A CONVERSATION BETWEEN A GRANDMOTHER AND HER GRANDCHILD. Isturyähan Nang Lüla Kag Nang Iya Apo.

Situation: A typical conversation between a grandmother and her grandchild. How do they dialogue?

1. Text:

Learner: Bäti' na kay äga na ma'iskwïla ikaw. Wake up now, (for) it's already morning and you

need to (lit. will) go to school.

Kausap: Anong üras na? What time is it now?

Learner: Ma'alas sayis imidya na.. It's about six thirty already.

Kausap: Malïgos änay ako, tapos mamähaw. I will take a bath first, then eat breakfast.

Learner: Nagabinüyaw ka büsa' gäni' pirmi ka You always wake up late, that's why you are always

late.

na'a'adläwan

Kausap: Magabähoy ako nga dä'an, kay pirmi But I will get big fast because I always wake up late.

ako nagabüyaw.

Learner: Ang ïmo pagkä'on naka'alisto na sa Your food is already prepared on the table.

lamïsa.

Kausap: Hu'o mamähaw na ako kay pära indi' Yes, I will eat breakfast now so that I will not be late.

ako ma'ulihi

Learner: Ang ïmo bäro nga pang'iskwïla hay You should take care of your own school uniform.

ïmo dahänan.

Kausap: Hu'o ginadahänan ko ini. Yes, I am taking care of this.

Learner: Pag halin mo sa iskwilahan indi' ka na When you leave the school, do not wander anywhere.

magpang'agi'agi kung di'indï'in.

I will not wander anywhere, I will come back directly Kausap: Waya' ako nagapang'agi'agi

nagadiritso ako pakari sa bayay. to the house.

Learner: Ayaw magnunutnünot sa ïmo manga Don't try to hang around with your naughty

kakläsi nga malangas. classmates.

Kausap: Igwa ako ning kakläsi nga ang tratar ko sa I have a classmate whom I treat as my older sister.

iya hay pinakamaguyang ko.

Learner: Ma'ävo kav wava' ka naganunot sa It is good that you do not hang around those very

manga unga' nga manglalangas. naughty children.

Kausap: Makadto na ako sa iskwilahan. I will go to school now.

2. Vocabulary

häti' wake mamähaw eat breakfast always wake up late nagabinüyaaw na'a'adläwan always late ma'ulihi will be late dahänan take care of di'indi'in anywhere magpang'agi'agi wander magnunutnünut to hang around malangas naughty tratar to treat as /act as manglalangas very naughty

3. Substitution Drills:

1. Malïgos änay ako tapos mamähaw. (eat breakfast)
ma'igma' (eat lunch)
mamiryinda
ma'ihäpon (eat supper)

Ang ïmo pagkä'on naka'alisto na sa lamïsa. (food, preparing, table)
 midyas nakahayhay hayhäyan (sock, hanging, place for hanging clothes)
 sülat nakabutang sobre (letter, putting, envelope)
 uyünan nakaplastar higdä'an (pillow, placing, bed)

daya nakapi'ot bag (things to take, putting into, bag)

3. Hü'o mamähaw na ako kay pära indi' ako **ma'ulihi.** (be late)

magütom(be hungry)maglüya(become weak)magmasakit(get sick)magnïwang(get thin)

4. Pag halin mo sa iskwilahan indi' ka na **magpang'agi agi kung di'indi'in.** (wander, anywhere) **magpangbu'oybu'oy ano'äno** (take, anything)

5. Ayaw **magnunutnünot** sa ïmo manga kakläsi nga **malangas.** (try to accompany, naughty) **makadtokadto** (try to go to, bad)

magta'otà'o ma'awa' (try to give to, stingy)

Igwa ako ning **kakläsi** nga ang tratar ko sa iya hay **pinakamaguyang** ko. (classmate, as senior) **katrabäho pinakananay** (co-worker, as mother) **ka'ibähan nga magüyang pinakalüla** (old companion, grandma)

7. Ma'äyo kay waya' ka **naganunut** sa manga unga' nga **manglalangas.** (go with, naughty ones) **nagadungan mangbabäho'**(walk together, smelly ones) **naga'ubay mangbubuling**(lie down with, dirty ones)

nagabarkäda mangkakäwat (gang up with, ones who always steal)

4. Grammar:

4.1 The *-in-* infix is used to indicate that the event is taking place in a repetitive aspect. (See grammar note 4.5.2 in lesson 11.)

Nagab-**in-**üyaw ka büsa' gäni pirmi ka na'a'adläwan. You always wake up late, that's why you are always late.

Lesson 12

4.2 The affix *ma*- has many meanings

4.2.1 With time words means "approximately"

ma'alas sayis (about six o'clock)

4.2.2 With a word root as an adjective marker

malangas (naughty)

4.2.3 With a verb root to show Future Actor Focus

*Ma*lïgos ako änay, tapos *ma*mähaw.

I will take a bath first then have breakfast.

4.2.4 With a verb root to show Future Abilitative Theme Focus

Kung mabakay ko ang tinäpay, taw'an ta ikaw.

If I will be able to buy the bread, I will give you some.

- 4.3 CV- Duplication
- 4.3.1 The CV- duplication of the certain adjective root as an intensifier which means 'very' or 'assuredly'

Kalulü'oy ang unga' kay namatay ang iya nanay.

The child is very pitiful because her mother just died.

Malilipay ang akon nanay kung tawan ko siya ning regalo.

Assuredly my mother will be happy if I give her a present.

Note the differences between different degrees of adjectives.

malangaslangas moderately naughty kalangaslängas very naughty

4.3.2 The CV- reduplication of the adjective root as a pluralizer

Ang manga unga' hay malalangas.

The children are naughty.

4.3.3. The prefix mang- is a plural marker contracted from manga + ma to form an adjective. This prefix mangmust go with the CV- reduplication of the adjective root.

manglalangas naughty ones

Manglalangas ang äkon manga apo.

or Manga malalangas ang äkon manga apo.

My grandchildren are naughty ones.

- 4.4 Duplication of root word (See Grammar Note 4.1 in Lesson 8)
- 4.4.1 With the conditional 'kung' becomes 'every'

Kung di'indi'in ako nagkadto kahäpon, waya' ko ikaw nakïta'.

Even though I went **everywhere** yesterday (looking for you), I could not find you.

Kung gab'igab'i ako magpaligos ning malamig nga tubi hay sipunon ako.

If I bathe with cold water every night, I will get a cold.

4.4.2 The duplication of the verb root gives a different meaning. (However, we don't know yet)

Ayaw mag**nunutnünut** sa ïmo manga kakläsi nga malalangas. Don't **even accompany** your very naughty classmates.

Ayaw magnunut sa imo manga kaklasi nga malalangas. Don't **accompany** your very naughty classmates.

4.5 **Pinaka-.** This prefix was introduced in the Grammar Note 4.3.3 of Lesson 11 as a superlative marker for adjectives. But this derivational affix has another meaning too. In this lesson it is used to form a noun with the meaning of a person or thing that serves as something denoted by the root-word. (See the text.)

*Pinaka'üyo siya sa pamilya.*He is the one who serves as head of the family.