CEBUANO

LANGUAGE OBJECTIVES

MISSIONARY TRAINING CENTER

FOR MISSIONARY USE ONLY

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TO THE MTC CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVES

NOTE: This Cebuano Language Objective is intended for use in the Missionary Training Center of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. As the missionary or MTC staff uses this guide please keep in mind that this book is under constant revision and is not perfect. We ask you to overlook the mistakes and please make changes where necessary. This Language Objective book is also not completely correct for every region of the Visayas. Please make adjustments as needed and edit this guide as more is learned about the Visayan-Cebuano language.

Salamat!

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #1
CEBUANO ALPHABET AND PRONUNCIATION

#1:   CEBUANO ALPHABET AND PRONUNCIATION

OBJECTIVE**FIGURE 1**

BY THE END OF THIS LESSON YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- Pronounce the letters in the Cebuano alphabet
- Read and write Cebuano words

THE CEBUANO ALPHABET (ABAKADA)

Abakada (alphabet). The *abakada* or the Cebuano alphabet consists of twenty letters in the following sequence:

a, b, k, d, e, g, h, i, l, m, n, ng, o, o, r, s, t, u, w and y

Note that *k* follows *b* and *ng* (new and different letter!) follows *n*.

Cebuano vowels. The Cebuano vowels are *a, e, i,o* and *u*. The Cebuano vowel sounds are slightly different than English vowel sounds. The closest sounds to the five vowel sounds of Cebuano are:

a	as in	f<u>a</u>r, f<u>a</u>ther	(ah, like ''Ah ha! Eureka!'')
e	as in	<u>e</u>nd, b<u>e</u>d	(eh, like an old man saying ''Eh sonney!'')
i	as in	<u>e</u>ve, mar<u>i</u>ne	(ee, like ''Eek, it's an eel!)
o	as in	<u>o</u>bey, h<u>o</u>pe	(oh, like ''Oh my goodness!'')
u	as in	f<u>oo</u>d, m<u>oo</u>n	(ooh or ew, like seeing a painful football injury)

Cebuano consonants. The consonants are pronounced with the sound of *a* at the end:

Ba, Ka, Da, Ga, Ha, La, Ma, Na, Nga, Pa, Ra, Sa, Ta, Wa and Ya

The consonant *Ng* (spelled *nga*).

The *ng* sound is different to most English speakers because to them, the `n` and `g` are two different letters. The Cebuano letter *ng* is one consonant and has neither the `n` nor the `g` sound. It is pronounced in the same syllable.
It is pronounced by saying an ''nga'' sound from the back of the throat, while leaving the tongue on the bottom of the mouth. Avoid the temptation to have the tongue touch the top row of teeth. The initial *nga* sound can be practiced by selecting a phrase with the correct sound (say -- sing a song). Then leave off the initial consonants (say –ing a –ong). Keep practicing until it comes with ease.

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #1
CEBUANO ALPHABET AND PRONUNCIATION
(SYL)

The pronunciation of *ng* at the end of words is fairly simple, as in the English word *sing* or *lung*, but its pronunciation within a word is a little more challenging. Most English words with internal `n` and `g` consonants usually have the `n` and `g` separated into two different syllables (ex. Ma*n-g*er, e*n-g*ine, e*n-g*lish, or ma*n-g*o).

In English the `ng` combination is only found in the middle or end of words. In Cebuano, the consonant *ng* may appear at the beginning, middle, or end of words (such at *ng*alan, pai*ng*on, or a*ng*). The closest English words with the inside *ng* sound are *longing, singing,* or *hanger* (pronounced with the `g` sound).

Spanish adopted letters. There are letters not found in the Cebuano alphabet used in the language because of foreign languages. The following letters are taken from the Spanish alphabet:

ch	sounds more like `sh`, as in the Spanish name *Ch*avez.
j	sounds more like `h`, as in the Spanish name *J*ose.
ll	sounds like `lly`, as in the Spanish name Padi*ll*a
n	sounds like `ny`, as in the English ca*ny*on.
rr	rolling *r* sound
x	sounds like `h`, as in the Spanish name Ro*x*as

English adopted letters. The following are English adopted letters:

c, ch, f, j, q, v, x and z

Other adopted letters.
ts   this sounds like the `ts` in the English ha*ts*

Dipthongs. The Cebuano dipthongs are complex sounds that are combinations of simple vowel sounds and semi-vowels.

iy	as in p<u>ew</u>	d*iy*utay (small amount)
ey	as in b<u>ai</u>t	r*ey*na (queen)
ay	as in h<u>i</u>	bal*ay* (house)
aw	as in br<u>ow</u>	adl*aw* (day)
oy	as in b<u>oy</u>	bab*oy* (pig)

Other complex sounds are:

dy	as `j` in *dyip* (jeep)
sy	as `sh` in mi*sy*on (mission)

READING AND WRITING CEBUANO WORDS

There are two skills involved in learning and becoming functional in a foreign language:

1) Reading written language and pronouncing it correctly, and
2) Writing the words your hear correctly.

A few ideas and a simple three step rule can help you develop both skills in Visayan.

Cebuano syllables. Cebuano is not a truly-written language, which means that generally, a Cebuano word is spelled just as it is pronounced.

Each syllable and vowel is pronounced separately and distinctly. One Cebuano syllable will consist of either a vowel (V), a vowel with a consonant (CV) / (VC), or a vowel between two consonants (CVC). This makes reading in Cebuano much easier than English because the words can be easily broken into syllables.

CVC-CV-CVC	VC	CV-CV-CV	VC	VC-CVC	CV	CVC-CV-CVC
Nag - pa - lit	ang	la - la - ki	og	ga - tas	sa	tin - da - han.

(The boy bough milk at the store.)

CV-VC-CV	CV	CV-CV	CV	CV-CV-CV-CVC	VC-CV
Mo - ad - to	ba	si - ya	sa	Pi - li - pi - nas	ug - ma?

(Will he/she go to the Philippines tomorrow?)

The three-step rule. A simple three-step process can help you read new words.

First, focus on the vowels in the new word (every syllables has one vowel). Thus, a word with three vowels (ex. merkado) also has three syllables (mer-ka-do). The vowels form the skeleton of the word.

Second, connect the vowels to the consonants and fill the flesh on the skeleton.

Finally, dress the word by adding correct stress and intonation.

Stress. Stress in Cebuano roots is usually placed on the next-to-last syllable, though this is not always the case. Knowledge of where to place a stress usually requires experience with the word. Many words have a different meaning when the stress is shifted.

STRESS ON FIRST SYLLABLE: STRESS ON SECOND SYLLABLE:

hapon	afternoon		Hapon	Japan
basa	to read		basa	wet
kita	we (incl.)		kita	to see

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #1
CEBUANO ALPHABET AND PRONUNCIATION
(SYL)

Intonation. Like in English, generally raise your tone for questions and requests, let your tone fall or level off for statements, commands, and responses, and suspend your tone for series and non-final phrases.

Glottal catch. The glottal catch or the abrupt changes in the duration of syllables can also change the meaning of some words. The glottal catch is an abrupt closing of the throat. Thus, the last sound in the syllables is cut short. This occurs almost exclusively when the word ends in a vowel.

CATCH ON FIRST SYLLABLE:		CATCH ON SECOND SYLLABLE:	
sala	living room	sala	sin
wala	left	wala	no; none
basa	to read	basa	wet

*Note: The glottal stop, for all intents and purposes, acts as a silent ''t'' consonant.

PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE

Practice pronunciation by reading aloud the following Cebuano words:

VOCABULARY LISTFIGURE 1

Cebuano - Cebuano	ebanghelyo - gospel	dili - not, no (future)
Ingles - English	kauban - companion	wala - one; no (past)
Pilipinas - Philippines	lalaki - male	salamat - thank you
misyon - mission	babaye - female	walay sapayan - you're welcome
misyonaryo - missionary	oo - yes	

SPELLING PRACTICE

Practice spelling by writing the Cebuano words given you by your teacher.

VOCABULARY LIST FIGURE 1

#2: GREETINGS IN CONVERSATION

OBJECTIVE**FIGURE 1**

BY THE END OF THIS LESSON YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- Greet others with simple questions

VOCABULARY LISTFIGURE 1

maayo - good	kamo - you (plural)	lami - delicious
buntag - morning	igsoon - sibling	kinsa - who
odto - noon	tatay - dad	ngalan - name
hapon - afternoon	nanay - mom	si - name marker (ang)
gabii - evening	pagtuon - study	imong - you(r) (plural)
lang / ra - just, only	pagkaon - food	inyong - you(r) (plural)
`sab / pod / sad - too, also	kinabuhi - life	kumusta - hi / how are you?
ka - you (singular)		

GREET OTHERS WITH `GOOD MORNING?`, ETC.

The first greeting you will learn is how to say ''good morning'' or ''good evening'' to everyone you see.

GREETING: RESPONSE:

Maayong _____.   Maayon _____ 'sab/pod.

buntag   buntag
odto   odto
hapon   hapon
gabii   gabii

ASKING `HOW ARE YOU?`

The next greetings means ''Hi'', and ''how are you?''. The word *kumusta* comes from the Spanish *como esta.*

Kumusta! (Hello!)	Kumusta! (Hi!)
Kumusta _____? (How are you?)	Maayo. (Good.)
ka	Kumusta man _____? (How are you?)
kamo	ka
	kamo

Maayo pod. Salamat! (Good also. Thank you!)

ASKING HOW SOMEONE / SOMETHING

Kumusta can be used for more than just to ask how someone is doing. *Kumusta* or ''how are…'' questions may also be asked to find out how other people or things are. This is done by adding an ang phrase to *Kumusta* modified by an og pronoun which acts as a possessive.

Kumust + <u>modified ang phrase?</u>

Kumusta ang _____ _____?	(How is …)		
	imong	tatay	(your dad?)	Maayo.	(Good)
		kauban	(your companion?)	Nindot!	(Great!)
	inyong	pagkaon	(your food?)	Lami.	(Delicious.)

| Kumusta si _____? | | |
| | Elder/Sister… | (How is Elder/Sister…?) | Maayo kaayo! (Very well!) |

The og marker and pronouns will be discussed in depth in a later objective.

ASKING ''WHAT (WHO) IS YOUR NAME?''

Kinsa (or Unsa) + modified ang phrase?

| Kinsa ang imong ngalan? | Ako si <u>(Elder/Sister…)</u> |
| Unsa ang inyong mga ngalan? | Ako si <u>(Elder/Sister)</u> ug siya si <u>(Elder/Sister)</u> |

In Cebuano, the phrase above is really asking 'who is your name?' It is common to hear both 'who' and 'what is your name?'

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CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #3
EXPANDED GREETINGS IN CONVERSATION

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#3:   EXPANDED GREETINGS IN CONVERSATION

OBJECTIVE**FIGURE 1**
_____
BY THE END OF THIS LESSON YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- Use conversational greetings

VOCABULARY LISTFIGURE 1

asa - where (future)	gikan - coming from	diha - there (closer to
diin - where (past)	diri - here (close to	listener)
taga - native of	speaker)	didto - there (far from
nagpuyo - reside, live	dinhi - here (close to	speaker and listener)
padulong / paingon -	speaker and listener)	
headed to		

ASKING `WHERE ARE YOU GOING/COMING FROM?`

Filipinos often greet each other with the questions "Where are you going?" or "Where have you been?" To many foreigners, this seems nosy. This is meant to be a polite, informal greeting. You do not have to indicate exactly where you are going or where you have been. A vague response is just fine.

WHERE ARE YOU GOING / HEADED TO? (future tense)

Asa + pronoun + preposition

Asa _____ paingon?   (Where are you headed?)   Sa (place).   (To (place.)
    ka
    kamo

WHERE DID YOU JUST COME FROM?   (past tense)

Diin + pronoun + preposition?

Diin _____ gikan?   (Where are you coming from?)   _____ lang.   (Just here/there.)
    ka   Dinhi
    kamo   Diha   (show facial expression)
                                                                                                                                    Didto

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CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #3
EXPANDED GREETINGS IN CONVERSATION

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ASKING WHERE SOMEONE IS FROM

Filipinos enjoy knowing where people are from (their origins). Although it is not usually the first greeting, the question "Where are you from?" is often asked when getting acquainted with someone.

Taga + diin + <u>ang phrase</u>   **Taga + place + <u>ang phrase</u>**

Taga diin _____?   (Where are you from originally)   Taga _____ _____ . (I am from Bohol.)

ka	Bohol ako
siya	Bacolod siya
kamo	Samoa kami
sila	Utah sila
si _____	Cebu si _____

ASKING WHERE SOMEONE LIVES

The verb *puyo* is used to find out where a person lives (resides).

Asa _____ nagpuyo?   (Where do you live?)   Nagpuyo _____ sa (place).   (I live in (place).)

ka	ako
siya	siya
sila	sila
kamo	kami
ang mga misyoneryo	ang mga misyoneryo
si Sister/Elder	si Sister/Elder

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #4
ASKING FOR ENGLISH / CEBUANO EQUIVALENTS
(SYL)

OBJECTIVE**FIGURE 1**

BY THE END OF THIS LESSON YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- Ask for translation of words and phrses
- Learn the pluralizer *mga*

ASKING FOR TRANSLATIONS FOR WORDS AND PHRASE

QUESTION: RESPONSE:

Unsa ang _____ sa _____?   _____ ang _____ sa _____.
           Cebuano   Cebuano
           Ingles   Inggles

Examples:

Unsa ang 'book' sa Cebuano?   'Basahon' ang 'book' sa Cebuano.

Unsa ang 'saging' sa Inggles?   'Banana' ang 'saging' sa Inggles.

Ask you teacher for the Cebuano translation of some objects in the classroom. As you learn the new Cebuano words, write them down with the English meaning in the space below.

VOCABULARY LISTFIGURE 1

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #4
ASKING FOR ENGLISH / CEBUANO EQUIVALENTS
(SYL)

THE PLURALIZER *MGA*

The mga pronounced ma-nga) is placed before a word to pluralize it. It is similar to the English endings -s or -es. Once pluralized the mga is a **part of the word** or **phrase** and <u>cannot</u> be separated. Just consider any pluralized word (like *mga basahon)* as <u>one</u> word!

Examples:

Singular   Plural

book - basahon   books - mga basahon
member - sakop   members - mga sakop
companion - kauban   companions - mga kauban
church - simbahan   churches - mga simbahan

CORRECT: Maayo ang *mga sakop.*   INCORRECT: Maayo *mga* ang *sakop.*

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #5
GRAMMAR STRUCTURE OVERVIEW
(GRAMMAR)

#5:   GRAMMAR STRUCTURE OVERVIEW

OBJECTIVE**FIGURE 1**

BY THE END OF THIS LESSON YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- Know the definitions of key grammar principles
- Recognize the usage of these principles in Visayan

INTRODUCTION

The following principles are **very important** in truly understanding Visayan. Many of these ideas may be foreign to native-English speakers (hence the term foreign language). Open your mind to this new way of thinking and allow these ideas to grow.

NOUN MARKERS

The first principle to be discussed will be nouns. Nouns are usually one of the following: person, place, or thing. In English, nouns are marked with the articles "a" or "the" (like "*the* gospel" or "*a* copy of the Book of Mormon"). In Cebuano there is a similar idea. Every Cebuano noun in a sentence is marked (preceded) with a word from one of three different sets of nouns markers.

These three groups of markers are called the *Ang, Og,* and *Sa* sets. Each set shows the role a noun plays in a Cebuano sentence. The marker always comes in front of the noun along with any modifying words (such as adjectives). These markers are similar (but are not exactly the same) to the English articles "the" and "a, an".

So, all nouns need a marker from one of the sets. The language situation will decide which one will be used. These three sets will be discussed in depth later.

Examples:

ang Basahon ni Mormon   (focus on Book of Mormon)   NOT: Basahon ni Mormon

og pagpamatuod   (non-focus, non-specific testimony)   pagpamatuod

sa Philippines   (location of Philippines)   Philippines

You will not see a noun that is alone, without marker. *Every* noun needs a marker.

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #5
GRAMMAR STRUCTURE OVERVIEW
(GRAMMAR)

NOUN PHRASE

Nouns are often described by adjectives. As these adjectives are added to the noun a *noun phrase* is made. There is nothing like this in English. The adjectives that modify a noun are liked to the noun and this group of linked words, along with the noun marker, is the phrase.

So, a noun phrase in Cebuano is the group of words that include 1) the noun marker, 2) any modifying words (such as adjectives and pluralizers), and 3) the noun.

Examples:

ang buotan nga mga misyonaryo - **focus** on the <u>kind missionaries</u>.

The adjective *kind* is linked to the (plural) missionaries. The ang marker in this phrase is marking the *entire* phrase of both adjective and noun. When identifying noun phrase, look for the marker (Ang, Og, Sa) along with linked adjectives and the noun.

FOCUS

One of the most significant and important Cebuano grammar principles is that of *focus.* The focus of the sentence is the **most important, or noteworthy, thing** in the sentence. When a noun is marked as the focus, it yells to the listener, "HOY! I am the thing in the sentence that you need to be paying attention to!" As the focus of the sentence is chosen, the rest of the parts of the sentence (i.e. verb conjugation, other noun markers) are defined in their own places. **This focus is the noun that the rest of the sentence revolves around and describes.**

In Cebuano, <u>the person who initiates the conversation will pick the focus of the sentence.</u> Once the focus is chosen, the rest of the sentence falls in line under the direction of the now-chosen focus. To keep continuity in the conversation, the other participants in the conversation will form their sentences around the same focus.

The Ang set of markers is used to indicate focus. More on the Ang-focus markers will be discussed in the next CLO.
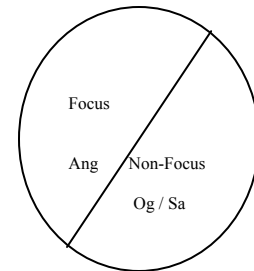
NON-FOCUS

As the focus is chosen, the rest of the nouns in the sentence become either *non-focus* or locations. The non-focus nouns are simply those nouns in the sentence that are **not the focus.** They are marked by other noun markers and say to the listener, "Hello! We are the things in the sentence that are important, but not chosen to be the most important. We supply information about the focus and complete the sentence in a non-disruptive way."

The Og and Sa sets of markers are used to indicate non-focus. Find out more about the Og and Sa markers in the next couple of CLOs.

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #5
GRAMMAR STRUCTURE OVERVIEW
(GRAMMAR)

SPECIFIC AND NON-SPECIFIC

The concept of specific nouns and non-specific nouns is fairly easy to understand. There is something very similar to this concept in English. Assume that we have a group of mangos on the table. What is the difference between the two statements "I want **the** mango." or "I want **a** mango."? The difference is that in the first sentence, the article "the" implies that there is a *particular* mango that I will want. With the article "a", the second sentence similarly implies that there is*n't any particular* mango that I want.

Cebuano concept of **specific** and **non-specific** have very similar meanings to the English articles 'the' and 'a', respectively. As later CLO lessons will explain, Ang and Sa markers are specific while the Og markers and the floating are non-specific.

NOUNS AND PRONOUNS

Nouns have an organization that makes things very simple. In Cebuano, there are two types of nouns: **Common Nouns** and **Personal Proper Names.** Common nouns can be any place or thing and personal proper names are people (these two types of nouns cover the standard "people, place, or thing" definition of a noun).

Examples:

Common Noun	Personal Proper Name
the scripture	Joseph Smith
a discussion	Brother Dean
a Book of Mormon	Sister Binayan
Cebu	Ruth
Western Samoa	Nephihah

Pronouns take the place of the nouns. There are also two types of pronouns: **Demonstrative Pronouns** and **Personal Pronouns**. Demonstratives take the place of common nouns (eg. a book → this or that) and personal pronouns take the place of personal proper names (eg. Abraham → he or I or you)

Examples:

Demonstrative Pronoun	Personal Pronoun
this, these	I, me
that, those	you, you (plural)
	he, she
	they
	we, us (exclusive and inclusive)

Brother Dean bought that →   *He* bought that.   (Personal proper name → Personal pronoun)
I bought the book →   I bought *that.*   (Common noun → Demonstrative)

Pay attention to the lessons taught about Ang, Og, and Sa so that you will see how this noun explanation all fits in!

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #5
GRAMMAR STRUCTURE OVERVIEW
(GRAMMAR)

LOCATION (HERE AND THERE)

The English locations of here and there are a little more complex in Cebuano. When English speakers refer to the locations of objects or places while speaker, there are only two

distances they can use, *here* or *there*. Cebuano, however, shows *relative distance* of **the speaker** and **the person being spoken** to. In Cebuano there are not simple two distances, but **four:**

LOCATION	DEFINITION - These are used in locations, demonstratives, and other places (e.g. here, there, this, that, in this, in that, etc.)
HERE1	*Close* to the speaker but *far* from the person being spoken to. (kari / kiri, niari / niiri, ari, diri, dia)
HERE2	*Close* to **both** the speaker and the person being spoken to. (kini, niini, anhi, dinhi, nia)
THERE1	*Far* from the speaker but *close* to the person being spoken to. (kana, niana, anha, diha, naa)
THERE2	*Far* from **both** the speaker and the person being spoken to. (kadto, niadto, adto, didto, tua)

These locations are applied to many different grammar principles of Cebuano. Pay attention to these also, and you will notice them in many situations. To clarify how these are used, imagine that a speaker (☺) is talking about an object, a pencil ( ), to the person being spoken to, or the listener (☻). The following diagram will show the here-there locations.

HERE1	☺ ☻
HERE2	☺ ☻
THERE1	☺ ☻
THERE2	☺ ☻

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #6
THE ANG SET OF NOUN MARKERS
(GRAMMAR)

#6:   THE ANG SET OF NOUN MARKERS

OBJECTIVE**FIGURE 2**

BY THE END OF THIS LESSON YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- Understand the purpose of the Ang set of noun markers
- Recognize the Ang set of noun markers
- Recognize the ang set of pronouns
- Use Ang pronouns in greetings

PURPOSE OF THE ANG SET OF NOUN MARKERS

The Ang set of markers have a few definitions and usages.

1)   The Ang markers label the marked noun as the **FOCUS** of the sentence. In Cebuano grammar, all sentences revolve around the selection of Ang. It marks the most important or noteworthy thing in the sentence. On a larger scale, the Ang is determined by the topic of conversation.

2)   In a simple sentence, which contains a verb, there can only be one Ang phrase.

3)   Ang also takes the meaning of the verb "to be" for example, "is, are, was, were, etc." in simple sentences without a conjugated verb. These are known as Identification sentences.

THE ANG SET OF NOUN MARKERS

The following are the markers that designate the noun to be the FOCUS of the sentence. They mark the common noun and the personal proper noun.

STRUCTUREFIGURE2

ang _____   (common noun)
si _____   (personal proper name)

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #6
THE ANG SET OF NOUN MARKERS
(GRAMMAR)

THE ANG SET OF PRONOUNS

As discussed before, a pronoun is a specific word that replaces a noun. In Cebuano, there are three sets of pronouns, Ang, Og, and Sa. Each set of pronouns has specific meanings and cannot be used interchangeably (i.e. you can't use an Og pronoun in the place of an Ang part of speech)!

Cebuano pronouns are a little different than English ones. There are two "you" pronouns, a singular you and a plural you. English has you (singular) and y'all (plural), but "you" usually accounts for both. There is also a difference in the "we" pronouns. There are two types, exclusive and inclusive; "exclusive" means excluding *the person being spoken to*; "inclusive" includes *the person being spoken to.*

The following are the Ang set of pronouns that mark the person as the **focus** of the sentence. They replace the name of a person. For example, the name, John, can be replaced by the pronoun *he.* While the name John would be marked in Cebuano by the personal proper name marker, many times it is simpler to just substitute the name for the pronoun. In this case, *siya.*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST PERSON	**ako** - I	**kami** - we (exclusive) **kita** - we (inclusive)
2ND PERSON	**ikaw / ka** - you	**kamo** - you
3RD PERSON	**siya** - he / she	**sila** - they

Note: The Ang pronoun list can, and often is, abbreviated when used in conversational speaking.

EXAMPLE: ako - 'ko
kami - 'mi
kamo - 'mo
kita - 'ta

sila and siya are not abbreviated

Ikaw versus ka (yes, there are differences).- If the Cebuano sentence or phrase requires the English *you* as the first word, the Cebuano word *Ikaw* is used. A sentence or phrase never begins with *ka*. Likewise, *ikaw* is not usually used in the middle or end of a sentence (i.e., "Kumusta ka?" and "Ikaw, kumusta?" is correct; "Ka, kumusta?" is incorrect).

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #6
THE ANG SET OF NOUN MARKERS
(GRAMMAR)

USING ANG PRONOUNS IN GREETINGS

GREETING: RESPONSE:

Kumusta _____?   Maayo man _____.
  ka   ako
  kamo   kami
  siya   siya
  kita   kita
  sila   sila
 si Sister/Elder   si Sister/Elder
 ang mga Filipino   ang mga Filipino

Asa/diin _____ paingon/gikan?   Paingon/Gikan _____ sa _____.
  ka   ko Cebu
  siya   siya Mindanao
  kamo   kami Manila
  kita   kita Tacloban

ANG DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

      As we have seen earlier, a pronoun takes the place of a noun. The personal pronouns (as we have studied) take the place of people. A demonstrative pronoun, on the other hand, takes place of common nouns. The following pronouns take the place of anything that could be marked with Ang.

Demonstrative ANG Pronoun	DEFINITION WITH LOCATION
kiri (kari)	This (focus) – HERE1
Kini (kani)	This (focus) – HERE2
kana	That (focus) – THERE1
kadto	That (focus) – THERE2

Remember what is meant by HERE1, HERE2, etc. This chart has been included here for clarity.

HERE1	☺ ☻
HERE2	☺ ☻
THERE1	☺ ☻
THERE2	☺ ☻

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #6
THE ANG SET OF NOUN MARKERS
(GRAMMAR)

Note: *Kiri, kini, kana, and kadto* are often abbreviated *'ri, 'ni, 'na, and 'to.* In the Philippines currently, kiri is not used as much as the others.

      Like all Ang words, *kiri, kini, kana,* and *kadto* are used to describe the **focus**. In a sentence with a verb, they are the *ang* of the sentence. The pluralizer *mga* is inserted after the linker, *nga,* but before the noun (this or that plus the noun, i.e. that member, that investigator) to denote "these" or "those".

SINGULAR NOUN	PLURAL NOUN
kini + noun = kini'ng noun, This noun	kini + *mga* + noun = kini'ng *mga* noun, These nouns
kana + noun = kana'ng noun, That noun	kana + *mga* + noun = kana'ng *mga* noun, Those nouns

Examples of the Ang Demonstrative Pronouns:

    Imong bolpen *kiri.* (This is your pen.)
    Lami man *kining pagkaon.* (This food is delicious.)
    Akong balay kana. (That is my house.)
    Nindot kayo *kadtong mga basahon* nga akong gibasa. (Those books that I read were really great.)

USING ANG DEMONSTRATIVE IN SENTENCES

	Question:		Answer:
Kumusta _____?		Maayo _____?	
	kiri		kana
	kini		kini
	kana		kiri
	kadto		kadto

Note: K*ana* can also be used in place of *it*. Since Cebuano is not gender specific, it does not have a specific word for *it*. Both *siya* and *kana* are used to mean *it* depending on the situation. *Kana* is used when no prior reference has been made concerning the object in discussion. *Siya* is used when the object in discussion has been identified and referred to previously.

> Examples:
> > Situation 1

Kuha-a 'na!.   Get it! (Command to get an object in view)

> > Situation 2

Nanay:	Hain man ang kwarta?	
Bata:	Tua sa taas.	
Nanay:	Kuha-a siya!	Get it! (Command to get the money)

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CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #7
THE OG SET OF NOUN MARKERS
(GRAMMAR)

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#7: THE OG SET OF NOUN MARKERS

OBJECTIVE**FIGURE 1**

BY THE END OF THIS LESSON YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- Understand the purpose of the Og set of noun markers
- Recognize the Og set of noun markers
- Recognize the Og set of pronouns
- Use Og pronouns in greetings

PURPOSE OF THE OG SET OF NOUN MARKERS

The Og set of markers has *two* definitions and usages. There are separate definitions for the Og marker and its pronouns.

1a- The Og marker (*not* its pronouns) identifies the noun as a **non-focus,** often the direct object of the sentence. Og marks a **non-specific** noun (again, this is similar to 'a' or 'some' in English, but not directly translated as such).

(NOTE: *Direct objects* can be found by asking the questions, "what was 'verb-ed'?" or "what received the action of the verb?")

1b- The Og pronouns and the personal proper name marker are **non-focus actors** when used with verbs. In this scenario they would be translated to mean: I, we, you, they, etc.. The Og marker itself *never* is used to denote an actor (because it is not-specific)!

2- Og pronouns and the personal proper name marker are used to show **possession** when used with nouns. In this scenario they would be translated to mean: mine, our(s), your(s), their(s), etc.. Again, the Og marker itself is *never* used to denote possession (because it is not-specific)!

THE OG SET OF NOUN MARKERS

The following are the Og markers for common nouns and personal proper names.

STRUCTUREFIGURE 2

og _____	(common noun)
ni _____	(personal proper name)

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #7
THE OG SET OF NOUN MARKERS
(GRAMMAR)

EXAMPLES USING THE OG SET

The following demonstrate how Og pronouns are used. (Note that these examples use grammatical ideas that have not yet been discussed.)

Definition 1a:	Naghimo sila *og balay.* (They made *a house.*)	Magtudlo kami *sa mga tawo.* (We will teach *people.*)
Definition 1b:	Tudloan **namo** siya *og hiskutanan.* (**We** will teach him *a discussion.*)	Gihatagan **nako** sila *og Basahon ni Mormon.* (I gave them a *Book of Mormon.*)
Definition 2:	Niadto ka sa *ilang* balay. (You went to *their* house.)	Kini ang *among* Simbahan. (This is *our* Church.)
	Napalit **nako** ang iyang pagkaon. (**I** was able to buy *his* food.)	Bolpen *ba nimo* kana? (Is that *your* pen?)

THE OG SETS OF PRONOUNS

   The Og set of pronouns has a list of pronoun-roots that can be combined in two ways. The Og pronouns can precede <u>or</u> follow the words they modify. This makes the Og pronouns very flexible. Also, these pronouns can be used with both nouns and verbs (we will talk about verbs in a few lessons to come). They have very different roles when used with nouns or verbs. Now, Og roots act as *non-focus actors* (I, you, he/she, we, they) when used with verbs. They act as the *possessive pronoun* (my, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs) when used with nouns. In the chart below, the non-focus actors will be *italicized* so that their meanings will not be confused with the possessives.

<u>**ROOTLIST**</u>

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST PERSON	**ako** - *I*, my, mine	**amo** - *we*, our, ours (exclusive) **ato** - *we*, our, ours (inclusive)
2ND PERSON	**imo** - *you*, your, yours	**inyo** - *you,* your, yours
3RD PERSON	**iya** - *he/she,* his/her, his/hers	**ila** - *they,* their, theirs

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #7
THE OG SET OF NOUN MARKERS
(GRAMMAR)

These Og roots can be used **before** or **after** the word it modifies, with equal meaning. This is done by adding a prefix or a suffix.

BEFORE: <u>**root**+**ng**</u> <u>**NOUN or VERB**</u>   AFTER: <u>**NOUN or VERB**</u> **n**+<u>**root**</u>

ako + ng →	akong	n+ako →	nako
imo	imong	imo	nimo
iya	iyang	iya	niya
amo	among	amo	namo
ato	atong	ato	nato
inyo	inyong	inyo	ninyo
ila	ilang	ila	nila

USING OG PRONOUNS IN GREETINGS *BEFORE* NOUN/VERB:

  GREETING: RESPONSE:

Kinsa ang _____ (mga) ngalan?   Si _____ (ug si _____) ang _____ (mga) ngalan.

(or unsa)	imong		akong
	iyang		iyang
	ilang		ilang
	inyong		among

Unsa ang _____ gigamit?		_____ gigamit ang _____.	
	imong	Akong	bolpen
	iyang	Iyang	lapis
	ilang	Ilang	kasulatan
	inyong	Among	hisgutanan

USING OG PRONOUNS IN GREETINGS *AFTER* NOUN/VERB:

GREETING:		RESPONSE:	
Kinsa ang (mga) ngalan _____?		Si _____ (ug si _____) ang (mga) ngalan _____.	
	nimo		nako
	niya		niya
	nila		nila
	ninyo		namo

Unsa ang gigamit _____?		Gigamit _____ ang _____.	
	nimo	nako	mga basahon
	niya	niya	kasulatan
	nila	nila	mga bolpen
	ninyo	namo	Basahon ni Mormon

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #7
THE OG SET OF NOUN MARKERS
(GRAMMAR)

OG DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Like mos Og words, *niiri, niini, niana,* and *niadto* are used as the **non-focus** part of the sentence (usually the direct object), corresponding with the Og list of noun markers. The following pronouns take the place of anything that could be marked with Og.

Demonstrative OG Pronoun	DEFINITION WITH LOCATION
niiri (niari)	This (non-focus) – HERE1
niini (niani)	This (non-focus) – HERE2
niana	That (non-focus) – THERE1
niadto	That (non-focus) – THERE2

Note: *Niiri, niini, niana, and niadto* are often abbreviated *'ari 'ani, 'ana, and 'adto.*

Examples of Og Demonstratives:

Magkuha ka *niiri* gikan sa ako unya.

(You will get this from her later.)
Gihatagan nako siya *niini.*
(I gave him this.)
Magpalit ako *niana.*
(I will buy that.)
Mobasa siya *niadto nga basahon* ugma.
(She will read that book tomorrow.)

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #8
THE SA SET OF NOUN MARKERS
(GRAMMAR)

#8   THE SA SET OF NOUN MARKERS

OBJECTIVE**FIGURE 1**

BY THE END OF THIS LESSON YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- Understand the purpose of the Sa set of noun markers
- Recognize the Sa set of noun markers
- Recognize the Sa set of pronouns

PURPOSE OF THE SA SET OF NOUN MARKERS

The Sa set of markers also has *three* definitions and usages.

1-   They identify a noun as a **non-focus** of the sentence in the same way as Og. However, the Sa set marks a **specific** noun (similar to 'the' but, again <u>not</u> directly translated as such).

2a-   The Sa set also shows that the noun it marks is a **location** or **direction** of the action. They can also identify to whom the action of the sentence is directed. Sa is often translated using English prepositions (in, to, at, for, from, by, on, into, through, etc.). There can be more than one Sa phrase in a single sentence.

2b-   The marker Sa also shows **possession** for common nouns.

THE SA SET OF NOUN MARKERS

The following are the noun and name markers for the Sa set.

STRUCTUREFIGURE 2

sa _____	(common noun)
kang _____	(personal proper name)

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #8
THE SA SET OF NOUN MARKERS
(GRAMMAR)

EXAMPLES USING SA PRONOUNS

The following demonstrate how sa pronouns are used. (Note that these examples use grammatical ideas that have not yet been discussed.)

Definition: Nagpalit kami *sa iyang mga saging.*
              (We bought his bananas.)

              Naghatag kami *og Basahon ni Mormon* sa iya.
              (We gave a Book of Mormon to her.)

Definition 2a: Niadto kami *sa* tindahan *sa* Bohol.
              (We went to the store in Bohol.)

              Nagtukod sila og balay sa ilang barangay.
              (They built a house in their barangay.)

Definition 2b: Nindot ang balay sa Ginoo.
              (The house of the Lord is wonderful. Or The Lord's house is wonderful)

              Tinuod ang mga baruganan sa simbahan.
              (The principles of the church are true or The church's principles are true.)

THE SA SETS OF PRONOUNS

The Sa set of pronouns also has a root list that is the **same** as the Og root list. These can also be combined in two completely interchangeable ways.

ROOT LIST

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST PERSON	**ako** - me	**amo** - us (exclusive) **ato** - us (inclusive)
2ND PERSON	**imo** - you	**inyo** - you
3RD PERSON	**iya** - him / her	**ila** - them

These Sa roots are used with two prefixes that have the same meaning. These two lists are completely interchangeable (i.e. sa amo = kanamo).

EXAMPLE:

sa + <u>root</u>		ka + n <u>root</u>	
sa + ako →	sa ako	ka + nako →	kanako
imo	sa imo	nimo	kanimo
iya	sa iya	niya	kaniya
amo	sa amo	namo	kanamo
ato	sa ato	nato	kanato
inyo	sa inyo	ninyo	kaninyo
ila	sa ila	nila	kanila

The ka + n root form is the true form of Sa pronouns and also a little more formal. It is not used as much in everyday conversation as it once was. Also, please **never** use a *sa* marker with an *ang* pronoun (e.g. sa ka, sa kita, sa siya, sa kamo, etc.).

NOTE: Don't forget that Sa means 'of', it can also be possessive (i.e. Ang balay sa Dios – The house of God), and can also be used in verbs as an actor (i.e. gibuhat sa mga propeta – the prophets did).

SA DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Niiri, niini, niana, and *niadto* are also used as the Sa locational markers when wanting to position the demonstrative pronouns at a specific location. When using the Sa demonstratives, a locational *sa* is <u>not needed</u> because it is included in the demonstrative.

Demonstrative SA Pronoun	DEFINITION WITH LOCATION
niiri (niari)	In/At This (location) – HERE1
niini (niani)	In/At This (location) – HERE2
niana	In/At That (location) – THERE1
niadto	In/At That (location) – THERE2

Note: *Niiri, niini, niana, and niadto* are often abbreviated *'ari 'ani, 'ana, and 'adto.*

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #8
THE SA SET OF NOUN MARKERS
(GRAMMAR)

Examples:

Wala nay kwarta niini nga bolsa nako.
(There is already no money in this pocket of mine.)

Adunay nindot nga pagkaon niini nga tindahan.
(There is great food (here) in this store.)
Niana nga bersukulo, nagingon si Alma nga…
(In that verse (there), Alma says that…)
Unsa ang problema niadto nga sakyan?
(What is the problem with that vehicle?)

SA LOCATION MARKERS

The Sa marker locates here and there. As stated previously, there are four types of here/there. The Sa location markers are also broken up into tense. The past tense group of these words is used the most for conversational here and there. The present tense 'where' location markers will be discussed in a later CLO. The future tense words can be conjugated to form the verbs "to com" or "to go" (although in the strict sense, they don't quite mean that).

Location	Past Tense	Present Tense	Future Tense	Non-Time	"Unto"
HERE1	diri	*a* dia	ari	diri	ngari
HERE2	dinhi	*a* nia	anhi	dinhi	nganhi
THERE1	diha	*a* naa	anha	diha	nganha
THERE2	didto	*a* tua	adto	didto	ngadto

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #9
NUMBERS-CEBUANO AND SPANISH
(GRAMMAR)

#9:   NUMBERS

OBJECTIVE**FIGURE 2**

BY THE END OF THIS LESSON YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- Use Cebuano numbers to count
- Ask *pila* questions and answer with numbers
- Learn the Spanish numbers

In modern Cebuano, the Spanish number system is used most of the time. However, Cebuano numbers ten and under are often used when counting and numbering. It is not common to hear Cebuano numbers above ten, except hundred and thousand.

VOCABULARY LISTFIGURE 2

siro - zero	pito - seven
usa - one	walo - eight
duha - two	siyam - nine
tulo - three	napulo - ten
upat - four	gatus - hundred
lima - five	libo - thousand

unom - six

Numbering rules:

1. Any counted object is linked to the number by the number marker *ka* (not related to the ang pronoun ka):

<u>number</u> + ka + <u>object</u>   (*mga* is optional on the object
                                          because it is already plural)

duha ka misyonaryo   walo ka basahon
(2 missioaries)   (8 books)

tulo ka saksi   upat ka igsoon
(3 witnesses)   (4 siblings)

dose ka (mga) Apostoles   napulo ka adlaw
(12 Apostles)   (10 days)

Cebuano Language Objective #9
NUMBERS-CEBUANO AND SPANISH
(GRAMMAR)

2. To make the equivalent to English ordinal numbers (i.e. second, third, fourth, etc.), the number is prefixed by *ika-* and linked to the object being counted by *nga*. The first ordinal number (first, 1st) is an exception.

<u>una / primero - first</u>

ika + <u>number</u> + nga + <u>object</u>

ika-tulong higayon   ika-duhang Nephi
(third time)   (second Nephi)
akong ika-unom nga kauban   ika-kinse nga propeta
(my sixth companion)   (fifteenth prophet)

FORMING CEBUANO NUMBERS

Cebuano numbers can and do form larger numbers (past ten); however, these numbers are **not used** a great deal because the Spanish numbers are used.

For numbers higher than ten add the Cebuano equivalents together using "and" (ug).

11 - napulo ug usa (or napulo'g usa)   12 - napulo ug duha (or napulo'g duha)
13 - napulo ug tulo   14 - napulo ug upat

For numbers between "teen" and "hundred" use the verbal *ka- -an.*

      20 - ka duha an → kaluhaan
      30 - ka tulo an → katloan
      40 - ka upat an → kapatan

For the "hundreds" and "thousands" use the number marker *ka.*

      100 - usa ka gatus   200 - duha ka gatus
      300 - tulo ka gatus   400 - upat ka gatus
      1000 - usa ka libo   2000 - duha ka libo

VOCABULARY LISTFIGURE 2

napulo - ten	kapitoan - seventy
kawahan or kaluhan - twenty	kawaloan - eighty
katloan - thirty	kasiyaman - ninty
kapatan - forty	usa ka gatus - one hundred
kaliman - fifty	usa ka libo - one thousand
kanuman - sixty	libo ka libo / milyon - one million

Cebuano Language Objective #9
NUMBERS-CEBUANO AND SPANISH
(GRAMMAR)

SPANISH NUMBERS

    Because of the Philippine-Spanish heritage, Spanish numbers are <u>almost always used</u>.

VOCABULARY LISTFIGURE 2

1 - uno	17 - disisiyete	86 - otsenta'y sais
2 - dos	18 - disiotso	90 - nubenta
3 - tres	90 - disinuwebe	94 - nubenta'y kuwatro
4 - kuwatro	20 - beynte	100 - siyento
5 - singko	21 - bente uno	150 - siyento singkuwenta
6 - sais	30 - treynta	200 - dosiyentos
7 - siyete	35 - treynta'y singko	300 - tresiyentos
8 - otso	40 - kuwarenta	335 - tresiyentos treynta'y
9 - nuwebe	43 - kuwarenta'y tres	singko
10 - diyes	50 - singkuwenta	400 - kuwatrosiyentos
11 - onse	52 - singkuwenta'y dos	600 - saisiyentos
12 - dose	60 - sisenta	700 - siyetesiyentos
13 - trese	69 - sisenta'y singko	995 - nuebesiyentos nubenta'y
14 - katorse	70 - sitenta	singko
15 - kinse	78 - sitenta'y otso	1000 - mil
16 - disisais	80 - otsenya	

These numbers are most commonly used when telling time and using money and calendar dates.

VOCABULARY LISTFIGURE 2

P0.01 - usa ka sentabos	P0.50 - singkuwenta	P10.00 - diyes
P0.05 - singko	P1.00 - piso	P20.00 - beynte
P0.10 - diyes	P2.00 - dos pesos	P50.00 - singkuwenta
P0.25 - beynte singko	P5.00 - singko	P100.00 - siyento

The Spanish numbers should also be used with verses and chapters in the scriptures. The first fifteen numerals are the most important because the remaining numbers are just combinations with the use of the Spanish "and" linker '*y* (*enta* is a group of ten, *siyento* is a group of hundred and *mil* is a group of thousands).

It is easy to see why Spanish numbers are often used due to the complexity of pure Cebuano numbers.   Example:

1820 - usa ka libo ug walo ka gatus ug kaluhaan **or**
1820 - mil otsosiyentos beynte

Cebuano Language Objective #9
NUMBERS-CEBUANO AND SPANISH
(GRAMMAR)

ASKING PILA QUESTIONS

Pila and variations of pila mean "how much" or "how many." It is used with *ang* phrase and can also be combined with the number marker *ka.* It is commonly used when asking the price of something to buy or sell. Sometimes *pila* questions can be answered with indefinite numbers like "about ten." This approximation can be expressed using the plural marker *mga* (Ex. mga napulo - about ten). There are three variations of pila that will be discussed here: *Pila, Pila ka,* and *Tagpila.*

Pila when followed by an ang phrase usually means **"how much."** It is answered using the simple 'is/are' ang definition (i.e. "How much are those bananas?" "They are 1 peso.")

Example:
Q: Pila + ang phrase + sa phrase   A: Number + ang phrase + sa phrase

Pila kana nga mga saging sa tindahan?   Diyes peso sila.
Pila kini nga bolpen?   Usa ka dolar kana nga bolpen.
Pila ang kilo sa bugas sa mercado?   Beynte sais ang kilo.

Pila ka usually means **"how many"** because it is using the ka marker to denote a count of the item asked about. This question is answered using the same word order as shown below substituting the number in for pila. *Pila ka* is also used with the work **buok** (literally meaning "how many **pieces**") and requests a number count.

Pila ka + _object_ + _ang phrase_ or _sa phrase_

Pila ka tawo sa inyong pamiliya?   Pito ka tawo sa among pamiliya.
Pila ka buok ang mga mangga?   Upat ka buok ang mga mangga.
Pila ka propeta sa ulahing adlaw?   Kinse ka propeta sa ulahing adlaw.
Pila ka misyonaryo sa inyong klase?   Napulo ka misyonaryo sa among klase.

The prefix *tag-* means each _____. If you were to prefix a number with *tag-* the result would describe each of the number (tag-duha - two each, tag-napulo - ten each). This is common for splitting up items with a group of people (i.e. *tag-upat* kita og mga bersukulo - 'we have *four each* of the verses' **or** 'we will each have four verses').

Tagpila also means "how much" for a <u>group or part</u> of the whole. It is used with ang phrases (not with the ka number marker).

Examples:

Tagpila ang usa ka mangga?   Tagsiyete ang usa ka mango.
(How much is (one) mango?)   (Each one mango is seven.)
Tagpila ang usa ka tawo sa dyipney?   Tagbayte ang usa.
(How much for one person on the jeepney?) (Twenty each one.)

Cebuano Language Objective #10
ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE OBJECTS AND TASTE
(GRAMMAR)

#10:   ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE OBJECTS AND TASTE

OBJECTIVE**FIGURE 2**

BY THE END OF THIS LESSON YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- Use adjectives to describe objects
- Use adjectives to describe tastes

VOCABULARY TO DESCRIBE OBJECTS

VOCABULARY LIST 1

bago - new	gahi - hard, solid	dautan - evil
daan - old	humok - soft	bug-at - heavy
dako - big	hugot - tight	gaan - light
gamay - small	lig-on - sturdy, firm	mas / labing - more
taas - high, long	luag - loose	daghan - many
mubo - low	nindot - very nice, great	diyutay - little, small
barato - cheap	bati - bad	(amount)

VOCABULARY TO DESCRIBE TASTE

VOCABULARY LIST 2

lami - delicious	maasin - salty	pait - bitter
tamis - sweet	aslum - sour	

Cebuano Language Objective #10
ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE OBJECTS AND TASTE
(GRAMMAR)

Cebuano Language Objective #11
USING 'TO B'
(GRAMMAR)

#11:   USING 'TO BE' IN STATEMENTS AND QUESTIONS

OBJECTIVE**FIGURE 2**

BY THE END OF THIS LESSON YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- Use 'ang' to create 'is, are, was, were' statements
- Know how to use the *nga* marker
- Use the marker 'ba' to change statements into questions
- Understand the use of *kayo* and *gayud*

USING ANG FOR 'TO BE'

As shown in CLO # 6, the third definition of Ang is 'to be' or is, are, was, etc. There is no explicit Cebuano word that means 'to be', but the meaning is contained in the Ang marker. There is a simple sentence structure to create 'to be' sentences. There are two things needed for such a sentence: 1) an adjective or comment and 2) an Ang phrase. The comment comes before the ang phrase (instead of 'the church is true' it is 'true is the church').

STRUCTURE FIGURE 1

comment + ang phrase

Examples of 'to be': (Note: tense is determined by the context of the sentence)

Tinuod ang simbahan. (The church *is* true.)
Maayo ang mga adlaw. (The days *are* good).
Malipay ang bata. (The child *is* happy.)
Dako ang misyon. (The mission *is* big.)

Daghan ang mga pangutana. (The questions *are* many.)
Hanas kamo! (You *are* masters!)
Buotan kaayo si Marcial. (Marcial *is* very nice.)
Misyonaryo kami. (We *were* missionaries.)
Mahal kana nga bugas. (That rice *was* expensive.)
Gahi kini nga saging. (This banana *was* hard.)

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Cebuano Language Objective #11
USING 'TO BE'
(GRAMMAR)

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THE NGA LINKER

The nga linker is used to connect adjectives to the nouns they describe. For an description of a noun to make sense it must have the nga linker between the words. It is not proper just to say "maayo buntag" for "good morning." There must be a nga linking the adjective to the noun, like "maayong buntag." The nga is shortened to -ng following words that end in a soft vowel (not a glottal catch vowel), a *w*, or a *y*. The nga is also sometimes abbreviated to –g (still using the 'nga' sound) after words that end in 'n'. Adjectives are also linked to other adjectives if they both describe the noun.

Examples of NGA:

tinuod nga basahon - true book	hugot nga pagtuo - tight belief (faith)
gamayng bata - small child	nindot nga adlaw - great day
buhing propeta - living prophet	bagong sapatos - new shoes
maayong hapon - good afternoon	dakong simbahan - large church
iyang pagpamatuod - his/her testimony	daghang tawo - many people
taas nga nindot nga lubi - tall, nice coconut tree	among Langitnong Amahan - our Heavenly Father

The linker nga also connects two independent clauses or two complete sentences. It links the two sentences together the same way the word "that" does it in English. This is sometimes referred to as "the linker *nga*." This "that" is not a demonstrative pronoun (kana, niana, etc.) but one that links sentences.

Examples of Linker NGA:

Nasayud ako *nga* tinuod nga propeta si Joseph Smith.
(I know *that* Joseph Smith is a true prophet.)
Giingnan sila *nga* magsugod ang klase sa buntag.
(They were told *that* the class will start in the morning.)
Maayo ang baruganan *nga* inyong gitudlo.
(The principle is good *that* you have taught.)

CEBUANO PARTICLE ORDER

In most sentences the "little" particles that are one syllable (e.g. ba, na, pa, lang, etc.) come before the words with two (e.g. pronouns, gihapon, etc). This particle order almost always falls between the verb and actor). To truly understand particle order, listen to the Filipinos as they use them, then mimic their usage.

Examples:

Misyonaryo ba siya?	(Is he a missionary?)
Misyonaryo ka ba?	(Are you a missionary?)
Misyonaryo pa ka ba?	(Are you still a missionary?)

Cebuano Language Objective #11
USING 'TO BE'
(GRAMMAR)

ASKING YES / NO QUESTIONS USING *BA*

In English we make a statement into a question by changing the word order and intonation of the sentence (ex. The church is true. Is the church true?). But in Cebuano, changing the word order will not make a statement into question. Cebuano statements are made into questions by adding a *ba* question marker to the simple 'to be' structure learned above. Ba can also be used to simply add emphasis to a statement (not changing it to a question).

STRUCTUREFIGURE 2

> ## comment + 'ba' ang phrase

Examples of using 'ba':

COMMENT	+ 'BA' +	ANG PHRASE
Misyonaryo	ba	si Elder _____?
Maestro		si Sister _____?
Amerikano/a		ang misyonaryo?
Filipino/a		ang maestro/a?
Gwapo		ako?
Gwapa		siya?

Combine the following subjects with various comments to form yes/no questions.

COMMENT	+ 'BA' +	ANG PHRASE
Gwapo	ba	si Elder _____?
Lami		ang pagkaon?

Amerikana   si Sister _____?
Misyonaryo   siya?

Sometimes just a rising inflection at the end of the sentences will change the statement to a question. This is similar to the English question inflection (i.e. say out loud "Good morning?" versus "Good morning.")

Cebuano Language Objective #11
USING 'TO BE'
(GRAMMAR)

DILI - NOT

If a negation of an adjective is wanted then the word *dili* must be used. When used with an adjective dili means 'not-this' description. When an adjective is negated, dili should be considered as part of the adjective. This negative description then follows the previous two sentence structures with a couple of exceptions. The following structures are generalizations, but simple ones.

Dili + Comment + Ang Phrase   **It is not…**

    Dili maayo ang adlaw.
    (The day is *not good.)*
    Dili bakakon ang mga propeta
    (The prophets are *not liars.)*

Dili + ba + Comment + Ang Phrase   **Is it not…?**

    Dili ba mahal ang bugas?
    (*Is* the rice *not expensive*
    Dili ba nindot ang Filipinas?
    (*Is not* the Philippines *great*?)

Dili + Ang Pronoun + Comment   **He is not…**

    Dili siya *taas.*
    (She is *not tall.*)
    Dili kami *kapoy.*
    (We are *not tired.*)

Dili + ba + Ang Pronoun + Comment   **Is he not…?**

    Dili ba sila *mga maestro*?
    (*Are* they *not teachers*?)
    Dili ba kita *mga Visaya*?
    (*Are* we *not Visayan*?)

KAAYO AND GAYUD

Emphasis is placed on nouns using the words kaayo and gayud. The effect of using these words is similar to the usage of very, really, truly, etc. Kaayo usually means 'very' and gayud usually means 'really'.

Unlike English, they **follow** the word they are emphasizing (i.e. incorrect: 'very good' correct: 'good very'). Gayud can also be used in emphasizing the actions of verbs. It is pronounced in several ways including gyud, guid, dyud, gajud, jamo, etc.

Examples:

Maayo *kaayo* kining adlaw!   Taas *gayud* ang mga Elder.
(This day is *very good!*)   (The Elders are *really* tall.)
Tinuod *kaayo* ang Simbahan.   Mingaw *gayud* ako sa Filipinas.
(The Church is *very* true.)   (I *really* miss the Philippines.)
Diyutay *kaayo* lang kita.   Kapoy *gayud* sila.
(We are only *very* few.)   (They are reilly tired.)
Kusog *kaayo* ang Espiritu Santo.   Buhi *gayud* si JesuKristo!
(The Holy Ghost is *very* strong.)   (Jesus Christ is *truly* alive!)

ANSWERING YES / NO QUESTIONS

Answering Cebuano yes / no questions requires first an answer to the question, whether it be an affirmative *yes* or a negative *no*. Then, if necessary, a clarifying statement may be made. There are three logical ways to make clarifying statements in answering a Cebuano yes / no question.

STRUCTUREFIGURE 2

Oo, (statement expressing the <u>correct</u> viewpoint).
Dili, (statement expressing the <u>incorrect</u> viewpoint).
Dili, (statement expressing the <u>correct</u> viewpoint).

QUESTION: RESPONSE:

Filipina ba si Sister Lim?   Oo, Filipina si Sister Lim.
(Is Sister Lim a Filipina?)   (Yes, Sister Lim is a Filipina.)
                                                              Dili, dili Filipina si Sister Lim.
                                                              (No, Sister Lim is not a Filipina.)
                                                              Dili, Amerikana si Sister Lim.

(No, Sister Lim is an American.

Cebuano Language Objective #11
USING 'TO BE'
(GRAMMAR)

Cebuano Language Objective #12
TO HAVE / THERE IS
(GRAMMAR)

#12: TO HAVE / THERE IS (EXISTENTIAL)

OBJECTIVE**FIGURE 2**

BY THE END OF THIS LESSON YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- Use *aduna, may,* and *wala* in sentences
- Answer "have" and "there are" questions

USING ADUNA, MAY, AND WALA IN SENTENCES

Existential Sentences:
        Aduna, wala, and *may* are part of a small group of words called existential (or exist-ing)
verbs. They are used to express possession of something, "to have." When the possessor is not
included in the sentences, the meaning can also mean "there is." They act like verbs in a
sentence but are not conjugated for tense. Existential sentence structure is broken into **two** parts.
The first structure is for *aduna* and *wala*, the second is for *may.*

USING *ADUNA* AND *WALA*

        The first group of existential verbs uses the following sentence structure along with a new
linker "-y" (the explanation of "-y" will follow). These words indicate "there is" or possession
"to have." *Aduna* and *wala* follow the same sentence structure.

                aduna (duna) - There is (no location)
                wala - There is none (no location)

"THERE IS / ARE" SENTENCE STRUCTURE

STRUCTUREFIGURE 2

Exist. verb + 'y + focus possession phrase (ang)

Examples of "there is / are":

Aduna'y Basahon ni Mormon didto. (There is a Book of Mormon over there.)
Duna'y isda. (There is a fish.)
Aduna'y mga tawo. (There are people.)
Wala'y bagio? (There is no storm?)
Wala'y problema! (There is no problem!)
Wala'y pangutana. (There are no questions.)

Cebuano Language Objective #12
TO HAVE / THERE IS
(GRAMMAR)

"TO HAVE" SENTENCE STRUCTURE

STRUCTUREFIGURE 2

Exist. verb + pronoun (ang) + 'y + specific possession phrase

Examples of "to have":

Aduna sila'y sakyan. (They have a vehicle.)
Aduna 'ko'y pangutana. (I have a question.)
Wala gayud siya'y kwarta! (She/he really has no money!)
Aduna pa ba kamo'y buhaton? (Do you all still just have things to do?)
Wala ka ba'y kauban? (Do you not have a companion?)

When using the existentials with a pronoun as the possessor, use the *ang* set of pronouns (ako, siya, ka, kami, etc.) In these sentences, the one possessing <u>is the focus</u> and the possession is <u>marked as a non-specific noun</u>. The non-specific possession is linked by the –y which moves or "floats" to be directly in front of the word it is marking.

Correct: Aduna pa gihapon ako*'y pagpamatuod* sa simbahan! (The 'y goes directly in front of object)

Not: Aduna pa*'y* gihapon ako *pagpamatuod* sa simbahan! (Not in front somewhere random)
        Aduna pa gihapo*'y* ako *pagpamatuod* sa simbahan!

THE –Y LINKER
The linker –y is a less-specific 'to be' marker. It can replace Ang in many situations where "to be" is the meaning. It is similar to both Ang and Og is some respects; but it doesn't really care too much about focus and non-focus. All it wants to do is mark existence and link words in a sentence. Its usage can be analogous to the nga-linker, but it is only used in 'is, are, was, were' places. More on the "-y" linker can be found in the infield Cebuano study guide.

All the ang pronouns can attract the 'y, so can other modifying words.

ako	ako'y		ba	ba'y
ka	ka'y		pa	pa'y

siya	siya'y	pod	po'y
kita	kita'y	gihapon	gihapo'y
kamo	kamo'y	lang	la'y
sila	sila'y	gayud	gayu'y

(The pronoun kami accepts the 'y but "kami'y" is not pronounced because the i sound at the end overrides the 'y sound. It is sometimes said kami'ng.)

'y is also used with some interrogatives to replace Ang.

unsa ang	unsa'y	Unsa ang oras?	Unsa'y oras?
kinsa ang	kinsa'y	Kinsa ang imong ngalan?	Kinsa'y imong ngalan?
pila ang	pila'y	Pila ang bayad?	Pila'y bayad?

Cebuano Language Objective #12
TO HAVE / THERE IS
(GRAMMAR)

USING *MAY*

May has the same definition as *aduna* with no location. It has different sentence structure than the other existential verbs. Because may has no "floating –y", the possession is placed <u>directly after</u> it and the *ang* pronoun <u>follows</u> the phrase.

STRUCTUREFIGURE 3

> **May + specific possession phrase + pronoun (ang)**

Examples of *May:*

There is:

        May manluluwas. (There is a savior.)
        May pangutana? (Is there a question?)
        May mga tawo sa balay. (There are people in the house.)

To have:

        May pagpamatuod sila. (They have a testimony.)
        May propeta kita. (We have a prophet.)
        May bugas pa ba kita? (Do we still have rice?)

ANSWERING EXISTENTIAL QUESTIONS

Existential questions may be answered positively using either *oo,* the existential verb that was used to ask the question, or the no-location *aduna.* To answer negatively, simple say *wala* (*dili* means 'no' and is **never** used to answer existential sentences).

Aduna'y Sprite diha?	May mga tawo sa balay?
Oo.	*Oo.*
Aduna.	*Wala.*
Duna ba kamo'y mga mangga?	Wala ba'y pangutana?
Oo.	*Oo.*
Duna.	*Wala.*

Cebuano Language Objective #12
TO HAVE / THERE IS
(GRAMMAR)

Cebuano Language Objective #13
SENTENCE STRUCTURE

#13:   SENTENCE STRUCTURE

OBJECTIVE**FIGURE1**

BY THE END OF THIS LESSON YU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:
- Know the different sentence structures for all tenses and focus
- Use dili and wala in correct sentence structure

   This section is an introduction to Cebuano sentence structure. This uses examples of sentences that have not been discussed yet. This is intended as a guide for the upcoming language objectives that will explain verb conjugation.
   Cebuano sentence structure is varied and unpredictable. It is usually determined by the speaker and the circumstances. The following is a very common way of speaking and will be sufficient in many instances. This is <u>not the only way to say it</u>, but is will work in most speaking situations.

STRUCTUREFIGURE 2

> ## Verb + Actor + Object + Location

   The verb-actor-object-location sentence structure works for actor focus, object focus, as well as location focus. In VAOL the actor, object (and occasionally location) can be the focus or the *ang* of the sentence. The location can include places, possessions, or other clarifications of the sentence. It is important to note though that many times if a sentence location focus, the location will come before the object. This would be the case with the last example. *Si Inday* would come before *sa ebanghelyo ni Kristo.* It is usually a good practice to avoid making the focus the last thing in the sentence.

Verb	Actor	Object	Location
Magdula	*kami*	og basketball	sa Simbahan
Dawaton	ninyo	*ang ebanghelyo*	pinaagi sa bunyag.
Nakasabot	*ako*	sa inyong gisulti.	
Gipaayo	namo	*ang dyipney*	sa amoa.
Natudloan	niya	sa ebanghelyo ni Kristo	*si Inday.*

Cebuano Language Objective #13
SENTENCE STRUCTURE

STRUCTURE**FIGURE2**

Modifying Word + Actor + Verb + Object + Location

When sentences are used with any modifying words the actor and verb often switch places, keeping the actor in the second word slot. Modifying words include dili, wala, the interrogatives, the pseudo verbs, and some adjectives.

Modifying Word	Actor	Verb	Object	Location
Dili	*ako*	magsulod		sa balay.
Wala	nila	basaha	*ang Basahon ni Mormon.*	
Kinahanglan	ninyo	tubagon	*ang pangutana*	diha sa klase.
Pwede	*kita*	mobalik		sa atong Amahan.
Gusto	*siya*	motawag		sa iyang higala.
Kanusa	*kamo*	magpabunyag?		
Maayo gayud	*ka*	magtudlo	og mga Discussions.	
Dugay kaayo	*siya*	nagtindog		sa karsada.

The <u>actor</u> almost always wants to stay in the second word column, even in long complex sentences.

Dili *siya* gusto magpaminaw sa mga Elder tungod sa iyang problema sa beer.
Kanusa niya pwede lutoon *ang karne* para sa paniodto?

An exception to almost every sentence structure rule is when the *ang* of the sentence is **very long.** Then the *ang* is placed at the <u>beginning</u> of the sentence to avoid confusion.

Ang Simbahan ni Jesukristo sa mga Santos sa Ulahing mga Adlaw gipahiuli ni Joseph Smith sa 1830.

Cebuano Language Objective #4
VERB STRUCTURE OVERVIEW
(GRAMMAR)

#14: VERB STRUCTURE OVERVIEW

OBJECTIVE**FIGURE 1**

BY THE END OF THIS LESSON YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- Understand the terms and definitions of the verb structure
- Learn how to determine the focus of the sentence

INTRODUCTION

Conjugated sentences are the basis of real communication. The principles and definitions in the following lesson are crucial if one wishes to truly master Visayan. When one understands the terms and definitions explained below, verb conjugation and forming complex sentence becomes simple.

Cebuano verbs are very rich in meaning because of the great amount of information stored in them. Cebuano verbs which express action contain a basic root which is only the name of the action. By itself, it does not imply any kind of action until specific affixes have been put in place. In English the word *read* is merely the name of the action. The word must have *to, will, is/are, has/have,* etc. placed with it to form *to read, will, is/are reading, has/have read,* etc. before it becomes an action.

Changing a Cebuano root word (name) into an action word (verb) requires consideration of a few things. They include the definition of Focus, Actor, Object, Location, Transitive, Ditransitive, Tense, and others.

FOCUS

The focus of the sentence is the *"Ang"* of the sentence. Each sentence or complete though (with a conjugated verb) contains one *ang*. This *ang* word, pronoun, or phrase is the most important part (focus) of the sentence, and when it is picked the rest of the sentence falls in line and the conjugation of the entire sentence is determined. The selection of the *ang* governs the entire sentence.

ACTOR

The actor is the noun "doing" the verb or the **who** of the verb. To find the actor in a sentence, ask the question, "who is verbing?" (e.g. Mary Sue is reading the book to the child. "Who is reading?" Mary Sue is the actor). The actor is not chosen by the speaker, but is part of the sentence idea and situation.

Cebuano Language Objective #14
VERB STRUCTURE OVERVIEW
(GRAMMAR)

OBJECT

An object in Cebuano sentences is the noun or noun phrase that is not an actor or a location. It is the **what** of the sentence. To find an object in the sentence, ask the question, "what is being verb-ed?" (e.g. Mary Sue is reading the book to the child. "What is being read?" The book is the object.) The object fulfills the action of the verb.

LOCATION

A location of the sentence shows a direction or has a reference to a person receiving action from the verb. It is the **where** of the sentence. To find a location in the sentence, ask the question, "where is the verb acting?" (e.g. Mary Sue is reading the book to the child. "Where is the reading acting?" The location is the child).

TRANSITIVE

Transitive and Ditransitive are **very important** concepts to understand how to correctly conjugate verbs. The two terms are characteristics of the verb root or in other words, they depend on the very nature of the verb.

A transitive verb is one whose action <u>stops on</u> an Object. It also can mean a verb that <u>does not need</u> a Location (place or person) to fulfill its action. Examples of transitive verbs include do, read, buy, receive, bring, eat, get, etc.

Ditransitive

An Ditransitive verb is one whose action continues past the Object onto the Location. It is a verb that can act upon the Object and the Location. An Ditransitive verb needs a Location (place or recipient person) to fulfill the nature of its action. Examples of Ditransitive verbs include teach, write, help, bless, accompany, speak, say, share, show, explain, etc.

TENSE

In English grammar, verb tenses (past, present, and future) are used to show relative time to the verb. In Cebuano, the time of the action is also referred to as **tense.** *Tense* shows whether the action has started or not, and if it has started, whether it has been completed or is still continuing. The three tenses are the following:

FUTURE: for action not started
PRESENT: for action started but not yet completed or action still in progress
PAST: for action started and ended
IMPERATIVE: for future-urgent, essential action not started (command form)

Cebuano Language Objective #14
VERB STRUCTURE OVERVIEW
(GRAMMAR)

One other form of the verb is the **INFINITIVE** (or neutral form) which does not imply any *tense* (i.e. the verb has no relation to time). It is the "to <u>verb</u>" form, such as: to sing, to do,

to eat, to write, to speak. It is **not** conjugated. *Tense* is conjugated differently according to the *focus* and the *kind of action* that the verb implies.

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Sometimes the terms active and passive voice are used to describe different types of focus. An ACTIVE voice sentence is a sentence where the actor is the focus. A PASSIVE voice sentence is one where the focus is *not* the actor. The remainder of the CLO will describe the type of sentence with respect to its focus (i.e. actor focus, object focus, location focus, etc.)

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Cebuano Language Objective #14
VERB STRCTURE OVERVIEW
(GRAMMAR)

Cebuano Language Objective #15
ACTOR FOCUS VERB CONJUGATION
(GRAMMAR)

</div>

#15:   ACTOR FOCUS VERB CONJUGATION

OBJECTIVE**FIGURE 2**

BY THE END OF THIS LESSON YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- Conjugate actor focus verbs

VOCABULARY LISTFIGURE 2

buhat / himo - do, make	limpyo - clean	ingon - say
dawat - receive	luto - cook	sulti - speak
tubag - answer	inom - drink	kanta - sing
pangutana - ask	kaon - eat	hunahuna - think
pangayo - ask for	abut - arrive	gamit - use
dala - bring	pa-ayo - fix	duaw / bisita - visit
palit - buy	sunod - follow	hulat - wait
tawag - call	basa - read	istorya - talk
sabot - understand	kuha - get, take	baligya - sell

ACTOR FOCUS VERB CONJUGATIONS

	Absolute	Immediate	Durational	Ability/Potential
Future	mo-	mag-	maga- (ga-)	maka- (ka-)
Present	nag-		naga- (ga-)	
Past	ni- (mi-)	nag-		naka- (ka-)
Imperative	pag-	pag-		

Variants of the common conjugations are in parentheses.

Cebuano Language Objective #15
ACTOR FOCUS VERB CONJUGATION
(GRAMMAR)

When a speaker creates a sentence, a focus is chosen (see CLO# 13 for complete explanation). If the actor is chosen to be the focus, then it is called Actor Focus (i.e. the focus and the actor are the same word marked by *ang*). When in actor focus, the *ang* markers and pronouns should be used with the actor set of verb conjugations. Below are the definitions of the *ang* set of Actor Focus Verb Conjugations.

ABSOLUTE

Mo-   will do _____ (absolute future)
Ni-   did do _____ (absolute past)

Mo- and Ni- both describe undefined action where mo-shows an action that usually has not started at the time of speaking and mi- shows an action that has usually been completed at the time of speaking (e.g. usually means _____ will happen in future (mo-), or _____ did happen in the past (ni-)).

These forms are also used to show singular actions. These actions are ones that are planned and which happen all at one time or an action that was completed all at one time (sometimes referred to as "come into state of being").

The mo-conjugations also mean a regular, a semi-habitual, or some action done commonly by the actor.

Examples:
Mokaon kami inigabut ni tatay. -We will eat when dad arrives home. (sometimes future).

Modala sila sa mga basahon kon moabot sila. - They will bring the books (if) when they will arrive (undefined).

Nitawag siya sa ato. - She called us (sometimes past).

Singular:

Nitubag ka sa akong pangutana. - You answered my question.

Nipalit ako nianang polo. - I bought that shirt.

Molimpyo ang mga misyoneryo sa ilang kwarto. The missionaries will clean their room.

Habitual:

Mosunod ako sa atong Manluluwas. - I will follow our Savior (regularly).

Mokaon ka ba og baboy? - Do you eat pork (regularly, not will you eat pork here now)?

Maayo lagi ka mobinisaya! - You really speak Visayan well (habitually)!

Cebuano Language Objective #15
ACTOR FOCUS VERB CONJUGATION
(GRAMMAR)

IMMEDIATE

Mag-   will do _____ (immediate future)

Nag-   did do / doing _____ (immediate past/present)

Mag and nag- describe immediate or happening actions that last longer than just momentary. The action is happening or will happen about the same time as the speaking. Also used with verbs meaning "to be in the state" mag- often means the action will immediately follow the statement. Mag- can denote an action that was future but passes slightly into present. Nag- can mean that the action is presently continuing or existing. It can also mean the action has just finished at about the time of speaking.

Examples:

Immediate Future:

Magkanta ug mangampo kita. - We will sing and pray.

Magbasa kita sa Basahon ni Mormon. - We will read the Book of Mormon.

Magkuha sila og mga sulat. - They will get some letters.

Immediate Present:

Naghunahuna siya mahitungod sa tubag niya. - He is thinking about his answer.

Naglimpyo ka sa imong sakyan. - You are cleaning your vehicle.

Nagdala kami og mga bata didto. - We are bringing children there.

Immediate Past:

Nagluto sila og manok. - They cooked chicken.

Nagbisita siya sa iyang igsoon. – She visited her sister.

Nagsunod lang ako 'niya! - I just followed him!

Mo- and Mi- versus Mag- and Nag-

Examples:

Mobasa ba kamo sa Basahon ni Mormon? - Will you read the Book of Mormon? (Undefined absolute
　　　future - in a commitment)
Magbasa ba kamo sa Basahon ni Mormon? - Will you read the Book of Mormon? (Immediately - in a
　　　verse during a discussion)

Moinom ako og Sprite! - I will drink Sprite! (I will drink Sprite - Regularly)
Maginom ako og Sprite! - I will drink Sprite! (I will drink Sprite - Now, I want a Sprite)

Nitawag siya sa ato. - He called us. (undefined past)
Nagtawag siya sa ato. - He called us. or He is calling us. (immediate past/present)

Cebuano Language Objective #15
ACTOR FOCUS VERB CONJUGATION
(GRAMMAR)

ABILITY (or POTENTIAL)

Maka - can / able to do _____ (ability future)
Naka- can / able to do _____ (ability past)

Maka- and naka- are used to denote ability of action, or the capability to do the action.
They are absolute future and past, with no present tense. They also mean "have an opportunity
to" or have the chance to do the action. Occasionally, maka- and naka- also mean to
"accidentally do (or did)" an action or verb.

Examples:

Ability:
Makasabot ba kamo sa akong mga pulong? - Can (are able to) you understand my words?
Makabisita siya sa Templo ugma. - He is able to visit the Temple tomorrow.
Makabasa ka ba? - Can you read? (literate, or eyesight)

Nakakita ba sila niana? - Did they (able to) see that?
Nakadala kami sa among iro. - We had the opportunity to bring our dog.
Nakapalit ako sa akong sapatos. - I had the opportunity (was able to) buy my shoes.

Accidental:
Nakainom ako og Zonrox! - I accidentally drank Zonrox (bleach)!
Nakalimot siya sa iyang papel. - He forgot (accidentally) his paper.

IMPERATIVES (ACTOR FOCUS)

Imperative verb conjugation denotes an urgent, instant, or immediate action. This is
sometimes referred to as a command. Imperative actor focus verbs are made by simply using the
root verb by itself or by adding the prefix *pag-*.

Dala kamo og kan-on.   Or this   Pagdala kamo og kan-on
(Bring some rice)

NEGATING ACTOR FOCUS

These verb conjugations can be negated ("We will read." to "We will not read." or "We did not read.") using dili and wala. As learned earlier dili and wala have the same meaning "no" but for different tense.

Dili - no, future tense, such as "will not _____"
Wala - no, past tense, such as "did not _____"

These two words are all that is necessary to negate a sentence. The conjugation is pretty much irrelevant, only dili and wala matter. The MAVOL sentence structure is used with negation, where the M stands for modifying words such as dili and wala.

Cebuano Language Objective #15
ACTOR FOCUS VERB CONJUGATION
(GRAMMAR)

The verb conjugations used in these examples are future tense (mag-, mo-, maka-). The past tense (ni-, nag-, naka-) **are not** used in negating sentences. An English examples is "We did not eat." Even in English the verb is still in future tense 'eat' (present - eating, past – ate). You shouldn't use dili and wala with a past tense conjugation.

Cebuano Language Objective #16
OBJECT FOCUS VERBS
(GRAMMAR)

#16:   OBJECT FOCUS VERBS

OBJECTIVE**FIGURE 2**

BY THE END OF THIS LESSON YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- Conjugate object focus verbs

VOCABULARY LISTFIGURE1

pili - choose	dagan - run	panalangin - bless
balik - return	lingkod - sit	biya - leave (a place)
padayon - continue	tindog - stand	tudlo - teach / point
mata - wake up	lakaw - walk	sugot - allow
hatag - give	simba - worship	bati - feel
tabang - help	sulat - write	andam - prepare
usab - change	kita - see	tanaw - look

When a speaker chooses an <u>Object</u> to be the focus of the sentence (see CLO#13 for complete explanation), then the sentence becomes Object Focus. When the focus of the sentence in not the actor then the verb-type (either **Transitive or Ditransitive)** becomes *extremely* significant. Object focus is broken up into two sets of conjugations. One is for transitive verbs with another for Ditransitive verbs.

<u>OBJECT FOCUS</u>
<u>TRANSITIVE VERB CONJUGATIONS</u>

	Immediate / Absolute	Ability
Future	-on (-hon)	ma-
Present	gi-	na-
Past	gi-	na-
Imperative	-a (-ha)	

Cebuano Language Objective #16
OBJECT FOCUS VERBS
(GRAMMAR)

With object focus (for either transitive or Ditransitive verbs), the Og/Sa set of pronouns and markers are used. The focus, which is the Object, receives the action of the sentence and answers the question What (see CLO #13 for complete-explnation).

The actor of the sentence is either an Og actor-pronoun (nako, nimo, etc.) or a Sa marker. The following are the definitions of the object focus verb conjugations for **transitive** verbs.

IMMEDIATE / ABSOLUTE (Transitive)

-on (-hon)   will do _____ (future)
gi-   did do _____ (past / present)

The -on and gi- conjugations unite the definitions of mo-, mag- and mi-, nag-, respectively. Essentially, -on combines the definitions of mo- and mag- as a future tense, undefined action, either immediate or absolute. The –on conjugation is used only with transitive verbs.

Gi- also involves a combination of the ni- and nag-, past / present tense, undefined, immediate action. (Note: As with possessives and nouns, the Og actor-pronouns may go <u>before or after</u> the verb following the rules in CLO#7). Context, along with other modifying words, will help to determine if gi- means past or present.

Examples:

Dawaton nako ang kwarta. - I will accept the money.
Dad-on (from dala-on) nila ang mga basahon. - They will bring the books.
Kuhaon nila ang mga sulat. - They will get the letters.
Atong basahon ang Basahon ni Mormon. - We will read the Book of Mormon.

Gidala namo ang mga bata didto. - We are bringing the children there.
Giluto niya ang manok. - He cooked the chicken.
Iyang gihunahuna ang tubag niya. - He is thinking about his answer.
Gibuhat nila ang pagtuon. - They did their studies.

When a verb ends with a soft, non-accented vowel (e.g. basa - read, samba - worship) the -on is replaced with **-hon** for easier pronunciation (i.e. basahon, simbahon).

IMPERATIVE (Transitive)

Object focus transitive verbs are made imperative (sometimes called a command) by using the alternate –a. Only future tense verbs are used for non-actor focus imperatives. Transitive object focus verbs which accept -on will alternate to -a.

-on   →   -a

Cebuano Language Object
OBJECT FOCUS VERBS   (GRAMMAR)

<u>Imperative</u>   <u>Non-imperative</u>

Kuha-a nimo kana.	Kuhaon nimo kana.
(Let me look at that.)	(I will look at that.)
Dawata ang Espiritu Santo.	Dawaton nimo ang Espiritu Santo.
(Receive the Holy Ghost.)	(You will receive the Holy Ghost.)
Buhata kini!	Buhaton kini.
(Do this [you]!)	([You] will do this.)
Basaha ninyo kana.	Basahon ninyo kana.
(You read this.)	(You will read this.)

These imperatives can also be used with the word *ayaw,* meaning do not or don't, and often with the Og marker.

Ayaw buhata!   Ayaw kana og basaha!
(Don't do (that)!)   (Don't read that!)

ABILITY (Transitive)

ma- can/able to do _____ (ability future)
na- can/able to do _____ (ability future)

Ma- and na- are used in the same way as maka- and naka-, to denote ability of action, or the capability to do the action. These two also mean "have an opportunity to" do the action. These are also often used when "something happens to" the focus, either accidentally or by choice.

Examples:

Mabasa ba nimo ang basahon? - Can you read the book?
Atong mabuhat kini. - We can do this.
Maluwas kita ni JesuKristo. - We can be saved of Jesus Christ.
Nakita ba nimo kana? - Did you see that?
Nabanhaw ang tanan nga mga tawo. - All the people were resurrected.
Nadala namo ang among iro. - We were able to bring our dog.
Nahulog siya. - She fell (accidentally).

The majority of verbs are transitive, therefore -on will be used much more than i-. The following section describes the conjugation of Ditransitive verbs.

Cebuano Language Objective #16
OBJECT FOCUS VERBS
(GRAMMAR)

OBJECT FOCUS
Ditransitive VERB CONJUGATIONS

	Immediate / Absolute	Ability
Future	i-	ma-
Present	gi-	na-
Past	gi-	na-
Imperative	i-	

When the verb of the object focus sentence is Ditransitive, then the above conjugations are used. Please note that the only change is that –on (and its imperative –a) has been replaced with i-. All of the definitions for Immediate / Absolute as well as for Ability are *the same* as with transitive verbs.

Again, the only difference is that the verb used is Ditransitive. The definitions are the same for each case so only a few examples are given.

IMMEDIATE / ABSOLUTE (Ditransitive)

i-　　　　　　will do _____ (future)
gi-　　　　　did do _____ (past / present)

Examples:

Itudlo nato ang ebanghelyo sa ilaha. - We will teach the gospel to them.
Ihatag nila ang gasa sa Espiritu sa mga tawo. - They will give the gift of the Spirit to the people.

Gipaambit nako ang akong pagpamatuod sa ila. - I shared my testimony to them.
Gisulat sa mga propeta ang mga pulong sa Dios. - The prophets wrote the words of God.

Cebuano Language Objective #16
OBJECT FOCUS VERBS
(GRAMMAR)

IMPERATIVE (Ditransitive)

Object focus Ditransitive verbs are made imperative (sometimes called a command) through voice inflection only. There is no other change in conjugation as the i- remains the same.

　　　　　　　　　i-　　　　　→　　　　　i-
Examples:
　　　　　　Itudlo kini sa iya! - Teach this to her!
　　　　　　Ihatag 'na 'ron. - Give that now!
　　　　　　Isulat ang imong istoryia. - Write your story.

NEGATING OBJECT FOCUS (for either transitive or Ditransitive)

For future tense negation, simple use the MAVOL sentence structure and the negator *dili.* As in actor focus, the **future tense conjugation** is used with dili (so -on (or i-) and ma- are used).

Ditransitive past tense negation also follows the same rules as actor focus. There is a slight difference for negation of *transitive* verbs. For immediate / absolute conjugation, the **imperative** suffixes are used when negating in the past tense (these imperatives are also used after other words (i.e. kanusa, human, etc.) that are not discussed here).

Ability negation for both transitive and Ditransitive is the same as in actor focus.

Examples:

Transitive	**Will not**	**Did not**
Immediate/ Absolute	Dili nako buhaton. (I will not do (it). Dili nimo dawaton (You will not receive.)	Wala nako buhata. (NOT: Wala nako buhaton.) (I did not do (it).) Wala nimo dawata. (NOT: Wala nimo dawaton.) (You did not receive.)
Ability	Dili niya mabasa. (She can not read.) Dili nato mainom kini. (We can not drink this.)	Wala niya mabasa. (She was not able to read.) Wala nato mainom kini. (We were not able to drink this.)

Ditransitive	**Will not**	**Did not**
Immediate/ Absolute	Dili nimo ihatag. (You will not give.) Dili nila isulat. (They will not write.)	Wala nimo ihatag. (You did not give.) Wala nila isulat. (They did not write.)
Ability	Dili nato masulti. (We can not speak.) Dili ninyo matudlo sa ila. (You can not teach them.)	Wala nato masulti. (We were not able to speak.) Wala ninyo matudlo sa ila. (You were not able to teach them.)

Cebuano Language Objective #16
OBJECT FOCUS VERBS
(GRAMMAR)

The majority of negative, past tense, object focus sentences will use the Ability form (e.g. wala and ma-). Only when the action was explicitly undone will the speaker use the imperative suffix.

COMPARISON OF ACTOR FOCUS AND OBJECT FOCUS.

The * denotes an actor, a **bold** word indicates an ang/focus, an <u>underlined</u> word is an object, and an *italicized* word is a location.

Transitive:

	* They can receive an <u>answer</u>
Ang/focus	
They	Makadawat ***sila** <u>og tubag</u>. - Actor Focus
Answer	Madawat *nila **ang tubag**. - Object Focus

Ang/focus	*We read the <u>Book of Mormon</u> at *Church*
We Book of Mormon	Nagbasa ***kami** <u>sa Basahon ni Mormon</u> *sa Simbahan.* - Actor Focus Gibasa ***namo** <u>**ang Basahon ni Mormon**</u> *sa Simbahan.* - Object Focus
Ditransitive:	
Ang/focus	Will *you give <u>that book</u> to *them?*
You Book	Maghatag ba ***kamo** <u>niana nga basahon</u> *sa ila?* - Actor Focus Ihatag ba *ninyo **kana nga basahon** *sa ila?* - Object Focus

Cebuano Language Objective #17
LOCATION FOCUS VERBS
(GRAMMAR)

#17:   LOCATION FOCUS VERBS

OBJECTIVE**FIGURE 2**

BY THE END OF THIS LESSON YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- Recognize the difference between object focus and location focus
- Use location focus verbs in sentences

VOCABULARY LISTFIGURE 1

sugod - begin	tigum - gather	saad - promise
tuo - believe	pangita - look for	bilin - leave (something)
hugas - wash	bayad - pay	bahlin - move
ampo - pray	butang - put	pahayag - enlighten
puasa - fast	luwas - save	sakay - ride
alagad - serve/minister	angkon - claim	lahutay - endure
kat-on - learn	laum - hope	hisgut - discuss

LOCATION FOCUS VERB CONJUGATIONS

	Immediate / Absolute	Ability
Future	-an (-han)	ma- -an

Present	gi- -an	na- -an
Past	gi- -an	na- -an
Imperative	-i (-hi)	

When the speaker choses a <u>Location</u> to be the focus of the sentence, then the sentence becomes Location Focus. Again, when the focus of the sentence in not the actor then the verb-type (either **Transitive or Ditransitive)** becomes *extremely* significant.

In location focus sentences, the type of verb used determines the meaning of the sentence. Unlike object focus, there aren't different conjugations for transitive and Ditransitive verbs, but each type of verb carries a different meaning when used in the sentence.

Remember, like Object Focus verbs, the Og actor pronouns or the Sa marker are used to designate the actor (also, as with possessives and nouns, the Og pronouns may go before or after the verb following the rules in CLO#7).

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Cebuano Language Objective #17
LOCATION FOCUS VERBS
(GRAMMAR)

</div>

LOCATION FOCUS (Ditransitive)

Before continuing, please review the definition of Location in CLO#5. The question Where? Is answer with the Location. When this location can be the focus then the following conjugations are used. When an Ditransitive verb is used in location focus, it means that the verb happens **to** the Location.

NON-ABILITY

-an   will do _____ (future - action happens **to** Location-focus)
gi- -an   did do _____ (past)

The -an and gi- -an conjugations also merge the definitions of mo-, mag- and mi-, nag-, respectively. The -an is future tense action and gi- -an means past/present tense action where the focus is the location and the verb is Ditransitive.

Examples:

Tudloan namo siya sa ebanghelyo ni JesuKristo. - We will teach (to) him the gospel of Jesus Christ.
Hatagan niya si Jun-Jun og saging. - She will give (to) Jun-Jun a banana.
Iyang tabangan kita sa mga pagsulay. - He will help us in trials.

Gipanalanginan ako sa Manluluwas. - I have been blessed by the Savior.
Gitudloan niya ang mga bata sa eskwelahan. - She have taught the children in school.
Gihatagan kami nila og mga mangga. - They gave us some mangos.

Note: as with -on to -hon, if the verb ends in a soft, non-accented vowel (e.g. sulti) the -an is replaced with -han for easier pronunciation (sultihan).

ABILITY

    ma- -an   can/able to _____ (ability future - focus is the Location)
    na- -an   can/was able to _____ (ability past)

    Ma- -an and na- -an are also used in the same way as maka- and naka- to denote ability, capability, opportunity, or accidental action. When these are used with an Ditransitive verb, the sentence again means that the verb is happening **to** the Location.

Examples:

    Magiyahan nako siya. - I will guide her.
    Matudloan ba ninyo ang mga Filipino? - Can you teach the Filipinos?
    Matabangan nimo ang mga misyonario sa pagtudlo. - You will help the missionaries to teach.

    Natabangan ba nimo ang mga tigulang? - Were you able to help the elderly people?
    Natudloan ninyo sila sa ikaduhang hiskutanan. - You were able to teach them the second discussion.
    Nahatagan niya ang bata og bola. - She was able to give the child a ball.

Cebuano Language Objective #17
LOCATION FOCUS VERBS
(GRAMMAR)

LOCATION (BENEFACTOR) FOCUS (Transitive)

    When a transitive verb is used in location focus the meaning of the sentence changes greatly. Instead of meaning that the verb happens **to** the Location, it now means that the action happens **for** the Location. This conjugation is used somewhat rarely, but it is very useful (and confusing if not understood correctly). This is often referred to as Benefactor Focus.

NON-ABILITY

    -an   will do _____ (future - action happens **for** Location-focus)
    gi- -an   did do _____ (past)

    The -an and gi- -an conjugation again merge the definitions of mo-, mag- and mi-, nag-, respectively. The -an is future tense action and gi- -an means past/present tense action where the focus is the location and the verb is transitive.

Examples:

    Buhatan namo siya niana. - We will do that for him.
    Tukuran niya sila og balay. - She will build for them a house.

    Gilutoan niya si Jun-Jun og "Lucky Me". - He cooked "Lucky Me" for Jun-Jun.
    Gipalitan ninyo ang bata og bolpen. - You bough a pen for the child.

ABILITY

ma- -an can/able to _____ (ability future - focus is the Location)
na- -an can/was able to _____(ability past)

       Ma- -an and na- -an are also used in the same way as maka- and naka- to denote ability, capability, opportunity, or accidental action. When these are used with a transitive verb, the sentence means that the verb is happening **for** the Location.

Examples:

       Matukuran ninyo sila og eskwelahan. - You can build a school for them.
       Madad-an ba nimo ang sakop og sakramento? - Will you be able to bring the sacrament for the member?

       Napalitan ba nimo ang bata og bugas? - Were you able to buy rice for the child?
       Inyong nabuhatan sila niana. - You were able to that for them.

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Cebuano Language Objective #17
LOCATION FOCUS VERBS
(GRAMMAR)

</div>

IMPERATIVE (for either transitive or Ditransitive)

       Location focus verbs (both Ditransitive and transitive) are made imperatively by using the alternate -*i*. Only future tense verbs are used for non-actor focus imperatives. Location focus verbs which accept -an will then alternate to -i when they are used imperatively.

       -an   →   -i

Imperative	Non-imperative
Hatagi ako niana.	Hatagan ako niana.
(Give me that.)	(I will be given that.)
Tabani kami sa mga pagsulay	Tabanan kami sa mga pagsulay.
([You] Help us in our trials.)	([You] will help us in our trials.)
Panalagini siya!	Panalaginan siya.
(Bless him!)	(He will be blessed.)

       These imperatives can also be used with the word *ayaw*, meaning do not or don't, and often with the Og marker.

Ayaw sila og tudloi!	Ayaw siya og hatagi!
(Don't teach them!)	(Don't give him [something]!)

NEGATING LOCATION FOCUS (for either transitive or Ditransitive)

       As with object focus, location focus uses the MAVOL sentence structure and the negator *dili*. Same as before, use the **future tense conjugation** with dili (so -an and ma- -an are used).

For any location focus conjugations (Ditransitive, transitive, ability, immediate, etc.) the **imperative** <u>suffixes are used</u> when negating in the past tense. This means that the two imperative conjugations (-i and ma-) are used with wala.

Examples:

Immediate/	Dili nako tudloan.	Wala nako tudloi. (NOT: Wala nako tudloan.)
Absolute	(I will note teach (to him).)	(I did not teach (to him).)
	Dili siya hatagan.	Wala siya hatagi. (NOT: Wala siya hatagan.)
	(He will not be given.)	(He was not given.)
Ability	Dili siya mabunyagan nimo.	Wala siya mabunyag nimo.
	(She can not be baptized by you.)	(She was not able to be baptized by you.)
	Dili nato masabtan kini.	Wala nato masabti kini.
	(We can not understand this.)	(We were not able to understand this.)

Cebuano Language Objective #17
LOCATION FOCUS VERBS
(GRAMMAR)

Again, the majority of negative, past tense, object focus sentences will use the Ability form (e.g. wala and ma-). Only when the action was explicitly undone will the speaker use the imperative suffix.

COMPARISON OF ACTOR FOCUS, OBJECT FOCUS, AND LOCATION FOCUS

The * denotes an actor, a **bold** word indicates an ang/focus, an <u>underlined</u> word is an object, and an *italicized* word is a location.

Ditransitive VERB:

Ang/focus	*We will teach <u>the first discussion</u> to *Inday*.
We	Magtudlo ***kami** <u>sa primerong hisgutanan</u> *kang Inday.*-Actor Focus
Discussion	Itudlo *namo **<u>ang primerong hisgutanan</u>** *kang Inday.*-Object Focus
Inday	Tudloan *namo *si Inday* <u>sa primerong hisgutanan</u>.-Location Focus
TRANSITIVE VERB:	
Ang/focus	*We brough <u>a Book of Mormon</u> for *Ondoy*.
We	Nagdala ***kami** og Basahon ni Mormon *kang Ondoy.*-Actor Focus
B ni M	Gidala *namo **<u>ang Basahon ni Mormon</u>** *kang Ondoy.*-Object Focus
Ondoy	Gidadan *namo *si Ondoy* og <u>Basahon ni Mormon</u>.-Location (Benefactor)

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #18
INTERROGATIVES
(GRAMMAR)

#18:   INTERROGATIVES

OBJECTIVE**FIGURE 1**

BY THE END OF THIS LESSON YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- Ask and respond to interrogative questions
- Learn the different aspects of When and Where
- Learn the differences of the Cebuano How

Usually, questions are asked to obtain information. These types of questions are asked will the help of interrogatives. Interrogatives are usually a word that, when used in a question, will require an explanation to answer.

VOCABULARY LIST1

unsa - what	asa - where (future)	tungod sa - because of
kinsa - who	hain - where (location,	kay - for, because
ngano - why	present)	para / alang - for
kanusa - when	diin - where (past)	aron - so that, in order to
sa panahon nga, sa diha nga -	tungod kay - because	kang kinsa - whose, to whom
in the time that…	samtang - while, when	sa - location marker
kon - if, when		

Unsa means "what." When using <u>unsa</u> in a question, the following pattern is commonly used:

Unsa <u>ang phrase</u>?   (Note: Unsa is always followed by *an ang or its equivalent*)

Unsa ang imong trabaho?   Panday ang akong trabaho.
Unsa ang imong gibuhat?   Nagbasa ra ako.

Kinsa is a question word that asks "who." *Kinsa* is followed by an ang phrase and is answered by using *si* or another ang phrase.

Kinsa + (<u>ang phrase</u>)?

Kinsa ang district leader?   Si Elder _____ ang district leader.
Kinsa siya?   Si Elder _____.

Kinsa naghatag niana sa imo?   Ang buotan nga misyonaryo.

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #18
INTERROGATIVES
(GRAMMAR)

Kang Kinsa is used to ask "Whose or to whom" questions in Cebuano. They can be answered with either og or sa pronouns and markers.

Kang kinsa kining Kodak?   Kang Ann Ann.
Kang kinsa kanang bolpen?   Sa iya man'ang bolpen.
Kang kinsa ang basahon?   Sa atong tanan ang basahon.

Kanusa is used to ask interrogative "when" questions (when is this?). It is used when an action or event takes place. For a specific time, however, use "what time?" or "Unsa ang oras?

Kanusa ang piyesta?
Kanusa ka moadto sa Pilipinas?

Kon (if) is used as "when" for non-interrogative (when we read we feel…) future states.

Kon mosunod ka…- When you follow…
Kon makadawat sila sa…- When they receive the…

Samtang (while) is used as "when" for non-interrogative (during our reading…) present states.

Samtang magbasa ka…-When you read…
Samtang maghulat sila sa…-When they wait for…

Sa diha nga literally means "in/at the time that" and is also a non-interrogative "when" used for transitions (Sa panahon nga can also be used occationally).

Sa diha nga nia pa si JesuKristo sa kalibutan - When Jesus Christ was here on earth
Sa diha nga nageskwela siya - When she was in school

Ngano questions ask reasons "why" something is done or why it happened. They are usually answered with <u>tungod kay</u>.

Ngano'ng moadto ka sa Cebu?   Tungod kay…
Ngano man bugoy siya?

Tungod kay, (*because),* is followed by a sentence, complete with subject and verb. **Tungod sa,** (*because of),* is a sa phrase and can be a prepositional phrase or begin a new sentence. **Kay** is an abbreviated version of tungod kay and means because or for (e.g. Kay

niining katuyoan - For this purpose). It can be a linker or a modifying word in a complete sentence.

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #18
INTERROGATIVES (GRAMMAR)

Man is an emphasizer that can be used with all the interrogatives and is commonly used with ngano. This is not limited, however, to just these words, but can be used with nouns and verbs for further emphasis.

unsa man	ngano man	Magtudlo man siya sa Cebuano.
kinsa man	kanusa man	Maayo man ang iyang gibuhat.
asa man	hain man	Buotan man ka!
diin man	unsaon man	Dako man ang inyong bola.

HOW

Cebuano has a few different ways to say how for many, different situations. There is not one distinct "how" that covers all of the definitions of the English how. They are broken up into different words and phrases as follows.

KUMUSTA

Kumusta is used to ask how anything is or to inquire to the condition of anything (i.e. how is…? or how are…?). It is always followed by an ang phrase which is the thing being inquired about.

> Kumusta + ang phrase
> Kumusta ka? - How are you (sing.)?
> Kumusta kamo? - How are you (plural)?
> Kumusta ang imong adlaw? - How is your day?
> Kumusta ang among gihimo? - How are our doings?
> Kumusta si Brod Rhett? - How is Brother Rhett?

UNSA KA

The word *unsa* combined with the verba *ka-* denotes a comparison or "to what extent" is something (e.g. how fast is it, how large is he, how long is this, etc.). They are used with the adjective following the *ka-* prefix (sometimes attached to the word sometimes not). They may be answered with an actual measurement of what extent or by using other demonstratives.

> Unsa ka +   adjective   + ang phrase

> Unsa ka dugay ang atong klase? - How long (time) is our class?
> Unsa ka dako ang inyong branch? - How big is your branch?
> Unsa kanindot ang adlaw? - How lovely was the day?

Unsa katinuod ang ebanghelyo! - How true the gospel is!

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #18
INTERROGATIVES (GRAMMAR)

UNSAON AND GIUNSA

These two how words are really conjugated verbs with *unsa* as the root. Literally they are object focus verbs meaning "<u>what</u> (unsa) will be done" or "<u>what</u> was done." They both mean how something is done. Being conjugated verbs, both of these have interesting sentence structure using the following pattern.

Because *unsaon* and *giunsa* are non-actor focus verbs, they use the og pronouns as the actors. The focus of these sentences depends on the type of verb.

For a **transitive verb,** the focus is the thing that is being acted upon by the "how" sentence. It is marked by Ang after the two verbs are used. The secondary, modifying verb is in the infinitive pag- (thus following normal sentence structure when one <u>conjugated, verb</u> has already been used). A sa marker should be included (but is usually omitted) before the infinitive pag-. *Unsaon* is future tense how and *giunsa* is past tense how.

Unsaon + <u>og pronoun</u> + <u>(sa) pag- "verb"</u> + <u>ang "thing being acted upon"</u>
Giunsa + <u>og pronoun</u> + <u>(sa) pag- "verb"</u> + <u>ang "thing being acted upon"</u>

Unsaon nato pagampo? - How do we pray?
Unsaon ninyo pagtuon og Cebuano? - How will you study Cebuano?

Giunsa niya pagtubag ang mga pagampo. - How he answers prayers.
Giunsa nimo pagluto kini, 'day? - How did you cook this Inday?

For an **Ditransitive verb,** there is no outright focus *stated* in the sentence. There is an ang in the sentence, but because an Ditransitive verb needs an object and a location, the affected noun in the sentence usually defaults to the location (and a Sa is used). The tense remains the same, just "the thing being acted upon" category changes. In an Ditransitive sentence, a Sa is used to show location.

Unsaon + <u>og pronoun</u> + <u>(sa) pag- "verb"</u> + <u>sa "thing being acted upon"</u>
Giunsa + <u>og pronoun</u> + <u>(sa) pag- "verb"</u> + <u>sa "thing being acted upon"</u>

Unsaon nato pagtudlo kanila? - How do we teach them?
Unsaon ba ninyo pagtabang sa mga Filipino? - How will you help the Filipinos?

Giunsa niya pagpanalangin sa mga tawo. - How he blesses people.
Giunsa nila pagsulti kang Joseph? - How did they speak to Joseph?

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #18

INTERROGATIVES (GRAMMAR)

SA UNSA NGA PAAGI

The prahse *sa unsang paagi* literally means "in what way" and can replace *unsaon* or *giunsa* in some instances and is used as a preposition in normal sentence structure (i.e. an *ang* with a conjugated verb). It can be either past or future tense and be followed by either actor focus or non-actor focus conjugation.

Unsaon nako pagbuhat kana? - How can I do that?
Sa unsang paagi, makabuhat ako niana? - In what way (how) can I do that?
Sa unsang paagi, buhaton nako kana? - In what way (how) can I do that?

Giunsa nimo pagkadawat ang ebanghelyo? - How did you receive the Gospel?
Sa unsang paagi nakadawat ka sa ebanghelyo? - In what way did you receive the gospel?
Sa unsang paagi nadawat nimo ang ebanghelyo? - In what way did you receive the gospel?

PILA

Pila is used to ask how much anything is for price and for other numeric counting reasons (see CLO #8 for a complete explanation).

QUESTION	ANSWER
Pila + ang phrase + sa phrase	Number + ang phrase + sa phrase

Pila _____ sa _____ ?

kamo	kwarto	Unum kami sa kwarto.
ang mga misyonaryo	MTC	Tulo ka libo ang mga misyonaryo sa MTC.
kamo	inyong pamiliya	Walo kami sa among pamiliya.
ang bugas	tindahan	beynte sais ang kilo.

WHERE

Asa, hain, and **diin.** In English, the word "where" asks for the location of any action, person, or thing. In Cebuano, there are three words that ask "where," each with a different tense and meaning:

Asa is used for asking questions about where *future* actions or events take place.

Asa man kita mag-basket? - Where will we (play) basketball?
Asa kini nato paliton? - Where will we buy this?

Hain is used for asking the location of objects in the *present.*

Hain man ang akong bola? - Where is my ball?
Hain ang imong nanay? - Where is your mom?

Diin is used for asking questions about where actions or events took place in the *past.*

Diin ka nagkaon gahapon? - Where did you eat yesterday?
Diin nimo nakuha kana? - Where were you able to get that?

WHERE CHART

WHERE	ASA	HAIN	DIIN		
Location	Future Tense	Present Tense	Past Tense	Non-Time	"Unto"
HERE1	ari	*a* dia	diri	diri	ngari
HERE2	anhi	*a* nia	dinhi	dinhi	nganhi
THERE1	anha	*a* naa	diha	diha	nganha
THERE2	adto	*a* tua	didto	didto	ngadto

The Sa locations are classified as 'where words' as they are correlate to the three where questions asa, hain, and diin. We will discuss the different meanings of each column.

FUTURE

The future tense locations ari, anhi, anha, and adto are used as verbs of motion meaning "to come" and "to go". They can be conjugated and used as normal verbs. When these words are conjugated, they are never used with Locations from a different HERE or THERE row (e.g. adto is not used with dinhi, anhi is not used with diha, and anha is not used with diri, etc.). These future tense locations can also be used to answer **asa** questions.

Examples:

Moadto kita sa Cebu! - We will go to Cebu!
Naganhi siya dinhi gahapon. – She came here yesterday.
Mianha sila diha sa una. - They went there a before.

Q: Asa kita magtudlo?   A: Adto.
       (Where will we teach?)   (Over there. - future)
       Asa man nila kuhaon kini?   Ari.
       (Where will they get this?   (Here. - future)
       Asa ka magpalit?   Anha lang.
       (Where will you buy?)   (Just right there. – future)

PRESENT

The present tense locations can answer the **hain** question with "here" or "there" in the present tense.

More than that, these words also take on existential qualities and can be used in the same way as **aduna** and **wala** (review CLO#11). They accept the floating -y and follow the same sentence structure as taught before. These words take on their HERE and THERE locations as well as the "there is/to have" definitions. The first letter 'a' is usually dropped when they are used in this manner, but it is often included for use in the "there is" definition.

> dia - Here is (HERE1)
> nia - Here is (HERE2)   vs.   aduna, may - There is (no location)
> naa - There is (THERE1)   wala - There is none (no location)
> tua - There is (THERE2)

Note: For the There is/To have definition, naa is used much more than dia, nia, or tua and has become similar to aduna in meaning (with no location).

Examples:

> Q: Hain ang akong kauban?   A: Naa diha.
>   (Where is my companion?)   (Right there. - present tense)
>   Hain ang iyang bolpen?   Nia man.
>   (Where is his pen?)   (Here. - present tense)

There is / are:

> Nia'y Basahon ni Mormon. (Here is a Book of Mormon [here].)
> Naa'y isda. (There is fish [there].)
> Tua'y mga tawo. (There are people [over there].)

To have:

> Naa ko'y pangutana? (I have a question [there].)
> Naa pa ba kamo'y buhaton? (Do you all still just have things to do [here]?)
> Naa ka ba'y kauban? (Do you have a companion [there]?)

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #18
INTERROGATIVES (GRAMMAR)

PAST

The past tense locations diri, dinhi, diha, and didto are used in the same way that "here" and "there" are used in English. They answer the past tense **diin** questions.

These words can also denote a non-time meaning where no time is needed.

Examples:

Q:	Diin nimo gipalit kini?	A:	Diha lang.	
	(Where did you buy this?)		(Just there. - past tense)	
	Diin kamo mibisita?		Didto sa Bohol.	
	(Where did you visit?)		(There in Bohol. - past tense)	
	Diin sila nangkaon?		Dinhi sa Scooby's.	
	(Where did they eat?)		(Here at Scooby's. - past tense)	

In the Philippines, facial expressions accompany these demonstrative pronouns to show physical distance instead of using a pointing finger. HERE1 and HERE2 have no obvious facial expressions. The chin may be used to point to things or places in THERE1. Both the chin and the lips may be used to point to things or places in THERE2. (Teacher will demonstrate.)

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #19
ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE NATURE, SMELL, SOUND, AND COLOR
(SYL)

#19:   ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE NATURE, SMELL, SOUND AND COLOR

OBJECTIVE**FIGURE 2**

BY THE END OF THIS LESSON YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- Use adjectives to describe nature
- Use adjectives to describe smell
- Use adjectives to describe sound

VOCABULARY FOR DESCRIBING NATURE

VOCABULARY LISTFIGURE 2

linaw - calm	basa - wet	dali - short (time)
tugnaw - cold	ngitngit - dark	ulan-on - rainy
init - hot	dugay - long (time)	mahangin - windy

VOCABULARY FOR DESCRIBING SMELL

VOCABULARY LISTFIGURE 2

humot - good	baho - bad

VOCABULARY FOR DESCRIBING SOUND

VOCABULARY LISTFIGURE 2

kusgan - strong (rev.)	linaw - peaceful	nindot - beautiful
hilum - quiet	lipay - happy (rev.)	layo - far
paspas - fast	hinayhinay - slow	duol - near
saba - noisy	masulub-on - sorrowful (rev.)	

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #19
ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE NATURE, SEMLL, SOUND, AND COLOR
(SYL)

VOCABULARY FOR DESCRIBING COLOR

Colors and shapes are adjectives that can be helpful in describing a person or object as well as the adjectives you have already learned.

VOCABULARY LISTFIGURE 2

pula - red	puti - white	braun - brown
itum - black	asul - blue	rosas - pink
berde - green		

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #20
PSEUDO VERBS

#20: PSEUDO VERBS

OBJECTIVE**FIGURE 1**

BY THE END OF THIS LESSON YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- Use the pseudo-verbs in sentences

Pseudo-verbs are a small class of adjectives that have verb-like actions but do not show tense or a kind of action. Often one Cebuano pseudo-verb will have two or three English meanings. *Gusto* and *buot* show desirability of action. *Mahimo* and *pwede* show ability, permission, or possibility. *Kinahanglan* is used to denote need, must, might or should of a verb. *Ganahan* is used to occasionally mean to like, enjoy, or regard something.

VOCABULARY LISTFIGURE 2

kinahanglan - need to, ought to, must, should

mahimo / pwede - can, may, could, might

buot / gusto - want to, like to

ganahan - like to

These helping verbs can be used with any verb, in any tense, in any focus to help make more meaning. They help the conjugated verb of the sentence and are joined with the "linker-that" *nga* to the rest of the sentence. The *nga* is sometimes excluded but is always implied.

STRUCTUREFIGURE 1

Psuedo verb + <u>Actor</u> + (nga) + <u>Conjugated Verb</u>

Kinahanglan kita nga magsunod sa mga kasugoan. - We must (need to) follow the commandments.
Mahimo ka masayud sa kamatuoran. - You may know the truth.
Pwede ninyo buhaton kana. - You may do that.
Buot niya nga ihatag ang basahon. - He wants to (that will) give the book.
Gusto nato'ng madawat ang mga sulat. - We want to (that will) receive letters.
Ganahan ako nga magtuon og Visaya. - I like to (that will) study Visayan.

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #20
PSEUDO VERBS

USING *BUOT* AND *GUSTO*

Gusto and *buot* show the desire for a certain action. They usually mena the actor wishes to do the action verb associated with the pseudo verb. It sometimes means to like something, but many times *ganahan* is used in that case.

Buot niya nga mouswag kita. - He wants that we will progress.
Gusto ako maghimo og balay. - I want to make a house.
Gusto siya sa iyang trabaho. - She likes her work.
Ganahan nako ang MTC. - I like the MTC.

USING *PWEDE* AND *MAHIMO*

Pwede and *mahimo* both show ability, permission, or possibility. They both have synonymous meanings in all occurrences. The only difference is that *pwede* is from the Spanish and *mahimo* is pure Cebuano.

Mahimo ba nga magin-Ingles ka? - Can (or may) you speak in English?
Oo, pwede ako magin-Ingles. - Yes, I can speak in English.

Pwede kami mangutana? - May we ask a question?
Oo, mahimo kamo mangutana. - Yes, you may ask a question.

USING *KINAHANGLAN*

Kinahanglan is used to show necessity of the action. It means need, must, have to, should, and might when used with a conjugated verb. It follows the structure of the others and is

commonly used with all the above definitions. It can mean the need for a thing (with no verb) and is one of the few pseudo verbs that can be conjugated on its own.

Kinahanglan ba siya mageskwela? - Does he have to go to school?
Oo, kinahanglan siya mageskwela. - Yes, he has to go to school.
Kinahanglan ba ako magpabunyag? - Do I need to be baptized?
Oo, kinahanglan ka magpabunyag. - Yes, you need to be baptized.

Kinahanglan 'ko ikaw. - I need thee.
Kinahanglan nimo ang atong Manluluwas. - You need our Savior.

Nagkinahanglan siya sa imong tabang. - She needs your help.
Gikinahanglan nato ang Simbahan. - We need the Church.

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #21
DIRECTIONS AND SPECIFYING LOCATIONS
(SYL)

#21:   DIRECTIONS AND SPECIFYING LOCATIONS

OBJECTIVE**FIGURE 2**

BY THE END OF THIS LESSON YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- Give and receive directions of a location
- Describe the location of an object

MAP

Mc Do	Beauty parlor / Tupi-an / Kanan-an	Hospital / Julie's Bakeshop

Gorrodo Ave.

La Guardia St.

Rovira Rd.

High School / Elementary School	Plasa / Simbahan	Banko / Hotel / S.M. / Tindahan

Salinas Dr.

Sementeryo	Munisipyo	Dyipney Sakyanan / Merkado
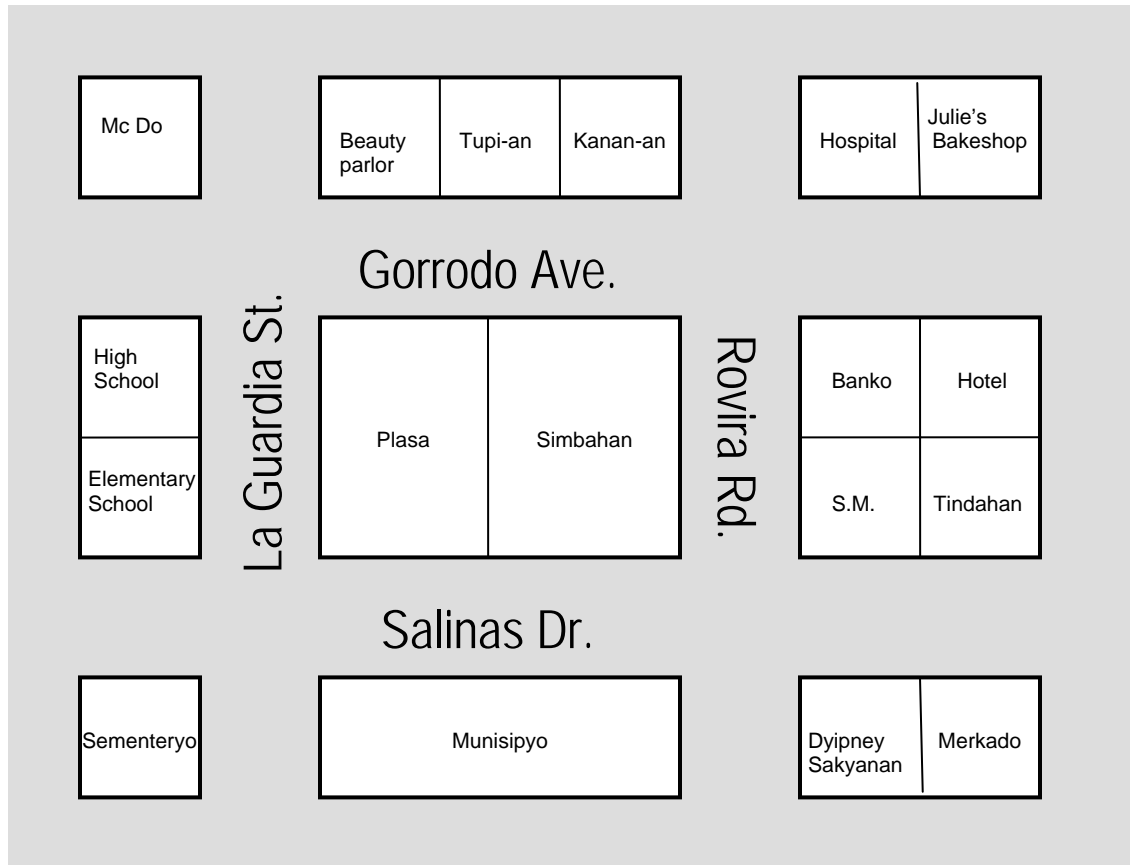
CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #21
DIRECTIONS AND SPECIFYING LOCATIONS

Use the above map to ask questions. Use the vocabulary list to answer with the locations of the desired place.

VOCABULARY LISTFIGURE 2

ibabaw - above	ubos - below	duol - near
atbang - accros from	tupad / tapad - beside	gawas - outside
taliwala - among, between	wala - left	paingon / padulong - toward
libot - around	tuo - right	iskina - corner
sa - at	unahan - beyond	karsada - street
layo - away from	atubang - in front of	tunga - middle (between)
pikas - other side	sulod - inside	
luyo - behind		

ASKING QUESTIONS:

Asa ang _____?   Naa sa _____.
                                          Tua sa _____.
    Mc Do   iskina sa La Guardia ug Gorrordo.
    hospital   iskina sa Rovira ug Gorrordo.
    Julie's Bakeshop   pikas sa hospital.

Hain man ang _____ dinhi?   sa _____.
    tindahan   luyo sa S.M.
    S.M.   pikas sa merkado.
    sakayanan   atbang sa Simbahan.
    Simbahan   taliwala sa upat ka mga karsada.

Or, if the full explanation is needed, then use the present where words and the Ang marker.

             nia
Ang _____ naa sa _____.
             tua

    tindahan   luyo sa S.M.
    S.M.   pikas sa merkado
    sakayanan   atbang sa Simbahan.
    Simbahan   taliwala sa upat ka mga karsada.

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #22
ASSORTED VERBS
(GRAMMAR)

#22:   ASSORTED VERBS

OBJECTIVE**FIGURE 2**

BY THE END OF THIS LESSON YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- Learn the definitions of -himo
- Use the other assorted verbs in this section

HIMO

    The Cebuano verb *himo* has three major definitions. First it means to make or do the same way as *buhat* does. Second, it is a pseudo-verb with the definition of could or may do something, with the same meaning as *pwede*. The third is a combination of the first two but usually is defined as meaning "*to be*" or "*to become.*"

TO MAKE

In the first definition, *himo* means to make or to do and is conjugated the <u>same</u> as any verb from the previous verb lists.

Examples:

Maghimo kami og balay. - We will make a house.
Naghimo ba kamo og linkoranan? - Did you make a chair?
Himoon namo ang balay. - We will make a house.
Gihimo ba nimo ang linkoranan? - Did you make the chair?
Makahimo kita og plano. - We can make a plan.
Nakahimo ako sa akong gusto. - I was able to do (what) I wanted.
Mahimo nato ang plano. - We can make a plan.
Nahimo nako ang akong gusto. - I was able to do (what) I wanted.

PWEDE

The pseudo verbs pwede and mahimo both mean could, can, might, or may when used with other fully conjugated verbs. There is a later CLO which will discuss pseudo-verbs fully.

Examples:

Pwede (or mahimo) kamo magkaon. - You can eat.
Pwede (or mahimo) kami mobalik kanimo. - We might (can) return to you.
Pwede ba ako mangutana? - May I ask a question?

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #22
ASSORTED VERBS
(GRAMMAR)

TO BECOME

In English, desire of "being" in relation to time is done through several words. Two of these words are the English helping verbs *be* and *becoming*. When conjugated for tense, *to be / being / has been* and *to become / becoming / has become* show desire of becoming in relation to time. These words can be described using *himo*. The actual Cebuano "to be" is contained within the *ang* but the word *himo* conjugated with ma- and na- combined with the linker *nga* can model the definition of <u>become</u>.

Himo is conjugated in the following ways

Future:	mahimo	– will be, will become
Past/Present:	nahimo	– being, becoming, became

Himo (conjugated) + <u>Ang Phrase</u> + nga + <u>"Becoming" thing</u>

Examples:

      Nahimo siya nga misyoneryo niadtong miagi nga tuig. - He/she became a missionary (in that) last year.
      Mahimo 'ko'ng panday sa sunod nga tuig. - I will become a carpenter next year.

      Himo can also be used with other pseudo-verbs by usually putting the actor as the second word in the sentence.

      Gusto ka ba mahimo nga maestro? - Do you want to become a teacher?
      Oo, gusto ako mahimong maestro. - Yes, I want to become a teacher.
      Dili, gusto ako mahimong principal. - No, I want to become a principal.

This "become" definition is really a play on the object focus "to make" definition where the actor (ang phrase) is being made into something.

TO THINK

      As mentioned many times before, language is a set of ideas, not words. Hence it is the culture more than anything else that determines the meaning of words. In English we use the word *think* in a very versatile way. The word *think* in the statement "I think" can be a supposition, an opinion, or an actual act of mental thinking processes. In Cebuano, these acts are separated into their own words.

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CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #22
ASSORTED VERBS (GRAMMAR)

</div>

USING *ABI*

      Suppositions are made by the use of *abi,* corresponding to the English *I though that…* or *you thought (think)…* Abi is used with the *Og* set of pronouns and is often also used with the *Og* marker itself. It also means *I'll have you know…*

Examples:

      Abi nako og moadto ka sa Cebu. (I thought that you were going to Cebu.)
      Abi nimo nga dili ako kamao. (You thought that I didn't know how.)
      Abi nimo, lisod kaayo kini. (I'll have you know, this is very hard.)

USING *HUNAHUNA*

      Opinions and actual thinking are expressed by using *hunahuna.* This verb is also conjugated in the same way as any normal transitive verb. It can also be used without a conjugation having the definition of "thoughts" or "opinions".

Examples:

Naghunahuna siya mahitungod sa inyong gipangayo. - She is thinking about your request.
Hunahunaon nako ang iyang pagsakripisyo. - I will think of his sacrifice.
Nakahunahuna ka ba sa pagampo? - Did (were able) you think to pray?
Unsa ang imong gihunahuna? - What are you thinking?

Sa akong hunahuna, lami kaayo ang pagkaon sa MTC. - In my (thoughts), the MTC food is very delicious.
Sa akong hunahuna, dugay pa kita maghulat. - In my thoughts (opinions), we will still wait for a long time.

USING *SAYUD, HIBALO,* AND *ILA*

The act of knowing is expressed by *sayud* or *hibalo.* There are differences between the two words, however. Also, the word *ila* has the different meaning of knowing a person or acquaintance.

Hibalo is used to show knowledge of every-day things. It is most often conjugated with the ability conjugations. (Note: *maka-* and *naka-* are often abbreviated to *ka-* and *kahibalo* is sometimes said *kabalo, kahiba'o,* or other variants)

Examples:

Makahibalo ka niining mga butang kon motuon ka. - You will know these things if you study.
Nakahibalo kami nga nagsugod ang piyesta sa Martes. - We knew that the fiesta started on Tuesday.
Mahibalan nimo kining mga butang kon magtuon ka. - You will know these things if you study.
Nahibalan namo nga nagsugod ang piyesta sa Martes. - We knew that the fiesta started on Tuesday.

Kahibalo ako nga Lunes na karon. - I know that it's already Monday now.
Kahibalo siya sa adlaw sa iyang pagkatawo. - He knows her birthday.

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #22
ASSORTED VERBS
(GRAMMAR)

Sayud is a verb, usually conjugated with *ma-* for future and *na-* for present/past tense, actor focus. It uses ma- -an and na- -an for future/present/past in the non-actor focus. It is used to denote a slightly firmer knowledge than *hibalo.* It often is something known in the heart while *hibalo* is a fact known in the head. (The ma- na- object focus to actor focus exception might come from the advanced conjugations mang- and nang-)

Examples:

Masayud ka sa kamatuoran sa tanan nga mga butang. - You will know the truth of all things.
Masayud pod kamo nga tinuod kini. - You will also know that this is true.
Nasayud ako nga ang Simbahan tinuod. - I know that the Church is true.
Nasayud siya nga buhi si Jesukristo. - She know that Jesus Christ lives.

Masayran nimo ang kamatuoran sa tanan nga mga butang. - You will know the truth of all things.
Masayran pod nimo nga tinuod kini. - You will also know that this is true.
Nasayran nako nga ang Simbahan tinuod. - I know that the Church is true.
Nasayran niya nga buhi si Jesukristo. - She know that Jesus Christ lives.

Ila means to know a person or to become acquinted with someone (sometimes something). It is used to denote friendship and a knowing relationship with another person. It can also mean to get to know someone or to recognize something. It uses the same rules as *hibalo* for its conjugation by usually using the ability conjugations.

Examples:

Makaila ka sa among mga Misyoneryo. - You will get to know our missionaries.
Nakaila ba kamo kang Juan? - Do you know John? (Did the two of you, John, get acquinted?)
Mailhan nimo ang among mga Misyoneryo. - You will get to know (or recognize) our missionaries.
Nailhan nimo ang kamatuoran gikan sa sayup pinaagi sa Espiritu. - You knew (recognized) the truth from
    the wrong through the Spirit.

Kaila ako kang Ching-Ching. - I know Ching-Ching.
Kaila siya kang Ann-Ann. - She knows Ann-Ann.

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #23
NA / PA ADVERBS
(SYL)

#23: NA / PA ADVERBS

OBJECTIVE**FIGURE 2**

BY THE END OF THIS LESSON YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- Use the *na* and *pa* adverbs to show complete and incomplete actions

    Na and *pa* are Cebuano adverbs that, with certain exceptions, always follow the first word of the phrase of which they are a part. Both *na* and *pa* never occur in immediate sequence with one another.
    There are many ways in which *na* and *pa* are used to show how an action is relative to time. The most common are as follows:

		NA	PA
		little time	plenty of time
	future tense	now/already	still/yet
	present tense	now/already	still/yet
	past tense	has/have…already	also/too (rare)

    Point-time adverbs expressing future time. *Na* and *pa* indicate the speaker's attitude toward the length of time between the time expressed by the adverb and the moment of speaking.

    Na reduces the psychological distance between two points in time.
        English equivalent: "little time before it happens"

Child: Kanusa ang Pasko?
Parent: Sa Sabado na ang Pasko (Christmas is on Saturday already [little time to prepare]!)

Pa extends the psychological distance between two points of time.
English equivalent: "plenty of time before it happens"

Parent: Kanusa ang Pasko?
Sa Sabado pa ang Pasko. (Christmas is on Saturday still [lots of time to prepare].)

With verbs in the completed aspect. *Na* indicates performance of the action expressed by the verb at some unspecified time prior to another time.
English equivalent: "has/have…already"

Naglarga na ba ang maestro ninyo?
Oo, naglarga na siya. (He/she has already left.)

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #23
NA / PA ADVERBS
(SYL)

With verbs in incompleted aspect. *Na* suggests that the situation expressed is a relatively new or altered one.
English equivalent: "now"

Natulog ba ang bata?
Oo, natulog na siya. (The child is now sleeping.)

Pa suggests that it is a relatively old or continuing one.
English equivalent: "still"

Namata na ba ang bata?
Wala, natulog pa siya. (He/she is still sleeping.)

With verbs in contemplated aspect or command form. *Na* denotes immediate initiation or performance of the action.
English equivalent: "now"

Command: Kaon na ka. (Eat now.)

Pa denotes continuation or resumption of the action.
English equivalent: "still" or "yet"

Command: Kaon ka pa. (You eat still (more).)

To express the meaning "in addition." *Pa* may be used to express the meaning "in addition." It most frequently occurs in this meaning after an interrogative word or a cardinal number.

        English equivalent: "else" or with a cardinal number, "more"

        Asa ka pa nangadto? (Where else did you go?)
        Naa pa ko'y usa pa ka pangutana. (I have one more things to ask.)

    In negated constructions.

        Dili na - not… any more/longer
            Dili na ako moado. (I won't go any more.)
        Dili pa - "not… yet"
            Dili pa siya molarga. (He won't be leaving yet.)
        Wala na - "no more/longer"; "not…any more/longer"
            Wala na dinhi si Juan. (Juan is no longer here.)
        Wala pa - "not yet"; "not (any)… yet"
            Wala pa dinhi si Juan. (Juan is not here yet.)
        Ayaw na - "don't… any more"
            Ayaw na siya sultihi. (Don't talk to him anymore.)

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CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #24
CALENDAR AND CLOCK TIME
(SYL)

</div>

#24: CALENDAR AND CLOCK TIME

OBJECTIVE**FIGURE 2**

BY THE END OF THIS LESSON YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- Name days of the week in Cebuano
- Name months of the year in Cebuano
- Tell time in Spanish

VOCABULARY LISTFIGURE 2

Dominggo - Sunday	Marso - March	Disyembre - December
Lunes - Monday	Abril - April	adlaw - day
Martes - Tuesday	Mayo - May	simana - week
Miyerkules - Wednesday	Hunyo - June	bulan - month
Huwebes - Thursday	Hulyo - July	tuig - year
Biyernes - Friday	Agosto - August	Ting-init - Hot season
Sabado - Saturday	Septiyembre - September	Ting-ulan - Rainy season
Enero - January	Oktubre - October	adlaw sa pagkatawo - birthday
Pebrero - February		

Unsa man ang _____ karon?   _____ ang _____ karon.

adlaw	Martes adlaw
bulan	Agosto bulan
tuig	1820 tuig

_____ ba karon?   Oo, _____ na karon

Lunes	Lunes
Martes	Martes
Huwebes	Huwebes
Sabado	Sabado

_____ ba ang _____ ninyo?   Oo, _____ ang _____ namo.

Lunes	branch meeting	Lunes	branch meeting
Miyerkules	Preparation day	Sabado	Preparation day
Martes	devotional	Martes	devotional

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #24
CALENDAR AND CLOCK TIME
(SYL)

Clock time in Cebuano is expressed in Spanish. Notice that 1:00 uses *ala* not *alas.*

VOCABULARY LISTFIGURE 2

oras - time	9:00 - alas nuwebe	12:15 - alas dose kinse
1:00 - ala una	10:00 - alas diyes	12:16 - alas dose disisais
2:00 - alas dos	11:00 - alas onse	12:17 - alas dose disisiyete
3:00 - alas tres	12:00 - alas dose	12:20 - alas dose beynte
4:00 - alas kuwatro	12:03 - alas dose tres	12:25 - alas dose beynte singko
5:00 - alas singko	12:05 - alas dose singko	12:30 - alas dose treynta
6:00 - alas sais	12:08 - alas dose otso	12:30 - alas dose y medya
7:00 - alas siyete	12:10 - alas dose diyes	12:50 - alas dose singkuwenta
8:00 - alas otso	12:11 - alas dose onse	

Unsa ang oras na?   Alas _____ sa _____.

                                      (time)   hapon
                                              gabii
                                            odto

Unsa'y oras ang _____?   Alas _____ sa _____.

klase	(time) buntag
pagtulog	hapon
pagmata	gabii
	odto

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #25

TIME ADVERBS
(SYL)

#25:   TIME ADVERBS

OBJECTIVE**FIGURE 2**

BY THE END OF THIS LESSON YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- Use adverbs of time in Cebuano sentences
- Use *kanusa* to ask questions and answer using time and time adverbs

    Quite often, when talking about time in conversation, it is easier to use an adverb of time in place of stating a date. In English, if today were Monday and you wish to speak about Tuesday (within the <u>same</u> week) you would prefer to use *tomorrow* (which is an adverb of time) instead of *Tuesday.*

VOCABULARY LIST FIGURE 2

adlaw - day	gahapon - yesterday
buntag - morning	kagabii - last night
odto - noon	ganina - earlier
hapon - afternoon	deretso - right away
gabii - evening, night	kadyot - in a moment
karon - now	unya - later today
ugma - tomorrow	sunod - next

    These words may be combined and used in the following ways.

karon(g) _____   sunod (nga) _____   miagi nga _____
    adlaw   adlaw   adlaw
    simana   simana   simana
    bulan   bulan   bulan

gahapon (sa) _____   ugma (sa) _____   ganina(ng) _____   unya(ng) _____
    buntag   buntag   buntag   buntag
    odto   odto   odto   odto
    hapon   hapon   hapon   hapon
    gabii   gabii   gabii   gabii

Kanusa mosugod ang piyesta?   Kanusa kita magdula og basket?
    Ugma sa buntag.   Unyang gabii.
    Biyernes sa gabii.   Sunod nga Sabado.
    Ugma sa hapon.   Ugma sa buntag.

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #25
TIME ADVERBS

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #26
CONJUNCTIONS

#26: CONJUNCTIONS

OBJECTIVE**FIGURE 2**

BY THE END OF THIS LESSON YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- Use common conjunctions to link ideas
- Be familiar with a few complex conjunctions

A conjunction is a word that connects sentences, phrases, and words.

VOCABULARY LISTFIGURE 2

ug - and	kon - if	hangtud - until
unya - then, later	aron - so that, in order to	samtang - while, as
tungod sa - because of	o - or	sa dili pa - before (future)
apan / pero - but	kay sa - than	sa wala pa - before (past)
busa - therefore	kasagaran – usually	
gawas kon - except		

COMMON CONJUNCTIONS

The following are a few of the most common conversational conjunctions:

ug - and
    Nagbasket ba siya sa buntag, sa hapon, **ug** sa gabii?
        Oo, nagbasket siya sa buntag, sa hapon **ug** sa gabii.

sa dili pa - before (future)

    Mobalik ba kamo **sa dili pa** kita mangaon? (Will you return before we eat?)
        Dili, apan mobalik kami **sa dili pa** kamo mouli. (No, but we will return before you go home.)

sa wala pa - before (past)

    Nagbasa ba kamo **sa wala pa** kita magsimba? (Did you read before we went to church?)
        Oo., nagbasa kami **saw ala pa** kita magsimba. (Yes, we read before we went to church.)

gawas - except
    Nangkaon kami nga tanan, **gawas** 'nimo. (We have all eaten, except for you.)

kon - if

> Mahimong tambok ka **kon** mokaon ka og baboy. (You will become fat if you eat pork.)

tungod sa - because of

> Naghilak ang bata **tungod** sa iyang kagutom. (The child cried because of his hunger.)

samtang - while, as

> **Samtang** maghulat ka, magbasa ka ba sa basahon? (As (or while) you wait, will you read the book?)

hangtud sa - until; as far as

> Maglahutay kita **hangtud** sa kahangturan. (We will endure until the end.)

aron - so that; in order that; so

> Magpabunyag kita **aron** makabalik kita sa atong Amahan sa Langit. (We are baptized so that we will return to our Father.)

o - or

> Si Juan ba **o** si Jose ang mibasa para 'nimo? (Was it John or Joseph who read to you?)

apan / pero - but

> Gusto ako magdula, apan kapoy man ako. (I want to play, but I am tired.)

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #27
VERBALS

#27:   **VERBALS**

OBJECTIVE**FIGURE 2**

BY THE END OF THIS LESSON YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- Distinguish different verbals.
- Use verbals in sentences.

Verbals are affixes (prefixes, infixes, and suffixes) that are added to verbs, nouns, and some adjectives to change the meanings. These help deliver different and sometimes more accurate and powerful meanings in the language. When used correctly, they can help the speaker to be concise and precise with their speaking. There are many verbals, up to 3761 according to one source, but only a few will be discussed here. The hyphens are critical, as they show the placement of the verbal around the word.

Pay attention to these verbals and use the **Word Breakdown** section of the infield study guide to further understand complex vocabulary.

pag-   changes a verb to a noun- pagtuon, pagtulog, pagbasa.
        the infinitive (to "verb") form of a verb- pagdawat (to receive)

-pa-   causative verbal; to cause to happen. padala, paambit, patupi, pabunyag

pagka-   the condition of being _____. or verb- "ship" pagkaanak, pagkatawo, pagkakaron

ka- -an   grandizes or adds distinction to the verb and often pluralizes. kalibutan, kasulatan, kamatuoran, kaluwasan, kabataan, kasalanan

ka- -on   on the verge of or about to happen. kaulanon, kasukaon, kaadlawon

ma- -on   changes adjectives to adverbs with -ly or -ous endings. mainiton, malipayon, mahunahunaon, malinawon, matinguhaon

ka-   someone who accompanies in doing the verb or a co- "verb." kasakay, katudlo, kaward, kauban

ka-   the og form of the "is" statements. ka+<u>adjective</u> og pronoun. kadugay nimo, kabrayt nimo, kaswerte nato

-an   the place of, or where the verb happens. linkoranan, sudlanan, manookan, higdaan
-han   higdaanan

tig-   one who does <u> Verb </u>.   tiglalang, tigsaksi

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #27
VERBALS

mag 2x 2nd syllable-   maghuhukom, maghuhupay
man 2x 2nd syllable-   manluluwas, manunubos

pinaka-   the superlative, most or "-est."   Pinakadako, pinakabrayt,
kina- -an   kinagamyan, kinagwapan, kinadakan

-in-   having to do with the verb and how it is used, in what way or by what is it manipulated.
          sinulat, binuhat, kinasingkasing, tiunod, vinisaya, tinagalog, pinaagi

-non   adds "-like" to the end of an adjective. batanon, diosnon, langitnon

pala-   one who does the adjective habitually. palahubog, palaaway

paga-   used with verb conjugation -on denoting a more immediate tense. Pagabuhaton, pagahimoon, pagahukman

ting-   the season of _____. tinginit, tingtugnaw, tingulan, tingpamulak

-a   is added to the end of a word to make it more specific to that object. butanga, gabiona, sa amo-a, inyoha, tuiga, adlawa

ma-   is simply added to the front of a few adjectives. maayo, mainit, mahangin, matuod, mahinay

isika-   added to a noun to mean fellow-_____. Isikatawo, isikasakop, isikaElder

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #28
ASSORTED VOCABULARY

#28:   ASSORTED VOCABULARY

OBJECTIVE**FIGURE 2**

BY THE END OF THIS LESSON YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- Distinguish different words for use in conversational Cebuano.
- Use these words in sentences.

There are a few common conversational words and expressions that are used in "everyday" Cebuano that will help any speaker to be more fluent. They are varied in definition and usage in each area. The following definitions are guidelines only. Ask in the Philippines and find out the correct usage of each word for your specific area.

DIAY- "Really?" Used when you have received new information.

DI' BA- "No?" Used when asking for confirmation and expression.

MAO- "That's it." Identifier and also meaning ability / knowledge.

LAGI- "Of course, true!" or "I know (in agreement)!" Was aware of fact and agreeing with it.

BITAW- "Of course, true!" Was unaware of fact, or just agreeing.

PALIHOG- "Please." Formal usage.

BEH/BI- "Please." Less formal usage.

MAO RA OG (MORA'G)- "Seems like…" Used when trying to describe something.

HINUON- "however" Used in some cases.

IMBIS- "instead" Used in some cases.

KONO- "He/She/They said…" Used to take the attention off you or to mean you just heard that.

MAN- An emphasis, filler word used mostly with verbs and interrogatives.

KWAN- Replaces a word that you can not remember. Also is the "whatchamacallit" replace
        word.

GANI- "In fact…", "Obviously…", or "For sure…" Used for emphasis in one of these ways.

KAHA- Used in a sentence to ask what "you think" about something in the sentence.

UNTA- "might, should"

MISMO- "personally"

GAYUD- "really, extremely, much" Emphasizes verbs and adjectives.

DAPAT- Used in "should/need to" or "it is needed to…" situations.

KAAYO- Emphasis used mostly with adjectives meaning "very" or "really."

MAO BA?- "Is that so?" or "really" but stronger than diay.

SIGI NA- Right now.

PANANGLITAN- For example…

PASTILAN- "too bad" or "dang" Not a swear word.

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #29
ADVANCED CONJUGATIONS

#29 ADVANCED CONJUGATIONS

OBJECTIVE**FIGURE 2**

BY THE END OF THIS LESSON YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- Recognize advanced Cebuano verb conjugations
- Prepare to use the advanced conjugations

        There are a few Cebuano conjugations that are more advanced than the ones in the
previous CLOs. They are used on occasion and will only be mentioned briefly here. Find out
more about them from Cebuano texts as well from native speakers in the Philippines.

        -anay, -hanay

        These can be added to the end of verbs to show that the action happened between two or
more individuals and that the action was shared by both.

ACTOR FOCUS CONJUGATIONS

       mang- will do _____ (future plural)
       nang- did do _____ (past plural)

       manag- variant of mang- used much less
       nanag- variant of nang- used much less

These are used to denote plurality of actors or action. Pronunciation changes when these conjugations are used with verbs. (i.e. mang-kaon to mangaon or mang-dagan to managan).

       mahi- will do _____ (future)
       nahi- did do _____ (past)

These conjugations imply a casualness with the actor or object of the sentence. Can be used with most transitive verbs, but mostly with gugma, sulti, sulat, adto, etc.

       um- will happen _____ (future imperative)

This is the imperative of future mo- will happen.

       makig- will do _____ (future between the actor and object)
       nakig- did do _____ (past between the actor and object)

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #29
ADVANCED CONJUGATIONS

These are used to show action between the actor and the object.

       maga- will do _____ (future durational)
       naga- did do _____ (past durational)

These are more present tense than their variants mag- and nag- which are used sparingly and are often abbreviated to ga- (like maka- to ka-).

OBJECT FOCUS CONJUGATIONS

       manga- will do _____ (future plural)
       nanga- did do _____ (past plural)

These are non-actor focus conjugations used to denote plurality of actors or action. Pronunciation changes when these conjugations are used with verbs.

       hi- -on will do _____ (future)
       gihi- did do _____ (past)

These are non-actor focus conjugations which imply a casualness with the actor or object of the sentence. Can be used with most transitive verbs, but mostly with gugma, sulti, sulat, adto, etc.

gina- is doing _____ (present durative)

This is the naga- equivalent for gi- and is more present tense than just gi- alone.

CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE #29
ADVANCED CONJUGATIONS

APPENDIX

TO THE CEBUANO LANGUAGE OBJECTIVES

APPENDIX
CEBUANO NOUN MARKERS

			Focus Markers	Non-Focus Markers	Location Markers
Common Noun Marker			Ang	Og / Sa	Sa
Proper Name Marker			Si	Ni	Kang
Pronouns	**Singular**	1	Ako (I,)	Nako　　　Akong (I, me, mine)	Sa Ako　　　Kanako (to me, of me, for me…)
		2	Ikaw, Ka (you - singular)	Nimo　　　Imong (you, yours - singular)	Sa Imo　　　Kanimo (to you, at you, for your,…)
		3	Siya (he, she)	Niya　　　Iyang (he, she, his, hers)	Sa Iya　　　Kaniya (to her, for him, of her,…)
	Plural	1	Kami (we, - exclusive)	Namo　　　Among (we, ours - exclusive)	Sa Amo　　　Kanamo (to us, for us,…)
			Kita (we, - inclusive)	Nato　　　Atong (we, ours - inclusive)	Sa Ato　　　Kanato (to us, at us, for us,…)
		2	Kamo (you - plural)	Ninyo　　　Inyong (you, yours - plural)	Sa Inyo　　　Kaninyo (to you, for you, of you,…)
		3	Sila (they)	Nila　　　Ilang (they, them, theirs)	Sa Ila　　　Kanila (to them, for them, at them)

		Focus Markers	Non-Focus Markers	Location Markers
Demostrative Pronouns	1'	Kiri; Kari - This (focus) Close to Speaker only	Niiri; Niari - This (Og non-focus)	Niiri; Niari - In This (Sa non-focus)
	2'	Kini; Kani - This Close to Both	Niini; Niani - This	Niini - In This, at this, to this
	3'	Kana - That Far from Speaker only	Niana - That	Niana - In That, at that, in that
	4'	Kadto - That Far from Both	Niadto - That	Niadto - In That, for that, at that

		Location Future Tense	Location Present Tense	Location Past Tense	Unto Location	Showing Comparison
Locations	1'	Ari (here)	*A* dia, Dia (here is)	Diri (was here)	Ngari (here now)	Ingon Niari (like this)
	2'	Anhi (here)	*A* nia, Nia (here is)	Dinhi (was here)	Nganhi (here now)	Ingon Niini (like this)
	3'	Anha (there)	*A* naa, Naa (there is)	Dinha (was there)	Nganha (there now)	Ingon Niana (like that)
	4'	Adto (there)	*A* tua, Tua (there is)	Didto (was there)	Ngadto (there now)	Ingon Niadto (like that)

COMMON VERBS

act (to do) ……………………………….. *buhat*

act (to perform) …………………………….. *lihok*

admit (accept; receive) ……………………… *dawat*

advise ……………………………………. *tambag*

answer ………………………….…..……... *tubag*

arrive ……………………………………… *abut*

ask ……………………………….… *pangutana*

ask for …………………………..… *pangayo*

baptize …………………………….… *bunyag*

become ……………………………………. *mahimo*

begin ……………………………….… *sugod*

believe ……………………………..…… *tuo*

bend ……………………………………... *yuko*

bleed ……………………………….…… *dugo*

bless …………………………….… *panalangin*

boil ……………………………………. *bukal*

break ………………………………….. *buak*

bring ……………………………….…… *dala*

buy …………………………………………... *palit*

call ……………………………………….... *tawag*

carry …………………………………….… *dala*

catch (someone) …………………………….... *dakop*

change (make anew) …………………..…. *usab / bag-o*

change (replace) …………………..……….. *ilis*

choose …………………………………..… *pili*

chop (to pieces) ………………………………. *ad-ad*

claim; request …………………………….. a*ngkon*

clap ………………………………………….. *pakpak*

climb ……………………………………… *katkat*

comb hair ……………………………….… *sudlay*

come back ……………………………….. *balik*

command ……………………………………. *sugo*

compare …………………………………….. *tandi*

compain (moan) ………………….... *reklamo / bugolbol*

confuse …………………………………….. *libog*

contain …………………………………….. *langkob*

continue …………………………………… *padayon*

count ……………………………….…… *ihap / ipon*

create …………………………………….... *lalang*

cry out (yell out) ……………………………. *singgit*

cry ……………………………………….. *hilak*

cut ……………………………...…. *putol / gunting*

dance ……………………………………… *sayaw*

define (explain) …………………………..… *pasabot*

descend …………………………………….. *naog*

desire …………………………………….. *tinguha*

die ……………………………………….. *matay*

dig …………………………………………. *kutkut*

direct (teach) ………………………………… *tudlo*

distribute ……………………… *panghatag / gahin*

doubt ……………………………………... *duda*

draw ……………………………………….. *kudlit*

drink ………………………………………... *inom*

drown ……………………………………... *lumos*

eat …………………………………………….. *kaon*

elect ……………………………………... *pili*

endure ……………………………………. *lahutay*

enlighten ……………………………… *pahayag*
exalt ……………………………….. *himaya*
explain ……………………………... *pasabot*
fall ………………………………… *hulog*
fast ………………………………... *puasa*
fellowship (accompany) ……………… *uban*
fight …………………………….. *away*
fight (argue) ……………………… *lalis*
find (obtain) ………………………. *kaplay / kit-an*
finish (end) …………………………. *tiwas*
fly ……………………………….. *lupad*
follow ……………………………. *sunod*
fulfill …………………………… *tuman*
gather …………………………… *tigum*
get up (stand) …………………… *tindog*
get up (awake) ………………… *mata*
give permission …………………… *tugot / sugot*
give ……………………………… *hatag*
go ……………………………… *adto*
shop …………………………….. *pagpamalit*
go to sleep …………………………. *tulog*
hang …………………………….. *bitay*
have to (must) …………………… *kinahanglan*
have (possession) ……… *nia, naa, tua, aduna, may*
have (to bear) ……………………… *angkon*
hear …………………………… *dungog*
help ……………………………… *tabang*
hit ………………………………… *sumbag*
hold …………………………….. *hupot / gunit*
hope …………………………… *laum*
hug ……………………………….. *gakus*
ignore / reject ………………… *pasagdan / salikway*
illuminate ……………………….. *pahayag*
immerse ……………………… *tuslob*
iron (clothes) …………………… *plantsa*
join ……………………………… *apil*
jump (hop) ……………………… *lukso*
kick ………………………… *patid / sipa*
kiss …………………………….. *halok*
kneel ………………………… *luhod*
know (things) ………………… *hibalo*
know (people) ……………….. *ila*
laugh ………………………. *katawa*
learn ………………………. *kat-on / kamao*
leave (a place) ……………… *biya / larga*
leave (something behind) ……… *bilin*
lick …………………………….. *tilap*
lie down …………………………. *higda*
lie ……………………………….. *bakak*
light …………………………. *iwag*
listen …………………….. *paminaw*
live ……………………….. *buhi*
live (abide, reside) ……… *puyo*
look for …………………… *pangita*
lose ……………………… *wala*
love ………………….. *gugma*

make ………………………………… *himo / buhat*
memorize …………………………... *sab-ulo*
minister ……………………………. *alagad*
need ……………………………….. *kinahanglan*
occur (happen) …………………….. *hitabo*

open ……………………………… *abli / bukas*
overcome …………………………… *buntog*
owe ……………………………. *utang*
paint …………………………….. *pintal*
pass …………………………….. *agi*
pay ………………………………. *bayad*
perform (an act) …………………… *buhat*
pick (choose) …………………… *pili*
possible ………………………… *mahimo*
pray …………………………….. *ampo*
prepare …………………………… *andam*
preside …………………………. *ulo*
progress ……………………….. *uswag/lambo*
prohibit ………………………….. *pag-dili*
promise …………………………. *saad*
pull ……………………………… *bira*
punish ………………………… *silot*
put ……………………………… *butang*
remain (stay)…………………… *pabilin*
rent ………………………… *abang*
repeat …………………………… *usab*
rest ……………………………… *pahulay*
restore ………………………… *uli*
resurrect ………………………. *banhaw*
return (come back) ……………….. *balik*
return (a borrowed item) …………. *uli*
review (re-examine) ………………. *balik-balik*
ride …………………………….. *sakay*
run ……………………………. *dagan*
sacrifice ………………………….. *sakripisyo*
sail …………………………. *lawig*
sanctify …………………………. *pag-balaan*
save …………………………………….... *luwas*
say (tell) ………………………………. *ingon*
seal ……………………………………… *Patik*
see ……………………………………….. *kita* see
(look at/for) ……………………………… *tanaw* sell
……………………………………….. *baligya*
separate ……………………………….. *bulag*
serve ……………………………………… *alagad*
sew ……………………………………... *tahi*
share ………………………………………… *paambit*
shave ………………………………………… *kagis*
shoot (gun) …………………………………… *pusil*
should ...…………………………….. *kinahanglan*
shout ……………………………………..... *singgit*
sin …..…………………………………… *sala*
sing ……………………………………..... *kanta* sit
……………………………………… *lingkod*

sleep ………………………….………... *tulog*
smile ………………………………….. *pahiyum*
smoke (cigarettes) …………… *sigarilyo / panabako*
speak …………………………………… *sulti*
speak (converse) …………………………… *istoria*
spin ………………………………………….. *tuyok*
stand …………………………………... *tindog/barug*
start …………………………………………... *sugod*
stir ....…………………………………… *sugkay*
study ………………………………….…….. *tuon*
suggest ………………………………… *sugyot*
support / cooperate ……………………………. *abag*
surprise ……………….…………………… *pakugang*
sweep ………………………………..……... *silhig*
swim …………………………………... *langoy / ligo*
take pictures ……………………………….. *kodak*
take a bath ……………………………………… *ligo*
teach ………………………………………... *tudlo*
think ………………………………………… *hunahuna*
throw (away, cast) …………………………. *labay*
tie ……………………………………………….. *gapus*
travel (in a direction) ………………………… *biyahi*
travel (wander) ………………………… *suroy-suroy*
trust ………………………………………….. *salig*
turn ………………………………………… *tuyok*
understand (comprehend) ……………………. *sabot*
visit (physically visit) …………………. *bisita / duaw*
walk ………………………………………... *lakaw*
want (like) …………………………. *gusto / ganahan*
want ………………………………………... *gusto*
wash ………………………………………….. *hugas*
wave (with the hand) ………………………… *kayab*
wind ………………………………………… *hangin*
withdraw (retreat) …………………….. *bakwit / biya*
worship ……………………………………… *samba*
write ……………………………………….. …. *sulat*

Appendix
VOCABULARY BY SUBJECT

VOCABULARY LIST BY SUBJECT

ADJECTIVES

bad (smell) …………………………………….. baho bad
………………………………………… bati beautiful
……………………………… guwapa, nindot big
……………………………………… dako bitter
……………………………………… pait calm
……………………………………….. linaw cheap
……………………………………….. barato clean
………………………………………. limpyu closed
…………………………………… sirado cold (object)
…………………………………. bugnaw cold (weather)
…………………………………. tugnaw dark (object)
……………………………………….. itum dark (night)
……………………………………. ngitngit deep
…………………………………… lalum delicious
…………………………………… lami difficult
……………………………………….. lisod dirty
……………………………………….. hugaw dry
…………………………………………. uga early
……………………………………….. sayo easy
……………………………………… sayon empty
……………………………… walay solud expensive
………………………………………….. mahal fast
………………………………………... paspas fat
…………………………………… tambok first
……………………………………………. una full
(stomach) ………………………………. busog full
………………………………………….. puno good
(smell) …………………………………. humot good
……………………………………… maayo happy
……………………………………… malipay hard
(effort) …………………………………. lisod hard
(object) ………………………………. gahi heavy
…………………………………….. bugat high
……………………………………… taas hot
……………………………………….. init large
……………………………………….. dako last
………………………………… katapusan light
(weight) ………………………………. gaan little
(amount) ……………………………. dyiutay little (size)
………………………………… gamay long (size)
………………………………….. taas long (time)
……………………………………… dugay loud
……………………………………….. kusog low
…………………………………………. ubos messy
……………………………………… hugaw muddy
…………………………………… malapok new
……………………………………….. bago noisy
…………………………………….. saba old (object)

……………………………….. daan old (person)
……………………………… tigulang open (object)
……………………………………… abli quiet
………………………………………. hilum rainy
……………………………………. maulan rough
……………………………………… sapnot sad
…………………………. masulob-on, maguolan-on salty
……………………………………. maasin shallow
……………………………………… mabaw sharp
(intelligent) …………………………….. brayt sharp
……………………………………… hait short (person)
………………………………… putot short
…………………………………….. mubo shut
…………………………………….. sirado slow
………………………………….……… hinayhinay small
(amount) …………………………….. dyiutay small (size)
……………………………….. gamay smooth
……………………………… hinlo / hapsay soft
……………………………………… humok solid
…………………………………….. lig-on sour
……………………………………… aslum straight
……………………………………… tul-id strong
……………………………………… kusgan sweet
……………………………………… tamis thick
……………………………………… mabaga thin
…………………………………….. niwong tight
…………………………………….. hugot ugly
…………………………… bati og nawong weak
…………………………………………. luya wet
…………………………………… basa whole
……………………………………… tibuok wide
……………………………………… halapad windy
…………………………………….. mahangin young
………………………………………….. batan-on

BEDROOM TERMS

bed …………………………………………….. higdaan
blanket …………………………………………… habol clock
……………………………………… orasan closet
……………………………………….. pansayan mattress
……………………………………… kultson mirror
……………………………………… salamin pillow
……………………………………….. unlan rug
……………………………………….. alpombra **BOOKS OF THE BIBLE**

Old Testament …………………………… Daang Tugon
Genesis ………………………………….. Genesis Exodus

…………………………………….. Exodo Leviticus
…………………………………. Levitico Numbers
…………………………………. Numeros Deuteronomy
………………………... Deuteronomio Joshua
………………………………… Josue Judges
………………………………….. Maghuhukom Ruth
…………………………………… Ruth 1 Samuel
…………………………………. 1 Samuel 2 Samuel
………………………………….. 2 Samuel 1 Kings
…………………………………. 1 Mga Hari 2 Kings
………………………………. 2 Mga Hari 1 Chronicles
……………………….… 1 Mga Cronicas 2 Chronicles
……………………….. 2 Mga Cronicas Ezra
…………………………………. Esdras Nehemiah
………………………………... Nehemias Esther
…………………………………. Ester Job
…………………………………... Job Psalms
………………………………… Mga Salmo Proverbs
……………………………….. Mga Proverbio Ecclesiastes
…………………………… Ecclesiastes The Song of
Solomon ……………. Awit ni Solomon Isaiah
…………………………………. Isaias Jermiah
…………………………………. Jeremias Lamentations
…………………….. Lamentaciones Ezekiel
…………………………….Ezequiel Daniel
………………………………… Daniel Hosea
…………………………………... Oseas Joel
……………………………………. Joel Amos
……………………………………. Amos Obadiah
…………………………………. Abdias Jonah
…………………………………. Jonas Micah
…………………………………. Miquias Nahum
…………………………………. Nahum Habakkuk
………………………………... Habaccuc Zephaniah
…………………………………. Sofonias Haggi
…………………………………. Hageo Zechariah
…………………………………. Zakarias Malachi
…………………………………. Malaquias New
Testament …………………….. Bagong Tugon Matthew
…………………………………. Mateo Mark
…………………………………….. Marcos Luke
…………………………………… Lucas John
…………………………………... Juan The Acts
…………………………… Mga Buhat The Epistle of
Paul to the Romans .. Mga Taga-Roma 1 Corinthians
……………….. 1 Mga Taga-Corinto 2 Corinthians
……………….. 2 Mga Taga-Corinto Galatians
…………………….. Mga Taga-Galacia Ephesians
………………………… Mga Taga-Efeso Philppians
…………………….. Mga Taga-Filipos Colossians
…………………….. Mga Taga-Colosas 1 Thessalonians
……………. 1 Mga Taga-Tesalonica 2 Thessalonians
……………. 2 Mga Taga-Tesalonica 1 Timothy
…………………………………... 1 Timoteo 2 Timothy
…………………………………. 2 Timoteo Titus
…………………………………... Tito Philemon

………………………………… Filemon To the Hebrews
………………… Mga Hebreohanon The Epistle of James
……………………… Santiago 1 Peter
…………………………………. 1 Pedro 2 Peter
……………………………………... 2 Pedro 1 John
………………………………….. 1 Juan 2 John
…………………………………... 2 Juan 3 John
…………………………………... 3 Juan Jude
……………………………………... Judas
Revelation ……………………………… Pinadayag

BOOKS OF THE BOOK OF MORMON

1 Nephi …………………. Unang Basahon ni Nephi 2 Nephi ………........ Ikaduhang Basahon ni Nephi Jacob ……………………….. Basahon ni Jacob Enos ……………………………… Basahon ni Enos Jarom …………………………. Basahon ni Jarom Omni …………………………. Basahon ni Omni Words of Mormon … Ang Mga Pulong ni Mormon Mosiah ……………………… Basahon ni Mosiah Alma …………………………. Basahon ni Alma Helaman …………………….. Basahon ni Helaman 3 Nephi ………………………. Ikatulong Nephi 4 Nephi …………………………. Ikaupat nga Nephi Mormon ……………………. Basahon ni Mormon Ether ………………………… Basahon ni Ether Moroni …………………………. Basahon ni Moroni

CALENDAR MONTHS

January ……………………………… Enero February …………………………….. Pebrero March ……………………………. Marso April …………………………………. Abril May ………………………………….. Mayo June …………………………………. Hunyo July ……………………………………... Hulyo August ……………………………………. Agusto September ……………………………... Septiyembre October ………………………………… Oktubre November ……………………………. Nobyembre December ……………………………. Disyembre **CALENDAR DATES**

1st ……………………………… primero 2nd ……………………………………… dos 3rd ……………………………………….. tres 4th ……………………………………….. kuwatro 5th ……………………………………… sinko 6th ……………………………………… sais 7th ……………………………………… siyete 8th ……………………………………… otso 9th ……………………………………… nuwebe 10th ……………………………………. diyes 11th ……………………………………. onse 12th ……………………………………. dose 13th ………………………………….. trese 14th

TERMS

TIME - SPANISH

CONJUNCTIONS

FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

female gender ……………………………….. babae
grandchild …………………………………… apo
grandfather …………………………………. lolo
grandmother …………………………………. lola
husband …………………………………….... bana male
gender ……………………………………. lalaki mother
……………………………………………... nanay nephew,
niece ………………………….. pag-umangkon sibling
…………………………………… igsoon uncle
……………………………….. uyoan, tiyo wife
……………………………………. asawa **FOODS IN GENERAL**

bread ……………………………………… pan butter
……………………………… mantikilya canned milk
……………………… gatas sa lata canned food
……………………… pagkaon sa lata cheese
……………………………….. keso egg
……………………………………….. itlog honey
………………………………………. dugos lard
……………………………………. mantika milk
……………………………………… gatas onion
……………………………………. sibuyas rice
(uncooked) ……………………………. bugas rice
(cooked) …………………………… kanon salt
……………………………………….. asin sausage
…………………………………. longganisa soup
………………………………… sabaw sugar
………………………………… asukal vegetable
oil ………………………... lama sa utanon vinegar
……………………………………. suka **FRUITS**

apple ……………………………….. mansanas
avacado ……………………………….. abokado
banana ……………………………….. saging
cantaloupe ……………………………. melon
coconut ……………………………………. lubi
grapes ……………………………………. ubas guava
………………………………….. bayabas jackfruit
…………………………………. langka mango
…………………………………. mangga orange
………………………………… kahil papaya
………………………………. kapayas pear
……………………………………. peras pineapple
…………………………………. pinya watermelon
………………………………. pakwan **GOSPEL TERMS**

Aaronic Priesthood ………… Aaronic nga Pagkapari
Adam ……………………………………. Adan
administer the sacrament … pagpangalagad sa sakramento
adultery …………………………………… panapaw
adversary …………………………………… kaaway
affliction …………………………………… kasakit
agency ……………………………. kagawasan, gawasnon
almighty …………………………….. makagagahum

amen …………………………………….. amen
ancestor ……………………………………. kagikanan
angel …………………………………….. anghel
apostle …………………………………….. apostoles
atonement …………………………………. pagula
authority ……………………………………. pag-tugot
baptism …………………………………… bunyag
baptism for the dead ……………… bunyag sa mga patay
Bible ……………………………………….. Biblia
bishop …………………………………… obispo
bishopric …………………………………….. obispado
blessing ………………………………….. panalangin
Book of Mormon ……………… Ang Basahon ni Mormon
celestial kingdom ……………… celestial nga gingharian
chapel ……………………………………. kapilya
charity ………………………………….. gugma nga putli
chaste …………………………………….. kaputli
chastity ……………………………… balaod sa kaputli
Christ ……………………………………. Kristo
Church of Jesus Christ …… Ang Simbahan ni Jesukristo
commandment ……………………………………. sugo
confession …………………………………. kumpisal
covenant …………………………………. pakigsaad
create ………………………………………. lalang
Creator …………………………………. Tiglalang
crucifixion ……………………………. paglansang sa krus
curse …………………………………….. tunglo
damnation ……………………………. panghimaraut
day of rest ………………………….. adlaw sa igpapahulay
devil ………………………………………. yawa
disciple ……………………………. tinunan, disipolo
dispensation ………………………………. kapaigoan
disctrict …………………………………….. distrito
district president …………………….. presidente sa distrito
doctrine ……………………………………. doktrina
dominion …………………………………... kaharianon
donation ………………………………….. halad
earth …………………………………….. yuta
endure to the end ……… paglahutay hangtud sa katapusan
endowment ……………………………………. pagtuga
eternal marriage ……… walay katapusan nga kaminyoon
eternal progression ……… walay katapusan nga paguswag
eternal life …………………………. kinabuhi nga dayon
eternity …………………………. tanan nga kahangturan
Eve …………………………………………. Eva
everlasting ………………………….. walay katapusan
evil spirits ……………………….. dautan nga mga espiritu
exaltation ………………………………. kahimayaan
exort ……………………………………….. awhag
faith …………………………………..... hugot nga pagtoo
family ……………………………….. pamilya, banay
family prayer …………………………. pagampo sa banay
famine …………………………………….. kagutom
fast ……………………………………… puasa
fast Sunday ………………………. Dominggo sa pag-puasa
fast offering ………………………….. halad sa pag-puasa

father …………………………………………….. amahan
Father in Heaven ……………………. Amahan sa Langit
final judgement ……………….. katapusan nga paghukom
forbidden fruit ……………………… guinadili nga bunga
gathering of Israel ……………………. pagtigum sa Israel
generation ……………………………………… kaliwatan
gentiles ………………………………………... mga hentil
gift of the Holy Ghost …………… gasa sa Espiritu Santo
gift of tongues ………………… gasa sa mga pinulongan
glory ……………………………………………… himaya
God ……………………………………………. Dios
golden plates ……………………. bulawan nga mga palid
gospel principles …………. mga baruganan sa ebanghelyo
gospel ……………………………………… ebanghelyo
grace ……………………………………………… grasya
guilt ……………………………………….. kasaypanan
healing …………………………………………… ayo
heaven langit Heavenly Father Langitnong Amahan hell impyerno Holy Ghost Espiritu Santo holy balaan home panimalay hope paglaum house balay house of prayer balay sa pagampo House of Israel Balay ni Israel humble mapainubsanon hymn himno idol dios-dios idolatry pagsimba sa dios-dios immortal imortal immorality pagkaimortal iniquity kadautan inspiration pagdasig intelligence pangisip interview pakighisgot Israel Israel Israelites mga taga-Israel Jesus/Jehovah Jesus Jehova judgement paghukom justice kaangayanan keys of the priesthood mga yawi sa pagkapari king hari kingdom of God gingharian sa Dios kingdom of heaven gingharian sa langit last days ulahing mga adlaw law of chastity balaod sa kaputli law balaod laying on of hands pagpandong sa mga kamot leader pangulo Lord Ginoo Lucifer Lucifer meeting house (church) simbahan Melchizedek Priesthood Melchizedek nga pagkapari member sakup membership pagkasakup mercy kalooy Messiah Mesiyas millennium kaliboan ministering of angels pagalagad sa mga anghel miracle milagro mission misyon missionary misyonaryo missionary work misyonaryo nga buhat mortal pagkamortal obedience pagsunod offering halad Only Begotten Bustong Anak ordinance ordenasa paradise paraiso partake pagambit plan of salvation plano sa kaluwasan prayer pagampo pride garbo priesthood pagkapari principles baruganan prophecy panagna prophet propeta punishment pagsilot Redeemer Manunubos redemption pagtubos repentance paghinulsol restoration pagpahiuli resurrection pagkabanhaw righteousness pagkamatarung Sacrament Sakramento sacred sagrado sacrifice sakrapisyo salvation kaluwasan Satan Satanas Saviour Manluluwas scripture kasulatan Second coming of Christ ikaduhang pag-anhi ni Kristo second death ikaduhang kamatayon secretary sekretarya service pagalagad service (meeting) pagtigum share the gospel pagpaambit sa ebanghelyo sin sala single adult (male, female) ulitaw; dalaga Son Anak Son of God Anak sa Dios Spirit of the Lord Espiritu sa Ginoo spirit world kalibutan sa espiritu Spirit of God Espiritu sa Dios spirit children

mga espiritung anak spiritual blessings espirituhanon nga mga panalangin spiritual death espirituhanon nga kamatayon talent kait-on teacher magtutudlo, maestro telestial kingdom telestial nga gingharian telestial glory telestial nga himaya temple work buhat sa templo temple ordinance ordinansa sa templo temple marriage kaminyoon sa templo temptation pagtintal terrestrial kingdom terestial nga gingharian terrestrial glory terestial nga himaya testify pagpamatuod testimony pagpamatuod tithing ikapulo tree of life kahoy sa kinabuhi truth kamatuoran Urum and Thummim Uri mug Thummim verse bersikulo war in heaven gubat sa langit witness (person) saksi word of God pulong sa Dios Word of Wisdom pulong sa kaalam world kalibutan Zion Zion

HOUSEHOLD ITEMS
broom silhig bucket balde, timba door pultahan downstairs silong floor salug iron (clothes) plantsa light suga rug alpombra soap sabon stair hagdanan telephone telefono

HUMAN BODY

arm bukton ankle buulbuul back likod beard balbas bone bukog brain utok buttocks lubot calf bitiis cheek aping chest dughan chin suwang ear dalunggan elbow siko eye mata face nawong finger tudlo foot tiil hair bohok hand kamot head ulo heart kasingkasing hip hawak jaw apapangig knee tuhod leg paa lip ngabil/wait liver atay lung baga mouth baba muscle unod mustache bigote neck liog nose ilong palm palad rib gusok shoulder pag-abaga stomach tiyan thigh tipik sa paa throat tutonlan toe tudlo sa tiil tongue dila tooth ngipon vein ugat waist hawak wrist pulso

KITCHEN TERMS
bowl panaksan cabinet kabineta can lata chair lingkuranan cup baso fork tinidor garbage can basurahan glass baso knife kutsilyo oven hudnohan pan kaha plate plato pot kulon refrigerator ref shelf kahon spoon kutsara stove pugon table mesa

LIVING ROOM TERMS

bookcase istande sa mga basahon carpet alpombra ceiling kisame chair lingkuranan couch sala, sopa curtain kurtina lamp suga shelf istande stereo stereo television telebisyon VCR (BETA) betamaks wall bongbong

MEATS, FISH & POULTRY

bacon tosino beef baka chicken manok duck itik egg itlog fish isda ham hamon meat karne pork karneng baboy turkey pabo

MEDICAL TERMS

accident disgrasya, aksidente ambulance ambulansiya blind buta blood dugo cancer kanser doctor doctor nurse nars patient pasyente sickness sakit

MEN'S CLOTHES
belt bakus button butones collar kuwelyo glasses antiyohos/antipara hat kalo jacket dyaket jeans dyinz pants pantaloon, carsones pocket bolsa rubber boot botas shirt kamisa, polo shoe sapatos slipper tsinelas sock medias sweater sweter tie korbata thongs tsinelas umbrella paying watch rehlo

PEARL OF GREAT PRICE
Moses Moises Abraham Abraham Joseph Smith - Matthew Joseph Smith - Mateo Joseph Smith - History Joseph Smith - Kasaysayan Articles of Faith Mga Artikulo sa Hugot nga Pagtuo Joseph Smith Translation Hubad ni Joseph Smith

PREPOSITIONS
above ibabaw across atbang among taliwala at sa away from layo behind likod below ubos beside tupad/tapad between taliwala beyond unahan down ubos from gikan in front of atubang inside sulod into sulod near duol on sa outside gawas through pinaagi to sa toward padulong under ubos

RELIGIONS
Baptist Bautismo Buddhism Budismo Catholic Katoliko Christianity Kristianos Confucianism Kompusyanismo Hinduism Hinduismo Jehovah's Witness Mga Saksi ni Heova Jew Judeo Methodist Metodista Mormon Mormon Muslim Muslim Pentecostal Pentekostal Presbyterian Presbiteryano Protestantism Protestante

SEASONS

Hot Ting-init Rainy Ting-ulan

SPORTS/ATHLETICS
athlete atleta baseball beysbol basketball basketbol bicycling bisikleta bowling boling boxing boksing tennis tennis volleyball bolibol

SUPERMARKET TERMS

cashier kahero/a clerk manunulat customer suki magazine magasin receipt resibo sack sako shelf istande telephone telephono wastepaper basket basurahan

TIMES

afternoon hapon day adlaw evening gabii last month miagi nang usa ka buwan last week miagi nang usa ka simana last year miagi nang usa ka tuig morning buntag next year sunod nga tuig next week sunod nga simana next month

sunod nga buwan night gabii noon odto this week karong simana today karong adlaw tomorrow ugma yesterday gahapon

TRAVEL TERMS & DIRECTIONS
corner iskina east sidlakan forward unahan jog dagan kilometer kilometro left wala north amihanan pedestrian tawo nga naglakaw right too run dagan south habagatan speed katulin stop hunong straight ahead deretso walk lakaw west kasadpan

INTERNATIONAL TERMS
bus bus bus driver drayber sa bus captain kapitan compartment sudlanan, kompartimento conductor konduktor consulate konsulado fare plete luggage bagahe passport passaporte plane eroplano reservations inandam seat lingkuranan station istasyon taxi driver drayber sa taksi terminal terminal ticket tiket token tiket train tren visa bias window bintana

VEGETABLES
cabbage repolyo corn mais egg plant talong garlic ahos green peas gisantes lettuce letsugas mushroom kabuti onion sibuyas peanuts mani pepper paminta patato patatas soy bean balatong spinach kulitis sweet potato kamote tomato kamatis vegetables utanon, gulay

WOMEN'S CLOTHING & MAKE-UP
blouse blusa boot botas bra bra bracelet purseras brush bras coat amerikana comb sudlay dress pagsapot earring ariyos handkerchief panyo lipstick lipstick mascara maskara necklace kuwintas panties panti panty hose pantihows perfume pahumot ring singsing skirt saya slip kamison slipper tsinelas suit amerikana sweater sweter

DIALOGUES

Sultianay Usa

SI INTING MIBISITA KANG JOE

Inting:	Maayo (nagtuktok). Maayong gabii.
Tigulang:	Maayong gabii. Dayon Dong. Unsa may ato?
Inting:	Nia ba si Joe?
Tigulang:	Nia man. Dayon lang.

....

Joe:	Ting! Kumusta ka man?
Inting:	Maayo man. Ikaw kumusta?
Joe:	Maayo man sad.
Inting:	Ah, Joe, ako lang iuli 'ning imong libro. Adto na lang 'ko kay nagdali man 'ko.
Joe:	Adto na ka?
Inting:	Oo, adto na 'ko. Di'a ra'ng imong libro, o. Salamat ha?
Joe:	Oo. Salamat.
Inting:	Ari na 'ko.
Joe:	Sigi. Balikbalik.

Sultianay Duha

UNANG BAHIN

Katabang:	Unsay ato Day?
Perla:	Mao ba 'ning balay ni Dr. Fernandez?
Katabang:	Oo. Dayon lang Day.
Perla:	Hain man si Dr. Fernandez? Nia ba?
Katabang:	Oo. Nia man. Tuas taas.
Perla:	Ingna lang ang doctor nga nia 'ko.
Katabang:	Kinsay imong ngalan Day?
Perla:	Ako si Perla Santos. Gikaila nako siya sa didto pa siya sa Amerika.

IKADUHANG BAHIN

Dr. Fer.:	O! Miss Santos! Nia ka man diay! Kumusta ka man?
Perla:	Maayo man doctor. Ikaw, kumusta?
Dr. Fer.:	Maayo sad. Naglisud ka ba pag-anhi nganhi?
Perla:	Oo, doctor, kay walay dyip nga mohatud nganhi.
Dr. Fer.:	Unsa man diay ang imong gisakyan nganhi?

Perla: Taksi lang.

Sultianay Tulo
NANGITA OG KWARTO

Appendix
DIALOGUES

Perla: Maayong buntag 'Noy.
Tigulang: Maayong buntag.
Perla: Mahimo bang' mangutana?
Tigulang: Siyempre--unsa man?
Perla: Mangadto unta 'mi sa Sasa. Asa man mi mosakay og dyip padulong ngadto?
Tigulang: A, adto diay 'mo sa Sasa? Anha 'mo diha sa Boy Scout mosakay og dyip padulong sa
                Sasa. Pangutana lang kon asa ang para sa Sasa.
Perla: A, diay. Salamat 'Noy, ha?
••
Mrs. Cruz: O, Perla--nia man lagi diay 'mo!
Perla: Nia 'mi kay nangita man gyud si Miss Jones og kwarto.
Mrs. Cruz: A, mao diay 'ni siya ang nangita og kwarto? Unsa man ang iyang gusto--ang sa silong
                o ang sa taas ba?
Perla: Gusto siya og kwartong mingaw.
Mrs. Cruz: Mingaw man kining kwarto sa silong kay tua man sa taas magduwa ang mga bata.
Perla: Ang sa silong nalang ang iyang abangan. Pila man ang bayranan kada bulan?
Mrs. Cruz: Singkwenta pesos kay duna may kaugalingong kasilyas.
Perla: Dili na ba 'na mahangyo?
Mrs. Cruz: Dili na gyud Day.

Sultianay Upat
SI GREG UG SI TONY NALIGO SA TALOMO BEACH

Tony: Dali na Greg. Moadto pa ra ba ta sa Bangkerohan.
Greg: Adto ba diay 'ta mosakay og dyip para sa Talomo Beach?
Tony: Oo. Asa man 'tang dapita sa Talomo maligo?
Greg: Bisa asa, basta dunay payag.
Tony: Hala, sigi, manakay na 'ta.
Greg: Tana.

                (human sa pangaligo)

Tony: Tana Greg. Mauli na 'ta. Gitugnaw na 'ko.
Greg: Maayo 'sab kay mora'g moulan.
Tony: Niay trak nga moadto sa Dabaw. Manakay 'ta ani.
Greg: Kari lang diang dyip kay hapit na mapuno.
Tony: Sigi--ug mohatud siya sa Monteverde.
Greg: Oo. Total duha man 'mi ka buok.

Sultianay Lima

SI MISS JONES UG SI MISS SANTOS TUAS LUTOPAN

Appendix
DIALOGUES

UNANG BAHIN

Miss Jones: Pora, kinsa man 'nang tawong nagpadulong nganhi? Tigulang na man kaayo 'nang tanawon.
Perla: A, kana. Kana si 'Noy Tibo. Mao 'na siyay labing tigulang tawo dinhi sa Lutopan.
Miss Jones: Kanang mga batang uban niya--iya ba silang mga apo?
Perla: Di, kay ang iyang mga apo tigulang na. Nangapo na gain sila.
Miss Jones: Tawga ra siya.
Perla: 'Noy Tibo--dali ra gyud. Gusto kong ipaila nimo si Miss Jones.

IKADUHANG BAHIN

Noy Tibo: Kumusta ka, Day?
Miss Jones: Maayo man Noy. Duna koy pangutana sa imo. Mahimo bang mangutana?
Noy Tibo: Oo. Unsa man?
Miss Jones: Pilay idad nimo 'ron, Noy?
Noy Tibo: Ako? Dako na ako kaayo og idad. Di na mayhap ang akong idad. Kining akong asawa 'ron, ikatulo na 'ni nakong asawa.
Miss Jones: Giunsa man nimo Noy pag-abut nianang idad?
Noy Tibo: Sayon ra 'na Day. Inum lang 'kog usa ka hungot tuba kada buntag. Mao nang wala matigulang.

Sultianay Unom

SI MISS JONES MAMALIT

Tindero: Unsa may ato Day?
Miss Jones: Nangita 'ko og kuan--kining ihatag sa usa ka amiga.
Tindero: Diay, mga ariyos. Gusto ka ba ani?
Miss Jones: Uy, ana danindot! Tagpila man 'ni?
Tindero: Kuan lang 'na Day--tres pesos ang par.
Miss Jones: Mahimo ba og dos?
Tindero: A, dili ra ba Day. Wala na tay gananysa ana. Tangag lang og dos singkwenta ug akong pangutan-on and insek.
Miss Jones: Ayaw na lang kay dos ra ang akong ibayad. Adto na lang ko.
••

Tindero: A, Miss! Miss! Balik!

Miss Jones:	Uy, ana! Gitawag man ko nila. Unsa kahang akong nalimtan didto sa tindahan?
Tindero:	A, Miss--miingon ang insek nga makapalit ka og dos kon duha ang imong paliton.
Miss Jones:	A, tanawon usa nato. A, ang gikinahanglan nako usa ra ka par.
Tindero:	Maayo 'ning pagkapalita. Nindot 'ni kaayo.
Miss Jones:	Husto na lang nang usa. Dos diay.
Tindero:	O sigi. Nia mi og mga kalo. Gusto ka?
Miss Jones:	Ay na lang. Nagdali man 'ko. Salamat na lang.
Tindero:	Balikbalik, ha? Ayaw og tagam, ha?

Sultianay Pito

SI MISS SANTOS UG SI MISS JONES NANGADTO SA CEBU SAKAY OG BARKO

Perla:	Naa na ang atong barko para sa Cebu. Tana, Ester, manaka na 'ta.
Ester:	Uy ana! Mora'g puros giokupahan ang tanang tihiras dinhi.
Perla:	Ayaw la'g kabalaka, Ester. Duna na may akong gireserba ganinang buntag.
Ester:	Dong, dali ra gyud. Hain manang mga tihiras gireserba para kanamo?
Perla:	Sagdi na lang Dong. Dia ra. Ari diri Ester, manglingkod 'ta.
Ester:	Uy, kapoy. Kapalit na ka'g tikit Perla?
Perla:	Wala pa. Moanhi ra bitaw 'nang nagbalibya og tikit.

••

Perla:	Dali ngari Ester. Nakita na sa Cebu.
Ester:	Hain gyud--wa ko kakita.
Perla:	Dili diha. Dia ra!
Ester:	Tinuod, no! Tua ra!
Perla:	Kadtong tua didto--ang Mactan airport 'na.
Ester:	Oo. Naa na ang siyudad--ug nay pantalan, o.
Perla:	Hapit na diay 'ta moabut.
Ester:	Inig-abut nato, magbantay gyud 'ta sa atong mga butang, kay lain ra ba kono ang mga tawo didto so pantalan.
Perla:	Husto 'na. Kuan ra ba--wa ra bay mosugat nato.

••

Perla:	Tana, Ester. Anhi ra dinhi 'ta makasakay og dyip para sa Mandaue.
Ester:	Oo. Niay dyip. Mohatud tingali 'na sa Mandaue.
Perla:	Sakay 'ta.

••

Ester:	Mahal gyud ang plete dinhi. Dos diay ang atong gibayad.
Perla:	Ngano'g dos pesos gyud? Niadtong usang bulan peso ra man lagi ang plete nako.
Ester:	Bitaw, no? Basta Amerikano, pabayron og mahal.

Sultianay Walo

NAGSINE

Joe:	Tony, molakaw man kaha 'ta 'ron sa sine--tana?
Tony:	Kinsa may atong kuyug?

Joe:	Kita ra, aron walay daghang samok.
Tony:	Sige gyud. Maayo pod aron makapauli 'ta dayon.
Joe:	Magdala 'ta'g Esprayt kay atong imnon.
Tony:	Dili lang kay wala na 'tay oras. Nagdali 'ta.
Joe:	Sakay 'ta'g dyip. Dali!
Tony:	Kuan, taksi lang. Nagdali ra ba 'ta.
Joe:	Oo. Dia nay usa. Tawga.

....

Tony:	San Pedro 'mi, Bay.
Joe:	Asa man diay 'ta? Adto didto sa San Pedro?
Tony:	Adto unta 'ta sa Lyric.
Joe:	Naa na 'ta.
Tony:	Pila may atong plete? Unsa may naas kuntador?
Joe:	Uno beynte.
Tony:	Ikaw lang ang mobayad, ha?
Joe:	Oo. Tana.

Sultianay Siyam

VISITING

Lita:	Hilooo? Kinsa 'ni?
Bata:	Si Chingching.
Lita:	A, naa ba ang mama nimo Day?
Bata:	Wala ra ba. Tua pa siya sa palengke. Kinsa man 'ning nagtawag?
Lita:	Si Lita 'ni. Ingna lang si Mama nimo nga anha 'mi unya diha sa inyo.
Bata:	Oo, Nang. Sultihan 'ko lang si Mama.
Lita:	Sigi, Day. Daghang bitawng salamat, ha?
Bata:	Oo, way sapayan, Nang.

....

Lita:	(Sa drayber) Talamban Dong!
Drayber:	A, dili Misis. Adto mi agi sa Mandaue.
Pining:	O, naay laing dyip, Lit.
Lita:	Talamban Dong?
Drayber:	Pila man 'mo ka buok?
Lita:	Kaming duha.
Drayber:	Sigi.
Lita:	Dali, Ning. Namakay na 'ta.

Pining:	(When they reached the place) Mao ba 'ni ang ilang balay?
Lita:	Oo, mao 'na ang ilang ba'y. (To the drayber) Pilay plete, Dong?
Drayber:	Traynta lang, Misis.
Lita:	Salamat, ha? Tana Ning. Maayooooo!!

Appendix
DIALOGUES

Bata:	Dayon…..
Lita:	Hain man si Mama nimo Day?
Bata:	A, tuas taas. Lingkod lang 'mo, Nang. Ako siyang tawgon.
Marlene:	Uy, Lit! Ganina ra 'mo?
Lita:	Karon pa gyud. Nia 'mi dinhi kay nia man ang amiga nako nga gikan sa Cebu. Ako siyang gisuroysuroy.
Marlene:	A, diay! Kumusta ka?
Lita:	A, siya diay si Mrs. Oldao. Ning, kini si Mrs. Pascual.
Pining:	Kumusta, Misis?
Marlene:	Ay grabe! Pasensya lang 'mo, ha? Hugaw kaayo 'ning among balay. Pastilan gyud 'ning mga bataa, nagsigi'g dula dinhi sa sala.
Pining:	Ay, grabe--sagdi lang, Misis. Mao gyud 'nang mga bata--lihokan kaayo.
Marlene:	Maayo kay wala 'mo naglisud pag-anhi dinhi?
Lita:	Wa man hinoon kaayo, Lene. Nakasakay man 'sab 'mi dayon.
Marlene:	Karon ka pa ba makaanhi sa Cebu, Mrs. Oldao?
Pining:	Oo. Mao lagi 'nang gisuroysuroy 'sab 'ko 'ni Lita. Nindot mandiay 'ning Cebu.
Marlene:	Nagkadaghan na 'sab 'ning mga tawo. Ug daghan na 'sab kaayong building. (One of the kids enters)
Pining:	Kinsay imong nga'n, Dong? Uy, natago man!
Marlene:	Oo, nauwaw siya. Apan maldito kaayo 'na si Bongbong.
Pining:	Bongbong diay imong nga'n? Dad-on ka namo sa Cebu, Bong?
Bong:	Di' 'ko uy!
Marlene:	Uy, Chingching, pagdala diri'g Esprayt!
Lita:	Sagdi na lang, Lene.
Pining:	Ayaw na lang, Misis. Adto na lang 'mi kay odto na man tingali.
Lita:	Salamat na lang kaayo. Nakasaad man gyud 'mi nga maniudto sa ila ka-Linda.
Pining:	Adto na lang 'mi, Misis.
Marlene:	O, sigi. Balikbalik unya 'mo ha?
Pining:	Oo, sigi, salamat kaayo.

APPENDIX
to the
Cebuano Language Objectives

CEBUANO SUPPLEMENTAL GRAMMAR
INFIELD-STUDY GUIDE

CEBUANO SUPPLEMENTAL GRAMMAR

CEBUANO SUPPLEMENTAL GRAMMAR

INTRODUCTION

The goal of this language supplement is to aid in the continued study of the Cebuano language in the mission field. It is an attempt to highlight patterns in the language that will allow missionaries to teach themselves the language in the field. The language training received in the MTC is a great start, but in order to be a more effective teacher of truth one most constantly improve his/her knowledge of both the gospel and the spoken language of the mission. The quality of training in the Cebuano language has consistently improved since it was first taught in the MTC. I hope that it will continue to improve, and if there are errors in this supplement that they will be fixed by those of you who strive to master the language of the Visayan people. Since this is just a supplement I will not spend much time on vocabulary or pronunciation. Please understand that a wide vocabulary and proper pronunciation are essential to becoming an effective speaker. But as there are comprehensive dictionaries already written and a pronunciation guide in the CLO, the focus of this supplement will be mainly a grammatical interpretation of the Cebuano language.

A few tips may be helpful in your mastering the Cebuano language:

1. Always remember that missionary work is a spiritual work! It is endowed with spiritual blessings. Those missionaries who approach learning the language in humility before the Lord and the people that they serve among will have their tongues loosed and their thoughts quickened.

2. Always listen to what is said by native speakers. Even if you can't understand what is said, resist the tendency to space off! Your mind will unconsciously record patterns that will surface later in your speaking. Understand that the Lord has his own time-frame for your learning the language, and that getting frustrated and discouraged just blocks the spirit's guidance.

3. Resist the temptation to rationalize that the Filipinos understand English. This will be a great hindrance to your learning the language and to your earning the respect of the Filipinos. Speak as much as possible. Only through speaking will you be able to perfect your language. As soon as you arrive in the Philippines…speak Cebuano. SYL is truly the fastest way to learn.

4. Don't be afraid to ask questions! Ask members, investigators, and other missionaries. The Lord teaches us through the questions we ask. Not all of your questions will be answered in the way you want. Ask it a different way. Once you learn to ask questions in a way understandable to Filipinos, you are definitely on your way to understanding the language. Remember to be humble.

5. Read out of the Cebuano scriptures as much as possible. Read out loud so you can hear yourself speak. This will help your pronunciation and listening comprehension. Practice reading slow! One of the biggest obstacles to non-native speakers is the tendency to speak way to fast. Even if your grammar is perfect you won't be understood if you rattle off Cebuano as fast as you speak English. Slow down your speaking and you will be amazed at how much more your audience will understand.

CEBUANO SUPPLEMENTAL GRAMMAR

OVERVIEW

In English, sentences are the basic unit of speech. Each sentence can be broken down into elementary parts such as the subject, verb, and objects. Cebuano can also be broken down into these elementary parts. Because the roles and uses of these elementary parts in Cebuano do not exactly mirror English, we will rename them to help you remember their use in Cebuano.

Focus-   the emphasis, or attention of the sentence   English:
Object-   what receives the action   Direct Object
Location-   where the action takes place   Indirect Object

| **Action-** | what *is done* in the sentence | Verb |
| **Actor-** | who/what performs the action | Subject |

| Example: | Nagkaon ang lalake og saging sa tindahan. | The boy ate a banana at the store. |

Focus: (emphasis)	Ang lalake	The boy
Object: (what)	og saging	a banana
Location (where)	sa tindahan	at the store
Action	nagkaon	ate
Actor (who)	Ang lalake	The boy

The first three parts of a sentence: the subject and the two objects are always preceded in the sentence by a marker. A marker is a word in Cebuano that simply says that what follows it is the Focus (**ang**), Object (**og**), or Location (**sa**) of the sentence. This will be discussed in more detail later on in the supplement.

The ***focus*** of the sentence is the most important part in being able to express your ideas in a way that is clear to others. It can be defined as the emphasis of the sentence, or *what the sentence is built around*. It is in essence what allows the listener to know whether you are most concerned with 1) who is doing the action in the sentence, 2) what is receiving the action of the sentence, or 3) where (to whom) the action is happening. So, three questions are used to determine where to put the focus of the sentence: who, what, and where. This short example may help.

I gave a book to him.

Who gave?	Actor	I
What was given?	Object	a book
Where (to Whom) was the book given?	Location	to him

There can only be one focus in a sentence that has a verb. As mentioned above, there are three questions that represent the parts of the sentence that can be focused on. Every focus is marked by an ***ang*** regardless of what part of the sentence it is, actor, object, or location. But, each part of speech has unique and individual verb conjugations that are used when that particular part of speech is focused on. Since the structure of a Cebuano sentence is built around the focus, and the verb conjugations depend on that focus, there can be only one focus in the sentence in order for the sentence to make sense. That is why more than one focus in a sentence confuses the listener as to what exactly you are talking about.
For example, in the sentence:

The dog ate a fish.

<div style="text-align:center">

Nagkaon **ang** iro **ang** isda. (**wrong**-2 focuses)
Nagkaon **ang** iro og isda. (**correct**-only 1 focus)

</div>

In Cebuano, if both the dog and the fish were marked as the focus of the sentence, the listener would just have to assume that the dog was what was eating the fish and not vice versa. They would not be able to tell from the sentence alone. If though, only the dog was marked as the Focus, and the fish was marked as the object, then it would be obvious what was happening in the sentence.

There are sentences in Cebuano that do in fact have more than one *ang* in them, but they do not contain a verb. These sentences are called Identification sentences. That simply implies that the nouns in the sentence identify each other, or are equivalent to each other. It further implies that the two *angs* in the sentence actually mark the same focus.

Examples:
| **Ako Si** Elder Farley | I am Elder Farley |
| **Si** JesuKristo mao **ang** atong Manluluwas | Jesus Christ is our savior |

These sentences use two *angs, ako* and *si* in the first example and *si* and *ang* in the second example. First, you can see that there isn't an action verb in either of these sentences. There is no interaction between the parts of

the sentences, and therefore, no confusion as to what is happening. Second, both of the *angs* in the sentences actually mark the same thing. I, in the first sentence, is the same thing as Elder Farley. Jesus Christ, in the second sentence, is the same as the savior. They are identical subjects. Technically, these sentences are formed using the Cebuano identifier, mao. *Mao* implies that the ideas/words on either side of it are equal and the same. It is much like the equal sign in math. Whatever is on one side of the equal sign must be equivalent to what is on the other side. In Cebuano, that means if there is an *ang* on one side of mao then there must be an *ang* on the other side of it as well. That is, of course, an *ang* or any of its equivalents (*ako* is an *ang* equivalent and will be explained shortly).

In order for something to be the focus of a sentence, it must meet certain qualifications. These qualifications include:

1. It must be specific. It can't be a general object or idea.
2. Everything in the sentence must directly describes or modify it.
3. In conversation, it must be the topic of the discussion.
4. In response to a question, it must be the answer to that question.

As you have now noticed, the sentence order in Cebuano is different than the sentence order in English. Because Cebuano depends on markers to identify the focus and the other parts of the sentence, it does not have a rigid sentence structure. Commonly though, the action of the sentence comes first followed by the actor, the object, and the location. As we discussed earlier, the focus of the sentence can be placed on the actor, object, or location depending on what message the sentence is delivering. This in itself allows for variations in sentence order/structure. The focus though will always be marked by ***ang*** or an ***ang equivalent.***

Example:

Action	Actor (Focus)	Object	Location
Nagkaon	ang lalake	og saging	sa tindahan
Nagkaon	ang iro	og isda	

Now, let's take a closer look at the markers. Each major part of a Cebuano sentence must be marked with the exception of the verb, which is usually conjugated. The actor is unique because it does not have its own marker. It is only marked as to whether it is focus or nonfocus. If the markers are forgotten or left out of the sentence, then the listener may easily become confused as to what is being said.

Markers:	Focus	Object	Location	Existence
	Ang	Og	sa	'Y
	Ang pronoun	Og pronoun	Sa pronoun	
	Si	Ni	Kang	

It is important to note that although here the object is marked by *og,* it can also be marked by *sa*. *Sa,*when used as an object marker, is equivalent to the English definite article *the*. In this supplement, if an object is marked by *sa* then the object will be referred to as a specific object. When *og* is used to mark an object it is equivalent to the English indefinite article *a,* and the object will be referred to as non-specific. The English quantifiers *any* and *some* are also equivalent to the Cebuano non-specific marker *og*. Further, objects that aren't preceded by an English article are also treated as non-specific and are marked by *og*. Examples of this are: *a* dog; *some* dog; *any* dog, or dog.

The existence marker **'y** seems as though it serves as *ang* or *og* depending on what is needed in the sentence. But there is a more correct explanation of its abilities and usage. It will be discussed later in more detail. In the bottom row are the name markers. They are only used to mark peoples' names. The names of places or things are marked by *sa.*

Before moving on to the pronouns, it is important to know how to use the Cebuano linker ***nga***. The purpose of *nga* is to bind ideas together and join descriptive words to what they describe. Here are a few examples of how *nga* is used.

Ang taas **nga** missionario	The tall missionary
Ang maayo**'ng** adlaw	The good day

Ang gamay'**ng** bata	The small baby
Nasayud ako **nga** tinuod ang simbahan	I know **that** the church is true

Nga is put in between the adjective (descriptive word) and the noun that it describes. When the adjective ends in a vowel, then *nga* is contracted onto the end of the adjective and the ending ***a*** is dropped. *Nga* also contracts onto words ending in *w* and *y* since they are vowel-like.

Nga must be placed between adjectives and nouns for them to become coherent ideas. It is also placed between ideas to link them together. So, *nga* is also the conjugation, *that.* In the above example, the idea, *I know,* is linked with what I know, *the church is true.* In summary, although *nga* is not a marker, it is used as a linker in a number of different contexts.

CEBUANO SUPPLEMENTAL GRAMMAR

PRONOUNS - FOCUS

Just like English, Cebuano has three sets of pronouns. These pronouns are important building blocks to creating sentences and speaking the Cebuano language. They must be memorized before you can get anywhere with your language learning. Learning these pronouns should be a first priority. The first set of pronouns are called ***Focus (Ang) pronouns.*** The pronouns are as follows:

Ako	'ko	I
Ikaw	ka	You
Siya		He, She
Kami	'mi	We (exclusive)
Kita	'ta	We (inclusive)
Kamo	'mo	You (plural)
Sila		They

The first column of Cebuano pronouns is the formal or long form. The second column is the short form, if there is a short form. You will notice that *siya* and *sila* don't have a short form. All of the long and short forms are pretty much interchangeable. *Ikaw* is an exception because it is usually only used to start a sentence and is seldom used within the sentence. One other stipulation on the interchangeablity of the long and short forms of the pronouns is that you should never start a sentence with the short form of a pronoun. Here is an example of how to use *ikaw* and *ka.*

Example:

Ikaw kono ang moadto sa tindahan.
Moadto kono **ka** sa tindahan.

Note: *kono* means he said, or she said. It is used when you are relating information that has been told to you by others.

Exclusive and ***inclusive*** have reference to whether or not the listener is part of the *we* in the sentence. The *exclusive we* is used when you are telling someone about something that was done by you and others. The *inclusive we* is used when you are talking to someone who participated in the action of the sentence with you.

There are four other focus pronouns called Demonstratives. Demonstrative is just a title for the ***this*** and ***that*** pronouns. ***This*** refers to something closer to you than who you are talking to. ***That*** refers to something closer to whom you are speaking to than to you, and in Cebuano it is usually something that is in sight. Also, in Cebuano there are two additional demonstrative pronouns. These two pronouns add more description to the relative distance of *this* and *that.* The first is used to denote something right by or at the speaker rather than just closer to him than the listener. It means *this right here.* The second is used to denote something far from both the speaker and the listener and not necessarily in sight. It means *that way over there.*

Kiri	'ri	This (right here)
Kini	'ni	This
Kana	'na	That
Kadto	'to	That (far away)

These four demonstratives also have formal/long forms and short forms. Just like the other pronouns, the short forms of the demonstratives can't be used to start out a sentence. The formal form must be used to start out sentences.

CEBUANO SUPPLEMENTAL GRAMMAR

PRONOUNS - POSSESSIVE

The second set of pronouns is called the ***Possessive (Og) pronouns.*** There are two variations to these pronoun roots. Both variations have the same meaning, but are placed in a different location in the sentence. The following are the set of pronouns used for showing possession of an object.

Root	**English**
Ako	Mine
Imo	Yours
Iya	His, Hers
Amo	Ours (exclusive)
Ato	Ours (inclusive)
Inyo	Yours (pl.)
Ila	Theirs

The first variation of the possessive pronouns is formed by combining the root with the linker, ***nga.*** This is done because it links the pronoun to the object or verb that follows it.

Root		*Linker*		*Variation 1*	*English*
Ako	+	nga	=	Akong	My
Imo	+	nga	=	Imong	Your
Iya	+	nga	=	Iyang	His, Her
Amo	+	nga	=	Among	Our (exclusive)
Ato	+	nga	=	Atong	Our (inclusive)
Inyo	+	nga	=	Inyong	Your (pl.)
Ila	+	nga	=	Ilang	Their

Possessive Pronoun 1 + Noun = Akong kwarta, Among balay, etc.

This variation of the possessive pronoun is always placed directly before the verb or object being possessed in the sentence. The only exception to this is the word ***mga*** which is the Cebuano pluralizer and which comes between the pronoun and the object being described.

The second variation of the possessive pronoun is formed by adding an ***n*** to the front of the pronoun root. It is placed after the verb or object that is being possessed in the sentence. The **n** carries the meaning of in this construction.

Of	*Root*		*Variation 2*
N+	Ako	=	Nako
N+	Imo	=	Nimo
N+	Iya	=	Niya
N+	Amo	=	Namo

N+	Ato	=	Nato
N+	Inyo	=	Ninyo
N+	Ila	=	Nila

Noun + Possessive Pronoun 2 = Kwarta nako, Balay namo, etc.

A few complete sentences using both variations of the possessive pronouns are as follows:

Kini ang **akong** balay.
Sila ang **akong mga** higala.
Kini ang balay **nako**.
Sila ang mga higala **nako**.

There are also four demonstrative *(Og)* pronouns. Unlike the other *Og* pronouns, these demonstratives do not show possession. They do though coincide with the demonstrative focus *(ang)* pronouns, and also mean this (right here), this, that, and that (far away).

Niari	'ari	This (right here)
Niini	'ani	This
Niana	'ana	That
Niadto	'adto	That (far away)

The short forms of these pronouns follow the same rule as the other short forms; that is the short form cannot be used to start out a sentence. The long form must be used if the pronoun is the first thing in the sentence. Note: *Niiri* and '*iri* can also be used in place of *Niari* and '*ari* but are not as common.

CEBUANO SUPPLEMENTAL GRAMMAR

PRONOUNS - DIRECTIONAL

The last set of pronouns is called the ***Directional (Sa) pronouns***. There are also two variations of these pronouns, but the usage and the meaning of the two variations are the same. They are used interchangeably in common speech. The first variation is formed by adding ***ka*** to the second variation of the possessive pronouns. Because these are directional pronouns, they can be interpreted as meaning to…so and so. Often this variation of the directional pronoun will be shortened by leavning the *ka* off. Even though it will appear like the possessive pronoun, its location and use in the sentence is distinguishable. It will always imply a direction of action and will not directly precede or follow a verb.

Ka	+	Nako	=	Kanako	(to)	Me
Ka	+	Nimo	=	Kanimo	(to)	You
Ka	+	Niya	=	Kaniya	(to)	Him/Her
Ka	+	Namo	=	Kanamo	(to)	Us (exclusive)
Ka	+	Nato	=	Kanato	(to)	Us (inclusive)
Ka	+	Ninyo	=	Kaninyo	(to)	You (plural)
Ka	+	Nila	=	Kanila	(to)	Them

The second variation of the directional pronouns is formed by putting *sa* before the pronoun root. Again, these pronouns literaaly mean to…so and so.

Sa	+	Ako	=	Sa ako	(to)	Me
Sa	+	Imo	=	Sa imo	(to)	You
Sa	+	Iya	=	Sa iya	(to)	Him/Her
Sa	+	Amo	=	Sa amo	(to)	Us (exclusive)
Sa	+	Ato	=	Sa ato	(to)	Us (inclusive)
Sa	+	Inyo	=	Sa inyo	(to)	You (plural)

Sa	+	Ila	=	Sa ila	(to) Them

Note: This second variation of directional pronouns were not originally part of the Cebuano language, but have been borrowed from other Philippine languages. They are now extensively used and are understood by all Cebuano speakers. They are just as commonly used as the first variation of directional pronouns.

Here is a quick example of a sentence using the Directional pronouns:

Ihatag kini'ng libro **kaniya.**
Ihatag kini'ng libro **sa iya.**

The demonstrative *Sa* pronouns are the same as the *Og* demonstrative pronouns. These two sets of pronouns are called non-focus demonstratives simple meaning that they are not the focus of the sentence.

Niari	'ari	This (right here)
Niini	'ani	This
Niana	'ana	That
Niadto	'adto	That (far away)

CEBUANO SUPPLEMENTAL GRAMMAR

CEBUANO VOICE

There are technically two types of verb structures or voice in the Cebuano language. They are called Active and Passive voice respectively. Sentences in which the *Focus* is the *Actor* are termed '**Active**'. In Cebuano, this called the *Active Voice.* Sentences in which the *Focus* is the *Object* or *Location* are termed '**Passive**'. In Cebuano, this is called *Passive voice.* In short, the voice of the sentence is determined by what basic part of the sentence is the Focus.

The situation and speaker determine what the Focus of the sentence is by what basic part they consider to be the emphasis of the sentence. Remember the four stipulations of focus listed earlier in the supplement. It is also important to note that the speaker does not determine the Actor of the sentence. The sentence itself, or rather the situation being described by the sentence, determines the Actor. For example, consider these sentences.

English: I taught a discussion to Gina

Active: Nagtudlo **ako** og hisgutanan kang Gina	Actor Focus
Passive: Gitudlo **nako** <u>ang hisgutanan</u> kang Gina	Object Focus
Passive: Gitudloan **nako** <u>si Gina</u> og hisgutanan	Location Focus

In the examples, the Focus is underlined, and the Actor is in bold type. Although the Focus in the sentences changes from one basic part to another, the Actor never changes. Or in other words, *I* always taught the discussion regardless of what the focus was.

Because there are two types of voice in the Cebuano language, there are also two sets of actors. The first set of actors are called the *Focus actors* and the second set are called the *Non-focus actors*. These two sets are needed because in active voice the focus is the actor of the sentence. It must be marked by the *ang,* or a focus pronoun. Yet in passive voice the actor is no longer the focus of the sentence and cannot be marked by *ang* or the focus pronouns. It must be marked by a non-focus marker or a non-focus pronoun. That way the true focus of the sentence won't be confused with the actor of the sentence.

Focus actors		**Non-focus actors**	
Ako	I	Nako, Akong	I
Ikaw	You	Nimo, Imong	You
Siya	He/She	Niya, Iyang	He/She
Kami	We (exclusive)	Namo, Among	We (exclusive)
Kita	We (inclusive)	Nato, Atong	We (inclusive)

Kamo	You (plural)	Ninyo, Inyong	You (plural)
Sila	They	Nila, Ilang	They
Ang		Sa	
Si		Ni	

The focus actors are the same as the focus pronouns, and the non-focus actors are the equivalent of the possessive pronouns. The non-focus actors follow the same patterns as the possessive pronouns in that the *N-variation* directly follows the verb, and the *-ng variation* directly precedes the verb. If the actor is not a pronoun, then it is marked by either the focus/non-focus marker *(ang, sa)* or focus/non-focus proper name marker *(si, ni)* depending on whether it is a person's name of not. Due to Cebuano sentence structure, (VAOL) the N-variation non focus actors will generally be used in normal sentence construction is order to allow the verb to come first in the sentence.

It takes a certain amount of experience with the language before one can easily determine whether a sentence should be Active or Passive. One way to determine what voice best expresses the idea of a sentence is to consider what 'question' is answered by the sentence, or what part of speech is the sentence built around. For example, the question *Who* is answered in Active Voice where the Actor is the *Who* and the Focus of the sentence. The question *What* is answered in Passive Voice **(Object Focus)** where the Object is the *What* and the Focus of the sentence. And last, the question *Where (to Whom)* is also answered in Passive Voice **(Location Focus)** where the Location is the *Where* or *Whom* and the Focus of the sentence.

<center>ACTIVE VOICE - ACTOR FOCUS</center>

CONJUGATIONS

Tense:	Future	Present	Past
	Mo-		Ni- /Mi-
	Mag-	Nag-	Nag-
	Maga-		Naga-
	Maka-		Naka-

Mo--
1) absolute future, will happen sometime in the future but does not have to have a specific time attached.
2) used for future actions that are planned.
3) used for habitual actions.

Mag--
1) interactive events where more than one person is involved in the action.
2) future events that are progressive, do not start and finish at the same time.
3) immediate future, about to happen.

Maga--
1) future durational, the action is not completed immediately, but lasts for a while.

Maka--
1) future ability, it is possible for the action to happen, or you are able to perform it.
2) accidental action, was not planned or intentional

Nag--
1) present action, something that is happening right now, or is not yet finished.
2) past action, something that was started and just finished.
3) interactive events where more that one person is involved in the action.

Ni/Mi--
1) absolute past, has happened or is completely finished.
2) action that was started and completed at the same time.

3) used in narrations

Naga--   **1)** past durational, the action is not completed immediately, but lasts for a while.
            2) ongoing action, can start in the past and continue on into the present.

Naka--   **1)** past ability, was possible for action to happen, or you were able to perform it.
            2) accidental action, was not planned or intentional

An active voice sentence is any sentence in which the actor is the focus of the sentence. The emphasis of the sentence is on *who* is doing the action. So, the actor is marked with an *ang, ang pronoun* or the *ang name marker, Si.* One of the above conjugations will be attached to the verb depending on the tense of the sentence. To make a simple active sentence you must have a focus, an actor, and an action. **Each complete Cebuano sentence must have a focus.** Remember though that the focus and the actor will be the same thing in all active sentences. Most active sentences will also have an object and location as well.

Example: Nagtudlo ako   I taught.

Action	**Actor (Focus)**
Nagtudlo	ako

Example: Nagtudlo ako og hisgutanan kang Gina.   I taught a discussion to Gina.

Action	**Actor (Focus)**	**Object**	**Location**
Nagtudlo	ako	og hisgutanan	kang Gina.

The steps to making an active sentence:
    1) decide what tense the sentence is; future, present, or past.
    2) decide the type of action; interactive, absolute, etc. Choose the corresponding conjugation.
    3) mark the focus/actor with *ang* or an *ang* equivalent.
    4) fill in the rest of the sentence, marking the object and/or location with their individual markers.

Note: The markers are:

Focus	Object	Location	Existence
Ang	Og, Sa	Sa	'Y
Ang pronoun	Og pronoun	Sa pronoun	
Si	Ni	Kang	

CEBUANO SUPPLEMENTAL GRAMMAR

PASSIVE VOICE

A Passive sentence is any sentence where the actor is not the Focus. As we have discussed earlier, there are two types of passive sentences. These two types of sentences have reference to the part of the sentence that is the Focus, and are called Object Focus and Location Focus respectively. They can also be called Direct (Object) and Indirect (Location) Passive referring to the direct and indirect object of a sentence.

Remember that the direct object is 'what' is acted upon in the sentence. For simplicity, we will refer to the direct object as the Object. The indirect object is what receives the direct object or its action. Often times it is *to Whom* the action happens, or the Location.

As a general rule, the structure of a Passive sentence imitates closely the structure of an Active sentence. The Action is first, followed by the actor, then the Focus (whether it is the object or the location) and last, whatever part is left (object or location). VAOL.

Example:

Nagtudlo ako og hisgutanan sa mga imbestigator.   I taught a discussion to the investigators.

What was taught?   a **discussion.**
    So, a discussion is the object/direct object.

Object Focus: Gitudlo nako **Ang hisgutanan** ngadto sa mga imbestigator.

Where, or to whom was the discussion taught?   to the **investigators.**
    So, the investigators are the location/indirect object.

Location Focus: Gitudloan nako **Ang mga imbestigator** og hisgutanan.

ENGLISH PASSIVE VOICE

Oftentimes, when we think of passive voice sentences, we think of complex sentences that for the most part are excluded from common conversations. Sentences like the car was driven by the man, etc. The following sentences are examples of these types of passive sentences that also have the Cebuano concept of focus integrated into them. The focuses of the sentences are in bold for easy identification.
Example:

I gave him the book	AF	Who
The book was given to him by me	OF	What
He was given the book by me	LF	Where/ to Whom

These sentences are not exactly what we mean when we talk of passive voice in Cebuano. We are only concerned with the movement of the focus. The following example is how the same sentences would be worded in both Cebuano and traditional English while maintaining the same focus shift as the previous example.

I gave him the book	AF	Who
I gave him **the book**	OF	What
I gave the book to **him**	LF	Where/ to Whom

To see this, just ask yourself the three questions. 1) Who gave him the book? **I** gave him the book. 2) What did you give him? I gave him **the book**. 3) To whom did you give the book? I gave the book **to him**.

CEBUANO SUPPLEMENTAL GRAMMAR

Notice in the last two sentences how **the book** and **(to) him** switch places depending on the question asked. Each question redirected the focus in a simple common conversational way. That is exactly what is meant by passive voice in Cebuano.

Now, let's look at another example. This example will show how to work with a sentence in which the location is a place instead of a person. Hopefully it will demonstrate why it is so unusual to focus on a place in Cebuano. Consider the example:

I ate the rice at the store	AF	Who
The rice was eaten by me at the store	OF	What
At the store, I ate the rice		

You can see from the last sentence that the *place* where the rice was eating is just added information. It is a prepositional phrase that can be freely moved about in the sentence without changing the meaning of the sentence. This is your clue that the *place* can't be the focus of your sentence. It is not what the whole sentence is built around if it can be moved around and even taken out without changing what was done. This becomes clear again when you translate this sentence into Cebuano and try to focus on the *place.* You can say that the store was equal to the place where you ate the rice, but the focus will still inevitably be you or the rice.

Example:

Ang tindahan mao'y lugar diin **nagkaon ako sa kan-on.**
As you can see, ako is still the focus of the sentence.

Ang tindahan mao'y lugar diin **gikaon nako ang kan-on.**
As you can see, the rice is now the focus of the sentence.

A simple explanation for why it isn't possible to focus on the store, or a place, in Cebuano is simply that communication is about interaction and the trading of information. It is impossible to interact with a place due to the fact that once you begin interacting with it, it is no longer a place but an object. Even if you eat rice at the store, it is the rice and you that interact…never the store and you. You can open the door to the store, but the door is then an object. You can buy something at the store, but you are buying an object…interacting with it and the cashier. You may buy the store…but then the store is a _____? Yep…an object! For this reason, Locations are only focused on in Cebuano if they are people…to *Whom (Where)* something happens.

Anyway, back to our discussion about the rice.

I ate the rice at the store	AF	Who
I ate **the rice** at the store	OF	What

So, this last example of eating rice at the store only gives you two choices for focus just like in Cebuano. In these examples, Cebuano and English passive voice seem to accomplish the same goal. Too often we equate Cebuano passive voice with the true passive that is not normally spoken in English. This makes learning Cebuano passive much harder than it really is. All Cebuano passive does is reorganize the focus of the sentence.

CEBUANO SUPPLEMENTAL GRAMMAR

OBJECT FOCUS (PASSIVE)

CONJUGATIONS

Tense	Future	Nonfuture
	I-, -on (-hon)	Gi-
	Ma	Na

I--
1) future conjugation which takes the place of both *mo* and *mag* of active voice.
2) used on verbs that <u>need</u> a Location or recipient to <u>fulfill</u> their action. (ditransitive)
3) used for displacement or transfer of the object.

-on--
1) future conjugation which takes the place of both *mo* and *mag* of active voice.
2) used on verbs that complete their action on the object. (transitive)

-hon--
3) same as –*on,* but used on verbs that end in a soft vowel.

Ma--
1) future conjugation which takes the place of *maka* in active voice.
2) future ability, it is possible for the action to happen, or you are able to perform it.
3) accidental action, was not planned or intentional.

Gi--
1) non-future conjugation which takes the place of *ni/ mi* and *nag* of active voice.
2) used for both present and past action since there is no distinction in passive voice.

Na--
1) past conjugation which takes the place of *naka* in active voice.
2) past ability, was possible for action to happen, or you were able to perform it.
3) accidental action, was not planned or intentional.

Note: The difference between a Transitive and Ditransitive verb is simply where the action of the verb terminates or is completed. A transitive verb's action is completed on the object of the sentence where the action of a ditransitive verb can be carried over to the location as well. An ditransitive verb needs a location or recipient for its action to terminate. This is explained in more depth in the appendix.

An Object Focus sentence is any sentence in which the object is the focus of the sentence. The emphasis of the sentence is on *what* is acted upon. So, the object is now marked with an *ang, ang pronoun,* or the *ang name marker, Si.* One of the above conjugations will be attched to the verb depending on tense and where the action of the verb is completed. To make a simple object focus sentence you must have an actor, an object/focus, and an action. Now, the focus and the object will be the same thing. Many object focus sentences will also have a location as well.

Example: Gikaon niya ang isda.   He ate the fish.
                Kan-on niya ang isda.   He will eat the fish.

Action	**Actor**	**Object (Focus)**
Gikaon	niya	ang isda
Kan-on	niya	ang isda

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Example: Gikaon niya ang isda didto sa merkado.   He ate the fish at the market.
                Gikaon sa iro ang isda didto sa merkado.   The dog ate the fish at the market.

Action	**Actor**	**Object (Focus)**	**Location**
Gikaon	niya	ang isda	didto sa merkado
Gikaon	sa iro	ang isda	didto sa merkado

The steps to making an object focus sentence:
   1)   decide what tense the sentence is; future or non-future.
   2)   decide where the action of the verb is completed, on the object or location.
   3)   mark the focus/object with *ang* or an *ang equivalent.*
   4)   mark the actor with a *sa,* or an *og pronoun.* (non-focus marker)
   5)   fill in the rest of the sentence, marking the location with its individual marker.

When a sentence is made passive the object or location becomes the focus and is marked by *ang*. If you will remember, the actor does not have its own marker. It is just marked as the focus or non-focus. In passive sentences it will be marked by *sa* or an *og pronoun.* If the actor   is a pronoun, such as he, or they, then it will be written as the possessive pronoun equivalent. You can see that in the above example. The *he* in the sentence became *niya,* the possessive equivalent. However, if the actor isn't a pronoun then it is marked by *sa.* The dog in the example isn't a pronoun so it is marked by *sa.*

CEBUANO SUPPLEMENTAL GRAMMAR

LOCATION FOCUS (PASSIVE)

CONJUGATIONS

Tense:	**Future**	**Nonfuture**
	-an-	Gi- -an
	Ma- -an	Na- -an

Note: The affix **i-** is no longer needed because we are only concerned with the location. We don't have to worry about whether the action stops on the object or the location. The affix *-an* when conjugated to a verb

means *location* or *recipient*. When you see a verb conjugated with *-an*, immediately think the focus or *ang* is where the action is going or where the action stops. That is why all of the location focus affixes /conjugations end in *-an*.

-an--   **1)** future conjugation which takes the place of both *mo* ang *mag* of active voice.
              2) used when the focus is the location or recipient of the action.
-han--   **3)** same as *-an*, but used on verbs that end in a soft vowel.

Ma- -an   **1)** future conjugation which takes the place of *maka* in active voice.
              2) future ability, it is possible for the action to happen, or you are able to perform it.
              3) accidental action, was not planned or intentional.

Gi- -an   **1)** non-future conjugation which takes the place of *ni/ mi* and *nag* of active voice.
              2) used for both present and past action since there is no distinction in passive voice.

Na- -an   **1)** past conjugation which takes the place of *naka* in active voice.
              2) past ability, was possible for action to happen, or you were able to perform it.
              3) accidental action, was not planned or intentional.

A Location focus sentence is any sentence in which the location is the focus of the sentence. The emphasis of the sentence is on where the action happens or is directed. So, the location is now marked with an *ang, ang pronoun,* or the *ang name marker, Si.* One of the above conjugations will be attached to the verb depending on tense. To make a simple location focus sentence you must have, an actor, a location/ focus, and an action. Now, the focus and the location will be the same thing. Many Location focus sentences will also have an object as well.

Here, a distinction between transitive and ditransitive needs to be made again. When the location is the focus of the sentence, the meaning of the sentence is determined by whether the verb is transitive or ditransitive. Remember that all transitive verbs act on objects. So, if the verb is transitive and conjugated with an ending *-an*, then the verb is done *for* the location. In other words, the object is acted upon for the location. If the verb is ditransitive then the verb acts *on* the location. That means that the action is done *to* the location directly. The first set of examples are ditransitive location focus sentences. The second set of examples are transitive benefactive focus sentences. If this concept is still confusing, notice the English translations of the sentences.

Examples: Gitabangan namo ang tigulang nga lalake.   We helped the old man.
              Tudloan niya sila.   She will teach them.

Action	Actor	Location (Focus)
Gitabangan	namo	ang tigulang
Tudloan	niya	sila

Example: Gipalitan niya ang bata og pan.   She bought bread *for* the child.
              Tukoran kami og balay.   A house will be built *for* us.

Action	Actor	Location (Focus)	Object
Gipalitan	niya	ang bata	og pan
Tukoran		kami	og balay

The steps to making an location focus sentence:
1) decide what tense the sentence is; future or non-future.
2) mark the focus /location with ang or an ang equivalent.
3) mark the actor with a *sa,* or *og pronoun.* (non-focus marker)
4) fill in the rest of the sentence, marking the object with its individual marker.

You will notice in the examples above that the focus /location of each sentence is a person. As discussed before, most location focus sentences will focus on people and not places. Remember that the focus is where the action stops. When the focus is a person the sentence is read *to whom*, or *for whom* was this action done. For example, to whom was help given? or, to whom is the teaching given? or, for whom was the bread bought? It is a little tricky at first, but once you can think of people as locations then it will click.

Now, we will discuss in more depth why most location focus sentences focus on people and not places. As was stated earlier, one of the qualifications of a focus is that it is the most specific part of the sentence and that everything else in the sentence describes or modifies it. In most sentences, the location is just filling in more information about the actor or object of that sentence. For example, it is where *someone* ate or where *something* was eaten. Another reason is because of the interaction argument stated earlier in this supplement. It is impossible to interact with places. Still, another answer to this question is found when we analyze the question word, where. When I ask you where you are going I am only interested in your destination. I already know *who* is going. It is obvious that *you* are going. Even so, in Cebuano, the question *where are you going?* is an active voice question. That just means that the actor, you, will always be a Focus pronoun. So, when I ask you *where are you going,* I am focusing on who, but giving a sort of second emphasis to where.

Example:	Asa ka moadto?	Where are **you** going?
	Asa ka motukod og balay?	Where will **you** build a house?
Response:	**Moadto ako sa tindahan.**	**I** am going to the store.
	Motukod ako og balay sa ciudad.	**I** will build a house in the city.

The marked focuses of the sentences are *you* and *I.* The location is marked as *sa.* Yet despite this, the implied emphases from common speech are *the store* and *the city.* It wouldn't be grammatically correct to answer these sentences with true location focus sentences since the true focuses of the sentences are actually the actors. This secondary emphasis is actually seen quite consistently throughout the language, and usually in regard to this same limitation in focusing on a location.

One more problem with focusing directly on a place in Cebuano comes about when we consider the grammatical meaning of adding an *-an* to a transitive verb. If a transitive verb is conjugated with *-an,* it points to the focus as a beneficiary of some action. So, something was done *for* someone, not *to* them. Watch how that changes the meaning of our examples from above:

Example:	Asa ka moadto?	Where are you going?
	Asa ka motukod og balay?	Where will you build a house?
Response:	**Adtoan nako ang tindahan.**	I am going *for* the store.
	Tukoran nako ang ciudad og balay.	I will build the house *for* the city.

Note: In some words, the ending *'d'* of the word changes to an *'r'* when suffixes are added. *Tukod + an* changes to *Tukoran* etc. This is explained in the word break down section of this supplement.

These examples show that the questions can't grammatically be answered in passive voice due to the meaning that -an and a transitive verb imply. A common answer to the above question is simply, *sa tindahan* or *sa ciudad.* So, it is common practice to use active voice when a place is the focus of the sentence. It is important to note that this does not hold true for people since you can interact with a person, and a person can be the most important thing in a sentence. So, when the recipient of an action is a person, the sentence must be done in passive voice.

Now, there are times when it is correct and common to use location focus in respect to places. In fact there are times that you don't have a choice but to make the sentence passive.

Example:

Nindot ang lugar nga among giadtoan.	The place where we went was neat.
Ngano'ng dili nimo'ng tukoran ang bungtod og balay?	Why don't you build a house on the hill?

In these examples it is correct to use location focus because they are not answering a direct where question. It is only with the *question word* where that active voice is used instead of passive voice. You will also see that everything in the sentence actually does describe or modiy the location. It is truly the most specific part of the

sentence. Such sentences are extremely rare though in common speech and should be kept to a minimum. The general rule is that you can't focus on a place in a Cebuano sentence.

CEBUANO SUPPLEMENTAL GRAMMAR

IMPERATIVES

The word imperative in English means necessary or essential. So, a grammatical imperative is usually seen in the form of a command. When we feel something must be done, we express its importance by pleading or demanding that it be done. Many times when we implore someone to do something, or issue a command, we do not specifically include the actor of the sentence. Instead of saying, "*You do that*" we simply say, "*Do that*" because it is obvious whom we are commanding. Also, all commands must be in future tense since it is impossible to command someone to do something in the past.

CONJUGATIONS

Voice:	**Active**	**Passive**
	Pag-	-a, i-
		-i

Whenever the command is given in active voice either the verb affix *pag* is used or an affix isn't used at all. In passive voice, there are three affixes that are used. They correspond to the affixes used in both Object and Location focus sentences. If you were issuing a command that focuses on an object, you would use the *-a* which corresponds to the *-on* affix, or you would use the *i-* (which is the other object affix). Which affix you use depends on whether the verb being used is transitive or ditransitive. Remember that you use *-on (-a)* with transitive verbs and *i-* with ditransitive verbs. If you are issuing a command that focuses on a location, you would use the *-i* which corresponds to the *-an* affix.

In order to know which affix to use when using imperatives, it is necessary to understand the difference between an object and a location. We will review this just for clarity. An object in Cebuano is a part of speech that shows neither direction nor location. It is simply the *what* in the sentence. There is no implied purpose for acting on it other than to fulfill the action at hand. This may seem confusing at first, but with practice it becomes clearer how to identify objects. A location on the other hand is the part of speech in Cebuano that shows *direction* or has reference to a *person*. Sometimes there will be an implied purpose for acting on the location. It is important to note that imperatives that focus on places follow the same patterns as Location focus sentences in that they use the active equivalent instead of the passive affix *-i*. This is shown in example 3. They can also be stated with the object affix and a directional. Consider these examples:

1. Tawga siya
   Tawagi 'ko unya

2. Itudlo ang hisgutanan
   Tudloi ang pamilya

3. Lutoa ang isda
   Pagluto sa kaha or
   Lutoa sa kaha

1. Call him! (get his attention)
   Call me later.

2. Teach the discussion
   Teach the family

3. Cook the fish
   Cook in the pan
   Cook in the pan

Each of the examples above show two sentences, one where the object was the focus and one where the location was the focus. The first example demonstrates different uses or meanings of the verb call. In the first sentence, someone was being told to get the attention of someone else. They were not calling to someone, nor was there an implied action being done (such as relating a message). They were just calling someone (their name). So, the *him* in the sentence was the object of the sentence. The second sentence though was an instruction to call to someone with the intent of relating a message or having a conversation. So, the *me* in the sentence was not an object

but a location. The second example is one that you should be somewhat familiar with from the passive section of this supplement. The discussion is what is being taught, and the family is where or to whom the discussion is being taught. So, the discussion is the object of the sentence and the family is the location. The last example is deals with what is being cooked and where it is to be cooked. The pan is where the fish is to be cooked. So, the fish is the object and the pan is the location in the sentences. Notice that the second two sentences of example 3 that although a location is implied as the emphasis, it is not the focus. The sentences are still actor and object focus sentences respectively because you can't focus on places. These two sentences give emphasis to the location because the true focuses of the sentences are left out. This omitting of the focus should not be used if the sentence is not an imperative. Anyway, these examples should give you an idea on how to identify objects and locations and more importantly how to tell them apart.

        Once that you have decided whether you are focusing on an object or a location, then you can choose the appropriate affix and state the command. Remember that if the location is a place then you need to use the active affix *pag* or an object focus affix with a directional. If you are focusing on who is to do the action (actor) it is important to remember that *pag-* should be used if you choose to conjugate the verb.

        Also, since an imperative sentence is meant to be short and to the point, you should only include information that is necessary to the understanding of the command. Don't defeat the purpose by using long formal sentences.

        Example: You eat the fish on the table.

Imperatives:

1. Pagkaon ka!, Kaon ka!   You eat!
2. Kan-a ang isda!   Eat the fish!
3. Pagkaon sa lamesa!   Eat at the table!
   Kan-a sa lamesa   Eat at the table!

        The actor focus command consists of a verb and an actor and that is sufficient. You don't need to include anything else. The object focus command consists of a verb and an object and nother else. Likewise, the two sentences that give emphasis to the location consist of a verb and a location. They don't even include the focus of the sentence. The focus is intentionally left out to give emphasis to the location. Again, imperative sentences are not intended to be formal or verbose. They are to be short and to the point.

CEBUANO SUPPLEMENTAL GRAMMAR

EXISTENTIALS

        Since there really aren't any *to be verbs* in the Cebuano language a set of pseudo verbs must be used to show the existence of an object. They can roughly be construed to mean *have* when used with a pronoun, but their true meaning is simple that something exists at the person. Originally there was just one word for there exists, *aduna,* and one word for there doesn't exist, *wala.* (They can also mean *have* and *have not.*)
The present and past tense locative terms are now also used as existence terms. Their literal meaning is that an object has existed or presently exists somewhere. (There are four terms expressing different relative distances from the speaker: For present tense the terms are *adia, ania, anaa,* and *atua.* For past tense the terms are *diri, dinhi, diha,* and *didto.*) These terms give the helpful addition of relative location to the existing object. For more clarification on the locative terms, see the following Where Chart. Also another existence word, *may,* has been borrowed from Tagalog. Its grammar structure is a little different than the other existence terms and is more convenient in certain situations.

        These terms can be used alone to show the mere existence of some object, or they can be used with the focus pronouns to show who has the object. The existence terms are used in conjunction with the floating *y,* which is used to denote a general object. The *'y* must always be directly in fornt of the object in order to mark it as what exists, and if there is a pronoun, to link it to who is in possession of the object. Because of the structure of these existence phrases, the *'y* is contracted to the existence term or to a focus pronoun.

        Notice the structure of the existence phrase examples below:

        Aduna'**y** basahon   There is (*exists*) a book

Aduna ko'**y** basahon	I *have* a book
Ma**y** basahon	There is (*exists*) a book
Ma**y** basahon ako	I *have* a book
Wala'**y** basahon	There isn't a book, (doesn't exist)
Wala ko'**y** basahon	I don't have a book

The existence term always comes first. It is then followed by the contracted '*y* or a focus pronoun. If a pronoun comes next like the *ako* in the first and last examples, then the floating *y* will be contracted to the pronoun instead of the existence term. Remember that the '*y* must always directly precede the object being claimed to exist. It is a marker just like the other markers. It also seems to link the pronoun to the object and for that reason the '*y* is contracted to the pronoun. You can see though that in the example with *may,* the pronoun follows the object instead. The '*y* in *may* is part of the word and can't be taken away and contracted to the pronoun. Instead, the *may* always directly precedes the existing object in an existential sentence. Notice also that in order to show that something doesn't exist only the *wala* is used. *Wala* is always used to negate existence because it means none. It is incorrect to try to show its existence with *aduna* or *may* and then negate the phrase with *dili,* or *wala.* This is common error made by beginning speakers. The following sentences are examples of this common mistake.

Dili ako aduna'y basahon   or   Wala may basahon ako.

Another important thing to remember is that the floating *y* is used here instead of *ang* because we are referring to the existence of a general object. That is an object that is preceded (in English) by *a* or *some* or *any* etc. You would never ask: Is there *the* book on the table? or Do you have *the* family? We instead ask, Is there *a* book on the table? or Do you have *a* family? We do this because we are not asking for information on the existence of a certain book or family. If we want to inquire about specific objects then we have to used a different structure in which we do use *ang* to denote the specific object. This will be covered later. First, we need to see how the present locative terms have been incorporated into the category of existence pseudo verbs.

In cebuano, there are three different words for where. They are time dependent. If we are asking where something will be in the future then we use the future where form, *asa.* For locations of objects in the present we use *hain,* and for the past we use *diin.* All of this is explained further by the Where Chart in this supplement. We are just going to concentrate on the present and past tense locative terms. If we were to refer to an object being a certain distance from us right now, then we would also be implying its existence. That is exactly the reason why the present locative terms now also act as **exist**entials.

For example, if I were to tell you that there was Sprite at the store it would be the same as saying that there exists Sprite at the store or that the store has Sprite. This sentence could be written for four different distances to the store, but they all use the existential sentence structure as stated above. Here are the examples with context:

Dia'y Sprite (diri) sa Tindahan.	(Store tender inside the store speaking)
Nia'y Sprite (dinhi) sa Tindahan.	(Friend at the store with you speaking)
Naa'y Sprite (diha) sa Tindahan.	(Companion speaking while pointing to store)
Tua'y Sprite didto sa Tindahan.	(Member speaking of the store in town)
Aduna'y Sprite sa Tindahan.	(Anyone could be speaking about any store)

In answer to a question about where an object is presently located (*hain*), You use the four terms above with the contracted *y* linking them to the object. The four terms, *dia, nia, naa,* and *tua* show relative distance of the object to the speaker. From the contexts mentioned above you should be able to gather what distance each of the terms represents. *Dia* refers to an object that is closer to the speaker than the hearer. *Nia* refers to an object that is equally close to the speaker and hearer. *Naa* then refers to an object that is closer to the hearer than the speaker. And last, *Tua* refers to an object that is far from both speaker and hearer. Most of the time it refers to an object that isn=t in sight. When these four terms are used you give a relative distance to the object that you are claiming to exist. The example using *aduna* shows the continuity of the sentence structures, but is a pure existence statement without giving the relative distance of the object. Note: *Naa* also is now often used as a pure existential without relation to location.

Once you know the basics of existential sentence structure you can form questions about the existence of objects. To do this you simple add the Cebuano question marker *ba* into the sentence. Remember though that *ba*

comes before most all the pronouns in the order of a sentence. The only pronoun that precedes *ba* is *ka*. In short, *ba* comes second in the sentence except for when there is a pronoun or word the same length or shorter than it. Then it will directly follow the shorter word. Examples of words that shift ba into third place in the sentence are *ka, na,* and *pa*. One more thing to remember is that the floating *y* or *may* must directly precede the object in the sentence. At times the *y* is contracted to the question marker *ba* when word order conflict occur as with *ba* and *ka*. Here are a few examples of forming existence questions.

Aduna ba mo'y quarta?	Do y'all have any money?
Naa ba ta'y pagkaon?	Do we have food?
Aduna ka ba'y pamilya?	Do you have a family?
Tua ba'y snow sa America?	Is there snow *now over* in America?
May pelete ba siya?	Does s/he have money for the fare?
Wala ba siya'y buhaton?	Doesn't he have something to do?

From these examples you can see the different things that occur when you add *ba* to the sentence to make it into a question. In the first example, since *ba* is shorter than *kamo* it comes second in the sentence, before *kamo*. When we talk about word length we are referring only to the base word length and not its short-cutted form. Thus we don't compare *ba* and *mo*. The correct comparison is between *ba* and *kamo*.

The second example uses *naa* in a general sense without relation to distance. *Kita* is shortened to *ta* and the floating *y* is contracted to it forming *ta'y*. Again, the *ba* comes before *kita*. In the third example, we see the order conflict between *ba, ka* and the floating *y*. Because *ka* is the same size as *ba*, it comes before it in the sentence. Then, since the '*y* must directly precede the object in the sentence it contracts onto the *ba* forming *ba'y*.

The next example uses *tua* to show that the snow in question is way over in America. Since there is no pronoun in the sentence, the floating *y* attaches to the *ba* and directly precedes the object. The next example shows how the structure is adapted for *may* in which the '*y* cannot be separated or moved. Because the '*y* must directly precede the object, the ba then comes after the object but still precedes the pronoun. If the pronoun in the last sentence were *ka* though then the *ba* would have been kicked all the way to the end of the sentence because *ka* is the same size as *ba* and therefore comes before *ba*. These examples should give you the base needed to understanding the structure of existential questions. Last, there is an example of using *wala* in a question. *Wala* is always used to negate existence claims. It literally means that there is none.

CEBUANO SUPPLEMENTAL GRAMMAR

WERE CHART

	Future	Present	Past	Unto	Non-time	Ang	Og / Sa
Where	Asa	Hain	Diin	Motion	Location	This	That
Here (C)	Ari	Dia	Diri	Ngari	Diri	Kiri, Kari	Niiri, Niari
Here (B)	Anhi	Nia	Dinhi	Nganhi	Dinhi	Kini	Niini
There (L)	Anha	Naa	Diha	Nganha	Diha	Kana	Niana
There (F)	Adto	Tua	Didto	Ngadto	Didto	Kadto	Niadto

(The C means closer to the speaker than the listener, the B means close to speaker and listener, the L means closer to the listener than the speaker, and the F means far from both speaker and listener).

The purpose of this chart is to help clarify the use of these Demonstrative and Locative terms. Demonstrative refers to the *Ang, Og,* and *Sa* terms, and Locative refers to the *Asa, Hain, Diin,* Unto, and Non-time terms. The Locative terms are grouped above according to tense and relation. The tense refers to 'when' something is located somewhere (will be in the Future, is now in the Present, and was in the Past), and the relation refers to *where* they are in relation to the speaker.

When asked where something will be in the future *(Asa),* it is appropriate to answer with the locative terms in the Future column. Which term you use depends on where the object will be in relation with the speaker.
Example:
Question: Asa ka paingon?   Answer: Anha ka sa tindahan.

These terms are also conjugated and used as verbs of 'going' in respect to their distances from the speaker (*moadto, nianha, mianhi,* etc).

When asked where something is now (*Hain*), it is appropriate to answer with the locative terms in the Present column. Which term you use depends on where the object is in relation with the speaker.
Example:
Question: Hain ang bolpen nako?   Answer: Nia ang bolpen nimo.

When asked where something was (*Diin*), it is appropriate to answer with the locative terms in the Past column. Which term you use depends on where the object was in relation with the speaker.
Example:
Question: Diin ka gikan?   Answer: Didto ka sa simbahan.

The terms in the Unto column imply motion (like coming <u>unto</u> Christ). They are used to show that the action covered distance. Non-time simply means that the terms mark a location (*Sa*) without any relation to time. This is just simply where something *exists* or where something happens at any time. The Demonstrative terms under the *Ang* and *Og/Sa* columns are actually pronouns meaning this and that. They are grouped above as Focus/Non-focus and relation. The terms in the *Ang* colum refer to this/that when they are the Focus of the sentence. The terms in the *Og/Sa* column refer to this/that when they are not the Focus of the sentence. The relation refers to *where* they are in relation to the speaker, and also determines whether the term means this or that. If something is *here* in relation to the speaker, then it is *this,* but if it something is *there* in relation to the speaker, then it is *that.*

CEBUANO SUPPLEMENTAL GRAMMAR

WORD BREAK DOWN

KA- AN --   grandizes, makes a "firm" noun, achievement of state, Can pluralize root

Kalibutan, kasayuran, kalampusan

KA --   Co-word, companions, state of being

Kauban, Kasakay, Kaguol

KA --   used with adjective, emphasis

Kadako, Kadugay, Kabaho

KA - ON --   on the verge of happening

Kaulanon, kasuka-on, kaihion

PAG --   makes a verb into a noun, Infinitive

Pagkaon, Pagkanta, Pagampo

PAGKA --   The condition of being, 'ship, Time of happening (past/present)

Pagkabuotan, Pagkabanhaw, Pagkakaron

PANG --   Having to do with, for.., Plural for Pag

Pangbabae, Panglawas

MANG/NANG --   Plural for Mag/Nag

    Manganta, Mangutana, Nangawat

MA- ON --   makes an adjective or adverb of root

    Mahilakon, Malipayon, Mahunahunaon

MA or -ON --   Makes root into an adjective or adverb

    Maayo, Mahugaw, Hilumon

-IN- --   Having to do with, in the manner of, After first letter unless a vowel. The object of…

    Sinulat, Linuto, Inadlaw

-NON --   "Like" the root word, ie, Heavenlike

    Langitnon, Diosnon, Batan-on

-L+ first vowel --   a specific "type"

    Buluhaton, (Mag)Balantay, Tulumanon

PA --   causes "word" to happen

    Paambit, Pasaylo, Padala

-AN, ANAN --   makes word an object or place, Adjective characterizing a person

    Ginikanan, Lingkoranan, Higdanan, Kwartahan

-HANAY, -AY --   interactive, between people

    Istoriahanay, Paambitay, Tinabangay

PAMA --   Personal, Pertaining to you

    Pamaagi, Pamatasan

INIG --   when something happens (future)

    Inigabut, Inigbutang, Inigmata

IKA --   ability, what can be done by actor (passive), Time when something was accomplished (ability)

    Ikatabang, Ikasulti, Ikahuman

PAKIG --   two-way, between people

    Pakigsabut, Pakigsaad, Pakigsulti

-HI --   changes from transitive to intransitive, characterizes an involuntary act, nonvolitional

Mahiubos, Nahigugma, Nahimuot

TING -- the season of, characterizing climate, group of like things

Tingulan, Tingbayad, Katinguban

PINAKA-- the "most", superlative

Pinakanindot, Pinakasayon, Pinakataas

KINA- AN-- the "most", superlative

Kinagamyan, Kinamanghuran, Kinadakan

PALA-- describes someone who does something habitually

Palahubog, Palaaway,

<div align="center">CEBUANO SUPPLEMENTAL GRAMMAR</div>

<div align="center">A FEW OTHER RULES</div>

When root words that end in a "d" have suffixes added to them, the "d" changes to an "r".
<div align="center">Tuod = Kamatuo"r"an,   Sayud = Kasayu"r"an</div>

When C V C V C, consonant vowel etc roots take a passive conjegation, (-An or -On), the second vowel is dropped and -AN, -On is added.

Putol = Putlan,   Patay = Patyon,   Sugod = Sugdan

<div align="center">OTHER EXAMPLES</div>

PAGKAMATINUDANON   FAITHFULNESS

PAGKA- MATINUDANON	condition of	
MA- TINUDAN -ON	adverb	
T -IN- UDAN	having to do with	
TUD -AN	characterizing person	
TU + O D	add in vowel	TRUE

PAGKAMASULUNDANON   OBEDIENCE

PAGKA- MASULUNDANON		
MA- SULUNDAN -ON		
SU -LU- NDAN	specific type of 'root'	
SUND –AN		
SUNOD		FOLLOW

MAGSINABTANAY   UNDERSTANDING

MAG- SINABTANAY   active verb conjugation
  SINABTAN -AY   interactive, between people
   S -IN- ABTAN   having to do with
    SABT -AN   characterizing person
      SABOT   UNDERSTAND

CEBUANO SUPPLEMENTAL GRAMMAR

APPENDIX

TRANSITIVE AND DITRANSITIVE VERBS

Now, we need to define Transitive and Ditransitive. Verbs can be either Transitive or Ditransitive depending on where the action stops. Transitive and Ditransitive are in the definition and context of a verb. So, a verb is Transitive or Ditransitive depending on the meaning that it is portraying. This is how we determine whether a verb takes the *i-* or *-on* in Object Focus, whether it takes the **i-** or *-a* in Imperatives, and whether a verb becomes Benefactor or Location Focus when focusing on a person.

A Ditransitive verb is one whose action continues past the Object to the Location, or one that can act upon the Object and Location. So, in short, If a verb <u>needs</u> a Location or <u>recipient</u> to fulfill its action then it is Ditransitive. Some examples of Ditransitive verbs are *Tudlo, Paambit,* and *Labay.*

1) Nagtudlo ako og hisgutanan kang Gina = I taught a discussion to Gina.
Both the discussion (Object) and Gina (Location) were taught.

2) Mopaambit sila og mensahe kanimo = They will share a message with you.
The sharing does not stop on the message, but goes on to you, the Location.

3) Nilabay siya og bula kanako = He threw a ball to me.
When an object is being moved or displaced it needs a destination even if only implied.

A Transitive verb is one whose action stops on an object, or one who doesn't need a location in order to fulfill its action. Some examples of Transitive verbs are *Himo, Kuha,* and *Kaon.*

1) Naghimo ako og balay = I made a house.
The action of making was completed on the house or object.

2) Nikuha siya sa bolpen = She took the pen.
The action of taking happened to the pen or the object.

3) Mokaon ba kamo og baboy = Do ya'll eat pig?
The action of eating is completed on the pig.

In Object Focus, Transitive verbs take the *-on*, and Ditransitive verbs take *I-,* if conjugated for <u>future tense</u>. In past tense both types o f verbs take *gi-*.

Ditransitive Examples:

Itudlo nako Ang hisgutanan kang Gina = I will teach *the* discussion to Gina.
Ipaambit nila Ang mensahe kanimo = They will share *the* message with you.
Ilabay niya Ang bula kanako = He will throw *the* ball to me.

Transitive Examples:

Himoon nako Ang balay = I will make *the* house.
Kuhaon niya Ang bolpen = She will take *the* pen.

Kan-on ba ninyo Ang baboy = Will ya'll eat *the* pig?

Note: You will notice that when the focus of the examples was changed from Actor focus to Object focus, the objects in the examples were no longer non-specific, *a message or a pen,* but became specific, *the message and the pen.* This automatically happens when you choose a focus because you can't focus on anything that is non-specific. *Ang,* the focus marker, is always specific and is equivalent to the English article, *the.*

CEBUANO SUPPLEMENTAL GRAMMAR

VERB AFFIX CHART

	ACTOR FOCUS	*OBJECT FOCUS*	*LOCATION FOCUS*
FUTURE:	MO- MAG-	I-, -ON	-AN
	MAKA-	MA-	MA- root –AN
PRESENT:	NAG-	GI-	GI- root –AN
PAST:	MI, NI	GI-	GI- root –AN
	NAKA-	NA-	NA- root –AN
IMPER:	PAG-	i- root, root -a	root -i

DITRANSITIVE VS TRANSITIVE VERBS

An ditransitive verb is one whose action continues past the Object to the Location, or one who can act upon the Object and Location. So, in short, If a verb <u>needs</u> a Location or <u>recipient</u> to fulfill its action then it is ditransitive; i.e. *tudlo, sulat, tabang* etc. A Transitive verb, on the other hand, is one whose action stops on an Object, or one who doesn't need a Location or recipient in order to fulfill its action; i.e. *buhat, palit, basa* etc.

It is necessary to be able to distinguish between ditransitive and transitive verbs when dealing with passive sentences. In an Object focus sentence, which future affix is to be used depends on whether the verb in the sentence is ditransitive or transitive. Ditransitive verbs are conjugated with *i-,* while transitive verbs are conjugated with *-on.* Also, whether a sentence is Location focus or Benefactive focus depends on whether the verb in the sentence is ditransitive or transitive. If the verb is ditransitive then the sentence will be *Location Focus.* This simply means that the action is being done **to** someone. If the verb is transitive then the sentence will be *Benefactor Focus.* This simply means that the action is being done ***for*** someone.

OBJECT VS LOCATION

In order to know which affix to use when using imperatives, it is necessary to understand the difference between an object and a location. We will review this just for clarity. An object in Cebuano is a part of speech that shows neither direction nor location. It is simply the *what* in the sentence. There is no implied purpose for acting on it other than to fulfill the action at hand. This may seem confusing at first, but with practice it becomes clear how to identify objects. A location on the other hand is the part of speech in Cebuano that shows *direction* or has reference to a *person.* Sometimes there will be an implied purpose for acting on the location. Another check would be to ask if the part of speech being discussed in the sentence is actually what is being done by the verb (object), or if something else is being done by the verb to it (location). An example of this would be: *I taught him.* Is he what was taught, or was something else actually taught to him? In this example, the him would actually be the location since he was taught something…maybe a discussion?

CEBUANO SUPPLEMENTAL GRAMMAR

BREAK DOWN OF AFFIXES

ACTOR FOCUS:

Mo--
1) absolute future, will happen sometime in the future but does not have to have a specific time attached
2) used for future actions that are planned.
3) used for habitual actions.

Mag--
1) interactive events where more than one person is involved in the action.
2) future events that are progressive, do not start and finish at the same time.
3) immediate future, about to happen

Maka--
1) future ability, it is possible for the action to happen, or you are able to perform it.
2) accidental action, was not planned or intentional

Nag--
1) present action, something that is happening right now, or is not yet finished.
2) past action, something that was started and just finished.
3) interactive events where more than one person is involved in the action.

Ni /Mi-
1) absolute past, has happened or is completely finished.
2) action that was started and completed at the same time.
3) used in narrations

Naka--
1) past ability, was possible for action to happen, or you were able to perform it.
2) accidental action, was not plan or intentional

OBJECT FOCUS:

I--
1) future conjugation which takes the place of both *mo* and *mag* of active voice.
2) used on verbs that <u>need</u> a Location or recipient to <u>fulfill</u> their action. (ditransitive)
3) used for displacement or transfer of the object.

-on--
1) future conjugation which takes the place of both *mo* and *mag* of active voice.
2) used on verbs that complete their action on the object. (transitive)

-hon--
3) same as *-on,* but used on verbs that end in a soft vowel.

Ma--
1) future conjugation which takes the place of *maka* in active voice.
2) future ability, it is possible for the action to happen, or you are able to perform it.
3) accidental action, was not planned or intentional.

Gi--
1) non-future conjugation which takes the place of *ni/ mi* and *nag* of active voice.
2) used for both present and past action since there is no distinction in passive voice.

Na--
1) past conjugation which takes the place of *naka* in active voice.
2) past ability, was possible for action to happen, or you were able to perform it.
3) accidental action, was not planned or intentional.

CEBUANO SUPPLEMENTAL GRAMMAR

LOCATION FOCUS:

-an--
1) future conjugation which takes the place of both *mo* and *mag* of active voice.
2) used when the focus is the location or recipient of the action.

-han--
3) same as *-an,* but used on verbs that end in a soft vowel.

Ma- -an
1) future conjugation which takes the place of *maka* in active voice.
2) future ability, it is possible for the action to happen, or you are able to perform it.

3) accidental action, was not planned or intentional.

Gi- -an   **1)** non-future conjugation which takes the place of *ni/ mi* and *nag* of active voice.
                2) used for both present and past action since there is no distinction in passive voice.

Na- -an   **1)** past conjugation which takes the place of *naka* in active voice.
                2) past ability, was possible for action to happen, or you were able to perform it.
                3) accidental action, was not planned or intentional.

IMPERATIVES:

Pag-   **1)** active infinitive or command form, can be omitted and the verb left unconjugated.
-a   **1)** object focus command form for a transitive verb derived from the future *-on* conjugation.
i-   **1)** object focus command form for a ditransitive verb.
-i   **1)** location or benefactive focus command form derived from the future *-an* conjugation.

Eight Major Languages in the Philippines:

1. Tagalog
2. Cebuano
3. Ilocano
4. Pampanggo
5. Naga
6. Pangalatok
7. Ilonggo
8. Waray

There are 155 total languages and variations (dialects) thereof.

paak – bite
dokol – hitting head w/ knuckle of hand
sikad/patid – kick
kusi – pinch
sampalo – slap