

**WHEN SEEING A DOCTOR FOR A CHECKUP.
Pag Nagpasiro' Sa Doktor**

Situation: Today you will go to the doctor's to have a medical checkup. How do you dialogue with the doctor?

1. Text:

Kausap: Ano ang ginapamatyagan mo?	How (What) do you feel?
Learner: Ginasagnat ako.	I have a fever.
Kausap: Ka'uno pa?	When did it happen?
Learner: Isa na ini ka simäna nga nagabinalikbälik.	It's been one week now that the fever comes and goes.
Kausap: Ano pa ang imo iba nga ginapamatyagan.?	What else do you feel?
Learner: Masakit ang äkon üyo kag ang äkon likod.	My head and my back are in pain.
Kausap: Masakit ba ka'äyo?	Is it very painful?
Learner: Bukon da masyädo.	Not very much.
Kausap: Ginahagkot ka ba?.	Do you feel cold?
Learner: Hü'o, ginahagkot ako.	Yes, I feel cold.
Kausap: Ginagan'ot ka ba?	Do you perspire?
Learner: Hü'o.	Yes.
Kausap: Ano ang üna , sagnat, hagkot, o gan'ot?	Which came first: fever, cold, or perspiration?
Learner: Üna ang hagkot, pagkatäpos hay sagnat. Pagkatäpos nadudüya' ang sagnat kag gan'uton ako.	First (it) was the cold, then the fever. After the fever was gone, and I (started to) have perspiration.
Kausap: May malarya ka sigüro, imaw ini ang buyong nga inumon mo.	Maybe you have malaria. This is the medicine you will take.
Learner: Bukon ba dilikädo nga sakit ang malarya?	Is malaria not a dangerous sickness?
Kausap: Bukon da, basta buyungon nga dä'an.	Not so, if treated at once.
Learner: Pila ka bisis tumaron ang buyong?	How many times is this medicine to be taken?
Kausap: Inumon mo ina' kädä upat ka üras.	(You) take it (that) every four hours.
Learner: Waya' ba ning kuntra nga pagkä'on sa äkon?	Is there any food that I am not allowed to eat?

Lesson 7

Kausap: Waya', piro mas ma'äyo kung ang imo ka'unon hay prütas kag uminom ka pirmi ning tübi'.

None, but it is better if you eat fruits and (you) always drink water.

Learner: Hü'o doktor imaw ina' ang äkon sunuron.

Yes, doctor, that's what I will do.

2. Vocabulary

<i>ginapamatyagan</i>	feel	<i>ginasagnat</i>	fever
<i>nagabinalikbälik</i>	comes and goes	<i>üyo</i>	head
<i>masyädo</i>	very much, intensive	<i>ginahagkot</i>	feel cold
<i>ginagan'ot</i>	perspire	<i>nadudüya'</i>	disappear
<i>buyong</i>	medicine	<i>dilikädo</i>	dangerous
<i>dü'an</i>	immediately	<i>tumaron</i>	take medicine
<i>käda</i>	every	<i>prütas</i>	fruit
<i>pirmi</i>	always	<i>sunuron</i>	follow

3. Substitution Drills

- Ano ang **ginapamatyagan** mo? (feel)
gina'isip (think)
ginadumdum (remember)
ginakahadlok (fear)
- Ginasagnat** ako. (I am having fever)
Ginalangkag (I am lonely)
Ginahagkot (I am having cold)
Ginagan'ot (I am perspiring)
Gina'ühaw (I am thirsty)
- Masakit ang äkon **üyo** kag **likod**. (head, back)
siki **bat'i's** (feet, leg)
butkon **li'og** (arm, neck)
talinga **agtang** (ear, forehead)
- Ano ang üna, **sagnat**, **hagkut** o **gan'ot?** (fever, cold or perspiration)
sip'on **ubo** **süka** (cold, cough or vomit)
dugo' **tä'i** **lipong** (bleeding, bowel or dizziness)
- May **malarya** ka sigüro. (malaria)
trangkäso (flu)
tipdas (measles)
dalimäso' (chicken pox)
bughat (relapse)
- Waya' ba ning kuntra sa äkon nga **pagkä'on?** (food)
sühi' (sea shell)
ilimnänon (liquor)
- Bukon ba **dilikädo** nga sakit ang malarya? (serious)
gräbi (dangerous)
karisgo (risky)
kumplikädo (complicated)
kadügay (take a long time to heal)

Lesson 7

4. Grammar Notes

- 4.1 **Repetitive/ Durative:** The infix *-in-* indicates the event took place in a repetitive manner. *Mag--in--* is the timeless aspect. It can have corresponding forms for completed, incomplete and proposed aspects.

e.g. *balikbälik* coming back and forth
 nagabinalikbälik coming back and forth for a period of time

4.2 Interrogative Pronouns

<i>Ano</i>		'What'
<i>Uno</i>		'To do'
<i>Sin'o</i>	si++uno	'Who'
<i>Kanin'o</i>	kaN++si++uno	'Whose'
<i>San'o</i>	sa++uno	'When in future tense'
	e.g. <i>San'o ikaw makadto sa Manila'?</i>	'When will you go to Manila?'
<i>Ka'uno</i>	ka++uno	'When in past tense'
	e.g. <i>Ka'uno ikaw nag'abot'?</i>	'When did you arrive?'
<i>Kasan'o</i>	ka++sa++uno	'When in past tense'
	e.g. <i>Kasan'o ikaw nagbälik'?</i>	'When did you come back?'

4.3 Negatives

There are **four** negatives in Romblomanon. The differences in meaning and their syntactic positions are as follows:

<i>Indi'</i>	'lack of interest' or 'proposed pre-verb'	
e.g.	<i>Indi' ako magbäsa aring libro.</i>	'I don't want to read this book.'
<i>Ayaw</i>	'prohibitive'	
e.g.	<i>Ayaw magkänam ning kaläyo.</i>	'Don't play with fire.'
<i>Bukon</i>	'predicative'	
e.g.	<i>Bukon dikikädo ang sakit'?</i>	'The sickness is not dangerous.'
<i>Waya'</i>	'existential' or 'completed or incomplete preverb'	
e.g.	<i>Waya' na suya' sa frige.'</i>	'There is no food inside the refrigerator.'

Note: There are only two affirmatives in the language: *hu'o* and *igwa*. The latter refers to existential while the former is used in all other cases.

Note: The answer to 'Yes' or 'No' question in Romblomanon is the same as in Tagalog. It depends on whether the hearer agrees or disagrees with the question. When the hearer agrees he says, '*Hu'o*', then repeats the correct statement. If he disagrees he says, '*Bukon*', then gives the correct statement.