

**TALKING ABOUT DRYING FISH.
Ang Natutungod Sa Pagbäyoy Ning Isda’.**

Situation: Today your friend was given many fish by her friend. Now you are learning something about drying fish.

1. Text:

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| Learner: May gingta’o ba si Jonabelle sa imo kahäpon? | Did Jonabelle give you something yesterday? |
| Kausap: Hü’o, may gingta’o siya sa äkon. | Yes, she gave something to me. |
| Learner: Ano ang iya gingta’o sa imo? | What did she give you? |
| Kausap: Gingtaw’an niya ako ning isda’. | She gave me some fish. |
| Learner: Bäsi’ gingtaw’an ka niya ning isda’? | Why did she give you some fish? |
| Kausap: Kay gingpabäyoy niya ang iya isda’ sa äkon. | Because she asked me to dry her fish. |
| Learner: Bäsi’ kadako’ ba ang inda isda’? | Why are there so many fish? |
| Kausap: Hü’o, kadako’ ang nabu’oy nga isda’ nang iya bayaw. Katunga’ lang ang nabaligya’ sa mirkädo. | Yes, her brother-in-law caught many fish. Only half of it was sold in the market. |
| Learner: Gina’uno ini ang bäyoy? | What will this dried fish be for? |
| Kausap: Ang bäyoy hay ibaligya’ kung may magbakay. Ma’äyo ini nga lakot sa ütan. | The dried fish is for sale if someone will buy it. It is good mixed with vegetables. |
| Learner: Pila ka adlaw ang nagabäyoy? | How many days will it take to dry? |
| Kausap: Dipindi sa panahon, kung tüdo ang silak tuyo lang ka adlaw uga na. | It depends on the weather. If there is plenty of sunshine, it will be dried in three days. |

2. Vocabulary:

<i>gingta’o</i>	gave	<i>gintaw’an</i>	gave
<i>gingpabäyoy</i>	asked someone to dry	<i>katunga’</i>	half
<i>lakot</i>	mix with /cook with	<i>dipindi</i>	depend
<i>tüdo</i>	plenty of	<i>silak</i>	sunshine

3. Substitution Drill:

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. May gingta’o | ba si Jose sa imo kahäpon? | (gave) |
| ginghuyam | ba ang nanay ko sa imo kahäpon? | (borrow) |
| gingbu’oy | ba ang asäwa ko sa imo kahäpon? | (got) |
| gingrigälo | ba si Yanyan sa imo kahäpon? | (gave gift) |
| gingbaligya’ | ba ang tatay ko sa imo kahäpon? | (sell) |

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2. Ano ang iya **ginta'o** sa imo? (gave)
ginhuyam (borrow)
ginbu'oy (got)
ginrigälo (gave gift)
ginbaligya' (sell)
3. **Gingtaw'an** ako niya ning **isda'**. (gave, fish)
Gingrigalühan **panyu'** (gave gift, handkerchief)
Gingbaligya'an **bäro'** (sold, dress)
4. Bäsì' **gintaw'an** ka niya ning **isda'?** (gave, fish)
ginrigalühan **panyu'** (gave gift, handkerchief)
ginbaligya'an **bäro'** (sold, dress)
5. Kay **gingpabäyoy** niya **ang iya isda** sa äkon. (cause to dry, her fish)
gingpatahi' **ang iya bäro'** (cause to wash, her dress)
gingpalüto' **ang iya bugas** (cause to cook, her rice)
6. **Gina'uno** ini **ang bäyoy?** (What are you doing with this dried fish?)
Ging'uno **ang bangko'** (What did you do with this chair?)
Unhon **ang kähoy** (What will you do with this wood?)
- Nag'uno** ikaw? (What did you do?)
Naga'uno (What are you doing?)
Ma'uno (What will you do?)
- Na'uno ang manga täwo** sa Manila'? (What happened to the people in Manila?)
Ma'uno ang sitwasyon (What is the situation in Manila?)

4. Grammar:

- 4.1 **With an existential word 'may'.** When a verb occurs with 'may', the verb is still a verb function and inflected as a verb. *May* however is like a fronted NP, and its implied component is a noun, 'something'. This kind of construction consists of 'may' associated with a verb. This *may* means 'there is something.'

May ginta'o ba si Jonabelle sa imo?
Did Jonabelle give something to you?

Hü'o, may ginta'o siya sa äkon.
Yes, she gave me something.

- 4.2 **Ma'uno.** This word with 'baya' is used to form a question word to show a polite request. **Ma'uno** itself means 'what' while *baya* means 'possibly'. *Ma'uno baya* can be replaced by *ano baya* without the meaning being changed.

e.g. *Ma'uno baya kung ikaw ang magkadto sa Tablas?* or
Ano baya kung ikaw ang magkadto sa Tablas?
What about you, are you going to the Tablas Island?

On the other hand, *uno* is a verb root meaning 'to do'. So it is inflected with *nag-*, *naga-*, *ma-*. (See substitution drill 6)

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4.3 Markers or Classes. In Romblomanon, there are three noun markers or classes. They have no equivalent in English. Each of these markers can mark both personal or impersonal nouns.

4.3.1 Personal Markers. These markers are used to mark names of people.

<i>si</i> (singular) and <i>sina</i> (plural)	Topic
<i>ni</i> (singular) and <i>nina</i> (plural)	Non-topic or with possession
<i>kay</i> (singular) and <i>kana</i> (plural)	Non-topic location or possession

a) Topic as ABS-NP

e.g. Mayad si Clara.
(topic)

Clara is clever.

e.g. Mabū'ot sina Maria.
(topic)

Maria and her company are kind.

b) Non-topic as ERG-NP

e.g. Gingbügoy si Pedro ni Juan.
(non-topic)

Pedro hit John.

e.g. Si Pedro hay asāwa ni Marya.
(non-topic possessor)

Pedro is the husband **of Mary**.

e.g. Buy'on nina Rosa ang isda nga kabahoy.
(non-topic)

Rosa and her companion will get the big fish.

c) Non-topic as OBL-NP

e.g. Ita'o ko kay Diding ang tinäpay.
(non-topic location)

I will give the bread **to Diding**.

e.g. Kay Diding ang libro.
(non-topic possessor)

The book is **Diding's**.

e.g. Makadto kami kana Andres.
(non-topic location)

We will go **to Andres' place**.

4.3.2 Impersonal Markers. These markers are used to mark all nouns except names of people.

'*ang*' is used when referring to the topic of a clause

'*ning*' and '*nang*' are used when referring to non-topic, however there are a difference

ning is referring to indefinite non-topic noun

nang is referring definite non-topic noun or possession

'*sa*' is used when referring to non-topic location or non-topic AGT as in causative *pa*-construction

a) Topic as ABS-NP

e.g. Ano ang iya gingta'o sa imo?
(topic)

What is **the thing that she gave** you?

b) Non-topic as ERG-NP

e.g. Gingtaw'an niya ako ning isda'.
(non-topic indefinite)

She gave me **some fish**.

e.g. Kadako' ang nabu'oy nga isda' nang iya bayaw.
(non-topic definite)

Her brother-in-law was able to catch many fish.

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e.g. Kadako' ang isda' nang iya bayaw.
(non-topic possessor)

Many are the fish of **her brother-in-law**.

c) Non-topic as OBL-NP

e.g. May gingta'o ba siya sa imo?
(non-topic LOC)

Did she give something **to you**?

e.g. Kay gingpabäyoy niya ang iya isda' sa äkon.
(non-topic AGT)

Because she asked **me** to dry her fish.