

WHEN MAILING A LETTER
Pag Naghüyog Ning Sülat

Situation: Today you will go to the post office and send a letter. How do you dialogue with the officer?

1. Text:

- | | |
|--|--|
| Learner: Kilüha äbi aring äkon sülat. | Please weigh this (my) letter. |
| Kausap: Küyang ang imo silyo. | Your stamp is not enough. |
| Learner: Mabakay ako ning isa nga silyo nga tigsaysinta sintimos. | I will buy a stamp of sixty centavos. |
| Kausap: Ayaw änay mag'üli' kay igwa ka pa ning isa nga kahon nga padaya diri. | Don't go home yet because you have a parcel sent to you here. |
| Learner: Däpat ko pa ba pirmahan ina'? | Should I still sign for that? |
| Kausap: Hü'ö, pumirma ka diri sa risibo. | Yes, (you) sign here in the receipt. |
| Learner: Igwa pa ba? | (Do I have) Any more to sign? |
| Kausap: Waya' na. | No more. |
| Learner: Pila ka adlaw bägo mabäton ang äkon sülat sa Hongkong? | How many days (will it take for) my letter to reach Hong Kong? |
| Kausap: Sigüro manga duha ka simäna. | Perhaps about two weeks. |
| Learner: Kadügay da gali'. | It takes so long. |
| Kausap: Ina' hay bukon da iksakto nga duha ka simäna. | It may not be exactly two weeks (for that). |
| Learner: Ah, ma'äyo. | Ah, that's good. |
| Kausap: Bay'ilang kay pag may mag'abot diri nga sülat pära sa imo pasayüron ta ikaw. | Never mind, if any letter comes for you, I will let you know. |
| Learner: Sigi ha, salämat gid. Makadto na ako. | Okay, thank you very much. I will go home now. |

2. Vocabulary

<i>kilüla</i>	weigh	<i>äbi</i>	please
<i>küyang</i>	lack	<i>silyo</i>	stamp
<i>mag'üli'</i>	go home	<i>kahon</i>	parcel
<i>padaya</i>	send	<i>pirmahan</i>	sign
<i>bägo</i>	before	<i>mabäton</i>	reach
<i>sigüro</i>	perhaps	<i>simäna</i>	week
<i>mag'abot</i>	arrive	<i>kadügay</i>	long

Lesson 6

3. Substitution Drills

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Kilüha | äbi aring äkon | sülat. | (weigh, letter) |
| Putusa | | regälo | (wrap, gift) |
| Saksaka | | längka' | (chop, jackfruit) |
| Hiwä'a | | kyabäsa | (slice, squash) |
| Tuktuka | | kugita | (chop, octopus) |
| Tahi'a | | bäro' | (sew, dress) |
| Timplaha | | kape | (mix, coffee) |
- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Küyang ang | imo | bulsa. | (your singular, pocket) |
| | indo | bäyon | (your plural, carried food) |
| | inda | priparasyon | (their, preparation) |
| | ämon | libro | (our exclusive, book) |
| | äton | banig | (our inclusive, mat) |
- | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----|-------------------------------|--------|----------------------|
| Mabakay ako ning isa nga | silyo | nga | tigsayis | pisos. | (stamp, 6.00 each) |
| | sayway | | tigsyinto singkwenta | | (pants, 150 each) |
| | kolintas | | tigtris syintos baynti | | (necklace, 320 each) |
| | pulsiras | | tigsitinta | | (bracelet, 70 each) |
| | säya | | tigdos syintos kinsi | | (skirt, 215 each) |
- | | | |
|-----------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Ayaw änay | mag'üli'. | (to go home) |
| | magtukad | (to go back to the village) |
| | magluhod | (to kneel) |
| | magdasay | (to pray) |
| | maglukso | (to jump) |
- | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|-----|-------------------|-------|--|
| Igwa ka pa ning isa nga | kahon | nga | padaya | diri. | (box, being sent) |
| | bisiklita | | pa'abüton | | (bicycle, will arrive in this direction) |
| | karabaw | | pasampüton | | (carabao, will arrive in this direction) |
- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------|-----------------|
| Däpat ko pa ba | pirmahan | ina'? | (to sign) |
| | pinturahan | | (to paint) |
| | silhigan | | (to sweep) |
| | gunahan | | (to pull grass) |
| | takyuban | | (to cover) |
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Pumirma ka diri sa risibo. | (sign) |
| Sumulat | (write) |
| Bumäsa | (read) |
- | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Pila ka adlaw bägo | mabäton | ang akon | sülat | sa Hong Kong. | (receive, letter) |
| | matäpos | | trabäho | | (finish, work) |
| | mabu'oy | | kargaminto | | (get, cargo) |
- | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Sigüro manga | duha ka simäna. | (two weeks) |
| | isa ka bülän kag upat ka adlaw | (one month and four days) |
| | tuyo ka üras | (three hours) |
| | isa ka minüto | (one minute) |
| | disisyiti diyas/ ka adlaw | (seventeen days: Spanish/Romblomanon) |

Lesson 6

10. **Kadügay** da gali'. (long time)
Kahuga' (difficult)
Kalayo' (far)
Kalapit (near)
Kagwäpa (beautiful)

4. Grammar Note:

4.1 Derivational Affixes

4.1.1 **Suffix -a:** It is used to indicate a request. It is affixed to the stem, and it usually occurs with *äbi* (please) to form a polite request. Note that there are phonological changes:-

- a) *-a* becomes *-ha* if the final syllable of the root is open e.g. *kilo-a* becomes *kiliha*
b) the penultimate length remains in same position after adding the suffix e.g. *kilo-a* becomes *kiliha*.

4.1.2 **Prefix pa-:** The prefix *pa-* can be used into many ways:

a) Used as a verbal noun affix

<i>pakasay</i>	wedding / to get married
<i>pasalämat</i>	thanks/ to thank X
<i>palangga'</i>	loved one
<i>palibut</i>	surroundings

b) Used in direction adverb to indicate direction. It is affixed to location words.

<i>pabanwa</i>	going to town	<i>padagat</i>	going to ocean
<i>palawud</i>	going to deep sea	<i>pasakop</i>	going to inside
<i>patayud</i>	going to hills	<i>pa'ubos</i>	going down

c) Used in causative verbs

<i>pasayüron</i>	caused to be known	(to be informed)
<i>paka'ünon</i>	caused something to be eaten	(to be fed)
<i>ipakita'</i>	caused something to be seen	(to be showed)
<i>ipadaya</i>	caused something to be bring	(to be sent)

d) Used in derivation from one class of noun to another (after a noun)

<i>bayli</i>	dance	<i>pabayli</i>	benefit dance
<i>bisti</i>	attire	<i>pabisti</i>	wedding gown

4.1.3 Adjectivizer: *ka-* and *ma-*

Ka- and *ma-* are both adjectives in Romblomanon language. For most roots in the Romblomanon language, either one of the affixes can be used to form an adjective without any change in meaning. However, some adjectives will not take both affixes. For some words it is more common to use only one of the affixes e.g. *kagwäpa* but no *magwäpa*.

4.2 Agent focus infix *-um-*

The infix *-um-* is used to indicate agent focus. It can be timeless or completed aspect. But timeless is an imperative mood indicating a command or a request. Example 1 indicates completed aspect while example 2 indicates a command or a request.

- e.g.1 *Nagpirma / Pumirma ako sa risibo kahapon.* I signed the receipt yesterday.
e.g.2 *Magpirma / Pumirma ka lang diri sa risibo.* (You) just sign here on the receipt.