

LEARNING TO RESPOND TO A FISH VENDOR
Matu'on Pagsabat Sa Miyugbaligya' Ning Isda'

Situation: Today you are going to talk to a fish vendor and try to order fish from him. How do you dialogue with him?

1. Text:

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| Learner: Tig pila ang imo isda'? | How much is your fish? |
| Kausap: Traynta ang kilo? | Thirty (pesos) per kilo. |
| Learner: Ano ang tawag ina' nga isda'? | What is that fish called? |
| Kausap: Ah! Ini ng isda' hay tulingan. Ka'ayo ini nga pirito. | Ah! This fish is called tuna. This is good for frying. |
| Learner: Di'in ina' halin nga isda'? | Where does that fish come from? |
| Kausap: Nabu'oy ini sa Logbon. | This came from <i>Logbon</i> . |
| Learner: Waya' na ba ina' ning tawad? | Isn't there any discount? |
| Kausap: Ay! Waya' na ini tawad kay baynti singko ini ang akon kapital. | Ay! No more discount because I bought them for twenty-five (pesos). |
| Learner: Sü'ay na gida, puydi ba baynti dos na lang ang isa ka kilo? Kung ita'o mo sa akon ning baynti dos ang kilo, duha ka kilo ang akon buy'on. | Really, can it be twenty-two (pesos) per kilo? If you give me twenty-two (pesos) per kilo, I will buy two kilos. |
| Kausap: Oh, sīgi! Ita'o ko sa imo ning baynti dos kay ikaw ang buynamano. | Oh, okay! I give you twenty-two (pesos per kilo) because you are the first customer. |
| Learner: Salamat kay ita'o mo sa akon ning baynti dos. | Thank you for giving (it to) me for twenty-two (pesos per kilo). |
| Kausap: Kāda ikaw magbakay ning isda' kari lang diri sa akon pwisto. Adlaw'adlaw yāri ako sa mirkado nagabaligya' ning isda'. | Whenever you buy fish, just come here to my place. Every day I am here in the market selling fish. |
| Learner: Ano'ano klasi nga manga isda' ang imo ginabaligya'? | What other kinds of fishes are you selling (too)? |
| Kausap: Sari'sari' nga klasi, kung ano ang nababakay ko sa bukid nga isda' imaw ina' ang ginadaya ko diri sa banwa. | Various kinds, whatever fishes that I buy from the village I will bring (that) to the town (for selling). |
| Learner: Kung igwa ka ning ka'ayo nga isda', baligya'an sa akon. | If you have good fish, sell (it) to me. |

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Kausap: Sīgi kay buwas kung igwa ako ning isda' nga ma'ayo klāsi, itagāna ko sa imo.

Okay, tomorrow if I have good fish, I will reserve (it) for you.

Learner: Salāmat gid ha, makadto na ako, dira' ka na ha.

Thank you. I am going now, (*lit.*) you are (staying) there.

Kausap: Sīgi kari lang diri buwas sa ākon.

Okay just come here to me tomorrow.

2. Vocabulary

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|
| <i>tig pila</i> | how much each | <i>tawag</i> | call |
| <i>pirīto</i> | fry | <i>halin</i> | from |
| <i>nabu'oy</i> | got | <i>tawad</i> | discount |
| <i>sū'ay</i> | really (interjection) | <i>buynamāno</i> | first customer |
| <i>ita'o</i> | give (OBJ) | <i>pwisto</i> | place |
| <i>nagabaligya'</i> | sell | <i>ginadaya</i> | bring (OBJ) |
| <i>banwa</i> | town | <i>buwas</i> | tomorrow |
| <i>itagāna</i> | reserve (OBJ) | | |

3. Substitution Drills

1. Tig pila ang imo **isda'?** (fish)
nīgo (winnower)
sīhi' (sea shell)
sinturon (belt)
2. Ah! Ini ng isda' hay **tulingan.** (tuna)
pangayū'an (barracuda)
ik'ik ("ik'ik")
buyaw ("buyaw")
hamālit ("hamālit")
byanwag ("byanwag")
3. Ka'āyo ini nga **pirīto.** (frying)
tinūya (fish stew with much water)
pinangat (fish cooked in vinegar with spices)
iskabitsi (fried fish cooked in vinegar, salt, water with spices)
bāyoy (salted and dried fish)
4. **Sū'ay na gida!** Pwīdi ba baynti dos na lang ang isa ka kilo.?
Abaw!
Imaw ba!
Aysos!
Ay taya!

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4. Grammar:

4.1 In Romblomanon, it is very common to have duplicated words. When duplicated words appear, they signal different meanings. Now we will try to categorize them into different groups.

4.1.1 With “Plural” meaning

- ano’ano** e.g. Ano’ano klāsi nga manga isda’ ang imo ginabaligya’?
What kind of fishes are you selling?
- sari’sāri’** e.g. Sari’sāri klāsi nga manga isda’ ang ākon ginabaligya’.
I am selling different kind of fishes.
- iba’iba** e.g. Iba’iba nga manga tāwo ang nagabaligya’ diri ning isda’.
Different persons are selling fish here.

4.1.2 With the meaning “Every”/ frequency

- adlaw’adlaw** (every day) e.g. Adlaw’adlaw yāri ako sa mirkādo.
Everyday I go to wet market.
- gab’igab’i** (every night) e.g. Gab’igab’i nagabālik ako sa bayay.
Every night I go home.
- bulanbūlan** (every month) e.g. Bulanbūlan nagapadya ako ning kwarta kay Rosa.
Every month I send money to Rosa.
- tu’igtū’ig** (every year) e.g. Tu’igtū’ig nagakadto ako sa Manīla’.
Every year I go to Manila.

4.1.3 With the meaning “small or toy-like” / diminutive

- bayaybāyay** (a small toy house for children to play with)
e.g. Nagahuman ning bayaybāyay ang manga unga’.
The children are making a toy house.
- kahonkāhon** (a small box for children to play with)
e.g. Gingbutang ni Yanyan ang iya kanāman sa kahonkāhon.
Yanyan put her toy in her small play box.
- lamisalamīsa** (a small table for children to play with)
e.g. Igwa ning lamisalamīsa si Clara.
Clara has a small play table.
- bangko’bangko’** (a small chair for children to play with)
e.g. Nagapungko’ ang unga’ sa bangko’bangko’.
The child is sitting at her small play chair.

4.1.4 With the meaning to do things not seriously / diminutive

- luto’lūto’** (to play cooking as a game, not seriously)
e.g. Nagaluto’lūto’ si Diding ning kik.
Diding is play-baking a cake.

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Labaläba (to wash clothes playfully, not seriously)

e.g. Si Lūla hay nagalabaläba nang iya säya.
Grandmother is washing her skirt (not seriously).

Kantakanta (to sing playfully, not seriously)

e.g. Nagakantakanta si Nanay mintras siya nagalūto'.
Mother is singing (not seriously) while she is cooking.

4.1.5 With the meaning of trial / insinuate
In some verbs, the root is duplicated to form the insinuate meaning.

Nagapangayo'pangäyo' (try to ask for something)

e.g. *Nagapangayo'pangäyo ang unga' sa iya nanay.*
The child is trying to ask for something from her mother.

Pabati'bati'on (try to let someone to hear: to give hint)

e.g. *Pabati'bati'on ko si Nöra nga niyan hay iya birtdi.*
I will give a hint to Nora that today is her birthday.

5. Culture Notes:

From the dialogue you may think it strange that they can sell the fish at a price lower than the capital. Actually, the vendor has a belief that the transaction with the first customer “*buyna-mäno*” must be successful, otherwise they will have bad luck for that day then the business will not be good. Therefore, they prefer to give a lower price to the first customer in order to get the first transaction completed.

Another reason the vendors are willing to sell the fish lower than the capital is because the price they quote is not the true capital price. It is very common to tell his customer the price so that the customers are pleased if they can get it at a lower price.