

# The Giant Ilonggo Phrasebook

3rd Edition, PDF Version

Over 2000 Ilonggo (Hiligaynon) Phrases and Notes  
That Will Help You Speak Like an Ilonggo

By Paul Soderquist

Largely reviewed by Jude Ezra Jarmillos, a native Hiligaynon speaker from Negros Occidental



photo courtesy of Seth Price taken in Punta Tabuc, Roxas, Capiz



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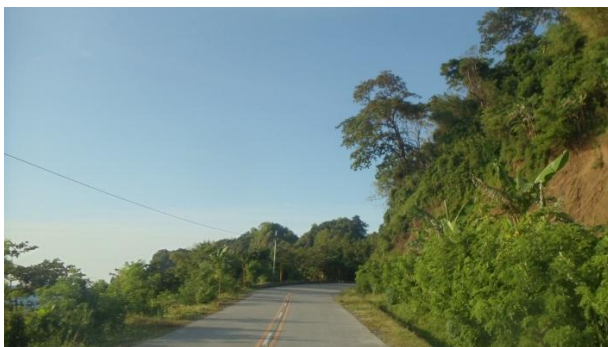


photo by Paul Soderquist taken in Igdalaguit, Tobias Fornier, Antique



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## Preface

As I make the final adjustments to this compilation of Ilonggo phrases, which has turned out to be quite larger than first anticipated, I contemplate how this can be most beneficial to its readers. The truth is that like many other languages spoken in the Philippines, Ilonggo is not a major world language. If you are a resident of a country other than the Philippines, the chance that you will ever run into a Filipino that only speaks Ilonggo is near zero. Even if you are a resident of Iloilo, you will have to search quite far before you find someone who only understands Ilonggo.

The fact is, nearly all Filipinos speak or at least understand English and Tagalog, the derivative of Filipino. So if your interactions with Filipinos are all on a business level, you may not be too interested in anything this book has to offer.

But one of the reasons I have personally put in several hundred hours to create this book, is to give you the opportunity and simplify the process for you if you desire to learn the Hiligaynon language. More specifically, I invite you to do as the title implies and strive to become an Ilonggo, figuratively speaking. You'll be surprised at just how easy it is to speak Ilonggo. And whatever you're doing in the Philippines, the Ilonggos will take you more seriously and feel more comfortable communicating with you if they know you speak Ilonggo.

Maybe you're a tourist, not planning on staying too long. If that's the case, you can at least take a glance at the common greetings I have listed on page 21. If those greetings and phrases were all you knew, you could convince most people that you're a fluent Ilonggo speaker and you would certainly impress the rest.

Maybe you're married to an Ilongga. If that's the case, I would suggest learning to speak her language or at least understand it. Wouldn't you like to know what the natives are saying about you?

Many of those reading this book are probably serving missions in the Western Visayas like I did. The initial intent of this book was to benefit you, the foreigners that live among the Ilonggos, or anyone that will be spending a large amount of time in the Western Visayan Islands. As you continue to learn and improve your language skills, particularly of the local dialects of each area in which you are assigned, you will overcome barriers and be able to help those you serve in ways that you are yet unaware of.

# Introduction

The main purpose of this work is to provide a missionary at any stage of experience with significant materials to study conversational Ilonggo, for the primary reason that such materials are frankly, lacking.

This is the material I wish I had been given in my mission days. I got to a point somewhere in my two years where I had memorized so many words and studied grammar rules to such an extent that I wondered why I didn't completely understand the natives. Part of the reason was that I was first assigned in Calinog, Iloilo where the natives often spoke their own version of Karay-a, of which I wasn't too familiar at the time. But I felt that a large part of it was because there was such a short supply of written examples of how words were commonly used in context.

By seeing everything applied here in context, I hope to remove that problem for you. I trust you will be able to make many conclusions of your own, but I have also included various explanatory notes where it seemed appropriate.

If you need a dictionary for looking up words you will find a rather large free Bisayan dictionary at <http://104.236.169.62/visayan-english-dictionary>. It is very comprehensive, perhaps too large for someone just starting to learn. But it comes in handy when you start to expand your vocabulary. Each entry illustrates how to use the word in a few sentences .

Bisayan (also spelled "Visayan") is the term natives of Panay and Negros collectively apply to their various dialects including Hiligaynon (Ilonggo), Aklanon, Karay-a, and others. The aforementioned dictionary includes words and definitions in each of these dialects. For that reason it would be difficult to use as your primary resource for learning Ilonggo.

As implied by the word "conversational", you may safely assume we will learn shortcuts and relevant informal ways to speak. We will learn substitutions at times rather than direct translations for the sake of being fully understood. There may also be many phrases included here that sound oddly worded, or may be something we wouldn't even say in English, but they are common to Filipino culture.

As many have said before, culture plays a huge part in language: what people tend to talk about, what they believe and in effect how they would respond to certain questions or situations. Just be flexible as you soak it all in "amát-ámat lang" (little by little).

With a greater understanding of a culture and some of the common phrases associated with it, you'll be pleasantly surprised as you'll occasionally find yourself predicting somebody's response to a particular question, or understanding an entire phrase or meaning just by hearing one word.

For example, if you're an American and a Filipino asks you a question with the word "tinápáy" in it, many times you can safely assume that they are asking you if all Americans eat bread (as opposed to rice), which is one of the stereotypical beliefs Filipinos have about Americans.

Or, if you hear the word "ilóng" meaning "nose", it would help you to know that most Filipinos think long noses are beautiful and that their short noses are ugly, so maybe they are complimenting you for having such a beautiful nose, or maybe they're playfully asking to trade noses with you.

The Apostle Paul spoke of the importance of feeding a baby milk before trying to feed it meat (1 Cor. 3:2) so that's what I will try to do here. Towards the beginning I have included many common phrases and tried to keep to some basic grammar explanations, but we'll quickly move on to a more intermediate level of grammar including exceptions to rules all on a contextual basis, because that's the best way I can think of to help you learn what is relevant. I've tried to hide some of the more anecdotal and context-specific things towards the end. That's not to say they are useless. In fact, as your Ilonggo improves you may discover that the miscellaneous notes and phrases I've left toward the end are your most effect study resource. This book was not designed to be used as a one-time read-through. It is designed to serve someone throughout an extensive period of learning, especially past the point where they feel they have no more resources to help them learn.

Just about all of the phrases are taken from actual conversation and experience, so as to not teach you silly useless phrases like English's infamous "See Jane run" or also phrases that make you sound like a baby: "the ball is big".

It would do little good for you if I provided you with sample sentences that included names of nouns and subjects. When we are truly engaged in conversation we simplify things by replacing proper nouns with personal pronouns (She, he, they, you, etc.) and ordinary nouns with demonstrative pronouns (this, that, these, those). This is how we are able to speak our native tongue with little effort. We have memorized how to use pronouns in every context. Memorizing the phrase "Johnny gave me the ball" will be a waste of your internal memory while memorizing the phrase "He gave it to me" will open up thousands of doors for you.

Though it would be impossible to address every type of phrase you may hear or wish to say, I hope that the many examples I have included along with their respective notes will at least instigate thought and further propel your study of the Hiligaynon language.

Enjoy!

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# Pronunciation Guide

Good news - the Filipino languages are phonetic. That means that words are always spelled how they sound. However, with the infusion of foreign languages and words, some new letters have been adopted and in some cases that means there are multiple ways to spell things.

But rest assured that with an understanding of these few rules I have included, if you can just see a word written down, you will be able to confidently pronounce the word...

...as long as you know which syllables to stress and which words need glottal stops.

## What is a glottal stop?

For what seems to be the majority of English speakers, a glottal stop sounds like a lazy “t”. We see the letter “t” in the word “feet” but subconsciously in conversation we pronounce it as “feeh”. That “h” sound is actually called a glottal stop and a lot of Filipino words that end in a vowel actually have a hidden glottal stop. So when you see the word “makità” (to see something), it may be easier for you to pronounce it as though it was spelled “makitat” but without touching your tongue to the roof of your mouth for the final “t”.

It’s critical to stress all of the right syllables as well. Nearly every word in the Filipino languages has two or more syllables and for you to pronounce words with incorrectly stressed syllables would be like someone saying “retain” where they mean to say “written”.

Marks used in this document to indicate syllable stress / glottal stops:

´ = accent this syllable and don’t do a glottal stop

` = accent the second to last syllable in the word and do a glottal stop (English example: Parrot)

^ = accent the last syllable in the word and do a glottal stop (English example: Receipt)

## Filipino Consonants

When coming from an English background and speaking a Filipino language for the first time, one of the biggest changes you need to make is to soften all of your consonants. You will need to move your tongue as far forward as possible and even touch the back of your top teeth when making sounds like “t”, “d”, “l”, and “n”. For the consonant “p”, try as hard as you can to make it sound like a mixture of “p” and “f”. For “b”, try to make it sound like a mixture of “b” and “v”.

The “j” sound is most often indicated by “diy” or “dy” like in the word “Diyós” (God). But in some cases it is simply written as “j”.

The “sh” sound is indicated by “si”, “siy”, or “sy” like in the words “siá” (he, she) and “bakásyon” (vacation).

The “ch” sound is indicated most often by “ts” as in “tsánggi” (ministore), “tsek” (check), or “lítson” (roast), but sometimes it is indicated by “ty” or “tiy” as in “tiyán” (stomach).

You will also find a new consonant in the Filipino languages: “ng”. Believe it or not “ng” really is treated as one letter. In English, when we pronounce the word “singer”, we don’t actually pronounce the “g”

sound at all. But when we pronounce the word “finger”, the “g” sound is always present. If we were to spell the word “finger” with true Filipino phonetics, we would spell it: “fingger.”

### The Dash

When you see a dash (-) in between two letters it simply means there is an abrupt but distinct vocal absence between the two syllables. If nothing else that’s just what it is, a syllable-separator.

Example: “láv-ay” means ugly while “lávay” means saliva. Ask a native to pronounce those two words and listen to the difference.

### Filipino Vowels

The beautiful thing about vowels in Filipino languages is that fact that they are few in number. They are not quite the exact same sound as any of the vowels you are used to, but while you are still learning, you can think of them as closely resembling the following:

a = ä	f <u>a</u> ther, c <u>a</u> ll, c <u>a</u> r
e = ě	l <u>e</u> t, t <u>e</u> ll, f <u>e</u> ather
i = ĭ or ē	f <u>i</u> ll, w <u>i</u> sh, th <u>i</u> n or <u>e</u> at, f <u>e</u> el
o = ō	b <u>o</u> at, t <u>o</u> ne, r <u>o</u> w
u = ū	b <u>o</u> ot, sh <u>o</u> e

Diphthongs:

aw	c <u>o</u> w, <u>o</u> uch, ar <u>o</u> use
ay	b <u>y</u> e, f <u>y</u> , p <u>i</u> e
uy/oy	b <u>o</u> y, ch <u>o</u> ice
ey	c <u>a</u> ke, <u>a</u> pe

Carefully mimic the vowels exactly as you hear them. Though you will likely be understood just fine if you pronounce them just how I’ve described above, you will further improve your accent if you stop thinking of English vowel pronunciation altogether.

One thing you’ll notice is that some vowels are slurred to a different sound if they are not part of the stressed syllable. Oftentimes, “a” is simply pronounced as it is in “about” when it is not the stressed syllable. “E” often turns into “i” and “o” often turns into “u”. When “ay” is not a stressed syllable it often turns into an “ey” sound as in “fake” or an “e” sound as in “teeth”.

When all else fails (or before all else if you’re a wise individual), I would encourage you to ask your nearest native Hiligaynon speaker to read these phrases out loud for you to listen carefully and mimic. This will save you from developing bad habits that no one will ever correct you on which would leave you sounding silly every time you say words like “sagád” for the rest of forever.



# Basic Hiligaynon Grammar Rules

I initially wrote this book to serve the intermediate learner who fears they've already learned everything they can about Ilonggo. With that intention, I would forego the formalities and throw about 2000 phrases at them, many of which are carefully selected to illustrate new ideas they likely haven't learned in a classroom. The hope of such a method would be to make them realize there is always more to learn.

But, as much as I don't want to focus this book on grammar principles I think it would be a good idea for me to at least lay down the most fundamental ones.

I think this is the part of learning a new language that scares many people; they want so badly to understand all the grammar right away but seeing a bunch of rules and exceptions to rules often seems a bit overwhelming. That's why I suggest you first get familiar with some actual phrases and perhaps even memorize the entire section called Common Greetings. Then when you come back here and start learning about the grammar principles, you will already have a substantial amount of knowledge to which I can simply add, and the things you already know will become more concrete as everything is glued together by rules.

## Sentence Structures DAS and VAOL

In the Filipino languages, there are two very common sentence structures:

- 1) Sentences involving a subject and a description for the subject but no verb.  
(In English class you've probably been told that every sentence has a verb. Such is not the case in the Philippine languages. "Is" and "was" are not considered verbs)
- 2) Sentences involving both a subject and a verb (these can also include an object that the subject is acting upon and/or a location where the verb is taking place)

Examples for first type:

- The child is happy
- She is 25
- I am hungry
- He was awesome

Examples for second type:

- He went to the store
- She will eat adobo
- He is crying
- They can understand us

There is an acronym you can remember for each of these types which will help you construct phrases in Ilonggo.

## First Sentence Type: DAS

The first type has the acronym DAS which stands for *Describer Ang Subject*. That is the order. You first say the description word (adjective), then you include the focus marker “ang”, then you say the subject. Remember: **Describer + “ang” + Subject**

- The child is happy = Malípay ang batà  
 (“Malípay” is the describer, meaning “happy”)

The exceptions occur when the subject is a pronoun (he, she, I, they, this, that) or a proper noun (the name of a person). When the subject is a pronoun, things become very simple. You simply say the describer and then the pronoun. Remember: **Describer + Pronoun**

Examples:

- She is 25 = 25 siá  
 (“siá”, pronounced “sha” is the pronoun meaning “he” or “she”. For the number take your pick: English or Spanish. If you use Ilonggo numbers higher than ten most people won’t understand you)
- I am hungry = gutóm akó  
 (“gutóm” means “hungry”)

When the subject is the name of a person you simply say the describer, then “si”, then the name. Remember: **Describer + “si” + Name**

Examples:

- Christine is happy = Malípay si Christine
- Junjun is hungry = Gutóm si Junjun

## Second Sentence Type: VAOL

The second type has the acronym VAOL which stands for *Verb Actor Object Location*. Of course many sentences will not have an object or location or either, which is just fine. You just need to always keep

verbs before actors. This is the order of a traditional sentence in any Filipino language. In English we are used to ordering our sentences in the AVOL fashion. Examples:

English: I ate the curry in the house

I (actor), ate (verb), curry (object), house (location)

Ilonggo: Ginkáon ko ang curry sa baláy

Ginkáon (verb), ko (actor), curry (object), baláy (location)

Here is an example of a sentence with no object:

- English: Ben went to the market  
Ben (actor), went (verb), market (location)
- Ilonggo: Nagkádto si Ben sa market  
Nagkádto (verb), Ben (actor), market (location)

Here is an example of a sentence without a location:

- English: The dog ate the curry  
dog (actor), ate (verb), curry (object)
- Ilonggo: Ginkáon sang idô ang curry  
Ginkáon (verb), idô (actor), curry (object)

People occasionally say actors before verbs and though it is not grammatically incorrect, in most cases it is unusual or sounds odd, therefore it is best to get used to the VAOL way of speaking. This is possibly the toughest part of learning Filipino languages for an American; you will need to get your brain used to thinking first of what verb to say rather than who is the actor of the verb.

## **Negation (using the words “indì”, “waáy” and “walâ” in a sentence)**

So we already know how to say what something is – we learned that in the section above concerning the DAS sentence structure. Now we need to know how to say what something isn't.

### **Negation of DAS structure:**

When no pronouns are used it is very simple. You just add a “indì” at the start of the sentence.

#### Examples:

Malípay ang batà = The child is happy

Indì malípay ang batà = The child is not happy

Malípay si Christine = Christine is happy

Indì malipay si Christine = Christine is not happy

When pronouns are used things become a little tricky. Just remember that in almost all cases pronouns must be the second word of a sentence.

Example:

Gutóm akó = I am hungry  
Indì akó gutóm = I am not hungry

**Negation of VAOL structure:**

By negating a VAOL sentence we are saying that something did not happen, is not happening, or will not happen. Unlike in DAS structured sentences, in VAOL sentences we need to know whether a verb is past, present, or future tense in order to negate it. If the verb is past or present tense we can say either “waáy” or “walâ”. If the verb is future tense or infinitive (has no tense at all), we need to use the word “indì”.

Examples:

Waáy nagulán / Walâ nagulán = It didn't rain  
Waáy nagaulán / Walâ nagaulán = It isn't raining  
Indì magulán – It won't rain

Just like in DAS structure, if there are no pronouns things are very simple. You just construct a sentence the way you would in VAOL structure, then put an appropriate negation word in front.

Examples:

*Past tense:*

Nagkádto si Noynoy sa market = Noynoy went to the market  
Waáy nákgadto si Noynoy sa market = Noynoy didn't go to the market

Nagkáon si Marcus = Marcus ate  
Walâ nagkáon si Marcus = Marcus didn't eat

*Present tense:*

Nagakánta si Denden = Denden is singing  
Waáy nagakánta si Denden = Denden is not singing

Ginakáon sang idô ang curry = The dog is eating the curry  
Walâ ginakáon sang idô ang curry = The dog is not eating the curry

*Future tense:*

Magdalá ang laláke sang pagkáon = The man will bring food  
Indì magdalá ang laláke sang pagkáon = The man will not bring food

When using pronouns in negated sentences you need to change things up a bit. But don't worry -- you should be used to the pattern by now. The negation word comes first, then the pronoun, then the rest of your sentence.

Examples:

Nagkádto siá sa market = He went to the market  
Walâ siá nagkádto sa market = He didn't go to the market

Ginakáon niá ang curry = She is eating the curry  
Waáy niá ginakáon ang curry = She is not eating the curry

Magdalá silá sang pagkáon = They will bring food  
Indi silá magdalá sang pagkáon = They will not bring food

## Existentials (There is, there isn't, He has, He doesn't have)

Another really common type of phrase involves what I'll call "existentials". These are words that indicate the existence of something or the lack of something. The patterns here are fairly simple, though they may take some getting used to.

Here are all of the "existential" words:

**"May"** is a word meaning "there is" or "there are" but it must be immediately followed by an object.

**"May arà"** means "there is", "there are", or "there are some".

**"Walâ"** / **"Waáy"** means "there is not", "there aren't", or "there aren't any".

**"May"** Examples:

May pakâ = There is a frog  
May kabóg sa baláy = There is a bat in the house  
May bágyo = There's a storm  
May áway dídto = There is a fight over there  
May pagkáon dirí? = Is there food here?

**"Waáy"** / **"Walâ"** examples:

Waáy táwo = No one's home (There are no people)  
Waáy káso = No problem (There is no problem)  
Walâ pagkáon = There is no food

When someone asks you if you have something, and you do, you simply reply **"may arà"**. If you don't have the thing they're asking about, say **"waáy"** or **"walâ"**.

Example:

May arà ka kotse? = Do you have a car?

May arà = Yes (literally: there is)  
Walâ = No (literally: there isn't)

When an existential phrase involves a personal pronoun and an object, the pattern is:  
**existential + personal pronoun + object**

Examples:

May arà silá baláy = They have a house  
Waáy silá baláy = They don't have a house

May arà siá kwárta = She has money  
Walâ siá kwárta = She has no money

May arà akó pamángkot = I have a question(s)  
Waáy akó pamángkot = I don't have any questions

**EXCEPTION:** A more common way to say that someone has something follows a different pattern. It goes as follows: **"may" + object + possessor**.

Examples:

May kotse ka? = Do you have a car?  
May baláy silá = They have a house  
May kwárta siá = She has money  
May pamángkot akó = I have a question

The pattern for an existential phrase that involves a possessor (other than a personal pronoun) and an object is: **existential + object + possessor**

Examples:

May kwárta ang laláke = The man has money  
May kwárta si Jenjen = Jenjen has money  
May idô ang batà = The child has a dog  
May hilô inâ = That has poison (That is poisonous)  
Waáy kálo ang babáye = The girl doesn't have a hat  
Walâ engine iní = This doesn't have an engine  
Waáy kwárta si Jomar = Jomar doesn't have any money

Note: Filipinos will often use the personal pronoun "siá" (meaning "he" or "she") to mean "it". For example, instead of saying "walâ engine iní", they might say "walâ sia engine" (personal pronouns come immediately after negation words). But it is not technically correct and it's easy to develop a habit of overusing the word "siá", which could sound tacky. A good rule of thumb is to simplify your speech and to avoid using pronouns whenever possible. When you get familiar with the conversational language you'll see that pronouns are often omitted altogether and subjects are simply implied.

## Actor vs. Object Focus

This is probably the only other tricky thing about Filipino grammar. In all your conversation you need to be deciding which part of your speech you want to focus on. And it's not so much about on what you want to focus, but on what you should focus. Though many people think it's okay to say something either way, there is actually a wrong way to say things. When you say something in actor focus and you try to include a specific object, the object you're talking about will lose its specificity. In simpler terms, a statement really does gain a different meaning depending on how you build it. I feel like that's a mouthful so let me give you an example:

Nagkáon siá sang keyk = He ate cake

(This focuses more on the act of eating cake, not so much about which cake was eaten)

Ginkáon niá ang keyk = He ate the cake

(This means that there was a specific cake he ate)

Siá ang nagkáon sang keyk = He at cake / He was the one who ate cake

(This focuses specifically on the one who it was that ate cake. It is, however, ambiguous whether a specific cake was eaten or not)

Keyk ang ginkáon niá = He ate cake / Cake was what he ate

(This focuses specifically on what was eaten)

Another important thing to know related to the topic of conjugation focus is how to use the word "it". "It" is a very common word in English, therefore many people wonder what the translation is in the Filipino languages. The truth is you don't need to include any word at all. As long as you are using an object focus conjugation and no pronoun is used, the word "it" is always implied. Let me illustrate this in the simplest way possible:

- Nagkáon siá – He ate (actor focus conjugation)
- Ginkáon niá – He ate it (object focus conjugation)
- Nagkáon siá sang keyk – He ate some cake (actor focus with "sang" non-focus subject included)
- Ginkáon niá ang keyk – He ate the cake (object focus with "ang" focus subject included)
  
- Nagbálik siá – She came back / She returned (actor focus)
- Ginbálik niá – She gave it back / She returned it (object focus)

## Verb Conjugations to Indicate Tense

This is one aspect of Ilonggo that is truly worth bragging about. Conjugations in Ilonggo are the simplest part of the language. They are far easier than those of Tagalog, and Tagalog conjugations aren't even too tough when you compare them to those of English which are full of inconsistencies and exceptions.

I have included a section that goes into more depth about this subject and how Ilonggo verb conjugations are related to Tagalog verb conjugations in **Appendix 3: Learning Ilonggo from Tagalog**. For our purposes now I will only give the three most common conjugations: actor focus, object focus, and location focus. Later on you will learn more ways to say exactly what you mean, but for now these are the most useful to know. You can express just about any idea if you have a solid understanding of these conjugations.

### Mag (actor focus)

Past tense:	nag + (root)
Present tense:	*naga + (root)
Future tense:	mag + (root) (in rare cases: "maga")
Command/Infinitive tense:	*mag + (root)

\* "Naga" often shortens to "ga". "Mag" often shortens to "ma".

### I / -on (object focus)

Past tense:	gin + (root)
Present tense:	gina + (root)
Future tense:	i + (root) / (root) + on
Command/Infinitive tense:	i + (root) / (root) + on

### An (location focus)

Past tense:	gin + (root) + an
Present tense:	gina + (root) + an
Future tense:	(root) + an
Command/Infinitive tense:	(root) + an

#### Actor Focus Examples:

Root: *hulát* (to wait)

Naghulát kamí – We waited

Nagahulát kamí – We are waiting

Maghulát kamí – We will wait

Root: *káon* (to eat)

Nagkáon silá – They ate

Nagakáon silá – They are eating

Magkáon silá – They will eat



Root: *hátag* (to give)

Naghátag siá kwárta – He gave away money

Nagahátag siá kwárta – He is giving away money / He gives away money

Maghátag siá kwárta – He will give away money / He will give money

Object Focus Examples:

Root: *káon* (to eat)

Ginkáon niá – He ate it

Ginakáon niá – He is eating it

Kaúnon niá – He will eat it

Root: *hátag* (to give)

Ginhátag niá sa ákon – He gave it to me

Ginahátag niá sa ákon – He gives it to me

Ihátag niá sa ákon – He will give it to me

Root: *bakál* (to buy)

Ginbakál ko – I bought it

Ginabakál ko – I buy it

Báklon ko – I will buy it

Location Focus Examples:

Root: *búlig* (to help)

Ginbulígan niá kamí – She helped us

Ginabulígan niá kamí – She helps us

Bulígan niá kamí – She will help us

Root: *hátag* (to give)

Ginhatágan mo silá? – Did you give them some?

Ginahatágan mo silá? – Do you give them some?

Hatágan mo silá? – Will you give them some?

Well, there you have it. I warned you that it might be hard to grasp at first. If little of this makes sense to you, don't worry. In time, as you continue to hear and memorize more and more phrases, you will notice patterns on your own, and all the things I have stated here as rules will become natural to you even if you don't always think about them. You will look back at this chapter and have a lot of "Oh... that's how it is!" moments. But at any level of study, it's good for you to read and review these rules because they provide patterns and a foundational structure for how the language works. At a minimum this should help you avoid sounding uneducated by making simple grammar mistakes.

## Pronoun Comparison Charts: Ilonggo and English

<b>Ilonggo</b>	
<b>ang</b>	
akó / 'ko	kitá / 'ta
	kamí
ikáw / ka	kamó
siá	silá
iní / 'ni	
inâ / 'nâ	
yádto / ádto / ató / 'to	
<b>sang</b>	
nákon / ko	náton / ta
	námon
nímo / mo	nínyo / nyo
niá / ya	níla
siní / 'ni	
sinâ / 'nâ	
sádto / 'to	
<b>sa</b>	
sa ákon / sákon	sa áton / sáton
	sa ámon / sámon
sa ímo / símo	sa ínyo / sínyo
sa íya / síya	sa íla / síla
dirí / di	
dirâ / dâ	
dídto / 'to	

	<b>English</b>		
	<b>the (focus marker)</b>		
I	we (including person being spoken to)		
	we (excluding person being spoken to)		
you	you (plural)		
he / she (the 3rd person pronoun is gender neutral in most Philippine languages)	they		
	this		
	that (object is close to person being spoken to)		
	that (object is far from both speaker and the one being spoken to)		
	<b>of (non-focus marker)</b>		
by me / of mine / my	by us / of ours / our (inclusive)		
	by us / of ours / our (exclusive)		
by you / of yours / your	by you / of yours / your (plural)		
by him, by her / of his, of hers / his , her	by them / of theirs / their		
	by this / of this		
	by that / of that		
	by that / of that (object is far from both speaker and the one being spoken to)		
	<b>to / for (preposition)</b>		
to me	to us (inclusive)		
	to us (exclusive)		
to you	to you (plural)		
to him / to her	to them		
	here		
	there		
	there / over there (far from both speaker and the one being spoken to)		

# **Part 1: Getting Started**

## Filipino Body Language:

Raising of eyebrows: Hello / Yes

Brief head nod down: I don't know

Mouth open: Please repeat what you just said / I couldn't hear you

Hand beckoning (downward swoop - palm facing down): Come here

## Common Phrases, Greetings, and Small Talk:

- Kumústa - Hello / How are you? / How is it?  
(Note: You will notice the word "Kumústa" is often spelled "Kamústa". Either way will sound right as long as you make sure to stress the second syllable 'mu')
- Kumústa ka? / Kumústa ikáw? - How are you?
- 'Músta na? - (similar greeting to above but less formal) How's it going? / How are you now?
- Okéy lang / Áyos lang (Tagalog) - Just fine
- Ikáw ya? - And you? / How about you?
- Maáyo man - pretty good (Any of these possible responses will do. Don't think too hard about it)
- Maáyo gid / Okéy gid / Okéy lang gid / Áyos gid - Really good
- Amó man gihápon / Amó man jápon - Same as always ("jápon" seems to be more common in Capiz and Negros provinces)
- Buhî pa - Still alive
- 'Gaginháwa pa man - Still breathing
- Salámat - Thank you
- Salámat gid - Thank you (gid is just emphasis and you'll hear it in just about any context)
- Waáy káso - You're welcome / It's no problem
- Pasénsya / Sénsya / Sóri - Sorry
- Skyus! - Excuse me! (Say this as you make your way onto a crowded Jeep. People may be surprised)
- Maáyong ága - Good morning
- Maáyong údto / Maáyong úgto - Good noon (this is not very common. It only happens once a day so go figure)
- Maáyong hápon - Good afternoon
- Maáyong gáb-i - Good evening / Good night
- Akó si Elder Soderquist - I'm Elder Soderquist
- Ang ngálan ko si Elder Soderquist - My name is Elder Soderquist
- Iní ákon kaupód, si Elder Jarmillos - This is my companion, Elder Jarmillos
- Iní si Elder Murdoch - This is Elder Murdoch
- Sín-o ngálan mo? / Anó ngalan mo? - What is your name?
- Baw! Kabaló galí kamó mag-ilónggo! - Whoa! You guys know Ilonggo!
- Diútay lang - Just a little bit / Just a few
- Gamáy lang - Just a little (This is commonly used instead of "diútay")
- Médyo lang - Kind of
- Oy! - Hey! (getting someone's attention)
- Díin ka naghálín? - Where'd you come from? / Where have you been? (These are such common greetings that you will often hear the root "halín" without tense: "Díin ka halín?")
- Díin kamó naghálín? - Where'd you guys come from? / Where have you guys been? (Shortcut: "Díin kamó halín?")

- Diín kamó magkádto? - Where are you guys going?
- Sa tindáhan – To the market
- Dídto lang – Just over there
- Paulì na kamí - We're going home now
- Anó óras na? - What time is it?
- Waáy 'ko 'kabaló - I don't know
- Ambót - I don't know (informal)
- Hálong - Good bye / Take care
- Sigé - All right / Ok, go on / U-huh / K. (This often seems more like a filler word. You'll hear it and use it in just about every conversation. By using "sigé", "túod?", "tê?", "gani", "húo", and "indi" you can show that you're an active listener even if you don't quite understand everything that's being said)
- Túod? - Really?
- Tê? / Tî? - And then? / Then what happened?
- Tê! – See! / I told you!
- Gani, no? – I know, right? (You're agreeing with something)
- Húo - Yes
- Indi - No
- Walâ / Waáy – None / Nothing / No (you can only use these to mean “no” in past and present tense verb negation. For example: if someone asks you “Did you go to Iloilo?” you could say “walâ” to mean “no” but if someone asks you “Will you go to Iloilo?” you would have to say “indi” to mean “no”)
- Tájadiín kamó? - Where are you guys from?
- Tájadirí kamí – We're from here
- Joke lang! - Just kidding! (In pure Ilonggo: "Lahóg lang")
- Tága-America kamí - We're from America
- Siá ya tága-Fíji - He, on the other hand, is from Fiji (The third person pronoun "sia" [meaning "he" or "she"] is often pronounced the same as Tagalog's "siya" but Iloilo natives sometimes pronounce it: "sa")
- 'Kabaló kamí magilónggo - We know Ilonggo
- Nanamí-an kamó di sa Pilipínas? – Do you guys like it here in the Philippines?
- Diín kamo 'gaistár? - Where do you guys live?
- Pilá ka na? / Pilá na ímo edád? / Pilá na edád mo? - How old are you?
- Báynite 'ko - I'm twenty
- Báynite man 'ko - I'm also twenty
- Bata pa kamo! – You guys are still young!
- Kilála mo bala si Elder Ferris? – Do you know Elder Ferris?
- Kumústa na sia? – How's he doing now?
- Pilá kamó magulútod? - How many siblings do you have (including you)?
- Ikapilá ikáw? / Ikapilá ka? - What number are you in your family?
- Ika-ápat – Fourth
- Akó man – Me too
- Pareho 'ta – We're the same
- Pilá ang edád sang subáng? - How old is the oldest?
- Báynite síngko - Twenty five
- Ang agót ya? - What about the youngest?
- Pilá ka bílog ímo kabatáan? - How many kids do you have?
- Dúgay ka na di? / Dúgay ka na dirí? - Have you been here a long time?

- Nag-abót akó sang July - I got here in July
- Pilá ka na ka túig sa Pilipínas? - How many years have you been in the Philippines?
- Waáy pa, isá pa lang ka búlan - None still, just one month
- Dúgay ka pa dirí? – Do you still have a long time to be here? / Are you still gonna be here in a long time? / Do you still have a long way to go (before you go home)?
- Pilá ka pa ka túig sa Pilipínas? - How many more years will you be in the Philippines?
- Four months na lang / Ápat na lang ka búlan - Just four more months
- 22 months pa - 22 more months
- Sakáy kamó? - Are you guys gonna ride? (a tricycle driver is asking you if he can give you a taxi ride)
- Sigé lang – No, thanks / Just go on
- Lakát lang kamí - We'll just walk
- Diín ang ínyo simbáhan? - Where is your church?
- Sa may Shell Gas Station - Where there is a Shell Gas Station / At the Shell Gas Station
- Ano óras matápos ang kláse? - What time will class end?
- Sán-o matápos ang kláse - When will classes end (as in "what day/month")
- Medyo gutóm na akó – I'm kind of hungry now
- Gústo mo magkáon? - Do you want to eat?
- Diín mo gústo magkáon? - Where do you want to eat?
- Diín ang CR? - Where is the restroom? ("CR" stands for "Comfort Room")
- Ári o - It's right here
- Ató sa pihák - It's over there on the other side ("ató" is short for "ádto" or "yádto")
- Anó? - What?
- Sín-o? - Who?
- Diín? - Where?
- Sán-o? - When?
- Anóng óras? - What time?
- Ngáa? - Why?
- Paanó? - How?
- Pilá? - How many? / How much?
- Pilá tanán? / Pilá sa tanán? - How much in all?
- Tagpilá? - How much is each one?
- Mabakál kamí búb-as - We'd like to buy some rice
- Pilá ka kílo? - How many kilos?
- Paanó mo ihámbal sa Ilónggo? – How would you say it in Ilonggo?
- Anó sa Ilónggo ang ... ? - What is ... in Ilonggo?
- Anó ang ...? - What is...?
- Anó 'nâ? – What is that? (object is close to person being spoken to)
- Anó 'ní? – What is this?
- Anó 'to? – What was that? / What is that? (object is far from person speaking and spoken to. "to" is short here for "ató", which is short for "ádto" or "yádto")
- Anó ang tawág siní? – What do you call this? / What's this called?
- Anó ang tawág sinâ? – What do you call that? / What's that called?
- Amó 'nâ! – Like that! / That's why / That's it / That's how it is! / That!
- Amó 'ní - Like this / This
- Sín-o 'ní? - Who is this?
- Kay sín-o 'ní? – Whose is this?
- Ákon 'nâ – That's mine

- Ímo 'ní? – Is this yours?
- Baw, sagád s'ímo mag-ínglis! – Wow, you're really good at English!
- Amát-ámat lang - Little by little
- Ta! - (interjection) Let's go!
- Malakát na kamí – We'll be leaving now
- Malakát na kamó? – You're leaving already?
- Basì maulán - It's probably gonna rain / It might rain
- Palanggà ta ka - I love you
- Palanggà ta kamó – I love you guys
- Palanggà ka námon – We love you
- Palanggà námon kamó – We love you guys
- Nahídlaw gid 'ko s'ínyo – I really miss you guys

## Word Order with Particles - A Quick Grammar Lesson:

Something I didn't talk about yet in the section on Ilonggo grammar is what the correct word order is when you start to include particles in a DAS or VAOL sentence. Examples of these particles are the special adverbs "also", "already", "still", "just", "really", and many more. This was partly because I didn't want to flood you with too much theory before you had anything to apply it to.

But you're ready to hear it now. The most important thing for you to know now is that with very few exceptions, such particles immediately follow the one-syllable pronouns (mo, ka, niá, nyo) and immediately precede the two-syllable pronouns (or those that are shortcuts of two-syllable pronouns). I address that in a section further below called "Shortcuts".

### Example:

Dúgay ka na di? - Have you been here a long time now?  
 Dúgay na akó di - I've been here a long time now.

"Na" means "already". It comes after the pronoun "ka" because "ka" is only one syllable. It goes before the pronoun "akó" because "akó" has two-syllables.

When you need to include more than one particle things get trickier, but just know that certain particles take precedence over others and there's always a particular word order to follow. I believe the easiest way to learn this is simply by learning as many actual phrases as you can. Soon you'll notice the patterns yourself. For more practice, I address this extensively in Part 3 of this book.

## Shortcuts:

In addition to the stress and glottal stop markers I told you about in the pronunciation section, you may have noticed that some of the words in these beginning phrases also have apostrophes (such as 'nâ, and s'ímo). This is to let you know the word is a shortcut for something else. Either it shows that a leading syllable has been omitted or that two words have been combined into a contraction.

You likely won't ever see the stress or glottal stop markers in any other resource than a dictionary. And you'll never see the apostrophes typed or written. I include all of these markers here just to help you



learn. In conversation, these shortcuts are very common. If you want to sound more Ilonggo you should use them as much as possible.

When you see an apostrophe before a “ga-” word such as “gaistar” it means it is a shortcut for the present tense conjugation “naga”. “Gaistar” is short for “nagaistar”.

Here are some other common shortcuts you’ll see. I’ve included apostrophes for clarity:

- |             |    |        |
|-------------|----|--------|
| 1. akó      | => | ‘ko    |
| 2. kitá     | => | ‘ta    |
| 3. náton    | => | ta     |
| 4. ninyo    | => | nyo    |
| 5. sa ákon  | => | s’ákon |
| 6. sa ímo   | => | s’ímo  |
| 7. sa íya   | => | s’íya  |
| 8. sa ámon  | => | s’ámon |
| 9. sa áton  | => | s’áton |
| 10. sa ínyo | => | s’ínyo |
| 11. sa íla  | => | s’íla  |

This will make more sense as you become more familiar with word order, but one thing you should be careful about is the fact that ‘ko is short for akó. Don’t confuse it with the other ko that doesn’t have an apostrophe. They have the same pronunciation, but the syntax is different when you use them in a sentence because one is an actor-focus pronoun and one is an object-focus pronoun.

Example:

- Nagkáon na ‘ko – I already ate (na comes before ‘ko)
- Ginkáon ko na – I already ate it (na comes after ko)

Another thing you should be careful about is the fact that the shortcuts for kitá and náton are the same. But you still need to use them according to their respective grammar rules. Therefore, to help you know which one is being shortcutted I have indicated by using an apostrophe. ‘ta is short for kitá. ta is short for náton. Again, they have the same pronunciation, but the syntax is different when you use them in a sentence because one is an actor-focus pronoun and one is an object-focus pronoun.

Example:

- Nagkáon na ‘ta – We already ate (na comes before ‘ta because ‘ta is short for kitá)
- Ginkáon ta na – We already ate it (na comes after ta because ta is short for náton)

# **Part 2:**

# **Common Verbs in**

# **Action**

(pun not intended)

Learning to understand and use verbs (action words) is a huge part of learning to speak a language. When you start memorizing vocabulary words, I would suggest you place a great emphasis on memorizing common verbs. Some of the most common verbs we use several times each day include “do”, “give”, “get”, “say”, “go”, “eat”, and “know”. A good understanding of how to use these words could probably get you through 75% of typical daily conversation. In contrast, imagine how many times a day you would need to say the verb “to vaporize” or “to snorkel”. (In such cases you’re likely to use the English word anyway or to simplify the verb into something more common: “to swim”).

## intsíndi - to understand

Traditionally, you will see this spelled "intiendi" but for our purposes I have spelled it here as it sounds. Be sure to pronounce this with a “ch” sound, as if it were spelled “inchindi”. Tagalog differs in that it is spelled and pronounced "intindi".

### Quick Grammar Lesson - Abilitative Verb Conjugations:

As you’ll soon notice, most verbs are only conjugated in certain tenses or ways. For example, even though we know how to conjugate with “mag”, “naga”, and “nag”, you will likely never use those conjugations with the verb “Intsíndi”. Instead, in Ilonggo to understand is considered something that is not done actively, but instead done passively and therefore it is most often conjugated with *abilitative* conjugations.

Actor-focus *abilitative* conjugations look like this:

Past tense: “Naka” + root (This is often also used for present tense)

Future tense: “Maka” + root

Location-focus *abilitative* conjugations look like this:

Past tense: “Na” + root + “an” (This is often also used for present tense)

Future tense: “Ma” + root + “an”

Observe their use in the following:

- ‘Kaintsíndi ka? - Can you understand? (here ‘kaintsíndi is short for nakaintsíndi)
- ‘Intsíndihan mo? - Do you understand it? (This is short for something. It’s either past or future tense, likely doesn’t matter which though because it will be understood by context)
- ‘Kaintsíndi ‘ko – I understand (Because this is an abilitative actor focus conjugation, this is more like: “I am able to understand” – as in, you understand their language.)
- Maintsíndihan ko – I understand (that, it, what you said – there is an object implied)
- Waáy ‘ko kaintsíndi – I don’t understand / I didn’t understand
- Indì ‘ko kaintsíndi - I can’t understand (I am unable to)
- Indì ko maintsíndihan - I can’t understand it
- Waáy ko maintsíndihan - I couldn’t understand it. (Even though this is a future tense conjugation, because we are using the past-tense negation word “Waáy”, the statement is understood to be past-tense).
- Indì námon maintsíndihan – We can’t understand it (keep in mind, this is technically future tense, so it’s like you’re saying “We wouldn’t / won’t be able to understand it.”)

- Indì kamí maintsíndihan – We can't be understood (this isn't a common phrase, I'm just showing how the meaning changes when you accidentally use an actor-focus pronoun here with an object/location-focus conjugation. This is the type of mistake far too many beginners make)
- Indì kamí kaintsíndi – We can't understand
- Waáy kamí kaintsíndi – We couldn't understand / We didn't understand
- 'Kaintsíndiánay silá - They can understand each other
- Indì silá 'kaintsíndiánay - They can't understand each other

## himò/óbra - to do, to make

Here we will see an example of an object-focus abilitative conjugation for the first time. The pattern looks like this:

Past tense: "Na" + root (This is often also used for present tense)

Future tense: "Ma" + root

We will also see for the first time the causative object focus conjugation. It can be used to suggest that something was caused to be done (maybe by someone else). Here is the pattern:

Past tense: "Ginpa" + root

Present tense: "Ginapa" + root

Future tense: "Ipa" + root (OR) "pa" + root + "on"

- Ano ginahimò/ginaóbra mo? - What are you doing? / What are you making?
- Ano ang mahimò/maóbra ko? - What can I do?
- Himú-on/Obrahón mo balá nga... - Will you...
- Ano ginhimò/ginóbra niá? - What did he do?
- Sín-o ang naghimò?/nagóbra? - Who made it?
- Sín-o ang naghimò siní? / Sín-o ang nagóbra siní? - Who made this?
- Himú-an ta ká powerpoint - I'll make you a powerpoint
- Himú-on ta ká áswang – I'll turn you into an aswang (mythical vampire-like flying creature)
- Ginpaóbra ko / Ginpahimò ko - I had someone make it
- Ginpaóbra ko sa íya - I made him do it / I had him make it

## hámbal/silíng - to speak/to say

In traditional Ilonggo, "hámbal" was used primarily as a translation for the verb "to speak/to talk" while "silíng" was the translation for "to say". Today, however, "hámbal" is commonly used for both definitions, but "silíng" is never used to mean "to speak/to talk".

We will now see for the first time a direct object-focus command. I sometimes call this the simple command form. We'll explore it in greater depth in Part 4, but for now the pattern to learn is:

verb + "a"

This is followed by an object of focus. Observe:

- Hambalá siá! – Tell her / Say it to her (simple command form)

- Hambalón mo siá – Tell her / You will tell her (future tense or weak command form)
- Hambalá siá nga... – Tell her that...
- Hambalá siá nga mabálik lang ‘kó karón – Tell her that I’ll just come back later.
- Hambalá si Máma nga naghápit kami – Tell mom we dropped by
- May ihámbal ‘ko – I have something to say (or “May hambalón ‘kó”)
- May hambalón ‘ko s’ímo - I have something to say to you.
- Indì siá ‘kabaló maghámbal - She doesn’t know how to talk
- ‘Gahámbal na siá - She talks now
- Sín-o naghámbal? / Sín-o nagsilíng? - Says who? / Who says? (You could say “Sín-o ang naghámbal”)
- Anó hámbal niá? / Anó silíng ‘ya? - What did he say? (‘ya here is short for niá)
- Hámbal ‘ya ... / Silíng ‘ya - He said ...
- Hámbal niá konó ... - According to him ... / He said ...

### istória - to converse

We’ve already seen the “-anay” conjugation in the phrase “Indì silá ‘kaintsíndiánay” meaning “They can’t understand each other”, but I want to address it now. It is used to show that a verb is being done by two people in a mutual or reciprocal way. Of course there are only a few verbs that can use this conjugation, and istória is one of them.

The pattern is:

Actor focus conjugated verb + “anay”.

Some verbs are instead suffixed with “-hanay” or simply “-ay”. Just learn them as you hear them. If you’re not sure about which suffix to use, just guess. People are nice and will probably understand you just fine.

- Istóriahá siá! – Talk to him
- Bwás, istóriahon náton si President – Tomorrow we’ll talk with President (I have changed the spelling from "buás" to "bwás" just so you don’t end up accidentally putting emphasis on the "bu" syllable.)
- Istóriahón nyo si Brother Lopez about sinâ - Talk with Brother Lopez about that
- Ginistória ko siá kahápon – I talked with him yesterday. ("kagahápon" is also used for "yesterday")
- Sín-o ang ginaistória mo? – Who are you talking to?
- Sín-o ang ginaistóriahán mo? – Who are you talking about? (notice the difference in meaning when it becomes a location focus conjugation?)
- Anó ang ginaistóriahán mo? – What are you talking about?
- Anó ang ginaistóriahán nyo? – What are you guys talking about? (nyo is short for nínyo)
- Istóriahán náton ‘nâ sa dasón – We’ll talk about that next time (‘nâ is short for inâ)
- Istóriahón ta si President – Let’s talk with President (ta here is short for náton)
- Gústo ko maistória si President (abilitative object focus) – I want to (be able to) talk with President
- Gústo ko istóriahón si President (regular object focus) – I want to talk with President
- Gústo ko siá maistória/istóriahón – I want to talk with him.
- Nakáistória ka na sa íya? – Have you been able to talk with him yet?
- Naistória mo na siá? – Have you been able to talk with him yet? (this is a case where the meaning is virtually the same whether it is conjugated in actor or object focus)
- ‘Gaistóriahánay silá - They’re having a talk / They’re talking with each other

## hátag - to give ("tagà" is also used especially in location focus)

This is a great example of a verb that can be usefully conjugated in actor focus, object focus, and location focus. Refer to the grammar section for more examples of how to use "hátag".

- Gintagáan kitá sang mga láwas, dápat ta (silá) halúngan – We were given bodies, we should take care of them. (Gintagáan is a synonym for ginhatágan)
- Tagáan ta ka kopya – I'll give you a copy (...of The Book of Mormon or whatever it is you're referring to)
- Tagáan ka namon – We'll give you one.
- Hatági 'ko / Tagá-i 'ko / 'Gá-i 'ko - Could you please give me some
- Gintagá-an silá autóridad – They were given authority
- May ihátag kami s'ímo – We have something to give you ("s'ímo" is short for "sa imo")
- Ginhátag niá s'ákon - He gave it to me
- Ginhatágan ko siá kwárta - I gave him some money
- Ginhátag 'ko s'íya ang kwárta - I gave him the money ("s'íya" is short for "sa iya")
- Naghátag 'ko kwárta - I gave some money (If you don't include a location this probably means something like "I donated")
- Ámbi bi - please give me it/that ("bi" is kind of like "please" but neither I nor my native Ilonggo friend is sure how "ámbi" came to mean "give".)

Fun fact: "ámbi" is also a verb that can be used to describe the action of rain coming in through an open window, but I don't think that is even related to the phrase above.

- 'Gaámbi ang ulán - The rain is coming inside (through an open door/window)

## kuhà/kwâ - to get, to take

As we learned with the previous verb examples, "bi" is a word you can add after a command to make it more polite. It's kind of like saying "please". Observe its use in more examples below.

- Magkwâ ka - Take some
- Kwá-i siá - Take some for him
- Kwá-a - Take it / Go get it
- Kwá-a bi? - Could you please go get it?
- Kwá-i 'ko túbig bi? - Could you please get me some water?
- Ginkwâ niá íla cell phone - He took their phone away
- Magkwâ pa 'ko tinápáy - I'm gonna go get some more bread
- Pwéde mo kuháon/kwá-on? - Can you go get it?
- Ginkwâ niá s'ámon - He took it from us

Fun fact: you can also use this verb to mean "understand" just like in English.

- Nakuhà mo? - You get it?
- Nagets mo? - You get it? ("gets" is English of course. It's a common phrase)

## káon - to eat

- Káon 'ta! - Let's eat!
- 'Kakáon na kamó? - Have you guys already eaten?

- Walâ pa 'ko 'kakáon - I still haven't eaten
- Waáy 'ko nagkáon - I didn't eat
- Waáy 'ko may ginkáon - I didn't eat anything
- Kán-a - eat it
- Indì pagkán-a - Don't eat it
- Magkáon 'ta ánay - Let's eat first
- Anó ang ginakáon mo? – What are you eating?
- Anó ang ginkáon mo? – What did you eat?
- Kaúnon mo - Eat it ("Kaunon" is most often shortened to "kán-on" believe it or not. Don't confuse it with the other "kán-on" [cooked rice]).
- 'Gakáon kamó kán-on? – Do you guys eat rice?
- Húo eh! - Of course!
- Siyémpre! - Of course!
- Ábi ko tinápay lang (ang) ginakáon nyo – I thought all you guys ate was bread

## hibaló - to know

- Paanó mo nabál-an ákon ngálan? – How did you know my name? (short for "nahibálo-an" or "nahibál-an")
- Anó ang nabál-an mo páрте sa...? – What do you know about...?
- Gústo ko mabál-an ang kamatúoran – I want to know the truth
- Mabál-an mo ang kamatúorán siníng mensáhe paági sa prayer – You can/will know the truth of this message through prayer
- 'Kabaló 'ko nga... – I know that...
- 'Kabaló gid 'ko nga... – I really know that... (This is actor focus. 'Kabalo is short for makahíbaló or nakahíbaló and therefore actor focus. "Gid" will always go before pronouns except for "ka", "ko" (object focus), "mo", "nyo" and "niá")
- Waáy 'ko 'kabaló – I don't know
- Ambót – I don't know (less formal)
- Ambót a! - I don't know (the high-toned "a" at the end of a phrases like this will make you sound more like a native. You'll hear it at the end of lots of different phrases.)
- Bál-an mo, ... - You know, ...
- Bál-an mo? - Do you know? (Object focus)
- 'Kabaló ka? – Do you know? / Do you know how to do it? (never ever say "kabaló mo" even if you hear other missionaries saying it. They probably think it is object focus like in Tagalog – remember, "kabaló" is always actor focus. If you want to present the same idea in object focus (using pronouns mo, nyo, niá, náton, námon, and níla) the verb is conjugated to "nabál-an" or "mabál-an" or most commonly, shortened to "bál-an".)

### Practice:

- |                    |                  |                       |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| • 'Kabaló 'ko/akó  | bál-an ko        | - I know              |
| • 'Kabaló 'ta/kitá | bál-an ta/náton  | - We know (inclusive) |
| • 'Kabaló kamí     | bál-an námon     | - We know (exclusive) |
| • 'Kabaló ka       | bál-an mo        | - You know            |
| • 'Kabaló kamó     | bál-an nyo/nínyo | - You know (plural)   |
| • 'Kabaló siá      | bál-an ya/niá    | - He knows/She knows  |
| • 'Kabaló silá     | bál-an níla      | - They know           |

- Bál-an mo ang ginhámbal niá sa ákon? - Do you know what he told me?
- Indì 'ko 'kabaló magíngglis - I don't know English
- Indì 'ko 'kabaló magswímning - I don't know how to swim
- Indì siá 'kabaló magpangamuyò - He doesn't know how to pray

## kádto - to go

- Díin ka magkádto? - Where are you going?
- 'Kakádto ka na sa States? – Have you ever been to the States?
- Nagkádto kami sa íya - We went to him
- Waáy kami 'kakádto sa íla - We weren't able to go to them
- May kádtu-an pa kami - We have somewhere else we need to go / We have more appointments
- May kádtu-an pa kamó? - Do you have anywhere else you need to go?
- Tê? Magkádto kamó? - Well? Will you come?
- Húo, magkádto kami - Yeah, we'll come
- Karón lang e, magkádto pa ako sa market bi - How about later? I still have to go to the market.

## halín - to come from (to leave)

This actually means “to leave”, so when you ask someone “Where have you been?” it's literally “Where did you leave?”

- Díin ka naghalín? - Where'd you come from? / Where have you been?
- Díin siá halín? / Díin siá naghalín? - Where'd she come from?
- Díin nagahalín ang mga subáy? - Where are the ants coming from?
- Halín ka na! - Get out!
- Halín ka na dâ! - Get out of there!

## hulát - to wait

- May ginahulát pa kami - We're still waiting for someone/something
- Anó ginahulát nyo? - What're you guys waiting for?
- Huláton ta lang siá, indì siá konó magdúgay - Let's just wait for him, he said he wouldn't be long
- Huláton ka námon - We'll wait for you
- Maghulát lang kami sa gwâ - We'll just wait outside
- Pwéde kami maghulát sa gwâ? - Can we can wait outside?
- Hulát lang kamó ánay, ha? - You guys just wait for a moment, okay?
- Jánay lang... / Díanay lang... - Wait a minute... (having an epiphany)

## pamángkot - to ask (a question)

- Pwéde kami 'kapamángkot? - Can we ask a question?
- Pwéde 'kapamángkot? - Can (we/I) ask a question?
- Pamángkuton ta si Bishop – Let's ask Bishop
- Pamángkuta siá – Ask him
- Ginpamángkot ko na siá - I already asked him



- Tê? – Well? / And? (What did he say?)
- Nagpamángkot siá kon ngáa kinánlan ‘ta mabúnyagan - He asked why we need to be baptized
- Ginpamángkot niá ‘ko kon ngáa damò simbáhan - He asked me why there are so many churches (Note: as seen here, when you use an interrogative but not in a question, it is customary to say “kon” before the interrogative)
- Kon may pamángkot kamó, indì mahuyâ - mamángkot lang. - If you have a question, don’t be shy, just ask.
- Kahápon may nagpamángkot kon pwéde kami magasáwa - Yesterday someone asked us if we’re allowed to get married.

### sabát - to answer

- Walâ siá nagsabát - He didn’t answer / He didn’t reply
- Sáhta akó - Answer me
- Damò siá pamángkot nga indì ko masabát - He had a lot of questions I couldn’t answer

### bása - to read

- Nakabása ka? - Were you able to read?
- Walâ ka ‘kabása? - You weren’t able to read?
- Walâ ka nagbása haw? - Why didn’t you read?
- Makabása ka? - Can you read
- Indì ‘ko ‘kabása – I can’t read
- Pwéde ka ‘kabása? - Could you please read?
- Basáha bi - Please read it
- Pwéde mo basáhon? - Would you please read it?
- Pwéde mo mabása? - Could you please read it?
- Basáhi ‘ko bi - Please read to me
- Basáhon mo balá? - Will you read it? (“bala” is often used in suggestions. Depending on your intonation you could make this phrase sound more like a suggestion: “Why don’t you read it”, “How ‘bout you read it”)

### tuón - to study/learn

- Nagtuón kami (sang) Tagalog sa States – We studied Tagalog in the states (omit “sang” if you so please)
- Natún-an námon nga... – We learned that...
- Anó ang natún-an mo? – What have you learned?
- Anó ang ginatún-an mo? - What are you studying?
- Walâ ‘ko may natún-an - I didn’t learn anything
- Damò ka pa matún-an - You’ve got a lot more to learn / There’s a lot more for you to learn

### tudlò - to teach, to show how/where

- Gintúduhan kami Tagalog sa States – We were taught Tagalog in the States
- Tudluí sia magpangamuyò - Show him how to pray

- Tudluán ka námon - We'll teach you how / We'll show you how
- Tudluí 'ko - Teach me / Show me how
- Tudluán ta ka - I'll teach you
- Sín-o magtudlò? - Who's gonna teach?
- Anó ginatudlò nyo - What are you guys teaching
- Sín-o ginatudluán nyo 'to? - Whom do you teach there? (here "to" is short for "dídto")
- Anó itudlò ta? - What will we teach? / What're we gonna teach?
- Indì siá pagtudluí "bad words"! - Don't teach him bad words!

## tawág - To call

- Táwga si Bishop - Call Bishop (in person) / Go get Bishop
- Táwgon ko si Bishop - I'll go get Bishop / I'll go call on Bishop (in person)
- Táwgi si Bishop – Call Bishop (on the phone)
- Táwgan ta si Bishop – Let's call Bishop (on the phone)
- Nagtawág si President - President called
- Gintáwgan kamí ni President - President called us (on the phone)
- Gintawág kami sang Diyos – We were called of God

## batî - to hear

- Indì siá 'kabatî - She can't hear ('kabatî here is short for makabatî)
- Walâ siá 'kabatî - She didn't hear
- Indì 'ko 'kabatî – I can't hear / I am unable to hear ('kó is a shortcut for akó – actor focus)
- Waáy 'ko 'kabatî – I didn't hear / I couldn't hear ('kabati here is short for nakabati)
- Waáy ko nabátian – I didn't hear it / I couldn't hear it (there is an object implied. This "ko" is not short for "akó")
- Waáy ko nabátian ikaw – I didn't hear you (shortcut: "Waáy ta ka nabátian")
- Nabátian ta ka – I heard you
- Nabátian mo? - Did you hear it?
- 'Gakabátian mo? - Do you hear it? (present tense – 'gakabátian is short for nagakabátian – we'll go over the 'gaka conjugation later)
- May 'gakabátian 'ko - I hear something
- May nabátian 'ko - I heard something
- Mabátian ta ka – I can hear you

## pamatì - to listen

- Pamatí 'ní – Listen to this ('ni is short for ini)
- Namatì ka bala sa General Conference? – Did you listen to General Conference? ("Namatì" is short for "nagpamatì")
- Tani, mamatì gid silá – I hope they really listen
- 'Gapamatì ka? – Are you listening?
- Pamatì, ah! – Listen! (like you're annoyed)
- Pamatí siá - Listen to him
- Waáy siá 'gapamatì - He doesn't listen / He's not listening

- Indì siá mamatì - He won't listen
- Pamatì lang ánay - Just listen for a second

### lántaw - to view, watch, look at

- Kalántaw ka na "Thor"? – Have you seen "Thor" yet (the movie)?
- Kalántaw ka General Conference? – Were you able to watch General Conference? (You may notice a lot of times Ilonggos leave out things like "ang", "sang", or "sa". A lot of sentences sound 100 times better without such markers)
- Naglántaw ka General Conference? – Did you watch General Conference?
- Anó ang ginalántaw mo? – What are you watching? / What are you looking at?

### kità - to see, to find

- Indì siá 'kakità - She can't see
- Waáy 'ko 'kakità - I didn't see
- Walâ 'ko may nakità - I didn't see anything / I couldn't find anything
- Walâ ko nakità - I didn't see it / I couldn't find it
- Anó ang nakità mo? – What did you see? / What did you find?
- 'Gakakità mo ang 'gakakità ko? – Do you see what I see?
- Nakità mo ang nakità ko? – Did you see what I saw?
- Makità mo? – can you see it?
- Indì ko makità - I can't see it / I can't find it
- Nakità mo? - Did you see it? / Did you find it?
- Nakità niá áton Amáy sa Lángit kag si Jesucristo - He saw our Father in Heaven and Jesus Christ
- Diín 'ta magkita-ay? – Where will we meet? (here "'ta" is short for "kitá", the actor focus pronoun "we")
- Diín 'ta makít-ánay? – Where will we meet? (exact same as above)

### pakità - to show, to appear

- May nagpakità sa íya nga dúha ka personáhe - Two personages appeared to him
- Nagpakità sa íya ang áton Amáy sa Lángit - Our Father in Heaven appeared to him
- Ipakità ko s'ímo - I'll show it to you
- Ginapakità ta áton pagtúo paági sa pagsúnod sa mga kasúguan. - We show our faith through following the commandments.

### pangitá - to search, look for something

- Anó ang ginapangitá mo? – What are you looking for? (shortcut: "ano 'napangitá mo?")
- Mangitá 'ko asáwa pagkatápos mission – I'll look for a wife after the mission
- Pangitáon kó sa baláy – I'll look for it at the house
- Sámtang nagabása ka, pangitá-a kon ano ginatudlò sa áton ni King Benjamin - While you read, look for what King Benjamin is teaching us

### báton - to receive, to accept

- Salámat sa mga blessings nga nabáton námon - Thank you for the blessings we've received. (Note: "mga", the plural marker, pronounced "mangá" is often slurred to sound like "ma". Try it. You'll sound more Filipino)
- Nabáton nyo ámon text? - Did you guys get our text?
- Walâ may nagtéxt s'ámon - No one texted us
- ... nga batúnon ta Siá biláng áton Manlulúwas - ... that we accept Him as our Savior

### upód – to go with, to accompany

- Mag-upód ka? – Are you coming with?
- Mag-upód ka sa íla? – Are you gonna go with them?
- Nag-upód si Sister Grace – Sister Grace went with / came along
- Ginúpdan ko siá – I went with him

### páti - to believe

- Indì 'ko magpáti - I don't/won't believe
- Anó ginapatíhan niá? - What does he believe?
- Páti ka dá! - You believe that?!!
- Páti! - Yeah right! (usually about something a third person has said)
- Weh! - (sarcastic expression) Uh huh? Oh really? Yeah right!

### sálig - to trust

- Básta magsálig lang kamó sa ákon – Just trust me
- Walâ siá 'gasálig sa ákon – He doesn't trust me
- Daw indì na 'ko 'kasálig sa íya – I don't know if I can trust him anymore
- May sálig siá sa self niá – She's got confidence in herself ("sálig" can also mean "confidence")

### bútig – to lie, not tell the truth

- Indì ka magbútig, ha? – Don't lie, all right?
- Daw 'gabútig silá – I think they're lying
- Basì 'gabútig lang silá – They might just be lying

### búnyag - to baptize

Though commonly accepted by most Filipinos as the word for "baptism", the root "búnyag" literally means "to sprinkle", so if you ever talk to a Baptist be sure to use the Spanish-origin root "bautísmo" which indisputably references baptism by immersion.

- Nabúnyagan na siá – She's been baptized already (or "She's baptized now")
- Nagpabúnyag siá – She got baptized (actor focus denotes she did it intentionally, useful because this clarifies that she was aware of it – she wasn't a baby when it happened)

### súgid - to disclose a secret

- May isúgid ‘ko s’ímo – I have something to tell you (like a secret)
- Indì siá pagsugíri! - Don’t tell him!
- Isúgid ta ká! - I’ll tell on you!
- Indì siá magsúgid - She won’t tell / She refuses to tell
- Waáy siá nagsúgid - He didn’t tell
- Nagsúgid na gid siá - He finally told

### paulì - to go home (shortens to "pulì")

- Paulì na kamí - We’re going home now
- Nagpaulì na sia – She already went home
- Ginpulì/Ginpaulì niá ang tίνidor - He brought the fork home
- Ginpapulì/Ginpapaulì siá - He was sent home
- Pulí kamí pagkáon bi - Bring home some food for us

### lakát - to walk, to leave

- Malakát na kamí - We’ll be leaving now
- Naglakát na siá - She already left
- Pérmì kamí ‘galakát - We’re always walking
- Lakát lang kamó? - You guys’re just gonna walk?

### hibi – to cry, to weep

- Indì ka mahibì! – Don’t cry! / Stop crying!
- Kon walâ ka na, híbi-an ta ka – When you’re gone I’m gonna cry for you
- Basì mahibì ka – You might cry / It might make you cry
- Basì mahibì ka siní – This might make you cry

### dalá - to bring

- May arà siá páyong? - Does he have an umbrella?
- May dalá siá páyong? - Did he bring an umbrella?
- Gindalá niá íya páyong? - Did he bring his umbrella?
- Dál-i kamí pagkáon bi - Please bring us some food
- Dál-a lang - Just bring it with you (this could imply "sa imo na lang" - it’s yours now)
- Padál-a - send it
- Dál-on mo balá ímo flashlight? - Are you gonna bring your flashlight?
- Sín-o ang nagdalá? - Who brought (it/some)?
- Dalá ka lang Book of Mormon - Just bring a "Book of Mormon"
- Dál-on mo lang ímo Scriptures - Just bring your scriptures

### búlig - to help

- Bulígi siá - Help her
- Pwéde kamí ‘kabúlig? - Can we help?

- Ano ibúlig námon? - What can we do (to help)?
- Paano ka námon mabulígan? - How can we help you?
- Paano kami makabúlig s'ímo? - How can we help you? (same)
- Bulígan ka námon - We'll help you
- Paano ka nabulígan sang prayer sa ímo kabuhì? - How has prayer helped you in your life?
- Sín-o ang pwéde 'kabúlig s'ámon? - Who can help us?
- Makabúlig gid 'nâ ya! - That could really help!

## bálik - to return

You will often hear it pronounced "balík" like it is in Tagalog.

- Nagbálik na siá - He's back now
- Magbálik pa siá - He'll be back again
- Ibálik mo - Give it back
- May ginbalíkan siá - He came back for something/someone
- Sán-o pa siá magbálik? - When will he be back?

## lutò - to cook

- Anó ginalutò nyo? - What are you cooking?
- Sín-o naglutò? - Who cooked it?
- Sín-o naglutò siní? - Who cooked this?
- Lútuí 'ko adóbo bi - Cook me some adobo

## kilála - to meet, know, or recognize someone

- Paano kami nakilálahay? – How did you guys meet?
- Mas makilála kami nga "Mormons" - We're better known as "Mormons".

## lipát - to forget

- Nalipát 'ko - I forgot (short for "Nagkalipát akó")
- Nalipát ka? - Did you forget?
- Indì ka malipát! – Don't forget!
- Indì mo pagkalipatán! – Don't forget it! (something specific you shouldn't forget)

## tagò - to put away, to hide

- Nanagò siá – She hid (short for “nagpanagò”)
- Gintagò niá – She hid it
- Gintagò niá 'to - She hid that / She hid it there

## bántay - to guard over / watch for

- Bantayí kami pérmi - Watch over us always
- Magbántay lang kamo ceres - Just wait for a ceres bus

## hálong - to be careful

- Hálong - Take care (goodbye)
- Maghálong-hálong lang kamó káon, basi may bató ábi - Be careful as you eat cuz there may be rocks
- Halúngi ákon camerá - Take good of my camera
- Dápat ta halúngan áton mga láwas - We should take care of our bodies

## sunód - to follow

- Nagasunód siá Word of Wisdom - He keeps the Word of Wisdom ("follows" the Word of Wisdom)
- Súndon mo balá ang ehémpló ni Jesucrísto kag magpabúnyag sa Simbáhan Niá? - Will you follow the example of Jesus Christ and be baptized in His Church?
- Súnda 'ko - Follow me

## súgod - to begin/start

- Súgod na 'ta! - Let's start!
- Pwéde 'ta 'kasúgod? - Can we start?

## tápos - to finish/complete

- Tápos ka na? - Are you finished?
- Natápos mo na? - Were you able to finish it yet?
- Tapúson ta na lang sa dasón - Let's just finish it next time
- Pabál-a lang 'ko kon tápos ka na - Just let me know when you're finished

## padáyon - to continue, to endure

- Walâ silá nagpadáyon - They didn't keep going
- Ásta subóng 'gapadáyon man silá gihápon - Even now they're still going at it

## dayón - to follow through / to go as planned

- Walâ nadayón ang aktíbiti - The activity fell through
- Indì madayón ang aktíbiti - The activity's cancelled
- May aktíbiti tanì sang July, gáling walâ nadayón - There was supposed to be an activity back in July, but it never happened

## sulód - to enter, come inside

- Sulód! - Come in!
- Halá! Nagsulód ang idô! - Oh no! The dog came inside!
- Isulód mo lang sa ímo búlsa - just put it in your pocket
- Pasúdla silá - Let them in

### gwâ – to go outside

- Daw naga-áway silá, tî nag-gwâ kamí – It looked like they were fighting so went outside
- Ginpagwâ ang idô, kagâhod ábi – The dog was taken outside cuz it was so noisy

### pungkò - to sit

- Pungkò lang kamó ánay - Just have a seat for now
- Papúngkuá silá - Have them sit down / Let them sit down (Give them your seats)

### tíndog – to stand up

- Tíndog kamó! – Stand up guys!
- Nagatíndog silá sa gwâ – They're standing outside
- Ginpatíndog ni Jesukrísto ang Íya Simbáhan pára bulígan kitá – Christ had His Church built in order to help us.

### túlog - to sleep

- Tulóg siá - She's asleep
- 'Gatúlog siá - She's sleeping
- Natulugán siá - She fell asleep
- Díin kamó matúlog? - Where will you guys sleep?

### sulát - to write

- Sulatá lang - just write it down
- Isulat mo lang pára indi ka malipát - Just write it down so you don't forget.
- Dúgay na akó walâ 'kasulát s'íya - It's been a long time since I've written to him.

### pamínsar/panúmdum - to think

- Anó ang ginapamínsar/ginapanúmdum mo? - What are you thinking about?
- Panúmduma isá ka táwo nga... - Think of a person that...
- Manúmdum ka lang ánay - Just think for a second

### pangayò – to request, ask for something (also: pangábay)

- Pwéde 'kapangayò? – May I ask for one? (Can I have one?)
- Si Jun, damò sia, mangayò ka lang sa íya – Jun has a lot, just ask him for one
- Anó and pangayò niá? – What did he ask for? / What is he asking for?

### abót - to arrive

- 'Ka-abót lang kamí - We just arrived
- Bág-o lang kamí 'ka-abót - We just arrived (same as above)



- Naabútan mo siá? - Did you ever cross paths with him? ("Naabútan" can shorten to "naábtan". This statement could mean "Were you ever in the mission the same time he was?")
- Sán-o pa silá mag-abót? - When will they arrive?
- Damò blessings mag-abót s'inyo - You will be very blessed / Many blessings will come to you

### kádlaw - to laugh (it is also often used to mean "to smile")

- Walâ gid siá 'gakádlaw, no? - She doesn't ever smile, does she?
- Kádlaw ka haw?! - What are you laughing at?!
- Indì 'ko pagkádlawí! - Don't laugh at me!
- Pakádlawá siá - Make him laugh
- Indì siá pagpakádlawá! - Don't make her laugh!

### sáylo - to transfer/relocate

- Nagsáylo na siá - He's transferred now (He's no longer here)
- Díin siá nagsáylo? - Where did he transfer to?
- Ginsáylo nyo galí ang lamésa - Oh, you moved the table (to a different spot)
- Nagsáylo na silá - They've moved now.

### sakáy - to ride

- Sakáy kamó? - Are you guys gonna ride?
- Gústo nyo magsakáy - Would you guys like a ride? / Would you guys like to ride?
- Magsakáy kamí tráysikul - We're gonna take a tricycle
- Nakasakáy ka na karabáo? - Have you ever ridden a carabao?
- Sín-o nagpasakáy s'ímo? - Who gave you a ride?
- Sín-o ginsákyan mo - To whom did you give a ride?
- Anó sákyan nyo? - What'd you guys ride?

### náog - to dismount, climb down, get off

- Díin kamó manáog? - Where will you guys be getting off?
- Manáog na kamó? - Will you guys be getting off now? (short for "magpanáog")
- Nanáog na silá - They already got off (short for "nagpanáog")
- Manáog! Mahúlog ka! – Get down! You'll fall!

### sakà – to climb, ascend / to go upstairs

- Sakà! – Come up! / Get on! (a motorcycle) / Come in! (if the thing you are getting into is above the ground such as a hut on stilts)
- Nagsakà siá – He went upstairs
- Sagád siá magsakà lubí – He's really good at climbing coconut trees

### hápit - to drop by

- Hápit lang kamí - We're just dropping by
- Maghápit lang 'ta ánay kay Sister Anó - Let's just stop by Sister what's-her-face for a second

### ági - to pass through

- Nag-ági na ang Céres? - Did the Ceres bus already come through?
- Ági lang kamí - We're just passing through
- Naágyan mo na balá ang kamatáyon sang kapamílya? - Have you ever experienced the death of a family member?
- Pwéde 'kaági? - Can (I/we) pass through?

### labáy - to pass by

- Labáy lang kamí - We're just passing by
- Naglabáy na ang Céres? - Did the Ceres bus already go by?

### patáy – to die, to kill, to put out a light

- Napatáy siá – She died / He died
- Patáy na siá – He's dead / He's dead now / He's already dead / He was already dead
- Ginpatáy nia si Goliath – He killed Goliath
- Sin-o ang nagpatáy kay Goliath? – Who killed Goliath?
- Patya bi – please turn it off

### butáng - to put, place

- Díin mo ginbutáng? - Where'd you put it?
- Díin ko ibutáng? - Where do I put it?
- Anó 'nâ nakabutáng sa ímo shirt? - What's that on your shirt? / What's your shirt say?
- Basì ginbutángan mo hilô - Maybe you put poison in it
- Butángan mo plastic bag - Put a plastic bag in it

### pilì - to choose

- Sín-o píli-on mo? - Whom do you choose?
- Sín-o magpilì? - Who's gonna choose?
- Ikáw magpilì - You choose

### ílis - to get dressed/change clothing, to replace (usually an object)

- Magílis lang 'ko ánay - I'm just gonna go change first
- Ísli ímo bayò - Change your clothes
- Íslan ta na lang - Let's just get a new one / Let's just replace it
- Ay, giníslan nyo galì ang "lock"! - Hey, you guys changed the lock!
- Nakaílis na siá - He's dressed now

## bulós - to replace (usually a person)

- Siá ang nagbulós s'ákon - He's the one that replaced me
- Sín-o ang magbulós s'ímo? - Who's gonna replace you?
- Sín-o ang ginbúslan mo? - Whom did you replace?

## báylo - to trade (objects or people)

- Báylo 'ta - Let's trade
- Báylo 'ta ilóng - Let's trade noses
- Nagbáylohanay kami - We traded places with each other

## bayà - to abandon, to leave alone

- Ginpabay-an niá lang 'ko - He just let me be / He just ignored me / He just left me alone
- Indì siá pagpabay-i - Don't leave him alone
- Indì siá pagpabay-i nga... - Don't let him...
- Báy-i lang - Just let it go / Don't worry about it
- Pabay-an mo lang - (same as above)
- Ginbayáan mo 'kó! - You abandoned me!
- Bayáan mo na kami? - You're leaving us? / You're abandoning us?

## báyad - to pay

- Walâ pa kami 'kabáyad - We haven't been able to pay yet
- Waáy pa 'ko nagbáyad - I haven't paid yet
- Nagbáyad ka na? - Have you paid yet?

## bakál - to buy

- Díin mo ginbakál ímo bag? - Where'd you buy your bag?
- Bakál ka lang "rubber shoes" - Just buy some rubber shoes / Just get yourself some rubber shoes
- Díin kami pwéde 'kabakál rágby? - Where can we buy superglue?
- May báklon pa 'ko - I still have more stuff I need to buy / There're still more things I need to buy

## baligyà - to sell

- Indì na 'ko mabaligyà! - I can't be sold anymore (This could imply that because you can speak their language now they can't rip you off like they would other foreigners)
- Ano ginabaligyà mo? - What are you selling?

## handà - to prepare

- Handà na kamó? - Are you guys ready yet?

- Kinánlan ‘ta maghandà - We need to get ready ("kinánlan" is a common shortcut for "kinahánglan")
- Anó ang handà nyo? - What (food) have you prepared (for the celebration)?

### gubâ – to break, to destroy

- Halá, nagubâ! - Way to go, now it’s broken!
- Hálóng ka dâ, basì magubâ! – Be careful there, it might break!
- Waáy kami ‘kalántaw “Restoration DVD” kay gubâ íya “TV” – We weren’t able to watch the Restoration DVD ‘cause her TV was broken

### igò – to fit / to hit a target

- Walâ mo naigò - You missed it / You didn’t hit it
- Naigò ta ka - I hit you
- Walâ mo ‘ko naigò - You missed me
- Walâ ta ka ginaigò - I’m not aiming for you
- Indì ‘kaigò - It won’t fit (There’s not enough room, It’s too big, too small, the wrong shape/size)

### súgat - to pick someone up (and take him/her somewhere)

- Sugáton ka námon - We’ll pick you up
- Sugáton siá sang mga ginikánan niá - His parents are gonna pick him up

### kánta - to sing

- Anó kantahón ta? - What will we sing?
- Sín-o ‘gakánta sinâ? - Who sings that?

### húgas - to wash hands/dishes

- Manghúgas lang ‘ko ánay - I’m just gonna go wash first
- Manghúgas ‘ko ánay pínggan - I’m gonna wash the dishes

### húlag - to move the body

- Indì siá ‘kahúlag - She can’t move (unable to)

### hukás - to come off, to come undone

- Indì mahukás - It won’t come off
- Halá! Nahukás! - Oh no! It came off

### agwánta - to endure something, put up with something

- Indì ko na maagwánta - I can't stand it anymore
- Ginagwánta ko lang - I just suffered through it
- Agwántaha lang – Just deal with it / Just endure it

### láb-ot - to reach

- Indì 'ko 'kaláb-ot - I can't reach
- Indì ko maláb-ot - I can't reach it

### liwát - to repeat an action

- Liwát bi? - Can you please repeat that?
- Indì pagliwatá! - Don't do it again! / Don't repeat it!
- Káda domínggo ginaliwát-liwat ta áton promésa nga... - Every Sunday we renew our promise to...

### báis - to argue

- 'Gabáisay silá - They're arguing (with eachother)
- Mahílig siá magbáis - He enjoys arguing
- Gústo niá magbáis - He wants to argue
- Sagád siá magbáis - He's good at arguing
- Anó ang ginabaisán nyo? - What are you guys arguing about?

### sugót - to allow, give permission

- Indì magsugót íya tátay - His dad won't allow it
- Nagsugót ang mga ginikánan niá - His parents consented/gave their permission

### kábit - to hang on to something

- Kábit lang kamí, ha? - We'll just hang on the back if that's all right.

### surrénder - to give up

(yes that is English)

- Walâ gid siá nagsurrénder - He never gave up
- Indì gid siá magsurrénder - He refuses to give up
- Indì ka gid magsurrénder! - Never give up!

### lémpyo / tinlò - to clean, straighten up (a room, a house)

- Maglémpyo pa kamí baláy - We still have to clean the house
- Maninlò pa kamí baláy - (same as above)

### káy-o - to fix

- Ginkáy-o níla - They fixed it
- Ginpakáy-o ko - I had it get fixed
- Damò nagapakáy-o s'ímo, no? - Lot's of people have you fix things, don't they?

### áyo - to recover, to get better

- Nag-áyo na siá - She's all better now
- Tanì mag-áyo ka na - (similar to:) Get well soon

### pugóng - to put a stop to something, to resist or prevent something

- Púnggi silá! - Stop them!
- Púnggi lang ánay - Just hold it for now (Don't go use the restroom)
- Indì ko gid mapúnggan - I can't resist it / I can't put a stop to it
- Indì gid 'ko mapúnggan - I can't be stopped

### úntat - to cease, to stop doing something

- Nagúntat na siá, walâ na siá 'ga"smoke" - He stopped now, he doesn't smoke anymore

### sugò - to command

- Anó konó ginasugò s'áton sang Diyós? - So what does it say God is commanding of us?
- Sín-o nagsugò s'ímo? - Who told you to?

### ihì – urinate

- Daw mangihì 'ko - I need to urinate / I'm about to wet my pants
- Mangihì 'ko ánay - I'm gonna go urinate first

### súka - to vomit, throw up

- Daw masúka 'ko – I'm about to throw up / I feel like I'm gonna throw up

### drówing - to draw

- Sín-o ang nagdrówing siní? - Who drew this?
- Anó 'nâ ginadrówing mo? - What's that you're drawing?

### ísip - to count

- Isípa kon pilá ang nagsímiba - Count how many came to church

### píktsur - to take a picture

- Magpíktsur lang ‘ko ánay sa "sunset" - I’m just gonna take a picture of the sunset first

### tiláw - to test, to taste

- Nakatiláw ka na balót? - Have you ever tried "balot"?
- Tilawán mo - Try it
- Natilawán mo na ang dinúguan? - Have you tried the "dinuguan" yet?

### tésting - to try something new (not food), to test something (yes, English again)

- Téstingan mo - Try it
- Natéstingan mo na? - Have you already tried it?
- Téstingi bi - Try it

### hákwat - to carry something heavy (such as a person)

- Hakwatá ‘ko bi! - Carry me!
- Naghákwat kami balás - We carried sand
- Hakwatón ta ká - I’ll carry you

### bítbit - to carry something small enough to fit in your arms or hands

- Bitbitón mo lang - Just carry it
- Bitbitá lang - Just carry it (simplified-command form. Same meaning as above)

### dakô - to grow up

- Díin ka nagdakô? - Where did you grow up?
- Sín-o nagpadakô s’ímo? - Who raised you?

### batà - to give birth

- Sán-o ka magbatà? - When will you give birth?

### táwo - to be born

- Díin ka natáwo? - Where were you born?

### buhì - to release, to physically let go of something; to come back to life

- Búy-i ‘kó! - Let me go! (short for "buhí-an ‘kó")
- Búy-an ka na námon - We’re gonna let you go now
- Dugáy-dugáy, nabuhì siá! - A little later he came back to life

## Conjugating "anó" for interrogatives (Karay-a: "iwán")

- 'Gaanó ka di? – What are you doing here? (“di” is short for “dirí”)
- Nag-anó ka ‘to? - What did you do there?
- Ánhon mo ‘ní? - What are you gonna do with this / to this?
- Na-anó ka? - What happened to you?
- Ma-anó ka ‘to? - What will you do there?
- Naanó ímo tíl? - What happened to your foot?

## The substitution word "anó"

("kwan" is also commonly used in the Bisayas. Tagalog speakers often prefer to just use “anó”)

- I-anó mo - "Anó" it. / Do something to it.
- Gin-anó niá pára sa ákon - He "anó"-ed it for me. / He did something to it for me.
- Díín ang anó? - Where’s the one thing?
- Ginhátag ko kay anó - I gave it to what’s his face
- Ay! Walâ pa na-anó galî ang anó! - Oops! The thing still hasn’t been "thing"ed yet.
- I-anó ta lang ánay ang anó - Let’s just [blank] the [blank] first
- I-"fill-out" ta lang ánay ang arà sa bábow - Let’s just fill out the stuff at the top first (see how much easier it is to just use "anó"? Just be sure the person you’re talking to knows what you’re referring to as "anó" or "kwan")
- Sa may anó lang kamí, ‘Nong. Salazar Street. - Sir, just take us to that one place um... Salazar street (This sounds like sloppy English but you’ll notice the words "anó" and "kwan" correctly inserted into any Ilonggo statement. It gives the speaker time to think what word he’s trying to say, and many times the person he’s talking to can already guess what he means anyway.)
- Manáog ka na? – Are you getting off now?
- Díín kamó manáog? – Where will you guys get off?
- Dídto lang sa may anó - Over there at that one thing.
- Sa may "waiting shed" - At the waiting shed / Where there’s a waiting shed
- Dirí lang - Right here.



# **Part 3: Enhancing The Quality of Your Speech with Particles**

## Various Particles Illustrated in a Specific Context

Aside from clarifying what you're really trying to say and imply, particles are what make your speech worth listening to. The trouble is that rarely, if ever, can they be translated word for word. So using the topic of "going to church" I will illustrate the main uses of particles "na", "pa", "gid", "man", "gihápon", "galí", "gani", "tani", "konó", "gúro", "haw", and several combinations thereof.

- Nagsímba silá - They went to church
- Walâ silá nagsímba - They didn't go to church
- Walâ silá nagsímba haw? - Why didn't they go to church?
- Walâ silá 'kasímba - They weren't able to go to church
- Indì silá magsímba - They won't go to church
- Walâ gid silá 'gasímba - They never go to church
- Indì gid silá magsímba - They will never go to church (they refuse)
- Nagsímba na silá - They already went to church
- Nakasímba na silá - They have already been to church (before)
- Walâ silá gani 'gasímba - They don't even go to church
- Walâ gid silá gani 'gasímba - They don't ever even go to church
- Nagsímba na gid silá - They finally came to church
- Nagsímba gid man silá - They really did come to church
- Nagsímba na gid man silá - They really did finally come to church
- Nagsímba na gid man galí silá - They really did finally come to church (...much to my surprise) (Here we're starting to get a little wordy, but if you can say it without "slang" and fast enough to mean it, go for it.)
- 'Gasímba na silá - They go to church now. (They didn't before)
- Magsímba pa gid silá - They'll keep coming to church. / They'll come to church again.
- Nagsímba pa silá! - They even came to church! / They came to church, too! / They came to church in addition to all that!
- Nagsímba pa gid silá - They kept coming to church (or) / They came to church in addition to all that
- Nagsímba man silá - They also came to church (accenting the "they" part) / They came to church anyway / They still came to church
- Nagsímba man silá gihápon - They still came to church / They still came to church as always
- 'Gasímba man silá gihápon - They still come to church / They're still coming to church like always
- Nagsímba galí silá - They came to church (...much to my surprise)
- Nagsímba galí silá?! - Oh - They came to church?! (sometimes if you forget to say "galí" before the appropriate pronouns it's okay to say "galí" after the pronouns. "Galí" is the surprise particle so it makes sense that sometimes you'll be so surprised you'll forget to say it before the two-syllable pronouns) (Other times, perhaps more often than not, "galí" is used when you heard or understood someone wrong the first time they said something and now you are confirming their intended meaning.) Example:
- Ay - "Sunday" galí! - Oh, you meant "Sunday"! / Oh, you said "Sunday"!
- San-o ang Stake Conference? – When is Stake Conference?
- Sa March... indì, sa February galí – In March, I mean in February
- Nagsímba gani silá... - Well they did go to church... (You're trying to prove a point here - maybe someone is arguing with you that your investigators aren't progressing)
- Nagsímba silá tani, gáling nahilánat ang batà - They were gonna go to church but their kid got sick (got a fever)

- Magsímba na silá konó - Apparently they're gonna come to church now
- Magsímba silá gúro - They'll probably go to church. ("guro" came from "siguro")
- Magsímba na silá pérmi konó - They said they're gonna come to church from now on
- Magsímba na lang silá konó - They said they're just gonna come to church instead
- Mag-anó pa 'ko - I still have to do that one thing / I still have to do something (You wouldn't say this about going to church so I have substituted the verb to become generic)
- Maligò pa 'ko - I still have to take a shower
- Maghápit 'ta áney sa simbáhan - Let's stop by the church first
- Magsímba silá áney gúro, tápos... - They'll probably go to church first, and then...
- Maghápit 'ta áney gúro sa simbáhan, tápos... - We'll probably stop by the church first, and then...
- Indi na kami áney magsímba - We're not gonna go to church for now, for the time being (We're gonna take a break from going to church for now)
- Magsímba lang kami áney - We'll just start with going to church / We'll just go to church first (before we make any promises)

## Common Particles:

### Dáyon – Immediately/Right away, Next, While about the task at hand

(Tagalog: agad; tuloy)

- Akó maligò áney, tápos ikáw na dáyon - I'll shower first, then you'll be next
- I"memorize" mo dáyon ang bílog nga "phrase" - Memorize the entire phrase while you're at it.
- Magkádto 'ta dáyon kay Brother Arnold - We'll go to Brother Arnold's while we're at it.
- Ikáw mag"pray". I"bless" mo dáyon ang pagkáon - You pray. Bless the food while you're at it.
- Walâ ko dáyon na"gets" - I didn't get it right away / I didn't get it at first
- Pagkità nia sang "shades", ginbakál nia dáyon - When he saw the shades he bought 'em right away

### Áyhan – the speculation particle

(Tagalog: kayâ)

- Anó áyhan ang buót-silingón sang...? (or "buót-hambalón") – What do you think "...” means? (with "áyhan" it lets them know you're not looking for a specific answer. You're asking for their opinion.)
- Ngáa áyhan damô-damò simbáhan? – Why do you think there are so many churches?
- Kumústa na áyhan si Elder Hadry? - I wonder how Elder Hadry's doing. / How do you think Elder Hadry's doing?
- Anó áyhan ang ginaobra ni Elder Hadry subóng? - I wonder what Elder Hadry's doing right now. / What do you think Elder Hadry's doing right now?
- Paaná na áyhan kon walâ silá? - What on earth would we do without them?
- Anó ka pa gid áyhan kasádja kon... - How much more happy could you be if... ("Sádyá" can mean "happy", "fun", "entertaining", and sometimes "funny")

### Konó – The “someone else said it, not me” particle

(Tagalog: daw)

- Ikáw konó ang mag"speaker" – Apparently you'll be the speaker
- Walâ na siá konó dirí – They said she's not here anymore

- Anó konó ang buót hambalón sang “faith”? – What does it say is the meaning of faith?
- Anó konó? – What did he say? / What did they say? / What did it say?
- Ngáa konó? – What is the reason supposedly? / What did they say was the reason?
- Sán-o konó? – When did he say it was?
- Diín konó? – Where did she say it was?
- Sín-o konó magbisíta subóng? – Who did they say would visit today?
- Paanó konó? – How did they say to do it?

## Haw – The intense question particle often implying the interrogative “why”

(Unlike “balá” which is used for yes or no questions, “haw” often shows irritation and demands an explanation for one’s actions)

- Ginúbos mo haw?! - You ate it all?! / You didn’t leave any for me?!
- Walâ kamó nagsimba kagápon, ngáa haw? – You guys didn’t come to Church yesterday. How come? (Reminder: in Ilonggo, when negating something in past tense or present tense you don’t use “indi”. Instead you use “Waáy” or “walâ”)
- Walâ kamó nagsimba haw? – Why didn’t you guys come to Church? (Literally: “You guys didn’t come to church” - but because “haw” is on the end, it is implied that you are demanding an explanation as to why)
- Waáy kamó kagápon haw? - Why weren’t you guys here yesterday? / Where were you guys yesterday?
- May sakít konó si Elder, tî walâ kamí nag-gwâ sa apartment. – Elder said he was sick so we didn’t leave the apartment. (“tî” is a conjunctive particle meaning “so...”, “therefore...”, “as a result...”)
- Kadúgay s’ímo haw? - What took you so long? / What’s taking you so long?

## Galî – the surprise particle

(Tagalog: pala)

- O, húdo galî, no? – Oh yeah, that’s right! (You just remembered, or someone just reminded you of something)
- Ay, amó ‘nâ, galî! – Ah, that’s why / Oh, so that’s it. / Ahah! That’s why!
- Kayâ palá! - Oh, so that’s why! / No wonder! (this is the Tagalog translation for the above statement, but I like it better therefore I have included it)
- Ay galî? - Is that so? (could be sarcasm)
- Ay galî! - (expression) Oh whoops! / My bad!
- Ay, may arà ka na galî – Oh whoops, you already have one
- Ay, gáb-i na galî! Malakát na kamí! – Wow, it’s late, we’ll be going now!
- Mapulì na kamí – we’re going home now (short for: "magpauli na kami")
- Sigé, maúna na kamí - We’ll be leaving you now (Literally: We’ll go first)
- Sigé, malakát na kamí - All right, we’ll be leaving now
- Naglakát na siá - He already left (same word as "to walk" also means "to leave")
- Ay, nagab-ian ‘ta galî! – It got dark on us! (literally: we were “night”-ed)
- TagaCavíte ka galí! May kilála ‘ko tagadídto! – Wait, you’re from Cavite? I know someone from there!
- Akó galí si Elder Soderquist – Sorry, I’m Elder Soderquist (“galí” is the surprise particle in Ilonggo (“palá” in Tagalog) and here it shows you just remembered you forgot to introduce yourself)

## Ganì – A Particle with Too Many Uses to be Nicknamed

(Tagalog: ngâ)

Some Uses of "Ganì":

- Ganì / Ganì man – Yeah. I know. Uh huh. I've noticed. Exactly. My point exactly. I agree. (you're agreeing with something they said)
- Ganì, no? - I know, right?
- Ambót ganì - I don't know (I've already told you) / Like I said, I don't know
- Walâ na ganì - There's none left (I've already told you) (note: If you ask someone a question that has already been answered you can almost be certain you'll hear the word "ganì" in the reply which means "I've already told you". It is not always rude though - it can merely mean "like I said...")
- Hámbal ko na ganì! – I already said it!
- Hámbal ko ganì, dápat mag"early" kamó - Like I said, you guys need to be early / That's why I said you guys need to be early
- Amó ganì! - That's what I'm saying! / That's what I mean! (maybe they are misunderstanding you and you're getting impatient)
- Hámbal ko ganì! – That's what I said!
- Indì ganì! - I said "no!" / I said don't!
- Indì lang ánay - Not now (sometimes this is similar to "No thanks")
- Nagestár siá 'to sang úna – She used to live there before (here "to" is short for "dídto")
- Díin siá ganì 'gaestár subóng? – Where does she live now, again? ("ganì" here implies that you already know or should know where she lives, but you forgot)
- Waáy ko na"notice" – I didn't notice
- Waáy ko gid ganì na"notice"! – I didn't even notice!
- Ano ganì ang ímo ngálan? – Sorry what's your name, again?
- Ano ganì ang ímo ngálan liwat? – (same as above)
- Ano ganì pamángkot mo? - Sorry, what was your question again?
- Naágyan ko man ganì - As a matter of fact I've experienced it too
- Tíndog ganì! - Just stand up! (stop fussing about it!) / I said stand up!
- Ano ganì hámbal ni David O. McKay? Every member a missionary. - Remember what David O. McKay said? Every member a missionary.
- Ay, gutóm na gid 'ko ya! Daw indì na 'ko 'kawork! - Oh I'm so hungry now! I don't think I can work anymore!
- Hámbal ganì ni Brigham Young: 'You can't preach the Gospel on an empty stomach'. - Well Brigham Young did say: 'You can't preach the Gospel on an empty stomach.'

## Ánay – First / For now / For the time being / In the meantime

(Tagalog: muna)

(By the way, this is completely different from "-ay", "-ánay" and "-hánay" which are the conjugations for verbs done mutually as in "Nagestóriahánay sila - they're talking [with eachother]")

- Magpahúway ka lang ánay - Just rest for now
- Pungkò lang kamó ánay - Just have a seat for now
- Maligò 'ko ánay - I'm gonna go take a shower / I'm gonna take a shower first
- Tagú-a anay - Put it away for now
- Indi kamó ánay magbisíta sa íla - You shouldn't visit them just now / at this time

- O sigé, kamó lang ánay, maápas lang kamí karón - All right, you guys just go ahead, we'll just catch up later.
- Verse 14 lang ánay - Just verse 14 for now
- Pahúway lang 'ta ánay - Let's just rest for a second

## Na namán – Again; Once Again

Repetition of an action that usually implies annoyance or inconvenience

- Arà na namán! - Here we go again!
- Arà ka na namán! – There you go again!
- 'Gapangágaw ka na namán! - There you go again taking other peoples' stuff away from them!
- 'Gapanghukáy na namán! - Snooping/Digging through others' things again!
- 'Gapanggubâ na namán siá! - There he goes again destroying things!
- Pag-abót námon sa baláy, naglakát na namán kamí paioílo - As soon as we got home we had to leave again for Iloilo.

## Pa gid (in verb association) – More / Again

- Pag-abót námon sa baláy, naglakát pa gid kamí paioílo - As soon as we got home we had to leave again for Iloilo.

(this differs from the above statement (using "na namán") in that by using "pa gid" it is not specific whether Iloilo was your origin. "Na namán" implies that Iloilo was at one point your origin and will be your destination yet again.

- Pa gid?! - (expression) Again?! / More?! / Not again! / You're still not satisfied?!
- Sulít-sulít? - (expression) Again?! / How many times do I have to tell you?!

## Ngadáan – Beforehand, Previously

- Gintagò nia 'to ngadáan pára madalí makwâ - He had put it there beforehand so it could be easily retrieved (So he could quickly find it)
- Kilálahay kamí ngadáan, ti kasádja gid sang nagcompánions kamí - We already knew eachother beforehand so we were stoked when we became companions.

## Ábi/bi – Ilónggo excuse particles

(Tagalog: kasí; Karáy-a: bay)

- Maginóm 'ko túbig, naúhaw 'ko bi – I'm gonna get a drink, I'm thirsty
- Walâ kami 'kabáyad. Walâ bi kwárta. – We weren't able to pay – cuz we didn't have any money.
- ...kay damò pa kamí bi obrahón – ...'cuz we've still got a lot more to do.
- Walâ bi may naghámbal nga indi pwéde – Well no one said I shouldn't (You're defending yourself)
- Tsákto lang, ha? Indi sóbra - ginaísip ko bi kon pilá ka "cups" káya ko - Make sure it's the right size - not too big, cuz I'm counting how many cups I can do. ("bi" midsentence as opposed to "kay" at the start of a sentence is often used when you are volunteering a reason - no one asked you "why")
- Naga-Aklánon ka na namán - There you go again speaking Aklanon.
- 'Ga-Aklánon na namán - Again with the Aklanon...
- Sóri ha? Halín 'ko ábi sa Kalíbo - Sorry, all right? I came from Kalibo.

- Sóri ha? Halín 'ko sa Kalíbo, mu - Sorry, all right? Don't you know I came from Kalibo?
- Walâ ka nagsímiba haw? - Why weren't you at church?
- May Dyúti 'ko ábi - I had to work (I had duty)

## Mu / Pru – more excuse particles

(Tagalog: kayâ; Karay-a: mung)

While both "ábi/bi" and "mu/pru" offer excuses or reasons, they differ in that by using "ábi" it shows you assume your audience is not yet aware of the reason. "Mu" implies your audience should already be aware of or at least agree with your reasoning. It may be a reason beyond your control or due to your circumstances. It often implies that what happened followed as a natural course of events.

- Gin"extend" pa gid námon ang "date" níla kay walâ silá nagsímiba, mu... tî, sa January pa silá mabúnyagan. - We had to extend their date again cuz as you know they didn't come to church, so they won't be baptized until January.
- Walâ ka nagsímiba haw? - Why weren't you at church?
- Waáy 'ko ábi paléte - I had no money to ride
- Pigádu kamí, mu - We're poor, you know

## Other uses of ábi/bi – hypothetical statements

("what if...", "How about if...", or "In that case...")

- Ano ábi kon... - What if... / Well what if...
- Tê - anó ábi? - Then what is it? / (If that's not it) then what could it be?
- Tê - ngáa ábi? – Well... then why?
- Tê - sán-o ábi? - Then when is it?
- Tê - sín-o ábi? - Then who is it?
- Anó ábi...? - What should it be? (Trying to make up your mind, trying to decide on or guess something. Example: You're trying to decide which fruit to be in the fruit game)
- A: Tagpilá magpaBorácay? – How much is it to get to Boracay?
- \$400 – (\$400)
- Kon Filipino 'ko bi? – What if I were a Filipino? (How much would you charge me then?)
- A: Bísi kamí sa "Wednesday" – We're busy on Wednesday
- Sa Thursday ábi? – What about on Thursday? / How's Thursday?

## Simplifying "what if's"

You can simplify "what if's" in the following way:

Formula: "kon" + [declarative statement] + "ábi"

- Anó ábi kon walâ siá? – What if he's not there? (this is a traditional "what if" statement)
- Kon walâ siá ábi? – What if he's not there? (this is the simplified "what if" statement)
- Kon napatáy 'ko bi?! - What if I had died?! (Accusingly - maybe somebody did something dangerous to you in a teasing manner)
- Kon ihúlog ko bi? - What if I drop it? (Maybe you're intentionally holding someone's bag precariously over a mud puddle or bridge.)

## The difference between "ngáa áyhan" and "ngáa ábi"

- Ngáa áyhan damô-damò simbáhan? – Why do you think there are so many churches?
- Ngáa ábi damô-damò simbáhan? - Well then why are there so many churches? (This is a follow-up question probably to one of the infamous statements below)
- Isá láng ang áton pagtúo - We have the the same faith / There's only one faith
- Isá lang ang Diyós - There's only one God
- Diyós man gihápon – It's the same God

## Ya – The subject of focus inverter

(It functions much like “namán” in Tagalog.) Examples:

- A: Kumusta ka? B: Okéy lang. Ikáw ya? – A: How are you? B: Just fine. What about you? (Whatever was phrased about subject A can be turned around and reused on subject B by using “ya”.)
- A: Pilá ang "height" mo? B: 6'2". A: Siá ya? – A: How tall are you? B: 6'2". A: And him? /What about him? (a third person).
- Tága-America 'kó; Silá ya tága-Dávao – I'm from America – they, on the other hand, are from Davao.
- Walâ 'ko ya salâ! – I didn't even do anything wrong!
- Anó? Walâ kamó ya slang mag-íngglis? - What? You guys think you speak English with a perfect accent? (in response to someone making fun of your Filipino accent)
- Ikáw ya,... - You, on the other hand...
- Akó ya,... - I, on the other hand... / But in my case...
- Ang isá ya,... - While the other one...
- Dídto walâ, dirí ya, may arà - They don't have any there, but here they do
- Sádto walâ, subóng ya, may arà - They didn't have any back then, but now they do



# **Part 4:**

# **Other Useful Things**

# **to Know**

## "Ka"-Prefixed Adjectives:

These are some of the most common ways to emphasize an adjective in conversation.

- Híposon siá - He is a quiet person (No emphasis)
- Kahíposon sa íya! - He is such a quiet person! He's so quiet! ("sa íya" can be shortened to "s'íya" which sounds like "see ya")
- Bâbá-an siá - He is a talker / He's a loud individual / He doesn't stop talking.
- Kabâbá-an s'íya! - He just talks and talks! He's such a chatterbox! (this is more emphatic than the above statement.)
- Abaw, kabâbá-an s'ímo! - Wow, you don't ever stop talking, do you!
- Kanamì s'ímo! - You're so nice/wonderful! (usually this is sarcasm)
- Kaguápa s'ímo! - You're so beautiful!
- Kaguápo s'ímo! - You're so handsome!
- Kasádja s'íya! - he's so funny/fun!
- Kasádja s'íya maghámbal! - He talks so funny! / He's so funny when he talks!
- Kasádja sa ginhámbal niá, no? - Wasn't that so funny what he said?
- Kadúgay s'ímo! - you take forever! You're taking forever! You're so slow!
- Kahínay gid s'íla maglakát! - They walk so slow!
- Kaláwig s'íya nga mga lessons! - His lessons are so long!
- Kadásig s'ímo maglakát! - You walk so fast!
- Ka"weird" s'ímo! - You're so weird!
- Ka"weird!" - How weird!
- Kadamák-damá! - How disgusting!
- Kadalúk-dalók s'ímo! - You're so greedy/selfish/unwilling to share!
- Kakúlulbáan s'íya! - He's so intimidating!
- Kagáhod s'ímo! - You're so noisy!
- Kabahô! - Something smells terrible! / How stinky!
- Kabahô-bahò! - (same as above but with more emphasis. The syllable of stress changes when you duplicate certain adjective roots such as this)
- Kadakò! - It's so big!
- Kadakû-dakò! - It's so big!
- Kadakû-dakò s'íya! - He's so big!
- Kasagád s'íya! - He's so talented/skilled/good!
- Kasagád-ságad s'íya! - He's so talented/skilled/good!
- Ay, kamangô s'ákon! - Oh I'm such an idiot!
- Kamangô-mangò! - How stupid!
- Ay, kagamó! - How confusing! How complicated!
- Kalípay gid s'íya, no? - He looks so happy doesn't he?
- Kaláin s'ákon! - I'm so bad! / I'm so evil!
- Kasábad s'ímo! - You're so naughty!
- Bad ka! - You're bad! / Shame on you! (parents often say this to their naughty kids. I just have to laugh everytime I hear this)
- Ay, ka-"bad" s'ímo! - You're so bad!
- Ay, kabúdlay! - It's so hard/difficult!
- Kadungól s'íya! - He's so disobedient!
- Katáas s'ímo! - You're so tall!
- Ka-árte s'ímo! - You're so dramatic! / You're so finicky/picky!

- Kabúg-at! - It's so heavy!
- Kabúg-at siní! - This is so heavy!
- Ikáw lang, Kabúg-at bi. - How 'bout you just do it, it's so heavy.
- Ikáw lang, nabúg-atán 'ko bi. - How 'bout you just do it, it's just too heavy for me.
- Kaláw-ay! - It's so ugly/terrible!
- Kaláw-ay pamatían - It sounds terrible / It sounds bad
- Ay kasósyal s'ímo - Well aren't you cool/fancy/luxurious/up with the latest trends
- Kanamít-námit siní nga pagkáon! – This food is so delicious!

## “L”-Infix Adjectives – Abilitative Adjectives :

Example:

- Kaulúhaw siní nga pagkáon – This food has the ability to make me thirsty (in vernacular English we would probably just say : “This food makes me thirsty”) (root: úhaw. Tagalog: “Nakakaúhaw itóng pagkáin”)
- Kasulúka siní nga pagkáon – This food makes me throw up (root: súka)
- Kagulútom siní nga istóriahán – Talking about this makes me hungry (root: gútom)
- Katalámad sa ulán – The rain makes me not want to work (root: támad)
- Kaladláwan – funny (the object/idea causes one to laugh) (root: kádlaw)
- Kakúlulbáan – intimidating, makes one nervous (root: kulba – fear, nervousness)
- Kasulubò – sad (the object/idea makes one sad) (root: subo)
- Kahaládlukan – scary (makes one scared)
- Katulúyo lántaw sine – Watching movies makes me tired (as in sleepy) (root: tuyó)
- Kasilidò – This gives (me) the hiccups (root: sido)
- Kaulútót – Makes one gassy (root: utót)
- Ay, Kataláka! – So tiresome!/annoying! / I'm sick of this! / That's enough to drive one crazy! (Tagalog: “Nakakasawa”)
- Kailínit s'ímo! – You're driving me crazy! (Tagalog: “Nakakainis ka talaga!”)
- Kaulúmól – irresistible, something you can't resist
- Kaulúmól s'ímo, kúsi-on ta ka – I can't resist (because of you), I'm gonna pinch you. (used usually with babies – In English we might say something like: “You're too cute, I have to pinch you”)
- Naumól-umól na 'ko – I can't resist, I can't help it (Tagalog: “Nanggígíil na akó”)

Exceptions:

- Makapakánta – Can make one sing / makes you want to sing
- Makapasáot – Makes you want to dance
- Makapatámbok – Makes you fat
- Ay, kakápoy – This is so tiring (as in fatigue-tired, not sleepy-tired)

## Common Actor-Focused Simple Commands:

You might not ever use some of these commands, but I think it's good to know what they are so you can understand them when you hear a parent say these to a child or a dog.

- Tíndog! - Stand up!
- Pungkò! - Sit!

- Sulód! - Come in! / Enter!
- Káon! - Eat!
- Sigé! - Go on! / Continue! / Go!
- Wait lang! - Just wait for a little while (I'll be ready in a minute)
- Jánay lang! - Wait a minute! / Hold on a second! (also: "Dánay lang", "Diánay lang"; Tagalog: "Téka muná", "Téka lang")
- Dalî! / Dalî di! - Come! / Come here!
- Gwâ! - Get out!
- Paági! - Make way! / Comin' through! (a polite way to pass through others is to say: "Maági lang kami" - We're just passing through)
- Halín! - Get out of the way! / Move! / Leave!
- Halín ka dá! - Get out of there!
- Hípos! - Quiet!
- Himúyong! / Pahimúyong! - Behave!
- Tádlong! - Stand up straight! / Sit up straight (said by mother to squirming child)
- Núgay! - Stop that! / (also used as an expression: No way! You're kidding!)
- Pamati! - Listen!
- Indì ah! - Don't!
- Pagpulì na! - Go home!
- Túlog ka na! - Go to sleep!
- Búgtaw! - Wake up!
- Pahigád! - Get out of the road! / Get to the side!
- Palápit - Come closer
- Talikód - Turn around
- Palayô lang gamáy - Stand back just a bit
- Balík! - Come back!
- Sigé pa, sigé pa... - Keep going, keep going...
- Sigé lang - Just go on / Pass / No thank you / Oh well / It's all right
- Sigé na! - Come on! Do it already!
- Sigé bi! - All right let's see it / Show us what you've got
- "Sample" bi! - Can you show us? / Can you give us a sample?
- Padáyon lang - Just keep it up / Just keep doing what you're doing
- Súgod na! / Start na! - Let's start this already!
- Ta! / Lakát 'ta! - Let's go!
- Dásig ah! - Hurry up!
- Hínay lang! - Slow down!
- Hálóng! - Watch out / Be careful / Take care
- Palákpak! - Clap your hands!
- Tangâ - Lift your head up / Look up
- Dukô - Duck / Bow your head
- Higdà - Lay down
- Ngangá! - Open your mouth!
- Pióng! - Close your eyes!
- Matá! - Open your eyes!
- Luhód - Kneel down
- "Bless" ánay! - Bless (him/her)! (as in raise his/her hand to your forehead)
- Kumústahánay - Shake hands

- Pìlì - Choose
- Liwát bi? - Can you please repeat that?
- Sakà - Come up / Go up / Climb up
- Dalí - Come inside (a tricycle)
- Idóg / Isdóg - Scoot over / Move over
- Báyard Palíhog - Can you please pass my payment to the conductor/driver?
- Atrás! - Back up (said by jeep conductor to jeep driver)
- Manáog - Get down / Come down / Get off / Climb down / Get out (of a tricycle. This phrase can also mean: "I / someone will be getting off now" if you say it while riding a jeep or bus.)
- Tabók 'ta - Let's cross
- Báylo 'ta - Let's trade
- Ílis - Get dressed / changed
- Lágyo / Láyas! - Run away! / Get away!
- Kánta - Sing
- Sáot! - Dance

### Simple Object or Location-Focus Commands (Using "a" or "i" Suffixes):

In general, "-a" is for object focus and "-i" is for location focus but sometimes I have noticed these rules being disregarded. Bottom line: Say what you hear the natives say. I'll admit that I've probably overdone it with how many different verbs I have included here, especially because you've probably never seen most of them before, so if you want to skip ahead and use this as a reference for later, that would be just fine. These command forms are something I feel many beginners fail to learn and use; I have included them so early in this book in hopes of exposing you to a very common part of the language.

- Sábta 'kó! - Answer me! (root: sabát – this is the simplified command you can use instead of the weak command "Sabtón mo akó")
- Sábta nyo akó - Answer me! (As shown here, when those being commanded are plural in number you may include the plural pronoun in your statement along with the object of focus ["ako" in this case] unlike if the pronoun were singular in which case you would drop the pronoun)
- 'Gái 'ko bi? – Could you please give me some ("gái" is a shortcut for "tagái") (root: tagà)
- Hatági 'ko bi? – (Same as above)
- Ámbi bi? – Can I have that please?
- Siradúha ang puertáhan – Close the door (root: sirádo)
- Tilawí – Try it, taste it (usually food) (root: tiláw)
- Pangitáa – Go look for it (root: pangità)
- Patawára 'ko bi? – Will you forgive me? (root: patáwad) (By the way, this doesn't sound very sincere. It's more of a joke)
- Imna – Drink it (root: inóm)
- Imni - Drink some of it (root: inóm)
- Kaúna – Eat it! (root: káon)
- Kán-a - Eat it! (same as above - root: káon)
- Kwá-a – Go get it, take it (root: kuha)
- Kwá-a bi? - Could you please go get it? (rule: "bi" can only be used in the simple command object/location statements. Correct example: "kwá-a bi?" incorrect: "kwá-on mo bi?")
- Sípá-a – Kick it! (root: sipà)
- Pátya! – Kill it, turn it off (root: patáy)

- Súmbagá! – Punch it! (root: súmbag)
- Tapáki - Step on it! (root: tápak)
- Búksi! – Open it, unlock it (root: bukás)
- Búksi ang puertáhan – Open the door
- Abríhi! – Open it! (synonym for “búksi”) (root: ábri)
- Basáha bi? – Could you please read it? (root: bása)
- Píktsuri ‘ko bi? – Could you please take my picture? (root: piktsur)
- Uyát-i – Hold (this) / Hold it (root: úyat - Though you may include a subject of focus to be acted upon [example: “Uyát-i ‘ni”], it is not completely necessary. It is often implied what you are referring to.)
- Kápti - Hold (this) / Hold it (same as above. Root: kapót – You may imply what object is to be acted upon by saying “o” at the end of the statement. Example: “Kápti o” means hold onto whatever I’m pointing to/gesturing to. Essentially it means the same thing as “Kápti ‘ni” – Hold onto this / Hold this)
- Tagú-a - Put it away / Hide it (root: tagò)
- Tabúni - Cover it up / Hide it (root: tábon)
- Téxi siá – Text him (root: tex)
- Pasúdla ímo sapátos - Bring your shoes inside
- Tusloká – Poke it (root: túslok)
- Húypi – Blow on it (root: huyóp)
- Suyúpa – Slurp / Sip it up (root: súyop)
- Kágta ‘ko – Bite me (root: kagát)
- Indì pagkágta - supsupá – Don’t bite it - suck on it (a lollypop)(root: súpsup)
- Bún-a! – Stab it! (root: bunô)
- Kántahá bi! – Sing it (root: kánta)
- Kántahí ‘ko bi! – Sing to me (root; kánta)
- Bantayí! – Guard it! / Watch it! (root: bántay)
- Tulóka akó - Look at me
- Tan-awá ‘ní – Check this out, Watch this (root: tán-aw)
- Tan-awá! – Look! (synonym: lantawá – root: lántaw)
- Tan-awí ‘ko kon may "rice" pa ‘ta? – Could you check for me if we still have rice?
- Bákli ‘ko "mango shake" – buy me a mango shake (root: bakal) (or if a vendor says “Bákli ‘kó” it means “Buy from me”)
- Lutuí ‘ko adóbo – Cook me some adobo (root: lutò)
- Húksa ang takóp bi – take the cap off (root: hukás)
- Dumdumá pérmi nga ... - Always remember that ... (root: dúmdum)
- Dumdumá ‘nâ - Remember that
- Sulatí siá – write him! (a letter) (root: sulát)
- Sulatá - Write it / Write it down
- Tandogá – Touch it (root: tándog)
- Pugáa – Squeeze it / Wring it out (root: pugà)
- Púnggi silá! – Stop them! Restrain them! Don’t let ‘em do that (root: pugóng)
- Túm-oká! – Press it (a button) (root: túm-ok)
- Hígti siá – Tie him up! (root: higót)
- Tudluí siá - Teach him / Show him the way / Show him how (root: tudlò)
- Pabál-a ‘ko kon ... Let me know if... (root: pahíbaló)
- Hugási ang mga pínggan – Wash the dishes (root: húgas)
- Lábhi/Labahí ‘ko bi? – Can you do my laundry for me? (root: labá)

- Dilápi – Lick it (root: dílap)
- Tapúsa – Finish it (root: tápos)
- Pahináya – Turn it down (the volume) also: Slow it down (root: hínay)
- Patunúga – Turn it up (the volume) (synonym: Pabaskugá - root: báskog)
- Tunúga – Speak up / Speak louder
- Baskugá – Speak up / Speak louder (same as above)
- Sabáka - Put it on your lap (root: sábak)
- Sabáka siá - Put her/him on her lap (a baby)
- Húgta - Tighten it (root: hugót)
- Padasíga! – Make it faster, speed it up (root: dásig)
- Dugángi – Add more (root: dúgang)
- Lágsa siá! – Chase him! (root: lagás)
- Simhutá – Smell it (root: simhot)
- Hambalá siá – Tell him / Say it to him (root: hámbal)
- Istóriahá siá – Talk to him (root: istória)
- Istóriahá 'ko - Talk to me
- Gisi-á! – Rip it! (root: gisi)
- Pukáwa lang 'ko – Just wake me up (whenever you're ready) (root: púkaw)
- Kadtoí siá! – Go to him! (root: kádto)
- Ubúsa – Finish it off / Take the rest of it (usually food) (root: úbos)
- Bayári 'ko bi? – Could you please pay for me (or sometimes “pay to me”) (root: bayad)
- Bayári siá – Pay him (or sometimes “pay for him”)
- Pákta! – Guess! (root: pakót)
- Pákta kon sín-o ang naábtan ko! – Guess who I ran into! (naábtan is short for "naabútan")
- Pákta kon sín-o ang nakilála ko! – Guess who I met!
- Píli-a! – Choose!
- Pakaúna 'ko bi? / Pakán-a 'ko bi? – Feed me (root: pakáon)
- Palawíga ímo talk – Make your talk longer (length of time)(root: paláwig)
- Palabá-a – Make it longer (length of object)(root: labà)
- Pamangkutá siá! – Ask him! (root: pamángkot)
- Halúngi ang... - Watch out for the... / Take good care of the... (root: halong)
- Bulígi 'ko – Help me (root: bulig)
- Pulúta – Pick it up (root: púlót)
- Pudjutá – Pick it up (synonym for pulúta)(root: púdjot)
- Dál-i 'ko snacks bi – Bring me some snacks (root: dalá)
- Pulíi kamí pagkáon bi – Bring home some food for us (root: pauli)
- Trapúhi – Wipe it up (a mess, something that spilled) (root: trápu)
- Suksuká ímo tsinélas – Put your sandals on.
- Hubára ímo tsinélas – Take your sandals off
- Íngglisa siá - Speak to him in English
- Bisayá-a siá - Speak to him in Bisayan
- Tagalúga siá - Speak to him in Tagalog

## "Don't" Object Commands:

- Indì ah! - Don't!

- Indì pagtúnla - Don't swallow it
- Indì pagkágta - Don't bite it
- Indì pagkán-a / Indi pagkaúna - Don't eat it
- Indì 'ko pagistoriahá - Don't talk to me
- Indì pagtandugá - Don't touch it
- Indì 'ko pagtandugá - Don't touch me
- Indì paghabuyá - Don't throw it / Don't throw it away
- Indì paglíwatá - Don't do it again / Don't repeat it
- Indì paglipáti! - Don't forget it!
- Indì pagtapáki! - Don't step on it!
- Indì 'ko pag-íngglisa - Don't speak to me in English
- Indì 'ko pagtagalúga - Don't speak to me in Tagalog
- Indì 'ko pagsúnlugá - Don't tease me

## Common teaching application phrases

- Paano kamó na "blessed" sang ebanghelyo sa inyo kabuhì? - How has the Gospel blessed you guys in your lives?
- Himúon mo balá nga magsunód sa propéta? - Will you follow the prophet?
- Kumústa ang pagbása mo? - How's your reading?
- Sa diín ka nagbása? - Where did you read?
- Anó ang naitsíndihan mo sa ginbása mo? - What did you understand from what you read?
- Anó ang natún-an mo? - What did you learn?
- Anó ang nabátyagán mo sang nagbása ka? - What did you feel when you read?
- Pwéde ka 'kabása? - Could you please read?
- Pwéde mo mabása verse 27 pára s'áton? - Could you please read verse 27 for us?
- Basáha bi - Read it please
- Diín ímo líbro? - Where's your book?
- Kwá-a bi - Go get it please
- Anó ang ginapanúmdum mo? - What are you thinking about?
- Anó ang pag-intsíndi mo about sa mga propéta? - What is your understanding about prophets?
- Before kitá mag "start", mag "pray" 'ta áney - Before we start, let's say a prayer first
- Before kamí maglakát, magpray 'ta liwát - Before we leave, let's pray again
- Tay, pwéde ka 'ka "pray" pára s'áton? - Tay, could you pray for us?
- May gústo siá nga ihámbal s'áton - He has something he'd like to say to us
- May arà kamó pamángkot? - Do you guys have any questions?
- Sure kamó? - Are you sure?
- Pwéde mo i-"explain" (ang ginbása mo)? - Could you explain (what you read)?
- Sámtang nagabása ka, pangitáa kon ano ginasugò s'áton sang Diyós - While you read look for what God is commanding of us
- May gústo kamí nga ipabása s'ímo - We have something we'd like you to read
- May gústo 'ko nga i "share" - I have something I'd like to share
- May gústo pa 'ko nga i "share" - I have something more I'd like to share

## Appellations

This is how you may address someone as you begin a conversation with them.



- Tátay/Tay - Dad (or fatherly figure you know)
- Nánay/Nay - Mom (or motherly figure you know)
- Mánong/Nong - Older Brother/Sir (a gentleman who is a stranger to you)
- Mánang/Nang - Older Sister/Ma'am (a lady who is a stranger to you)
- Totò/Tô - Younger Brother (or a young man/boy)
- Índay/Day - Younger Sister (or a young woman/girl)
- Ánkul/Kul - Uncle (comes from English)
- Ánte/Te - Aunt (from English)
- Be - Baby (a toddler)
- Gâ - Dear/Love (short for "palanggà". Usually used on younger children)
- Der - Elder
- Bos - Boss (from English - this seems to be often used in place of "Sir")
- Mig - Friend (from Spanish's "amigo")
- Paré - Friend (from Spanish's "compadre")

## Other Relationships

- Amáy – Father (This is honorific. It usually only applies to Heavenly Father)
- Ilóy - Mother
- Lólo – Grandfather
- Lóla – Grandmother
- Títo/Tiyò - Uncle (or unclelike figure in your life)
- Títa/Tiyà - Aunt (or auntlike figure in your life)
- Tsoy - Uncle (comes from Chinese – often used to name an older male stranger you see in the distance but not someone you are talking to)
- Tsay - Aunt (from Chinese - usually used to name an older female stranger you see in the distance but not someone you are talking to)

Cultural Note: Almost every Filipino has a nickname in addition to a given name. Many times that nickname is two syllables and is commonly shortened to just the final syllable. Most people are better known by neighbors and friends by their nicknames. For personal contacting purposes it is useful to know a person's nickname. Just to give you an idea of how unknown a Filipino's given name can be, you could ask to see someone's school yearbook. You may be surprised to see that many yearbooks include both the given name and nickname of each individual pictured.

Examples:

- Kumústa ang óbra, Tátay? - How's the work, Tatay?
- Pigádo gid - Terrible (as in financially) (this sounds a little pessimistic but it is a common response)
- Anó ang súd-an, Nánay? - What's for dinner, Nanay? ("Sud-an" means "rice topping")
- Walâ. Walâ kamí súd-an, Der - Nothing. / We don't have any sud-an, Elder.
- Nang, tagpilá ang adóbo? - Miss, how much is the adobo?
- Sa diín kamó, Bos? - Where you guys headin', Boss? (question from tricycle driver)
- Halúngi si Tsoy – Watch out for that guy over there
- Ihátag mo kay Índay - Give it to that young girl

## 'Gáka- conjugation (short for "nagáka-")

This is the less known present tense conjugation for unintentional or involuntary actions.

Past tense: "na-" (actually short for "nágka-")

Present tense: "nagáka"

Future tense: "ma-" (Actually short for "mágka-")

Some Bisayan speakers, particularly those on Panay Island tend to simply not use the present tense of this conjugation. For example, they may say "Nakità mo?" or "Makità mo?" to mean: "Do you see it?" while Bacolod natives would often say "Gakakità mo?"

- Nalipát siá - He forgot
- Périmi 'ko 'gakalipát - I'm always forgetting
- Basì malipát ka - You might forget
  
- Anó natabô? - What happened?
- Anó 'gakatabô? - What's happening?
- Anó matabô? - What's gonna happen?
  
- Nakità mo? - Did you see it?
- 'Gakakità mo? - Do you see it?
- Makità mo? - Can you see it?
  
- Pagkità ko siní nadumdumán ko ákon mother - When I saw this, I thought of my mother
- Káda bása ko siní 'gakadumdumán ta ka - Every time I read this, I think of you
- Kon makità mo 'ni, madumdumán mo ímo promesa - When you see this, you'll remember your promise
  
- Nabátian mo na balá ang National Anthem? – Have you heard the National Anthem?
- 'Gakabátian ko subóng! – I hear it right now!
- Basì may mabátian ka dugáy-dugáy nga mabáskog – You might hear a loud noise pretty soon
  
- Natulugán siá - She fell asleep
- 'Gakatulugan ka siní? - You fall asleep to this?
- Basì matúlugan siá - She might fall asleep
  
- Nalípay silá sang nagbalík siá - They were happy when he came back
- 'Gakalípay ang mga espíritu sa pihák pag ginaóbra ta íla work sa temple - The spirits on the other side are rejoicing as we do their temple work
- Malípay kami magbúlig s'ímo - We'd be happy to help you
  
- 'Gakasál-an gid siá périmi nga Koreáno - He's always mistaken to be Korean / People always think he's Korean
  
- Káda bása ko 'gakabátyagan ko matúod siá - Everytime I read it I feel it's true

### Ta: the shortcut for both "kitá" and "náton"

In this work I have differentiated the two by putting an apostrophe before the pronoun short for "kitá". When "ta" is short for "kitá", the actor focus pronoun, sequentially it follows all the same rules as "kitá".

When "ta" is short for "náton" it follows the sequential pattern of the other one-syllable pronouns (mo, ka, niá, nyo). (It precedes "man", "gid", "na", "pa", "lang", etc.) Observe this in the following.

- Ihátag ta na lang kay Brother Cazenias - Let's just give it to Brother Cazenias instead
- Itext ta lang siá - Let's just text him
- Gin"invite" ta na siá - We've already invited him
- Káon na 'ta - Let's eat
- Pulì na 'ta - Let's go home
- May "rice" pa 'ta - We still have rice / We have more rice
- Magkáon pa 'ta keik - We're gonna cake, too
- Istóriahán ta pa sa dasón - We'll talk about it some more in the future/next time
- Magistória pa 'ta sa dasón - We'll talk some more in the future/next time
- Basáhon ta lang verse 6 - Let's just read verse 6

## Ta ka, Ta kamó

Ta ka: "you ...by me"; Ta kamó: "you (plural) ...by me"

Instead of saying "ko ka", or "ko kamó", you say "ta ka", and "ta kamó" respectively (Tagalog: "kitá"; "ko kayó")

- Palanggà ta ka - I love you
- Palanggà ta kamó - I love you (plural)
- Palanggà ta gid ka - I really love you / I love you so much (This is one of the only contexts I know of where you can put words like "man", "gid", "na", and "pa" in front of the one syllable pronoun "ka")
- Palanggà ta gid kamó - I really love you guys / I love you all so much
- Palanggà ta man ka - I love you too / I still love you
- Palanggà ta man ka gihápon - I still love you / I love you anyway
- Na"miss" ta ka - I miss you
- Na"miss" ta gid ka - I really miss you
- Tagáan ta ka kópia - I'll give you a copy
- Gintagáan ta na kamó - I already gave you guys one
- Tagáan ta pa ka kópia - I'll give you another copy
- Indì ta gid kamó malípatán - I could never forget you guys / I'll never forget you guys
- Pabúdlayán ta pa gid ka - I'm gonna make things even harder for you

## Location focus using "ta ka" with object/idea implied

- Báklan ta ka - I'll buy you one / I'll buy one for you
- Himúan ta ka - I'll make you one / I'll make one for you
- Tagáan ta ka - I'll give you one
- Kwá-an ta ka - I'll get you one
- Tudluán ta ka - I'll teach you how
- Bulígan ta ka - I'll help you do it

## Object focus using "ta ka"

The person being spoken to is the object

- Báklon ta ka - I'll buy you (this is obviously not a realistic statement - I'm just showing the difference between using "baklan" here or "baklon". See example above for "baklan")
- Ibaligya ta ka - I'll sell you
- Kán-on ta ka - I'll eat you
- Hakwáton ta ka - I'll carry you
- Himúon ta ka áswang - I'll turn you into an aswang
- Huláton ta ka - I'll wait for you
- Isúgid ta ka - I'll tell on you
- Sugáton ta ka - I'll pick you up

## Other Uses of "Man"

"Man", used as emphasis - (this is what will really "wow" people if you can immitate it exactly how the Ilonggos say it)

- Anó 'nâ? - What is that?
- Anó 'nâ, man?!! - (expression) What on earth is that?!! / What the..?!! / What's up with that?!! (Tagalog: "Anó ba 'yan?!!")
- Anó man 'nâ, man?!! - (same as above - more emphasis)
- Anó 'to? - What was that? / What is that? (object is far from both speaker and one spoken to)
- Anó 'to, man?!! - What on earth was that?!! / What on earth could that be?!! (Object is far away)
- Sín-o 'to, man?!! - Who was that?!!
- Anó ka man?!! - (expression) What's with you?!! / What's your problem?!! (literally: "what are you?!!" Tagalog: "Anó ka ba?!!")
- 'Gaanó ka dâ, man?!! - What do you think you're doing there?!! / What on earth are you doing there?!!
- Ngáa man ginaistóriahán ta man 'ní, man?!! - How did we end up talking about this, anyway?!! / Why on earth are we talking about this?!! (Boom! three "man's" in one sentence)
- Anó 'man 'nâ ginaobra mo, man?!! - (forgive me for the use of "heck" in translation) What the heck are you doing?!!
- Ánhon ko 'ní? - What do I do with this?
- Ánhon ko 'ní, man?!! - What the heck am I s'posed to do with this?!!
- Anó man?!! - (expression) What?!! / Wait, what?!! (You are surprised by and don't necessarily agree with something someone has said: "What are you tryin' to say?" / "What do you mean?!!" / "What did you say?!!" / "Did I hear you right?" / "Did you just say what I think you said?")
- Naanó ka man?!! - What happened to you?!!

In a similar manner you can use "man" to show that you are unfamiliar with what someone is talking about

- Nalípatán nyo na ang mga members tagaBánban? Walâ na kamó 'gabisita haw? - Have you forgotten about the members in Banban? Why don't you visit us anymore?
- "Bánban" man? - What's Banban? What do you mean by "Banban"? / Who's in "Banban"?
- Joke lang - magkádto kamí dâ gani karón - Just kidding - we're actually gonna come visit you guys later today.

- Nagtawág si Miguel - Miguel called
- "Miguel" man? - Who's Miguel? I don't know anybody named "Miguel"
- Gindalá nyo ang keyk? - Did you guys bring the cake?
- "Keyk" man? - What cake? I don't know what you're talking about
- Ádik siá sa "Angry Birds" - He's addicted to Angry Birds
- "Angry Birds" man? - Angry Birds? / What's "Angry Birds"?

## Expressions of dismay/relief

- Ay, ambót! - (literally: "I don't know" - you are frustrated or irritated / someone is driving you crazy) - For the love! / Why me?! / Great! (sarcasm) / It's hopeless! / I give up!
- Ay, salámat! - (you are relieved or grateful for an outcome) Yes! / Finally! / At last! / Thank goodness!

## The infamous "Palagpat"

- Palágpat kamó! - you guys let us down! We can't count on you! You guys are ridiculous! You guys are weird/unpredictable! (also commonly used as an expression similar to "ay, ambót!" See example above)
- Ay, palágpat! - (something isn't going your way: No one showed up for the service project. Someone's ignoring your texts, not answering your phone calls. It started raining all of the sudden, you got punted by your golden investigator. The power went out (you had a "brown-out")

## Doubling an interrogative indicates that the response will be plural

- Sádja gid ang party! - The party was so fun!
- Sín-o sín-o kamó? - Who all was there (with you)?
- Sín-o sín-o nagkádto? - Who all went?
- Anó anó ang ginóbra nyo? - What were some of the things you guys did? What all did you do?
- Sín-o - sín-o kamó sa baláy? – Who all do you live with? / Who's all there with you at the house?
- Kamí ni Elder – Elder and me (it's 100 times better to say this than "ako kag si Elder")
- Kamí lang nga dúha – Just us two
- Kamí lang ni Elder – Just Elder and me
- Dúha lang kamí – There are just two of us

## Various phrases that use "amó"

Though commonly used, "amó" is notoriously difficult to translate. Think of it as the word for "such". In most cases "amó" is used as an attachment to another supporting word

- Amó 'nâ - Like that / That / That's it / That one / Such as that
- Amó 'ni - Like this / This / This is it / This one / Such as this
- Amó 'to - That one (an object or person far from person speaking and person being spoken to)

- Amó 'nâ siá - That's it / That's the one / That's who it is / That's how it is
- Amó lang 'nâ - That's all it is / That's all / That's all there is
- Amó gid! - Exactly! / That's it! (agreeing with someone)
- Amó ganì! - Exactly! / That's what I'm saying! / That's what I'm trying to say! (agreeing with someone and taking credit yourself for the idea they just expressed)
- Amó gid man! - It really is like that!
- Amó gid 'nâ! - Exactly like that! / That's just how it is
- Amó gid 'nâ siá, ya! - That's exactly how she is!
- Amó lang gid 'nâ, ya! - That's all there is to it! / That's really all there is!
- Amó man - The same / Same
- Amó man gihápon - Same as always
- Indì 'nâ amó! - It's not like that! / That's not how it is! / Not like that!
- Amó man kamí gihápon - We're still the same as always / It's still us
- Amô man kamí gihápon - We're still monkeys as always ("amó" is different from "amô" which means "monkey")
- Amó man ang ginhámbal niá s'ákon - She told me the same thing
- Káda ága, álas quátro i médyá búgtaw na siá - Every morning he was awake by 4:30.
- Amó gid 'nâ, básta Ilokáno - That's just how Ilokanos are
- Ginbutárgan ko damò mantikà, basì amó 'nâ nag"LBM" siá - I put a lot of oil in it, maybe that's why he got LBM. (You don't need to say "amó 'nâ kon ngáa" to mean "that's why". Just say "amó 'nâ".)
- Walâ na siá kwárta, tí nagbalík siá. - She had no more money so she came back.
- Waáy na siá kwárta - She had no more money
- Amó 'nâ ganì nagbalík siá - That's why she came back.

## Using Actor or Object Focus

Rule of thumb: Most often "ang" translates to "the", while "sang" translates to "a" or "some". When wondering whether to use object or actor focus, think – are you referring to a specific object or a general object? If there is a specific object, you need to use object focus. It's as simple as that.

- Walâ siá 'gabáyad tithing - He doesn't pay tithing
- Walâ niá ginabáyad ang tithing - He's not paying the tithing (as in literally his tithing is in his hand but he's reluctant to hand it to the bishop or something.)
- Gin"bless" nyo na? - Did you already bless it?
- Na"bless" na ang pagkáon? - Has the food already been blessed?
- Na"bless" na? - Has it been blessed already?

## "Pa" Lengthens Time and Distance

- Díin naghalín ang mga mángga? - Where did the mangoes come from?
- Sa Guimarrás pa! - All the way from Guimarras!
- Sa March pa - Not until March ("pa" implies that's still a long time away)
- Sang 1991 pa - Way back in 1991

'nâ siá, 'ni siá, 'nâ silá

Combined pronoun/demonstrative - you may never see these in written text but you will hear them a lot.

- Ísog gid 'nâ silá - Those guys are pretty tough.
- Matúod gid 'ni siá nga líbro - This here book really is true.
- Ihátang mo 'nâ siá sa íya - Give that thing to him.

Pala- prefix: suggesting that someone does something frequently, habitually

- Pálahubóg 'nâ siá – That guy's always drunk
- Pálainom 'nâ siá – That guy's always drinking
- Pálakaon 'nâ siá – That guy's always eating
- Pálasugál 'nâ siá – That guy's always gambling

### Questions pertaining to residence

(There are a lot of ways to define residency)

- Díin kamó 'gaestár? - Where do you guys live?
- Díin kamó 'gadáyon? - Where do you guys stay/board?
- Díin kamó 'ga"board"? - (same as above)
- Díin kamó 'gapauli/'gapuli? - Where do you go home to?
- Díin kamó 'gapuyò? - Where do you guys live? ("puyò" is a deep Ilonggo word. The Spanish root "estár" is more commonly used)

### Commenting on food

(You will never tell someone that their food is disgusting therefore there is no word meaning "yucky" or "disgusting" that is commonly applied to food. "Lás-ay" means tasteless. "Káhang" means hot/spicy. "Mapaít" means bitter. A common way to politely say you don't prefer a certain food is :

- Indì 'ko 'kaúyon - I don't eat/prefer (such food) / My stomach can't handle it".

### Vague responses to "what" or "why"

- Anó? - What?
- Walâ lang - Oh, nothing
- Ngáa? - Why?
- Walâ lang - Oh, no reason
- Tî mu - Just because
- Básta lang - Just because

### Masyádo / Kaáyo / Katamá / Pwérte ka- : Excessive, Much

- Walâ kamí masyádo oras mag"email" - We don't get very long to email
- Indi masyádo - Not so much / Not really
- Masyádo ka slang - You have a really bad accent / You sound like a foreigner / You have lot's of "slang" ("slang" is the term for "foreign accent")
- Slang ka maghámبال - You speak with a foreign accent

- Masyádo ka serióso - You're too serious / You're so serious
- Serióso ka kaáyo - (same as above)
- Serióso siá kaáyo - He's too serious / He's so serious
- Serióso siá katamá - (same as above)
- Búdlay kaáyo - It's too difficult / It's so difficult
- Búdlay katamá - (same as above)
- Tamà kabúdlay - (same as above)
- Pwérte kaínit! - It's so hot! (the weather)

## Dámpi / Náyon: in the general location of

- Díin dámpi ínyo simbáhan? - Around where is your church? Where exactly is your church?
- Díin náyon ínyo simbáhan? - (same as above – “dámpi” and “náyon” both suggest a general location)
- Sa high school dámpi - In the general area close to or around the high school
- Dídto dámpi - Somewhere over there.

## Disagreeing

- Indì - No / That's not it
- Indì man - Not really / That's not it either
- Indì lang gid! - Nuh-uh! Not true!
- Walâ kamó nag"visit" sa íya! - You guys never visited him!
- Nag"visit" gid kamí, ah! - Yeah we did!
- Walâ ah! - Nuh-uh! / Not true!
- Walâ gid! - Nuh-uh! / Not true!
- Walâ ko ginhungód – I didn't mean to – I didn't do it on purpose
- Ginhungód mo 'nâ, ah! – Yeah you did! (literally: “On the contrary you did do that on purpose”. There's no way to literally translate things like “yeah he did”, “yeah I am”, “yeah I will” for an argument. You have to specify the verb or adjective.)

## Lang man: Anyway / Anyhow

- Gústo mo búlig? - Do you want help?
- Akó lang, mág-an lang man - No I've got it, it's not very heavy anyway
- Tíndog lang kamí, paDíclum lang man - We'll just stand, it's only until Diclum anyway
- Kamí lang magbáyad. Baráto lang man - We'll just pay for it. It's pretty cheap anyway
- Lakát lang 'ta. Malápit lang man - Let's just walk. It's not that far anyway
- Sigé lang. Mahápos lang man - Oh well/Don't worry. It's pretty easy anyway
- Báy-i lang. Gamáy lang man - Don't worry about it. It's pretty small anyhow / There's not very much anyhow
- Kamí lang. Diútay lang man - We'll just do it. There's not too much anyhow / There's not a whole lot anyhow / There aren't too many anyhow

## “L”-Infixes Verbs

Used where many actors are performing a common action. Insert an "l" into the first syllable of the verb root. (This is deeper llonggo)



- Díin silá naghalín? - Where did they come from?
- Díin silá naghalalín? - Where did they all come from?
- Damô-damò nagbalakál! - There were a ton of customers!
- Nagtilípon silá - They all gathered together

### Dúngan: simultaneously, at the same time, together

- Dúngan silá nabúnyagán - They were baptized together/at the same time (at the same ceremony)
- Dúngan kamí nag-abót sa mission - We got came to the mission at the same time
- Dúngan man kamí magpulì - We're gonna go home at the same time too
- Indì kitá dúngan magpulì - We're not gonna go home at the same time ("we" as in "you and I")

### Ba: emphasis at the end of a statement, expressing mild surprise

- Baw kanamì, ba! - Wow isn't that cool!
- Baw, tuyó 'ko ba! - Wow I am so tired!
- Baw, kápoy 'ko ba! - Wow I am so exhausted!
- Dakô ba! - It's so big! (Bigger than you expected)
- Maínit ba! - It's so hot! (Hotter than you expected)
- Dásig ba! - That was fast! / Wow - that was quick!

### Paanó na? (Now what?)

- May páyong ka, Der? Basi maulán - Do you have an umbrella, Elder?
- Walâ. Nabilín ko sa baláy - No. I left it at the house
- Ári o! Húlma ámon - Here, borrow ours
- Tî, Paanó na kamó? - Well now what will you guys do (don't you guys need the umbrella)?
- Sigé lang, may arà pa kamí - Don't worry, we've got more
- Sigé lang, damò pa kamí sinâ - It's all right, we've got a lot more of those
- Paanó na? - Now what (is to be done)? / What do/can we do now? (in distress)
- Paanó na 'ko kon walâ ka - What would I do without you?
- Paanó na 'ko kon walâ ka na - What will I do without you?
- Mas maáyo ka pa gani kon walâ akó – We both know you'd be better off without me

### Paanó na áyhan?

- Pérmì walâ kamí túbig sa Tigbáuan apartment - We never had any water in the Tigbauan apartment
- Kon kís-a gani, walâ man kuriénte - In fact, sometimes we didn't even have power either.
- Paanó na áyhan kon maubúsan pa kamí gasúl? - What on earth could we do if we ran out of gas as well? / Can you imagine what would happen if we ran out of gas, too?

### Ang? Sang? Sa?

You will occasionally hear people say things like "ang" all alone. That means the person heard/understood everything in what you said except for the focus of your sentence.

- Ginhátag na námon sa íla - We already gave it to them
- Ang? - You already gave what to them?
- Ang Restoration pamphlet - The Restoration pamphlet
- Gusto námon magshare sang mensáhe námon s'ímo - We'd like to share our message with you
- Mag? – You'd like to what?
- Magshare - To share
- Sang? - Share what?
- Ámon mensáhe about kay Jesus Christ - Our message about Jesus Christ

## “O” at the end of a phrase shows direction

- Ári o! – Here it is (“o” shows direction. It gets the person to whom you’re talking to look at what you’re talking about)
- Ay, ári galí o! – Oh here it is! (you just found something you were looking for)
- Ikáw ‘ni o? - Is this you? (You’re pointing at a picture)
- Tagpilá o? – How much is this? (the thing you’re pointing at or holding)
- Dyús pa o! – Here’s some more juice.
- Báyard o! – Here’s my payment (when you’re on a jeepney handing money to another passenger or directly to the conductor/driver)

## Other uses of "bástos"

Cultural note: When walking in between two conversing people, you must show respect either by ducking, putting your hands palm to palm in front of you like a wedge, saying "skyus" (excuse me), or all of the above.

Most commonly known to mean "inappropriate, obscene, immoral, lewd, or crude", bástos can also mean "bad manners", so when a kid walks by without showing any respect to his elders, you may call that a:

- Bástos nga batà - Child with no manners
- Or, when you hear a cat outside that won't stop meowing while you're trying to teach you may say:
- Bástos nga koríng! - Darn cat!

## State of being (adjective) versus action (verb) often changes the syllable of stress

- Ginagútom siá - He's feeling hungry
- Gutóm siá - He's hungry
- Nagatúlog siá - He's sleeping
- Tulóg siá - He's asleep

## Adverbs

- Utoy-útoy 'ko kádlaw! - I laughed and laughed! / I laughed so hard!
- Sige-síge 'ko bása... - I kept reading... / I read and read
- Inayáwan 'ko pangità! - I searched everywhere!
- Baka-báka siá magóbra! - He works hard!

- Talágsa lang siá 'gasimba - She goes to church every once in a while / She doesn't go to church very often

## Surprise in District Meeting

- After 'ta mag"recite" may games - After we do recitations there will be games
- Ay, may amó 'ná? - (expression) Well that's new. (literally: "There's such a thing as that?" Usually said to you when something you're doing or suggesting is different, new, odd, or unexpected) (Tagalog: "Ay, may ganún?")

## An old person versus an old object

- Tigúlang na siá - She's old
- Dáan na ákon sapátos - My shoes are old

## Gid ya / Gid ja

Whenever someone's choice of words makes something sound funny, extreme, or exaggerated you can guffaw at their statement by repeating the extreme part and sticking a "gid ja" on the end.

- Tigúlang na ákon sapátos - My shoes are old (As in: "an old person". This is obviously an incorrect statement. You can't say "tigúlang" about objects)
- Tigúlang gid ja?! Pilá ang edad? - Old?! What's their age? (This guy is making fun of you because you used the wrong word for old)

## Ikáw na! (expression)

This is an expression used to accuse someone of being conceited usually because of something they said

- Ikáw na! - Wow, aren't you cool. Well aren't you the man! (accent the "kaw" and say it really sarcastic when someone is bragging about himself)
- Ikáw na! - maálam! - Wow look at you, you know everything! / Well aren't you smart! (sarcasm)
- Siá na, inggliséro! - Isn't he cool, he's an English speaker! (sarcasm)

## Akó pa! (expression)

This expression indicates confidence in self

- Gindalá mo? - Did you bring it?
- Húo eh, akó pa! - Of course. Come on, this is me we're talking about!
- Káya ko 'ní. Akó pa! - I can do it. I've got this!

## Ikaw pa!

Be careful when you use this one. Many missionaries tend to say "ikaw pa" all alone and their intended meaning is something to the effect of "you're the man!". These expressions must be used as a follow up or support to another statement or idea.

## The Missing Planner

- Díin man ákon planner, man? - Where did my planner go?
- Díin mo ginbutáng ákon planner? - Where'd you put my planner?
- Díin mo gintagò ákon planner? - Where'd you hide my planner?
- Akó pa ang ginapamángkot mo? – You're asking me? / Why are you asking me? / Don't ask me! / How should I know? (This is another common use of the statement "akó pa")
- Akó pa ang may salâ?! - Oh so now it's my fault?! / You think I had anything to do with it?!
- Ay, ári galí o! - Oh, here it is!
- Natúngtungan galí - It was buried underneath everything
- Naga-"accuse" ka dáyon! - Immediately you start accusing!

## The Talking Shoes

- Anó ginahutík-hútik nyo, ha? - What are you guys whispering about huh?
- Anó ginatsísmis nyo, ha? - What are you guys gossiping about huh?
- 'Gangangá ímo sapátos - Your shoe's mouth is open (there's a big hole in it)
- Ay galí! - Oh, whoops! / Sure enough!
- 'Gahámbal ímo sapátos - Your shoe talks
- May buhò ímo sapátos - Your shoe has a hole in it
- May bâ-bâ ímo sapátos - Your shoe has a mouth

## Parting words

- Indì 'ko pagbayá-i! - Don't abandon me!
- Makíta-ay pa 'ta - We'll see each other again
- Di ba, mígohay 'ta? - Aren't we friends? ("Di ba" is Tagalog but it seems to be used just as much as if not more than "Di balá")
- Bálik ka di, ha? - Come back, all right? / Be sure to come back here, all right?
- Malakát ka na gid ya! - You're leaving for good now!
- Indì ka na gid mapúnggan - There's no stopping you now!
- Nakità ko ang "departure files" mo sa office; daw kawáton ko kag sunúgon. - I saw your departure files in the office; I felt like stealing 'em and burning them.
- Paglakát mo, hibi-án ta ka - When you leave, I'm gonna cry for you

## Simplifying questions by ending statements with "man", "haw" and "ya" (very informal speech)

**1. Man** - you're asking a question because you're unfamiliar with something (see page 59 for more examples)

Formula: [subject] + "man?"

- Sín-o si Miguél? - Who's Miguel?

informal shortcut:

- Miguél man? – Who's Miguel?

**2: Haw** - you want an explanation as to "why" (see page 48 for more examples)

Formula: [declarative statement] + "haw?"

- Ngáa ári ka di? - Why are you here?  
informal shortcut:
- Ári ka di haw? - Why are you here?

**3: Ya** - you're asking whatever has just been asked or making a question out of what has just been stated but applying it to a different subject (see page 52 for more examples)

Formula: [subject] + "ya?"

- Ikáw ya? - And you? / What about you? / And how about you?

# **Part 5: Miscellaneous Phrases and Notes**

## Several Hundred More Phrases (in No Particular Order)

- Abáw! Katáas s'ímo! – Wow! You're so tall! ("s'ímo" is short for "sa ímo")
- Baw! Katambók-támbok sa íya - Wow! She is so fat! (said about someone's baby)
- Buyág! - (expression) Don't jinx it! Let's hope it stays that way (fat baby = healthy baby)
- Táas na siá, dakô pa! – He's tall and big! (literally: "he's already tall, he's big too!" This is better than saying "matáas kag dakô siá")
- May nagpamángkot sa ákon kon ngáa... - Someone asked me why... (this is 1000 times better than saying "Nagpamángkot ang isá ka táwo sa ákon kon ngáa...")
- Kilála mo si Joice Campos? – Do you know Joice Campos?
- May kilála ka nga si Joice Campos? – Do you know anyone named "Joice Campos"? (this is more vague and turns into a better question to a complete stranger from whom you're seeking directions)
- May dalá ka nga páyong? – Did you bring an umbrella? (as opposed to "do you have an umbrella". With "dalá": to bring, it specifies whether you have one with you at the moment.)
- Anó 'nâ dalá mo? – What's that you've got there?
- Kabúot gid s'ímo ya! – Oh, you're so kind!
- Bahalà na! – Whatever! / Oh well! / Happen what may! / Who cares! / Whatever happens is fine!
- Akó bahalà – I've got this / I'll take care of it / I'll do it / I'll be in charge.
- Bahalà ka dá! – Fine – do it yourself / do it your way / see if I care - you're on your own!
- Ikáw na bahalà? – Can you take it from here? / Have you got this? / Can you handle this request? (this is much politer than the above statement)
- Nabilín ko ákon nametag sa inyo. – I left my nametag at your place (on accident)
- Ngáa ginbílín mo ímo sapátos sa gwâ? – Why'd you leave your shoes outside? (intentionally)
- Bisán anó matabô, friends man 'ta gihápon! – No matter what, we're still friends!
- Ta! Basì maunáhan 'ta sa pagkáon! – Let's go! Before others eat all the food! (literally: maybe we'll be beat (by others) to the food!)
- Sóri, ha? – walâ ko ginhungód – Sorry, I didn't mean to (I did it on accident)
- Sigé, ikáw ánay – all right, you go first.
- Indì ka mahuyâ! – Don't be shy!
- Siguradúhon mo lang nga indì kamí maakígan, ha? – Just make sure we don't in trouble, okéy? (literally: just make sure (others) won't get mad at us, okay?)
- Karón na lang – Later / just later (we'll just do that later)
- Dalí di / Dalí ka di – Come here
- Dalí na! – Get over here!
- Dalí lang – just a second
- 'Gína pa kamó? – Have you been here long? Have you been waiting a long time? ("gína" is short for "kagína")
- Dásig-ah! – Hurry up!
- Naduláan na 'ko gána – I've lost my appetite.
- Pabáy-i lang! – Don't worry about it! / Leave it alone! / Let it go! / Just ignore it!
- Indì ka magkabaláka! – Don't worry!
- Ginakúlbaán 'ko sa transfers – I get nervous about transfers.
- Tempráno ka gid haw? – Why are you so early?
- Tamà na! – That's enough!
- Sang sán-o ka nag-abot halín sa States? – When did you arrive from the States?
- Nakibót 'ko – I was surprised, I was shocked.

- Sister, natingála ka na kon ngáa damò simbáhan? – Sister, have you ever wondered why there are so many churches?
- Naguápuhan siá s’ákon - She thinks I’m guapo (handsome)
- Sang úna, nabúdlayán kamí mag-ilónggo – At first it was hard for us to speak Ilonggo
- Nabúdlayán ‘ko sádto mag-ilónggo – I used to really struggle with Ilonggo.
- Sang úna, nabúdlayán gid ‘ko magilónggo – (Same meaning as above)
- Subóng ya, naánad na ‘ko – But now I’m used to it / familiar with it
- Sagád na ‘kó! – I’m way good now!
- Kalabánan walâ siá ‘to sa hápon – Usually she’s not there in the afternoon. (“to” here is short for “dídto”)
- Nagkumustahánay silá - They shook hands (root: kumústa)
- Pwéde ‘kapamángkot? – Can I ask a question, Can we ask a question?
- Pwéde ‘kapangayò? – Can I have one? / Can I have this? / Can we have this?
- Pwéde ‘kahulám? (or pahulám) – Can I borrow this? Can we borrow this?
- Pwéde ‘kalántaw? – Can I watch? Is it okay to watch/look at this?
- Pwéde ‘kapanghukáy? – Can I go through this? Is it okay if we look through this stuff? Can I rummage through these things?
- Lántaw bi? – Can I see? / Let me see! / Can I take a look?
- Báyard, ‘Nong – (Here’s my) payment, Sir. (Manong shortens to ‘Nong)
- Báyard, palíhog – Here’s my payment, can you please pass it on?
- Tíg-a ang úlo niá - He’s stubborn /He’s got a hard head
- Nagadalí ka? – Are you in a hurry?
- Nagadalí ka haw? – Why the hurry?
- Magsímba ‘ko tanì, gáling sakò ‘ko pérmi. – I would come to church, but I’m just too busy all the time.  
 (“tanì” shows intention. The actor wants to go to church)  
 (“gáling” here is setting up for an excuse – in English it could mean “but...” or “the problem is...” or “it’s just that...” or even “too bad that...” [synonym: “kásò lang...”])  
 (“pérmi” means always, frequently, or all the time)
- Pérmi siá ‘gasímba – He always comes to church. (also: ‘gasimba sia permi)
- Pérmi kamí ‘galakát – We’re always walking. We walk all the time.
- Lakâ lang kamí ‘gasakáy – We rarely ever catch a ride
- May aktíbiti sa October 5. – There’s an activity on October fifth
- Tê? Pwéde ka? – Well? Can you make it?
- Anó ‘tong ádlaw? – What day is that? (“tong ádlaw” is short for “ató nga ádlaw”)
- March five – March fifth (Filipinos usually just say plain numbers, not ordinals when referring to dates.)
- O, sigé makádto kamí! – All right! We’ll come. We’ll be there.
- Gústo ko sang adóbo – I’d like some adobo (or drop the “sang” and it sounds just fine if not better)
- Wa-áy na ‘ta mahimò! – There’s nothing left for us to do! We can’t do anything now! We’re out of options!
- Walâ na ‘ta maóbra! – (same as above “walâ” and “wa-áy” are synonymous as are “mahimò” and “maóbra”)
- Walâ na ‘ko hambalón – I have nothing else to say. I don’t have anything else to say.
- Matransfer ka na, Der? – Are you gonna transfer, Elder?
- Sigúro, Waáy pa kamí ‘kabaló – Maybe, we still don’t know
- Indi kamí sigurádo – We’re not sure



- Ginakonfirm ko lang - I'm just making sure
- Ginasigurádo ko lang - (same as above)
- Halá! – (expression) Uh-oh! Oh no! Look what you've done! Now you've done it!
- Halá! Nasubayán! - Oh no! The ants got to it! (food that was left out)
- Halá, nagubâ! - Way to go, now it's broken!
- Pwéde 'ko 'kapalíhog? – Can I ask favor?
- Pwéde gid - Sure
- Anó tani? – What can I do for you? What is it you want/need?
- Anó haw? - What do you want?! (runder than above)
- Húo eh! Bisán anó, básta ikáw! – Sure, anything for you!
- Anó ang áton? – What can I do for you? / How may I help you? (literally: "What is ours?")
- Ma-upód ka? – Are you coming with?
- Sín-o mag-upód s'ámon? - Who's coming with us?
- Aháy... (this is an expression similar to "Aww..." like you are sympathizing with somebody - you feel bad for them)
- Kalú-oy s'ímo! – Oh you poor thing!
- Kalulú-oy ka! – (same as above but not as much emphasis)
- Anó ang mahimò mo? – What can you do?
- Anó ang dápat mo himúon? – What should you do?
- Mahílig ka magbásket? – Do you like playing basketball?
- Gústo mo magbásket? – Do you want to play basketball?
- Nanamí-an 'ko sa Philippines – I like the Philippines ("ko is the location. Literally: "The Philippines is likeable/beautiful to me")
- Nanamítan 'ko siníng pagkáon – I like this food (this food is delicious for me)
- Mapakità 'ta áton love sa Diyos paági sa pagsunód sa Íya nga mga kasúguan – We can show our love for God by keeping His commandments
- Ginapakità 'ta áton love sa Diyos paági sa... - We show our love for God by...
- Gústo mo pa? – Do you want more?
- Sigé pa – Just a little more
- Tamà na? – Is that enough?
- Tsákto lang gid - It's just right / It's just enough
- Kúlang pa - There's still not enough
- May kúlang – Something's missing
- Magtémpa pa 'ko dyús - I'm gonna go make some more juice
- Sagád ka mag-ilónggo – You're good at Ilonggo
- Baw! Sagád-ságad s'ímo! – Wow! You're way good! (Notice the accents. In almost all cases, when you duplicate a root word as an adjective the accent will be on the second to last syllable of the phrase)
- Waáy amó 'ni sa ámon – There's nothing like this where I'm from. (Literally: there's nothing like this in ours [exclusive])
- Naták-an na 'ko sinâ – I'm sick of that. I'm tired of doing that.
- Wa-áy 'ko lábot – I don't care
- Wa-áy na 'ko lábot – I don't care anymore
- Ibílin mo lang sa gwâ, ha? – Just leave it outside, all right?
- I"share-share" nyo lang, ha? – Now you two are gonna share it, all right?
- Ha? - Got that? / Sound good? / All right? / Okay? (simple confirmation expression commonly found at the end of a statement)

- Daw langó-lángo ang law-enforcement dirí – The law enforcement here is a joke. (Langó-lángo as adjective means to not be serious about anything, to do things lightheartedly.)
- Daw langó-lángo ka gúro, ay! – You don't seem too serious about anything, do you!
- Grábe ka! – (expression) Duh! Don't be silly! Of course! Really? Don't be ridiculous! (literally it's something like: "you're extreme")
- Ikáw na - Your turn
- Ikáw lang - You just do it
- Ikáw na bi / ikáw namán bi - You give it a try
- Ikáw 'nâ! - It's you! That's you (pointing at a picture or something)
- Ikáw, ah! - It was you! (blaming, or pinpointing someone - say it in a teasing manner with a smile)
- Ikáw gid! - It was you! You're the one! (More surety than the above)
- Ikáw gid man galí - It really was you! / It actually was you! (you're surprised)
- Kaúna - Eat it
- Káon na - Let's eat now (I have included these because they sound similar to the various "ikaw" phrases above. Don't mix these up)
- Akó, ah - It's me / That would be me
- Puéde man – That's fine too. That's fine as well. That works too. Either one's fine.
- Pilá ang nagsímiba? – How many were at church?
- Mga 50, gúro – Like 50, I think
- Pagústo ka lang – Whatever makes you happy. Just do what you want. It's up to you.
- Pagústo lang 'ko – I'm gonna do whatever I want.
- Gabá-an ka karón - You're gonna get it / Karma's gonna get you back later
- Gabà mo 'nâ! - That's what you deserved! You deserved that!
- Ay, gabà! - That's karma!
- Gabà hi-tech! - (said about karma that struck quite promptly)(also: "Gabà digital!")
- Pwérte na gid 'nâ ya! - That's amazing/unbelievable/impressive/extreme! (similar to "grábe")
- Walâ na 'ko time mag"write-letters" - I don't have time anymore to write letters
- Nagka"zone" kamí - We were in the same zone
- Ginkumústa niá 'ko - He shook my hand / He asked how I was doing
- "ImáGINE" mo... - Imagine...
- Ang obrahón mo,... - What you do, is...
- ...i"sénd" mo dáyon sa... - ...then send it to... ("dáyon" can mean "then" but it needs to be mid-sentence unlike "tápos")
- Kay gintúduán ka ya magilónggo sa MTC - Because you, unlike me, were taught llonggo in the MTC
- Sagád ka pa s'ákon - You're better than me (When comparing, a simple "pa" will suffice. If you wish, you may also put "mas" in front of the adjective)
- Happy 'ko pára s'ímo - I'm happy for you
- Indì mo 'ko maintò - You can't fool me / You can't deceive me
- Gabúton ko - I'm gonna pluck it out (referring here to hair or arm hair)
- Gaulán! Pasílong kamó ánay - It's raining! Take cover!
- Masuláy lang kamí! - No - We'll just brave it! (without an umbrella)
- Talithî lang - It's just drizzling / It's just a light rain
- Ginabô-bô ang ulán! - It's pouring rain!
- 'Ga-ámbi ang ulán - The rain is coming inside through the door/window
- Halín ka dâ! - Get out of there!
- Halín! - Go away!
- Gwâ! - Get out! (usually said to dogs)

- Letsunón ta ka nga buhî - I'll roast you alive (I heard a drunk guy tell this to his dog once)
- Indì ka mahádlok, Waáy 'gapangagát. - Don't be afraid, it doesn't bite.
- Tapákan ta ka - I'm gonna step on you
- Anó konó? - What did he/she say? What does it say?
- Anó ang gústo nyo lutu-ón ko pára s'ínyo? - What would you guys like me to cook for you?
- Bisán anó lang, básta damu-á - bitúkon kamí bi. - Anythings fine just make a lot cuz we eat a ton (a bitúkon is a person that has an intestinal worm. This implies that the person eats a lot because they can never get full)
- In addition sa baptism, may ginatawág nga "confirmation" - In addition to baptism, there's a thing called confirmation
- Sa October 14 magkádto kamí sa "General Conference" nga ginatawág - On October 14, we're going to something called "General Conference"
- Sán-o ang branch activity? – When is the branch activity?
- Sa April ...16? Balá mu? – On April 16th, isn't it? ("Balá mu?" here shows uncertainty)
- Nagkunó-kóno siá nga tulóg na – He pretended to be asleep
- 'Gakunó-kóno siá nga may autoridad – He pretends to have authority.
- 'Ga"study" silá, gabása Bíblia, 'ga"preach-preach" pára kono ábi may authority silá –They study, read the Bible, and preach to make it look like they have authority.
- Nakità ni Elder kag gintawág ang pulís – Elder saw it and called the police.
- Lantawón ta lang – We'll see. (Uncertainty about the future. They don't want to make promises they can't keep)
- Kanamì sa lalantáwon – The view is beautiful
- Indì na 'ko – I'm not gonna eat anymore. I'm done. (Literally: "I'm not gonna \_\_ anymore" so it all really depends on context what the blank means. But this is very common in an eating context)
- Indì ka na? – You're not gonna eat anymore? You're done?
- Indì gid 'ko ya! – I won't! I refuse!
- Indì 'ko – I don't want to (Tagalog: ayáw ko)
- Indì siá (Tagalog: ayáw niyá) – He/she won't / He/she doesn't want to
- Indì siá gústo – He/she doesn't like to/want to. (this is correct grammar in Ilonggo)
- Indì 'kó, nalawayan mo na! - I don't want it, you already got your germs all over it ("láway" means "saliva")
- Hámbal 'ya... - He/she said... (here we see that "niyá" is sometimes shortened to "ya" if it is easier to announce)
- Basi 'dì 'ko 'ka"work" karón - I might not be able to work today
- Kabáy pa - (expression) We can only hope so.
- Kabáy pa nga... - We hope that... (this is common in Filipino prayers)
- Subóng ko pa lang nakità - I haven't seen it before now
- Subóng ko lang narealize - I just realized it
- Subóng ko lang nabál-an - I just now figured it out
- Subóng ko pa lang nabátian - I hadn't heard it before now
- Sín-o ang ginbáyran/ginbayáran mo? - Whom did you pay for?
- Kay sín-o ka nagbáyad? - Whom did you pay?
- Balík! - Come back!
- 'Gabalík-bálik 'ko - I go back and forth
- 'Gabalík-bálik sia - He keeps coming back
- Túod ka? Ábi ko "line of 2" ka pa lang! - Are you serious? I thought you were only in your twenties!

- Ay, tê - (Expression) Well, all right. I guess so. If I have to. (This shows you're not so gung-ho to do something someone asks of you, but you say you'll do it anyway)
- Baláy mo? Baláy mo? - What, do you think you live here or something? (literally: "Your house? Your house?")
- Walâ ko nakità – I didn't see it / I couldn't find it (Tagalog: "Hindî ko nahánap" and "Hindî ko nakíta")
- Walâ 'ko may nakità – I didn't see anything / I couldn't find anything. (Tagalog: "Walâ akóng nahánap" and "Walâ akóng nakíta")
- Walâ ko ginhámbal – I didn't say it (Tagalog: "hindî ko sinábi")
- Walâ 'ko may ginhámbal – I didn't say anything (Tagalog: "Walâ akóng sinábi")
- Walâ ko nabál-an – I didn't know / I don't know / I didn't find out (Tagalog: "hindî ko naláman" or "hindî ko nalaláman")
- Walâ 'ko may nabál-an – I don't know anything / I didn't find out anything (Tagalog: "Walâ akóng nalaláman" or "Walâ akóng naláman")
- Walâ 'ko may natún-an – I didn't learn anything
- Walâ may nakakità – No one saw (Tagalog: "Waláng nakakíta")
- Ábi mo, ha! - That's what you think!
- Ábi nyo, ha! Dúgay na 'ko di! - That's what you think! I've been here a long time now! / You think (you can tease me), do ya? (Jokes on you), I'm a long timer here!
- May bwás pa man - There's always tomorrow.
- Maáyo pa ganì! - All the better! / Actually that's even better!
- Pátya ánay ang T.B. bi? – Could you please turn off the T.V. ("bi", or "be" as it is usually pronounced means something like "please" in this context)
- "Bi!" alone can be used for all sorts of requests: Can I see? Let me see! Can I have that (with your hand outstretched), Can I try?
- Túltulan mo? – Do you know how to get there?
- 'Katúltul ka? – (Same as above but in actor focus)
- Túltulan mo ang baláy ni President? – Do you know how to get to President's house?
- Todóhon mo - Do it harder / Exert more effort
- Dugáyon mo - Do it longer (push the button longer so it will actually take a picture)
- Amát-amáton mo lang - Just do it piece by piece, little by little
- Walâ na ibán pa nga simbáhan nga may propéta – No other church has a prophet
- Waáy siá kwárta, pero nagsímiba man gihápon – He's got no money, but he still came to church. / ...came to church like always.
- Okéy lang 'nâ ya! – That's just fine, that's all good, that's no problem
- Pukáwa siá - Wake her up
- Búgtaw na siá - She's already awake
- Kabáboy s'ímo – You're so fat – (root: báboy – pig)
- Támburukò – Fatty, fatso (root: támbok) (Tagalog: tábachíng-ching – root: tabâ)
- 'Gakasímhután níla ang manók – they can smell the chicken
- Tamád siá - He's lazy / He's not in the mood / He doesn't feel like it
- Ambót símo! - (expression) I don't know about you!
- Maláin ang památyag ko - I don't feel so good / I don't feel well.
- Ginalágnat 'ko - I have a cold/fever.
- Basì nalátnan mo akó - Maybe you got me sick / Maybe I got sick from you (maybe you shared your sickness with me.)
- Díin ang CR - where's the restroom? ("CR" stands for Comfort Room)
- Pwede 'ko 'kagámit CR 'nyo? - Could I use your bathroom?

- Pwede 'ko 'ka"CR"? - May I use the bathroom?
- Pwede 'ko 'ka"CR" ánay? - Can I use the bathroom first? (first as in: before moving on to something else)
- MagCR 'ko ánay - I'm gonna go use the bathroom / I'm gonna use the bathroom first
- Tápos ka gid! - You're in trouble! / You're finished! / You're gonna get it!
- Tapát ka gid! - (same as above but less common)
- Tulúka akó - Look at me
- Indì pagliwatá - Don't repeat it / Don't do it again
- Indì paglipáti! - Don't forget it!
- Páti ka dâ! - Don't believe that! (literally: "You believe that!")
- 'Gapáti ka nga Diyós ang áton Amáy sa Lángit? - Do you believe that God is our Father in Heaven?
- Indì 'ko magpáti - I won't believe / I don't believe
- Hálong ka dâ, basì malupók ímo tyán! - Be careful there, your stomach might explode (say this to a kid while he's drinking something)
- Indì mag-gwâ! May mumù dâ! - Don't go outside! There's a ghost out there! (a "mumù" is a make-believe ghost that only very young children believe in. Parents often say this to their little children)
- Díin si Elder Russell? - Where's Elder Russell?
- Nabúngguan sang Céres - He got hit by a Ceres bus
- Nalumús sa sabáw - He drowned in soup.
- Weh! – Yeah right!
- Túod gid 'nâ ya! - It's true (I'm tellin' you, you gotta believe me)
- Díin si Sister? - Where's Sister?
- Nagabántay si Sister sang Céres - Sister is waiting for a Ceres (bus to come by)
- 'Gabántay siá Céres - She's waiting for a Ceres
- 'Gabántay Céres - Waiting for a Ceres. (This is the most common type of conversational response. You don't even need to include a pronoun much less a proper noun. Rule of thumb: the least amount of words that will still get your point across, the better)
- 'Gahibî siá haw? - Why is she crying?
- Naipít kamót niá - Her hand got crushed/pinched/jammed (in a door or something)
- Naipit íya kamót - (same as above)
- Napán-os na ang pagkaon - The food went rotten.
- Pán-os na - It's rotten.
- Dunót na ang "mango float" - The mango float is mushy/has lost it's shape
- Sápak ka 'nâ s'íya! (expression short for: magsápak ka sinâ sa iya) - Don't worry about him / what he's doing.
- Indì siá pagsapaká - Don't pay any attention to him / Snob him
- Báy-i lang - Just let it go / Just don't worry about it / Ignore it / Leave it alone
- Báy-i lang kamí - Just leave us alone / Don't worry about us
- Báy-i siá - Ignore him / Leave him alone / Don't worry about him
- Bayi siá - She's a girl (don't mix this up with the above statement)
- Bahalà siá dâ - Who cares about him/what he does / He's on his own with that
- Siá bahalà - He's in charge
- Bahalà silá - Who cares what they think
- Indì 'ta dápat pagbuyán-buyánan lang ánay ang pagsunód sa mga kasúguan - We shouldn't neglect the keep the commandments/put them off for another time/procrastinate.

- Indì básta-básta ang pagsunód sa mga kasúguan - we shouldn't treat lightly keeping the commandments.
- Indì básta-básta ang simbáhan nga gintúkod ni Jesucristo - Jesus Christ didn't build just any church / (didn't build His church just for kicks and giggles)
- 'Nong, may karendíria pa 'to? - Sir, are there any more places to eat over there?
- May arà, sa unahán lang ka-Ceres - Yeah, there's some just past the Ceres.
- Magbakál lang 'ko bág-o - I'll just buy a new one
- Bakál na lang 'ta bág-o - Let's just buy a new one instead
- Kitán-on gid / Kitá-on gid - It's way easy to tell / It's obvious / It's way noticeable
- Kitán-on gid nga foreigner ikáw - It's way easy to tell you're a foreigner
- Balán-on gid nga foreigner ikáw - Everyone knows you're a foreigner / It's obvious that you're a foreigner
- Isá-isá lang - One at a time
- Basi maubúsan kami kwárta - We might run out of money
- Jánay, sugáton ko lang siá - Wait, I'm just gonna go pick him up
- Jánay, tawgon ko lang siá - Wait, I'm just gonna go get him (call on him)
- Basi sunlugón ka nila - They might tease you
- Indì 'nâ tsákto - That's not right/correct/enough/fair
- Indì 'nâ amó! - It's not like that! / That's not how it is! / Not like that!
- Dayà! - Unfair! /Cheating!
- Dayáon! - Cheater!
- Kadayáon s'imo - You're such a cheater!
- Salâ 'nâ! - That's wrong!
- Indì kami 'kabaló mag"swimming" - We don't know how to swim
- Indì kami pwéde 'ka"swimming" - We aren't allowed to swim
- Báwal mag"swimming" - It's against the rules to go swimming.
- Púro silá báye - They're all girls ("puro", from the word "pure" is used when applying an adjective to all of a group)
- Gamíta lang ákon o - Here just use mine
- Pwéde ta man gamíton íya - We could also use his
- Gamíton ta na lang íya - Let's just use his
- May arà kamó "razors"? - Do you guys have any razors?
- Pang-"shave", balá? - You know, for shaving? ("balá": You know what I mean? You know what I'm talking about?)
- First time mo? - Is it your first time?
- Malulúy-on siá - He's merciful / He's a pushover
- Isá pa! / Isá pa gid! – One more! / One more try! / Again! / Another one!
- Díin ka dâ! - (expression used in boasting) What do you think of that!
- Maanó ka dâ! - (expression similar to above) What are you gonna do about it!
- Nakapink akó, díin ka dâ! - Check it out I'm rockin' pink!
- May "wireless mouse", díin ka dâ! - It has a wireless mouse, how cool is that!
- Gúlpì lang may nag"text" s'ámon - All of a sudden somebody texted us
- Ang obrahón ta na lang gid is... - All we have to do now is... ("is" is a perfectly fine word to use in Ilonggo)
- Ginapáhog niá kami - He's threatening us
- Ginapahádlok niá kami - He's scaring us
- Dál-on mo lang - Just bring it (sometimes this could imply: "You can keep it")

- Dálhon mo lang - Just bring it (same meaning as above - this is just another correct way to conjugate it)
- Dál-a lang / Dálha lang - Just bring it (same as above but in simple command form)
- Ginhálu-an sang salâ nga doktrína - It was tainted/corrupted with false doctrine
- Ay kabúot gid s'ímo ya ya yá! - You are so so so nice! (If you want to get carried away go ahead and say "ya" as many times as you want, says Elder Jarmillos)
- Húo na balá! - Just say "yes"! / Well say "yes"! ("balá" can be a persuader. You're trying to get someone to do something for you)
- Hípos balá! – Let's have it quiet!
- Hípos ah! - Quiet!
- Alang-álang ang óras - It's a bad time
- Alang-álang subóng - Now's not a good time
- Daw kanamì pa man - So far, so good
- Nagpuláw ka kagáb-i? - Did you stay up late last night?
- Tî, anó karón? - So what? / Yeah - so? / And your point is...? / Yeah - then what?
- Na"notice" ko lang 'nâ, ya - That's just something I've noticed
- Sa túod lang,... - Actually,... / In reality,... / The truth is,...
- Namì siá istóriahon - He's fun to talk to
- Namì siá basáhon - It's a good read / It's a good book (Many natives use "siá" for objects in certain contexts, but it is not technically correct grammar)
- Namì siá kúsi-on - He would be fun to pinch (said about a fat guy)
- Ang nabál-an ko lang is... - All I know is...
- Óras na pára magpaulì - It's time to go home
- Óras na! / Time na! - Time's up!
- Walâ na 'ta óras - We have no more time
- Nan! - (expression - Tagalog: Yon!) Yeah, that's it!
- Káso lang,... - The only problem is,...
- Ikapilá mo na iní nga area? - What number area is this for you now?
- Anó mo si Junjun? - Junjun is your what? (how is Junjun related to you?)
- Máláy mo... - You never know / Who knows? / It could happen (This is actually Tagalog but nothing in Ilonggo can mean the same thing)
- Máláy mo, basì mag"companions" kamó - You never know, maybe you two will become companions
- May pagsálig 'ko s'ímo - I have confidence in you / I trust you
- Sigé na! Ako gani, walâ gid 'gapáyong! - Come on! Look at me, I don't ever use an umbrella!
- Sálig ka lang kay putî ka. Walâ ka 'gaitóm - That's just fine for you - you don't get dark (literally: You're just confident cuz you're white. You don't get dark)
- Ang sálig mo na lang is... - All you've got goin' for you now is...
- May chance nga indì ka pa gid magtransfer, si Sister Tabusao gani, arà lang siá sa San Jose siyám ka búlan! - There's a chance you still won't transfer, remember Sister Tabusao? She was in San Jose for 9 months.
- May amó ka na 'ní? - Do you already have one of these?
- Mag-amó ka 'ní - Do this
- Sang nag-amó 'nâ siá... - When she did that...
- Tapikón mo sa padér - Stick it on the wall
- Kúlang na lang kwárta - All we need now is money
- Mahúy-an 'ta karón kay walâ 'ta nagprepare - We're gonna look stupid cuz we didn't prepare
- Magdukô ka, basì mabunggò ka - Duck, you might hit your head

- Manúl 'ko dâ - I have no experience with that
- Paanó mo nahámbal? - What makes you say that? / Why do you say that?
- Walâ ka nagpasákay sa ákon - You didn't play along with my joke
- Walâ ka nagpasakáy sa ákon - You didn't give me a ride (Notice the difference in stress)
- Kaangayan gid sa íya - It looks pretty good on him
- Bágay gid sa íla, no? - Aren't they just perfect for eachother?
- Wala gid silá nag-áyohay - They didn't get along at all
- Kon lánw-ay ka, anó na lang 'ko? - If you're ugly, what does that make me?
- Indì ka magíndyan, ha! - You better not break your promise! / You better show up! / You better be there!
- Táwga lang 'ko kon tápos ka na - Let me know when you're done / Come get me when you're done / Call me when you're done.
- Hambalá lang 'ko kon tápos ka na - Just tell me when you're done
- Kon amó lang 'nâ ang may arà ka, okéy lang - If that's all you've got that's fine / if that's all you've got, it's all right. (This may appear to not be grammatically correct but it is a special case where you may correctly focus on an actor and actually mean the object(s) associated with the actor.)
- Kuhà mo? / Kwâ mo? - You get it? / Do you understand?
- Na"géts" mo? / "Gets" mo? - (same as above)
- "Gets" ko - I get it (I understand)
- Indì ko ma"géts" - I don't understand
- Intsíndihan mo? - Understand?
- Walâ ka gid nainítan sinâ? - Doesn't that make you hot? (maybe someone's wearing a long-sleeve shirt on a hot day)
- Walâ ka nalámigán - You don't find it cold? / Aren't you cold?
- Kon arà ka na sa itál-ítal... - When you're in a precarious predicament... / When you've lost all hope...
- Walâ may madulà - There's nothing to lose
- Walâ ka may madulà - You've got nothing to lose
- Nagámuhan siá kay kadamò simbáhan, ti nagbása siá Bíblia - He was confused because there were so many churches, so he read the Bible
- Díín ang isá? - Where's the other one?
- Ang ibán may arà, ang ibán walâ - Some have it, some don't
- Ang isá gústo pink, ang isá ya gústo yellow - One wanted pink, the other one wanted yellow
- Waáy ah! - (expression) (A baby gets hurt falling over or something and looks like he's gonna cry. You say this to console him through the tears. It could mean something like "You're all right, nothing happened, just stand right back up!")
- Kon bál-an mo lang tanì - If only you knew
- Daw walâ ka sa self - You seem a little out of it / You're not yourself (something's missing)
- Kanúgon! - What a waste! (Tagalog: "sáyang!") / That's too bad! / What rotten luck!
- Pang-anó 'ní? - What's this for? / What's this used for?
- Nabukà ang pínggan - The plate broke (cracked/shattered)
- Nagubâ ang rádyo - The radio broke
- Nabali ang íya bráso - His arm broke
- Lagaw-lágaw lang kamó? - You guys just wandering around?
- 'Ga-anó kamó di? - What are you guys doing here?
- 'Gastámbay lang? / 'Gatámbay lang? - Just standing around doing nothing? / Just hanging out? / Nothing important? (this comes from English: "standby")
- Joe, you want shot? - Joe, do you want to take a shot (of Alcohol)?



Or, if they use Ilonggo:

- Tágay? - Shot?
- Ay kanamì s'ímo, gintapákan mo gid! - Aren't you just wonderful, you deliberately stepped on it! (A mud puddle or something. This is sarcasm.)
- 'Galíngin ímo úlo? - Are you feeling dizzy?
- Maláin siá nga táwo - He's a bad person
- Nagláin pa gid ang bágyo - The storm got even worse
- Láin na ang process - The process is different now
- Lain-láin ang tágsa ka simbáhan - Each church is different (notice difference in stressed syllable in the word "lain" and the consequential change of meaning in above statements)
- Busóg ka na? - Are you full?
- Búsong ka? - Are you pregnant? (new missionaries: don't fall for this joke)
- Na"low-bat" ákon cell phone - My phone died / My phone's battery needs to be charged (low battery)
- Walâ gid siá ga"low-bat", no? - He never runs out of energy, does he?
- Nagtangâ ang trike - The trike popped a wheelie (the front end went up)
- Sa pilá ka ádlaw... - Someday...
- Naglápaw na 'ta - We've gone too far now (We've already passed it)
- Nalábyan ta na - We've already passed it
- Naglabáy na ang céres - The ceres already passed by
- Nalábyan na 'ta ka-céres - A ceres bus already passed us. ("sang" as a non-focus marker is often shortened to "ka" in speech)
- Bahò isdà - Smells like fish / I smell fish ("bahò" is the aroma of something be it good or bad)
- Mabahô ang isdà - The fish smells bad ("bahô" means smelly, stinky)
- Itóng-tóng mo lang sa lamésa - Just pile it on top of the table
- Ibutáng mo lang sa lamésa - Just put it on the table
- Maáyo lang... - It's a good thing that.../ At least...
- Maáyo lang nakità ta siá - It's a good thing we saw him
- Walâ siá nagbálos - He didn't return the favor / He didn't get back (at him)
- Walâ siá nagbatò - He didn't fight back
- Agúy! / Aragúy! / Agáy! / Aragáy! - Ouch! / Ow!
- Sakít? - Does it hurt?
- Médyo - Kind of
- Kakalám - It tickles
- Mahuyâ 'ko - I'm too shy (to do that) (Usually more is implied with that statement. It could mean: "I don't want to seem rude" / "I don't want to intrude")
- Tamád 'ko - I'm too lazy (to do that) (Again, more is implied: "I'm not in the mood" / "I don't feel like it")
- Tamád 'ko mag"work" subóng - I'm not in the mood to work right now
- Indì na lang, tamarán 'ko mamatì - (expression) Forget it, I'm not in the mood to listen
- Kumústa na si President? - How's President doing now?
- Médyo okey-okéy na siá - He's doing better now? (Recovering from an illness)
- O! - (expression) Boom! What do you have to say to that!
- Ang probléma na lang... - The only problem now is...
- Gubâ ámon cell phone - Our phone is broken
- Walâ na siá 'ga-ándar - It doesn't work anymore
- Malamáng! - (sarcastic Tagalog expression) No way! / Duh! (literally: "most likely")

- Nagubâ ámon cell phone - Our phone broke
- Nawígit ang cell phone - The phone fell out (of my pocket/my bag)
- Nadula ámon cell phone - Our cell phone disappeared/vanished/is lost
- Nagtálang silá – They went the wrong way
- Natálang silá - They got lost / They lost their way (you can't use "dula" for people that get lost - "dulà" is only for misplaced objects)
- Nagkáon silá sa Pizza Hut, tî walâ na siá kwárta - They ate at Pizza Hut so he has no money left
- Sa bágay – Makes sense / It makes sense
- Tê! - (expression) See! I told you!
- Himô-himò mo lang 'nâ, ya! - You're just making that up!
- May makità kamó nga Makdò pakádto dídto - You'll see a McDonald's on the way there
- Ginatudlò níla sa áton ang alágyan pabalík sa Diyos - They show us the way back to God
- Ásta ága, búgtaw 'ko - I was up all night
- Indì 'ko gústo magpakonsénsya s'ímo - I don't mean to make you feel guilty
- Indì 'ko gústo magpahisà s'ímo - I don't mean to make you jealous
- Dugáy-dugáy gid - a long time
- Dugáy-dugáy - Soon / A little later / Eventually (notice how the stressed syllable changes the meaning)
- Natróma ako – I was traumatized / I was emotionally scarred / I had a traumatic experience
- Kinánlan na 'ta magmató-máto - It's time we take things into our own hands
- Isáwsaw mo sa sabáw – Dip it in the dipping sauce
- Kamústa ang pagkáon? – How's the food?
- Kúlang sa sabáw – Too dry (literally: "It's lacking in broth")
- Pagpatáy niá... – After he died...
- Pagpatáy náton... – After we die... / When we die... (You can tell this one is future tense from the context. Obviously, we are still alive so it can't be past tense)
- Pagpulì niá - When he got home / When he gets home
- Pagpulì mo - When you got home / When you get home
- 'Gapangintò siá - He's deceiving
- Indì mo 'ko maintò! - You can't fool me! / You can't deceive me!
- Ginpabása kó sa íya 3rd Nephi 27 - I had her read 3rd Nephi 27.
- Walâ siá 'gasápak sa ákon - He's deliberately ignoring me / He's not giving me the time of day
- 'Gasyágít-syágít-ánay silá - They're yelling at each other
- Pag-abót sa religion, indì na silá - When it comes to religion, they won't have anything to do with it
- Derétso lang - Just keep going straight / Just straight ahead
- Dalí ka lang ánay - Just come here for a second
- Bilíb 'ko s'ímo - I'm impressed by you / I'm admire you / I think you're amazing
- Kálma lang - Calm down / Chill! / Hold your horses! / Take it easy!
- Eksáyted? Eksáyted? – (expression) Wow, someone's excited! / Well aren't you excited!
- Gústo ko tanì magpaBorácay, gáling mahál - I'd like to go to Boracay, but it's just too expensive
- Dalá ka lang tent, walâ may magpahalín s'ímo - Just bring a tent, no one'll kick you out
- Tagdos - Two each (the price of something)
- Tagdúha-dúha - Two each (when you're making copies)
- Ang goal náton is pasimbáon siá - Our goal is to get him to Church
- Nag-"improve" na gid siá - He's gotten a lot better (Implying that he wasn't very good to begin with)
- Nag-"improve" pa gid siá - He's gotten even better (He was pretty good to begin with)
- Mángin maáyo ang tanán - Everything will work out / Everything will turn out all right

- Ang ámon mensáhe pára sa tanán, labí na gid ang mga pamílya - Our message is for everybody, especially families
- Ang ámon mensáhe pára sa tanán, patí ikáw - Our message is for everybody, including you
- "Feeling" ko mángin maáyo siá nga leader sa pilá ka ádlaw - I think he'll be a great leader someday ("Mángin" and "nángin" are special cases. You will never immediately follow these words with a pronoun)
- Nángin President siá - He became President. (Though we normally keep the pronouns as far west as possible, we don't say "Nángin sia President")

## Appendix 1

### How to Learn a New Language:

(Okay, maybe this isn't best way to learn a language if you intend to become acquainted with the language's great literature, but seeing as Ilonggo has virtually no literature, conversational skills should definitely be the highest priority here.)

1: Memorize greetings, common phrases, and common expressions even if you don't quite understand the grammar behind them.

2: Memorize useful common parts of speech prioritizing personal pronouns (you, me, he, they, etc.), demonstrative pronouns (this, here, there, etc.), conjunctions (and, but, or, so), yes/no, interrogatives (who, what, where, when, why, etc.)

3: When moving on to vocabulary memorization start with verbs – they are more crucial to know than nouns. They tell you what is happening in conversation.

4: Memorize other less useful vocabulary words. In the Philippines, most people are comfortable with using English nouns (people, places, things), verbs (go, give, take, wait, etc.), and even adjectives (small, big, heavy, ugly, etc.). In any language nouns are almost innumerable and some are rarely used. Memorize common nouns but don't get too caught up in it. Learn them as you hear them.

Above all else I would prioritize memorizing a common way to use each word rather than just memorizing the word itself. When you hear a new word, don't forget what context you heard it in. That context may be the only common way to use the word so just memorize the whole phrase while you're at it.

When we learned our first language we did it in phrases. Words can have many different uses and even different definitions but a phrase is virtually singular in meaning. Society in any culture has already put together words in certain ways to mean specific things that are commonly understood. So in conversation listen carefully and repeat things the way you hear them as appropriate.

I can tell you from experience that unless you have an exceptionally rare experience with the gift of tongues, you will not suddenly become "fluent" as many people think of it when learning their second language. A common misconception is that you either know a language in its entirety (you are "fluent") or you don't know it at all. If that were true, nobody would be "fluent" in any language because there will be always things we still don't know.

With this understanding, that a language is learned piece by piece like a puzzle that no one can ever completely finish, we may redefine fluency as the point when people can recognize the picture on the puzzle despite the fact that there are still missing pieces, figuratively speaking.

## Appendix 2

## Common Mistakes

These are some common mistakes made even by seasoned missionaries, both foreigner and Pinoy alike.

**Error #1:** "kabaló mo", "kabaló nia", "kabaló níla/námon/náton/nínyo/etc."

Reason(s) for error: The Tagalog phrase for "I know" focuses on the object, thus when transferring over to Bisaya, the Tagalog Speakers tend to use object focus pronouns.

Doctrine: "kabaló" is short for "makahíbaló", a constant actor focus conjugation; therefore it must use actor focus pronouns.

Solution(s): "kabaló ka", "kabaló sia", "kabaló silá/kamí/kitá/kamó/etc."

Or, if you wish to use object/location focus: "bál-an mo", "bál-an nia", "bál-an níla/námon/nyo/etc."

Think of "kabaló" as the translation for Tagalog's "marúnong" or "nakákaalám".

The same is true for other Bisayan dialects. Aklanon: "kasáyod/sáyran". Karay-a: "kamáan/mán-an".

Notice: in Cebuáno, "mo" is actually short for "kamó" rather than "nímo", so you may hear Cebuános say things like "kamáo 'mo?".

**Error #2:** "Ságad" (pronounced with stress on first syllable)

Reason(s) for error:

1) Foolish traditions of our fathers

2) When doubling the root such as in "Kasagád-ságad sa íya" the stress truly does fall upon the second to last syllable.

Doctrine: When standing alone (as in: "sagád siá") the root "sagád" has a stress on the last syllable.

Solution: Always stress the last syllable unless you double the root. "Sagád" turns into "kasagad-ságad".

Root words with the same function: dakô (kadakô-dakò), kagamó (kagamo-gámo), basâ (basâ-basà), Kagamáy (Kagamay-gámay), bahô (kabahô-bahò), liwát (liwat-líwat), balík (gabalík-bálik)

**Error #3:** Indi siá nagsímba (or any other statement beginning with ["Indi" + (pronoun) + nag..."] or ["Indi" + (pronoun) + naga..."])

Reason(s) for error: This closely resembles correct grammar in Tagalog: "Hindí siya nagsimbá".

Doctrine: "Indi" is never ever used to negate a conjugation in past or present tense. The correct words for the job are either "Waáy" or "walâ", used interchangeably.

Correct Example: "Waáy siá nagsímba"

Solution: When conjugating, think of "Indi" as "will not", "cannot", or "refuses to". Think of "walá" as "couldn't", "didn't", "doesn't", or "isn't".

**Error #4:** Nalipát mo/nyo/námon/níla/etc.

Reason(s) for error: This very well looks an object-focus conjugation.

Doctrine: "Nalipát" is actor focus, actually the short form of: "Nagkalipát"

Correct Example: "Nalipát ka", "Nalipát kamó/kamí/silá/etc."

Solution: If you want to focus on an object, a specific thing you forgot, you must say: "Nalípatán" or "Nalíptan".

## Appendix 3

## Learning Ilonggo from Tagalog

If you speak Tagalog or have any knowledge of it, you will have a huge advantage when learning Ilonggo (or any Bisayan dialect for that matter). You can take a major shortcut in learning. You don't need to rely on English, a language completely foreign in comparison to the Filipino dialects, as your reference for learning Ilonggo.

There are many differences in vocabulary, over 600 of which I have included herein, as well as several major grammatical differences including conjugation of verbs, linking, etc.).

To see a comparison chart of Tagalog pronouns to Ilonggo pronouns please see Appendix 6.

To see the list of vocabulary differences I have included please see Appendix 7

For now, let's just jump right in so you can see some of the differences between the two. Here are some common greetings and practice phrases. Tagalog is in blue, Ilonggo is in red, and English is green and in parentheses.

Kumústa – Kumústa (Hello/How is it?)

Kumústa ka? - Kumústa ka? / Kumústa ikáw? (How are you?)

Ikáw namán? - Ikáw ya? (How about you?)

Okéy lang - Okéy lang / Okéy lang gid (Just fine / All right)

Áyos namán / Mabúti namán - Maáyo gid (Really good / Great)

Mabúti rin - Maáyo man (Pretty good)

Ganoón pa rin - Amó man gihápon (Same as always)

Buháy pa - Buhî pa (Still alive)

Humihingá pa - 'Gaginhawà pa man (Still breathing)

Salámat – Salámat (Thank you)

Maráming salámat - madamò nga salámat (Thank you so much)

Talagá? - Túod? (Really?)

Pasénsya talagá - Pasénsya gid (I'm so sorry)

Akó si... - Akó si... (I'm ... [name])

Itó'y áking kasáma, si... - Iní ákon kaupód, si... (This is my companion, ...[name])

Anó ang pangálan mo? - Sín-o ngálan mo? / Ano ngálan mo? (What is your name?)

Marúnong kang magtagálog? - Kabaló ka magtagálog? (Do you know Tagalog?)

Marúnong akóng magtagálog - Kabaló 'ko magtagálog (I know Tagalog)

Hindi akó marúnong mag-ilónggo - Indi 'ko 'kabalo mag-ilonggo (I don't know Tagalog)

Saán ka gáling? - Díin ka naghálín? / Díin ka halín? (Where are you coming from?)

Saán ka pupúnta? - Díin ka magkádto? (Where are you going?)

Magandáng umága - Maáyong ága (Good morning)

Magandáng tanghali - Maáyong údto / Maáyong úgto (Good noon)

Magandáng hápon - Maáyong hápon (Good afternoon)

Magandáng gabí - Maáyong gáb-i (Good evening/night)

Tagasaán kayó? - Tagadiín kamó? (Where are you guys from?)

Iláng taón ka na? - Pilá na ímo edád? / Pilá na edád mo? (How old are you?)

Ilán kayó magkápatíd? - Pilá kamó mag-ulútod? (How many siblings do you have [including you]?)

Ilán ang anák mo? - Pilá ka bílog kabatáan mo? (How many children do you have?)

Pangilán ka? - Ikapilá ka? / Ikapilá ikáw? (What number are you in your family?)

Matagál ka na dito? - Dúgay ka na dirí? (Have you been here a long time?)

Mahál kitá - Palangà ta ká (I love you)

Waláng anumán - **Waáy káso** (It's no problem / You're welcome)  
 Halí ka dito - **Dalí ka di** (Come here)  
 Sayó ba itó? - **Ímo 'ni?** (Is this yours?)  
 Ganitó - **Amó 'ni / Amó siní** (This / Like this)  
 Ganyán - **Amó 'nâ / Amó sinâ** (That / Like that)  
 ["Amó 'nâ" is also often used where Tagalogs would say "Ganoón"]  
 Ganoón - **Amó 'to / Amó sádto** (That / Like that [subject is far away / aloof from both parties])  
 Káin táyo! - **Káon 'ta!** (Let's eat!)  
 Téka lang - **Dánay lang / Diánay lang / Jánay lang** (Wait a minute... [having an epiphany])  
 Íngat – **Hálong** (Good bye / Take care)  
 Anó ka ba?! - **Anó ka man?!** (What's with you?! / What are you?!)  
 Anó ba yan?! - **Anó 'nâ, man?!** (What on earth?! / What is that?!)  
 Ang íngay namán! - **Kagáhod!** (How noisy!)  
 Ang tangkád nyo! - **Katáas sa ímo!** (You're so tall!)  
 Tará na! - **Ta!** (Let's go!)  
 Uuwì ka na? - **Pulì ka na?** (Are you going home now?)  
 Aalís na kamí - **Malakát na kamí** (We're leaving now / We'll be leaving now)  
 Óo ngâ, no? - **Gani, no?** (I know, right? [agreeing])  
 Óo ngâ palá! - **Húo galí!** (Oh yeah! [you just remembered or were reminded of something])  
 Óo namán! - **Húo eh!** (Absolutely! / For sure! / Of course!)  
 Sábi ko ngâ - **Hámbal ko gani** (That's what I said!)  
 Sigé na! - **Sigé na!** (Come on! [more as a command])  
 Sigé ngâ! - **Sigé bi!** (Come on! [more as a request])  
 Yon ngâ! - **Amó gani!** (Exactly / That's what I'm saying)  
 Anó ngâ pangálan mo úlit? - **Anó gani ngálan mo liwát?** (What's your name again?)  
 ... At nagsimbá ngâ silá! - **...Kag nagsimba gid man silá!** (...And she really did come to church!)  
 Ikáw palá! - **Ikáw galí!** (Oh, it's you! [you're taken by surprise])  
 Aráy! - **Agúy! / Aragúy!** (Ouch!)  
 Ay, kawawà ka namán! - **Ay, kalú-oy símo!** (Oh you poor thing! / I feel so bad for you!)  
 Patingin ngâ - **Lántaw bi** (Can I see? / Can I look at it please?)  
 Akála ko... - **Ábi ko...** (I thought that...)  
 Alám ko na... - **Bál-an ko ngâ... / 'Kabaló akó nga...** (I know that...)  
 Hindi ko alám - **Waáy 'ko 'kabaló** (I don't know)  
 Ewán / Ewán ko – **Ambót** (I don't know [informal])  
 Ewán ko sayó! - **Ambót símo!** (I don't know about you! [expression: "Whatever!" / "Nevermind!"])  
 Hindí niyá alám - **Waáy siá 'kabaló** (He/she doesn't know)  
 Ayáw ko! - **Indì 'ko!** (I won't do it! / I don't want to! / I refuse!)  
 Ayáw ko ngâ! - **Indì 'ko gani!** (I told you I won't do it / I mean it, I don't want to)  
 Ayáw ko talagá! - **Indì gid 'ko ya!** (I really don't want to)  
 Ayáw niyá - **Indì siá!** (He won't do it / He doesn't want to)  
 Pakisábi sa kanyá na... - **Pwéde mo siá hambalón nga... / Hambalá siá nga...**  
 (Please tell her that... / Could you tell her that...)  
 Ay may ganún? - **Ay may amó 'nâ?** (expression similar to: "Well that's new!")  
 Hindí niyá ako pinapánsin - **Walâ siá 'gasápak s'ákon** (He is ignoring me)  
 Anó ang ginagawâ mo dito? - **Gaanó ka dirí? / Anó ang ginaóbra mo dirí? / Anó ginahimò mo dirí?**  
 (What are you doing here?)  
 Saán siyá nakatíra? - **Diín siá 'gaistár?** (Where does he/she live?)



Ang baít mo namán! - Kabúot sa ímo ya! (You are so kind!)  
 Walâ akóng pákialám - Waáy 'ko lábot (I don't care)  
 Ápat na táo - Ápat ka táwo (Four people)  
 Nanggígígil na akó - Naumól-umól na akó (I can't resist)  
 Pagkamatáy niyá... - Pagpatáy niá... (After he died... / When he died... / When he dies...)  
 Pagkariníg ko... - Pagbatî ko... (When I heard... / When I heard it...)  
 Nandíto na kamí - Ári na kamí / Ári na kamí dirí (We're here now / We're already here)  
 Nandoón silá - Arà silá / Ádto silá (They're there)  
 Héto-o! - Ári-o! (Here it is!)  
 Andiyán ba si Máma? - Arà balá si Máma? (Is Mama there?)  
 Merón siyáng tanóng - May arà siá pamángkot (He has a question)  
 May tanóng siyá? - May pamángkot siá? (Does she have a question?)  
 Walâ siyáng tanóng - Waáy siá pamángkot (He doesn't have any questions)  
 Walâ siyáng ginawâ - Walâ siá may ginóbra (He didn't do anything)  
 Hindí niyá ginawâ - Walâ niá ginóbra (He didn't do it)  
 Nasaán si Brother? - Sa díin si Brother? (Where is Brother?)  
 Nása market siyá - Arà siá sa market (He's at the market)  
 Síno ang kinakaúsap niyá? - Sín-o ginaistória niá? (Who is she talking to?)  
 Nakaúsap mo na ba siyá? - Naistória mo na siá? (Were you able to talk with him yet?)  
 Kausápin mo siyá - Istóriahón mo siá / Istóriahá siá (Go talk to him)  
 Nariníg mo ba? - Nabátian mo? (Did you hear? / Did you hear it?)  
 Naririnig ko - 'Gakabátian ko (I hear it)  
 Anó yung pinapakinggan mo? - Anó ang ginapamatían mo? (What are you listening to?)  
 Pakínggan mo siyá! - Pamatían mo siá! / Pamatíi sia! (Listen to him!)  
 Bágo táyo magsisimulâ, magdasál muná táyo - Ántes kitá magsúgod, mangamuyò 'ta ánay  
 (Before we start let's pray first)  
 Mamayâ lang - Karón lang (Later / [it will happen] later)  
 Hayáan mo lang - Pabay-an mo lang / Báy-i lang (Just leave it alone)  
 Mahírap kamí kayâ - Pigádo kamí mu (You know, we're poor)  
 Sábi ko sayó! - Tê! (See! / I told you!)  
 Madáldal siyá - Bâbâ-an siá (He talks a lot! / He sure likes to talk!)  
 Ang dáldal niyá - Kabâbâ-an sa íya (He talks a lot! / He sure likes to talk! [more emphatic than above])

### Common words worth memorizing right away

óo – húo (yes)	ilán – pilá (how much / how many)
hindí – indì (no)	pangilán – ikapilá (what number [ordinally])
merón - may arà (there is / there are)	kitá - ta ká
walâ - walâ / Waáy	[pronoun concatenation: "you, by me"]
(there isn't / there aren't any)	at – kag (and)
anó – anó (what)	ng – sang (of)
síno - sín-o (who)	nang – sang (when... / at the time that...)
saán – díin (where)	kung – kon (if)
kailán - sán-o (when)	di ba? - di balá? (right?)
bákit – ngáa (why)	din / rin – man (also)
kaníno - kay sín-o (whose)	daw / raw – kono [please see part 3]
magkáno – tagpilá (how much [cost])	kasí - ábi / bi [please see part 3]

bákit kayâ - ngáa áyhan / ngáa ábi / ngáa man  
 [please see part 3]  
 muná – ánay (for now / first / in the meantime)  
 palá – galî [please see part 3]  
 sána – tanî [please see part 3]  
 ágad / kaagád – dáyon (immediately / at once)  
 tulóy – dáyon [this particle was explained in part  
 3]  
 baká – basi (maybe / might be)  
 yatà – gúro (maybe / perhaps [these are only  
 found at the end of a statement])  
 tápos? - tê? (and? / so? / then what?)  
 kayâ1 (as in “so...”) - tê... (so... / therefore...)  
 kayâ2 (as in “anó kayâ”) - áyhan / ábi

[please see part 3]  
 kayâ3 (as in “Mahírap kayâ”) - mu / pru  
 [please see part 3]  
 kayá ngâ - amó ‘nâ ganî (that’s why)  
 kayá palá! - amó ‘nâ galî! (oh, so that’s why!)  
 kayá lang... - gáling... (but... / the problem  
 is...)  
 pa rin - man gihápon (still / ...all the same)  
 paanó kung... - anó ábi kon... (what if...)  
 óo ngâ – ganî (I know / right / exactly)  
 úlit – liwát (again)  
 ngâ1 – ganî (please see part 3)  
 ngâ2 - gid man (please see part 3)

## Conjugations

Assuming you understand Tagalog grammar, the following paragraphs will help you understand what the fundamental differences are between Tagalog and Ilonggo conjugations (ways of changing a verb root into past, present, or future tense).

Please know that the last thing I want to do is scare you. I believe you can learn to speak a language without knowing a whole lot about the grammar behind it because that’s how we learned our first language. My purpose here is simply to define rules and make you aware that there are plenty of exceptions to these rules.

The Ilonggo conjugations are much simpler than the conjugations of Tagalog. For example, while there are two actor focus conjugations in Tagalog (um and mag), there is only one in Ilonggo (mag). Also, in Ilonggo, all actor focus conjugations have constant prefixes (meaning the prefix is the same regardless of the root word) and as such there are no nasty infixes (meaning that you will never have to break apart or change a root word when conjugating in actor focus). Also, the actor focused future tense conjugation in Ilonggo is the exact same as the infinitive or command tense conjugation.

Trust me, all of this will make a lot more sense as you see it in context so I’ll just type it all out for you.

Here in this map when you see “root” in parentheses it is referring to the entire root of the verb you are conjugating. Likewise when you see any particular part of the word “root” in parentheses it refers to the corresponding part of your verb root word.

So using the Tagalog verb root “punta” as an example, ‘r’ would refer to the ‘p’, ‘ro’ refers to the ‘pu’, ‘o’ by itself refers to the first vowel in the root (in this case ‘u’), and ‘oot’ refers to the remainder of the word after you have removed the first letter (‘unta’).

(This is the wonderful thing about the Western Visayan dialects (Ilonggo/Karay-a/Aklanon). As you can see below, in nearly all of their conjugations, you leave the root word the way it is.)

## Conjugations

### Tagalog

### Ilonggo/Karay-a/Aklanon

#### Mag (actor focus)

Past tense:	nag + (root)	nag + (root)
Present tense:	nag + (ro) + (root)	*naga + (root)
Future tense:	mag + (ro) + (root)	mag + (root) (in rare cases: "maga")
Command/Infinitive tense:	mag + (root)	*mag + (root)

\* "Naga" often shortens to "ga". "Mag" often shortens to "ma".

#### Um (actor focus)

Past tense:	(r) + um + (oot)	n/a
Present tense:	(r) + um + (o) + (root)	n/a
Future tense:	(ro) + (root)	n/a
Command/Infinitive tense:	(r) + um + (oot)	n/a

#### I (object focus)

Past tense:	i + (r) + in + (oot)	gin + (root)
Present tense:	i + (r) + in + (o) + (root)	gina + (root)
Future tense:	i + (ro) + (root)	i + (root)
Command/Infinitive tense:	i + (root)	i + (root)

#### In (object focus)

Past tense:	(r) + in + (oot)	gin + (root)
Present tense:	(r) + in + (o) + (root)	gina + (root)
Future tense:	(ro) + (root) + in	(root) + on*
Command/Infinitive tense:	(root) + in	(root) + on*

\* A verb will often be compressed into two syllables in these future/infinitive conjugations. Example - root: "sabát"; future/infinitive: "sabatón"; simplified: "sábton"

#### Makapag (abilitative actor focus) (for use with "mag" verbs)

Past tense:	nakapag + (root)	n/a
Present tense:	nakakapag + (root)	n/a
Future tense:	makakapag + (root)	n/a
Infinitive tense:	makapag + (root)	n/a

**Maka (abilitative actor focus)** (for use with "um" verbs)

Past tense:	naka + (root)	*naka + (root)
Present tense:	nakaka + (root)	*maka + (root) (in rare cases: "nagaka" which shortens to "gaka")
Future tense:	makaka + (root)	*maka + (root)
Infinitive tense:	maka + (root)	*maka + (root)

\*Both "naka" and "maka" are often shortened to "ka" in Ilonggo

**Ma (abilitative object focus)**

Past tense:	na + (root)	na + (root)
Present tense:	na + (ro) + (root)	na + (root)
Future tense:	ma + (ro) + (root)	ma + (root)
Infinitive tense:	ma + (root)	ma + (root)

**Ma (involuntary actor/object focus)**

Past tense:	na + (root)	na + (root)
Present tense:	na + (ro) + (root)	na + (root)
Future tense:	ma + (ro) + (root)	ma + (root)
Infinitive tense:	ma + (root)	ma + (root)

**An (location focus)**

Past tense:	(r) + in + (oot) + an	gin + (root) + an
Present tense:	(r) + in + (o) + (root) + an	gina + (root) + an
Future tense:	(ro) + (root) + an	(root) + an
Command/Infinitive tense:	(root) + an	(root) + an

**Ma -an (abilitative/ involuntary location focus)**

Past tense:	na + (root) + an	na + (root) + an
Present tense:	na + (ro) + (root) + an	na + (root) + an
Future tense:	ma + (ro) + (root) + an	ma + (root) + an
Infinitive tense:	ma + (root) + an	ma + (root) + an

## Examples of verb conjugation between Tagalog and Ilonggo

### Actor focus

Nagbáyad siyá - Nagbáyad siá

(He paid)

Nagbabáyad siyá - Nagabáyad siá

(He pays)

Magbabáyad siyá - Magbáyad siá

(He will pay)

Magbáyad ka! - Magbáyad ka!

(Pay!)

Tumáwag siyá - Nagtawág siá

(She called)

Tumatáwag siyá - Nagatawág siá

(She calls)

Tatáwag siyá - Magtawág siá

(She will call)

Tumakbó siyá - Nagdalágan siá

(He ran)

Tumatakbó siyá - Nagadalágan siá

(He runs / He is running)

Tatakbó siyá - Magdalágan siá

(He will run)

Tumakbó! - Magdalágan!

(Run!)

### Object focus

Sinábi niya - Ginhámbal niá / Ginsilíng niá

(He said)

Sinasábi niya - Ginahámbal niá / Ginasilíng niá

(He says)

Sasabíhin ko - Ihámbal ko

(I will say [I'll tell you])

Sabihin mo - Ihámbal mo / hambalá (in simple command form)

(Say it)

Ibinigáy ko na sa kanyá - Ginhátag ko na sa íya

(I already gave it to him)

Kaníno mo ibinibigáy? - Kaysín-o mo ginhátag?

(To whom did you give it?)

Ibibigáy ko sayó - Ihátag ko sa ímo

(I'll give it to you)

Ibigáy mo kay Sister - Ihátag mo kay Sister

(Give it to Sister)

### Abilitative actor focus

Nakaintíndi akó - Nakaintsíndi akó

(I understood)

Nakakaintíndi akó - Makainstíndi akó

(I understand)

Makakaintíndi siyá - Makaintsíndi siá

(He can understand)

### Abilitative object focus

Nakíta mo? - Nakità mo?

(Did you see it?)

Nakikíta mo ang nakikíta ko? - 'Gakakità mo ang 'gakakità ko?

(Do you see what I see?)

Makikíta mo? - Makità mo?

(Will you be able to see it? / Can you see it?)

### Involuntary actor focus

Nadulás akó - Nadánlog akó

(I slipped)

Lági akóng nadudulás - Périmi akó 'gakadánlog

(I'm always slipping)

Baká madulás ka - Basì madánlog ka

(You might slip)

### Involuntary object focus

Nawalâ yung cell phone ko - Nadulà ákon cell phone

(My cell phone is lost)

Baká mawalâ mo - Basì madulà mo

(You might lose it)

### Location focus

Binigyán ko siyá - Ginhatágan ko siá

(I gave him some)

Binibigyán námin siyá ng... - Ginahatágan námón siá sang...

(We give him...)

Bibigyán kitá ng... - Hatágan ta ká sang...

(I will give you some...)

Bigyán mo siyá - Hatágan mo siá

(Give him some!)

Tinulúngan niyá kami - **Ginbulíngan niá kami**  
(He helped us [exclusive])  
Tinutulúngan niyá kami - **Ginabulíngan niá kami**  
(He helps us / He is helping us [exclusive])  
Tutulúngan niyá táyo - **Bulíngan niá kitá**  
(He's gonna help us [inclusive])  
Tulúngan mo kami! - **Bulíngan mo kami! / Bulíngi kami!** (in simple command form)

(Help us!)

#### **Abilitative/involuntary location focus**

Nahirápan siyá - **Nabúdlayan siá**  
(He struggled / It was hard for him)  
Nahirápan siyá - **Nabúdlayan siá**  
(He struggles / It's hard for him)  
Baká mahirápan ka - **Basi mabúdlayan ka**  
(You might find it difficult)

#### **Emphasizing adjectives**

Preceding an adjective with “ang” or “nápaka-” is only a Tagalog thing. When Ilonggo’s emphasize their adjectives they use their location pronouns (‘sa’ pronouns):

Tagalog – **Ang + root + ‘ng’ pronoun / Napaka + root + ‘ng’ pronoun**

Ilonggo – **ka + root + sa + ‘sa’ pronoun**

Follow the above formula unless the subject is an object as in “Ang saráp nitó” in which case you use the “sang” pronoun in Ilonggo (the equivalent of ng in Tagalog): “**Kanámit siní**”

Tagalog: **Ang bigát namán nitó!**

Ilonggo: **Kabúg-at siní ba!**

(Wow, this is so heavy!)

Tagalog: **Ang pángit!**

Ilonggo: **Kaláw-ay!**

(How ugly! / How terrible!)

Tagalog: **Ang íngay mo!**

Ilonggo: **Kagáhod s’imo!**

(You’re so noisy!)

Tagalog: **Ang árte niyá!**

Ilonggo: **Kaárte sa íya!**

(He’s so dramatic!)

### Conjugating verbs mutually using “anay”, “hanay” or “-ay”

T: “Nagkakaintindihan kami”

I: “Kaintsindi-anay kami”

(English: “We understand one another”)

T: “Magtulungan táyo”

I: “Magbúlig-anay ‘ta”

(English: “Let’s work together”)

T: “Mákipag-úsap”

I: “Mag-istóriahanay”

[E: to talk with eachother]

T: “Magkíta táyo sa kanilá”

I: “Magkít-anay ‘ta sa íla” or “Magkíta-ay ‘ta sa íla”

(E: “Let’s meet at their place”)

### “Po” and formal speech

There is no “pô” and no “hô” in Ilonggo. There are also no honorific pronouns like those in Tagalog.

For example, where Tagalogs would say “Kumústa po kayó?”, Ilonggos would simply say: “Kumústa ka?” or “Kumústa ikáw?”

### “Ay” - the subject/predicate inverter

This doesn’t exist in Ilonggo. (But it does in Aklanon: “hây”)

Where Tagalogs would say “Ang jeep ay umalís na”, Ilonggos would say: “Ang jeep naglakát na”

(English: “The jeep already left”)

Where Tagalogs would say “Ang layúnin ng búhay ay maghandà sa paghárap sa Diyós”, Ilonggos would

say: “Ang katúyuan sang kabuhì maghandà sa pag-atúbang sa Diyós”.

(English: “The purpose of life is to prepare to meet God”)

Tagalog: “Silá ay mga kaibígan ko”

Ilonggo: “Silá mga ábyan ko”

Aklanon: “Sánda hây mga ábyan ko”

(English: “They are my friends”)

### “Paki” – polite requests

Though you may occasionally hear it, “paki” does not exist in Ilonggo. What you hear is a mixture of Tagalog and Ilonggo.

Where Tagalogs would say “Pakisábi sa kanyá na dumaán kami”, Ilonggos might say: “Hambalá siá nga naghápit kami”

(English: “Please tell her we dropped by”)

## “Hindî”

The Ilonggo word for “hindî” is “indî” but there’s a catch. It can’t be used to negate a verb in anything other than the future tense. When you must negate a verb in the past or present tense, you use the Ilonggo word “walâ” or “Waáy”.

Where Tagalogs would say “Hindí siyá nagsimbá”, Ilonggos would say “Walâ siá nagsímba” or “Waáy siá nagsímba”.

(English: “He didn’t come to church”)

Where Tagalogs would say “Hindí siyá nagsisimbá”, Ilonggos would say “Walâ siá ‘gasímba” or “Waáy siá ‘gasímba”.

(English: “He doesn’t come to church”)

## Linking

When linking adjectives to subjects or pseudo verbs to verbs instead of “na” and “-ng”, you will find just one type of linker: “nga”. Ilonggos will often leave out linkers altogether.

Examples:

Tagalog: “itim na buhók”; Ilonggo: “itóm nga buhók”

(English: “black hair”)

Tagalog: “malaking báhay”; Ilonggo: “dakò nga balay”

(English: “big house”)

Tagalog: “Ayaw niyang kumáin”; Ilonggo: “Indî siá gústo magkáon” or “indî siá gústo nga magkáon”

(English: “He refuses/doesn’t want to eat”)

Tagalog: “ang minamahál náming presidénte”; Ilonggo: “ang pinalanggà námon nga presidénte”

(English: “our beloved president”)

When linking numbers to subjects or defining a subject as quantitative, the linker used in Ilonggo is “ka”.

Examples:

Tagalog: “sampúng bahági”; Ilonggo: “pulò ka páрте”

(English: “ten parts”)

Tagalog: “maráming béses”; Ilonggo: “damò ka beses”

(English: “many times”)

Tagalog: “iláng taón”; Ilonggo: “pilá ka túig”

(English: “How many years”)

## Unique to Ilonggo:

### Simple commands (these are not found in Tagalog)

In the Bisayan languages there is a special command conjugation for both location and object focus statements. These are more direct commands than the infinitive form of such verbs.

Example 1: (Ask her!)

Tagalog infinitive command: “Tanúngin mo siyá!”



Ilonggo infinitive command: “Pamángkuton mo siyá!”  
Ilonggo simple command: “Pamángkuta siá!”

Example 2: (Help her!)

Tagalog infinitive command: “Tulúngan mo siyá!”

Ilonggo infinitive command: “Bulíngan mo siá!”

Ilonggo simple command: “Bulíngi siá!”

### **Ba! – surprise and emphasis particle**

Think of this as an exclamation point at the end of a statement. It follows adjectives and shows mild surprise at the magnitude thereof.

Ilonggo: “Kasagád-ságad ba!” (Wow! So skilled!)

Ilonggo: “Táas ba!” (Wow, so tall!)

Ilonggo: “Damò ba!” (Wow, there are so many!)

## Appendix 4

### Learning Karay-a from Ilonggo

Honestly the two are very similar. Karay-a is a lot closer to Ilonggo than Ilonggo is to Tagalog. The sentence structure is identical, and the grammar is virtually the same. The biggest differences are in vocabulary, which means if you speak Ilonggo well, you'll also speak Karay-a well as soon as you replace 100 or so common vocabulary words. I have provided a list of some of the more common differences in vocabulary.

From experience I can tell you if you will at least memorize the Karay-a words you'll be able to communicate with ease. You can always fall back on your Ilonggo when you can't remember a Karay-a word, but it's essential to know the Karay-a words in order to understand when others speak Karay-a to you.

One advantage of learning an additional Bisayan dialect such as Karay-a or Aklanon is that you already know things in Ilonggo that don't translate nicely into English. Many of those things that were so foreign to us when we learned our first dialect in the Philippines actually do have a direct translation in the other dialects. Thus, the better you get at one dialect, the better you will understand and more quickly you will pick up another one.

One thing you've probably noticed or will likely notice is that Karay-a speakers follow less strict rules concerning sequential order of pronouns and particles. For example, it's perfectly fine to say either "Uli ron kami" or "Uli kami ron".

### Common Vocabulary Differences From Ilonggo to Karay-a

Notice the schwa (ə) character. It is a vowel sound primarily used by Antique Karay-a speakers in the place of certain "o" vowels. It almost sounds like the "u" vowel in the word "put". Pay attention and imitate what you hear from the Karay-a's.			
* None of these 5 karay-a pronouns may be used as the first word of a sentence. Simply use the traditional Ilonggo pronouns in such cases.			
Ilonggo	Karay-a	Ilonggo	Karay-a
sang	kang	lutò	rahà
akó / 'ko	tákən *	hámpang	sipál
kitá / 'ta	tátən *	kuhà/kwâ	buól
kamí	támən *	pangità	ságap
ikáw / ka	tímo *	sugáton	abáton / aláó-aláwon
kamó	tínyo *	itudlò	itudô
siá	tána	tíg-ang	sín-ad
silá	tánda / sánda	haboyá ang idô	balánga ang áyam
ka	kaw / tímo	ihabóy	itáblog
niá	nána / na	túklad	tukád
nila	nánda	dulà	durà
sa ákon	kanákən	gintagò	ginpátok
sa áton	kanátən	higdà	bátang

sa ámon	kanámən
sa ímo	kanímo
sa ínyo	kanínyo
sa íya	kaná
sa íla	kanánda
iní/'ni	dyá (pronounced: "ja")
ina/'na	ra / da / riá / rián
siní/'ni	kadyá
sinâ/'nâ	kará
sádto	kádto
dirí/di	rígya / rúgya / rúdja / dyá
dirâ/dâ	dyán
dídto	rúgto / 'to
sán-o	kán-o
ngáa	ándot / wánhaw / mánhaw
pirá	pirá
ambót	ambáy / máan
ambót sa ímo	ambáy kanímo
subóng	kadyá(kadjá) / túlad
liwát	liwán
húo	hú-əd
tani	dáad
indi	bukət (in quality negation only - "bukót" is not used to negate verbs)
indi ákon ("it's not mine")	bukət ákon
indi siá magkádto	indi tána ma-ágto
na	rən
Waáy / walâ	warâ
dúgay na	búhay rən
Waáy na	warâ rən
pauli na?	uli rən?
galakát lang	gapánaw lang
lakát na	pánaw rən
karón	kár-on
dugáy-dugáy	buháy-buháy / barubáy
buás	sa rúm-an
damò	dúro / rakù
dakò	bahúl
tigúlang	mál-am
búdlay	búdlay / lísod

tápak	lápak
paktón	lát-an
pákta	lát-a
súlay	súray
káwat	tákaw
bútig	bútig / kúpal
butigón	butigón / kupálon
ihátag	itugrò / itáo
tagái	túgru-i / táw-i
maákig	maúgot
kaupód	ímaw
útod	bugtò
mánghod	libáyon
ngálan	ngáran
tiil	káhig
kamót	alimá
hábul	kápáy
sugâ	sulô
luták	laó
sulúdlan	surúdlan
bú-ang	úmang
táwo	táho
báyi	báhi
útan	laswá
paniága	igmà
súd-an	dapli
koríng	kuṭi
idô	áyam
mán-ug	sawá
ilagâ	balábaw
pakâ	pangkà
tokô	takâ
tikí	səksək
gáb-i	gabí-i
kagáb-i	gabí-i
maáyong ága	mayád nga ága
hálong	ándam
pahigád!	pabinit!
kagáhod sa ímo	kagáhod kanímo
íla nga baláy	ánda nga baláy
íya nga baláy	ána nga baláy

tíg-a	tigdà
diútay lang	ísot lang / gamáy lang
líp-ot	bugô
mapísan	matándos
hínay	kuṛi
táas	tág-as
labà	lábog
maáyo	mayád
maláin	kadô
sábad	sábad / sarawáyon
maálam	maáram
láv-ay	ráv-ay
gubà	ranggà
bukâ	buóng
may arà	may dyán
ʼkabaló	kamáan
bál-an	mán-an (sometimes: "lat-an")
Makádto	ma-ádto / ma-ágtto
kádtu-an	ádtunan / ágtunan
Magupód	magtawás / magímaw
hámbal / silíng	kúon

isá	isará/sará
dúha	dárwa
kisá / kaisá	kisará / kaisará
gáling...	gáring...
dalí-i	durúp-i
pahimúyong!	pahimúnong!
dalí di	dalí dyá
bi / ábi (excuse particle)	bay
anó bi kon... ("what if...")	anó bay kon...
ya (focus inversion particle)	tána
ikáw ya?	ikáw tána?
parého sa	pátas sa...
parého sinâ	pátas kará
amó 'nâ	amó ra
amó 'ni	amó dyá
ga-anó ka?	ga-iwán kaw?
na lang	gid lang
3 weeks na lang	3 weeks gid lang
na namán	ron man
mu / pru	mung

**Karay-a words unique to/primarily found in central Panay (in brown)  
(Calinog, Passi, Pototan, Lambunao, Bingawan):**

English           big  
 Tagalog           malakí  
 Hiligaynon       dakô  
 Karay-a           bahúl  
 CP Karay-a       hánggod

English           already / now  
 Tagalog           na (as in "áalis na")  
 Hiligaynon       na  
 Karay-a           ron (sometimes "don")  
 CP Karay-a       don

English           I don't know  
 Tagalog           ewán / ewán ko  
 Hiligaynon       ambót  
 Karay-a           ambáy / máan  
 CP Karay-a       ilám

English here  
Tagalog **dító**  
Hiligaynon **dirí / di**  
Karay-a **rígya / rúgya / rúdja / ja**  
CP Karay-a **díya**

English over there  
Tagalog **doón**  
Hiligaynon **dídto**  
Karay-a **rúgto**  
CP Karay-a **túya**

English why  
Tagalog **bákit**  
Hiligaynon **ngáa**  
Karay-a **ándot / wánhaw**  
CP Karay-a **ínsa**

English cat  
Tagalog **pusà**  
Hiligaynon **koríng**  
Karay-a **kutî**  
CP Karay-a **miáw** (yes that's "meow", as in the sound made by a cat. This is my favorite word from any of the filipino dialects)

## Appendix 5

### Common Vocabulary Differences From Ilonggo to Aklanon

The Aklanon Alphabet introduces a new letter commonly written as "ē". It is actually a consonant sound that is close to a "g" but you don't touch your tongue to the roof of your mouth at all. You can do it. Don't let anyone say you can't.

Ilonggo	Aklanon	Ilonggo	Aklanon
ang	ro	sa idádom	sa idaēóm
sang	it	may arà	may unà
siá	imáw	may arà akó	may ákon
silá	sánda	may arà kitá	may áton
niá	nána/na	may arà kamí	may ámon
níla	nánda	may arà ka	may ímo
sa ákon	kákon	may arà kamó	may ínyo
sa áton	káton	may arà siá	may ána
sa ámon	kámon	may arà silá	may ánda
sa ímo	kímo	'kabaló	'kasáyod
sa ínyo	kínyo	nabál-an	nasáyran
sa íya	kána	makádto	ma-ágto
sa íla	kánda	magupód	mag-ibá
iní/'ni	dáya / da / ráya / ra	kuhá/kwâ	buōē
inâ/'nâ	don / ron	bútig	puril
siní/'ni	kará	ihátag	itáo
sinâ/'nâ	karón	tagái	táw-i
sádto	kádto	kaupód	kaíbhán
dirí/di	íya / dikará	útod	mánghod
dirâ/dâ	dikarón	ngálan	ngáēan
dídto	dikádto	tiíl	sikí
anó	alín	pamángkot	pangutána
diín	siín	kán-on	humay
sán-o	hin-uno	luták	ēápok
paanó	paalín	batà/anák	ungâ
ngáa	hám-an	súd-an	suēâ
ambót	táo	hinábolos	gumángkon
ambót sa ímo	táo kímo	idô	áyam
subóng	makarón	gáb-i	gabí-i

ay (inverter in tagalog)	hây
kag	ag
liwát	umán
tani	kuntà
indi	bukón (in quality negation only - "bukón" is not used to negate verbs)
na	ēon
‘músta na	‘músta ēon
dúgay na	búhay ēon
Waáy na	uwā ēon
indi ‘ko kaintsíndi	indi ‘ko ‘kaēubot
pauli na?	uli ēon?
‘galakát lang	‘gabágtas lang
lakát na	pánaw ēon
karón	hindunâ
buás	inagà
damò	abo
dakô	bahúē
búdlay	lísod
mahápos	maēúmo
tagpilá ‘ni	tigpilá ‘ra
diútay lang	singkirî lang
mapísan	mahúgod
maáyo	mayád
maláin	bulók
tuyó	duyóg
kápoy	gáoy
madulóm	maduēom

lápsag	ēápsag
karabáo	anwáng
túig	dág-on
ága	agáhon
maáyong ága	mayád nga agáhon / mayád-áyad nga agáhon
salámat	saēámat
hálong	dáhan
Hidlaw na ako s’ímo	Hídlaw eo’t ang kímó
kagáhod sa ímo	kasángag kímó
íla nga baláy	ándang baēáy
íya nga baláy	ánang baēáy
ímo baláy	ímong baēáy
ákon pamángkot	ákong pangutána (notice: in Aklanon it is common to link pre-possessive pronouns to nouns the same way Tagalogs do (adding -ng or -g))
amó ‘ni	makará
amó ‘nâ	makarón
isá	isaēá/saēá
Isá na lang	sambato lang gid
dúha	dáywa
waló	waēó
pulò	puēò
dalí di	malía íya
Ta!	Musyón ēon!
Tê!	Hây!
tê...	hây...

## Appendix 6

## Pronoun Comparison Charts

<b>English</b>	
<b>the (focus marker)</b>	
I	we (including person being spoken to) we (excluding person being spoken to)
you	you (plural)
he / she (there is no distinction in the Filipino dialects)	they
this	
that (object is close to person being spoken to)	
that (object is far from both speaker and the one being spoken to)	
<b>of (non-focus marker)</b>	
by me / of mine / my	by us / of ours / our (inclusive) by us / of ours / our (exclusive)
by you / of yours / your	by you / of yours / your (plural)
by him, by her / of his, of hers / his , her	by them / of theirs / their
by this / of this	
by that / of that	
by that / of that (object is far from both speaker and the one being spoken to)	
<b>to / for (preposition)</b>	
to me	to us (inclusive) to us (exclusive)
to you	to you (plural)
to him / to her	to them
here	
there	
there / over there (far from both speaker and the one being spoken to)	



<b>Tagalog Ilónggo</b>			
<b>ang ang</b>			
akó	akó / 'ko	táyo kamí	kitá / 'ta kamí
ikáw / ka	ikáw / ka	kayó	kamó
siyá (sha)	siá	silá	silá
	itó / 'to	iní / 'ni	
	iyán / 'yan	inâ / 'nâ	
	iyón / 'yon	yádto / ádto / ató / 'to	
<b>ng sang</b>			
ko	nákon / ko	nátin námin	náton / ta námon
mo	nímo / mo	ninyó / nyo	nínyo / nyo
niyá	niá / ya	nilá	níla
	nitó	siní / 'ni	
	niyán	sinâ / 'nâ	
	noón	sádto / 'to	
<b>sa sa</b>			
sa ákin / sákin	sa ákon / sákon	sa átin / sátin sa ámin / sámin	sa áton / sáton sa ámon / sámon
sa iyó / sayó	sa ímo / símo	sa inyó / sinyó	sa ínyo / sínyo
sa kanyá	sa íya / síya	sa kanilá	sa íla / síla
	díto / ríto	dirí / di	
	diyán / riyán	dirâ / dâ	
	doón / roón	dídto / 'to	

<b>Ilónggo Karáy-a</b>			
<b>ang ang</b>			
akó / 'ko	akó / tákon / 'ko	kitá / 'ta kamí	kitá / táton / 'ta kamí / támon
ikáw / ka	ikáw / tímo / kaw	kamó	kamó / tínyo
siá	tána	silá	tánda
	iní / 'ni	dya	
	inâ / 'nâ	ra / riá / rián	
	yádto / ádto / ató / 'to	ádto / ató / 'to	
<b>sang kang</b>			
nákon / ko	nákon / ko	náton / ta námon	náton / ta námon
nímo / mo	nímo / mo	nínyo / nyo	nínyo / nyo
niá / ya	nána / na	níla	nánda
	siní / 'ni	kadyá	
	sinâ / 'nâ	kará	
	sádto / 'to	kádto / 'to	
<b>sa sa</b>			
sa ákon / sákon	kanákon	sa áton / sáton sa ámon / sámon	kanáton kanámon
sa ímo / símo	kanímo	sa ínyo / sínyo	kanínyo
sa íya / síya	kaná	sa íla / síla	kanánda
	dirí / di	rígya / rúgya / rúdya / dya	
	dirâ / dâ	dyan	
	dídto / 'to	rúgto / 'to	



<b>Ilónggo Aklánon</b>			
<b>ang ro</b>			
akó / 'ko	akó / 'ko	kitá / 'ta kamí	kitá / 'ta kamí
ikáw / ka	ikáw / ka	kamó	kamó
siá	imáo	silá	sánda
	iní / 'ni	da / dayá / ra / rayá	
	inâ / 'nâ	don / ron	
	yádto / ádto / ató / 'to	ádto / ató / 'to	
<b>sang it</b>			
nákon / ko	nákon / ko	náton / ta námon	náton / ta námon
nímo / mo	nímo / mo	nínyo / nyo	nínyo / nyo
niá / ya	nána / na	níla	nánda
	siní / 'ni	kará	
	sinâ / 'nâ	karón	
	sádto / 'to	kádto / 'to	
<b>sa sa</b>			
sa ákon / sákon	kákon	sa áton / sáton sa ámon / sámon	káton kámon
sa ímo / símo	kímo	sa ínyo / sínyo	kínyo
sa íya / síya	kána	sa íla / síla	kánda
	dirí / di	íya / dikará	
	dirâ / dâ	dikarón	
	dídto / 'to	dikádto	

## Appendix 7

Common Vocabulary Differences from Tagalog to Ilonggo

Tagalog	Ilonggo	Tagalog	Ilonggo
ágad / kaagád	dáyon	bákit	ngáa
áhas	mán-ug	bákit ba?	ngáa man? / ngáa haw?
akála	ábi	bákit kayâ	ngáa ábi / ngáa áyhan
akyát	sakà	baklá	agî
alám	bál-an	bákod	kudál
alín	dín	balahíbo	búblol
alís	lakát	balát	pánit
almusál	pamáhaw	balígtad	balískad
Amá	Amáy	balíkat	abága
amínin	áko-on	balíw	bú-ang
ang baít mo namán!	kabúot g d sa ímo ya!	balón	bubón
ang bilís namán!	kadásig ba!	balot (to wrap)	putós
ang íngay!	kagáhud!	Banál na Espíritu	Baláan nga Espíritu
ang pángit	kaláw-ay!	bangús	bángrus
ang pogò mo!	kagwápo sa ímo	bansâ	púngsod
angháng	káhang	báon	bálon
ánim	ánum	baság	bukâ
anó ba yan?	anó 'nâ man?	báwang	áhos
anó ka ba!	anó ka man!	báyan	bánwa
anó kayâ?	anó ábi? / anó áyhan?	bénta	bali gyà
ántok	tuyó	bénte	báynte
apóy	kaláyo	bewáng	háwak
áraw	ádlaw	bigás	bugás
asáwa (na lalake)	bána	bigát	búg-at
asó	idô	bigáy	hátag
asúkal	kalámay	bigkasín	mitlangón
at	kag	biglá lang	gúlpí lang
áte	mánang / 'nang	bihirà lang	talágsa lang
awà	lú-oy	bilí	bakál
awit	kánta	binatà	soltéro
ayon sa	sunò sa	bingí	bungól
áyos (to fix)	káy-o	bínyag	búnyag
ayúno (fasting)	puwása	birò lang	lahóglang
babà (to dismount)	náog	bituín	bitúon
babà (short / low)	nubò	bitúka	tinái
babáe	babáye / báye	biyayà	bugáy
bágay	butáng	bubóng	atóp
bágo (before)	ántes	buhángin	balás
bagó (new)	bág-o	buháy (alive)	buhî
báhay	baláy	búhay (life)	kabuhì
baká (maybe)	basì	bukás (open)	abrí

Tagalog	Ilonggo	Tagalog	Ilonggo
búkas (tomorrow)	buás	ganitó	amó 'ni / amó siní
búkid	umá	ganún	amó 'to / amó sádto
buláy-buláyin	binág-binágon	ganyán	amó 'nâ / amó sinâ
bulóng	hútik	ginagawâ	gina-óbra / ginahimò
bumiláng	mag-ísip	graham cake	mango float
bundók	búkid	guláy	után
bunsô	agót	gumalíng (to recover)	mag-áyo
búntis	búsong	gumúhit	magdrowing
buról	búngyod	gúpit (haircut)	gúnting
butikî	ti kî	gúro	maéstro / maéstra
butó	túl-an	hábang	sámtang
buwán	búl-an	hakbáng	tikáng
daán (road)	dál-an	halík	hál-ok
dagâ	ilagâ	hanápin	pangtáon
dagdág	dúgang	hanggáng	ásta
dáhil	túngod / bángod	hantik	palâ
dáhil sa	túngod sang	hapúnan	paniyápon
dahilán	kabangdanan	hatíin	túng-on
dalíri	tudlò	hawákan (to hold)	uyátan
damít	bayò	hawákan (to touch)	tándugon
dáti	sang úna	higà	hi gdà
datíng (to arrive)	abót	higáan	hi gdá-an
daw / raw	kunó	hikáb	pangúy-ab
di ba?	di balá?	híkaw	arítos
dibdíb	dúghan	himalâ	mil ágro
din / rin	man	hindî (future tense)	indî
dító	dirí / di	hindî (past and present)	walâ / wa'áy
diyán	dirâ / dâ	hindî kasiyá	indî 'kaigò
doón	dídto / 'to	hindî ko sinadyâ	walâ ko ginhungód
dukhâ	ímol	hingá	ginhawà
dumaán (drop by/short visit)	maghápit	hingí / hilíng	pangayò / pangábay
dumaán (pass by)	maglabáy	hinihikà	ginahapò
dumaán (pass through)	mag-ági	hinlalakí	kamalagkò
dumaló	magtámbong	hinóg	lutò
dyáblo	yawà	hintáy	hulát
ewán ko	ambót	hipán	huyóp
gaanóng kalakí?	anó kadakò?	hirám	hulám
gabayán	giyáhan	hiwáin	útdon
gabí	gáb-i	huláan	páhton
gagambá	damáng	hulí (late)	ulíhi
gáling sa (coming from)	halín sa	húli (catch)	dakóp
galit	ákig	humintô	mag-úntat
gamót	bulóng	huwág / hwag	indî
ganáp	hímpit	hwag kang umiyák	indî ka mahi bî

Tagalog	Ilonggo	Tagalog	Ilonggo
hwagmong lulunin!	indì pagtúnla	kaluluwá	kalág
ibá	laín	kaluwalhatían	kahimayáan
ibabáw	bábaw	kamatáyan	kamatáyon
íbon	píspis	kamáy	kamót
ikáw namán?	ikáw ya?	kambál	kápid
ilálim	idálum	kambíng	kánding
ilán	pilá	kánan	túo
iláng piráso?	pilá ka bílog?	kandóng	sábak
ílog	subâ	kánin	kán-on
inaasáhan ko	ginaexpéctar	kanína	kágina / 'gína / kaína
íngat	hálong	kaníno	kay sín-o
iniísiip mo	ginapanúndom mo / ginapanínsar mo	kapangyaríhan	gahúm
iniíwan ko sa pangálan ni...	ginabílin ko sa ngálan ni...	kapatíd	útod
ipínanganák / isiníláng	natáwo / nabún-ag	kapayapáan	paghi dáet
ípis	tánga	kapít-báhay	kaíngod
ípon	supót	kapwatáo	isíngkatáwo
isáng bágay	isá ka butáng	karamíhan (majority)	kalabánan
isáng daán (one hundred)	isá ka gatús	karáyom	dágom
isáng táo	isá ka táwo	kasalánan	kasal-ánan
isípín	paminsáron / panumdúmon	kasáma	kaupód
isuót	suksukón	kasí...	kay...
itápon	ihabóy	kasí ngâ...	kay man...
itím	itóm	katawán	láwas
itó / 'to	iní / 'ni	katúlád ng.../kagáya ng..	parého sa...
iwásan	likawán	kaunti / kunti	di útay / gamáy
iyán / 'yan	inâ / 'nâ	kaútusan	kasúguan
iyón / 'yon	ádto / 'to	kawawà ka namán	kalú-oy gid sa ímo
kadalásan	kalabánan	kayâ... (so...)	tê...
kadíri	damák	kayá lang..	gáling.. / ugáling
kagabí	kagáb-i	kayá ngâ,... (notice: In Tagalog, a word that traditionally ends with a glottal stop like this (â) will turn into this (á) unless it is the final word of a clause.	amó 'nâ ganì,... (In Ilonggo, no matter where a word falls in a sentence if it has a glottal stop it will always be pronounced with a glottal stop)
kagáya niyán	amó sinâ		
kahápon	kagahápon / kagápon		
káhit anó	bisán anó		
káhit na	bisán pa		
kaibígan	ábyan / amígo	kayá palá...	amó 'nâ galî...
kailán	sán-o	kayó	kamó
kailángan	kinahánglan / kinánlan	kidlát	kilát
káin	káon	kilikili	ílok
kákahiyâ	kahuluyâ	kinákabahán	ginakúlbaán
kákáinis	kailínit	kítang-kità / halatà	kitán-on gid / bal-ánon gid
kalagáyan	kahimtángan	kúláy	kolór
kalayáan	kahilwáyan	kulóg	dagúob
kaligtásan	kaluwásan	kumálat	magpalápnag
kaliwâ	walâ	kumílos	maghúlag

Tagalog	Ilonggo	Tagalog	Ilonggo
kúmot	hábul	madalî lang	mahápos lang
kung	kon	madilím	madulóm
kung minsán	kon kís-a / kon kaisá	madulás	madánlog
kúnin	kuhá-on	madumí / marumí	mahigkò
kunwarì lang / kunyarì lang	konó-kóno lang	magaán	mág-an
kúya	mánong / 'nong	mag-alalá (worry)	magkabaláka
lábi (lips)	bibíg	magalíng	sagád
lagáy	butáng	magandá (object)	manamí (deep: "matahúm")
lakád	lakát	magandá (person)	guápa
lalagyán	sulúdlan	magandá ang panahón	maáyo ang tiémpo
laláke	laláke / láke	mag-áral	magtúon
lalamúnan	tutúnlan	magbahági	magpaámbit
lalonglálona	labí na gid / ilabí na gid	magdúsa	mag-ántos
lánggam	subáy	magkáno ang laháta?	pilá ang tanán?
lasíng	hubóg	magnanákaw	kawatán
láson	hilò	magpalít	magbáylo
layúnin	katúyuan	magsalitâ	maghámbal
libíng	lubóng	magsísi	maghinúlsol
liég	lióg	magsumbóng (to tattler)	magsúgid
likhá	tugà	magtíis hanggáng wakás	magpadáyon ásta sa katapúsan
lindól	línog	magtiwalà	magsálig
linggó (Sunday)	Domínggo	magturò	magtudlò
linggó (week)	semána	magúláng	gini kánan
lipád	lupád	magúlat	maki bót
litó	libog ulo	maguló	magamó
lulunín	túnlan	mahabà	malabà
lumà	dáan	mahál kitá	pal anggà ta ka
lumangóy	mali gò / magpaligo	mahinà	malúya
lumípat	magsáylo	mahírap (difficult)	mabúdlay
lúnod	lumós	mahírap (poor)	pi gádo
luyâ	lúy-a / lúya	mahírap kayâ	búdlay mu
maága	tempráno	mahiyáin	mahúy-on
maalála	madúmduman	maiksî / maiklî	malíp-ot
maamúy	masímhutan	maíngay	gáhod
maangháng	káhang	maíngay kasí	gáhod ábi
maásim	maáslum	maíngay kayâ	gáhod mu
mabagál	hínay	maínggít	mahisà
mabaít	mabúot	maitím	maitóm
mabangó	mahamót	makasaríli	dalúk-dalók
mabigát	mabúg-at	makatî	makatúl
mabilís	madásig	makínig	magpamatì
mabínyagan	mabúnyagan	makínis	mapíno
mabúhay na mag-ulì	mabánhaw	makípot	makitíd
mabúti	maáyo	malakás	mabáskog



Tagalog	Ilonggo	Tagalog	Ilonggo
malakí	dakô	matísod / matalísod	matipalô
malálim	madálum	maúlap	magál-um
maláman	mabál-an	maunawáan	mahángpan
malambót	mahúmok	mawalâ	madulâ
malamíg	mabúgnaw	may arì	tag-íya
malî	salâ	may natápon	may naulâ
maliít	gamáy	mayábang	hámbog/ bugalón
malínaw	cláro	mayáman	manggaránon
malínis	matinlò	mayá-mayâ	dugáy-dugáy/ barubáy
maliwánag	masánag	meriéndá	pamáhaw
malungkót	subò	merón	may arâ
maluwág	halóg	minamahál	pinalanggà
mamayâ	karón	minsán	kís-a / kaisá
mamayá lang	karón lang/ barubáy lang	mukhâ	gúya
mángga	pahò	mulá sa	gikán sa
mangínig	magkúrog	múna	ánay
maniwalâ	magsálìg	múra lang	baráto lang
mapagkakatiwaláan	masalígan	naglalarô	nagahámpang
mapagkumbabâ	mapainubúson	nagmumúra	nagapamuyáyaw
marámi/dámi	damò	nagtaká siyá	natingála siá
marúnong	kabaló	nahihílo (dizzy)	galíngin ulo
masamá	maláin	náis niyá	hándum niá
masaráp	manámit	naíwan	nabilín
masayá (fun)	sádyá	nakakabátang kapatid	mánghod
masayá / maligáya (happy)	sádyá / malípay	nakakatandang kapatid	magúláng
masayáhin	masinadyáhon	nakakatawá	kaladláwan
masikíp	gutók	nakálimútan	nalípatán
masipág	písan	nakaraáng linggò	nanglígad nga domínggo
masyál / pasyál	lágaw	nákaw	káwat
mataás	táas	nakíta mo ba?	nakità mo?
matabâ	támbok	námin	námon
matabáng	lás-ay	namíss kitá	namíss ta ka / nahídlaw ko sa imo
matagál na	dúgay na	nanálo	nagdaóg
matagál pa	dúgay pa	nandíto	ári
matálas / matalím	matalúm	nandiyán	arâ
matalíno	maálam	nandiyán siyá	arâ siá
matamís	matám-is	nandoón silá	ádto silá
matandâ	ti gúláng	nang	sang
matanggáp	mabáton	nangyári	natabô
matápang	maísog	naranásan	naágyan
matapát	mainunúngon	nari níg	nabátian
matíbay	mabákod	nasaán si Brother?	sa díin si Brother?
matigás	tíg-a	nasánay	naánad
matindí	malubhá	natálo	napiérde

Tagalog	Ilonggo	Tagalog	Ilonggo
natamáan akó ng...	nai gò akó sang...	pamasáhe	pal éte
natanggál	nahukás	panalángin / dasál	pangamuyò / pangadî
natatawá	nagakádlaw	pananampalatáya	pagtúo
nátin	náton	pándak	putót
ng	sang	pangálan	ngálan
ngâ (really / truly)	gid man	pangánay	subáng
ngayóng áraw	subóng nga ádlaw	pangilán	ikapilá
ngípin	untò / ngípon	pángit	láv-ay
ngumitî	magkádlaw / magyuhúm	panikì	kabúg
ngúnit	ápang	panís	pán-os
nilá	níla	papúnta	pakádto
ninyó	nínyo	pára kang anó	daw anó ka
nitó	siní	pára kunyáring tulóg na	pára konó ámbi nga tulóg na
niyán	sinâ	paraán	paági
niyóg	lubí	párang	daw
noón	sádto	patayín	pátyon
noóng Sábado	sang Sábado	patíng	bagís
o	ukón	patótoo	pamatúod
óo	húo	páwis	bál has
óo namán!	húo eh! siyémpre!	páyag	sugót
óo ngâ	gani	payát	maníwang
pa rin	man gihápon / man jápon	páyo	láygay
paá	tiíl	péra	kwárta
paanó kung...	anó ábi kon...	pígil	pugóng
pag-ása	pagláum	pigilin	púnggan
pagkáin	pagkáon	pinaguusápan	ginai stóryahan
pagkakataón (opportunity)	kahigayúnan	pindotín	itúm-ok
paglilingkód	pag-alágad	pinsán	pagkaisá
pagod	kápoy	pisíl	pugà
pagóng	báo	pisilín	púg-on
pagsisisíhan mo yan	hinúlsulan mo 'nâ	pumánaw	magtalíwan
pahínga	pahúway	pumutók	maglupók
pahínga múna táyo	pahúway 'ta ánay	púnit	gisì
pakínggan mo	pamatíi / pamatían mo	púnta	kádto
pakirámdam	památyag	pusà	koríng
pakò	lánsang	pusít	lúkos
pakwán	sandíya	pusò	tagipúsuon
palá	galî	pútik	luták
palabás (show/entertainment)	palagwá-on	puwét	bulì
palági	pérmi	sa ákin	sa ákon
paláyaw	hayô	sa ámin	sa ámon
palítan (replace)	íslan	sa átin	sa áton
paliwánag	explicár	sa gitnâ	sa tungà
pamángkin	hinábolos	sa hinahárap	sa palaabúton

Tagalog	Ilonggo	Tagalog	Ilonggo
sa ibá	sa ibán	súgat	pilás
sa inyó	sa ínyo	saksak (to stab)	bunò
sa iyó	sa ímo	sumípsip	magsúyop
sa kabilâ	sa pihák	súndin mo ako	súnda 'ko / súndon mo 'ko
sa kanilá	sa íla	súntukin	súmbagon
sa kanyá	sa íya	susì	yábi
sa pamamagítan ng	paági sa	susunduín kitá	sugáton ta ka
saán	diín	susunod na lang	sa dasón na lang
saán bándá	diín dámpi	taás	táas
saán ka gáling?	diín ka naghalín?	tabíng-dágit	báybay
saan ka nakatíra?	diín ka 'gaestár	tahímik (command to be quiet)	hípos
sabá	sáb-a	tahímik (peaceful)	katáwhay / kalínong
sabáy	dúngan	takbó	dalágan
sábi ko	hámbal ko / silíng ko	takot	hádlók
sábi ko sa kanyá	hámbal ko sa íya	talón (to jump)	lúmpat
sabón	habón	tamà	tsákto
sagót	sabát	tangá	mangô
sahíg	salóg	tanggalín	kuhá-on
salamín (glasses)	antipára	tanghalì	údto / úgto
salamín (mirror)	espého	tangkád	táas
salitâ	púlóng	tanghalían	paniága
sampû	pulò	taním	tanóm
sána	tanì	tanóng	pamángkot
sánay	ánad	táo	táwo
sanggól	lápsag	taón	túig
saríli	kaugalíngon	táwag	tawág
sasáma ka ba?	magupód ka?	tawíd	tabók
sawà (to be satisfied/fed up)	ták-an	tayô (to stand)	kitá
sáyang	kanúgon	tigilin	untáton
sayáw	sáot	tiísin	agwántahon
sigáw	sínggit	tikmán	tilawán
sigé nga	sigé bi	tíngnan mo kayâ (you should probably take a look at it)	lantawá balá
sikápin	tinghuá-an	tíngnan mo 'to	lantawá iní
sílíp	língling	tínig	tíngug
simulâ	sugód / umpisá	tindáhan	tsánggi
sinisísi ko siyá	ginabásul ko siá	totoó	matúod
síno	sín-o	toyò (soy sauce)	patís
sinturón	páha	trabáho	óbra
sinungáling	butigón	tuksuhín	súnlugon
sípol	panihól	tuláy	táytay
sirà	gubâ	túlong	búlig
sisíw	pisô	tulúngan mo kamí	bulíngan mo kamí / búligi kamí
siyá	siá	tumáe	magpamús-on
subúkan	tilawán		

Tagalog	Ilonggo	Tagalog	Ilonggo
tumanggí	magsíkway	unggóy	amô
tumawíd	magtabók	únti-untì	amát-ámat
tumayô	magtíndog	uód	úlod
tumitingín	nagalántaw	úpang	agúd
tumúloy	magpadáyon	upó	pungkò
tungkól sa	párte sa	úpuan	pulungkúan
tuparín	tumánon	útak	útok
turò	tudlò	útos	sugò
tuyô (dried fish)	ugá	walâ	wa'áy / walâ
tuyô (dry object)	malá	waláng alinlángan	walâ duhá-dúha
ugali	batásan	waláng kwénta	wa'áy pulós
úlam	súd-an	walís	sílhig
úlit	liwát	wikà	lingguwáhe
umága	ága	yatà	gúro
únan	ulúnan	yon ngâ	amó ganì
unawà	hángop		