

# Lesson Two: Introduce yourself

## Lesson goals

§ 41. **Lesson goals.** In this aral you can expect to learn to:

- Introduce yourself, again
- Use word linkers
- Refer to persons and things as subject: **ang-case**
- Count to 10
- Say palá, namán

## Pronunciation: word linkers

§ 42. **Linkers.** Use linkers to connect words in the following situations:

Situation	Halimbawà
a. Adjective + noun	Ma-ba-it <b>na</b> batà
b. Noun + adjective	Ba-tang ma-ba-it
c. Pronoun + noun	I-yóng a-nák
d. Pronoun + infinitive	Gus-tó kong ku-ma-in

§ 43. **Linkers.** Linkers make spoken Filipino sound better. People may understand you, if you omit linkers; but they will understand you better if you use them.

- Add **-ng** to a word ending in a vowel
- Add **-g** to a word ending in n.

Si Amado  
Si Nenè  
Siná Amado at Nenè



If	Do	Halimbawà
a. A word ends in a vowel	Add <i>-ng</i>	Ta-yo: ta-yong la-hát
b. A word ends with n	Add <i>-g</i>	A-kin: a-king la-ru-án
c. A word ends with a consonant	Use the separate word <i>na</i>	Ma-bilís: ma-bi-lís na sa-sak-yán

*Mga halimbawà:*

- Ma-ra-mi ka-ming ga-ga-wín.
- Wa-lâ a-kóng pu-pun-ta-hân.
- Sa-áng pa-a-ra-lán pu-ma-pa-sok ang mga a-nák mo?

§ 44. **Pagsásanay 2-1.** Modify the following phrases by adding the correct linker, as in the examples:

*Mga halimbawà:*

i-yó + da-mít	i-yóng da-mít
a-kin + co-che	a-king co-che
ma-sa-ráp + u-lam	ma-sa-ráp <b>na</b> u-lam

You hear	You say
a. ka-ni-lá + ba-hay	ka-ni-láng ba-hay
b. no-ón + ling-gó	no-óng ling-gó
c. ma-hi-rap + ma-mà	ma-hi-rap <b>na</b> ma-mà
d. a-min + ba-yan	a-ming ba-yan
e. ma-ta-ás + pu-nò	ma-ta-ás <b>na</b> pu-nò
f. mu-ra + sa-pa-tós	mu-rang sa-pa-tós
g. ma-ba-ít + ba-tâ	ma-ba-ít <b>na</b> ba-tâ
h. ma-si-pag + na-nay	ma-si-pag <b>na</b> na-nay
i. ta-o + gu-tóm	ta-ong gu-tóm
j. ba-tâ + bu-sóg	ba-táng bu-sóg

**Pronunciation: stress and accent**

§ 45. **Stress and accent.** There are four classes of word stress and accent. All Filipino words fall into one of these four classes:

Name of stress	Name of accent mark	Accent mark
a. ma-lu-may	no accent	
b. ma-lu-mì	grave accent	`
c. ma-bi-lis	acute accent	´
d. ma-rag-sâ	circumflex accent	ˆ

§ 46. Each class name is an example the stress and accent of the words in the class, that is, the words in each class have the same word stress and accent as the class name. Thus, all words in the *malumay* class have no accent. All words in the *malumì* class have the grave accent. All words in the *mabilis* class have the acute accent. All words in the *maragsâ* class have the circumflex accent.

§ 47. Technically, the accents are part of the written language. In practice, however, many Filipino writers omit the accents. If you grew up with the language, you would know how to pronounce words from the context. If not, you would find the accents useful aids to pronunciation.

§ 48. **Malumay.** Place the stress on the second to the last syllable. There is no accent mark. Listen to the instructor or recording and practice saying the following:

a. gu-mi-sing	to wake up
b. bu-ma-ngon	to get up
c. mag-a-ga-han	to eat breakfast
d. mag-bi-his	to change clothes

§ 49. **Malumi** As in *malumay*, emphasis in *malumì* words is on the semifinal syllable. The difference is the glottal stop; stop the vowel sound short in the throat. It's like saying "uh-oh." The first syllable is stopped short in the throat. That is a glottal stop. *Malumì* words are like that. Mark the last vowel with a grave accent (`), called "pahiwà." Note that accent marks are only placed on vowels. Consonants never have accent marks. Practice by saying the following out loud:

a. a-wà	mercy
b. ha-lim-ba-wà	example

- |          |  |              |
|----------|--|--------------|
| c. Ki-kò |  | a boy's name |
| d. ku-sà |  | willingly    |

§ 50. **Malumi and word linkers.** Notice that all *malumi* words end in a vowel. Following the rules for word linkers given above, we add **-ng** to the end of a *malumi* word. But doing so would make the word end in **-g**. So it is no longer a *malumi* word; instead it becomes a *malumay* word.

§ 51. **Mabilis.** Place the emphasis on the last syllable. Mark the last vowel with an acute accent (´), called "pahilis." Practice by saying the following out loud:

- |               |  |           |
|---------------|--|-----------|
| a. a-li-sín   |  | to remove |
| b. lu-ma-bás  |  | to go out |
| c. lu-ma-ngóy |  | to swim   |
| d. mag-da-sál |  | to pray   |

§ 52. **Maragsá.** Like *mabilis*, emphasis in *maragsá* words is on the last syllable. The difference is the glottal stop; stop the vowel sound short in the throat. It's like saying "uh-oh." The first syllable is stopped short in the throat. That is a glottal stop. *Maragsá* words are like that. So, *maragsá* words are like *mabilis*, except they end in a glottal-stopped vowel. *Maragsá* words are like *malumi*, except their emphasis is on the last syllable. Mark the last vowel with a circumflex accent (^), called *pakupyá*. Practice by saying the following out loud:

- |              |  |              |
|--------------|--|--------------|
| a. bu-ma-bâ  |  | to go down   |
| b. hi-yâ     |  | shame, face  |
| c. hu-mandâ  |  | to get ready |
| d. hu-min-tô |  | to stop      |

§ 53. **Maragsá and word linkers.** Notice that all *maragsá* words end in a vowel. Following the rules for word linkers given above, we add **-ng** to the end of a *maragsá* word. But doing so would make the word end in **-g**. So it is no longer a *maragsá*; instead it becomes a *mabilis* word.

Isá, dalawá, tatló, apat, limá,  
anim, pitó, waló, siyám, sampû



## Useful phrases: count to ten

§ 54. **Count to 10.** Here are our first numbers:

1 i-sá	2 da-la-wá	3 tat-ló	4 a-pat	5 li-má
6 a-nim	7 pi-tó	8 wa-ló	9 si-yám	10 sam-pû

§ 55. **Pagsásanay 2-2.** How would you say the following in Filipino?

	Answer
a. ten fingers <sup>7</sup>	
b. seven samurai	
c. one nose <sup>8</sup>	
d. two eyes <sup>9</sup>	
e. three stars <sup>10</sup>	

§ 56. **Listen and speak.** Listen to the recording or the instructor, then repeat out loud:

-- Ku-mus-tá, akó si Charina. Hello, I'm Charina.

-- Ku-mus-tá ka, Charina. How are you, Charina?

-- Ma-bu-ti namán.

\* \* \*

## Grammar: persons and things: ang-case

§ 57. **Noun and pronoun cases.** To help us learn the ways in which nouns and pronouns are used, we

<sup>7</sup> **da li ri**, n., finger

<sup>8</sup> **i long**, n., nose

<sup>9</sup> **ma tá**, n., eye

<sup>10</sup> **bi tu win**, n., star

learn a language tool called *case*, which tells how a noun or pronoun is used in a sentence. There are three cases of nouns and pronouns: a) *ang-case*, b) *sa-case* and c) *ng-case*. The *ang-case* is the case of the subject of the sentence. The *sa-case* is the case of *place*. Nouns and pronouns in the *ng-case* serve, in various situations, as: a) owner, b) direct object and c) doer of the verb's action

§ 58. **ang-case.** The first of three cases of nouns and pronouns is the *ang-case*, the case of the subject of the sentence. In the following sentences, the phrases in boldface are in the *ang-case*:

a. <b>Kikò and Charina</b> washed their hands.	Nag-hu-gas ng ka-may <b>si-ná Kikò at Charina.</b>
b. <b>They</b> are very helpful.	<b>Si-lá</b> ay ma-tu-tu-lu-ngin.
c. <b>The table</b> was set by Kikò and Charina.	I-ni-han-da ni-ná Kikò at Charina <b>ang mesa.</b>
d. <b>It</b> was sold for \$100.	Na-i-pag-bi-li <b>i-tó</b> nang san-da-ang-pi-so.

§ 59. Consider the boldfaced phrases in the sentences above. Do you agree that the boldfaced phrase is what is being talked about in each sentence? If so, you understand the *ang-case*.

§ 60. When we refer to a person or persons by name as subject(s) of a sentence, we use "si" or "siná" in front of the name(s).

Marker	Examples
si	si Amado, si Charina
si-ná	siná Amado at Nenè, siná Kikò at Charina

§ 61. Nouns that are not names of persons in the *ang-case* are marked by "ang" and "ang mga."<sup>11</sup>

Marker	Examples
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<sup>11</sup> Remember, "mga" is pronounced "ma-nga."

Marker	Examples
ang	ang bahay, ang Pilipinas
ang mga	ang mga bahay, ang mga dela Cruz

### ang-case Noun Markers

si Nenè	personal (s.)
siná Amado at Nenè	personal (pl.)
ang bahay	non-pers. (s.)
ang mga bahay	non-pers. (pl.)

Figure 2-3: ang-case noun markers

- § 62. **ang case** Personal pronouns. Following are the ang-case personal pronouns. These pronouns serve as subjects of their respective sentences.

Pronoun	
a. a-kó	I
b. i-káw	you (s.)
c. si-yá	he, she
d. ta-yo	we (incl.)
e. ka-mí	we (excl.)
f. ka-yó	you (pl.)
g. si-lá	they

- § 63. **Tayo and kami.** Filipino has two forms for “we”: 1) one includes the person to whom you are speaking (the inclusive form); 2) the other does not (the exclusive form). The *kausap* is the person to whom are speaking. When you use the inclusive form, the *kausap* is included. When you use the exclusive form, the *kausap* is not included.

## Kausap

The person to whom you are speaking

### tayo at kamí

tayo	Kausap is included
kamí	Kausap is not included

Figure 2-4: Kausap

§ 64. **Ikáw and ka.** *Ikáw* becomes *ka* when the predicate comes before the subject.

I-káw ay ku-ma-ka-in. Ku-ma-ka-in ka.	You are eating.
I-káw ay ma-gan-da. Ma-gan-da ka.	You are good-looking.

§ 65. **Terms of kinship.** There is an exception to the rule to distinguish between names of persons and all other names. Terms of kinship may be regarded as both personal and non-personal. Thus, you may say:

- ang na nay or si na nay (mother)
- si a te or ang a te (older sister)
- ang ta tay or si ta tay (father)
- si lo lo or ang lo lo (grandpa)



## ang-case Personal Pronouns

I		you (s.)	he / she
akó		ikáw	siyá
we (incl.)	we (excl.)	you (pl.)	they
tayo	kamí	kayó	silá

Figure 2-2: ang-case personal pronouns

§ 66. **Listen and speak.** Listen, then repeat out loud:

-- A-ling<sup>12</sup> Sa-ling, itó pô ang na-nay ko. Ms. Saling, this is my mother.

-- Ah, si-lá pa-lá si A-ling Sa-ling.

-- Ku-mus-tá pô kayó?

-- I-ki-ná-ga-ga-lák ko pô. I am pleased (to meet you).

\* \* \*

§ 67. **palá.** Say *palá* to indicate somebody or something that you were not expecting.

Filipino	Comment
a. I-káw pa-lá.	It's you!
b. Si Au-ring pa-lá ang na-na-lo.	It was Auring that won (I wasn't expecting that).
c. Nan-di-to pa-lá ang a-king chi-ne-las. Ang chi-ne-las ko pa-lá ay nan-di-to.	My slippers are here ( wasn't expecting them to be here.)

§ 68. **Listen and speak.** Listen to the recording or the instructor, then repeat out loud:

<sup>12</sup> **a ling**, n., title of respect for a woman; put in front of the name of a woman to whom you are not related.

-- Leila, ki-la-lá mo ba si Doris? Leila, do you know Doris?

-- Ku-mus-tá ka, Doris?

-- Ma-buti na-mán.

\* \* \*

§ 69. **Proper and common nouns.** A proper noun is the name of a specific person, place or thing, such as Juan, Manila, Jolibee and Limtuaco. A proper noun begins with a capital letter. A common noun does not begin with a capital letter, and it names an unspecified person, place or thing. The following are common nouns: girl, table, house, ball.

§ 70. **Listen and speak.** Listen to the recording or the instructor, then repeat out loud:

-- A-kó si Amado. I am Amado.

-- A-kó na-mán si Nenè. And I am Nenè.

\* \* \*

§ 71. **Namán.** *Namán* has many meanings. Here it means “and.” Previously you learned that *namán* also means “considering.” *Mabuti namán* means “fine, considering . . . .”

§ 72. **Personal and non-personal nouns.** In English we distinguish between proper nouns and common nouns. In Filipino we distinguish between names of persons (personal nouns) and all other nouns (non-personal nouns). The non-personal nouns include all nouns (both common and proper) that are not names of persons.

§ 73. **Listen and speak.** Listen to the recording or the instructor, then repeat out loud:

-- Kikò, i-tó si Pepe, a-king ka-i-bi-gan. Kikò, this is Pepe, a friend.

OK lang akó.

Ikáw, kumustá ka?



- Pepe, i-tó si Kikò, a-king ka-pa-tid. Pepe, this is Kikò, my brother.
- Ku-mus-tá ka, Pepe.
- OK lang. I-káw, ku-mus-tá ka?
- \* \* \*

§ 74. **Pagsásanay 2-3.** How would you say the following in Filipino?

	Answer
a. I am Steve.	
b. How are you, Susan?	
c. I'm fine, Joe.	
d. Good morning (respectfully).	
e. Kikò is eating.	
f. This is my dad (respectfully).	
g. Good afternoon, Pepe.	
h. Good evening (respectfully).	
i. How are you? (respectfully)	
j. Just fine.	

### Vocabulary

§ 75. **Vocabulary.** In this aral you met the following words and phrases:

- a kin**, *pron.*, my, s., ng-case, before
- ang**, *marker*, ang-case, non-personal, s.
- at**, *conj.*, and
- ba**, *marker*, question marker; presence in sentence makes sentence a question
- ba hay**, *n.*, house, home
- bi tu win**, *n.*, star
- chi ne las**, *n.*, slippers
- da la wá**, *numeral*, two
- da li ri**, *n.*, finger
- i han dâ**, *v., o.f.*, to prepare s.t.: i-hi-na-han-dâ, i-hi-nan-dâ, i-ha-han-dâ
- i lóng**, *n.*, nose
- i sá**, *numeral*, one
- i tó**, *pron.*, this; ang-case, impers.

**ka i bi gan**, *n.*, friend  
**ka may**, *n.*, hand  
**ka pa tid**, *n.*, sibling  
**ki la la nin**, *v., o.f.*, to be acquainted with s.b.: ki-ni-ki-la-la, ki-ni-la-la, ki-ki-la-la-nin  
**ko**, *pron.*, me, ng-case  
**ku ma in**, *v., a.f.*, to eat: ku-ma-ka-in, ku-ma-in, ka-ka-in  
**mag hu gas**, *v., a.f.*, to wash: nag-hu-hu-gas, nag-hu-gas, mag-hu-hu-gas  
**ma i pag bi lí**, *v., o.f.*, to be able to sell s.t.: na-i-pag-bi-bi-lí, na-i-pag-bi-lí, ma-i-pag-bi-bi-lí  
**ma na lo**, *v., a.f.*, to win: na-na-na-lo, na-na-lo, ma-na-na-lo  
**ma tá**, *n.*, eye  
**ma tu tu lu ngin**, *adj.*, helpful  
**me sa**, *n.*, table  
**mga**, *marker*, plural marker, all cases  
**mo**, *pron.*, you, s., ng-case  
**nan di to, na ri tó**, *adj.*, here  
**nang**, *adv. or conj.*, (various meanings; see text)  
**ng**, *marker*, ng-case, non-personal, s.  
**ni ná**, *marker*, ng-case, pers., pl.  
**pa lá**, *adv.*, marker of mild surprise  
**Pi li pi nas**, *n.*, Philippines  
**pi tó**, *numeral*, seven  
**sam pú**, *numeral*, ten  
**san da ang - pi so**, *n.*, 100 pesos  
**si lá**, *pron.*, they  
**si ná**, *marker*, ang-case, personal, 3rd person pl.  
**ta tay**, *n.*, father  
**tat ló**, *numeral*, three

Kayó palá si Aling Salíng.



§ 76. **Conversations.** By now you can expect to engage in conversations like the following. Go ahead and practice these conversations out loud. And invent your own!

-- Ku-mus-tá.  
 -- Ma-bu-ti na-man, i-káw, ku-mus-tá ka?  
 \* \* \*  
 -- Ma-gan-dáng u-ma-ga.

-- Ma-gan-dáng u-ma-ga rin.

\* \* \*

-- I-náy, i-tó pô si Pepe, a-king ka-i-bi-gan.

-- Pepe, i-tó ang a-king na-nay, si Aling Nenè.

-- I-káw pa-lá si Pepe. Ku-mus-tá ka, Pepe.

-- OK lang pô. Ku-mus-tá pô kayó?

\* \* \*

-- Nenè, ki-la-lá mo ba si Mameng?

-- Ku-mus-tá ka, Mameng?

-- Ma-bu-ti na-mán, Nenè

\* \* \*

## Review and checklist

§ 77. **Checklist.** In this aral you expected to learn to:

- a. Introduce yourself, again
- b. Use word linkers
- c. Refer to persons and things as subject: **ang-case**
- d. Count to 10: isá, dalawá, tatló, apat, limá, anim, pitó, waló, siyám, sampú.
- e. Say palá, namán

## Answers to exercises

§ 78. **Answers to Pagsásanay 2-1.** Modify the following phrases by adding the correct linker, as in the examples:

You hear	You say
a. ka-ni-lá + ba-hay	kanil <b>ang</b> bahay
b. no-ón + ling-gó	no <b>ong</b> linggó

You hear	You say
c. ma-hi-rap + ma-mà	mahirap <b>na</b> mamà
d. a-min + ba-yan	aming bayan
e. ma-ta-ás + pu-nò	mataás <b>na</b> punò
f. mu-ra + sa-pa-tós	murang sapatós
g. ma-ba-it + ba-tà	mabaít <b>na</b> batà
h. ma-si-pag + na-nay	masipag <b>na</b> nanay
i. ta-o + gu-tóm	taong gutóm
j. ba-tà + bu-sóg	batang busóg

§ 79. **Answers to Pagsásanay 2-2.** How would you say the following in Filipino?

	Answer
a. ten fingers <sup>13</sup>	sampúng daliri
b. seven samurai	pitóng samurai
c. one nose <sup>14</sup>	isáng ilóng
d. two eyes <sup>15</sup>	dalawáng matá
e. three stars <sup>16</sup>	atlong bituwín

§ 80. **Answers to Pagsásanay 2-3.** How would you say the following in Filipino?

	Answer
a. I am Steve.	Akó si Steve.
b. How are you, Susan?	Kumusta ka, Susan.
c. I'm fine, Joe.	Mabuti naman, Joe.
d. Good morning (respectfully).	Magandang umaga pô.
e. Kikò is eating.	Si Kikò ay kumakain.
f. This is my dad. (respectfully).	Itó pô ang aking tatay.
g. Good afternoon, Pepe.	Magandang hapon, Pepe.
h. Good evening (respectfully).	Magandang gabí pô.

<sup>13</sup> **da li ri**, n., finger

<sup>14</sup> **i long**, n., nose

<sup>15</sup> **ma tá**, n., eye

<sup>16</sup> **bi tu win**, n., star

	Answer
i. How are you? (respectfully)	Kumusta pô kayó?
j. Just fine.	OK lang.

We've reached the end of aral 2.  
Congratulations!  
See you in aral 3.

