

**HOW TO TALK TO A TAILOR.**  
**Kung Pa'uno Mag'isturya Sa Sastri.**

**Situation:** Today you will go to a tailor shop and ask the tailor to sew some items for you. How will you talk with him?

**1. Text:**

Learner: Pwēdi ba tahi'an mo ning säya ang äkon unga'?

Could you sew a skirt for my child?

Kausap: Hü'o. Pila ka bilog?

Yes. How many pieces (do you want)?

Learner: Duha ka bilog lang.

Just two pieces.

Kausap: Butangan ko ba ning bulsa?

Shall I put a pocket on (the skirt)?

Learner: Hü'o, pära igwa sya ning butängan ning kwarta .

Yes, so that she will have a place to put money.

Kausap: Adto ang säya nang äkon unga' ,  
gingbutangan ko ning bulsa pära indi'  
madüya' ang iya kwarta.

There is the skirt of my child. I also put a pocket on it  
so that she will not lose her money.

Learner: Antigo ka ba magborda?

Do you know how to embroider?

Kausap: Hü'o, antigo ako.

Yes, I know.

Learner: Burdahi äbi adto ang äkon punda?

Would you please also embroider my pillowcase?

Kausap: Day'a lang diri kay burdahan ko.

Just bring it here and I will embroider it.

Learner: Kung matäpos mo ina' ning tahi'  
paday'an lang sa bayay.

When you (will) finish sewing (that) the skirt, have it  
sent to (my) house.

Kausap: Hü'o, ipadaya ko lang sa iimo.

Yes, I will have it sent to you.

Learner: Sin'o ang ginatahi'an mo ning bärö' sa  
kasay?

For whom are you sewing the wedding gown?

Kausap: Ang äkon amiga ang ginatahi'an ko ning  
bärö' kay kasayon siya sa Mäyo.

I am sewing the wedding gown for my friend because  
she will be married in May.

Kausap: Tahi'i da äbi ako ning bärö' nga isoksok  
ko sa birtdi ko.

Would you please also sew a dress for me to wear on  
my birthday?

Learner: Bay'ilang kay tahi'an ta ikaw.

That's fine, (because) I will sew (it) for you.

**2. Vocabulary**

<i>tahi'</i>	sew	<i>bilog</i>	piece
<i>butang</i>	put	<i>bulsa</i>	pocket
<i>madüya'</i>	lost	<i>antigo</i>	know (skill)
<i>burda</i>	embroider	<i>punda</i>	pillowcase

## Lesson 5

<i>paday'an</i>	have it sent	<i>bäro'</i>	dress
<i>kasay</i>	wedding	<i>soksok</i>	wear

### 3. Substitution Drills

1. Pwëdi mo ba **tahi'an** ning säya ang äkon unga'. (sew)  
**taw'an** (give)  
**humanan** (make)
2. **Butangan** ko ba ning **bulsa?** (put, pocket)  
**Basyahan** **tübi'** (pour, water)  
**Tanuman** **pitsay** (plant, pechay)
3. Adto ang **säya** nang äkon unga' **binutangan** ko da ning **bulsa.** (skirt, put, pocket)  
**gätas** **tinimplahan** **asülkar** (milk, mix, sugar)
4. Sin'o ang **ginatahi'an** mo ning **bäro'?** (sew, dress)  
**ginasulätan** **sülat** (write, letter)  
**ginaputusan** **bäyon** (wrap, food provision)  
**ginatipünan** **kwarta** (save, money)  
**ginalutü'an** **pansit** (cook, noodle)  
**ginaday'an** **langka'** (bring, jackfruit)  
**ginapriparaham** **banig** (prepare, mat)
5. Ang äkon **amiga** **ginatahi'an** ko ning **bäro'.** (female friend, sew, dress)  
**maninay** **ginarigalühan** **kulintas** (godmother, give gift, necklace)  
**tatay** **ginaday'an** **mangga** (father, bring, mango)  
**baskit** **ginahigutan** **pisi'** (basket, tie, string)
6. **Tahi'i** da äbi ako ning **bäro'** (sew, dress)  
**Utängi** **kwarta** (Please borrow (from another party) some money for me.)  
**Pa'utänga** **kwarta** (Please lend me some money.)  
**Kilihi** **mansänas** (weigh, apple)  
**Buligi** **silhig** (help, sweep)  
**Bakyi** **arítos** (buy, earring)
7. Bay'ilang kay **tahi'an** ta ikaw ning **bäro'.** (sew, dress)  
**humanan** **nigo.** (make, winnower)  
**alistuhan** **buyong** (prepare, medicine)  
**po'po'an** **büyak.** (pick, flower)  
**gantilyuhan** **kurtina** (crochet, curtain)

### 4. Grammar Note

4.1 In previous lessons, we discussed AGT-focus, OBJ-focus, and LOC-focus. Now a new focus will be introduced in this lesson: BENEFICIARY-focus.

**Beneficiary role:** One of the nominals in a Romblomanon clause may have the role of a Beneficiary (BEN). The BEN is normally an animate referent for whose benefit the action is performed. The two ways of expressing a BEN role are:-

## Lesson 5

a. As a Prepositional Phrase (consisting of para + oblique case)

e.g. *Matahi' ako ning bärö' pärä kay Pauline.*  
I will sew a dress for Pauline.

b. As a Topic, in which the verb is marked with Beneficiary-focus affix. The affixes *ging-=an*, *gina-=an*, and *-an* are used to indicate the BEN-focus of the three aspects.

Root	Timeless	Completed	Incomplete	Proposed
<i>bakay</i>	<i>Bakyan</i>	<i>gingbakyan</i>	<i>ginabakyan</i>	<i>bakyan</i>

e.g. *Gingbakyan ko ning tinapay si Pauline.* ‘I bought bread for Pauline.’  
*Ginabakyan ko ning tinapay si Pauline.* ‘I am buying bread for Pauline.’  
*Bakyan ko ning tinapay si Pauline.* ‘I will buy bread for Pauline.’

However, there are alternative forms, **-in-=an** for completed aspect and **-i** for proposed aspect.

Root	Timeless	Completed	Incomplete	Proposed
<i>bakay</i>	---	<i>binakyan</i>	---	<i>bakyi</i>
<i>timpla</i>	---	<i>tinimplahan</i>	---	<i>timplahi</i>

When **-in-=an** is used, the meaning is the same as **gina-=an** (See drill no. 3). The two forms are interchangeable.

But when **-i** is used, it usually indicates a request or a command, also the AGT role ‘*mo*’ will be omitted and the BEN role becomes the topic. (See drill no. 6 and Lesson 9 drill no.6 also).

e.g. *Bakyan mo ako ning tinapay.* ‘Buy for me bread.’ or ‘You will buy bread for me.’  
*Bakyi ako ning tinapay.* ‘Buy for me bread.’

e.g. *Taw'i lang ako ning singkwinta pësos.* ‘Just give me fifty pesos.’

c. **Negative:** When negative is used, the conjugation for completed and incomplete aspects of beneficiary focus will change. The affixes will be *ging-=i*, *gina-=i*, but the proposed will remain unchanged, using *-an*.

The Conjugation for negative Location Focus:

Root	Completed	Incomplete	Proposed
<i>Butang</i>	<i>Gingbakyi</i>	<i>Ginabakyi</i>	<i>Bakyan</i>

e.g. *Waya' ko gingbakyi ning tinapay si Pauline.* I did not buy bread for Pauline.  
*Waya' ko ginabakyi ning tinapay si Pauline.* I am not buying bread for Pauline.  
*Indi ko bakyan ning tinapay si Pauline.* I will not buy bread for Pauline.

4.2 When immediately preceding the personal topic pronoun **ikaw** or **kamu**, the post-head pronoun **ta** has the meaning ‘I’.

e.g. *Tahi'an ta ikaw.* I will sew for you.  
e.g. *Taw'an ta ikaw ning tinäpay.* I will give you some bread.  
e.g. *Iindi' ta kamu pag'abrïhan.* I will not open the door for you (pl).