

THE HELPER AND THE BOSS
Ang Kabülig Kag Ang Ämo

Situation: Today you are going to assign your helper to do some housework. How will you dialogue with her?

1. Text:

Kausap: Anong äkon trabahü'on?	What will I do?
Learner: Kadämo', manglaba ka änay, tapos manglimpyo ka diri sa suyod nang bayay.	There are many (things): first wash the clothes, then clean the things inside the house.
Kausap: Sa di'in nakabutang ang manga labähan?	Where are the dirty clothes put?
Learner: Yära' sa kahon, imaw ina' ang manga labähan.	In the box there; those are the clothes to be washed.
Kausap: Gamitan ko ba ning pangkuskus ang mabuling nga nu'og.	Should I use the brush (lit: something use for scrubbing) to scrub the dirty clothes?
Learner: Hu'o labi na ang manga sayway kay pwirsädo nga kahigko'.	Yes, especially the pants because they are very dirty.
Kausap: Ang manga puti' äkon ba ini kulahan?	Should I bleach these white clothes in the sun?
Learner: Hu'o pära indi' mag'äyom.	Yes, so that they will not become gray.
Kausap: Nagapilas pa äbi ang äkon kamot sa habun.	My hands are still getting sores from the soap.
Learner: Däpat nakagwantis ka kung nagalaba.	You should be wearing gloves when you are washing clothes.
Kausap: Imaw gäni' waya' pa äbi diri ning gwantis sa indo.	Well, really, there are no gloves in your house.
Learner: Pagbakay änay pära igwa ikaw ning gamiton.	Buy one first so that you have something to use.
Kausap: Taw'i ako ning pangbakay kay mabakay ako.	Give me money please (lit: something used for buying) and I will buy (one).
Learner: Ilisi ang imo bäro kung magkadto ka sa mirkädo kay nakadastir ka lang.	Change your dress if you go to the market for you are wearing "dastir" clothes.
Kausap: Pangkatüyog ko ini nga bäro' kagab'i waya' ko na ini ilisi pagkari ko.	I slept in this dress last night, and I did not change it when I came.
Learner: Sigi na, kadto na, bakay na gwantis pära makapanglaba ka na.	Okay, go now. Buy the gloves so that you can wash the clothes.

Lesson 10

2. Vocabulary

<i>manglaba</i>	wash clothes	<i>manglimpyo</i>	clean things
<i>nakabutang</i>	in state of being put	<i>gamitan</i>	use
<i>sayway</i>	pants	<i>pwirsädo</i>	very
<i>mabuling</i>	dirty	<i>kahigko'</i>	dirty
<i>kulahan</i>	bleach under the sun	<i>magäyom</i>	become grey
<i>nagapilas</i>	becomes wounded	<i>habun</i>	soap
<i>nakagwantis</i>	in state of wearing gloves	<i>ilis</i>	to change
<i>pangkatuyog</i>	using for sleeping		

3. Substitution Drills:

- Manglaba ka änay tapos **manglimpyo** ka. (will clean over a period of time)
manghipid (will tidy the room over a period of time)
manguskus (will scrub over a period of time)
mangpu'pu' (will pick many flowers)
- Sa di'in **nakabutang** ang manga **labahan.** (put, clothes)
nakatägo' **alahas** (hide, jewelry)
nakapi'ot **langsang** (store, nails)
nakatindog **täwo** (stand, people)
- Gamitan ko ba ning **pangkuskus.** (something used for scrubbing)
pangpirito (something used for frying)
pangsiminto (something used for cementing)
pangpintura (something used for painting)
- Nagapi las** pa äbi ang äkon **kamot.** (becomes wounded, hand)
Naga'isot **kwarta** (becomes fewer, money)
Nagatambok **pisngi** (becomes fatter, face)
Nagaküsog **büsis** (becomes stronger, voice)
Nagalüya **läwas** (becomes weaker, body)
- Däpat **nakagwantis** ka kung **nagalaba.** (wearing with gloves, washing clothes)
nakapungko' **nagakä'on** (in a sitting position, eating)
nakatindug **nagakanta** (in a standing position, singing)
nakatyinilas **nagapänaw** (wearing with slippers, walking)
- Nakadastir** ka lang kung nagakadto sa **mirkädo.** (wearing female loosely clothes, market)
Nakasäya **iskwilahan** (wearing skirt, school)
Nakasayway **opisina** (wearing pants, office)
Nakapäyong **pläsa** (holding umbrella, plaza)
Nakarilo **trabahu'an** (wearing watch, working place)
- Pangkatuyog** ko ini nga bäro'. (clothes worn for sleeping: pajamas)
Pangsimba (clothes worn for going to church: attire)
Pangbayli (clothes worn for dancing: dancing dress)
Panglangoy (clothes worn for swimming: swimming suit)
Pangpamasyar (clothes worn for a walk: casual clothes)

Lesson 10

4. Grammar Notes:

- 4.1 **Derivational affixes pang-:** The *pang-* affix is put on the verb root to form an instrument noun. These noun stems always conveys the general meanings of ‘used for’ or ‘associated with’. This *pang-* derivational prefix can be identified as “functional” with the idea that the thing referred to by the *pang-* stem is a function for that which is designed for the particular activity described by the verb root (see e.g.1 and drill 3) or wearing something associated with the source. (e.g. 2 and drill 7)

<i>kuskus</i>	'to scrub'	<i>pangkuskus</i>	'something use for scrubbing'
<i>katiiyog</i>	'to sleep'	<i>pangkatiiyog</i>	'something use for sleeping'

- 4.2 **Stative adjectives with affix naka-:** The *naka-* affix is prefixed to several verb or noun roots, and the resulting words describe states.

<i>butang</i>	'to put'	<i>nakabutang</i>	'X is in Y'
<i>pungko'</i>	'to sit'	<i>nakapungko'</i>	'X is in a sitting position'
<i>sakay</i>	'to ride'	<i>nakasakay</i>	'X is in a riding position'
<i>gwantis</i>	'gloves'	<i>nakagwantis</i>	'X is wearing gloves'
<i>antuyhos</i>	'glasses'	<i>naka'antuyhos</i>	'X is wearing glasses'

- 4.3 **Process verbs:** They are two kinds of process verbs, bodily process and non-bodily process. The bodily process verbs are those like *magbähoy* ‘become big’, *magtambok* ‘become fat’ and etc. See drills No.4. The non-bodily process verbs are those like *magbirdi* ‘become green’, *magbuling* ‘become dirty’. They are derived from adjectives or nouns by insertion of *nag-*, *naga-*, *maga-* for the three aspects into the root. According to the localist case grammar model, the cognitive state and event schemas of such verb class is Theme GOTO Location, which is the event, but the LOC is a metaphorical location.

They have only one role, TH, in which an action is acted on by itself. Since the process verbs have no OBJ, this makes them Intransitive. They only need the TH. Of course, LOC is not essential to the meaning. This makes them Simple Intransitive.

Root	Completed	Progressive	Proposed	English gloss
<i>pilas</i>	<i>nagpilas</i>	<i>nagapilas</i>	<i>magapilas</i>	X becomes wounded
<i>küisog</i>	<i>nagküisog</i>	<i>nagaküisog</i>	<i>magaküisog</i>	X becomes stronger
<i>liiya</i>	<i>nagliiya</i>	<i>nagaliiya</i>	<i>magaliiya</i>	X becomes weaker
<i>niwang</i>	<i>nagniwang</i>	<i>naganiwang</i>	<i>magniwang</i>	X become thinner / loses weight
<i>gwäpa</i>	<i>naggwäpa</i>	<i>nagagwäpa</i>	<i>magagwäpa</i>	X becomes more attractive
<i>dämo'</i>	<i>nagdämo'</i>	<i>nagadämo'</i>	<i>magadämo'</i>	X increases in number
<i>äyo</i>	<i>nag'äyo</i>	<i>naga'äyo</i>	<i>maga'äyo</i>	X recovers from an illness
<i>pus'aw</i>	<i>nagpus'aw</i>	<i>nagapus'aw</i>	<i>magapus'aw</i>	X becomes whiter / lighter
<i>isot</i>	<i>nag'isot</i>	<i>naga'isot</i>	<i>maga'isot</i>	X becomes smaller
<i>bahoy</i>	<i>nagbähoy</i>	<i>nagabähoy</i>	<i>magabähoy</i>	X becomes larger / grows up
<i>tambok</i>	<i>nagtambok</i>	<i>nagatambok</i>	<i>magatambok</i>	X becomes fatter
<i>tag'ud</i>	<i>nagtag'ud</i>	<i>nagatag'ud</i>	<i>magatag'ud</i>	X becomes shorter
<i>tä'as</i>	<i>nagtä'as</i>	<i>nagatä'as</i>	<i>magatä'as</i>	X increases, goes higher
<i>buling</i>	<i>nagbuling</i>	<i>nagabuling</i>	<i>magabuling</i>	X becomes dirty
<i>tülin</i>	<i>nagtülin</i>	<i>nagatülin</i>	<i>magatülin</i>	X becomes fast
<i>birdi</i>	<i>nagbirdi</i>	<i>nagabirdi</i>	<i>magabirdi</i>	X becomes green
<i>hubag</i>	<i>naghubag</i>	<i>nagahubag</i>	<i>magahubag</i>	X becomes swollen

- 4.4 The suffix *-i* is timeless OBJ-focus for Imperatives. (See Grammar Note in Lesson 5)

Lesson 10

Taw'i ako ning pangbakay.
Ilisi ang imo bäro' anay.

Give me the money for buying. (a request)
Change your dress first. (a command)

4.5 The prefix *pag-* is used as an infinitive. The verb root form with zero affix is the synonym.

or *Pagbakay änay pära igwa ikaw ning gamiton.*
Bakay änay pära igwa ikaw ning gamiton.
Buy one first so that you have something to use.

5. Culture Notes:

It is not appropriate to wear “*pangbayay*” for going outside because *pangbayay* is an old or slightly torn dress that is only worn inside the house. If you wear this outside, people will look down on or belittle you.

“*Dastir*” is a kind of loose one-piece dress which women wear, usually in dark colors, for casual purposes like going outside for a short period or working inside the house. Only married women and old ladies wear “*dastir*”; young ladies will seldom wear this.