito.</b></p> <p>"This day is unlucky."</p>
<p><b>Mayroon ring mangilan-ngilan na babae sa departamento.</b></p> <p>"There are also a few females in the department."</p>	<p><b>Ang lalaki ay Amerikano, at ang babae ay Aleman.</b></p> <p>"The man is American, and the woman is German."</p>
<p><b>Mabait ang kaibigan ko.</b></p> <p>"My friend is kind."</p>	<p><b>Matalino si Bert.</b></p> <p>"Bert is intelligent."</p>
<p><b>Narinig mo na bang kumanta si Maria?</b></p> <p>"Have you heard Maria sing?"</p>	<p><b>Magaling siyang kumanta.</b></p> <p>"She sings well."</p>
<p><b>Ang guro ay nagturo sa klase.</b></p> <p>"The teacher taught the class."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***magaling* "good at"**

This is a word meaning "good." It can be used both as an adjective and an adverb. If used as an adverb it is placed before the verb to mean that the action is being done well. This word can be used both in informal and formal situations.

When we use a noun as the subject or doer of the action, *magaling* is placed before the verb. However, when we use a pronoun instead, the *magaling* is placed before the pronoun.

For example:

1. *Magaling akong kumanta.*  
"I am good at singing."

## ***malas* "unlucky," "bad luck," "to be unlucky"**

The adjective *malas* is used to describe the state of being unlucky or unfortunate.

This adjective can be used to describe a person, a place, or a thing. We use it when we want to describe something as unlucky or unfortunate. This word can be used both in informal and formal situations.

Like any other adjective, we usually place this adjective before the word it describes.

For example:

1. *Malas ang araw na ito.*  
"This day is unlucky."

## ***sikreto* "secret," "to keep secret"**

The noun *sikreto* means that something is a secret or must not be shared or made known to others.

We use this word when we want to tell other people that certain information cannot be told to others. This word can be used both in informal and formal situations.

The polite form is *sikreto po*.

For example:

1. *Ano ang sikreto mo?*  
"What is your secret?"

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson is Talking About Frequency and Describing Someone's Relationship Status**

***Madalas ka ba lumabas?***

**"Do you often go out?"**

---

**In this lesson, we will learn how to:**

1. **Use frequency words**
2. **Ask about someone's possessions, or relationship status**

## 1. How to Use Frequency Words

---

Frequency words are often used as adverbs to describe how often an action is done. The most common frequency words in everyday life are *palagi* ("always"), *madalas* ("often"), *minsang* ("sometimes"), and *hindi kailanman* ("never"). Frequency words are often found before the subject or the verb.

In the dialogue, Carlo asked John if he often went out by asking *Madalas ka ba lumabas?* ("do you go out often?") John replied that he goes out sometimes by saying *Minsan lang* ("only sometimes")

### Frequency Words

<i>palagi</i>	"always"
<i>madalas</i>	"often"
<i>minsang</i>	"sometimes"
<i>bihira</i>	"rarely"
<i>hindi kailanman</i>	"never"
<i>Gaano kadalas?</i>	"How often?"

1. *Madalas akong kumain ng prutas.*  
"I often eat fruits."
2. *Palagi siyang naliligo sa umaga.*  
"He/She always takes a bath in the morning."
3. *Bihirang kumain si Ana ng gulay.*  
"Ana rarely eats vegetables."

## 2. How to Ask About Someone's Possessions, or Relationship Status

---

When you want to ask about someone's possessions or relationship status, the following phrases will come in handy:

### Useful phrases to ask and describe possession and relationship status

<i>May girlfriend/boyfriends ka ba?</i>	"Do you have a girlfriend/boyfriend?"
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<i>May asawa ka ba?</i>	"Do you have a wife/husband?"
<i>Wala akong girlfriend/boyfriends/asawa.</i>	"I don't have a girlfriend/boyfriend/wife/husband."
<i>May tao ka bang gusto?</i>	"Do you have someone you like?"
<i>Sino ang gusto mo?</i>	"Who do you like?"
<i>May dalawa akong kapatid</i>	"I have two siblings."
<i>Mayroon ka bang lapis?</i>	"Do you have a pencil?"
<i>Mayroon akong maraming tinapay.</i>	"I have much bread."

## Sample Sentences

1. *Mayroon akong tatlong kapatid na babae.*  
"I have three sisters."
2. *Wala akong gagawin bukas.*  
"I don't have any plans for tomorrow."
3. *Bihira akong matulog ng maaga.*  
"I seldom sleep early."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Talking About Social Life

When talking with friends, Filipinos are very open and you can talk about almost anything.

Some of the filler expressions Filipinos use to indicate that we are following the conversation are *Ah ganoon ba?* ("Oh, is that so?"), *talaga?* ("really?") and the like. This is because it is uncommon or uncomfortable for others if there is a person who is quiet or doesn't even talk in the circle. Filipinos talk a lot and loudly with friends so expect to talk a lot.

Useful expression:

1. *Ah ganoon ba?*  
"Oh is that so?"

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #4

# Choosing the Perfect Dress in the Philippines

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Filipino
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 4

# FILIPINO

1. May: Salamat at sinamahan ninyo ako sa department store.
2. Judy: Walang anuman May. Ano bang plano mong bilhin?
3. May: Naghahanap ako ng pulang bestida.
4. Judy: Ah! Heto may nakita ako. Kaya lang mukhang mamahalin.
5. Ana: Maganda nga pero mahal masyado ang presyo ha.
6. May: Oo nga sayang.
7. Ana: Ah! Heto kaya? Mura lang pero parang medyo malaki...
8. Judy: Wala na bang ibang size 'yan? Size S ka lang di ba May?
9. Ana: Wala na eh...ah sale na pala kasi 'to kaya wala ng ibang available na size.
10. May: Ayos lang Ana. Mayroon naman na 'kong napili.
11. Ana: Wow! 'Yan bagay na bagay sa'yo May! Dali at bilhin mo na.

# ENGLISH

1. May: Thank you for accompanying me to the department store.
2. Judy: You are welcome May. What are you planning to buy?
3. May: I'm looking for a red dress.

CONT'D OVER

4. Judy: Ah! Here I saw one. But it looks expensive.
5. Ana: It's beautiful indeed, but the price is too expensive.
6. May: Yeah, too bad.
7. Ana: Ah! How about this? It's cheap but it's a little big...
8. Judy: Is there no other size? You are just a size S right May?
9. Ana: No other size available...ah this is already on sale that's why.
10. May: It's alright Ana. I have already picked something.
11. Ana: It looks very good on you May! Hurry and buy it.

## VOCABULARY

Filipino	English	Class
ba	particle for making a question	interjection
pili	to pick	verb
bilhin	to buy	verb
bestida	dress	noun
pula	red	noun
sayang	waste, alas, too bad	interjection expressing "what a waste" or "too bad"
mahal	expensive	adjective
malaki	large, big, loose	adjective
iba	other, different	adjective
wala	none	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES



<p><b>Saan ka ba pupunta?</b></p> <p>"Where are you going?"</p>	<p><b>Sikat ang minatamis na pili sa Pilipinas.</b></p> <p>"Glazed or honey roasted pili nuts are popular in the Philippines."</p>
<p><b>Wala na akong pera pero marami pa akong kailangang bilhin.</b></p> <p>"I have no money already but I still need to buy many things."</p>	<p><b>Magugustuhan kaya ng asawa ko ang bestida na ito?</b></p> <p>"Will my wife like this dress?"</p>
<p><b>Magsuot ka raw ng pula para swertehin ka.</b></p> <p>"It is said that you should wear red to attract luck. "</p>	<p><b>Sa panahon ng kagipitan, pindutin ang pulang buton.</b></p> <p>"In case of emergency, press the red button."</p>
<p><b>Pula ang kulay ng bag niya.</b></p> <p>"Her bag is the color red."</p>	<p><b>Sayang ang natapon na gatas sa sahig.</b></p> <p>"The spilled milk on the floor is such a waste."</p>
<p><b>Mahal manirahan sa Tokyo.</b></p> <p>"It is expensive to live in Tokyo."</p>	<p><b>It o ay mahal masyado.</b></p> <p>"It is too expensive."</p>
<p><b>Padaong na sa pier ang pinakamalaking barkong aking nakita.</b></p> <p>"The largest ship I had ever seen was arriving at the port."</p>	<p><b>Iba-iba ang mga hilig niyang gawin.</b></p> <p>"She likes doing a lot of different things."</p>
<p><b>Wala ang doktor sa ospital.</b></p> <p>"The doctor is not at the hospital."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***oo nga sayang* "yes too bad, (expression of regret)"**

The key phrase *oo nga sayang* consists of three words. The first word *oo*, translates as "yes."

*Nga* is an adverb and shows that the speaker is agrees strongly about something. The last word *sayang* is a word that literally means "waste," or "too bad."

We often use this expression to say that we are in agreement that something or someone is in an unfortunate situation and we feel bad or sorry for their situation. This word can be used both in informal and formal situations.

For example:

1. *Oo nga sayang at hindi siya nakapagpatuloy mag-aral.*  
"Yes indeed, it's unfortunate that he wasn't able to continue studying."

### ***bagay na bagay sa'yo* "looks really good on you"**

The phrase *bagay na bagay sa'yo* consists of technically three words. *Bagay na bagay* can be seen as a superlative of the adjective *bagay* which means "fitting," or "good," or "apt." In Filipino, we repeat some adjectives to express superlative adjectives. So *bagay na bagay* means "really good." And the last word *sa'yo*, is actually a contraction of two words: *sa* and *iyong*. *Sa* is a marker for directions, it tells you to whom is the action directed to. And *iyong* is a pronoun meaning "you," or "yours."

We use this phrase to say that something fits someone perfectly. We can use it aslo to say that two people look good together, or that they fit each other well. We just remove the direction marker *sa* and change *iyong* to *kayo*, the plural for pronoun "you."

For example:

1. *Bagay na bagay kayo.*  
"You two look really good together."

## GRAMMAR

### **The Focus of This Lesson is Describing People and Things**

***Naghahanap ako ng pulang bestida.***

**"I'm looking for a red dress."**

---

**In this lesson, you will learn how to:**

1. **Describe things and people using repeated adjectives to suggest intensity**
2. **Say that something looks cheap and expensive**

### 3. Describe the size of clothing

#### 1. How to Describe Things and People Using Repeated Adjectives To Show Intensity

In the dialogue, May was looking for a red dress. So, she described the dress she wanted. To express intensity, we can say that we not only want something red but something that is very red by repeating the word for red and adding the suffix *ng* to the first word. Remember our phrase earlier *bagay na bagay*? The same logic applies here in making superlative adjectives. With some adjectives we use the particle *na* instead. So "very blue" is *asul na asul*. The rule is, if the adjective ends with a consonant then we use *na* but if it ends in a vowel, we attach *ng* to the end of the first adjective and then say the adjective again to make the superlative adjective.

Color	Intensity	Translation
<i>puti</i>	<i>puting puti</i>	"very white"
<i>itim</i>	<i>itim na itim</i>	"very black"
<i>pula</i>	<i>pulang pula</i>	"very red"
<i>asul</i>	<i>asul na asul</i>	"very blue"
<i>dilaw</i>	<i>dilaw na dilaw</i>	"very yellow"
<i>berde</i>	<i>berdeng berde</i>	"very green"
<i>kahel</i>	<i>kahel na kahel</i>	"very orange"
<i>lila</i>	<i>lilang lila</i>	"very violet"

To make phrases, we normally follow the patterns:

**Adjective + *na or ng* + subject.**

**Subject + *na or ng* + adjective. (phrase)**

To make sentences using adjectives we follow the patterns:

**Adjective + *ang* + noun.**

**Subject + *ay* + adjective.**

Let's take a look at some examples:

1. *Bumili ako ng mesa na puting puti*  
"I bought a very white table."
2. *Kilala mo ba si Ara? Itim na itim ang buhok niya.*  
"Do you know Ara? Her hair is very black."
3. *Ang labi niya ay pulang pula.*  
"Her lip is very red."

## 2. How to Say That Something Looks Cheap or Expensive

---

When the girls are looking for the perfect dress, Judy picked a dress and expressed that it looks expensive by saying *mukhang mahal*.

The normal pattern for describing something that looks like something is *mukhang* + adjective. The usual adjective for "expensive" is *mahal* and *mura* for "cheap." Thus, the usual phrase used to describe something as looks like expensive or cheap are:

*mukhang mahal* ("looks expensive")

*mukhang mura* ("looks cheap")

However, in conversations, people often use another form of these words. The new form is conjugated by repeating the first syllable of the adjectives. The meaning has more depth and emphasizes not only the item's price but also the qualities or stereotypes that go with products that are expensive or cheap.

Let's take a look at some examples:

1. *Mukhang mahal ang kanyang mga damit.*  
"His/Her clothes look expensive."
2. *Hindi mukhang mura ang mga alahas ko.*  
"My jewelry doesn't look cheap."
3. *Mayroon siyang mukhang mahal na relo.*  
"He/She has a expensive looking watch."

### 3. How to Describe the Size of Clothing

When we want to talk about the size of something or how it fits, we can use the adjectives relating to sizes followed by the marker "ang" followed by the thing that we want to describe.

**adjective for size + *ang* + size**

However, in some cases we simply say the adjective only to describe the size. Below are some of the usual adjectives used for describing how well something fits:

#### Adjectives used for describing how well something fits

<i>maluwag</i>	"loose"
<i>malaki</i>	"big, loose"
<i>masikip</i>	"tight"
<i>tama ang sukat</i>	"correct size"

Let's take a look at some examples:

1. *Nakakainis! Maluwag ang nabili kong sapatos.*  
"It's frustrating! The size of the shoes I bought is too big (loose)!"
2. *Alam kong tumaba ako dahil naging masikip ang mga pantalon ko.*  
"I know I became fat because my pants became tight."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

## Shopping in the Philippines

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Shopping in the Philippines is very popular. Did you know that the largest shopping malls in Asia are in the Philippines? Malls are very large and have a lot of amenities such as stores, restaurants, gaming centers, cinemas, bowling alleys, and even an ice skating rink inside the mall!

There are often huge crowds in malls, so malls are always lively. Also, there are big sales almost every month, but the ones we look forward to are during Christmas and New Year.

There are also a lot of store staff scattered around the store so you can have all the help you need. It is also common to ask if the stores have promotions. But remember that you cannot haggle for prices in the mall. However, in bazaars, you can always give it a go.

Useful expression:

1. *Wala ng tawad?*  
"Isn't there anymore discount?"

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #5

## How Can You Improve Your Filipino?

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Filipino
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 5

# FILIPINO

1. Propesor Mike: Ah, magandang umaga John. Heto nga pala si Jean. Jean, heto naman si John.
2. Jean: Kamusta John. Ikinigagalak kitang makilala.
3. John: Kamusta din. Oo ikinagagalak ko ring makilala ka.
4. Propesor Mike: Bakit ka nga pala bumisita Jean?
5. Jean: Magtatanong po sana ako tungkol sa kung paano ko pa pagbubutihin ang pag-aaral ko ng Filipino.
6. John: Ah ako rin po. Paano po ako magiging mas magaling sa Filipino?
7. Propesor Mike: Sa totoo lang, simple lang naman. Dapat kayong magsanay na magsalita gamit ang Filipino.
8. John: Madali lang po ba ang maging magaling sa Filipino?
9. Propesor Mike: Mas madali kung mayroon kayong nakakausap sa Filipino ng regular.
10. Jean: Dapat talaga hindi lang puro aral, mahalaga ring mag-praktis sa pamamagitan ng pakikipag-usap gamit ang Filipino.
11. John: Salamat po sa payo sir. Malaking tulong po ito.

# ENGLISH

1. Professor Mike: Ah, good morning John. Say hi to Jean, Jean this is John.
2. Jean: Hello John. It's nice to meet you.

CONT'D OVER



3. John: Hello to you too. Yes, it's nice to meet you too.
4. Professor Mike: So, why did you visit, Jean?
5. Jean: I'd like to ask you, Professor, about how I can improve my Filipino studies.
6. John: Me too. How can I be better in Filipino?
7. Professor Mike: Actually, it's really simple. You should practice speaking using Filipino.
8. John: Is it easy to be good at Filipino?
9. Professor Mike: It's easier if you have someone you can talk to in Filipino.
10. Jean: It should be really more than just studying — practicing speaking in Filipino is also important.
11. John: Thank you for the advice, Professor. It will be of great help.

## VOCABULARY

Filipino	English	Class
magpraktis	to practice	verb
madali	easy	adjective
bumisita	to visit	verb
tanong	question	noun
makilala	to meet	verb
propesor	professor	noun
dapat	should	auxiliary verb, verb
usap	to talk with, to talk to	verb

umaga	morning	noun
tulong	help	expression, noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Madali ang pagsusulit kahapon.</b> "The test yesterday was easy."</p>	<p><b>Bumisita kami sa kaibigan namin sa ospital.</b> "We visited our friend in the hospital."</p>
<p><b>Bibisita ang aking pamilya sa Roma sa susunod na taon.</b> "My family will visit Rome next year. "</p>	<p><b>Ngayong hapon, magkakaroon ng sesyon para sa tanungan.</b> "This afternoon there will be a question session."</p>
<p><b>May tanong ka ba?</b> "Do you have a question?"</p>	<p><b>Naiintindihan ng mga estudyante sa elementarya ang tanong.</b> "The elementary school students understand the question."</p>
<p><b>Gusto ko siyang makilala.</b> "I want to meet him."</p>	<p><b>Ang propesor ay nagpaliwanag ng banghay.</b> "The professor explained the diagram."</p>
<p><b>Hindi ka dapat pumunta doon.</b> "You shouldn't have gone there."</p>	<p><b>Dapat sa akin niya binigay ang pera.</b> "He should have given the money to me."</p>
<p><b>Kanina pa sila nag-uusap sa telepono.</b> "They have been talking on the telephone for a while."</p>	<p><b>Ayokong gumigising ng maaga kung wala naman akong nakaplanong mga aktibidad.</b> "I hate waking up early in the morning when I don't have plans for the day."</p>

<p><b>Lumalabas sila para maglakad tuwing umaga.</b></p> <p>"They go for a walk every morning."</p>	<p><b>Magbubukas ulit ang aming mga tindahan bukas ng umaga.</b></p> <p>"Our stores will open again tomorrow morning."</p>
<p><b>Sa ganitong panahon ng taon malamig pa rin tuwing umaga.</b></p> <p>"At this time of the year it is still cold in the morning."</p>	<p><b>Ang batang lalaki ay gumigising sa umaga.</b></p> <p>"The boy wakes up in the morning."</p>
<p><b>Magandang umaga, nakatulog ka bang mahimbing?</b></p> <p>"Good morning, did you sleep well?"</p>	<p><b>Kailangan ko ng tulong dito.</b></p> <p>"I need some help here."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***ikinagagalak kitang makilala* ("it's nice to meet you")**

This phrase is a very basic expression. You first heard it when Ana and John met for the first time. First in this phrase is the *ikinagagalak*, which literally means "I am made happy" or "It gladdens me." Second is the pronoun *kita* and *ng* used to make the sentence fluid. *Kita* is a two person pronoun which denotes "me to you." And the last word *makilala*, is a word meaning "to meet" or "to know." So literally the entire phrase means, "I am made happy by meeting you," which sounds a bit too old and cheesy so we use it to mean "It's nice to meet you."

We use this phrase when we meet someone for the first time and it is usually said at the end of the self introduction. So it's like saying to this person that we just met, that are happy to have met them. This phrase can be used both in informal and formal situations.

We can make the phrase polite by adding the word *po* and changing the pronoun to *kayo*. Thus, we have *ikinagagalak ko po kayong makilala Sir Mike* which means "It's nice to meet you Sir Mike."

For example:

1. *Ikinagagalak ko po kayong makilala Sir Mike.*  
"It's nice to meet you Sir Mike."

## ***malaking tulong* ("great help, very helpful")**

The phrase *malaking tulong* has two words. The first is the adjective *malaki* which describes something as "large" or "big." The second word is the noun *tulong*, which means an "aid" or "help."

We use this when we want to say that someone or something will be, is of or has been a great help to the speaker. This phrase can be used both in informal and formal situations.

We can make the phrase polite by adding the word *po*. Thus, we have *malaking tulong po*. We can change the adjective *malaking* to *napakalaking* to describe that something or someone has been of very great help to the speaker.

For example:

1. *Malaking tulong ang paginom ko ng maraming tubig.*  
"Drinking water has been a great help."

## GRAMMAR

### **The Focus of This Lesson is Asking and Talking about Objectives**

***Paano po ako maging mas magaling sa Filipino?***

**"How can I become better at Filipino?"**

---

**In this lesson, we will learn how to:**

1. **Use degrees of comparison, such as good, better, best**
2. **Be good at doing something in the future: *maging magaling* ("to become good at")**

### **1. Using Degrees of Comparison, such as Good, Better, Best**

---

Remember that in English, adjectives have a degree of comparison and it is important to know how to use them to be able to compare things. In Filipino, to make a comparative adjective, we add *mas* to the adjective; while to make a superlative adjective, we add *pinaka* to the adjective.

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<b>Comparative adjectives</b>	<i>mas</i> + adjectives	<i>mas magaling</i>	better
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<b>Superlative adjectives</b>	<i>pinaka</i> + adjectives	<i>pinakamagaling</i>	best
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Note that when making superlative adjectives the affix *pinaka* becomes a part of the adjective, unlike *mas* which remains separate from the adjective when written down. Below is a list of adjectives with their comparative and superlative counterparts.

Adjective	Translation	Comparative	Superlative
<i>magaling</i>	"good"	<i>mas magaling</i>	<i>pinakamagaling</i>
<i>matalino</i>	"smart"	<i>mas matalino</i>	<i>pinakamatalino</i>
<i>malayo</i>	"far"	<i>mas malayo</i>	<i>pinakamalayo</i>
<i>malapit</i>	"near"	<i>mas malapit</i>	<i>pinakamalapit</i>

We can attach adjectives, both comparative and superlative to nouns or verbs. To describe that something is better than something else, we use the comparative form of adjectives and verbs in infinitive form. Thus we have the pattern:

**comparative adjective/superlative adjective + verb in infinitive form**

Let's take a look at some examples:

1. *Mas magaling kumanta si Ana.*  
"Ana is better in singing."
2. *Si Diana ang pinakamagaling maglaro ng badminton.*  
"Diana is the best at playing badminton."
3. *Si Rona ay mas magaling magluto kaysa sa akin.*  
"Rona is better at cooking than me."

## 2. How To Be Good at Doing Something in the Future - *maging magaling* ("to become good at")

We use the phrase *maging magaling* to express the idea of becoming better or good at something.

When we want to express to be good at doing an action we follow the pattern:

***maging magaling* + verb in infinitive form**

To convert such statement into a question, we conjugate *maging* since this is about potential in the future, we need to conjugate *maging* into its future tense. To do so, we repeat the second syllable of *maging* so it becomes *magiging magaling*.

Let's take a look at some examples:

1. *Gusto kong maging magaling na mangaawit.*  
"I want to become a good singer."
2. *Paano ako magiging magaling sumayaw?*  
"How can I become good at dancing?"
3. *Sana maging magaling kang manunulat.*  
"I hope you become a good writer."

### Sample Sentences

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1. *Magiging magaling kang tumugtog ng gitara kapag palagi kang nagsasanay.*  
"You will be good at playing the guitar when you always practice."
2. *Dapat palagi kang magbasa ng balita.*  
"You should always read the news."
3. *Paano ako matututo magluto?*  
"How can I learn how to cook?"

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### The Teacher-Student Relationship in the Philippines

---

Filipinos are not required to bow down or do any gestures to their teachers. However, we are required to greet teachers politely whenever we meet them. Simple greetings such as *Magandang umaga po* ("Good morning!") are enough.

We also address our teachers usually by their last name and attach the word *Ser* for male teachers and *Maam* for female teachers. For professors, we simply attach the word *Prof* and the professor's last name. However, some students may also use their teacher's first name, but should always attach the words *Sir*, *Ma'am*, or *Prof* before the teacher or professor's first name.

Useful expression:

1. *Magandang tanghali po Sir Mike!*  
"Good afternoon Sir Mike!"

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #6

## Sending Out a Filipino Invitation

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Filipino
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 6



# FILIPINO

1. John: Kamusta Ana! Mahilig ka daw kumanta sabi ni Carlo?
2. Ana: Oo, musika kasi ang pinag-aaralan ko.
3. John: Ganoon ba? May gagawin ka ba bukas?
4. Ana: Bukas? Hmm...pasensya ka na pero may klase ako bukas eh.
5. John: Kailan ka kaya libre?
6. Ana: Ah libre ako sa Sabado. Bakit?
7. John: Gusto ko sanang imbitahin ka mag-karaoke.
8. Ana: Sige, ayos lang sa akin. Mukhang masaya iyon.
9. John: Gusto ko rin sanang manood ng pelikula.
10. Ana: Pwede naman kaya lang huwag nakakatakot na pelikula ha? Haha!
11. John: Ay sayang! Haha!

# ENGLISH

1. John: Hello Ana! I heard from Carlo that you like singing?
2. Ana: Yes, because I'm studying music.
3. John: Is that so? Do you have plans for tomorrow?
4. Ana: Tomorrow? Hmm...I'm sorry but I have class tomorrow.

CONT'D OVER

5. John: When are you free then?
6. Ana: I'm free on Saturday. Why?
7. John: I'd like to invite you to do karaoke.
8. Ana: Sounds alright to me. It looks fun.
9. John: I would also like us to watch a movie.
10. Ana: It's alright but just not a horror film, okay? Haha!
11. John: Oh, that's a shame! Haha!

## VOCABULARY

Filipino	English	Class
musika	music	noun
aral	study	verb
gawin	to do	verb
bukas	tomorrow	adverb, noun
klase	class (type, classification)	noun
libre	free	noun, adjective
imbita	to invite	verb
Sabado	Saturday	noun
masaya	happy	adjective
pasensya	sorry, excuse me	adjective

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Ang babae ay nakikinig sa musika.</b></p> <p>"The woman is listening to the music."</p>	<p><b>Ang babae ay nakikinig sa musika.</b></p> <p>"The woman listens to music."</p>
<p><b>Kailangan ko mag-aral ngayong gabi.</b></p> <p>"I need to study this evening."</p>	<p><b>Maari kang mag-aral sa silid-aklatan.</b></p> <p>"You can study at the library."</p>
<p><b>Mahilig ang kapatid kong mag-aral sa silid aklatan.</b></p> <p>"My brother likes to study at the library."</p>	<p><b>Ano ang gusto mong gawin?</b></p> <p>"What do you want to do?"</p>
<p><b>Bukas tayo magkita.</b></p> <p>"Let's meet tomorrow."</p>	<p><b>Magkita tayo bukas.</b></p> <p>"Let's meet tomorrow."</p>
<p><b>Ang guro ay nagturo sa klase.</b></p> <p>"The teacher taught the class."</p>	<p><b>Masaya sila dahil nakakuha sila ng libreng pagkain.</b></p> <p>"They are happy because they got free food."</p>
<p><b>Libre ang tubig sa opisina.</b></p> <p>"Water is free at the office."</p>	<p><b>Galit ang tatay ko dahil nakalimutan siyang imbitahin ng mga kaibigan niya.</b></p> <p>"My father is angry because his friends forgot to invite him."</p>
<p><b>May gagawin ka ba sa Sabado?</b></p> <p>"Do you have some things to do on Saturday?"</p>	<p><b>Wala akong pasok kapag Sabado.</b></p> <p>"I don't have classes on Saturdays."</p>
<p><b>Si Ana ay masaya.</b></p> <p>"Ana is happy."</p>	<p><b>Ang masayang magkasintahan ay nagyayakapan sa tabing-dagat.</b></p> <p>"The happy couple is hugging on the beach."</p>

---

**Pasensya, hindi kita nakita.**

"I'm sorry, I did not see you."

---

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***ganoon ba* "is that so"**

The key phrase *ganoon ba* is made up of two words; the first word, *ganoon* is a word that literally means "like that." The second is *ba* which is a helping word for questions.

We use *ganoon ba* somewhat as a conversation filler, to mean that we get the other person's points or to suggest that we understand what he or she is saying. It is like a listening noise, to show we're understanding what the conversation is about. But it can also have more substantial meaning, to say if something is like something.

This phrase's polite form is *ganoon po ba?*

For example:

1. *Ganoon ba talaga ang nangyari?*  
"Is that what really happened?"

### ***pinag-aaralan* "studying," "major in school," "course"**

*Pinag-aaralan* is from the root word *aral*, meaning study. Conjugated as *pinag-aaralan*, it is used in this instance as a noun. We use this to ask and describe the major or subject that someone is studying. This word can be used both in informal and formal situations.

For example:

1. *Ano ang pinag-aaralan mo sa eskwelahan mo?*  
"What is your major at your school?"

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson is Inviting Others and Accepting/Rejecting Invitations**  
***Gusto ko sanang inbitahin ka magkaraoke.***  
**"I'd like to invite you to do karaoke."**

---

In this lesson, we will learn how to:

1. **Ask if someone is free or if they want to go out**
2. **Express desires**
3. **Accept/reject an invite**

---

## 1. How to Ask if Someone is Free or if They Want to Go Out

---

Use these phrases when you want to ask if someone is free or if they want to go out with you:

### Asking Someone Out

<i>May gagawin ka ba bukas?</i>	"Are you doing something tomorrow?"
<i>Libre ka ba sa Lunes?</i>	"Are you free on Monday?"
<i>Labas tayo!</i>	"Let's go out!"
<i>Gusto mo bang lumabas?</i>	"Do you want to go out (with me)?"
<i>Punta tayo sa parke.</i>	"Let's go to the park."
<i>Nood tayo ng pelikula.</i>	"Let's watch a movie."
<i>May lakad ka ba?</i>	"Do you have any plans?"
<i>Date tayo!</i>	"Let's go on a date!"
<i>Maglaro tayo ng basketbol!</i>	"Let's play basketball!"

---

## 2. How to Express Desires

---

When we want to express our desire to do something, we use the word *gusto*.

We normally follow the pattern:

**Gusto + Subject + verb in infinitive form**

On the other hand if we want to express our desires for something we use the pattern:

**Gusto + Subject + ng + noun (object)**

Let's take a look at some examples:

1. *Gusto kong kumain sa labas.*  
"I want to eat outside."
2. *Gusto ni Ana ng tsokolate.*  
"Ana wants chocolate."
3. *Gusto niyang maglaro ng mga laro sa Internet.*  
"He/She wants to play games on the Internet."

### 3. How to Accept/Reject An Invite

The following sentences will come in handy when answering when someone asks you out.

#### Accepting or Rejecting an Invite

<i>Sige! Gusto ko iyan!</i>	"Sure! I like that!"
<i>Oo tara!</i>	"Yes let's go!"
<i>Oo libre ako!</i>	"Yes I'm free!"
<i>Sige pwede ako.</i>	"Sure I'm okay."
<i>Pasensya. Sa susunod na lang.</i>	"Sorry. Next time."
<i>Pasensya. Hindi ako pwede.</i>	"Sorry. I'm not free."
<i>Pasensya may gagawin ako.</i>	"Sorry. I have something to do."
<i>Pasensya may lakad ako.</i>	"Sorry, I have plans."

#### Sample Sentences

1. *Pasensya, hindi ako pwede bukas.*  
"I'm sorry, I'm not open tomorrow."
2. *Sige, pupunta ako.*  
"Sure, I will go."
3. *Pwede ba tayo lumabas bukas?*  
"Can we go out tomorrow?"

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Dating in the Philippines

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Traditionally, it is the boys who ask the girls out on a date. It is also the boys that court and confess to the girls. Girls also confess, and it's becoming more common, but that can be seen as too aggressive by some people. Usually the girls wait for the boys.

When they ask a girl out, boys will usually check the girl's schedule first and ask her on a date. Many will try to ask the girl's friends to give them an opportunity to talk in private. So if you want to ask a girl out you had better be friends with the people around her! If you're a girl, you have to wait for a guy to ask you out but you can always give hints and be friends with the guy to get his attention!

Useful expression:

1. *Labas tayo sa Sabado?*  
"Can we go out (have a date) on Saturday?"

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #7

# You Can Always Talk About the Weather in Filipino

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Filipino
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 7



# FILIPINO

1. Propesor Mike: Narinig mo na ba ang balita tungkol sa panahon?
2. Doktora Carol: Oo nga eh. Mukhang uulan daw bukas at sa Martes?
3. Propesor Mike: Gaano kaya kalaki ang tyansa na uulan bukas?
4. Doktora Carol: Siyamnapung porsyento raw. Kaya makakatiyak ka na uulan bukas.
5. Propesor Mike: Sa mga susunod na araw kaya kamusta ang panahon?
6. Doktora Carol: Mahangin daw sa Miyerkules, maalinsangan sa Huwebes, at mahalumigmig sa Biyernes.
7. Propesor Mike: Paano naman ang Sabado at Linggo?
8. Doktora Carol: Mainit sa Sabado sabi sa balita at maaraw naman sa Linggo. Hay, pabagu-bago talaga ang panahon.
9. Propesor Mike: Tiyak na marami na naman ang magkakasakit.
10. Doktora Carol: Nasa dalawampu't lima hanggang tatlumpu't apat ang grado ng temperatura ngayong linggo.
11. Propesor Mike: Ganoon talaga dahil tropikal na bansa ang Pilipinas.

# ENGLISH

1. Professor Mike: Have you heard the weather report?
2. Doctor Carol: Yes. It looks like it's going to rain tomorrow and on Tuesday.

CONT'D OVER

3. Professor Mike: How big is the chance that it will rain tomorrow?
4. Doctor Carol: Ninety percent. So, we can say for certain that it will rain tomorrow.
5. Professor Mike: In the next few days, how will the weather be?
6. Doctor Carol: It'll be windy on Wednesday, humid on Thursday, and damp on Friday.
7. Professor Mike: How about Saturday and Sunday?
8. Doctor Carol: It'll be hot on Saturday and sunny on Sunday. Oh, the weather is really unpredictable.
9. Professor Mike: Surely a lot of people will get sick.
10. Doctor Carol: The temperature is around twenty-five to thirty-four degrees this week.
11. Professor Mike: That's how it is, since the Philippines is a tropical country.

## VOCABULARY

Filipino	English	Class
balita	news, hearsay	noun
panahon	weather	noun
kalaki	much, how big	adverb
tyansa	chance	noun
ulan	rain	noun
mahangin	windy	Adjective
maalinsangan	muggy, humid	adjective
mahalumigmig	humid	adjective

tropikal	tropical	adjective
marami	many, plenty, a lot, much	adjective

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Palagi siyang nanonood ng balita sa ibang bansa.</b></p> <p>"He always watches news from other countries."</p>	<p><b>Narinig mo na ba ang balita?</b></p> <p>"Have you heard the news?"</p>
<p><b>May balita ako para sa iyo.</b></p> <p>"I have news for you."</p>	<p><b>Napakasama ng panahon na ito.</b></p> <p>"This weather is horrible."</p>
<p><b>Ano ang lagay ng panahon sa Maynila?</b></p> <p>"What's the weather like in Manila?"</p>	<p><b>Ano ang panahon bukas ng gabi?</b></p> <p>"What will the weather be tomorrow evening?"</p>
<p><b>Gaano kalaki ang pinggan na nabasag mo?</b></p> <p>"How big is the plate that you broke?"</p>	<p><b>Maliit ang tyansa na manalo sila.</b></p> <p>"The chance of them winning is low."</p>
<p><b>Magdala ka ng payong at baka umulan.</b></p> <p>"Bring an umbrella because it might rain."</p>	<p><b>Kahapon, umulan ng sobrang lakas sa sandaling panahon.</b></p> <p>"Yesterday, we had a lot of rain in a short period of time."</p>
<p><b>Ang ulan ay bumubuhos sa kalye.</b></p> <p>"The rain is falling on the street."</p>	<p><b>Mahangin sa bukid.</b></p> <p>"It's windy at the farm."</p>
<p><b>Mahangin sa parke kanina.</b></p> <p>"It was windy in the park a while ago."</p>	<p><b>Maalinsangan kaninang umaga.</b></p> <p>"It was muggy this morning."</p>

**Mahalumigmig.**

"It's humid."

**Marami siyang binili.**

"She bought a lot."

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***balita sa panahon* "weather news"**

This phrase consists of three words. The first word is the noun *balita* and means "news." The middle word *sa* is a direction marker and the final word *panahon* means "weather."

We use this phrase to describe the weather forecast or the weather news. It is the term used on televisions, radios, and in newspapers to give news about the weather. This phrase can be used both in informal and formal situations.

We can also say *balita tungkol sa panahon* ("news about the weather") to refer to the news about the weather.

### ***tyansa ng* "chance of"**

There are two words that make up this phrase. The first word *tyansa* means "chance." The second word, *ng*, is a marker of possession.

We use this phrase when we want to describe the chance of something happening or occurring. This phrase can be used both in informal and formal situations.

We place it before the activity or event that we want to describe the chance of occurring.

For example:

1. *Ano ang tyansa ng pag-ulan bukas?*  
"What is the chance of rain tomorrow?"

### ***ganoon talaga* "it's normal," "it's really like this/that"**

The phrase *ganoon talaga* has two words.

The first word *ganoon* is a word which is used to say that something is like something, or that something is this way or that way. The second word *talaga* is a word that is used to affirm or emphasize something.

We use this phrase when we want to say that something is like something and it is not unusual or strange. We can use it to describe people, things, places, and situations. *Ganoon po talaga* is the polite form.

For example:

1. *Ganoon talaga ang mga hilig niyang gawin.*  
"His hobbies are really like that."

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson is discussing the Weather and Days of the Week**  
***Mahangin sa Miyerkules.***  
**"It's windy on Wednesday."**

---

In this lesson, we will learn how to:

1. **Use adjectives to describe the weather**
  2. **Describe the temperature and chance of rain**
- 

### 1. How to Use Adjectives to Describe the Weather

---

The following adjectives are used to describe the weather. Sometimes we can drop the phrase *ang panahon* and use the adjectives underlined alone.

#### Adjectives for Describing the Weather

<i><u>Maulan</u> ang panahon.</i>	"The weather is rainy."
<i><u>Maaraw</u> ang panahon.</i>	"The weather is sunny."
<i><u>Mahangin</u> ang panahon.</i>	"The weather is windy."
<i><u>Mainit</u> ang panahon.</i>	"The weather is hot."
<i><u>Malamig</u> ang panahon.</i>	"The weather is cold."
<i>Maganda ang panahon.</i>	"The weather is fine."
<i><u>Maalinsangan</u> ang panahon.</i>	"The weather is humid."
<i><u>Mahalumigmig</u> ang panahon.</i>	"The weather is damp."

Following are the days of the week. These will come in handy if you want to describe the weather of a specific day of the week:

### Days of the week

---

<i>Linggo</i>	Sunday
<i>Lunes</i>	Monday
<i>Martes</i>	Tuesday
<i>Miyerkules</i>	Wednesday
<i>Huwebes</i>	Thursday
<i>Biyernes</i>	Friday
<i>Sabado</i>	Saturday

---

For example:

1. *Maaraw noong Lunes.*  
"Monday was sunny."
2. *Maulap noong Huwebes.*  
"Thursday was cloudy."
3. *Maulan noong nakaraang Biyernes.*  
"Last Friday was rainy."

To describe the weather in the past sense, we simply add the conjunction *noon* ("on") and/or the adjective *nakaraang* ("last"/"previous"). We follow the pattern:

**[adjective for describing weather] + *noon* + *nakaraang* + [day of the week]**

## 2. How to Describe the Temperature and Chance of Rain

---

The following expressions are useful for describing the temperature:

### Describing the Temperature and Chance of Rain

---

<i>Mataas ang temperatura bukas.</i>	"The temperature will be high tomorrow."
<i>Mababa ang temperatura kahapon.</i>	"The temperature was low yesterday."
<i>Mainit ang temperatura ngayon.</i>	The temperature is hot today.
<i>Malamig ang temperatura sa susunod na linggo.</i>	The temperature will be cold next week.
<i>Malaki ang tyansa ng pag-ulan bukas.</i>	The chance of rain is high tomorrow.
<i>Maliit ang tyansa ng pag-ulan ngayon.</i>	The chance of rain is low today.
<i>Walang tyansa na uulan.</i>	There is no chance that it will rain.
<i>Siguradong uulan.</i>	It will definitely rain.

---

### Sample Sentences

- 
1. *Mainit ang panahon noong nakaraang Lunes.*  
"The weather was hot last Monday."
  2. *Malamig ang panahon sa Miyerkules.*  
"The weather will be cool on Wednesday."
  3. *Mahangin sa Biyernes.*  
"It's going to be windy on Friday."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Weather in the Philippines

---

There are only two seasons in the Philippines: the dry and wet season. So, it's either sunny or rainy in the Philippines all year round. However, the temperature and humidity do differ in each month. Late March until early June is probably the hottest season in the country, with

many people going to the beach during the months of April and May. The best or coolest months are from late October to early February.

The average temperature in the capital region ranges from 29 degrees Celsius to 35 degrees Celsius during the dry season and 23 degrees Celsius to 28 degrees Celsius during the wet season. Also expect there to be typhoons every month, although most of these only bring rain and are not that fierce. Also, it's interesting that the Philippines names the typhoons that come to the country. We start with the first letter of the alphabet during the start of every year and so on. People can submit their names to the list of names that are used to name typhoons. Believe it or not, sometimes all the 26 letters of the alphabet get used up before the end of a year and naming goes back to the letter A again!

Useful expression:

1. *May bagyo ba?*  
"Is there a storm (typhoon)?"



## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #8

## Have You Lost Something in the Philippines?

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Filipino
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

# 8

# FILIPINO

1. Carlo: Oh, anong ginagawa niyo?
2. Hannah: O Carlo, ikaw pala 'yan. Hinahanap namin yung nawawalang pitaka ni Jean eh.
3. Jean: Bibili dapat kami ng sorbetes eh pero nawawala pala ang pitaka ko.
4. Carlo: Naku! Malaking problema yan. Anong hitsura ng pitaka mo?
5. Jean: Kulay dilaw at maliit lang siya.
6. Hannah: Pumunta na kami sa pulis para i-report. Baka kasi may magsauli...
7. Carlo: Eh bakit kayo naghahanap sa basurahan?
8. Jean: Kung mandurukot ang kumuha malamang itapon niya kapag nakuha niya na ang pera.
9. Carlo: Kung wala naman na pala ang pera, bakit mo pa hinahanap ang pitaka mo?
10. Jean: Nandun kasi yung nakakahiyang litrato ko noong bata pa ako e.
11. Hannah: Nakita ko na! Hahaha! Ah, ikaw ba ito Jean?
12. Carlo: Oh? Ako din patingin! Hahaha! Nakakatawa ka rito Jean.

# ENGLISH

1. Carlo: Oh, what are you doing?

CONT'D OVER

2. Hana: We are looking for Jean's lost wallet.
3. Jean: We were supposed to buy ice cream but apparently my wallet is missing.
4. Carlo: Oh that's a big problem. What does your wallet look like?
5. Jean: It's yellow and small.
6. Hana: We have already been to the police to report it. Someone might return it...
7. Carlo: So why are you searching in the trash?
8. Jean: If a pickpocket took the wallet, they would most likely throw the wallet away once they get the money.
9. Carlo: If there's no more money, why are you still looking for your wallet?
10. Jean: There is an embarrassing photo of me when I was a kid.
11. Hana: I found it! Hahaha! Ah, is this you Jean?
12. Carlo: Oh? Let me see it too! Hahaha! You look funny here Jean.

## VOCABULARY

Filipino	English	Class
nakakahiya	embarrassing	adjective
tapon	to throw	verb
mandurukot	pickpocket	noun
magreport	to report	verb
bumili	to buy	verb

hanap	to seek, to find	verb
makita	to see	verb
pitaka	wallet	noun
dilaw	yellow	adjective
pulis	police	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Nakakahiya ang ginawa ko kanina.</b></p> <p>"What I did earlier was embarrassing."</p>	<p><b>Maari niyo po bang itapon ang basura?</b></p> <p>"Do you throw away the garbage?"</p>
<p><b>Mag-ingat ka dahil maraming mandurukot dito.</b></p> <p>"Be careful because there are many pickpockets here."</p>	<p><b>Bibili siya ng bahay sa tabi ng ilog para sa kanyang aso.</b></p> <p>"He will buy a house next to the river for his dog."</p>
<p><b>Gusto kong bumili ng bagong sasakyan.</b></p> <p>"I want to buy a new car."</p>	<p><b>Kailangan mong bumili ng tatlo kung gusto mong makakuha ng diskwento.</b></p> <p>"You have to buy three if you want to get the discount."</p>
<p><b>Bakit hindi ka mamili ng grocery sa susunod?</b></p> <p>"Why don't you buy more groceries next time?"</p>	<p><b>Gusto niyang bumili ng mabilis na kotse.</b></p> <p>"He wants to buy a fast car."</p>
<p><b>Lagi akong napapabili ng maraming grocery tuwing ako ay gutom.</b></p> <p>"I always buy too many groceries when I am hungry."</p>	<p><b>Ang magkasintahan ay bumibili ng mga damit.</b></p> <p>"The couple buys clothes."</p>
<p><b>Hinahanap niya ang laptop niya.</b></p> <p>"He is looking for his laptop."</p>	<p><b>Kailangan mo ba siyang makita?</b></p> <p>Do you need to see her?</p>

<p><b>Nawala ang pit aka niya.</b> "His/Her wallet was lost."</p>	<p><b>Binigyan niya ako ng pit aka noong nakaraang pasko.</b> "He gave me a wallet last Christmas."</p>
<p><b>Dilaw ang paborito kong kulay.</b> "Yellow is my favorite color."</p>	<p><b>Tumawag ka ng pulis! Bilis!</b> "Call the police! Quick!"</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***hanap* "to look for"**

The word *hanap* is the root word for the verb *maghanap* meaning "to look for." We use it when we are looking or searching for something or someone.

As we discussed before, there are different verb forms, the most common of which are *UM* and *MAG* verbs. This verb can be both an *UM* and *MAG* verb. If you, as the doer, are the focus of the sentence then we can conjugate it as follows:

Past tense: *naghanap*

Present tense: *naghahanap*

Future tense: *maghahanap*

However, if the focus is on the object of the sentence, you conjugate it differently. Think of it like in English grammar; you have passive and active voices right? If you noticed, in the dialogue Jean used a different conjugation for *hanap* when they were talking about his lost wallet.

So if the focus is the direct object, the conjugation is as follows:

Past tense: *hinanap*

Present tense: *hinahanap*

Future tense: *hahanapin*

Try to differentiate between these two sentences. Both are from the root word *hanap* but using different foci.

Actor focused:

*Naghahanap kami ng pangregalo sa Pasko.*

"We are looking for gifts for Christmas."

The focus in the sentence above is the actor *Kami* or "We." The verb *hanap* is conjugated in the past tense *naghahanap* because it refers to the action being done by the actor *Kami*. Now try to see the difference in the sample sentence below.

Object focused:

*Pangregalo sa Pasko ang hinahanap namin.*

"Gifts for Christmas are what we are looking for."

In the sentence above, you see that the focus of the sentence is the object *pangregalo sa Pasko* or "gifts for Christmas," meaning that the action is directed to the object of the sentence.

For example:

1. *Maghanap ka ng ballpen.*  
"Look for a ballpoint pen."
2. *Hinahanap ko na sila.*  
"I am looking for them now."

**(bibili) dapat "supposed (to buy)," "should have (bought)"**

*Dapat* is a word that means something that is supposed to be done. In the dialogue, it was used to describe that should have been done.

When used before a verb, the meaning is that that action must be done. However, when placed after the verb, the meaning changes into an action should have been done but was not done. This word can be used both in informal and formal situations.

The verb that comes before *dapat* is in the future tense form.

For example:

1. *Kakain dapat ako ng almusal.*  
"I was supposed to eat breakfast." (but wasn't able to)

***nakita* "found"**

It is the past tense for the verb *nakita* meaning "to find" and we can use it to say that something or someone has been found or seen. It comes from the root word *kita* which means "see." It is a *MA* verb, therefore the affix *ma* is put before *kita* to form the infinitive form *makita* which means "to find." The conjugations are as follows:

Past tense: *nakita*

Present tense: *nakikita*

Future tense: *makikita*

For example:

1. *Nakita ko siya kahapon.*  
"I saw her yesterday."

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson is Looking for a Lost Item**

*Hinahanap namin yung nawawalang pitaka ni Jin.*

"We are looking for Jin's lost wallet."

---

In this lesson, we will learn how to:

1. **Use conditionals**
2. **Tell someone that you are looking for a lost object: present tense**

---

### 1. How to Use Conditionals

The conjunction *kung* is used as a conditional. It is often found at the beginning of the statement containing the condition. In the dialogue, Jean said that if a pickpocket took the wallet, it is most likely that the pickpocket will throw away the wallet after getting the money. The conditional used when he said this was *kung mandurukot ang kumuha*.

Usually we follow the pattern:

***Kung* + conditional statement + result or output**

Or

## Result or output + *kung* + conditional statement

Let's take a look at some examples:

1. *Kung kumain ka ng marami, hindi ka magugutom ngayon.*  
"If you ate a lot, you wouldn't be hungry now."
2. *Pupunta ako kung sasama si Ana.*  
"I will go if Ana joins."
3. *Bibigyan kita ng tiket kung gusto mo.*  
"I will give you a ticket if you want."

## 2. How to Tell Someone That You are Looking For a Lost Object

The best way to express that you have lost something is by using the present form a verb. In this case, the verb somehow has the feel of a present continuous form as in English grammar, but in Filipino grammar there is no such thing. We use this form when we want to describe an action that happened some time in the past and is still continuing up to the present.

Take *kain*, the root word meaning "eat." It's an *UM* verb so the infinitive form just takes the root word and add the infix *um* to form *kumain* which is also the completed aspect or past tense of this verb. Therefore the present form is *kumakain*. Another example is *bili*, "to buy." Again, it's an *UM* verb, its infinitive form is *bumili*, and the present form is *bumibili*.

Another big group of verbs are *MAG* verbs. They are conjugated by replacing *mag* with *nag* and repeating the first syllable of the root word after *nag*. An example of this is *laro*, meaning "to play." The *mag* form is *maglaro* and the present form becomes *naglalaro*. Below is a list of common verbs that you can use in such cases.

Root Word	English Translation	Present Tense	Past Tense	Future Tense
wala	lost	nawawala	nawala	mawawala
kita	see, find	nakikita	nakita	makikita
hanap	look for	hinahanap	hinanap	hahanapin



Let's take a look at some sample sentences:

1. *Nagluluto ako ng almusal.*  
"I'm cooking breakfast."
2. *Kumakain ako ng tanghalian.*  
"I'm eating lunch."
3. *Sina Mara at Ana ay naglalaro ng volleyball.*  
"Mara and Ana are playing volleyball."

### Looking for a lost object: *Hinahanap ko ang*\_\_\_ ("I'm looking for the \_\_\_")

We use the expression *hinahanap ko ang* \_\_\_" when we want to express that we are looking for something or someone. The words we used are the present form of the verb *hanap* ("to look for"), the pronoun *ko* ("I") and the marker *ang* ("the").

In general, the pattern is:

***Hinahanap ko ang* \_\_\_\_\_ . ("I'm looking for [the] \_\_\_\_\_")**

Let's take a look at some examples:

1. *Hinahanap ko ang kapatid ko.*  
"I'm looking for my sibling."
2. *Hinahanap ko ang libro ko.*  
"I'm looking for my book."
3. *Hinahanap ko ang pangalan mo sa listahan.*  
"I'm looking for your name in the list."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

## Lost and Found

---

Many establishments and stores in malls have their own lost and found stations. If you lose something, first go back to the stores you visited and ask them if they have your lost item. When the stores don't have it, go to a nearby police station to report your lost item.

When you are outside, not just anywhere in the Philippines, but wherever you go, always be alert of pickpockets and bag snatchers. Refrain from wearing a lot of accessories and always guard your belongings. Do not take out your phone many times when you are on public transportation vehicles or in crowded streets.

Useful expression:

1. *Tulong!*  
"Help!"

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #9

# Are You Getting What You Need in the Philippines?

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Filipino
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 9

# FILIPINO

1. May: Ana! Nakabalik na ako.
2. Ana: Nakabili ka na ba ng mga kailangan nating gamit?
3. May: Oo. Nakabili na ko ng isang dosenang itlog.
4. Ana: Ha? Bakit itlog? Hindi ba isang dosenang rosas dapat?
5. May: Talaga? Naku pasensya na Ana!
6. Ana: Hay naku. Iyong isang litro ng coke? Nabili mo ba?
7. May: Ha? Isang litro ng coke?
8. Ana: Oo. Huwag mong sabihin iba ang binili mo?
9. May: Naku! Isang litro ng gatas ang binili ko.
10. Ana: May! Anong gagawin ko sa iyo!

# ENGLISH

1. May: Ana. I'm back.
2. Ana: Have you bought the things we need?
3. May: Yes. I have bought one dozen eggs.
4. Ana: Huh? Eggs? Wasn't it supposed to be one dozen roses?
5. May: Really? Oh my! I'm sorry Ana!

CONT'D OVER

6. Ana: My goodness. How about a liter of coke—have you bought it?
7. May: Huh? One liter of coke?
8. Ana: Yes. Don't tell me you bought something else.
9. May: Oh no! What I bought was one liter of milk.
10. Ana: May! What will I do with you!

## VOCABULARY

Filipino	English	Class
balik	to return	verb
bili	to buy	verb
gamit	thing	noun
dosena	dozen	noun
litro	liter	noun
rosas	rose	noun
iba	other, different	adjective
sabihin	to tell, to say	verb
gawin	to do	verb
huwag	don't, no	verb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Ibalik mo ito sa kanya.</b> "Return this to her."	<b>Kailan ka babalik?</b> "When will you return?"
---	--

<p><b>Ano ang bibilhin mo sa palengke?</b></p> <p>"What will you buy at the market?"</p>	<p><b>Pakidala ang gamit sa kwarto.</b></p> <p>"Please bring the things to the room."</p>
<p><b>Ilang dosena ang bibilhin mo?</b></p> <p>"How many dozen will you buy?"</p>	<p><b>Ilang litro ng gatas ang binili mo?</b></p> <p>"How many liters of milk did you buy?"</p>
<p><b>Napakaganda ng mga rosas sa bakuran mo.</b></p> <p>"The roses in your garden are very beautiful."</p>	<p><b>Iba-iba ang mga hilig niyang gawin.</b></p> <p>"She likes doing a lot of different things."</p>
<p><b>Sabi niya gagabihin siya ng uwi.</b></p> <p>"He said he'll be coming home late."</p>	<p><b>Ano ang gusto mong gawin?</b></p> <p>"What do you want to do?"</p>
<p><b>Huwag kang pupunta doon.</b></p> <p>"Don't go there."</p>	<p><b>Huwag kang kumain ng tsokolate.</b></p> <p>"Don't eat chocolates."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***huwag mong sabihin* "don't tell me..."**

The first word *huwag*, is a word which means "don't." The second word is *mong*, which is the pronoun *mo* plus *ng* used to make the sound more fluid. And finally is *sabihin*, which is the verb for "to tell" or "to say."

We use this phrase to express that the speaker has already guessed what the other person is going to say next but still the speaker is surprised about that information.

If we want to make it more polite we can add *po* and change *mo* to *niyo* to make it plural so it becomes *Huwag niyo pong sabihin*.

For example:

1. *Huwag mong sabihin na hindi tuloy ang palabas!*  
"Don't tell me that the show is canceled!"

## **hay naku "(oh) my goodness"**

The expression *hay naku* is made up of two words. **This phrase is an interjection.**

The interjection *hay* can be used to express sadness, relief, tiredness, or disappointment. The interjection *naku* expresses surprise, disappointment, anger, or joy. When used together, the expression *hay naku* is used to elicit the feeling of irritation, anger, surprise, or frustration over someone or something. This phrase can be used both in informal and formal situations.

The polite form is *hay naku po*.

For example:

1. *Hay naku kailan kaya darating ang tren!*  
"Oh my goodness, when will the train arrive!"

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson is Identifying and Describing Food Using Adjectives for Counting and Measuring**

*Isang dosenang itlog.*

"One dozen eggs."

---

**In this lesson, we will learn how to:**

1. **Use counters**
2. **Use the passive form**
3. **Describe food using adjectives and counters**

---

### **1. How to Use Counters**

There are several counters we use for identifying count nouns. We use these words to better specify the quantity of the food.

<b>Counter</b>	<b>English Translation</b>	<b>Used For</b>
<i>dosena</i>	dozen	eggs and food that are packed in 12 pieces

<i>piraso</i>	piece	things that can easily be counted by piece
<i>litro</i>	liter	used for measuring liquid
<i>kilo</i>	kilogram	used for measuring weight (mainly for meat)
<i>kaban</i>	cavan	used for rice
<i>sako</i>	sack	used for rice
<i>kahon</i>	box	used when the container is a box

Let's take a look at some examples:

1. *Pabili po ako ng isang dosenang donut.*  
"May I buy one dozen donuts?"
2. *Uminom ako ng isang litro ng tubig kaninang umaga.*  
"I drank one liter of water this morning."
3. *Ilang piraso ng pizza ang gusto mong kainin?*  
"How many pieces of pizza do you want to eat?"

## 2. How to Use the Passive Form *Ang binili ko ay* ("What I bought was...")

Technically it is not called passive form, but to make it easier we can compare it to the passive form in English grammar. This form is rarely used in speaking, perhaps more in writing as it sounds more formal. This form is identified by the particle *ay*. This is considered as the formal way of writing, but it is seldom spoken in conversation. The form was made to make it more similar to the English language, which is why most native speakers do not really use it in speaking.

The word order is as follows:

**Subject + ay + predicate**



Let's take a look at some examples:

1. *Si Ana ay mahilig kumanta.*  
"Ana likes to sing."
2. *Ako ay nagluto ng almusal para kay Maria.*  
"I cooked breakfast for Maria."
3. *Ang bata ay umiiyak.*  
"The child is crying."

### 3. Describing Food using Adjectives for Counting and Measuring

---

Let's use the counters and adjectives to describe food.

Describing food using adjectives for counting and measuring is very simple. Just use your adjective and then the object you want to describe. For example, for "one egg," you say *isa* which is the Filipino word for "one" and *itlog* which means "egg." But don't forget our rules for using the connectors *ng* and *na*. Remember that since *isa* ends in a vowel, we use *ng* to make it fluid when you speak. So "one egg" becomes *isang itlog*.

Let's try more samples below:

<i>Dalawang mangga</i>	Two mangoes
<i>Limang kendi</i>	Five candies
<i>Tatlong mansanas</i>	Three apples
<i>Sampung tsokolate</i>	Ten chocolates
<i>Pitong kape</i>	Seven coffee

However, for mass nouns, meaning nouns that come in plural form such as sugar or coffee, it sounds a bit awkward if you just say "one sugar." Though acceptable, we say, as in the example above, "seven cups of coffee" rather than simply "seven coffee." So to use the counters we learned earlier, we just add everything together. You just use the number plus the proper connector (*na* or *ng*) plus the counter plus the marker *ng*, and the object. Let's see the same samples below.

<i>Dalawang <u>kahon</u> ng mangga</i>	Two boxes of mangoes
<i>Limang <u>bag</u> ng kendi</i>	Five bags of candies

<i>Tatlong <u>plastik</u> ng mansanas</i>	Three bags of apples
<i>Sampung <u>bar</u> ng tsokolate</i>	Ten bars of chocolate
<i>Pitong <u>tasa</u> ng kape</i>	Seven cups of coffee

Let's take a look at some examples:

1. *Dalawang kahon ng puting tsokolate.*  
"Two boxes of white chocolate."
2. *Apat na litro ng malamig na tubig.*  
"Four liters of cold water."
3. *Apat na dosena ng pulang itlog. (Apat na dosena ng itlog na maalat\*)*  
"Four dozen salted eggs."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Open Markets in the Philippines

Aside from big shopping malls, we have many local open markets where you can ask for more discounts and other extras. Usually open markets have more people and haggling for discounts is more common here. You can see many people carrying their own bags or the traditional *bayong*, which is a coarse sack of woven strips of palm leaves. Many vegetables and other things for sale at open markets are showcased on a *bilao* or circular trays made from woven palm leaves.

Useful expression:

1. *Pabili po ng...*  
"I'd like to buy..."

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #10

# You Do the Math in the Philippines!

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Filipino
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 10

# FILIPINO

1. Judy: Uy Carlo, tulungan mo naman akong sagutan 'to.
2. Jean: Kumusta! Anong ginagawa niyo? Carlo! Tutor ka na pala ni Judy.
3. Carlo: Libre ko tong ginagawa. Sa Matematika lang naman.
4. Judy: Tara Jean baka matulungan mo rin ako. Subukan natin yung unang tanong.
5. Jean: Oh, hindi ba kelangan mo lang magmultiplika ng parehong numero dito?
6. Carlo: Oo tama. Pagkatapos i-divide o hatiin natin sa dalawa para makuha ang sagot.
7. Judy: Hindi na ba kailangan magdagdag?
8. Jean: Hindi na. Hindi na rin kailangang magbawas.
9. Judy: Ang galing! Salamat sa inyong dalawa!
10. Carlo: Walang anuman Judy.
11. Jean: Isang daang porsyento akong sigurado na papasa ka!

# ENGLISH

1. Judy: Hey Carlo, help me answer this please.
2. Jean: Hello! What are you two doing? Carlo! I didn't know you're Judy's tutor.

CONT'D OVER

3. Carlo: I do this for free. It's just Mathematics anyway.
4. Judy: Join us Jean, you might be able to help me too. Let's try the first question.
5. Jean: Oh, don't you just need to multiply the same number here?
6. Carlo: Yes, correct. Afterwards we divide it by two to get the answer.
7. Judy: No need to add?
8. Jean: No need. No need to subtract either.
9. Judy: Awesome! Thank you, you two!
10. Carlo: You're welcome Judy.
11. Jean: I'm one hundred percent sure you will pass!

## VOCABULARY

Filipino	English	Class
tutor	tutor	noun
sali	to join	verb
baka	maybe	adverb
matematika	mathematics	noun
multiplika	to multiply	verb
numero	number	noun
dagdag	to add	verb
bawas	to subtract	verb
sagot	answer	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Matalino ang tutor ng kapatid ko.</b> "My sibling's tutor is smart."</p>	<p><b>Sumali siya sa isang paligsahan.</b> "She joined a contest."</p>
<p><b>Baka umulan bukas.</b> "It might rain tomorrow."</p>	<p><b>Magaling ka ba sa matematika?</b> "Are you good at mathematics?"</p>
<p><b>Turuan mo ako magmultiplika.</b> "Teach me to multiply."</p>	<p><b>Naaalala ng babae ang numero.</b> "The woman remembers the number."</p>
<p><b>Dagdagan mo ng asukal ang kape ko.</b> "Add sugar to my coffee."</p>	<p><b>Bawasan mo ang sweldo niya.</b> "Deduct his salary."</p>
<p><b>Ang babae ay nag-isip sa sagot.</b> "The woman thought about the answer."</p>	<p><b>Maari niyo bang hatiin ang pizza sa dalawa?</b> "Could you please divide this pizza into two?"</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### **hati** "divide, share"

This is a word that means "divide" or "part." Conjugated as a verb, it means "to divide." It can also be used when we want to say that we are sharing something.

Sometimes it is also used to evoke the meaning of sharing. For instance we can say *Maghati kayo* ("Share with each other"). This word can be used both in informal and formal situations.

Past tense: *naghati*

Present tense: *naghahati*

Future tense: *maghahati*

For example:

1. *Naghati kami sa gastos.*  
"We shared the expenses."

### **sali "join"**

The word *sali* means "join." Conjugated as a verb, it becomes *sumali* meaning "to join."

We use this when we describe something or someone joining something. This word can be used both in informal and formal situations.

Past tense : *sumali*

Present tense: *sumasali*

Future tense: *sasali*

For example:

1. *Sasali ako!*  
"I will join!"

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson is Percentages and Simple Arithmetic**

***Hindi na ba kailangang magdagdag?***

**"No need to add?"**

---

**In this lesson, we will learn how to:**

1. **Add and subtract: *dagdag at bawas***
2. **Multiply and divide: *multiplikasyon at dibisyon (hati)***
3. **Use percentages: *porsyento***

---

**1. How to Add and Subtract: *dagdag at bawas***

---

Addition and subtraction are expressed by the verbs *magdagdag* and *magbawas* respectively. We use these words when we want to do simple mathematical formulas such as adding and subtracting. They can also be applied in everyday life, such as when shopping, cooking, counting, and the like.

Root Word	Translation	Present Tense	Past Tense	Future Tense
<i>dagdag</i>	add	<i>magdagdag</i>	<i>nagdagdag</i>	<i>magdadagdag</i>
<i>bawas</i>	subtract	<i>magbawas</i>	<i>nagbawas</i>	<i>magbabawas</i>

Note that the verb form does not change regardless of the number of the doer of the action.

Let's take a look at some examples:

1. *Magdagdag ka pa ng isang piraso ng mansanas.*  
"Add one more piece of apple."
2. *Nagbawas ako ng tatlong puntos.*  
"I subtracted three points."
3. *Nagdagdag ka ba ng tubig sa kaldero?*  
"Did you add water to the pot?"

## 2. How to Multiply and Divide: *multiplikasyon at dibisyon (hati)*

Multiplication and Division are expressed by the verbs *magmultiplika* and *maghati* respectively. We use these words when we want to do simple mathematical formulas such as multiplying and dividing. It can also be applied in everyday life such as shopping, cooking, counting, and the like.

Root Word	Translation	Present Tense	Past Tense	Future Tense
<i>multiplika</i>	multiply	<i>magmultiplika</i>	<i>nagmultiplika</i>	<i>magmumultiplika</i>
<i>hati</i>	subtract	<i>maghati</i>	<i>naghahati</i>	<i>maghahati</i>



Note that the verb form does not change regardless of the number of the doer of the action.

Let's take a look at some examples:

1. *Hindi ako marunong magmultiplika.*  
"I don't know how to multiply."
2. *Turuan mo ako maghati.*  
"Teach me to divide."

### 3. How to Use Percentages: *porsyento*

---

To mention the percentage of something, we simply use the number and add the suffix *-ng* and then we add the word *porsyento* at the end. However, when the number ends in a consonant (except for the letter *n*) we use the pattern "number + *na* + *porsyento*" instead.

The table below reviews the usage of numbers and percentages:

Number	Percentage	English Translation
<i>isa</i>	<i>isang porsyento</i>	one percent
<i>dalawa</i>	<i>dalawang porsyento</i>	two percent
<i>tatlo</i>	<i>tatlong porsyento</i>	three percent
<i>apat</i>	<i>apat na porsyento</i>	four percent
<i>lima</i>	<i>limang porsyento</i>	five percent
<i>anim</i>	<i>anim na porsyento</i>	six percent
<i>pito</i>	<i>pitong porsyento</i>	seven percent
<i>walo</i>	<i>walong porsyento</i>	eight percent
<i>siyam</i>	<i>siyam na porsyento</i>	nine percent
<i>sampu</i>	<i>sampung porsyento</i>	ten percent
<i>labing-isa</i>	<i>labing-isang porsyento</i>	eleven percent
<i>dalawampu</i>	<i>dalawampung porsyento</i>	twenty percent

Let's take a look at some examples:

1. *Isang daang porsyento akong sigurado na papasa ako!*  
"I'm one hundred percent sure that I will pass!"
2. *Apatnapung poryento lang ang nasagutan ko sa pagsusulit.*  
"I only answered forty percent of the exam."
3. *Animnapung porsyento ang nakuha kong tawad sa tindahan.*  
"I got a sixty percent discount at the store."

### Sample Sentences

---

1. *Ilang porsyento ang nabawas sa timbang mo?*  
"How much percent did you lose on your weight?"
2. *Nadagdagan ang sweldo ko ng sampung porsyento.*  
"My salary increased by ten percent."
3. *Bawasan mo ng lima pagkatapos dagdagan mo ng walo.*  
"Subtract five then add eight."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Using Math in Everyday Life

---

When shopping especially at open markets, always ask for discounts. The key is to tell the seller that you will buy more if they give a discount. Many of the sellers will also offer you the discount even before you say so, so try to haggle down the price and ask for a bigger discount.

However, asking for discounts is impossible at restaurants and grocery stores. Many sellers at open markets use mental math when giving you your change and most of the time do not give out receipts, so be sure to calculate the price too and check your change to see if it's right.

Useful expression:

1. *Magkano po ito?*  
"How much is this?"

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #11

## Satisfying Your Hunger in the Philippines

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Filipino
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

# 11

# FILIPINO

1. Carlo: Ah! Alas-dose na pala ng tanghali. Kaya pala nagugutom na ako.
2. Judy: Totoo nga. Ako rin kanina pa tumutunog ang tiyan ko.
3. Jean: Ako rin, pakiramdam ko mamatay na ako sa gutom. Hahaha!
4. Judy: Sige saan ninyo gusto kumain? Libre ko.
5. Jean: Wow! Talaga? Sige, kahit saan basta masarap at hindi mahal. Salamat Judy!
6. Carlo: May tubig ka bang dala Jean? Pahingi naman.
7. Jean: Meron, bakit? Nauuhaw ka ba?
8. Carlo: Oo pakiramdam ko tuyung-tuyo na ang lalamunan ko.
9. Judy: Hahaha! Pasensya ka na Carlo. Natuyuan ka ata dahil sa pagtuturo mo sa akin.
10. Carlo: Ay naku, huwag mong intindihin iyon. Ayos lang ako.
11. Jean: Basta para sa iyo Judy ayos lang kay Carlo.
12. Judy: Hahaha! Ganoon ba?

# ENGLISH

1. Carlo: Ah! It's already noon. That's why I'm hungry.
2. Judy: Yeah. Me too, my stomach has been growling since earlier.

CONT'D OVER

3. Jean: Me too, I thought I would die of hunger. Hahaha.
4. Judy: Okay, where do you want to eat? It's on me.
5. Jean: Wow! Really? Ok, anywhere as long as it's delicious and not expensive. Thanks Judy!
6. Carlo: Jean, do you have some water? Can I have some?
7. Jean: Yes I have some, why? You're thirsty?
8. Carlo: Yes, I feel like my throat has become really dry.
9. Judy: Hahaha! I'm sorry, Carlo. You might have been thirsty because of teaching me.
10. Carlo: Oh no, don't worry about that. I'm alright.
11. Jean: If it's for you Judy, it's fine with Carlo.
12. Judy: Hahaha. Is that so?

## VOCABULARY

Filipino	English	Class
tanghali	noon	noun
tunog	sound	noun
para	for	preposition
libre	treat	verb
hingi	ask, require	verb
uhaw	thirsty	adjective
pakiramdam	feeling	noun

tuyo	dry	adjective
lalamunan	throat	noun
tiyan	stomach	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Madalas kami manood ng telebisyon sa tanghali.</b></p> <p>"We often watch television at noon."</p>	<p><b>Ang batang lalaki ay nakikinig sa tunog ng karagatan.</b></p> <p>"The boy listens to the sound of the ocean."</p>
<p><b>Para kanino ito?</b></p> <p>"Who is this for?"</p>	<p><b>Libre kita ng tanghalian.</b></p> <p>"I'll treat you to lunch."</p>
<p><b>Humingi ka ng payo sa magulang mo.</b></p> <p>"Ask advice from your parents."</p>	<p><b>Ang uhaw na aso ay uminom mula sa pool.</b></p> <p>"The thirsty dog is drinking from the pool."</p>
<p><b>Kamusta ang pakiramdam mo?</b></p> <p>"How are you feeling?"</p>	<p><b>Patawad masama ang pakiramdam ko ngayon.</b></p> <p>"Sorry, I'm feeling bad today."</p>
<p><b>Tuyo ang mga dahon sa bakuran.</b></p> <p>"The leaves in the yard are dry."</p>	<p><b>Masakit ang lalamunan ko.</b></p> <p>"My throat hurts."</p>
<p><b>May sira ang aking tiyan.</b></p> <p>"There's something wrong with my stomach."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### *kahit saan*

You say this phrase to mean that anywhere is fine as long as it satisfies your conditions. The keyword to making similar statements is the word *kahit*. If you think about it, added with an interrogative pronoun, *kahit* works as an equivalent of the English "ever." For example, combined with the interrogative pronoun *saan* or "where," *kahit saan* can mean "wherever" or *kahit ano* becomes "whatever."

We can also use *kahit* without an interrogative meaning and it would mean "even if."

For example:

1. *Kahit saan sasama ako.*  
"Wherever it is I'm going to join."
2. *Kahit siya na lang.*  
"Even if it's just him."

### ***basta para sa* "if it's for, just for"**

The first word is *basta*. It has a lot of meanings actually, but in the dialogue it's used as if it expresses condition. Literally it means "enough," coming from the Spanish verb *bastar* which means "to be enough." So if you think of it in the context of the dialogue, we can say that it means something like: it is enough if it is, or simple, if it is for, with a connotation that whatever it is it's going to be enough. And *para sa* is used to denote the direction and beneficiary of an action. Put them together and we can use the phrase to express the idea that doing something for someone or something is enough to make us do it.

The word *libre* is the root word for the verb *manglibre* used to describe the action of treating someone. The word comes from the adjective *libre*, which refers to being "free" (of charge).

For example:

1. *Basta para sa'yo, gagawin ko!*  
"If it's for you I will do it!"

## GRAMMAR

### **The Focus of This Lesson is Expressing Hunger and Thirst**

#### ***Nagugutom na ako***

#### **"I'm already hungry"**

---

**In this lesson, we will learn how to:**



1. Say you are hungry in different ways
2. Say you are thirsty in different ways
3. Use markers

## 1. Saying you are Hungry in Different Ways

The following expressions are used to express hunger:

### Expressing Hunger

<i>Nagugutom ako.</i>	"I'm hungry."
<i>Tumutunog ang tiyan ko.</i>	"My stomach is growling."
<i>Massim na ang tiyan ko.</i>	"My stomach is already acidic."
<i>Gutom na gutom na ako.</i>	"I'm very hungry."
<i>Mamatay na ako sa gutom!</i>	"I'm going to die of hunger!"
<i>Kumukulo na ang tiyan ko.</i>	"My stomach is growling."
<i>Gusto ko ng pagkain.</i>	"I want some food."
<i>Kailangan ko nang kumain.</i>	"I need to eat already."

## 2. Saying you are Thirsty in Different Ways

The following expressions are used to express thirst:

### Expressing Thirst

<i>Nauuhaw ako.</i>	"I'm thirsty."
<i>Painom ako.</i>	"(Please) let me drink."

<i>Kailangan ko ng tubig.</i>	"I need some water."
<i>Tuyo na lalamunan ko.</i>	"My throat is already dry."
<i>Pahingi ng tubig.</i>	"May I ask for water."
<i>Uhaw na uhaw na ako.</i>	"I'm very thirsty already."
<i>Pahingi ako ng mainom.</i>	"May I ask for something to drink."
<i>Tubig po!</i>	Water please!

### 3. Using Markers in Filipino

Remember in the dialogue Jean said, *basta para sa...* which means "if it's for..." Let's break this down first. The first word is *basta*. It has a lot of meanings actually, but in the dialogue it's used as if it expresses condition. Literally I believe it means "enough," since it comes from the Spanish verb *bastar* which means "to be enough." I think you have noticed by now that a number of words resemble Spanish words. So if you think of it in the context of the dialogue, we can say that it means something like: "it is enough if it is," or simple, if it is for, with a connotation that whatever it is it's going to be enough. The second word *para* is used to mean "for." While the last word *sa* is a marker, marking the beneficiary of an action. Usually *para* and *sa* always come together, to denote the direction and beneficiary of an action. Put them together and we can use the phrase to express the idea that doing something for someone or something is enough to make us do it.

Let's discuss a bit about markers. In Filipino there are three groups of markers: *Ang*, *Ng* and *Sa*. Each of them have different functions.

1. *Ang* is used to tell which is the focus of the sentence.
2. *Ng* is used to differentiate which is the direct object.
3. *Sa* is to show the direction or location of the action.

Using these markers, you can immediately know which is the focus, which is the direct object or what is the direction of the action. You don't always use find all markers in a sentence.

For example:

1. *Basta para sa kanya, maglilinis ako!*  
"If it's for her (him), I will clean!"

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

## Treating Friends to Meals

---

It is common for us to treat our friends to snacks. Most of the time we treat them to street food like street ice cream, *bananacue* (sugar-coated fried banana), and cheese and fried corn.

When someone offers to treat you, the common response is to refuse at first but really agree at the end. Filipinos rarely decline a treat offered by their friends. Also, the common reply is that next time, the person treated should treat the person who treated him or her. Moreover, remember that sharing is very common, so when you have food it is common to share it with your friends.

While eating, remember to talk a lot with your friends and try not to be quiet since if you're quiet they may think that you are not having fun, or you don't like the food. However, if you can't really eat the food, it is okay to say so to your friends.

Useful expression:

1. *Libre ka naman!*  
"(Come on) treat us!"

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #12

## Which Delicious Filipino Dish Do You Want to Eat?

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Filipino
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 12

# FILIPINO

1. Ana: Anong gusto mong kainin John?
2. John: Anong mairerekomenda mo Ana?
3. Ana: Anong mas gusto mo? Isda, baboy, baka, o manok?
4. John: Ayos lang sa akin ang baka o baboy.
5. Ana: Gusto mo ba ng maanghang o maalat na pagkain?
6. John: Mas gusto ko ang maalat na pagkain.
7. Ana: Sigе kare-kare ang orderin natin.
8. John: Baboy o baka ba iyon?
9. Ana: Pwedeng pareho, pero mas madalas na niluluto yun gamit ang baka. Para sa matamis anong gusto mo?
10. John: Kahit ano basta walang sorbetes.
11. Ana: Sigе order tayo ng leche flan at buko juice.
12. John: Sigе tawagin ko na ang waiter. Waiter! Order na po kami.

# ENGLISH

1. Ana: What do you want to eat John?
2. John: What do you recommend Ana?

CONT'D OVER

3. Ana: What do you prefer? Fish, pork, beef, or chicken?
4. John: I'm okay with beef or pork.
5. Ana: Do you want spicy or salty food?
6. John: I like salty food better.
7. Ana: Okay let's order kare-kare.
8. John: Is it beef or pork?
9. Ana: It can be either, but it's more often cooked with beef. For dessert, what would you like?
10. John: Anything as long as there's no ice cream in it.
11. Ana: Okay then, let's order cream caramel and coconut juice.
12. John: Okay, I'll call the waiter now. Waiter! We would like to order now.

## VOCABULARY

Filipino	English	Class
rekomenda	recommend	verb
kasama	with, including	preposition
baboy	pig, pork	noun
manok	chicken	noun
baka	cow, beef	noun
karne	meat	noun
maalat	salty	adjective
maanghang	hot; spicy	adjective

mas	more	adverb
sorbetes	ice cream	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Ano ang nirekomenda ng doktor na gamot?</b></p> <p>"What medicine did the doctor recommend?"</p>	<p><b>May kasamang libreng laruan ang binili kong chichirya.</b></p> <p>"The junk food I bought includes a free toy."</p>
<p><b>Ang mga baboy ay nagpapahinga sa may arawan.</b></p> <p>"The pigs are resting in the sun."</p>	<p><b>Iniihaw ng tagaluto ang manok.</b></p> <p>"The cook barbecues the chicken."</p>
<p><b>Ang mga baka ay nakapastol sa bukid.</b></p> <p>"The cows are grazing in the field."</p>	<p><b>Ang karne ay sariwa.</b></p> <p>"The meat is fresh."</p>
<p><b>maalat</b></p> <p>"It's salty."</p>	<p><b>Iyan paprika ay masyadong maanghang.</b></p> <p>"That paprika is spicy."</p>
<p><b>Mas matangkad ako.</b></p> <p>"I'm taller."</p>	<p><b>Mas maganda ako.</b></p> <p>"I am more beautiful."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***pwedeng pareho* "can be either"**

This phrase means that any of the two given choices are possible. The first word *pwede* means "can" or "possible" while the second word means "both" or "either" depending on the usage. You can use this when you are being asked to choose between two things and you feel that you are fine with either. It can also mean that having both is also fine with you depending on the context.

For example:

1. *Pwedeng pareho ko na lang silang kunin?*  
"Can I take them both?"

### ***mas gusto* "to prefer"**

The phrase *mas gusto* consists of two words. The first word, *mas* is an adverb used to denote degree of comparisons. The counterpart in English grammar is comparative adjectives.

We use this phrase to indicate our preference for something or someone. This phrase can be used both in informal and formal situations.

The phrase is usually used at the beginning of the sentence.

For example:

1. *Mas gusto ko itong pulang payong.*  
"I prefer this red umbrella."

## GRAMMAR

### **The Focus of This Lesson is Choosing Food at a Restaurant**

***Sige order tayo ng kare-kare.***

**"Sure let's order *kare-kare*."**

---

**In this lesson, we will learn how to:**

1. **Describe dishes**
2. **Use conjunctions: *at* ("and"), *o* ("or")**
3. **Calling the waiter over**

---

### **1. Describing Dishes**

We use the adjectives for describing taste and the noun *pagkain* ("food") to describe the type of dishes or the taste of the food.

We follow the pattern:



## adjective for taste + *na* + *pagkain*

Below is the list of adjectives we use for describing taste:

<i>maalat</i>	salty
<i>maanghang</i>	spicy
<i>matamis</i>	sweet
<i>maasim</i>	sour
<i>mapait</i>	bitter
<i>mapakla</i>	unpleasantly bitter
<i>malasa</i>	tasty
<i>mamantika</i>	greasy, oily
<i>hilaw</i>	raw

Let's take a look at some examples:

1. *Mahilig akong kumain ng maalat na pagkain.*  
"I like to eat salty food."
2. *Gusto mo ba ng maasim na pagkain?*  
"Do you want sour food?"
3. *Kumakain ka ba ng hilaw na pagkain?*  
"Do you eat raw food?"

## 2. How to Use Conjunctions: *at* ("and"), *o* ("or")

Both are conjunctions, *at* is "and" while *o* is "or." You can use it to enumerate more than two choices, like how you would use their English counterparts. We use it when we want to ask someone their preference or when we want to enumerate a list of options. Like in English, **If there is a choice of more than two items, you put the conjunction only between**

## the second and third.

For example:

1. *Anong mas gusto mong kulay, pula o puti?*  
"Which color do you prefer, red or white?"
2. *Kumain ako ng tinapay at itlog.*  
"I ate bread and egg."
3. *Tumakbo at nagbisikleta siya sa parke.*  
"He/She ran and rode a bicycle at the park."
4. *Anong mas gusto mong kulay? Asul, dilaw, o pula?*  
"What color do you like more? Blue, yellow, or red?"

### 3. How to Call the Waiter So You Can Order

---

These expressions will be handy when you want to call the waiter and say your order:

#### Ordering at a Restaurant

<i>Wayter! Order na po ako.</i>	Waiter! I'd like to order please.
<i>Wayter! Maari na po ba akong umorder?</i>	Waiter! May I order now?
<i>Wayter! Pakikuha na po ang order ko.</i>	Waiter! Please get my order.
<i>Gusto ko po ng isang order ng Bulalo.</i>	I'd like one order of beef stew please.
<i>Paorder ako nito.</i>	I'd like to order this.
<i>Gusto ko ng tatlong order nito.</i>	I want three orders of this.
<i>Iyon lang ang order ko. Salamat.</i>	That's all of my order. Thank you.

---

#### Sample Sentences

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1. *Gusto ko ng isang order ng Adobo.*  
"I want one order of Adobo."

2. *Pa-order ako ng isang baso ng buko juice.*  
"I'd like to order one glass of buko juice."
3. *Isang plato ng Lechon po.*  
"One plate of Lechon (please)."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Local Filipino Cuisine

---

We like combining tastes, so it's actually savory, you get salty and sweet and a bit of sour in there, and spicy too.

You'd likely find dishes such as Chicken Adobo, Kare-Kare and Nilaga on the menus of most restaurants. Chicken Adobo is of chicken cooked in soy sauce, vinegar, bay leaf, peppercorns and sugar. Kare-Kare on the other hand, like what you heard in the dialogue, is usually made with beef and vegetables cooked in peanut sauce. It's eaten with shrimp paste, which is fermented small shrimps that is a bit sweet and salty. While *nilaga* is usually pork and beef with clear broth.

Filipino desserts are really sweet. The most popular dessert is Halo-Halo. Throughout the year people love to eat banana cue, a sugar-coated fried banana; or *turon*, banana wrapped in rice paper then coated with brown sugar and fried; or a variety of rice cakes and various flavors of ice cream, in Filipino, *sorbetes*.

Useful expression:

1. *Kain na tayo!*  
"Let's eat (already)!"

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #13

## Doing Filipino Small Talk

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Filipino
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 13

# FILIPINO

1. Judy: Uy, hindi ba sila John at Ana yun?
2. Ana: Ah! Judy akala ko may lakad ka ngayon?
3. Judy: Kakatapos lang namin mag-aral nila Carlo at Jean.
4. Ana: Ganoon ba? Samahan ninyo kami kumain.
5. Judy: Oo sige kung ayos lang kay John.
6. John: Siyempre naman ayos lang sa akin
7. Ana: Kamusta ang pag-aaral ninyo? Mahirap ba?
8. Judy: Hindi naman. Magaling kasi magturo si Carlo at Jean eh.
9. John: Talaga! Ang galing naman nila.
10. Ana: Kampante ka na ba na papasa ka sa pagsusulit?
11. Judy: Oo naman!
12. John: Hindi nga? Galingan mo Judy alam naming kaya mo yan.

# ENGLISH

1. Judy: Hey, isn't that John and Ana?
2. Ana: Ah! Judy, I thought you had an appointment today?
3. Judy: Carlo, Jean, and I just finished studying.

CONT'D OVER

4. Ana: Is that so? We're eating, come join us.
5. Judy: Yes sure, if it's alright with John.
6. John: Of course it's alright with me.
7. Ana: How is your studying going? Is it hard?
8. Judy: Not really. Carlo and Jean are good at teaching.
9. John: Really! They're amazing.
10. Ana: Are you confident that you will pass the exam?
11. Judy: Yes, of course!
12. John: No, really? Do your best Judy, we know that you can do it.

## VOCABULARY

Filipino	English	Class
lakad	appointment	noun
tapos	finish	verb
aral	study	verb
sama	come, join, accompany	verb
mahirap	difficult, tough	adjective
kampante	confident	adjective
galingan	to do one's best	verb
pumasa	to pass	verb
kaya	ability, can	Noun
ngayon	now, today	noun, adverb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>May lakad ako bukas.</b> "I have an appointment tomorrow."</p>	<p><b>Kelan matatapos ang klase mo?</b> "When will your class finish?"</p>
<p><b>Tapos na siyang kumain.</b> "He finished eating."</p>	<p><b>Kailangan ko mag-aral ngayong gabi.</b> "I need to study this evening."</p>
<p><b>Maari kang mag-aral sa silid-aklatan.</b> "You can study in the library."</p>	<p><b>Mahilig ang kapatid kong mag-aral sa silid aklatan.</b> "My brother likes to study at the library."</p>
<p><b>Sumama ka sa amin bukas.</b> "Come with us tomorrow."</p>	<p><b>Mahirap makakuha ng tiket sa sine.</b> "It's difficult to get a ticket at the cinema."</p>
<p><b>Mahirap magbiyahe ng mahahabang distansya noon.</b> "It was difficult to travel long distance in the past."</p>	<p><b>Bakit napakahirap sundan ng oras nitong nakaraan?</b> "Why is it so difficult to keep track of the time lately?"</p>
<p><b>Mahirap sumakay kapag umaga.</b> "It's difficult to get a ride in the morning."</p>	<p><b>Kampante ako na mananalo kami.</b> "I'm confident that we will win."</p>
<p><b>Galingan mo sa laban mo bukas.</b> "Do your best in your fight tomorrow."</p>	<p><b>Ang estudyante sa elementarya ay pumasa sa pagsusulit.</b> The elementary school student passed the test.</p>
<p><b>Kaya natin ito.</b> "We can do this."</p>	<p><b>Masyado akong abala ngayon.</b> "I am very busy now."</p>
<p><b>Ngayon, makinig ka sa akin.</b> "Now, please listen to me."</p>	<p><b>Ngayon ang parada.</b> "The parade is today."</p>

<p><b>Sobra ang init ngayong araw na ito.</b></p> <p>"Today was an extraordinarily hot summer day."</p>	<p><b>Ngayon ako kakain.</b></p> <p>"I'll eat now."</p>
<p><b>Nasaan sila ngayon?</b></p> <p>"Where are they right now?"</p>	<p><b>Gusto kitang makita ngayon.</b></p> <p>"I want to see you now."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***lakad* "appointment," "plan"**

The word *lakad* is a noun meaning an appointment or plan to do something.

We use this word when we want to express that we have something to do, an appointment, or a plan without the need to tell the other person what the appointment or plan is about. This word can be used both in informal and formal situations.

Note that the word *lakad* has another meaning as a verb, which is "to walk."

For example:

1. *Anong lakad mo sa susunod na buwan?*  
"What is your plan next month?"

### ***samahan* "to join," "to accompany"**

The word *samahan* is a conjugation of the verb *sumama*.

This verb is used when we want to express the action of joining or accompanying someone or something. This word can be used in both informal and formal situations.

Past tense: *sumama*

Present tense: *sumasama*

Future tense: *sasama*

For example:

1. *Samahan mo siya manood ng sine sa susunod na miyerkules.*  
"Accompany him/her to watch at the cinema next Wednesday."



Notice the suffix used in this verb. The root word for this verb is *sama*, meaning "join," "accompany" or "with." Verbs like our target word *samahan* is a *HAN* or *AN* verb. The suffix *HAN* is attached to the end of the root word *sama*, to make this verb. Using this verb suggests location or direction. Not just geographical locations or directions. But such verbs suggests the direction of the action.

*UM* and *MAG* verbs focus on the doer of the action right. Some root words can form many verb forms. Take for example the root word *dala*, meaning "bring." Let me conjugate it as a *MAG* verb. When I say *Magdadala ako ng pagkain*, meaning "I will bring food," it suggests that the focus of the sentence is me and that doer of the action is me, the actor of the verb. But now let's conjugate it as a *HAN/AN* verb to form *Dadalhan niya ako ng pagkain*, meaning "He will bring food to me" this sentence denotes that the verb's direction is going to me. That I will be the recipient of this verb.

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson is Using Fillers and Expressions During Small Talk

*Talaga? Ang galing naman nila!*

"Really? They are amazing!"

---

In this lesson, you will learn how to:

1. **Use questions to fill conversations**
2. **Use exclamations**

---

### 1. How to Use Questions to Fill Conversations

---

The following questions will come in handy to ask more about something in detail during small talk:

#### Questions to Fill Conversations

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<i>Totoo ba?</i>	"Is it true?"
<i>Pagkatapos?</i>	"Then?"
<i>Anong nangyari?</i>	"What happened?"

---

<i>Bakit?</i>	"Why?"
<i>Sigurado ka ba?</i>	"Are you sure?"
<i>Iyon lang?</i>	"Is that all?"
<i>Ano pa?</i>	"What else?"
<i>Ganoon ba?</i>	"Is that so?"

## 2. How to Use Exclamations

Exclamations are normally used as interjections to describe surprise and sudden emotions. The following are the common exclamations used in daily conversations:

### Common Exclamations

<i>Naku!</i>	Oh!
<i>Talaga!</i>	Really!
<i>Aray!</i>	Ouch!
<i>Uy!</i>	Hey!
<i>Ha?</i>	What?
<i>Tsk</i>	Disappointing!
<i>Teka</i>	Wait a minute
<i>Hay</i>	Disappointing, regret

Let's take a look at some examples:

1. *Talaga! Pakisabi sa kaniya binabati ko siya.*  
"Really! Please tell him/her I'm congratulating him/her."
2. *Naku! Anong nangyari sa iyo?*  
"Oh! What happened to you?"

3. *Teka! Anong sinabi niya sa'yo?*  
"Wait a minute! What did he say to you?"

### More Sample Sentences

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1. *Kaya pala masaya ka ngayon.*  
"So that's why you are happy now."
2. *Pagkatapos anong nangyari?*  
"Then, what happened next?"
3. *Ang galing naman nila!*  
"Wow they are amazing!"

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Small Talk

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During small talk with friends, we often talk about what they have done recently. Other interesting topics include love lives and entertainment news. Gossip and rumors are also often the topic of small talk. Always remember that the topic should be light and try to make jokes, or try to make people laugh if possible. Filipinos love to have a laugh and you'll definitely enjoy it too!

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #14

# Why Didn't You Enjoy Your Filipino Meal?

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- 2 Filipino
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- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
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# 14

# FILIPINO

1. Carlo: Wow! Ang sarap ng kare-kare!
2. Jean: Oo tama ka. Malambot at malinamnam ang karne.
3. Judy: Malasa din ang bagoong nila no?
4. Jean: Tama. Kaya lang, aray! Masyadong mainit ang sabaw nila!
5. Carlo: Oo nga. Tama lang sana ang tamis ng buko juice kaya lang hindi na malamig. Hindi na tuloy masarap.
6. Judy: Para sa akin naman masyadong matamis yung buko juice.
7. Jean: Masyadong maanghang naman para sa akin ang piniritong manok nila.
8. Carlo: Mukhang kare-kare lang ang nagustuhan natin ha?
9. Judy: Oo nga tama ka. Iyon lang yata ang masarap nilang pagkain ah.
10. Jean: Sa susunod kare-kare na lang ang orderin natin.
11. Carlo: Tama!

# ENGLISH

1. Carlo: Wow! The kare-kare is delicious!
2. Jean: Yes, you're right. The meat is tender and tasty.
3. Judy: The shrimp paste is also tasty.

CONT'D OVER

4. Jean: Correct. However, ouch! Their soup is too hot!
5. Carlo: Yes. The coconut juice is no longer cold. It's not delicious anymore.
6. Judy: For me, the coconut juice is too sweet.
7. Jean: The fried chicken for me is too spicy.
8. Carlo: It looks like we only liked the kare-kare.
9. Judy: Yeah, you're right. That is probably their only delicious dish.
10. Jean: Next time let's just order kare-kare.
11. Carlo: Right!

## VOCABULARY

Filipino	English	Class
akin	mine	pronoun
malinamnam	tasty, savory	adjective
malambot	tender	adjective
malasa	tasty	adjective
malamig	cold	adjective
matamis	sweet	adjective
pinirito	fried	adjective
masyado	too, excessive	adverb
susunod	the next, the following	noun
lang	just, only	adverb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Ang lapis na ito ay akin.</b></p> <p>"This pencil is mine."</p>	<p><b>Sa akin.</b></p> <p>"It's mine."</p>
<p><b>Malinamnam ang karneng ito.</b></p> <p>"This meat is savory."</p>	<p><b>Malambot na ba ang karne?</b></p> <p>"Is the meat already tender?"</p>
<p><b>OO, malasa ito.</b></p> <p>"Yes, it's tasty."</p>	<p><b>Ang nilalamig na lalaki ay nagsusumikap na mapanatiling maging mainit.</b></p> <p>"The cold man is struggling to stay warm."</p>
<p><b>Matamis.</b></p> <p>"It's sweet."</p>	<p><b>Paborito ko ang piniritong manok.</b></p> <p>"My favorite is the fried chicken."</p>
<p><b>Ito ay masyadong mahal.</b></p> <p>"It is too expensive."</p>	<p><b>Masyado siyang maraming takdang aralin para sa darating na Sabado't Linggo.</b></p> <p>"He has too much homework for this weekend."</p>
<p><b>Ito ay mahal masyado.</b></p> <p>"It is too expensive."</p>	<p><b>Sa susunod na hinto ako bababa.</b></p> <p>"I will get off at the next stop."</p>
<p><b>Sa susunod na hinto ako bababa.</b></p> <p>"I get off at the next stop."</p>	<p><b>Sa Linggo lang ako libre.</b></p> <p>"I am only free on Sunday."</p>
<p><b>Ngayon ko lang ito nakita.</b></p> <p>"I saw this just now."</p>	<p><b>kumakain lang ako.</b></p> <p>"I'm just eating."</p>
<p><b>Tubig lang, pakiusap.</b></p> <p>"Just a water, please."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

## ***para sa akin* "for me"**

The phrase *para sa akin* consists of three words. The first two words, which usually come together is a direction marker meaning "for."

The third word is the pronoun *akin* which means "mine."

We can use it in two ways. The first most common usage is to say that something is meant for the speaker. The second, is to say what your opinion is, as in, for you, this is your belief.

This phrase can be used in both informal and formal situations.

The polite form is *para po sa akin*.

For example:

1. *Para sa akin, hindi importante ang kayamanan.*  
"For me, wealth is not important."

## ***sa susunod* "next time"**

The phrase *sa susunod* has two words. The first is the direction marker *sa* which is used to indicate direction. The second word is the adjective *susunod* which means "next."

While the phrase literally means "next," it is used to express the meaning of "next time." This phrase is also often said when we decline an invitation and want to say that we can join or are interested next time. This phrase can be used in both informal and formal situations.

The other usage for this phrase is to indicate the next activity or event. For example, *sa susunod na buwan* ("next month").

For example:

1. *Pasensya na, sa susunod baka sumama ako.*  
I'm sorry, next time I might come."

## ***kaya lang* "however," "but"**

The phrase *kaya lang* has two words. The first word is the adverb *kaya* which means "so," "thus," or "therefore." The second word is the adverb *lang* which means "only."

The phrase is used as a conjunction meaning "however"/"but." We use this when we want to say a different opinion from another argument or statement made. This phrase can be used in both informal and formal situations.

The polite form is *kaya lang po*.



For example:

1. *Sang-ayon ako kaya lang hindi ako sigurado sa ikalawang punto mo.*  
"I agree but I am not sure about your second point."

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson is Describing the Taste of Food**  
***Malambot at malinamnam ang karne.***  
**"The meat is tender and savory."**

---

In this lesson, you will learn how to:

1. **Express "too much" or "excessiveness"**
  2. **Describe the taste of the food**
- 

### 1. How to Express "too much" or "excessiveness"

---

We use the adverb *masyado* to describe something as excessive.

To describe the taste being too much we use the pattern:

---

*masyadong* + taste

---

Let's take a look at some sample sentences:

1. *Masyadong matamis ang kape ko.*  
"My coffee is too sweet."
2. *Hindi na masyadong mainit ang sabaw.*  
"The soup is not too hot anymore."
3. *Huwag ka kumain ng masyadong maalat na pagkain.*  
"Do not eat food that is too salty.."

### 2. How to Describe the Taste of the Food

---

To describe the taste of food we use the pattern:

---

*taste + ang + food*

---

Or:

---

*taste + na + food*

---

The following words are used to describe the taste of food:

---

### **Adjectives for Describing Taste**

<i>masarap</i>	delicious
<i>malambot</i>	tender
<i>malinamnam</i>	savory, tasty
<i>malasa</i>	tasty
<i>mainit</i>	hot
<i>matamis</i>	sweet
<i>maalat</i>	salty
<i>maasim</i>	sour
<i>maanghang</i>	spicy
<i>mapait</i>	bitter
<i>malamig</i>	cold

For example:

1. *Maalat ang sabaw.*  
"The soup is salty."
2. *Mapait ang prutas.*  
"The fruit is bitter."

3. *Gusto ko ng maanghang na manok.*  
"I want some spicy chicken."

## Sample Sentences

---

1. *Pakitignan kung malambot na ang karne.*  
"Please take a look if the meat is already tender."
2. *Lagyan mo ng maraming asukal, gusto ko kasi ng matamis na kape.*  
"Put a lot of sugar, because I like sweet coffee."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Table Manners

---

Mainly, we use spoons and forks, the way you use knives and forks together. Because of rice and since Filipino cuisine involve a lot of sauces and soups, it makes sense to eat with a spoon. You cut your meat with your spoon and fork and take rice with your spoon.

One thing that you should not do on the table is to put your arms and hands under your chin because it means that you are bored or that you are not enjoying the food.

You should also expect that there will be various seasonings on your table such as soy sauce, fish sauce, pepper, and vinegar. You can use these to adjust the taste of the food to your liking.

Useful expression:

1. *Isubo mo na ang kanin mo.*  
"Put the rice into your mouth."

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #15

## Getting Some Friendly Filipino Advice

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Filipino
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 15

# FILIPINO

1. Carlo: Kamusta na kayo ni Ana?
2. John: Hmm.. mabait siya sa akin pero hindi ako sigurado kung gusto niya ako.
3. Jean: Dapat alamin mo ang mga gusto niya at mga paborito niyang bagay.
4. John: Pagkatapos? Anong gagawin ko?
5. Carlo: Dapat una tanungin mo siya kung may boyfriend na siya
6. John: Ah! Hindi ko pa natatanong iyon!
7. Jean: Kung wala pa siyang boyfriend, tanungin mo rin kung anong tipo niyang lalaki.
8. Carlo: Tsaka kung mayroon kayong parehong hilig gawin...
9. John: Ah... ganoon pala dapat...
10. Jean: Ano na ba ang mga napag-usapan ninyo bago kami dumating?
11. John: Wala pa masyado. Kakatapos lang naming umorder nang dumating kayo eh.
12. Carlo: Talaga? Naku pasensya ka na John! Naistorbo namin kayo. Haha!

# ENGLISH

1. Carlo: How are you and Ana?

CONT'D OVER

2. John: Hmmm... she's nice to me but I'm not sure if she likes me.
3. Jean: You should find out what her interests and favorite things are.
4. John: Then? What will I do?
5. Carlo: First, you should ask her if she already has a boyfriend.
6. John: Ah! I haven't asked her that yet!
7. Jean: If she doesn't have a boyfriend yet, you should also ask her what kind of men she likes.
8. Carlo: And if you have the same interests...
9. John: Ah... is that how it should be...
10. Jean: What have you already talked about before we arrived?
11. John: Nothing much yet. We had just finished ordering when you came.
12. Carlo: Really? Oh, sorry John! We interrupted you. Haha!

## VOCABULARY

Filipino	English	Class
mabait	kind	adjective
sigurado	sure	adverb, adjective
alamin	to find out, to know	verb
paborito	favorite	adjective
naku	oh	interjection
tanong	question	noun

dapat	should	auxiliary verb, verb
bagay	thing	noun
tayp	type	noun
bago	before	preposition

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Mabait ang kaibigan ko.</b></p> <p>"My friend is kind."</p>	<p><b>Sigurado ka ba?</b></p> <p>"Are you sure?"</p>
<p><b>Sigurado, tutulungan kita.</b></p> <p>"Sure, I'll help you."</p>	<p><b>Alamin natin kung pumasa ka.</b></p> <p>"Let's find out if you passed."</p>
<p><b>Paborito ko ang kantang iyan.</b></p> <p>"That song is my favorite."</p>	<p><b>Naku! Malaking problema ito!</b></p> <p>"Oh! This is a big problem!"</p>
<p><b>Ngayong hapon, magkakaroon ng sesyon para sa tanungan.</b></p> <p>"This afternoon there will be a question session."</p>	<p><b>May tanong ka ba?</b></p> <p>"Do you have a question?"</p>
<p><b>Naiintindihan ng mga estudyante sa elementarya ang tanong.</b></p> <p>"The elementary school students understand the question."</p>	<p><b>Hindi ka dapat pumunta doon.</b></p> <p>"You shouldn't have gone there."</p>
<p><b>Dapat sa akin niya binigay ang pera.</b></p> <p>"He should have given the money to me."</p>	<p><b>Bagay silang dalawa.</b></p> <p>"The two of them are suitable."</p>
<p><b>Tayp mo ba siya?</b></p> <p>"Is he/she your type?"</p>	<p><b>Nasaan ka bago ka dumating dito?</b></p> <p>"Where were you before you arrived here?"</p>

---

**Dapat akong dumaan sa bangko bago ako dumiretso sa eskwelahan.**

"I should go to the bank before school."

---

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***hindi sigurado* "not sure," "uncertain"**

The phrase *hindi sigurado* has two words. The first word is the adverb *hindi* which means "not." The second word is the adjective *sigurado* which means "sure"/"certain."

This phrase is used to express the state of not being sure about someone or something. This phrase can be used in both informal and formal situations.

The polite form is *hindi po sigurado*.

For example:

1. *Hindi sigurado na makikita ko siya.*  
"It's not sure that I will see him/her."

### ***naku* "oh"**

The word *naku* is an interjection.

This word is used to express various feelings such as "surprise," "annoyance," or "worry." This word can be used in both informal and formal situations.

The polite form of this expression is *naku po*.

For example:

1. *Naku! Anong nangyayari doon?*  
"Oh! What is happening there?"

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson is Giving Advice and Expressing Certainty**

***Dapat alamin mo ang mga gusto niya at paborito niyang bagay.***

**"You should find out his/her likes and favorite things."**

---



In this lesson, we will learn how to:

1. **Express certainty using the word *sigurado* ("sure")**
2. **Give advice: *Dapat* + advice ("You should")**

---

## 1. How to Express Certainty Using the Word *sigurado* ("sure")

---

The word *sigurado* is an adverb used to describe certainty or being sure about something or someone. Its opposite is *hindi sigurado* ("not sure").

To express that we are uncertain about something we use the pattern:

Affirmative:

**Sigurado + subject + predicate**

Interrogative:

**Sigurado + subject + ba + predicate**

Let's take a look at some examples:

1. *Sigurado ako na papasa ka sa pagsusulit!*  
"I'm sure that you will pass the exam!"
2. *Sigurado ka bang pumunta siya dito?*  
"Are you sure that he / she went here?"
3. *Sigurado si Ana na hindi darating si Juan.*  
"Ana is sure that Juan will not come."

## 2. How to Give Advice: *Dapat* + advice ("You should")

---

The adverb *dapat* is used to give advice or what someone should do. On the other hand, when we want to give advice on what someone should not do, we use the phrase *hindi dapat* ("shouldn't").

To give advice, we follow the pattern:

Affirmative:

**Dapat + subject + predicate**

or (if the subject is a noun)

**Dapat + verb + subject + predicate**

Negative:

**Hindi + pronoun + dapat + predicate**

or (if the subject is a noun)

**Hindi dapat + verb + noun + predicate**

For example:

1. *Dapat ka matulog ng maaga.*  
"You should sleep early."
2. *Hindi ka dapat maging tamad.*  
"You shouldn't be lazy."

3. *Dapat siya matuto tumugtog ng gitara.*  
"He/She should learn to play the guitar."

## Sample Sentences

---

1. *Sigurado ako na babalik siya.*  
"I'm certain that he/she will come back."
2. *Dapat maging magaling tayong magsalita ng Filipino.*  
"We should become good at speaking Filipino."
3. *Hindi siya dapat umalis ng maaga.*  
"He/She shouldn't have left early."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Dating Culture

---

Filipinos are romantic! And they like it when they express genuine interest in what they like doing. They also go on vacations together, try new hobbies together. Traditionally, Filipino men serenade the women they like. If you watch Filipino romantic movies, you still see leading men do that to their love interests. Singing is a big part of Filipino culture. Everyone loves to sing.

Also when dating, it is normal for the guy to pay the bills unless the girl insists that she will also pay a share. It's the guy who also asks the girl to go out on a date.

Useful expression:

1. *Sagutin mo na ako.*  
"Please be my girlfriend / boyfriend."

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #16

## Will The Wait Be Worth it at this Filipino Restaurant?

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Filipino
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 16

# FILIPINO

1. Hannah: Naku, ang haba ng pila!
2. May: Oo nga. Pang-ilan kaya tayo sa pila?
3. Hannah: Pangsampu pa siguro tayo sa nakapila.
4. May: Masarap kasi ang pagkain dito kaya maraming pumipila.
5. Hannah: Mura din. Sulit talaga!
6. May: Dapat pumunta tayo ng mas maaga.
7. Hannah: May, tumutunog na ang tiyan mo.
8. May: Naku sorry! Nagugutom na kasi talaga 'ko. Hahaha!
9. Hannah: Ako rin kumukulo na ang tiyan ko.
10. May: Malapit na ba tayo?
11. Hannah: Oo ayan panglima na tayo sa pila!
12. May: Konting tiis na lang!

# ENGLISH

1. Hannah: Oh, the queue is long!
2. May: Yeah. What number are we in the queue?
3. Hannah: I think we are the tenth.

CONT'D OVER

4. **May:** The food is delicious here, that's why many people are queuing up.
5. **Hannah:** It's cheap too. Really worth it!
6. **May:** We should have come earlier.
7. **Hannah:** May, your stomach is growling.
8. **May:** Sorry. It's because I'm already hungry. Hahaha!
9. **Hannah:** Me too, my stomach is rumbling.
10. **May:** Are we there yet?
11. **Hannah:** Yes, we are fifth in the queue now!
12. **May:** Just a little bit more!

## VOCABULARY

<b>Filipino</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
magtiis	to endure, to be patient	verb
pila	queue	noun
pumila	to fall in line, to join the queue	verb
pangsampu	tenth	noun
panglima	fifth	noun
sulit	worth it	adjective
tumunog	to make a sound	verb
gutom	hungry	adjective
kulo	to rumble, to boil	verb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Konting tiis na lang po.</b> "Just endure a little more."</p>	<p><b>Napakahaba ng pila ngayon.</b> "The queue is very long today."</p>
<p><b>Pumila kayo nang maayos.</b> "Fall in line properly."</p>	<p><b>Pangsampu siya sa klase.</b> "He/She is the tenth in class."</p>
<p><b>Panglima ako mula sa harapan.</b> "I'm the fifth from the front."</p>	<p><b>Sulit ang pagkain dito!</b> "The food here is worth it!"</p>
<p><b>Tumunog ang telepono mo kanina.</b> "Your phone rang earlier."</p>	<p><b>Walang makatiis sayo tuwing ikaw ay gutom!</b> "Nobody can stand you when you are hungry!"</p>
<p><b>Gutom ka na ba?</b> "Are you hungry?"</p>	<p><b>Ang babae ay gutom. Ang lalaking gutom ay naghahanap ng pagkain sa ref.</b> "The woman is hungry. The hungry man is looking for food in the refrigerator."</p>
<p><b>Kumukulo na ang tubig.</b> "The water is already boiling."</p>	<p><b>Pakisikipan ng konti.</b> "Please tighten it a bit."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***magtiis* "to endure," "to be patient," "to tolerate," "just a little bit more"**

The word *tiis* is the root of this verb.

This word is used to express the action of having to endure or being patient about something

or someone. This word can be used in both informal and formal situations.

Past tense: *nagtiis*

Present tense: *nagtitiis*

Future tense: *magtitiis*

For example:

1. *Konting tiis na lang, matatapos ko rin ito!*  
"Endure just a little more, I will finish this too!"

***sulit* "to be worth it," "to describe result that is equal to or more than expected"**

The word *sulit* is an adjective.

It is used to describe something as being equivalent to or more than its monetary value and that the speaker is very happy about having done the purchase. This word can be used in both informal and formal situations.

The polite form is *sulit po*.

For example:

1. *Sulit ang pagpunta natin dito!*  
"Our trip here was worth it!"

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson is Describing Position with Ordinal Numbers**

***Oo panglima na tayo sa pila.***

**"Yes we are already fifth in line."**

---

**In this lesson, you will learn how to:**

1. **Use ordinal numbers**
2. **Express regret to describe past events that did not happen**

---

### **1. How to use Ordinal Numbers**

---



Ordinals are nouns that are used to indicate position or ranking of something or someone.

When used in a sentence, ordinals are usually placed as follows:

**Ordinal + subject + predicate**

On the other hand, we use the expression *pang-ilan* to ask for the position or the ordinal number.

Below is the list of the ordinal numbers:

<i>una</i>	first
<i>pangalawa</i>	second
<i>pangatlo</i>	third
<i>pangapat</i>	fourth
<i>panglima</i>	fifth
<i>panganim</i>	sixth
<i>pangpito</i>	seventh
<i>pangwalo</i>	eight
<i>pangsiyam</i>	ninth
<i>pangsampu</i>	tenth

To form ordinal numbers, simply add the prefix *pang* to the numbers. For instance, the ordinal number for *labing-isa* ("eleven") is *panglabing-isa* ("eleventh").

Let's take a look at some examples:

1. *Panganim siya mula sa harapan.*  
"He's /She's sixth from the front."
2. *Una siya sa pila.*  
"He/ She's first in the line."

3. *Pangpito siya sa umakyat sa hagdan.*  
 "He/She's the seventh to climb the stairs."

## 2. How to Express Regret to Describe Past Events That Did Not Happen

To be able to express something or events that did not happen in the past and express regret about them, we use the infinitive form of the verbs and the word *dapat* ("should").

Thus, we have the pattern:

### 1. *Dapat* + verb in infinitive form (affirmative)

### 2. *Hindi dapat* + verb in infinitive form (negative)

Below is the chart of some common verbs conjugated in the present perfect tense to express the action "should have."

Root Word	English Translation	Infinitive Form (UM and MAG verbs)	<i>dapat</i> + Infinitive Form	English Translation
<i>kain</i>	to eat	<i>kumain</i>	<i>dapat kumain</i>	should've eaten
<i>pila</i>	to line up	<i>pumila</i>	<i>dapat pumila</i>	should've lined up
<i>punta</i>	to go	<i>pumunta</i>	<i>dapat pumunta</i>	should've went
<i>tiis</i>	to endure	<i>nagtiis</i>	<i>dapat nagtiis</i>	should've endured

<i>inom</i>	to drink	<i>uminom</i>	<i>dapat uminom</i>	should've drunk
<i>gawa</i>	to do	<i>gumawa</i>	<i>dapat gumawa</i>	should've done
<i>aral</i>	to study	<i>nag-aral</i>	<i>dapat nag-aral</i>	should've studied
<i>bili</i>	to buy	<i>bumili</i>	<i>dapat bumili</i>	should've bought

For example:

1. *Sayang, dapat nag-aral ako ng mabuti.*  
"What a pity, I should've have studied harder."
2. *Dapat bumili ka kahapon, ubos na kasi ngayon.*  
"You should've bought it yesterday, there's already none today."
3. *Dapat kumain ka ng marami kanina.*  
"You should've eaten a lot earlier."

## Sample Sentences

1. *Nasa pangalawang hilera siya nakaupo.*  
"He/She is seated in the second row."
2. *Pangsiyam ako sa nakapila.*  
"I'm ninth in the queue."
3. *Pang-apat ako sa dulo.*  
"I'm fourth in the end."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Ways to Describe Hunger

Filipinos love eating and that's why we are creative and have several ways to describe

hunger. I personally use the expression *maasim na ang tiyan ko* ("my stomach is acidic already") to highlight my hunger. While some of my friends use the expressions about their stomachs making a sound like *tumutunog na ang tiyan* or as if their stomachs are grumbling by saying *kumukulo ang tiyan*.

Usually, it's used as an indirect request for asking to eat something since Filipinos often are indirect when it comes to the things they really want to do or ask.

Useful expression:

1. *Gutom na ako.*  
"I'm hungry already."

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #17

## A Filipino Food Challenge

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Filipino
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

# 17

# FILIPINO

1. Carlo: John, anong gusto mong kainin?
2. John: Kahit ano.
3. Carlo: Sa tingin ko magugustuhan mo itong kwek-kwek.
4. John: Talaga? Hmm, oo nga tama ka!
5. Carlo: Siyempre! Heto balut tikman mo din. Ito ang pinakamasarap!
6. John: Ano ito? Ah, ayoko nito!
7. Carlo: Tikman mo!
8. John: Ayoko. Hindi ko gusto!
9. Carlo: Pangako masarap iyan. Hahaha!
10. John: Hindi ko kayang kumain ng sisiw!
11. Carlo: Sige. Adidas na lang kainin mo.
12. John: Ha? Ano ito?!

# ENGLISH

1. Carlo: John, what do you want to eat?
2. John: Anything.
3. Carlo: I think you will like this kwek-kwek.

CONT'D OVER

4. John: Really? Hmm, yes you're right!!
5. Carlo: Of course! Here is balut, try it. This is the most delicious!
6. John: What is this? Ah, I don't want this!
7. Carlo: Try it!
8. John: I do not want to. I don't like it!
9. Carlo: I promise it's delicious!
10. John: I cannot eat a chick.
11. Carlo: Alright. Just eat this Adidas.
12. John: What? What is this?!

## VOCABULARY

Filipino	English	Class
ayoko	don't want	interjection
kwek-kwek	boiled eggs coated in flour	noun
balut	boiled egg with small embryo inside	noun
siyempre	of course	interjection, adverb
sang-ayon	to agree	verb
pangako	promise	noun
Adidas	Adidas (fried chicken feet)	noun
ano	what	Pronoun
sisiw	duckling, chick	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Ayoko na mag-aral.</b> "I don't want to study (anymore)."</p>	<p><b>Mura at masarap ang kwek-kwek doon.</b> "The boiled eggs are cheap and delicious there."</p>
<p><b>Masarap kumain ng balut sa gabi.</b> "It's good to eat a day-old chicken egg at night."</p>	<p><b>Siyempre ikaw ang magbabayad.</b> "Of course it's you who will pay."</p>
<p><b>Sang-ayon ako sa kanya.</b> "I agree with him/her."</p>	<p><b>Pangako hindi ako aalis.</b> "I promise I won't leave."</p>
<p><b>May pangako ako sa kanya.</b> "I promised him."</p>	<p><b>Nakakain ka na ba ng Adidas?</b> "Have you ever eaten Adidas?"</p>
<p><b>Ano ang gusto mong kainin sa almusal?</b> "What would you like for breakfast?"</p>	<p><b>Ano ang pinaguusapan niyo?</b> "What are you talking about?"</p>
<p><b>Ano ang gusto mo?</b> "What do you want?"</p>	<p><b>Ano kaya ito?</b> "I wonder what this is?"</p>
<p><b>Ano ang pangalan mo?</b> "What is your name?"</p>	<p><b>Ano ang gusto mong kainin sa almusal?</b> "What would you like for breakfast?"</p>



<p><b>Ang mga sisiw ay sumusunod sa inahing pato.</b></p> <p>"The ducklings follow the mother duck."</p>	<p><b>Tinitikman ng turista ang insekto.</b></p> <p>The tourist tastes the insect.</p>
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## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***kahit ano* "anything"**

The phrase *kahit ano* has two words. The first is the conjunction *kahit* meaning "even though." The second word is the pronoun *ano* meaning "what."

This phrase is used to express the pronoun "anything." This is used when we want to express no preference over something. This word can be used in both informal and formal situations.

When we want to express no preference among people we say *kahit sino* which means "anyone."

For example:

1. *Kahit ano kaya kong kainin.*  
"I can eat anything."

### ***ayoko* "I don't want to," "I don't like"**

The word *ayoko* is formed by merging the two words *ayaw* (an adjective meaning "unwilling or not wanting something") and *ako* (pronoun for the first person singular "I").

This is used when the speaker wants to state that he or she is unwilling or doesn't want something or someone. This word can be used in both informal and formal situations.

The longer form of this expression is *ayaw ko* "I don't want (to)."

For example:

1. *Ayoko sa kanya!*  
"I don't like/want him/her!"

### ***tikman* "taste"**

The word *tikman* is the comes form of the root *tikim* which means "to taste something."

We use this verb when we want to describe the action of tasting something or trying to eat something. This word can be used in both informal and formal situations.

Past tense: *tinikman*

Present tense: *tinitikman*

Future tense: *titikman*

For example:

1. *Titikman ko ang luto niya bukas.*  
"I will taste his/her cooking tomorrow."

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson is Expressing Agreement and Disagreement**

***Talaga? Oo nga tama ka!***

**"Really? Yes you are right!"**

---

In this lesson, you will learn how to:

**1. Express agreement**

**2. Express disagreement**

**3. Use AN verbs and Differentiating Between UM and MAG**

---

### 1. How to Express Agreement

---

Use these phrases to express agreement to statements or opinions made by other people:

---

#### Expressing Agreement

<i>Oo nga</i>	"Yes," "Yes indeed"
<i>Tama!</i>	"Correct!"
<i>Sang-ayon ako</i>	"I agree"
<i>Sumasang-ayon ako</i>	"I'm in agreement"
<i>Sa tingin ko rin</i>	"I think so too"

<i>Oo may punto ka</i>	"Yes you have a point"
<i>Totoo!</i>	"It's true!"
<i>Naniniwala rin ako</i>	"I believe so too"

## 2. How to Express Disagreement

Use these phrases to express agreement to statements or opinions made by other people:

### Expressing Disagreement

<i>Hindi</i>	"No"
<i>Hindi ako sang-ayon</i>	"I don't agree"
<i>Iba ang tingin ko</i>	"My opinion is different"
<i>Mali</i>	"Wrong"
<i>Hindi ako sumasang-ayon</i>	"I'm in disagreement"
<i>Hindi tama</i>	"Not correct"
<i>Sa tingin ko hindi</i>	"I think not"
<i>Hindi ako naniniwala</i>	"I don't believe"

## 3. How to Use AN verbs and Differentiating Between *UM* and *MAG*

Affixes are really important in Filipino. It tells you what the roles of the other words in the sentence are. In Filipino, affixes can be attached at the beginning (prefix), in the middle (infix) or at the end (suffix). We learned about two of these affixes already, *UM* and *MAG*.

Let's differentiate between the two first. As we have discussed in previous lessons, *UM* and *MAG* are actor-focused, meaning when you use a verb using these affixes, you know immediately that the focus of the verb is the actor. Such as in the following examples:

1. *Magluluto ako mamaya.*  
"I will cook later."
2. *Kumain ako ng mansanas kanina.*  
"I ate an apple earlier."

You can see that the focus of the verbs is the actor, in this case, "I." Let's try different examples.

1. *Nagluto kami ng ulam.*  
"We re cooking (a dish)."
2. *Kumakain siya ng tanghalian ngayon.*  
"She is (eating) having lunch now."

In the sentences above, you can see that the focus is the actor "We" and "She" respectively.

Now let's compare these to an object-focused affix that we have also briefly discussed before: the affix *IN*. This is object-focused because compared the previous examples, the focus of the sentence now is the direct object of the sentence. *IN* affixes in verbs suggest that the objects are moved towards the actor, or have undergone change. To easily understand, you can think of it as Passive Voice in English grammar. See examples below:

1. *Lulutuin ko ang ulam mamaya.*  
"The dish will be cooked by me later."
2. *Kinain niya ang mansanas.*  
"The apple was eaten by her."

Now we go to the *AN* affix. Like the *IN* affix, the *AN* affix is also object-focused. The *AN* affix denotes a movement in relation to a goal. It also suggests a surface change, as compared to *IN* where it denotes a permanent change. Let's look at some examples. The English translations are the literal translations.

1. *Nilutuan ko ang kaldero.*  
"The pot was cooked in by me."
2. *Kainan mo ang plato na 'yan.*  
"On that plate (you) eat."

To differentiate further, *IN* denotes permanent change. In the given examples, actions done on objects have permanently changed them, i.e., eaten, cooked. While using *AN*, it denotes only surface changes. So it shows you that while "food" can be used as a direct object of *LutuIN* ("to be cooked") it can not be used as a direct object of *LutuAN* ("cook on/in"). *AN* in particular denotes location.

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English	Root word	UM (actor)	MAG (actor)	IN (object)	AN (object)
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eat	<i>kain</i>	<i>kumain</i>	-	<i>kinain</i>	<i>kainan</i>
wash	<i>hugas</i>	-	<i>maghugas</i>	-	<i>hugasan</i>
sayaw	<i>dance</i>	<i>sumayaw</i>	<i>magsayaw</i>	<i>sinayaw</i>	<i>sayawan</i>
laugh	<i>tawa</i>	<i>tumawa</i>	-	-	<i>tawanan</i>

## Sample Sentences

---

1. *Oo tama ka nga masarap ang pagkain dito!*  
"Yes you're right the food is the delicious here."
2. *Hindi sumasang-ayon si Ana kay Maria.*  
"Ana is not agreeing with Maria."
3. *Kainin mo itong niluto ko.*  
"Eat the food that I cooked."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Street Foods

---

When you go to the Philippines, be sure not to miss out on the street foods! Go to any public market or public school and you will most likely see street food vendors. Famous street foods that you have to try are the *kwek-kwek* (flour coated boiled quail eggs), *adidas* (fried chicken feet), *balut* (boiled egg with embryo inside), *isaw* (chicken intestines), *banana cue* (fried sugar-coated banana), fish balls, and squid balls. These foods are usually on a stick and you eat them right after they are heated or cooked.

The University of the Philippines in Quezon City in Metro Manila has a delicious and cheap selection of Filipino streetfoods, so please do drop by there if you can!

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #18

# What Would You Buy on a Shopping Spree in the Philippines?

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Filipino
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 18

# FILIPINO

1. Hannah: Anong mas gusto mong klase ng bag May? Leather o synthetic?
2. May: Kahit ano basta malaki at kulay itim.
3. Hannah: Mahal o mura?
4. May: Siyempre mura. Ikaw?
5. Hannah: Ayos lang sa akin ang maliit, kahit synthetic.
6. May: Gusto mo rin ba ng totoong leather na bag?
7. Hannah: Oo naman pero siyempre dapat mura ang presyo.
8. May: Tama ka!
9. Hannah: Tara magbayad na tayo.
10. May: Sige...\*checks own bag\* pero pwede bang umutang ako?
11. Hannah: Bakit?
12. May: Nakalimutan ko ang pitaka ko!

# ENGLISH

1. Hannah: What kind of bag do you prefer, May? Leather or synthetic?
2. May: Anything as long as it's big and black.
3. Hannah: Expensive or cheap?

CONT'D OVER

4. May: Of course, cheap. How about you?
5. Hannah: Me, I'm fine with a small one, even if it's synthetic.
6. May: Do you also like real leather bags?
7. Hannah: Yes, but of course the price should be affordable.
8. May: You're right!
9. Hannah: Come on, let's pay.
10. May: Alright...\*checks own bag\* but can I borrow some money?
11. Hannah: Why?
12. May: I forgot my wallet!

## VOCABULARY

Filipino	English	Class
leather	leather	noun
itim	black	adjective
synthetic	synthetic	noun
umutang	to borrow money, to loan	verb
kalimutan	to forget	verb
pitaka	wallet	noun
maari	possible	adjective
malaki	large, big, loose	adjective
kulay	color	noun
basta	as long as	preposition

## SAMPLE SENTENCES



<p><b>Nagpunta siya sa salon para magpakulay ng buhok, pero imbis na pumili ng iba, pinili pa rin niya ang itim na kulay naman na ng buhok niya.</b></p> <p>"She went to the salon to have her hair colored, but instead of choosing a different color, she still chose black which is actually the color of her hair. "</p>	<p><b>Itim ang mga mata ko.</b></p> <p>"My eyes are black."</p>
<p><b>Mura ang synthetic na maleta.</b></p> <p>"The synthetic suitcase is cheap."</p>	<p><b>Umutang siya sa akin ng isang libong piso.</b></p> <p>"He/She borrowed one thousand pesos from me."</p>
<p><b>Huwag na huwag mong kakalimutan kung saan ka nanggaling.</b></p> <p>"Never forget where you come from."</p>	<p><b>Huwag mong kalimutang kumain!</b></p> <p>"Don't forget to eat!"</p>
<p><b>Nalilimutan ng lalaki ang kanyang sinturon.</b></p> <p>The man forgets his belt.</p>	<p><b>Nawala ang pitaka niya.</b></p> <p>"His/Her wallet was lost."</p>
<p><b>Binigyan niya ako ng pitaka noong nakaraang pasko.</b></p> <p>"He gave me a wallet last Christmas."</p>	<p><b>Maaari mo ba akong tulungan?</b></p> <p>"Is it possible for you to help me?"</p>
<p><b>Padaong na sa pier ang pinakamalaking barkong aking nakita.</b></p> <p>"The largest ship I had ever seen was arriving at the port."</p>	<p><b>Ang paborito kong kulay ay grey.</b></p> <p>"My favorite color is grey."</p>
<p><b>Ano ang paborito mong kulay?</b></p> <p>"What's your favorite color?"</p>	<p><b>Basta kasama kita.</b></p> <p>"As long as you are together with me."</p>

# VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

## ***siyempre* "of course"**

The word *siyempre* means "of course."

It can be used alone or with other words. It can be a sentence on its own. It is used the same way the English "of course" is used.

For example:

1. *Siyempre yung mura yung binili ko.*  
"Of course I bought the cheaper one."

## ***kung maari* "if possible"**

The word *kung maari* is a conjunction formed of two words. The first word is the conjunction *kung* meaning "if" and indicates a condition. The second word is the adjective *maari* which means "possible."

This conjunction is used when we want to express the condition "if possible" or as an additional request to something or someone. This word can be used in both informal and formal situations.

The polite form is *kung maari po*.

For example:

1. *Kung maari, pakihinaan mo ang boses mo.*  
"If possible, please lower your voice."

# GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson is Shopping and Indicating Size, Material, and Color**  
***Mas gusto ko ang maliit at plastik na bag***  
**"Me, I prefer a small and plastic bag."**

---

**In this lesson, you will learn how to:**

1. Use vocabulary related to size, material and color

2. Use the conjunctions *pero* ("but") and *kung maari* ("if possible")

---

## 1. How to Use Vocabulary Related to Size, Material, and Color

---

The following adjectives are used to describe the size, material, and color of things:

---

### Vocabulary for Size, Material, and Color

<i>plastik</i>	plastic
<i>leather</i>	leather
<i>synthetic</i>	synthetic
<i>maong</i>	denim
<i>cotton</i>	cotton
<i>seda</i>	silk
<i>maliit</i>	small
<i>malaki</i>	big/large
<i>katamtaman</i>	average/medium
<i>itim</i>	black
<i>puti</i>	white

**Describe an item you are looking for:**

Now let's learn how to use these words in a sentence.

To describe what you are looking for use the pattern:

***Naghahanap ako ng [adjectives (size), (color) at (material)] na/-ng [item].***

**"I'm looking for a/an [adjectives (size), (color) and (material)] [item]."**

Don't forget to add *na* or *ng* to the last adjective. Add *na* if the last adjective ends with a consonant and *-ng* if it ends with a vowel.

*malaking bag* ("big bag")

*maliit na bag* ("small bag")

*pulang sapatos* ("red shoes")

*itim na sapatos* ("black shoes")

Note: You can actually mix up the order of the words. But when you do, don't forget to include particles *na* and *ng*. If you want to say the item first, don't forget to add *na* after the item. So your sentence structure can be:

***Naghahanap ako ng [item] na [adjectives (size), (color) at (material)].***

**"I'm looking for a/an [item] that is [adjectives (size), (color) and (material)]."**

Let's take a look at some examples:

1. *Naghahanap ako ng malaki, puti at cotton na kamiseta.*  
"I'm looking for a big, white, and cotton shirt."
2. *Naghahanap ako ng maong na pantalon.*  
"I'm looking for denim pants."
3. *Naghahanap ako ng pula at plastik na bota.*  
"I'm looking for red and plastic boots."

## **2. How to Use the Conjunctions *pero* ("but") and *kung maari* ("if possible")**

The conjunction *pero* ("but") is used to connect something in contrast to what has already been said. While the conjunction *kung maari* ("if possible") is used to introduce a conditional clause that the speaker wants to add, but is only an optional condition.

### **Independent clause + *pero* + dependent clause**

And

### ***Kung maari* + conditional clause**

For example:

1. *Maaga ako umalis ng bahay pero nahuli pa rin ako sa trabaho.*  
"I left the house early but I still arrived late at work."
2. *Kung maari pakihinaan ang boses mo.*  
"If possible, please lower your voice."
3. *Kung maari, huwag ka nang bumalik dito.*  
"If possible, don't come back here."

### **Sample Sentences**

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1. *Mas mahal ang leather na pitaka kaysa sa plastik na pitaka.*  
"The leather wallet is more expensive than the plastic wallet."
2. *Mayroon po ba kayong synthetic, maliit, at pulang sinelas?*  
"Do you have a synthetic, small, and red slippers?"
3. *Gusto ko ng malaki, katad, at asul na bag.*  
"I want a big, leather, and blue bag."

## **CULTURAL INSIGHT**

## Getting a Loan or Borrowing Money

---

Borrowing money in small amounts is very common among Filipinos. Many people borrow from their friends and pay back without interest. You can also promise to pay later at small stores called sari-sari stores as long as the storekeeper knows you and where you live.

On the other hand, you can also borrow from banks and cooperatives.

Useful expression:

1. *Pwedeng umutang?*  
"Can I borrow money?"

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #19

## Another Day, Another Plane Delay in the Philippines

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Filipino
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 10 Cultural Insight

# 19

# FILIPINO

1. Guwardya: Magandang umaga po sa inyong lahat.
2. Guwardya: Ipinapaalam po namin na ang eroplano mula sa Manila papunta sa Cebu ay mahuhuli ng tatlumpong minuto.
3. Guwardya: Sa lahat po ng aming mga biyahero sa nasabing ruta humihingi po kami ng pasensya.
4. Guwardya: Pakiusap po sa lahat ng pasahero na maghintay po lamang sa pang-apat na gate.
5. Guwardya: Kung mayroon po kayong mga tanong, maaari po kayong pumunta sa kahit anong service counter.
6. Ana: Nakakainis at nahuli ang lipad natin.
7. Judy: Oo nga. Tara at pumunta na tayo sa pang-apat na gate.
8. Ana: Kumain na rin tayo ng merienda.
9. Judy: Sige medyo matagal din ang tatlumpong minuto ano.

# ENGLISH

1. Guard: Good morning to everyone.
2. Guard: We would like to inform you that the plane from Manila bound for Cebu is delayed by 30 minutes.
3. Guard: To our passengers travelling on that route, we thank you for your consideration.

CONT'D OVER



4. Guard: All passengers, please wait at the fourth gate.
5. Guard: If you have any questions, please approach any service counter.
6. Ana: It's annoying that our flight is delayed.
7. Judy: Yeah. Come on, let's go to the fourth gate.
8. Ana: Let's also get some snacks.
9. Judy: Alright, anyway 30 minutes is a bit long.

## VOCABULARY

<b>Filipino</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
lipad	flight	noun
eroplano	airplane	noun
mahuli	to be late, to be delayed	verb
biyahero	passenger, traveller	noun
merienda	snack	noun
tatlumpu	thirty	noun
tanong	question	noun
ipaalam	to inform	verb
lumapit	to come, to approach	verb
pakiusap	please	expression

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Anong oras ang lipad mo?</b> "What time is your flight?"</p>	<p><b>Ang mga pasahero ay lumipad sakay ng eroplano.</b> "The passengers flew on the airplane."</p>
<p><b>Bilisan mo at baka tayo mahuli sa klase.</b> "Hurry up or we might be late for class."</p>	<p><b>Mabait ang mga biyahero sa barko.</b> "The passengers on the ship are kind."</p>
<p><b>Gusto kong kumain ng merienda.</b> "I want to eat a snack."</p>	<p><b>Tat lumpong minuto na akong naghihintay.</b> "I've been waiting for thirty minutes."</p>
<p><b>Ngayong hapon, magkakaroon ng sesyon para sa tanungan.</b> "This afternoon there will be a question session."</p>	<p><b>May tanong ka ba?</b> "Do you have a question?"</p>
<p><b>Naiintindihan ng mga estudyante sa elementarya ang tanong.</b> "The elementary school students understand the question."</p>	<p><b>Sinubukan niyang ipalam sa kanya na ang kanyang sapat os ay hindi nakasintas, ngunit hindi siya nagbibigay ng pansin.</b> "She tried to inform him that his shoe was untied, but he wasn't paying attention."</p>
<p><b>Ang batang babae ay lumalakad papalapit sa bidyo kamera.</b> "The girl comes towards the video camera."</p>	<p><b>Isang tasang kape, pakiusap.</b> "A cup of coffee, please."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***mahuli* "to be late," "to be delayed"**

The word *mahuli* is a verb meaning "to be late" "to be delayed."

We use this verb when we want to describe the action of being late for something. This word can be used in both informal and formal situations.

Past tense: *nahuli*

Present tense: *nahuhuli*

Future tense: *mahuhuli*

For example:

1. *Nahuli siya sa lipad niya kahapon.*  
"She was late for her flight yesterday."

### ***lumapit* "to approach"**

The word *lumapit* is the past tense form of the verb meaning "to approach" or to come closer.

We use this verb when we want to describe the action of approaching something or someone. This word can be used in both informal and formal situations.

Past tense: *lumapit*

Present tense: *lumalapit*

Future tense: *lalapit*

For example:

1. *Lumapit ka sa akin.*  
"Come closer to me."

### ***lipad* "flight"**

The word *lipad* can be a noun or a verb.

When used as a verb, it means "to fly." However, when used as a noun it refers to a flight in an aircraft. This word can be used in both informal and formal situations.

For example:

1. *Anong oras ang lipad mo patungong Pilipinas?*  
"What time is your flight to the Philippines?"

## GRAMMAR

## The Focus of This Lesson is Requests and Commands

*Pakiusap po sa lahat ng pasahero na maghintay po sa pang-apat na gayt.*

"All passengers please wait at the fourth gate."

---

In this lesson, we will learn how to:

1. Use the *IPINA* affix
  2. Use the Filipino number system: length of time
  3. Express directions: from ... to...
- 

### 1. How to Use the *IPINA* affix

---

If the *UM* and *MAG* are actor-focused affixes for verbs and *IN* and *AN* are object-focused, then *IPINA* is instrumental trigger or focused. Verbs with this affix suggest that the nouns are used by the subject to do a certain action. *IPINA* verbs also sound like command or request verbs.

To conjugate we simply add *IPINA* to the root word.

For example: *kain* = "eat"

*IPINA* + *kain* = *ipinakain*, meaning, "made someone to eat something"

To conjugate into present and future:

**Present tense** *IPINA* + first syllable of + root > *IPINA* + *ka* + *kain*

**Future tense** *IPA* + first syllable of root + root > *IPA* + *ka* + *kain*

Thus we have *ipinakakain* for present tense and *ipakakain* for future tense.

<b>Root</b>	<b>English Translation</b>	<b><i>Ipina</i> form</b>
<i>hingi</i>	to ask	<i>ipinahingi</i>
<i>kiusap</i>	to ask/request/excuse (please)	<i>ipinakiusap</i>
<i>hintay</i>	to wait	<i>ipinahintay</i>
<i>tanong</i>	to ask	<i>ipinatanong</i>
<i>lapit</i>	to approach	<i>ipinalapit</i>
<i>kain</i>	to eat	<i>ipinakain</i>
<i>inom</i>	to drink	<i>ipinaiinom</i>

Let's take a look at some sample sentences:

1. *Ipinapatanong ni Ana kung may lakad ka bukas.*  
"Ana told me to ask you if you have plans tomorrow."
2. *Ipinaiinom sa iyo ito ng doktor.*  
"The doctor told you to drink this."
3. *Ipinapupunta niya ako sa selebrasyon.*  
"He told me to go to the celebration."

## 2. How to Use the Filipino Number System

The following nouns are used for describing the length of time in Filipino:

<b>Number</b>	<b>English Translation</b>	<b><i>Segundo</i> ("seconds")</b>	<b><i>Minuto</i> ("minute")</b>	<b><i>Oras</i> ("hour")</b>
<i>isa</i>	one	<i>isang segundo</i>	<i>isang minuto</i>	<i>isang oras</i>
<i>dalawa</i>	two	<i>dalawang segundo</i>	<i>dalawang minuto</i>	<i>dalawang oras</i>

<i>tatlo</i>	three	<i>tatlong segundo</i>	<i>tatlong minuto</i>	<i>tatlong oras</i>
<i>apat</i>	four	<i>apat na segundo</i>	<i>apat na minuto</i>	<i>apat na oras</i>
<i>lima</i>	five	<i>limang segundo</i>	<i>limang minuto</i>	<i>limang oras</i>
<i>anim</i>	six	<i>anim na segundo</i>	<i>anim na minuto</i>	<i>anim na oras</i>
<i>pito</i>	seven	<i>pitong segundo</i>	<i>pitong minuto</i>	<i>pitong oras</i>
<i>walo</i>	eight	<i>walong segundo</i>	<i>walong minuto</i>	<i>walong oras</i>
<i>siyam</i>	nine	<i>siyam na segundo</i>	<i>siyam na minuto</i>	<i>siyam na oras</i>
<i>sampu</i>	ten	<i>sampung segundo</i>	<i>sampung minuto</i>	<i>sampung oras</i>

### 3. How to Talk About Directions

To describe the locations of things by using an origin and a destination we use the prepositions *mula* ("from") and *patungo* ("to"). In some cases we also use the preposition *hanggang* ("to") to indicate the motion in the direction of something.

To describe the origin and destination we use the pattern:

***Mula + noun + patungong/hanggang + noun***

Let's take a look at some sample sentences:

1. *Maganda siya mula ulo hanggang paa.*  
"He/She is beautiful from head to toe."

2. *Ang biyahe ay mula Manila patungong Baguio.*  
"The trip is from Manila to Baguio."
3. *Magkano po mula Cebu hanggang Manila?*  
"How much from Cebu to Manila?"

## Giving/Following Directions

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Observe how the topics you just learned can be applied to communicate about directions.

1. *A: Nasaan po ang istasyon ng Cubao?*  
*B: Nasa susunod na kanto.*  
A: "Where is the Cubao station?"  
B: "On the next corner."
2. *A: Magkano po mula sa istasyon ng Cubao hanggang sa istasyon ng Taft?*  
*B: Dalawampung Piso.*  
A: "How much from Cubao station to Taft station?"  
"B: "Twenty pesos."
3. *A: Gaano po katagal ang biyahe?*  
*B: Labing-limang minuto.*  
A: "How long is the trip?"  
B: "Fifteen minutes."
4. *A: Saan po ang pasukan?*  
*B: Pumunta ka po doon.*  
A: "Where is the entrance?"  
B: "Go over there."
5. *A: Saan po ang labasan?*  
*B: Doon po.*  
A: "Where is the exit?"  
B: "Over there."

## Sample Sentences

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1. *Lumabas ka ng bahay at bumili ka ng toyo.*  
"Go out of the house and buy soy sauce."

2. *Magkita tayo sa parke sa Linggo ng ala-una ng hapon.*  
"Let's meet at the park on Sunday one in the afternoon."
3. *Magtanong ka sa doktor kung ano ang sakit mo.*  
"Ask the doctor what is your illness."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Flying around the Philippines

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The two main airports are the Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA) in Manila and the Mactan-Cebu International Airport in Cebu Island. Because the country is an archipelago, trains from one region to another are not available because they are considered expensive to build. But, you can fly around the country. Budget airlines are many and usually sell really cheap fares.

You can travel from Manila to anywhere in the three main group of islands: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao.



## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #20

# You Have To Take Care of Yourself in the Philippines!

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Filipino
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

# 20

# FILIPINO

1. Jean: Hannah, anong ginagawa mo? Naku delikado 'yan!
2. Hannah: Pasensya ka na Jean. Kailangan ko kasing makuha itong libro eh.
3. Jean: Tutulongan naman kita. Sa susunod mag-ingat ka ha.
4. Hannah: Salamat. Oo nga pala, nakita mo na ba sila?
5. Jean: Sinong sila?
6. Hannah: Sila Judy at Carlo.
7. Jean: Hindi bakit?
8. Hannah: Hinahanap ka nila kanina eh.
9. Jean: Seryoso? Bakit?
10. Hannah: Punta daw tayo sa mall mamaya.
11. Jean: Talaga? Sige sabay na lang tayo.
12. Hannah: Doon na lang natin sila hintayin sa mall.

# ENGLISH

1. Jean: Hannah, what are you doing? Hey, that's dangerous!
2. Hannah: Sorry Jean. It's because I need to get this book.
3. Jean: Alright, I would have helped you. Next time, be careful.

CONT'D OVER

4. Hannah: Thanks. By the way, have you seen them?
5. Jean: Them?
6. Hannah: Judy and Carlo.
7. Jean: No, why?
8. Hannah: They were looking for you earlier.
9. Jean: Seriously? Why?
10. Hannah: They were inviting us to go the mall later.
11. Jean: Really? Then alright let's just go together.
12. Hannah: Let's just wait for them at the mall.

## VOCABULARY

Filipino	English	Class
makuha	to get	verb
tumulong	help	verb
mag-ingat	to take caution	verb
kanina	a little while ago	adverb
seryoso	serious	adjective
sabay	to go together, to go at the same time	verb
delikado	dangerous	adjective
mag-antay	to wait	verb
susunod	the next, the following	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Gusto kong makuha ang premyo.</b> "I want to get the prize."</p>	<p><b>Tinutulungan ng mga anak na lalaki ang kanilang ina.</b> The sons help their mother.</p>
<p><b>Mag-ingat ka sa pagtawid.</b> "Be careful when crossing."</p>	<p><b>Kanina narito siya.</b> "She was here a little while ago."</p>
<p><b>Mukhang seryoso siya.</b> "He/She looks serious."</p>	<p><b>Sabay tayo kumain ng hapunan.</b> "Let's eat dinner together."</p>
<p><b>Delikado iyang ginagawa mo.</b> "What you are doing is dangerous."</p>	<p><b>Saan ako mag-aantay mamaya?</b> "Where will I wait later?"</p>
<p><b>Sa susunod na hinto ako bababa.</b> "I will get off at the next stop."</p>	<p><b>Sa susunod na hinto ako bababa.</b> "I get off at the next stop."</p>
<p><b>Mamaya na ako kakain.</b> "I'll eat later."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***sabay tayo* "go together"**

The phrase *sabay tayo* has two words. The first word is *sabay* an adjective meaning simultaneously or at the same time. The second word is the pronoun *tayo* meaning "we" or the first person plural.

We use this phrase when we want to say to someone that we want to go somewhere or do something together or at the same time. This phrase can be used in both informal and formal situations.

The polite form is *sabay po tayo*.

For example:

1. *Sabay tayo mamaya bumili ng pagkain.*  
"Let's buy food together later."

### ***mag-antay* "to wait"**

The word *mag-antay* is a verb meaning "to wait." *Mag-antay* is a more casual form of the verb *maghintay*. As the language evolved, some pronunciations are changed and some letters removed from some words.

We use this word when we want to describe the action of waiting for someone or something. This word can be used in both informal and formal situations.

Past tense: *nag-antay*

Present continuous tense: *nag-aantay*

Future tense: *mag-aantay*

For example:

1. *Hindi ko gusto mag-antay sa ibang tao.*  
"I don't want to wait for other people."

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson is Giving Warnings**  
***Anong ginagawa mo? Delikado iyan!***  
**"What are you doing? That's dangerous!"**

---

**In this lesson, you will learn how to:**

1. Give a warning
  2. Give caution
  3. Use pronouns: singular pronouns, plural pronouns, and possessive pronouns
-

## 1. How to Give a Warning

---

The following expressions will be handy when you want to give warning to others:

### Giving a Warning

<i>delikado iyan</i>	"that's dangerous"
<i>huwag kang pumunta doon</i>	"don't go there"
<i>delikado doon</i>	"it's dangerous there"
<i>hindi ligtas dito</i>	"it's not safe here"
<i>mapanganib dito</i>	"it's dangerous here"
<i>mapanganib iyan</i>	"that's dangerous"
<i>peligroso iyan</i>	"that's dangerous"
<i>binabalaan kita</i>	"I'm warning you"

## 2. How to Caution Someone

---

The following expressions will come in handy when you want to give warning to others:

### Give Caution

<i>mag-ingat ka</i>	"be careful" (you - singular)
<i>mag-ingat kayo</i>	"be careful" (you - plural)
<i>dahan-dahan lang</i>	"do it carefully/slowly"
<i>ingat para hindi ka magkabisala</i>	"be careful so you won't be in trouble"
<i>ingatan mo ang sarili mo</i>	"take care of yourself"
<i>ingat</i>	"take care"
<i>alagaan mo ang sarili mo</i>	"take care of yourself"

### 3. How to Use Pronouns

Let's discuss the three kinds of pronouns: the singular pronouns, plural pronouns, and the possessive pronouns.

#### A. Singular Pronouns

Most pronouns in Filipino have no gender, meaning we can use it to refer to both female and male. Here are examples of singular pronouns

First Person	Second Person	Third Person	Third Person (object)
<i>ako</i>	<i>ikaw</i>	<i>siya</i>	<i>ito</i>
"I"	"you"	"he"/"she"	"it"

#### B. Plural Pronouns

The following are the plural pronouns:

First Person	Second Person	Third Person	Third Person (object)
<i>tayo, kami, namin</i>	<i>kayo</i>	<i>silá</i>	<i>mga ito</i>
"we"	"you"	"they"	they

Note that for the first person plural pronouns *tayo* and *kami* they are used differently. The word *tayo* is used when the speaker is referring to the people he/she is talking to and the speaker himself/herself. While *kami* is used to refer to the speaker and his group and does not include the person he/she is talking to. Lastly, *namin* is usually said to other people with the presence of the speaker's group.

For example:

1. *Hindi kami matatalo.* ("We will not lose") — said to other people or their opponent
2. *Hindi tayo matatalo.* ("We will not lose") — said within the team, said to each member

3. *Tatalunin namin kayo* ("We will beat you") — said to other people or their opponent

Define the concept. Mention the characteristics of that part of the speech in the target language [such as: change depending on the gender, and/or number, should be conjugated or not, if so how].

### C. Possessive Pronouns

Below are the possessive pronouns:

<b>First Person</b>	<i>akin</i>	mine
<b>First Person</b>	<i>ko</i>	my
<b>Second Person</b>	<i>iyo</i>	your
<b>Second Person</b>	<i>mo</i>	your
<b>Third Person</b>	<i>kanya</i>	his/her
<b>Third Person</b>	<i>niya</i>	his/her

Let's take a look at some examples:

1. *Ano niya si Ana?*  
"Ana is his/her what?" (What's their relationship?)
2. *Kanya ba ito?*  
"Is this his/hers?"
3. *Sapatos mo ba ito?*  
"Are these your shoes?"

### Sample Sentences

1. *Mag-ingat ka sa gabi at huwag ka lumabas ng mag-isa.*  
"Be careful at night and don't go out alone."
2. *Delikado umuwi mag-isa sa gabi.*  
"It's dangerous to go home alone at night."



3. *Mag-ingat ka at madulas ang sahig.*  
"Be careful, the floor is slippery."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Meeting up and Going Out with Friends

---

People in the Philippines are not particularly strict on time. Sometimes, you might find yourself waiting for your Filipino friends beyond the agreed time. We call this "Filipino time." So don't be too angry if your Filipino friends arrive later than your agreed time or if an event or activity you will go to starts late.

The common meeting places are malls and we usually eat out at restaurants.

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #21

## Getting Emotional in the Philippines

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Filipino
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 10 Cultural Insight

# # 21

# FILIPINO

1. Ana: Carlo bakit ka malungkot?
2. Carlo: Nagalit kasi si Judy sa'kin eh.
3. Ana: Malaking problema iyan.
4. Carlo: Ikaw kamusta ka?
5. Ana: Masaya naman.
6. Carlo: Bakit ka masaya?
7. Ana: Nasiyahan ang mga magulang ko sa grado ko eh.
8. Carlo: Mabuti ka pa.
9. Ana: Bakit ba nagalit si Judy sa'yo?
10. Carlo: Nawala ko kasi ang libro niya eh.
11. Ana: Naku! Lagot ka Carlo! Hahaha!
12. Carlo: Anong gagawin ko?!

# ENGLISH

1. Ana: Carlo, why do you seem sad?
2. Carlo: Judy is angry at me.
3. Ana: That's a big problem.

CONT'D OVER

4. Carlo: How about you?
5. Ana: Well, I'm happy.
6. Carlo: Why are you happy?
7. Ana: My parents were happy with my grades.
8. Carlo: Good for you.
9. Ana: Why is Judy angry at you?
10. Carlo: 'Cause I lost her book.
11. Ana: Oh my! You're doomed Carlo! (laughs)
12. Carlo: What will I do?!

## VOCABULARY

Filipino	English	Class
masaya	happy	adjective
mabuti	good, fine	adjective
nasiyahan	to please, to satisfy	verb
nagalit	to be angry, to be dissatisfied, to be disgruntled	verb
magulang	parents	noun
lagot	doom	adjective
malungkot	sad	adjective
gawin	to do	verb
nawala	to lose	verb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Si Ana ay masaya.</b> "Ana is happy."</p>	<p><b>Ang masayang magkasintahan ay nagyayakapan sa tabing-dagat.</b> "The happy couple is hugging on the beach."</p>
<p><b>Mabuti ang pakiramdam ko.</b> "I feel good."</p>	<p><b>mabuti ako.</b> "I'm fine."</p>
<p><b>Nasiyahan siya sa balita.</b> "He/She was pleased with the news."</p>	<p><b>Nagalit siya sa tindera.</b> "He/She was disgruntled with the saleswoman."</p>
<p><b>Mahalin mo ang mga magulang mo.</b> "Love your parents."</p>	<p><b>Lagot ako sa mga magulang ko.</b> "I'm doomed with my parents."</p>
<p><b>Ba't malungkot ka na naman? Nag-away na naman ba kayo?</b> "Why do you look so sad? Did you fight again?"</p>	<p><b>Ang malungkot na bata ay mag-isang nakaupo.</b> "The sad child is sitting alone."</p>
<p><b>Ano ang gusto mong gawin?</b> "What do you want to do?"</p>	<p><b>Patawad, nawala ko ang regalo mo.</b> "I'm sorry, I lost your gift."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***mabuti ka pa* "good for you"**

The phrase *mabuti ka pa* is made up of three words. The first word is the adjective *mabuti* meaning "good"/"well". The second word is the pronoun *ka* for the second person singular ("you"). The last word is the the adverb *pa* which highlights or intensifies the meaning of the adjectives, nouns, or verbs used with it.

We use this phrase when we want to express that the second person is in a better situation than the speaker. This phrase can be used in both informal and formal situations.

The polite form is *mabuti ka pa po*.

For example:

1. *Mabuti ka pa tapos ka na sa trabaho mo.*  
"Good for you you're already finished with your work."

### ***nasiyahan* "satisfied," "felt happy"**

The word *nasiyahan* is a verb meaning to be satisfied or to feel happiness. The verb is derived from the noun *saya*, which means "happiness."

We use this word when we want to describe the action of being satisfied or happy about something or someone. This word can be used in both informal and formal situations.

Past tense: *nasiyahan*

Present tense: *nasisiyahan*

Future tense: *masisiyahan*

For example:

1. *Nasiyahan ka ba sa palabas?*  
"Were you satisfied with the play?"

### ***lagot* "to be in trouble"**

The word *lagot* is an adjective meaning to be in trouble or danger.

We use this word when we want to describe the situation of someone being in trouble for doing something. This word can be used in both informal and formal situations.

The polite form is *lagot po*.

For example:

1. *Lagot tayo nakalimutan nating magbayad!*  
"We are in trouble we forgot to pay!"

## **GRAMMAR**

**The Focus of This Lesson is Describing Feelings and Emotions**

***Bakit ka malungkot?***

**"Why are you sad?"**

In this lesson, you will learn how to:

1. Use adjectives to describe emotions
2. Form verbs from adjectives (emotions): *masaya* ("happy") = *nasiyahan* (felt happy)
3. Use the past tense: *nagalit* ("was angry," "got angry")

---

## 1. How to Use Adjectives to Describe Emotions

---

We use adjectives that describe emotion to express how we are feeling. Below are the most common adjectives for emotions:

<i>masaya</i>	happy
<i>malungkot</i>	sad
<i>galit</i>	angry
<i>nahihiya</i>	shy
<i>inaantok</i>	sleepy
<i>pagod</i>	tired
<i>gulat</i>	surprised
<i>naiiyak</i>	tearful

To describe how a person is feeling we follow the pattern below:

**Affirmative:**

**Adjective + pronoun/noun**

Or

**Subject + *ay* + adjective**

## Interrogative:

**Adjective + pronoun + *ba***

Or

**Adjective *ba* + noun**

Or

**Subject + *ba* + *ay* + adjective**

For example:

1. *Masaya ako ngayon.*  
"I'm happy now."
2. *Inaantok ka ba?*  
"Are you sleepy?"
3. *Ang mga estudyante ay pagod.*  
"The students are tired."
4. *Malungkot ba si Juan?*  
"Is Juan tired?"
5. *Sila ba ay nahihiya?*  
"Are they shy?"

## 2. How to Form Verbs from Adjectives

---

Most of the adjectives describing emotions can be changed to verbs. They use the *MA* affix. As a *MA* verb they become actor-focused verbs. *MA* verbs are non-purposive, meaning there



is usually no directed action. *MA* verbs denote actions that are more or less involuntary and internal such as feelings.

Here are some of the verbs conjugated from adjectives:

Adjective	Verb	English Translation
<i>galit</i>	<i>magalit</i>	to be angry
<i>masaya</i>	<i>masiyahan</i>	to be happy/ satisfied
<i>malungkot</i>	<i>malungkot</i>	to be sad
<i>inis</i>	<i>mainis</i>	to be irritated
<i>naiiyak</i>	<i>maiya</i>	to cry
<i>nahihiya</i>	<i>mahiya</i>	to be embarrassed
<i>gulat</i>	<i>magulat</i>	to be surprised
<i>pagod</i>	<i>mapagod</i>	to be tired

Let's take a look at some examples:

1. *Nainis siya sa akin noong nakaraang linggo.*  
"He/She was irritated with me last week."
2. *Gusto kong masiyahan siya sa palaro.*  
"I want him/her to be happy with the game."
3. *Huwag ka masyadong gumalaw baka ka mapagod.*  
"Don't move too much, you might get tired."

### 3. How to Use the Past Tense

The past tense of *MA* verbs conjugated from adjectives for describing emotions are formed using the affix *na*. Like with the *MAG* verbs where *MAG* is changed to *NAG* to conjugate into past tense, *MA* verbs also change to *NA* when they conjugate.

**Present: NA + first syllable of root + root**

**Past: NA + root**

## Future: MA + first syllable of root + root

Below are some of the examples of the *na* form:

Root word	Verb	Present	Past	Future	English Translation
<i>saya</i>	<i>masiyahan</i>	<i>nasisiyahan</i>	<i>nasiyahan</i>	<i>masisiyahan</i>	was happy
<i>lungkot</i>	<i>malungkot</i>	<i>nalulungkot</i>	<i>nalungkot</i>	<i>malulungkot</i>	was sad
<i>galit</i>	<i>magalit</i>	<i>nagagalit</i>	<i>nagalit</i>	<i>magagalit</i>	was angry
<i>inis</i>	<i>mainis</i>	<i>naiinis</i>	<i>nainis</i>	<i>maiinis</i>	irritated
<i>iyak</i>	<i>maiyak</i>	<i>naiiyak</i>	<i>naiyak</i>	<i>maiiyak</i>	cried
<i>hiya</i>	<i>mahiya</i>	<i>nahihiya</i>	<i>nahiya</i>	<i>mahihiya</i>	embarrassed
<i>gulat</i>	<i>magulat</i>	<i>nagugulat</i>	<i>nagulat</i>	<i>magugulat</i>	surprised
<i>pagod</i>	<i>mapagod</i>	<i>napapagod</i>	<i>napagod</i>	<i>mapapagod</i>	tired/ exhausted

For example:

1. *Nagalit ang guro sa mga estudyante.*  
"The teacher was angry at the students."
2. *Naiyak siya nang marinig niya ang balita.*  
"He/She cried when he/she heard the news."
3. *Nalungkot siya sa nangyari sa kanila.*  
"He/She was saddened by what happened to them."

### Sample Sentences

- 
1. *Nalungkot siya sa balita.*  
"He/She was saddened by the news. "
  2. *Nagalit siya sa kanyang kapatid.*  
"He/She got angry with his/her sibling."
  3. *Malungkot ka ba o masaya?*  
"Are you sad or happy?"

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### **The Philippines, One of the Happiest Countries in the World**

---

Filipinos do like to talk about serious things but often make jokes to lighten up the mood whenever something bad happens. People are also often smiling and will laugh easily. Sometimes, smiling is used as a way to greet friends and even strangers. So when you're in the Philippines, try to always smile, tell jokes, and have a lot of fun!

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #22

# You'd Better Find That Lost Filipino Book!

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- 2 Filipino
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 22

# FILIPINO

1. Carlo: Nakakainis 'tong araw na 'to!
2. Hannah: Ang init ng ulo mo. Ano bang nangyari?
3. Carlo: Nasa silid-aklatan ako kanina. Tapos nasa ibabaw lang ng mesa 'yung libro.
4. Hannah: Pagkatapos? Anong nangyari?
5. Carlo: Umalis ako sandali.
6. Hannah: Hulaan ko, pagbalik mo wala na ang libro?
7. Carlo: Oo tama ka.
8. Hannah: Baka naman nalaglag at nasa ilalim ng mesa?
9. Carlo: Hindi. Hinanap ko na sa ilalim ng mesa eh, sa mga istante, pero wala talaga.
10. Hannah: Baka may kumuha?
11. Carlo: Sa tingin ko nga. Patay ako kay Judy nito! Naku! Bahala na!

# ENGLISH

1. Carlo: This day is frustrating!
2. Hannah: Hot-headed. What happened?
3. Carlo: I was at the library earlier. The book was just there on the table.

CONT'D OVER

4. Hannah: Then? What happened?
5. Carlo: I left for a while.
6. Hannah: Let me guess, when you came back the book was already missing?
7. Carlo: Yeah, you're right.
8. Hannah: Probably it fell under the table?
9. Carlo: No. I already looked under the table and on the shelves, but it's nowhere.
10. Hannah: Maybe someone took it?
11. Carlo: I think so too. Judy's going to kill me! Oh, whatever!

## VOCABULARY

Filipino	English	Class
patay	dead	adjective
init ng ulo	bad-tempered	adjective
silid-aklatan	library	Noun
libro	book	noun
ibabaw	on	preposition
ilalim	under	preposition
humanap	to look for	verb
inis	irritated, displeased, disgusted	adjective
istante	shelf	noun
loob	inside	preposition

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Patay na patay ako sa kanya.</b> "I'm head (over heels) for her/him."</p>	<p><b>Bakit ba ang init ng ulo mo?</b> "Why is your temper bad?"</p>
<p><b>Ang estudyanteng hayskul ay nag-aaral sa aklatan.</b> "The high school students study in the library."</p>	<p><b>Nasa silid-aklatan siya.</b> "He's at the library."</p>
<p><b>Ang estudyanteng hayskul ay nag-aaral sa aklatan.</b> "The high school students study in the library."</p>	<p><b>Nakakatawa rin itong librang 'to.</b> "This book is pretty funny."</p>
<p><b>libro yan.</b> "It's a book."</p>	<p><b>Ang ina ay nagbasa para sa kanyang anak na babae.</b> "The mother read for her daughter."</p>
<p><b>Nasa ibabaw ng mesa ang libro mo.</b> "Your book is on the table."</p>	<p><b>Tignan mo sa ilalim ng hagdan.</b> "Look under the stairs."</p>
<p><b>Humanap ka ng kapalit.</b> "Find a replacement."</p>	<p><b>Matinding inis ang nararamdaman niya.</b> "She's feeling extreme irritation."</p>
<p><b>Ilagay mo ang mga libro sa istante.</b> "Put the books on the shelves."</p>	<p><b>Ang laman ng istanteng iyon ay ipinagbabawal sa mga bata sa bahay na ito.</b> "The content of that shelf is forbidden to the kids of this house."</p>
<p><b>Ipasok mo ito sa loob ng bag mo.</b> "Put this inside your bag."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

## ***init ng ulo* "bad-tempered, hot-headed"**

The phrase *init ng ulo* has three words. The first word is the adjective *init* meaning "hot." The second word is the marker *ng* indicating direction. The third word is the noun *ulo* meaning the "head."

This phrase is used to describe the person being hot-headed or in a bad mood. This phrase is used in informal situations.

The polite form is *init po ng ulo*.

For example:

1. *Bakit ba ang init ng ulo mo ngayong araw?*  
"Why are you ill-tempered today?"

## ***patay ako* literally "I'm dead," "to worry about someone getting mad or angry at the speaker" (used in the dialogue as "someone is going to kill me")**

The phrase *patay ako* has two words. The first is the adjective *patay* which means "dead." The second word is the pronoun *ako* for the first person singular ("I").

We use this phrase when the speaker wants to describe that he or she is in a bad situation or is in great trouble over something or to someone. This phrase is used in informal situations.

When we want to use the phrase in the first person plural perspective, we simply change the pronoun to *tayo* ("we"). Thus, we have the phrase *patay tayo* (literally "we are dead"/"we are in trouble").

For example:

1. *Patay ako sa mga magulang ko, ang baba ng mga grado ko!*  
"My parents are going to kill me, my grades are low!"

## **GRAMMAR**

### **The Focus of This Lesson is Describing the Location of an Object and Expressing Frustration**

***Nakakainis itong araw na ito!***

**"This day is frustrating!"**



In this lesson, you will learn how to:

1. Express frustration

2. Use prepositions

---

## 1. How to Express Frustration

---

There are several adjectives that we can use to express frustration as follows:

Adjective	English Translation
<i>nakakainis</i>	annoying/frustrating
<i>nakakaasar</i>	annoying (informal)
<i>nakakabwisit</i>	frustrating (informal)
<i>nakakagalit</i>	become angry
<i>mapanggulo</i>	troublesome
<i>nakakabagot</i>	boring
<i>nakakayamot</i>	irritating

When used in conversations, these adjectives are usually found before a noun (active voice) and after the word *ay* in passive voice.

Let's take a look at some examples:

1. *Nakakainis ang bagong manager.*  
"The new manager is frustrating."
2. *Ang mga kaibigan niya ay nakakaasar.*  
"His/Her friends are annoying."
3. *Nakakabagot ang klase namin kanina.*  
"Our class earlier was tiring."

## 2. How to Use Prepositions

---

There are four basic prepositions to describe the location of someone or something. These are:

1. *Loob* ("inside")
2. *Ilalim* ("under")
3. *Ibabaw* ("on")
4. *Gitna* ("between")

When we describe the location of something or someone we use the location marker *nasa* and place it before the prepositions of place. The most common word order is as follows:

***Nasa + preposition of place + object***

Or

***Object + ay + nasa + preposition of place***

Note that the latter is rarely used in conversations.

For example:

1. *Nasa ibabaw ng mesa ang susi ng kotse.*  
"The car key is on (top of) the table."
2. *Ang susi ng kotse ay nasa ibabaw ng mesa.*  
"The car key is on (top of) the table."
3. *Nasa gitna ng libro at komputer ang lapis mo.*  
"Your pencil is between the book and the computer."

## Sample Sentences

---

1. *Kunin mo ang susi sa ibabaw ng mesa.*  
"Get the key on the table."
2. *Nakakainis talaga at hindi tayo nanalo!*  
"It's really frustrating that we didn't win."
3. *Nasa ilalim ng kama ang mga libro mo.*  
"Your books are under the bed."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Friendship: Issues and Making Up

---

When someone does something bad or wrong, we often refer to the person to have shame or *hiya* about what he or she did. Be sure to say sorry and offer something like a gift or a treat to make up for your wrongdoings.

Useful expression:

1. *Bahala na si Batman!*  
"Heaven knows!"/"It's up to fate!"/(direct translation: "it's up to Batman!")

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #23

# Catching a Taxi in the Philippines

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Filipino
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 23

# FILIPINO

1. Doktora Carol: Taxi!
2. Drayber ng taxi: Saan po sila ma'am?
3. Doktora Carol: Manong sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas ho.
4. Drayber ng taxi: Okay po.
5. Doktora Carol: kumanan ho kayo sa kanto pagdating sa dulo ng University Avenue, sa harap nalang ng unang gusaling makikita niyo ako ibaba.
6. Drayber ng taxi: Ok po. Itong kanto na po ba 'yun?
7. Doktora Carol: Sa susunod na kanto pa ho.
8. Drayber ng taxi: Ok po. Dito na po tayo ma'am. 150 (isangdaan at limampung) piso po.
9. Doktora Carol: Heto ho ang bayad 200 (dalawang daang) piso. Sa inyo na ho ang sukli.
10. Drayber ng taxi: Ah maraming salamat po!

# ENGLISH

1. Doctor Carol: Taxi!
2. Taxi Driver: Where to ma'am?
3. Doctor Carol: To the University of the Philippines please.

CONT'D OVER

4. Taxi Driver: Got it.
5. Doctor Carol: Turn right when you reach the end of the University Avenue, I'll get off in front of the first building that you'll see.
6. Taxi Driver: Ok. This corner?
7. Doctor Carol: At the next corner please.
8. Taxi Driver: Ok ma'am. We are here ma'am. 150 pesos.
9. Doctor Carol: Here's 200 pesos. Keep the change.
10. Taxi Driver: Ah thank you very much!

## VOCABULARY

Filipino	English	Class
harap	front	noun
saan	where	adverb
sumakay	ride	verb
malapit	near, close	adjective
bumaba	descend	verb
susunod	the next, the following	noun
bayad	fare, payment	noun
kumanan	to turn right	verb
sukli	change	noun
kanto	corner	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Saan ka pupunta bukas ng gabi?</b></p> <p>"Where are you going tomorrow night?"</p>	<p><b>Saan tayo pupunta?</b></p> <p>"Where are we going?"</p>
<p><b>Saan ka natuto mag tagalog?</b></p> <p>"Where did you learn Filipino?"</p>	<p><b>Saan ka nakatira?</b></p> <p>"Where do you live?"</p>
<p><b>Taga saan ka ba?</b></p> <p>"Where are you from?"</p>	<p><b>Saan ang pagamutan?</b></p> <p>"Where is the hospital?"</p>
<p><b>Ang mge estudyante ay nakasakay sa bus.</b></p> <p>"The students rode the bus."</p>	<p><b>Malapit ang bahay ko dito.</b></p> <p>"My house is near here."</p>
<p><b>Tumanggi siyang magpunta malapit sa kanyang bahay.</b></p> <p>"She refuses to go anywhere near his house."</p>	<p><b>Malapit lang ba ang bahay mo?</b></p> <p>"Is your house near here?"</p>
<p><b>Malapit ang bahay niya sa amin.</b></p> <p>"His house is near ours."</p>	<p><b>Kapag bumaba ka sa kailaliman ng daigdig, makakatuklas ka ng isang bagong mundo.</b></p> <p>"When you descend into the bowels of the earth, you discover a whole new world."</p>
<p><b>Sa susunod na hinto ako bababa.</b></p> <p>"I will get off at the next stop."</p>	<p><b>Sa susunod na hinto ako bababa.</b></p> <p>"I get off at the next stop."</p>
<p><b>Nasaan ang bayad mo?</b></p> <p>"Where's your payment?"</p>	<p><b>Ibigay mo ang bayad sa kanya.</b></p> <p>"Give the payment to him."</p>

<p><b>Nakalimutan kong kumanan kaya ngayon hindi ko na alam kung saan ako dapat pumunta.</b></p> <p>"I forgot to turn right somewhere and now I don't know where to go."</p>	<p><b>Kumanan ka sa kanto.</b></p> <p>"Turn right at the corner."</p>
<p><b>Kunin mo ang sukli natin.</b></p> <p>"Get our change."</p>	<p><b>Sa pangalawang kanto ka lumiko.</b></p> <p>"Turn at the second corner."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***sa inyo na ho ang sukli* "keep the change"**

The phrase *sa inyo na ho ang sukli* is made up of several words. We have the location marker *sa*, the pronoun *inyo* ("your"), the adverb *na* which meaning changes depending on the context, polite marker *ho* which is a variation of *po*, the marker *ang* (which in this dialogue means "the"), and the noun *sukli* ("change").

This phrase is used when we want to tell someone that we do not need the change and that the other person can keep the money. This phrase can be used in both informal and formal situations.

The non-polite version is *sa inyo na ang sukli*.

For example:

1. *Maraming salamat po manong, sa inyo na po ang sukli.*  
"Thank you very much mister, keep the change."

### ***saan po* "where to"**

The phrase *saan po* is made up of two words. The first word is the question word *saan* which means "where." The second word is the polite marker *po*.

We use this expression when we want to politely ask direction or the place. This phrase can be used in both informal and formal situations.

The non-polite expression is *saan*.

For example:



1. *Saan po ang tindahan ng sapatos?*  
"Where is the shoe store?"

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson is Hailing a Taxi

**Taxi!**

**"Taxi!"**

---

In this lesson, you will learn how to:

1. Call for a taxi
2. Tell the taxi driver where you want to go
3. Use prepositions for directions

---

### 1. How to Call for a Taxi

These following sentences will come in handy when you want to call for a taxi:

---

#### Calling for a Taxi

<i>Taxi!</i>	Taxi!
<i>Para!</i>	Stop!
<i>Saan pwede sumakay ng taxi?</i>	Where can I ride a taxi?
<i>Saan makakakuha ng taxi?</i>	Where can I get a taxi?
<i>Taxi! Para!</i>	Taxi! Stop!
<i>Sasakay po ako</i>	I will ride

---

### 2. How to Tell the Taxi Driver Where You Want to Go

When you get on the taxi, the first thing the driver will ask you is *saan po sila?* ("where to?"). To respond we follow the pattern below using the place determiner *sa* and the polite marker *po*.

***Sa + place + po***

Let's practice by using some examples:

1. *Sa Makati po.*  
"To Makati please."
2. *Sa paliparan po.*  
"To the airport please."
3. *Sa pinakamalapit na ospital po.*  
"To the nearest hospital please."

### 3. How to Use Prepositions for Directions

---

We will study how to use the preposition *susunod* ("next"). This preposition is used to indicate direction or movement. This word is often used as an adjective though and placed before nouns. The location marker *sa* also often precedes it.

***Sa + susunod + na + noun***

For example:

1. *Sa susunod na kanto po ako bababa.*  
"I will get off at the next corner."
2. *Sa susunod na gusali ako nagtrabaho.*  
"I work at the next building."
3. *Lumiko ka po sa kanan susunod na kalye.*  
"Turn right at the next street."

## Sample Sentences

---

1. *Para po sa kanto.*  
"I'll get off at the corner."
2. *Saan po kayo papunta?*  
"Where to?"
3. *Heto po ang bayad.*  
"Here's the payment."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### A Guide to Riding Taxis

---

In malls, there are taxi lanes where you can line up to ride a taxi. You can also use mobile applications to book taxis. Don't be scared of taxi drivers! As anywhere else in the world, caution is always important. But be friendly and they will also be nice to you.

Most taxi drivers are talkative and will tell you a lot of things. It's alright to talk to them and you'll get a lot of interesting stories!

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #24

# Are You Feeling Under the Weather in the Philippines?

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Filipino
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 24

# FILIPINO

1. Doktora Carol: Kumusta ka John?
2. John: Doktora masama po ang pakiramdam ko.
3. Doktora Carol: Anong nararamdaman mo?
4. John: Masakit po ang ulo ko.
5. Doktora Carol: Nahihilo ka ba?
6. John: Opo. Nagsusuka rin po ako.
7. Doktora Carol: Kumain ka ba ng almusal?
8. John: Hindi po. Hindi pa rin po ako kumakain ng tanghalian.
9. Doktora Carol: Mukhang nalipasan ka ng gutom ah.
10. John: Ano po ang gagawin ko?
11. Doktora Carol: Kumain ka muna. Pagkatapos inumin mo itong gamot.
12. John: Salamat po doktora.

# ENGLISH

1. Doctor Carol: How are you, John?
2. John: Doctor, I'm not feeling well.
3. Doctor Carol: What do you feel?

CONT'D OVER

4. John: My head hurts.
5. Doctor Carol: Do you feel dizzy?
6. John: Yes, I have also been vomitting.
7. Doctor Carol: Have you eaten breakfast?
8. John: No. I also haven't eaten lunch yet.
9. Doctor Carol: Seems like it's because your hunger has passed and your stomach became acidic.
10. John: What should I do?
11. Doctor Carol: First, eat. Then drink this medicine.
12. John: Thank you doctor.

## VOCABULARY

Filipino	English	Class
pakiramdam	feeling	noun
ulo	head	noun
mahilo	to be dizzy	verb
magsuka	to vomit	verb
kumain	to eat	verb
tanghalian	lunch	noun
masama	not good, bad	adjective
malipasan	to lapse, to pass	verb
uminom	to drink	verb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Kamusta ang pakiramdam mo?</b> "How are you feeling?"</p>	<p><b>Patawad masama ang pakiramdam ko ngayon.</b> "Sorry, I'm feeling bad today."</p>
<p><b>Malaki ang ulo niya.</b> "His head is big."</p>	<p><b>Natamaan ko ang aking ulo!</b> "I hit my head!"</p>
<p><b>Huwag kang magbasa sa loob ng bus dahil mahihilo ka.</b> "Don't read inside the bus because you will get dizzy."</p>	<p><b>Ayoko magsuka dito.</b> "I don't want to vomit here."</p>
<p><b>Ang pamilya ay kumakain ng agahan.</b> "The family eats breakfast."</p>	<p><b>Saan mo gusto kumain ng tanghalian?</b> "Where do you want to eat lunch?"</p>
<p><b>Sa palagay ko panahon na para sa tanghalian.</b> "I think it is time for lunch."</p>	<p><b>Ano ang kinain mo ngayong tanghalian?</b> "What did you eat for lunch today?"</p>
<p><b>Mas gusto kong kumain ng tanghalian ng magisa sa parke.</b> "I prefer to eat lunch on my own in the park."</p>	<p><b>Masama ang balak niya.</b> "His/her plan is bad."</p>
<p><b>Gusto kong umiinom ng mainit na tsaa tuwing malamig ang panahon.</b> "I love to drink hot tea on a cold day."</p>	<p><b>Kumain tayo ng almusal.</b> "Let's eat breakfast."</p>

---

**Ang pamilya ay kumakain ng agahan.**

"The family eats breakfast."

---

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***magsuka* "to vomit"**

The word *magsuka* is the verb meaning "to vomit."

This is used to describe the action of vomiting. This word can be used in both informal and formal situations.

Past tense: *nagsuka*

Present tense: *nagsusuka*

Future tense: *magsusuka*

For example:

1. *Nagsuka siya sa loob ng kotse.*  
"He/She vomited inside the car."

### ***malipasan* "to pass"**

The word *malipasan* is a verb meaning "to pass."

This verb is used to describe the action being passed. It is often used with the nouns "hunger" and time." When used with *gutom*, or "hunger," it means that a person wasn't able to satisfy his hunger the moment he felt hungry. The expression *Nalipasan ng gutom* is literally, hunger has passed. It sounds grammatically incorrect, so usually you say the accompanying pains or feelings to explain really what it is, like your stomach becoming painful and acidic.

On the other hand, when used with the noun *oras* it means time passes. This word can be used in both informal and formal situations.

Past tense: *nalipasan*

Present tense: *malilipasan*

Future tense: *malilipasan*



For example:

1. *Lumipas na ang oras.*  
"Time has passed."

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson is Expressing How You Are Feeling**  
*Doktora masama po ang pakiramdam ko.*  
"Doctor I'm feeling well."

---

In this lesson, you will learn how to:

1. Ask and describe how someone is feeling
  2. Use conjunctions to order sentences: *una* ("first"), *pagkatapos* ("then")
  3. Describe how you feel at the moment
- 

### 1. How to Ask and Describe How Someone is Feeling

---

When you are not feeling well these expressions will come in very handy:

#### Expressions for Asking and Describing your Feelings

<i>Saan masakit?</i>	Where does it hurt?
<i>Anong nararamdaman mo?</i>	What do you feel?
<i>Anong pakiramdam mo?</i>	How are you feeling?
<i>Masama ang pakiramdam ko</i>	I'm not feeling well.
<i>Masakit ang tiyan ko</i>	My stomach hurts
<i>Masakit ang ulo ko</i>	My head hurts
<i>May sakit ako</i>	I'm sick

## 2. How to Use Conjunctions to Explain How Someone is Feeling

---

If you have a list of things that you feel you want to say them you can use conjunctions. You can use conjunctions like *at*, *saka* or *pati*. They all mean "and." However, when you want to express a certain disagreement between your first sentence and the next sentence you use *ngunit* or *pero* to mean "but."

**First sentence + conjunction (*at*, *pati*, *saka*, *ngunit*, *pero*) + second sentence.**

For example:

1. *Namamaga ang lalamunan ko, saka masakit ang ulo ko*  
"My throat is sore and my head hurts."
2. *Masakit ang binti ko pero wala naman akong bali.*  
"My leg is hurting but I don't have a sprain."

## 3. How to Describe How you Feel at the Moment

---

These sentences will be useful when you want to describe how you are feeling at the moment:

### Expressing How You Feel at the Moment

<i>Natutuwa ako.</i>	I'm feeling happy.
<i>Nalulungkot ako.</i>	I'm feeling lonely.
<i>Nagagalit ako.</i>	I'm feeling angry.
<i>Nasasaktan ako.</i>	I'm feeling hurt.
<i>Nasusuka ako.</i>	I feel like vomiting.
<i>Nahihilo ako.</i>	I feel dizzy.
<i>Nagugutom ako.</i>	I'm hungry.

---

<i>Naiiyak ako.</i>	I feel like crying
<i>Nasasabik ako.</i>	I feel excited
<i>Ninenerbyos ako.</i>	I feel nervous.

---

## Sample Sentences

---

1. *Masama yata ang pakiramdam ko.*  
"I think I'm not feeling well."
2. *Mukhang nahihilo ako.*  
"It looks like I'm dizzy."
3. *Masakit ang tiyan ko.*  
"My stomach hurts."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Hospitals and Clinics in the Philippines

---

Public hospitals are often very crowded in the Philippines since consultation here is free and medical procedures are very cheap. There is also a national health plan called "Philhealth" where members can get benefits such as discounts in medicines and medical procedures in both public and private hospitals.

Useful expression:

1. *Saan po ang ospital?*  
"Where is the hospital?"

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #25

## Talking About Your Future in Filipino

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Filipino
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 25

# FILIPINO

1. Judy: Haay! Nakakapagod 'tong araw na 'to!
2. Carlo: Tama ka. Sana walang pasok bukas no?
3. Judy: Oo nga eh. Gusto kong pumunta sa tabing-dagat.
4. Carlo: Pero tag-ulan ngayon eh.
5. Judy: Hmm...ok lang rin.
6. Carlo: Sige. Ako gusto kong mag-migrate sa ibang bansa.
7. Judy: Huh? Bakit naman?
8. Carlo: Para hanap-hanapin ninyo ako.
9. Judy: Ako gusto kong tumawag ng doktor ngayon.
10. Carlo: Bakit?
11. Judy: Para tignan kung may sira ka sa ulo.

# ENGLISH

1. Judy: This day is exhausting!
2. Carlo: You're right. I hope we don't have classes tomorrow.
3. Judy: Yeah. I want to go to the beach.
4. Carlo: But it's rainy season now.

CONT'D OVER

5. Judy: Hmm...doesn't matter.
6. Carlo: Alright. Me, I want to migrate to another country.
7. Judy: Huh? Why is that?
8. Carlo: So that you will miss me.
9. Judy: Me, I want to call a doctor right now.
10. Carlo: Why?
11. Judy: To check if you have some loose screws.

## VOCABULARY

Filipino	English	Class
pasok	class	noun
tabing-dagat	beach	noun
tag-ulan	monsoon	noun
pakialam	intrusive	adjective
tumira	reside	verb
hanap-hanapin	to miss	verb
nakakapagod	exhausting	adjective
sira sa ulo	crazy, loose screws	adjective
bukas	tomorrow	adverb, noun
ibang bansa	abroad, other countries	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Walang pasok bukas.</b></p> <p>"There is no class tomorrow."</p>	<p><b>Maglakad tayo sa tabing-dagat.</b></p> <p>"Let's walk on the beach."</p>
<p><b>Maaring sirain ng tag-ulan ang mga bahay at paghiwalayin ang mga nayon.</b></p> <p>"A monsoon can destroy homes and rip villages apart."</p>	<p><b>Wala kang pakialam.</b></p> <p>"Don't intrude."</p>
<p><b>Pinili niyang tumira sa bayan kung saan siya ipinanganak at hindi kailanman ito lisanin.</b></p> <p>"He chose to reside in the town he was born in and never to leave it."</p>	<p><b>Sana ay hanap-hanapin mo ako kapag wala na ako.</b></p> <p>"I hope you miss me when I'm already gone."</p>
<p><b>Nakakapagod ang araw na ito.</b></p> <p>"This day is exhausting."</p>	<p><b>May sirang ulo ang pinsan ko.</b></p> <p>"My cousin is crazy."</p>
<p><b>Bukas tayo magkita.</b></p> <p>"Let's meet tomorrow."</p>	<p><b>Magkita tayo bukas.</b></p> <p>"Let's meet tomorrow."</p>
<p><b>Sa ibang bansa nag-aaral ang kapatid ko.</b></p> <p>"My sibling is studying abroad."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***ok lang rin* "it doesn't matter"**

This phrase has three words. The first word is *ok*, meaning, of course, "ok," *lang* which means "only" and *rin* can be translated as "too." The meanings of the words when taken separately are a bit far from the meaning as a phrase. Literally when translated it is, "it's ok too" which when discussed within the context is "it doesn't matter."

We use this phrase when we want to say that given options or different circumstances, whichever is fine.

For example:

1. *Kung hindi sila sasama, ok lang rin.*  
"If they're not joining, it doesn't matter."

### ***hanap-hanapin* "to miss"**

The expression *hanap-hanapin* is conjugated from the verb *hanap* meaning "to search."

This expression is used to describe the action of someone missing someone or something very much. This expression can be used in both informal and formal situations.

Past tense: *hinanap-hanap*

Present tense: *hinahanap-hanap*

Future tense: *hahanap-hanapin*

For example:

1. *Hanap-hanapin mo sana ako.*  
"I hope you will miss me a lot."

## GRAMMAR

### **The Focus of This Lesson is Explaining What You Want to Do**

***Gusto kong pumunta sa tabing-dagat.***

**"I want to go to the beach."**

---

**In this lesson, you will learn how to:**

- 1. Use the infinitive form**
  - 2. Describe what you want to do using infinitive form**
  - 3. Talk about seasons**
- 

### **1. How to Use the Infinitive Form**

---

You already learned the verb forms *UM*, *MAG*, *IN*, *AN*, and *MA* in the previous lessons. The infinitive form of these verbs is simply the root word plus the affix. Actually it is only *UM* verbs that have infinitives that are the same as their past conjugations. You can see in the table



below the corresponding infinitives for each verb form.

Here are some of the common verbs and their respective infinitive form:

Root	English	Past	Present	Future	Infinitive
<i>pagod</i>	tired	<i>nagpagod</i>	<i>nagpapagod</i>	<i>magpapago d</i>	<i>magpagod</i>
<i>punta</i>	go/come	<i>pumunta</i>	<i>pumupunta</i>	<i>pupunta</i>	<i>pumunta</i>
<i>tignan</i>	see/look	<i>titignan</i>	<i>tinitignan</i>	<i>titignan</i>	<i>tignan</i>
<i>basa</i>	read	<i>nabasa</i>	<i>nababasa</i>	<i>mababasa</i>	<i>mabasa</i>
<i>inom</i>	drink	<i>ininom</i>	<i>iniinom</i>	<i>iinum</i>	<i>inum</i>

Some verbs have more than one verb form. Some verbs can be both *MAG* and *UM* and *IN*. As discussed in previous lessons, the affix a root takes is dependent on what kind of focus the sentence wants to have.

Let's take a look at some examples:

1. *Gusto kong magsalita ng Filipino.*  
"I want to speak Filipino."
2. *Mahilig akong pumunta sa mga lumang simbahan.*  
"I like to go to old churches."
3. *Sabi ng doktor kailangan kong uminom ng maraming tubig.*  
"The doctor said I need to drink a lot of water."

## 2. How to Describe What You Want to do Using Infinitive Form (*um* form)

To be able express what you want to do, we use the infinitive form. We use the *um* form of verbs. However, if the verb doesn't have an *um* form, we use the *mag* form instead.

To express your desires we use the pattern as follows:

## ***Gusto + kong + infinitive verb (+ direct object if there is)***

For example:

1. *Gusto kong pumunta sa Inglatera para makakita ako ng niyebe.*  
"I want to go to England so I can see snow."
2. *Gusto kong mag-aral sa ibang bansa.*  
"I want to study in other countries."
3. *Gusto kong pumasok sa kompanya niya.*  
"I want to enter his/her company."

More examples:

1. *Gusto kong pumunta sa Pilipinas.*  
"I want to go to the Philippines."
2. *Sa hinaharap gusto kong maging sundalo.*  
"In the future I want to be a soldier."
3. *Sabi niya gusto niyang uminom ng buko.*  
"He/She said he/she wants to drink coconut."

### **3. How to Talk about Seasons**

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In the Philippines, there are only two seasons, namely *tag-ulan* ("rainy season") and *tag-araw* ("sunny season"). However, by using the prefix *tag* and the noun that best describes the foreign seasons, we are able to form the names for other seasons.

Below are the names of seasons in Filipino:

<b>Noun</b>	<b>English Translation</b>	<b>Season</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
<i>ulan</i>	rain	<i>tag-ulan</i>	rainy season
<i>tuyo</i>	dry	<i>tag-tuyo</i>	dry season
<i>araw</i>	sun	<i>tag-araw</i>	sunny
<i>lamig</i>	cold	<i>tag-lamig</i>	winter
<i>lagas</i>	falling of	<i>tag-lagas</i>	autumn/fall
<i>sibol</i>	growth, germination	<i>tag-sibol</i>	spring
<i>init</i>	hot	<i>tag-init</i>	summer/hot season

Let's use the seasons in sentences:

1. *Sana tag-lagas na ngayon.*  
"I wish it was autumn now."
2. *Walang tag-sibol sa Pilipinas.*  
"There's no spring in the Philippines."
3. *Tag-lamig ngayon sa Inglatera*  
"It's winter now in England."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Fast Food Chains in the Philippines

First of all, don't be surprised if you see popular western fast food chains such as McDonald's and Kentucky Fried Chicken offering rice on their menus. To order at fast food chains, first find an empty seat and ask your friends to occupy the seat while some of you go to the counter and order the food. Always find a seat first, since fast food chains are always crowded because the food is fast and cheap.



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