

Lesson 1

In Waray-Waray there are two kinds of pronouns:

- 1) Personal Pronouns (I, you, we, my, your, etc.)
- 2) General Pronouns (this, that, those, here, there, etc.)

Personal Pronouns (I Class)

There are three classes of personal pronouns in Waray. These are called First Class (I), Second Class (II), and Third Class (III).

I Class Personal Pronouns

| Singular | | Plural | |
|-----------|---------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| akó | <i>I</i> | kitá kamí | <i>we (incl)</i> <i>we (excl)</i> |
| ikáw / ka | <i>You</i> | kamó | <i>you</i> |
| hiyá | <i>he/she</i> | hira | <i>they</i> |

The personal pronoun *Ikaw* only has the short form which is *ka*. The personal pronoun *kita* is “inclusive”, that is, it includes those to whom one is speaking; *kami* is “exclusive”, that is, it excludes some or all.

A I Class Personal Pronoun marks the TOPIC of the sentence. The topic is the most important thing in the sentence. In English the speaker usually emphasizes particular words by saying it louder, or by his intonation or pitch. In Waray-Waray words in a sentences are given relative importance by “marking” them with a I Class word. Sometimes these I Class words are the subject of the sentence; at other times they are the object of the action, or the recipient or beneficiary of the action. The latter will be learned in a later lesson.

Examples

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Pilipino ka. | You are a Filipino. |
| 2. Amerikano ako. | I am an American. |
| 3. Estudyante hiya. | He/She is a student. |
| 4. Mahusay hiya. | She is beautiful. |
| 5. Hataas ako. | I am tall. |
| 6. Riko hira. | They are rich. |
| 7. Mga* lalake kita. | We (incl) are men (male). |
| 8. Mga babaye kami. | We (excl) are women (female). |
| 9. Mga sangkay kita. | We (incl) are friends. |
| 10. Mga Pilipino kami. | We (excl) are Filipinos. |

* **mga** is a pluralizer, indicating a plural form of the noun following.

Note: These Waray sentences are called equational sentences. There is no verb in these Waray sentences. The noun or adjective is “equated”(=) with the pronoun. The English translation uses the to be verb.

Oral Exercises

Substitute all the I Class Personal Pronouns in each of the sentences below:

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Makusog ako. | I am strong. |
| 2. | Gwapo ako. | I am handsome. |
| 3. | Matambok ako. | I am fat. |
| 4. | Mapaso ako. | I am hot. |
| 5. | Amerikano ako. | I am an American. |
| 6. | Misyonaryo ako. | I am a missionary. |
| 7. | Maestro ako. | I am a teacher. |
| 8. | Lalake ako. | I am a man (male). |
| 9. | Babaye ako. | I am a woman (female). |
| 10. | Kristohanon ako. | I am a Christian. |

Written Exercises

Use the vocabulary list at the end of this lesson to translate the following.

Waray to English:

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|-------|
| 1. | Tatay hiya. | _____ |
| 2. | Sangkay kita. | _____ |
| 3. | Lalake ako. | _____ |
| 4. | Babaye ka. | _____ |
| 5. | Misyonaryo kami. | _____ |
| 6. | Pilipino kamo. | _____ |
| 7. | Estudyante hiya. | _____ |
| 8. | Mga sangkay kami. | _____ |
| 9. | Mga Amerikano hira. | _____ |
| 10. | Riko kami. | _____ |

English to Waray-Waray:

11. _____ We (incl) are students.
12. _____ They are Filipinos.
13. _____ You are a woman.
14. _____ I am a wife.
15. _____ You (pl) are strong.
16. _____ She is nice.
17. _____ We (excl) are teachers.
18. _____ He is industrious.
19. _____ They are Christians.
20. _____ I am a mother.

Accent Marks

It will help as you hear Filipinos say new words to mark the accent, or stress. The accent is important in the Waray language. The standardized way of marking accents is as follows:

- / Accented syllable
- \ Unaccented syllable w/ glottal stop
- ^ Accented syllable w/ glottal stop

Vocabulary

| | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Tátay | father | Nánay | mother |
| Amerikáno | American (male) | mapasô | hot |
| Asáwa | wife | Kristohánon | Christian |
| Babáye | woman (female) | maduróto | industrious |
| Buótan | nice | makusóg | strong (person) |
| Ríko | rich | laláke | man (male) |
| Estudyánte | student | maéstro | teacher (male) |
| Mahúsay | pretty, beautiful (female) | Misyonaryo | missionary |
| Gwápo | handsome (male) | Pilipíno | Filipino (male) |
| Sángkay | friend | Hataás | tall, long |
| | | Matámbok | fat |

Lesson 2

Review

Without looking at the previous lesson write the I Class Personal Pronouns in the chart below: Include both long and short forms.

| Singular | | Plural | |
|----------|---------------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| | <i>I</i> | | <i>we (incl)</i> <i>we (excl)</i> |
| | <i>you</i> | | <i>you</i> |
| | <i>he/she</i> | | <i>they</i> |

Translate the following:

1. Mahusay ka. _____
2. Mga lalake kami. _____
3. Pilipina hiya. _____
4. Hataas kamo. _____
5. Tatay ako. _____
6. _____ He is strong.
7. _____ We(incl) are students.
8. _____ You(pl) are missionaries.
9. _____ I am a woman.
10. _____ You(pl) are a friends

I Class Markers

Just as there are three classes of personal pronouns in Waray-waray, there are also three classes of markers. A I Class Marker "marks" the TOPIC, or the emphasized word, of the sentence. Markers are used with proper nouns (people's names) and common nouns.

I Class Markers

| | Singular | Plural |
|-----------------|----------|--------|
| w/ Proper Nouns | Hi | hira |
| w/ Common Nouns | an | an mga |

Examples

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Ako hi Peter. | I am Peter. |
| 2. Hiya hi Bebing. | She is Bebing. |
| 3. Pilipino hi Pablo. | Pablo is Filipino. |
| 4. Hira Perla ngan Tessie. | They are Perla and Tessie. |
| 5. Buotan hi Ernesto. | Ernesto is nice. |
| 6. Riko hira Marvin ngan Annie. | Marvin and Annie are rich. |
| 7. Mahusay an lamesa. | The table is beautiful. |
| 8. Mabusag an papel. | The paper is white. |
| 9. Malabad an mga* bata. | The children are naughty. |
| 10. Madig-on an mga lingkuran. | The chairs are strong. |

* **Ngan** is a connector similar to the English conjunction *and*.

* Remember that **mga** indicates the noun which follows is plural.

Note: Like the previous lesson, these are equational sentences which do not need a verb. The English translation uses the *to be* verb.

Oral Exercises

Use the correct marker with the following nouns:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Ben | 9. Noemi and Boy |
| 2. Edgar | 10. Lalake |
| 3. Jimmie and Leah | 11. Linda |
| 4. Paul and Ruth | 12. Asawa (pl) |
| 5. Misyonaryo | 13. Bill |
| 6. Tatay | 14. Pilipino (pl) |
| 7. Sangkay (pl) | 15. Jose and Gilna |
| 8. maestro (pl) | 16. Estudyante |

[Your teacher will give you other words also.]

Written Exercises

Use the vocabulary list at the end of this lesson and the previous lesson to translate the following.

1. Mabusag hi Juan. _____
2. Makuri an leksyon. _____

- 3. Hiya hi Judith. _____
- 4. Maduroto hira Jess ngan Wendy. _____
- 5. Ako hi Dodong. _____
- 6. Mahusay an mga lingkuran. _____
- 7. Puno an baso. _____
- 8. Maupay hi Kim. _____
- 9. Hira Emily ngan Arnold. _____
- 10. Daku an klase. _____
- 11. _____ I am Frank.
- 12. _____ The American is tall.
- 13. _____ They are Kim and Kathy.
- 14. _____ The ball is round.
- 15. _____ Jess and Wendy are nice.
- 16. _____ The students are industrious.
- 17. _____ The child is small.
- 18. _____ The lesson is easy.
- 19. _____ Anna is small.
- 20. _____ She is Pam.

Vocabulary

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------------|
| Lingkúran | Chair | Lamésa | table |
| Báso | Glass | Léksyon | lesson |
| Bátà | Child, baby | madíg-on | strong (things) |
| Bóla | Ball | malídong | round |
| Malabad | Naughty | makurî | difficult |
| Dáku | Big | maúpay | good |
| Gutiay | Small | mahúsay | pretty |
| Kláse | Class | Papél | paper |

Punô
Mabuság

full
white

masayón

easy

Lesson 3

Review

Write the correct marker in the blanks below:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Ako _____ Lyn. | 6. Mabusag _____ Amerikano. |
| 2. _____ Wayne ngan _____ Elinor. | 7. Buotan _____ bata(pl). |
| 3. Maupay _____ klase. | 8. Babaye _____ Nety. |
| 4. Dagko _____ bola(pl). | 9. Mahusay _____ Liza ngan _____ Emily. |
| 5. Hiya _____ Bobong. | 10. Gutiay _____ lamesa. |

Translate the following:

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Maduroto an mga nanay. | |
| 2. Ako hi Arlie. | |
| 3. Makuri an maestro. | |
| 4.* Hagtaas an mga bata. | |
| 5. Hira Nonoy ngan hi Inday. | |
| 6. _____ | The glass is hot. |
| 7. _____ | Kristi is pretty. |
| 8. _____ | They are David and Rachel. |
| 9. _____ | The lesson is easy. |
| 10. _____ | Joe is strong. |

* We put "g" in the first syllable of hataas to show plurality.

I Class General Pronouns

There are also three classes of general pronouns. The general pronouns are sometimes called demonstrative pronouns. In English, these are the pronouns this, that, these, and those. In Waray these pronouns are based upon their relative location from the speaker.

I CLASS GENERAL PRONOUNS

| Full Form | Meaning |
|-----------|--|
| Ini | this (very near the speaker) |
| Iton/ Ito | that (near the speaker) |
| Adto | that "over there" (far from the speaker) |

A I Class General Pronoun functions as the TOPIC, or the emphasized word, of the sentence.

Examples

The following are equational sentences using the I Class General Pronouns.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Tubig ini. | This is water. (very near) |
| 2. Lamesa iton. | That is a table. (near) |
| 3. Kahoy adto. | That "over there" is a tree. (far) |
| 4. Papel ini | This is paper. |
| 5. Hira iton. | That's them "over there." |
| 6. Mga estudyante ito. | Those* are students. |
| 7. Tawo iton. | That is a person. |
| 8. Dagat iton. | That "over there" is the ocean. |
| 9. Karsada ito. | That is a road. |
| 10. Mga libro ini. | These* are books. |

- * In Waray there are not different general pronouns for singular and plural. The **mga** or plural pronouns show that it is plural. Thus, the English translation also changes to plural (these, those).

Showing Emphasis

In Emphasis the topic is I Class and the New Information also. Thus, it will start From the topic then to the New Information.

When the I Class General Pronoun precedes the I Class Marker, it adds emphasis as in the following:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Ini an tubig. | This is the water. |
| 2. Iton an lamesa. | That is the table. |
| 3. Adto an mga sangkay. | Those "over there" are the friends. |
| 4. Ini an adlaw. | This is the day. |
| 5. Ito an problema. | That is the problem. |
| 6. Ini hi Pastor Vecino. | This is Pastor Vecino. |
| 6. Iton hi Emmanuel. | That is Emmanuel. |

nga linker

The general pronouns are also many times linked with another noun by using a **nga** “linker”.

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| ini nga babaye | this woman |
| iton nga lalake | that man |
| adto nga bata | that child “over there” |

Oral Exercises

Use the I Class General Pronouns by identifying things around you, with relation to their location (very near, near, or far). Your coach or grammarian will help you with the Go words for things. Use all of the forms, or patterns, illustrated above,

For example, if you see a pencil, you will say the the following:

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| “Lapis ini.” | (as you hold it) |
| “Ini an lapis.” | |
| “Ini nga lapis...” | (not a complete sentence) |
| “Mahusay ini nga lapis.” | (Use a descriptive word, or adjective, to make a complete sentence.) |

Following this pattern, do this oral exercise with at least 10 different objects.

Written Exercises

Use the vocabulary lists to translate the following.

1. Lamesa ini. _____
2. Iton an mga lapis. _____
3. Mahusay ini nga kwarto. _____
4. Simbahan ito. _____
5. Hi Julianito iton. _____
6. Mata ini. _____
7. Ini an mga lingkuran. _____
8. Maraut ini nga tawo. _____
9. Mga utan iton. _____

10. Puno adto nga dyip. _____
11. _____ This is a road.
12. _____ That child is cold.
13. _____ These are new chairs.
14. _____ That is long.
15. _____ These are wives.
16. _____ That glass "over there" is old.
17. _____ This is short.
18. _____ That is a book.
19. _____ That "over there" is many (a lot of) children.
20. _____ This lesson is difficult.

Vocabulary

| | | | |
|----------|------------------|----------|--------------|
| Ádlaw | day, sun | káhoy | tree, lumber |
| Bág-o | New | kwárto | room |
| Matúgnaw | cold(thing) | lápís | pencil |
| Dáan | Old | libro | book |
| Dágat | ocean, sea | matá | eye |
| Dámo | Many | Habubô | short |
| Karsada | road, way | probléma | problem |
| Maráut | Bad | simbahán | church |
| Dyíp | Jeepney | táwo | person, man |
| Útan | Cooked Vegetable | túbig | water |

Lesson 4

Review

Without looking at the previous lesson, write the I Class General Pronouns below:

_____ “this” (very near the speaker)
 _____ “that” (near the speaker)
 _____ “that” over there (far from speaker)

Translate the following:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Ini an mga libro. | |
| 2. Lapis ini. | |
| 3. Utan adto. | |
| 4. Mga kahoy iton. | |
| 5. Adto hi Pastor Arcenas. | |
| 6. _____. | This is hot. |
| 7. _____. | That is Joselito. |
| 8. _____. | That is a teacher “over there”. |
| 9. _____. | That is small. |
| 10. _____. | This is easy. |

II Class Personal Pronouns and II Class Markers

II Class Personal Pronouns

In Lesson 1 you learned the I Class Personal Pronouns. In this lesson you will learn the II Class Personal Pronouns and the II Class Markers.

II CLASS PERSONAL PRONOUNS

| SINGULAR | | PLURAL | |
|----------|----------|--------|------------|
| Nákon/ko | My | Náton | our (incl) |
| | | Námon | our (excl) |
| Nímo/'mo | Your | Níyo | your |
| Níya | his/hers | Níra | their |

The II Class Personal Pronouns function as a POSSESSOR when they are attached to a noun.

Examples:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. libro nakon | My book |
| 2. lapis nimo | Your (sing) pencil |
| 3. uyab niya | His girlfriend/her boyfriend |

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 4. balay naton | our(incl) house |
| 5. eskwelahan namon | our(excl) school |
| 6. ayam niyo | your(pl) dog |
| 7. sangkay nira | their friend |
| 8. maestra ko | my teacher |
| 9. nanay nimo | your(sing) mother |
| 10. tatay naton | our(incl) father |

ORAL EXERCISES

You will translate into Waray the following using II Class Personal Pronouns which show possession.

1. my house

2. their grandfather

Cue: your(sing)

his/her
our(incl)
our(excl)
your(pl)
their our(excl)

Cue: my

our(incl)
your(pl)
his/her
your(sing)

[Your teacher will add other examples.]

II CLASS MARKERS

In lesson 2 you learned the I Class Markers (hi, hira, an, an mga). These mark the topic of the sentence. The II Class Markers, like the II Class Personal Pronouns above, also function many times as POSSESSORS. The hin marker marks the object of a verb. (This will be learned in a later lesson.)

II CLASS MARKERS

| | SINGULAR | PLURAL |
|----------------|-----------|-------------------|
| w/PROPER NOUNS | Ni | nira |
| w/COMMON NOUNS | han/ hin* | han mga / hin mga |

han - equivalent to the English definite article **the** in a verbal sentence, and it shows possession

hin - equivalent to the English indefinite article **a** in a verbal sentence, and it shows possession also and marks the object of a verb.

* You can use it interchangeable. It depends upon the context and the place.

Examples

1. lapis ni Lorna
2. balay ni Lorie

Lorna's pencil (pencil of Lorna)
Lorie's house (house of Lorie)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 3. kwarta nira Rico ngan Bobong | Rico and Bobong's money (money of Rico and Bobong) |
| 4. saruwal nira Tata ngan Jojo | Tata and Jojo's pants (pants of Tata and Jojo) |
| 5. libro han maestra | Teacher's book (book of the teacher) |
| 6. mulayan han mga bata | Children's toy (toy of the children) |
| 7. lamesa han direktor | Director's table (table of the director) |
| 8. Bibliya han mga pastor | Pastor's Bible (Bible of the pastor) |
| 9. bado ni Stacey | Stacey's dress (dress of Stacy) |
| 10. sapatos han panday | Carpenter's shoes (shoes of the carpenter) |

Oral Exercises

Translate the following using the correct II Class Marker.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. pencil/Bebing | 6. money/students |
| 2. ball/Sam and Tom | 7. toys/children |
| 3. glass/Cindy | 8. boyfriend/teacher |
| 4. house/Jana and Neal | 9. shoes/grandfather |
| 5. book/pastor | 10. dog/Adelfa |

[Your teacher will also give other examples.]

Written Exercises

Use the vocabulary lists to translate the following.

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1. Ini an kwarta mo. | _____. |
| 2. Mahusay an mga anak namon. | _____. |
| 3. Dako an sapatos han direktor. | _____. |
| 4. Maduroto an apoy nira Bennie ngan ni Bebing. | _____. |
| 5. Iton nga babaye uyab nakon. | _____. |
| 6. Itom an saruwal han mga pastor. | _____. |
| 7. Eskwelahan adto ni Tacio. | _____. |
| 8. Malabad an panday niyo. | _____. |
| 9. Bag-o an leksyon naton. | _____. |
| 10. Gutiay an kwarto han mga anak nira Brad ngan Twyla. | _____. |

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 11. _____. | Mike's children are noisy. |
| 12. _____. | The members of our church are nice. |
| 13. _____. | His wife is beautiful. |
| 14. _____. | That is the mother of the children. |
| 15. _____. | That man "over there" is our(excl) carpenter. |
| 16. _____. | Her boyfriend is tall and fat. |
| 17. _____. | Pam's husband is strong. |
| 18. _____. | Ashley and Anna's father is rich. |
| 19. _____. | Their ball is pretty. |
| 20. _____. | This lesson of ours is long and difficult. |

Vocabulary

anák - child
baláy - house
asawa - husband
Bibliya - Bible
direktór - director
muláyan - toy
eskweláhan - school
áyam/ido - dog
itúm - black

kwárta - money
apóy - grandfather
miyembro - member
pánday - carpenter
saruwál - pants
maaringása - noisy
bádo - dress, shirt
sapátos - shoes
uyáb/konsuylo – boyfriend, girlfriend

Lesson 5

Review

Without looking at the previous lesson, write the II Class Personal Pronouns below:

| | |
|-------------------|------------|
| _____ | our (incl) |
| _____ | our (excl) |
| _____ your (sing) | your(pl) |
| _____ his/hers | their |

Also, name the II Class Markers used with the following:

| | SINGULAR | PLURAL |
|----------------|----------|--------|
| w/Proper Nouns | _____ | _____ |
| w/Common Nouns | _____ | _____ |

Translate the following:

1. Ini an uyab ko. _____.
2. Mahusay an balay niyo. _____.
3. Buotan an ayam han mga anak niyo. _____.
4. Maaringasa an bata nira John ngan ni Mary. _____.
5. Adto nga tawo lolo ni Tess. _____.
6. _____ . This is your(sing) Bible.
7. _____ . He is Elizabeth's husband.
8. _____ . That woman "over there" is Rolly's girlfriend.
9. _____ . Emily and Erin' toys are pretty.
10. _____ . These shoes of Ely are old.

Verbal Sentences / Focuses and ma- Actor Focus

In the first four lessons you have learned how to make equational sentences. These sentences do not have a verb.

In this lesson you will begin learning how to make Waray sentences which use a verb. We call these verbal sentences. Verbal sentences, which contain a subject (an actor) and a verb, are expanded by adding an object, a direction/location, a beneficiary, or an instrument.

In Waray the **TOPIC**, or the emphasized part of the sentence, may be the subject, the object, the direction/location, the beneficiary, or the instrument. The emphasized part of the sentence, or the topic, is marked by a I Class word. In English, words are emphasized by the raising of the voice or by prolonging the word. In Waray, however, words are given emphasis by what is called **VERB FOCUSES**. There are several different verb forms, or focuses, in Waray.

These are as follows:

- Actor Focus
- Object Focus
- Beneficiary/Direction Focus
- Instrument Focus

Waray verbs also have TENSES like English. There are past, present, and future tenses. There is also a command form, or imperative, of the verbs.

In this lesson you will learn the Ma- Actor Focus.

Ma- Actor Focus

In Actor Focus the emphasis is on the actor, or the doer of the action (the subject of the verb). **Ma-** is the prefix used before the verb root in the future tense. The past is **-inm** infix and present tense is **na** -prefix. The following chart shows the verb root, the past, present form, and the future form.

*If the Past Form, if the root word **ends in a consonant** you put the **-inm infix** after the first letter of the word but if the root word **ends in a vowel** you put the **inm prefix** connected by the root word.

MA- ACTOR FOCUS

| Root | Past Tense | Present Tense | Future Tense |
|-------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | inm + root | na + root | ma + root |
| | Ist letter + inm + root | | |
| -sakay | sinmakay | nasakay | Masakay |
| -palit | pinmalit | napalit | Mapalit |
| -hatag | hinmatag | nahatag | Mahatag |
| -kaon | kinmaon | nakaon | Makaon |
| -lakat | linmakat | nalakat | Malakat |
| Inom | inminom | nainom | Mainom |
| -sunod | sinmunod | nasunod | Masunod |
| -kadto | kinmadto | nakadto | Makadto |
| -simba | sinmimba | nasimba | Masimba |
| -balhin | binmalhin | nabalhin | Mabalhin |

ADDITIONAL NOTE: The **ma-** prefix is generally used with verbs of motion or movement. It usually refers to an instantaneous action, or “short-lived” action. Later, you will learn the **mag-** actor focus which is usually used with verbs whose action extends over a longer period of time.

Ma -verb + I Class Actor

Examples (in simple form)

The verb usually precedes the noun in Waray.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Mapalit ako. | I will buy (I'm going to buy). |
| 2. Nakaon hiya. | He is eating. |
| 3. Inminon hira. | They were drank. |
| 4. Matindog kita. | We(incl) will stand (We are going to stand). |
| 5. Nasimba kami. | We(excl) are worshipping. |
| 7. Nakadto hi John. | John went. |
| 8. Tinmawag kamo. | You(pl) called. |
| 9. Masunod an bata. | The child will follow. |
| 10. Nabalhin hira Mike ngan hi Kristi. | Mike and Kristi are moving. |

Oral Exercises

Your teacher will say verb phrases in Waray which you will then say in English. She will use the past, present, future forms.

Example

Teacher: "Matindog ako." Your Response: "I will stand."

Then your teacher will say the English, and you will translate it into Waray.

Example

Teacher: "Bill called." Your Response: "Tinmawag hi Bill."

[Teacher: Substitute nouns, pronouns, proper nouns, I Class markers, and I Class general pronouns.]

Written Exercises

Use the vocabulary lists to translate the following:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Kinmadto ako. | _____. |
| 2. Maluto hi Ging-ging. | _____. |
| 3. Nalakat an mga opisyales. | _____. |
| 4. Kinmaon an anak ni Jose. | _____. |
| 5. Nayakan an doktor. | _____. |
| 6. Matawa kita. | _____. |
| 7. Masudoy hira Jun ngan hi Bing. | _____. |
| 8. Inminom adto nga tawo. | _____. |
| 9. Nadaop an isda. | _____. |
| 10. Natawa hi Pastor Tabay. | _____. |

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------------------|
| 11. _____. | Gener will wash. |
| 12. _____. | The devil approached/came near. |
| 13. _____. | The students are reading. |
| 14. _____. | The baby will cry. |
| 15. _____. | Luz's dog ate. |
| 16. _____. | He will wake up. |
| 17. _____. | My neighbor went roaming around. |
| 18. _____. | Jan's grandmother stood. |
| 19. _____. | We(incl) will drink. |
| 20. _____. | Tita and Jojo's child is reading. |

Vocabulary

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| -adtó - to go | apóy - grandmother |
| -balhín - to move,transfer | -matá - to wake up |
| -bása - to read | opisyáles - officer |
| dóktor - doctor | -palít - to buy |
| -dáop - to approach, to come near | kaharáni - neighbor |
| -tuók - to cry | -símba - to worship, go to church |
| ísdà - fish | -sunód - to follow |
| -káon - to eat | -pasyáda - to roam around |
| -táwa - to laugh | -táwag - to call |
| -labá - to wash(clothes) | -túkdaw - to stand |
| -lakát - to go,walk | -yáwà - devil |
| -língkod - to sit | -yakán - to tell, speak |
| -inóm - to drink | |

Lesson 6

Review

Translate the following sentences:

- 1. Mabalhin an maestro ni Bim-bim. _____.
- 2. Sinmimba hira Josh ngan hi David. _____.
- 3. Namata hira. _____.
- 4. Mainom iton nga ayam. _____.
- 5. Natawa an klase. _____.
- 6. We(excl) will buy. _____.
- 7. Tina went roaming around. _____.
- 8. She will follow. _____.
- 9. Erin’s mother will call. _____.
- 10. Tom’s grandmother woke up. _____.

Ma- Actor Focus (w/ Object and Location)

II Class General Pronouns

Ma- Actor Focus

Many times, **ma-** actor focus verbs have an OBJECT. These objects will be marked by the II Class Markers **han** or **hin**. There will also sometimes be a LOCATION/DIRECTION, or BENEFICIARY (L/D/B) added. The word order of the sentence will usually be as follows:

Formula

Ma- Verb + I Cl Actor + II Cl Object + III Cl L/D/B

Examples: (Ma- Actor Focus sentence)

- (I will buy a banana at the store.)
- 1. Mapalit ako hin saging ha tindahan.
ma- verb + I Cl A. + II Cl O. + III Cl L/D/B(location)

- (They read the book at the school.)
- 2. Nabasa hira han libro ha eskwelahan.
ma- verb + I Cl A. + II Cl O. + III Cl L/D/B(location)

(Hazel ate the bread in the house.)

3. Kinmaon hi Hazel hin tinapay ha balay.
 ma- verb + I Cl A. + II Cl O. + III Cl L/D/B(location)

NOTE: This is the usual pattern though not every sentence will have all of these parts. Some will not have an object; others will not have a location/direction or beneficiary. Sometimes modifiers or time cues are also added.

han and hin

In the example sentences above, the word han and the word hin are used in different ways. Before the objects (saging, libro, tinapay), the hin and the han mark the object. The hin is translated “a” (like an indefinite article), and the han is translated “the” (like a definite article).

BEFORE AN OBJECT: **hin** -- “a”
 han -- “the”

[However, hin and han are often used interchangeably by Waray.]

The ha before the location word (tindahan, eskwelahan, balay) shows location. It functions like a preposition and is usually translated “in, on, or at.”

II Class General Pronouns

In lesson 3 you learned the I Class General Pronouns (ini, iton, adto). These mark the topic. In this lesson you will learn the II Class General Pronouns.

| II CLASS GENERAL PRONOUNS | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| FULL WORD | MEANING |
| hini | this* (very near) |
| Hiton | that* (near) |
| Hadto | that* “over there” (far) |

* The meaning is the same as the I Class (ini, iton, adto), but the usage is different. The II Class functions either like a direct object or a possession word in ma-actor focus.

Examples: (II Class General Pronouns)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Mapalit hi Ruth hiton nga libro ha Alemars. | Ruth will buy <u>that</u> book at Alemars. |
| 2. Mabasa hiya hiton nga Bibliya ha simbahan. | He read <u>that</u> Bible at the church. |
| 3. Mabalhin hira Joel ngan hi Anna hini nga balay. | Joel and Anna will move in <u>this</u> house. |
| 4. Linmingkod an mga bata hiton nga bangko. | The children sat on this chair. |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 5. Inminom hiya hini nga gatas ha kusina. | She drank <u>this</u> milk in the kitchen. |
| 6. Madaop hi Jun hiton nga lagas ha kalsada. | Jun will approach <u>that</u> old (person) on the street. |
| 7. Natawa hira hadto nga tawo ha kanto. | They are laughing at <u>that</u> person “over there” at the corner. |
| 8. Mapalit hira hin mga isda ha merkado. | They will buy fish at the market. |
| 9. Natindog hira hiton nga lamesa ha sala. | They are standing on <u>that</u> table in the living room. |
| 10. Nadara hi Lucy hini nga mga saruwal ha balay nira Mike ngan Kristi. | Lucy washed <u>these</u> pants of Jose at Mike and Kristi’s house. |

Oral Exercises

Your teacher will give you sentences to translate orally using the ma- actor focus verbs in lesson 5 and 6. You will use objects marked by hin and han, locations marked by han, and II Class general pronouns.

Written Exercises

Use the vocabulary lists to translate the following.

1. Makaon hi Joel hini nga mangga ha eskwelahan.

2. Tinmawag an doktor han nars ha ospital.

3. Masimba hira Bobong ngan hi Rico ha Bangkal.

4. Mainom an maestra hin tubig.

5. Mapasyada an mga estudyante ha balay namon.

6. Ben and Pam’s children will watch a movie at Queens.

7. They will climb up the ladder in the kitchen.

8. I will catch up with my husband in Manila.

9. My helper is buying fruit in the market.

10. Kathy's son read a magazine in his room.

11. The students will borrow these shoes.

12. He requested a favor of the doctor.

13. Elsie's child cried on the street.

14. They worshiped idols at their church.

15. Our neighbor's child is jumping on the fence of my grandmother.

Vocabulary

-lanat - to catch up with, to go after
 Diyos-diyos - idol
 Hagdanán - ladder
 -hángyò - to ask(a favor), to request
 -hurám - to borrow
 Kánto - corner
 Karsáda - street, road, paved
 Kabulig - helper
 Kudal - fence
 Kusina - kitchen
 -lúkso - to jump
 Tindáhan - store

mángga - mango
 merkádo - market
 nárs - nurse
 ospítal - hospital
 tinápáy - bread
 pabór - favor
 prutás - fruit
 ságing - banana
 -sáka - to climb up, ascend
 sála - living room
 siné - movie
 lagas - old person

Lesson 7

Review

Translate the following sentences:

1. Mapalit hiya hiton nga libro ha Reyna”s Toyland.

2. Nadara hi Harry hini nga mga bado ha balay nakon.

3. Hinmuran an mga bata hadto nga mulayan.

4. Masimba hira Elma ngan Flora ha simbahan namon.

5. Linmingkod an mga estudyante ini nga lingkoran.

6. They ate fried chicken at Jollibee.

7. She will cook those vegetables in their kitchen.

8. My children are reading this book.

9. His grandfather drank the coffee.

10. Tessie is buying the slippers at Aldevinco.

Ma- Actor Focus w/ Location & Beneficiary

III Class General Pronouns

III Class Markers

III Class General Pronouns

In the previous lesson you learned the formula for ma- actor focus. The formula is:

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|-------------------|---|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| Ma- Verb | + | I Cl Actor | + | II Cl Object | + | III Cl L/D/B |
|-----------------|---|-------------------|---|---------------------|---|---------------------|

You learned that ma- actor focus sentences often have a location, or direction (ha tindahan, ha balay, ha eskwelahan). These locations are often accompanied by the following III Class General Pronouns:

| III CLASS GENERAL PRONOUNS (Location) | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| FULL WORD | SHORT | MEANING |
| Dinhi | didi | here (very near) |
| Dida | | there (near) |
| Didto | | there (far) |

Examples (III Class General Pronouns)

NOTE: The III Class General Pronouns above may be used alone (by themselves) to show a location or direction, or with another location word. When it is combined with another location, the general pronoun gives added emphasis.

1. Mapalit ako hin utan dida.
(I will buy vegetables there.)
2. Nakita hiya hin sine didto ha Rovic.
(She is watching the movie there at Victoria Plaza.)
3. Pinmalit an nanay nakon hini dida ha Gaisano.
(My mother bought this there at Gaisano.)
4. Mabasa hi Paul hin Bibliya didto ha eskwelahan.
(Paul will read a Bible there at the school.)
5. Maambak hira Roy ngan Tessie dinhi.
Roy and Tessie will jump here.
6. Malanat an asawa niya didto ha kanto.
(His wife will catch up there at the corner.)
7. Linmingkod ang mga maestra dida.
The teachers sat there.
8. Linmabay an kabulig ni Jana dinha.
(Jana's helper passed there.)
9. Makaon kami didto ha Jollibee.
(We(excl) are going to eat at Jollibee.)
10. Uminom an inahan hin tubig didto ha balay nira Tomas ngan Maria.
(The mother will drink water there at Tomas and Maria's house.)

III Class Markers

The ma- actor focus sentences not only have a location, but they also sometimes have a **BENEFICIARY**, that is, a recipient of the action (someone for whom the action is done).

In the formula you learned, the last part of the formula is the III Class Location/Direction/Beneficiary (III Cl L/D/B). The beneficiary of the action is marked by the III Class Markers below:

III CLASS MARKERS

| | SINGULAR | PLURAL |
|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| w/PROPER NOUNS | kan | kan ngan kan |
| w/COMMON NOUNS | ha | ha mga |

Examples (kan, ha)

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| kan Bebbie | for Bebbie |
| kan Ben ngan kan Mike | Mike for Ben Mike |
| ha maestra | for the teacher |
| ha mga estudyante | for the students |

The **kan** and the **ha** function somewhat like the English preposition “for”. They are sometimes preceded by the Waray words which means “for”, or “in the behalf of.” This word is **para**.

Examples (w/ para)

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| para kan Joselito | for Joselito |
| para kan Jojo ngan kan Tita | for Jojo and Tita |
| para ha doktor | for the doctor |
| para ha mga lalake | for the men |

The examples below use the III Class Markers and the III Class General Pronouns to show the beneficiary and/or the location/ direction of the action:

- Mapalit hi Bebbie hin bado didto ha Gaisano para kan Perla.
(location) (beneficiary)
(Bebbie will buy a dress there at Gaisano for Perla.)
- Nahuram ako hin lamesa dida para ha mga estudyante.
(loc.) (beneficiary)
(I am borrowing a table there for the students.)
- Madara hi Lorie hin gatas dinhi para kan Tony.
Lorie will bring milk here for Tony.
- Kinmanta hi Bebot didto ha simbahan para ha Dios.
(Bebot sang there at the church for God.)
- Mainom an mga tatay hin tubig didto ha kusina.
The fathers will drink water there in the kitchen.

Oral Exercises

Your teacher will give you Waray and English main actor focus sentences to translate. She will use III Class markers and general pronouns and II Class objects. If it is difficult for you to translate such a long sentence, she will say it one phrase at a time.

Written Exercises

Use the vocabulary lists to translate the following.

1. Mabalhin hira Rose ngan Mat didto ha Butuan.

2. Pinmalit an asawa nakon hin prutas para ha mga anak namon.

3. Hinmuram an mga Kristohanon hadto nga lingkoran didto ha balay ni Lorna.

4. Nadara hi Tanya hini nga mga bado para ha apoy niya.

5. Kinmadto hiya didto ha kaharani niya.

6. Her boyfriend will buy flowers there at the Plaza for her mother.

7. The carpenters will go there(far).

8. They are roaming around there at Victoria Plaza.

9. Tim will borrow my shoes for his friend.

10. My family will worship there at Emmanuel .

11. Terry's father is reading a story for his grandchildren.

12. The dog followed there in their house.

13. We stood here.

14. Their children watched that movie there at Garmon.

15. You will jump there (far).

Vocabulary

Tsinelas – slippers

apó – grandchildren

bukád – flower

Estórya - story

Gátas - milk

-kánta - to sing

-dara - to bring

kapé - coffee

lútò - to cook

pamílya - family

pára - for, in behalf of

Piniríto nga manok - fried chicken

Labay – to pass by

bado - dress

Lesson 8

Review

Translate the following:

1. Mahuram an panday hin saruwal para ha iya apoy.

2. Pinmalit hi Lorie hin prutas dida ha tindahan para ha pamilya niya.

3. Kinmaon kita hiton nga mangga didto ha balay niyo.

4. Sinmimba an mga tawo didto ha mga diyos-diyos.

5. Mahangyo hiya hin pabor dinhi para kan Tessie.

6. He will this money for your family.

7. We brought flowers there for Alma.

8. The doctor is eating bread there(far) at the store.

9. They climbed up there at Luz's house.

10. I will catch up with my friend there(far) at Gaisano.

Do you remember the formula for ma - actor focus sentences?

Without looking, write it below:

_____ + _____ + _____ + _____

III Class Personal Pronouns

Ma- Actor Focus

In the previous lesson, you learned how to add a beneficiary in a ma- actor focus using the III Class Markers *kan* and *ha*. The word *para* is also sometimes added. In this lesson you will learn how to use the III Class Personal Pronouns as a BENEFICIARY. These also function as a POSSESSOR. In their simplest form, they are as follows:

III CLASS PERSONAL PRONOUNS

| SINGULAR | PLURAL |
|----------|-------------|
| ákòn* | áton (incl) |
| | ámon (excl) |
| ímo | Íyo |
| íya | Íra |

The III Class Personal Pronouns have several variations as the following chart illustrates:

III CLASS PERSONAL PRONOUN VARIATIONS

| I | II |
|------------|---------|
| Ákon | ha ákon |
| Ímo | ha ímo |
| Íya | ha íya |
| áton(incl) | ha áton |
| ámòn(excl) | ha amon |
| Íyo | ha íyo |
| Íra | ha íra |

This may look very complicated to you right now, but once you understand how these pronouns are used in a sentence it will be easy. Actually, the form in column II is just a variation of the “real” pronouns in **column I**.

For example, look at the pronoun *akon* in column I. Notice the difference in each column:

| | | |
|----------------|------------------|--|
| <i>akon</i> | root pronoun | “mine” |
| <i>ha akon</i> | <i>ha</i> + root | “to (at, for, with) me” / “to (at, for, with) my...” |

In this lesson you will learn how to use the pronoun in column I. This is the one will used to show POSSESSION. In the next lesson you will learn how to use the form in column II which show the beneficiary.

The examples below will show how the column I word is used in a ma- actor focus sentence.

Examples: (III Class Personal Pronoun Showing Possession)

akon (column I) -- "mine" (possessor)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Akon ini nga balay. | This house is mine. |
| 2. Imo an libro. | The book is yours(sing). |
| 3. Iya an sapatos. | The shoes are his/hers. |
| 4. Aton ini nga eskwelahan. | This school is ours(incl). |
| 5. Amon an ayam. | The dog is ours(excl). |
| 6. Iyo ini nga tsinelas. | These slippers are yours(pl). |
| 7. Ira an sinehan. | The movie house is theirs. |
| 8. Aton ini nga nasud. | This country is ours(incl). |
| 9. Iya ini nga uma. | This farm is his |
| 10. Akon ini nga bata. | This baby is mine. |

Akon also means "my" (possessor)

Thus it is possible to show possession in the following ways:

Ini an lapis nakon.
Ini an akon lapis.

This is my pencil.
This is my pencil.

Either way is acceptable, but the last is more common. Notice that the II Class nakon always follows the noun, while the III Class akon always precedes the noun as in the following examples:

akon uyab
imo ngaran
iya lawas
aton Diyos
amon apoy
iyo uma
ira kaharani

my girlfriend
your(sing) name
his body
our(incl) God
our(excl) grandmother
your(pl) farm
their neighbor

The following examples demonstrate how this possessive pronoun is used in a ma- actor focus sentence:

1. Inminom an **akon** uyab hin kape.

My boyfriend(girlfriend) drank coffee.

| | |
|--|--|
| 2. Dinmala ako ha imo bag. | I brought your bag. |
| 3. Peligroso an iya gugma. | His love is dangerous. |
| 4. Adto an aton simbahan. | That(far) is our(incl) church. |
| 5. Hinmulam hi Rico ha amon telebisyon. | Rico borrowed our television. |
| 6. Makuyog hira Tata ngan Alex ha iyong nga biyaha. | Tata and Alex will accompany (you) on your trip. |
| 7. Maduroto an mga miyembro ha ira nga iglesiya. | The members of their church are industrious. |

Oral Exercises

Your teacher will drill you on the words in columns I in the III Class Personal Pronoun Variations chart above. She will do drills like the following:

[Point in the direction of the possessive word.]

CUE: "Mine"
"Yours(sing)"
etc.

LEARNER: "Akon"
"Imo"

CUE: "This is mine."
"This is yours(sing)."
etc.

LEARNER: "Akon ini."
"Imo ini."

CUE: "This house is mine."
"The dog is yours(sing)."
etc.

LEARNER: "Akon ini nga balay."
"Imo an ayam."

CUE: "my house"
"your(sing) neighbor"
etc.

LEARNER: "akon balay"
"imo kaharani"

[Then, your teacher will give the Waray cue, and you will translate it in English.]

Written Exercises

1. Imo ini nga gatas.

2. Akon adto nga tsinelas.

3. Aton ini nga manok.

4. Kinmadto ako ha akon uma.

-
5. Binmisita hi Terso ha iyo simbahan.
-
6. Naupod an mga estudyante ha ira maestra.
-
7. Makaon ka han amon pagkaon.
-
8. Masugat hi Lucy han iya ayam didto ha siyudad.
-
9. Nahangyo hira hin pabor ha imo tatay.
-
10. Binmasa hi Rose han akon libro dida ha sala.
-
11. They laughed at your face.
-
12. My child will lay down (is going to lay down) on your bed.
-
13. My teacher will buy this television for your wife.
-
14. The carpenters drank coffee there(far) at their house.
-
15. This lesson is yours(pl).
-
16. That table and chair is theirs.
-
17. They accepted Christ in (into) their hearts.
-
18. Pastor Tan will teach the Bible there(far) in your(pl) church.
-
19. The Christians will sing there at the house of our(pl) neighbors.

20. The visitors brought food(pl) here in our(pl) house for Ashley's birthday.

Vocabulary

-bisita – visit
bisita – visitor
biyáhe - trip journey
Diyós - God
gúgma – love
-higdà - to lay down
iglésiya - church
Kaádlawan - birthday
kasíngkásing - heart
kátre - bed
láwas - body
manók - chicken
násud - nation

nawóng - face
ngáran - name
-upód - to accompany, o go with
pagkáon - food
-karáwat - to accept, receive
-súgat - to meet
peligróso – dangerous
sinehán - movie house
siyudad – city
telebisyon – television
-tútdò - to teach
umá – farm

Lesson 9

Review

Translate the following:

1. Ira adto nga balay.

2. Nadara hi Rose ha amon mga bado didto ha ira balay.

3. Mabalhin an ira kaamyaw didto ha ira uma.

4. Iyo iton mga kabulig ha tindahan.

5. Pinmalit hiya hiton nga mangga dida ha imo sangkay.

6. The nurse borrowed a pencil from her mother.

7. These visitors are ours(incl).

8. Accompany (go with) your grandmother there(far) to the city.

9. Your(pl) children laid down on Katrina's bed.

10. The fried chicken is mine.

III Class Personal Pronouns (cont.)

Ma- Actor Focus

In lesson 8 you learned how to use the III Class Personal Pronouns below in column I.. These pronouns are used to show possession. In this lesson you will learn how to use the pronouns in

column II. These pronouns show the BENEFICIARY or the DIRECTION of the action of the verb. The *ha* or *kan* added before the root pronoun makes it function like a prepositional phrase. The most commonly used English translations are: “to, at, for, with, or from” followed by the III Class pronoun.

III CLASS PERSONAL PRONOUN VARIATIONS

| I | II |
|-------------|---------|
| akon | Ha akon |
| imo | Ha imo |
| iya | Ha iya |
| aton (incl) | Ha aton |
| amon (excl) | Ha amon |
| iyo | Ha iyo |
| ira | Ha ira |

Examples

ha akon (column II) -- “to (at, with, from) me”
 “to (at, with, from) my...”

These III Class Pronouns show the beneficiary or the direction of the action of the verb.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Matan-aw hiya ha akon. | He will look at me. |
| 2. Makadto ako ha imo balay. | I will go to your. |
| 3. Hinmatag hi Perlita hin bola ha iya. | Perlita gave a ball to him. |
| 4. Mabasa an akon anak hini nga libro ha amon. | My child will read this book to us(excl). |
| 5. Nakanta hi Liling ha iyo. | Liling is singing to you (pl). |
| 6. Pinmalit ako hin saging ha ira tindahan. | I bought banana at their store. |
| 7. Pinmalit ako hin saging para*ha ira. | I bought banana banana for* them. |
| 8. Mahuram hiya hin kwarta ha akon. | He will borrow money from me. |

Oral Exercises

Your teacher will drill you on the words in the III Class Personal Pronoun Variations chart above. You will practice using the pronouns in column I. She will do drills like the following:

[Point in the direction of the possessive word.]

CUE: “to me” LEARNER: “ha akon”
 “at you(sing)” “ha imo”
 etc.

CUE: “to us(incl)” LEARNER: “ha aton”
 “with you(pl)” “ha iyo”

etc.

CUE: "for me" LEARNER: "para ha akon"
 "for you(sing)" "para ha imo"
 etc.

Written Exercises

Translate the following sentences.

1. Maabot an iya bugto ha amon.

2. Mabisita hira Jun ngan Romy ha aton dinhi ha Davao.

3. Sinmurat an akon lolo ha ira didto ha states.

4. Naupod an amon anak ha ira.

5. Daku an gugma ha Diyos para ha aton.

6. I will choose from them.

7. Our helpers will wash clothes for you(pl).

8. Alex will go to your(pl) house.

9. We will trust Him, and He will give a blessing to us (incl.)

10. Jane and John are moving to our(excl) house.

11. Lorie's boyfriend sang to her.

12. The pastor preached to them there at their place.

13. The doctor bought bananas at our(excl) store.

14. The Pastor will pray for me and my family.

15. I'm following with him.

Vocabulary

-abót - to arrive
-ámpo - to pray
bendísyon – blessing
búgtò - brother sister
-hátag - to give
lugár – place

-píli - to choose
-sárig - to trust
-surát - to write
-siring - to speak talk
-upod - to go with accompany
-wáli - to preach

Lesson 10

CONGRATULATIONS!!! You have made it to Lesson # 10!

This lesson will be a review of the last nine lessons. You will also take a review test of the past lessons. If you have learned the patterns in the previous lessons, you will do well.

The chart below is a summary of all the I, II, and III Class **personal pronouns, markers,** and **general pronouns** you have now learned.

| SUMMARY OF PRONOUNS AND MARKERS | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | I CLASS | II CLASS | III CLASS | |
| PERSONAL | akó | nákon | ákon | ha ákon |
| PRONOUNS | ikáw/ka | nímo | ímo | ha ímo |
| | hiyá | níya | íya | ha íya |
| | kitá | nátòn | áton | ha áton |
| | kamí | námon | ámon | ha ámon |
| | kamó | níyo | íyo | ha íyo |
| | hirá | nira | íra | ha íra |
| | | | | |
| MARKERS | | | | |
| w/Proper | hi | ni | kan | |
| Nouns | hira | nira | kan ngan kan | |
| w/Common | an | han/hin | ha | |
| Nouns | an mga | han mga/ hin mga | ha mga | |
| | | | | |
| GENERAL | iní | hini | dínhi/didi | |
| PRONOUNS | iton | hiton | dida | |
| | adto | hadto | didto | |

In the previous lesson you learned the formula for ma- actor focus. The formula is:

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|-------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|
| Ma- Verb | + | I CI Actor | + | II CI Object | + | III CI L/D/B |
|-----------------|----------|-------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|

Lesson 10 – Review Test

Translate the following. Use your previous vocabulary lists if you need them.

1. Mahatag Rey hin sapatos para para ha iya sangkay.

2. Adto an maduroto nga mga bata namon.

-
3. Nabalhin an pamilya nira Edwin ngan ni Anna didto ha siyudad.
-
4. Nahuram hi Bebe hin lapis para kan Stacy.
-
5. Gwapo ngan riko an akon uyab.
-
6. Pinmalit an imo apoy hin pan dida ha tindahan para kan Loloy.
-
7. Malaba hi Gener hin mga bado ha ira.
-
8. Inminom an mga bisita hiton nga tubig didto ha kusina.
-
9. Maupod hira Tony ngan Edna ha aton dinha ha balay ni Susan.
-
10. Maampo ngan masarig an mga Kristohanon ha Dios, ngan mahatag Hiya hin mga bendisyon ha ira.
-
11. Bebing is borrowing that book for her students.
-
12. His mother cooked vegetables there in the kitchen for the carpenters.
-
13. The helper will go there(far) to the house of Juan and Maria, and will borrow their television.
-
14. My grandfather is strong and tall.
-
15. That is our(excl) teacher of English at our(excl) school.
-
16. They will visit you(pl) there(far) at your(pl) house.
-

17. That place “over there” is dangerous.

18. The love of God is great(big) for us.

19. The visitors ate fish(pl) and fruit, and drank milk.

20. Gener and Ging roamed around there(far) at Victoria Plaza, and Ging bought slippers(pl) for her mother and her brother.

[Now let your teacher grade your test. How did you do? If there are some things you had problems with, go back and review those lessons.]

Lesson 11

Hopefully, you did well on your review test in lesson #10 and are ready to start a new series of lessons. You will continue using ma- actor focus in the next few lessons. You will also continue to learn how to use the nga linker, as well as some common Waray particles.

Nga Linker

You have already used the NGA linker with the general pronouns to “link” the pronoun with a noun.

For example:

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| ini nga bata | hini nga balay |
| iton nga bukad | hiton nga kanto |
| adto nga lagas | hadto nga kahoy |

The NGA linker is used between words that are joined together -- usually a noun and its modifier (or adjective).

Example:

with consonant:

| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| hataas nga babaye | tall woman |
| matambok nga nanay | fat mother |
| makusog nga lalake | strong man |
| matam-is nga mangga | sweet mango |
| maaslum nga prutas | sour fruit |
| matab-ang nga sabaw | tasteless soup |

with vowels:

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| ini nga bugto | this brother |
| daku nga balay | big house |
| adto nga lagas | that old person |

Descriptive Words in Equational Sentences

When descriptive words which use the nga linker like the above are used in equational sentences, the word order is as follows:

w/ I Class Markers (an, hi)

Descriptive word + nga + noun + I CI Marker + rest...

Examples

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Hataas nga babaye hi Ruth. | Ruth is a tall woman. |
| 2. Matambok nga lalake hi George. | George is a fat man. |
| 3. Malipayon nga tawo hi Paul. | Paul is a happy person. |
| 4. Daragita nga babaye an bugto ni Jess. | Jess' sister is a young girl. |
| 5. Buotan nga tawo an nanay ni Suzie. | Suzie's mother is a nice person. |

When I Class Personal Pronouns or I Class General Pronouns are used, they come between the descriptive word and the nga. The personal pronouns, however, are not usually contracted. The nga remains in its full form.

w/ I Class Personal/General Pronouns

Descriptive word + I CI Per Pro/I CI Gen Pro + nga + noun + rest

Examples

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Makusog hiya nga lalake. | He is a strong man. |
| 2. Hubya hira nga mga maestra. | They are lazy teachers. |
| 3. Habubo kami nga mga misyonero. | We(excl) missionaries are short. |
| 4. Kapoy kamo nga mga asawa. | You(pl) wives are tired. |
| 5. Padlas ini nga tawo. | This person is crazy. |
| 6. Maupay iton nga babaye. | That woman is pretty. |
| 7. Madig-on adto nga bangko. | That chair "over there" is strong. |

Oral Exercises

Exercise #1: Your teacher will drill you using the nga linker. Use the form: nga. Your teacher will say the English words. You will translate them into Waray using the nga linker.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| TEACHER: "small ball" | LEARNER: "gutiay nga bola" |
| "round ball" etc. | |
| "pretty ball" | |
| "big ball" | |
| "big school" | |
| "difficult school" | |
| [etc.] | |

Exercise #2: Your teacher will say some equational sentences in English using descriptive words. You will then translate them. She will use I Class Personal and General Pronouns and markers.
[like the examples above]

Written Exercises

1. Napalit hi George hin damo nga mga mulayan para ha iya anak.

2. Maupod hiya hadto nga doktor nga riko.

3. Mahigda an mga asawa ha mga pastor dida ha mahusay nga balay ni Gilda.

4. Binmalhin hira ha matugnaw nga klima.

5. Haligot iton nga dalan para ha mga matadong nga tawo.

6. Magasa hiya nga babaye.

7. Maampo an mga ulitawo para ha imo bugto nga lalake.

8. Malipayon nga adlaw ini ha amon kinabuhi nga Kristohanon.

9. Masimba hira Bill ngan Lyn ha iba nga simbahan.

10. Nasulod an panulay hadto nga lurong nga lagas.

11. Kim and Kathy are nice people.

12. That industrious student will read this big book.

13. Jim and Nathan laughed at the skinny (thin) girl.

14. The whole church stood, and read their Bibles.

15. This is a serious time for our(incl) nation.

16. The ugly woman is crying, and she is calling for her mother.

17. My husband will climb the tall tree, and look at his big land.

18. Her female child cried the whole night.

19. He will go to them, and will sit there(far) in their beautiful living room.

20. This is the last answer in this lesson, and my mind is tired.

Vocabulary

maáslum - sour

ulitáwo - young man

padlas - crazy

gáb-i - night

grábe - serious

urusáhon - wonderful

húnàhúnà - mind

makápoy - tired

katapósan - last

kinabúhi - life

klíma - climate

lái - other, different

malipáyon - happy

matádong - righteous

ibá - different, other

ibà - a kind of sour fruit.

magasâ - thin, skinny

panahón - time, season

maráksot - ugly

pulá - red

sabáw - soup

halígut - narrow

-sulód - to go inside

matáb-ang - tasteless

matám-is - sweet

búg-os - whole, complete

batón - answer

matúgnaw - cold, weather

túna - land, earth, ground

daragita - young

dálan - path

Lesson 12

Review

Translate the following using the correct form of the nga linker.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. black dress _____ | 6. ugly face _____ |
| 2. sweet mango _____ | 7. red ball _____ |
| 3. short boy _____ | 8. new life _____ |
| 4. different problem _____ | 9. happy girl _____ |
| 5. lazy pastor _____ | 10. crazy old person _____ |

Particles -- question word ba

There are several important Waray particles which are commonly used in sentences. In this lesson you will learn one of the most important -- the question word ba.

BA -- question word

The particle **ba** when added in a sentence makes it a **QUESTION**.
 The particle **ba** is usually placed in the sentence after the full word.

First Full Word + ba + rest of the sentence

Ba in equational sentences

Examples (**ba** after the first full word in equational sentences)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Maestro hiya. Maestro ba hiya? | He is a teacher. Is he a teacher? |
| 2. Ini an amon pastor. Ini ba an amon pastor? | This is our pastor. Is this your(pl) pastor? |
| 3. Tab-ang an sabaw. Tab-ang ba an sabaw? | The soup is tasteless. Is the soup tasteless? |
| 4. Daku iton nga eskwelahan. Daku ba iton nga eskwelahan? | That is a big school. Is that a big school? |
| 5. Tugnaw ini nga klima. Tugnaw ba ini nga klima? | This climate is cold. Is this climate cold? |
| 6. Maduroto hira iya nga mga pastor Maduroto ba hira nga mga pastor? | They are industrious pastors. Are they industrious pastors? |

Ba in ma- actor focus

In a ma- actor focus question, the ba also follows the first full word of the sentence. The formula is the same.

First Full Word + ba + rest of the sentence

Examples (ba in ma- actor focus question)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Maampo hi Bong. Maampo ba hi Bong? | Bong will pray. Will Bong pray? |
| 2. Mabasa hi Laura han Bibliya. Mabasa ba hi Laura han Bibliya? | Laura will read the Bible. Will Laura read the Bible? |
| 3. Nasulod hira ha sinehan. Nasulod ba hira ha sinehan? | They went inside the movie house. Did they go inside the movie house? |
| 4. Malakat hiya ha kanto. Malakat ba hiya ha kanto? | He will walk to the corner. Will he walk to the corner? |
| 5. Nasudoy kami ha Gaisano. Nasudoy ba kamo ha Gaisano? | We(excl) roamed around Gaisano. Did you(pl) roam around Gaisano? |
| 6. Matan-aw an amon anak ha mulay.. Matan-aw ba an amon anak ha mulay. | Our child will watch the game. Will your(pl) child watch the game? |

Ka + ba

There is an exception to the rule above. When the short form of the pronoun ikaw (the pronoun ka) is used with the question word ba, then ka will come before ba. This short form of the pronoun ikaw, or ka, is a VIP word. It usually comes before other particles that you will learn.

First Full Word + ka + ba + rest of the sentence

Examples (ka ba)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Makadto ka ba ha eskwelahan? | Are you(sing) going to the school? |
| 2. Napalit ka ba hin isda? | Did you(sing) buy fish? |
| 3. Mahulam ka ba hin kwarta? | Will you(sing) borrow money? |
| 4. Nasunod ka ba ha ira? | Did you(sing) follow them? |
| 5. Mabalhin ka ba didto? | Will you(sing) move there? |
| 6. Matuok ka ba? | Did you(sing) cry? |

Oral Exercises

Your teacher will ask a question in English. You will translate the question into Waray using ba. For example:

- TEACHER
1. Is he a teacher?
 2. Is Perla a Christian?
 3. Is he tall?(handsome,fat)

- LEARNER
- Maestra ba hiya?
etc.

4. Is that girl rich?
5. Are they lazy men?
6. Did you(pl) speak to them?
7. Are they going to church?
8. Will you(sing) choose me?
[etc.]

Written Exercises

1. Isda ba ini?

2. Nauli ba an lurong nga tawo?

3. Masupak ka ba ha balaod?

4. Init ba ini nga tinapay?

5. Maupay ba ini nga magturutdo?

6. Abri ba an iyo huna-huna?

7. Maraot ba hi *Satanas?

8. Mahuram ba hi Noah ha amon dyip?

9. Makanta ka ba hin gwapong kanta?

10. Masimba ba kamo ha *Ginoo?

11. Is that "over there" an evil spirit?

12. Will you(sing) pass by my store?

13. Is she a nice lady?

14. Did they pray to the *Lord?

15. Will they go with them?

16. Is that man “over there” dead?

17. Did you(sing) sing a beautiful song at the church?

18. Is this a dangerous place here in Davao?

19. Did Fernando’s sisters cook this food?

20. Will you trust in *Jesus Christ?

* The names Jesus, Jesu Kristo, and Satanas take a proper noun marker -- si, ni, or kang.
(They are names.) The titles Ginoo, Diyos, and yawa take a common noun marker – an or
ha. (They are titles only.)

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Hi Jesús | ni Jesus | kan Jesus |
| Hi Jésu Krísto | ni Jesu Kristo | kan Jesu Kristo |
| hi Satanás | ni Satanas | kan Satanas |
| An Ginóo | ha Ginoo | |
| An Diyos | ha Diyos | |
| an yáwa | ha yawa | |

Vocabulary

ábri - open

-ági - to pass by

ba - (question word)

baláod - law

balítâ - news

espiritú - spirit

Ginóo - Lord

Jésu Krísto - Jesus Christ

kánta - song

magturútdò - teacher

na - now, already

pa - still, yet

pasáylo - to forgive

patáy - dead

salâ - sin

Satanás - Satan

-suwáy - to oppose, go against

tinápay - bread

uli - to return, go home

waray - no, none (negator)

Lesson 13

Review:

Translate the following sentences into Waray placing the question word *ba* in the correct place.

1. Is this a church? _____
2. Is that(far) a good school? _____
3. Are you(sing) the director? _____
4. Is that Jesus Christ? _____
5. Is this good news? _____
6. Will Tom go with them? _____
7. Is Satan evil? _____
8. Is Liza our(excl) teacher? _____
9. Did she forgive you(sing)? _____
10. Will Jesus pass by here? _____
11. Did you(sing) go inside their house? _____
12. Will Tony arrive there? _____
13. Did that young man laugh? _____
14. Will she sing for us? _____
15. Did you wear that short dress to church? _____

Particles -- na and pa

The small particles *na* and *pa* are often confusing to non Filipino speakers of Waray. However, if you learn how to correctly use them and practice them, you will not be confused.

| |
|--|
| <p>NA -- means "now" or "already"</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Na</u> shows that the action is being done now, or that the action has already been done.</p> |
| <p>PA -- means "still" or "yet"</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Pa</u> shows that the action is still being done, or that the action has not yet begun.</p> |

The *na* or *pa* is placed after the first full word of the sentence. (except with *ka*) If other particles are also used, the *na/pa* always come FIRST. They are VIP Particles.

Na

| |
|---|
| First Full Word + na + rest of the sentence |
|---|

Examples (na after the first full word)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Makaon na hi Lusie. | Lusie has already eaten. |
| 2. Makaon na 'ta. | We will eat now. |
| 3. Nabasita na hiya kan Mary. | He already visited Mary. |
| 4. Nalakaw na hira. | They already left. |
| 5. Mahatag na kami. | We will give now. |

Pa

| |
|---|
| First Full Word + pa + rest of the sentence |
|---|

Examples (pa after the first full word)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Nakanta pa hiya. | She is still singing. |
| 2. Makadto pa hi Sally didto. | Sally will still go there. |
| 3. Natuok pa an bata. | The baby is still crying. |
| 4. Mabisita pa kami. | We(excl) will still visit. |
| 5. Wala* pa hira makaon. | They have not yet eaten. |

* Wala is a negation ("not") word.

ka + na/pa

The same exception is true for na and pa when the short pronoun KA is used. The na or pa will follow the ka. It is more VIP than na and pa.

| |
|---|
| First full word + ka + na/pa + rest of the sentence |
|---|

Examples (ka na, ka pa)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Makadto ka na ha tindahan. | You will go to the store now. |
| 2. Nahigda ka na ha katre. | You were still lying down on the bed. |
| 3. Mainom ka na ha tubig. | You are going to drink the water now. |
| 4. Makanta ka na ha tindahan. | You will now sing at church. |
| 5. Matuok ka pa. | You will still cry. |
| 6. Wala ka pa matawag ha doktor. | You have not yet called the doctor. |

na/pa + ba

ka + na/pa + ba

Many times **na** and **pa** are used with the question word **ba**. When this occurs, the **ba** follows the **na/pa**. When short pronoun **ka** is used, it again always comes before the particles. It is the VIP word.

When **ka** is not used:

First full word + na/pa + ba + rest of the sentence

When **ka** is used:

First full word + ka + na/pa + ba + rest of the sentence

Examples (na/pa with ba)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Masimba na ba hira? | Will they go to church now? |
| 2. Mabalhin na ba hi Mike ha Baguio? | Did Mike move to Baguio already? |
| 3. Nalaba pa ba hi Inday? | Is Inday still washing (the clothes)? |
| 4. Makarawat pa ba hira Jose ngan Frank hin kwarta? | Will Joe and Frank still receive money? |
| 5. Natindog ka na ba? | Are you already standing? |
| 6. Maambak ka pa ba ha bangko? | Will you still jump to the chair? |
| 7. Matutdo ka pa ba ha eskwelahan? | Will you still teach at the school? |
| 8. Nasugat ka na ba ha ira? | Have you already met them? |

This may seem very complicated right now. The correct word order is the most difficult thing. Maybe the following summary formula will help you. Remember the VIP words come first. The VIP Pronoun **ka** always comes before any particles. The VIP Particles **na/pa** always are the first particles in the sentence.

Summary Formula

First full word + ka + na/pa + ba + other particles + rest...

VIP VIP
PRO. PART.

Oral Exercises

Exercise #1: Your teacher will make a simple English sentence using now, already, or still. You will then translate it into Waray using either **na** or **pa**. Remember that the VIP pronoun **ka** comes before **na/pa**.

TEACHER

1. I will go now.
 2. You(sing) are already pretty.
 3. Jun has already bought shoes.
 4. I am still reading.
- [etc.]

LEARNER

Makadto na 'ko.
etc.

Exercise #2: Your teacher will ask a question in English. You will translate the question into Waray using **ba**.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| TEACHER | LEARNER |
| 1. Is he a pastor? | Pastor ba hiya? |
| 2. Is she a Christian? | etc. |
| 3. Are you(sing) going to church? | |
| [etc.] | |

Exercise #3: Your teacher will ask a question in English using now, already, or still. You will then translate the question into Waray using **ba** and **na** or **pa**.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| TEACHER | LEARNER |
| 1. Are you(sing) lazy now? | Tapolan ka na ba? |
| 2. We(excl) have already eaten. | etc. |
| 3. Are they still climbing the ladder? | |
| [etc.] | |

Written Exercises

Translate the following:

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. She is going to the witch doctor. | _____. |
| She is now going to the witch doctor. | _____. |
| Is she going to the witch doctor? | _____. |
| Is she still going to the witch doctor? | _____. |
| Go to the witch doctor now. | _____. |
| 2. They gave money to the poor. | _____. |
| They have already given money to the poor. | _____. |
| Did they give money to the poor? | _____. |
| Did they already give money to the poor? | _____. |
| Did they still give money to the poor. | _____. |
| 3. Have you(sing) asked a favor? | _____. |
| Have you(sing) already asked a favor? | _____. |

- Will you(sing) ask a favor? _____.
- Will you(sing) still ask a favor? _____.
- Will you ask him a favor now. _____.
4. Boy agreed with their doctrine. _____.
- Boy has already agreed with their doctrine. _____.
- Will Boy agree with their doctrine now? _____.
- Will Boy still agree with their doctrine? _____.
5. Masulod ka pa ba ha sabongan? _____.
6. Makanta na ba hi Joshua ha kapilya didto? _____.
7. Matuo ka pa ba kan Jesu Kristo? _____.
8. Naabhi ka na ba han imo kasingkasing para ha iya?
_____.
9. Makaon pa ba hira Ed ngan Marlita ha ira pagkaon?
_____.
10. Is Inday still washing our(excl) blankets?
_____.
11. Do you(pl) already believe in hell?
_____.
12. Are you(sing) still going to transfer to Mati?
_____.
13. Has that short man already gone inside?
_____.
14. Do you still believe their crazy story?
_____.
15. Has Emily already chosen a beautiful dress for her wedding,
_____.

*or will she still wear yours?

* The Waray word for "or" is simply o.

Vocabulary

barangán - witch doctor
doktrína - doctrine
impyérno - hell
kapílya - chapel
kasál - wedding
o - or

póbre - poor
sabongán - cockpit
-súl-ot - to wear
táklap - blanket sheet
-túo - to believe
úyon - to agree

Lesson 14

Review

Translate the following using the correct particles:

ba, na, pa

1. I'm going home now.
2. I'm still going home.
3. Are you(sing) going home now?
4. Are you(pl) going home now?
5. Is Nancy still going home?
6. She is still wearing the red dress.
7. Is she still wearing the red dress?
8. Is she wearing the red dress?
9. Is she now wearing the red dress?
10. Are you(sing) still wearing the red dress?
11. They now believe in Jesus.
12. Do they still believe in Jesus?
13. Do you(sing) believe in Jesus?
14. Do you(sing) now believe in Jesus?
15. We now believe in Jesus.

Particles—liwat / gihapon

In the last lesson you learned the particles ba, na, and pa. These are very important particles for you to know. But there are several others also. In this lesson you will learn how to use the particle liwat.

liwat / gihapon -- means "also," "too," or "again"

Like the particles in the previous lesson, the particle liwat also is placed in the sentence after the first full word. If there is also a particle na/pa and/or ba, the liwat/gihapon follow them.
 First Full Word (+ na/pa + ba) + liwat/gihapon + rest...

First Full Word + (na/pa + ba) + liwat/gihapon + rest

Examples :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Hataas liwat hiya. | He is also tall. |
| 2. Ikaw na liwat. | You again. [or] You also. |
| 3. Mapalit gihapon ako. | I too will buy (that). [or] I will buy (that) again. |
| 4. Nakanta liwat hiya. | He is singing also/again. |
| 5. Nakaon gihapon hi Bebbie ini nga utan. | Bebbie ate this vegetable also/again. |
| 6. Mabasa liwat hi Selfa. | Selfa also/again read. |
| 7. Malingkod liwat kita. | We will sit down too/again. |
| 8. Makadto liwat hi Mary ha parte | Mary already went to the party again. [or] Mary also went to the party already. |
| 9. Makatawa na ba liwat hi Gener? | Is Gener now laughing again/too? |
| 10. Maagi pa ba liwat hi Minda ha amon? | Will Minda still pass by for us also/again? |

* Also/Too or Again???

The context will usually determine the appropriate meaning.

Thus, the particles liwat/gihapon precede the I Class words (I Class Personal, General Pronouns, and markers).

First full word + (ka) + liwat/gihapon + I Cl Words

Examples (sab/pod/sad before all I Class words)

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Makadto ka liwat? | You will go also. |
| 2. Mainom ka gihapon? [no ba*] | Will you also drink? |
| 3. Maagi ka liwat ha amon balay? (no ba) | Will you pass by my house again? |
| 4. Mapasaylo ka gihapon ha akon? (no ba) | Will you forgive me again? |
| 5. Mauli ka liwat? [no ba] | Are you going home again? |
| 6. Maupod liwat hiya ha imo. | He will also go with you. |
| 7. Masimba liwat kami. | We(excl) also went to church. |
| 8. Masaka liwat hira ha kahoy? (no ba) | Did they climb the tree again? |

* The ba question word is most often omitted and just understood in a liwat question. The inflection of the voice and the context shows whether it is a statement or question.

Oral Exercises

Exercise #1: Your teacher will make simple Waray sentences and questions using liwat, or their short forms. She will use various I CI Personal/General Pronouns and Markers. You will translate them into English.

- | TEACHER | LEARNER |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. They are poor. | Pobre hira. |
| They are also poor. | Pobre liwat hira. |
| Are they also poor? | etc. |
| Are you(sing) poor too? | |
| Are they poor also? | |
| [etc.] | |
| 2. That man believed. | |
| That man also believed. | |
| Did that man also believe? | |
| Did this woman also believe? | |
| Will this woman also believe? | |
| [etc.] | |

[Your teacher will make other sentences like these.]

Exercise #2: Your teacher will now make simple English sentences and questions using too, also, again. She will also add now, already, or still. You will translate them into Waray

(Like the above examples, but gradually add na/pa.)

Written Exercises

Translate the following sentences.

1. Marasa liwat iton nga mangga?

Marasa ba gihapon iton nga prutas?

Marasa na liwat ini nga nangka.

Marasa na ba gihapon adto nga kapayas?

2. Maabri liwat hi Pabring ha iya tindahan.

_____.

Maabri na gihapon hiya ha pultahan.

_____.

Maabri liwat ka ha merkado?

_____.

Maabri pa ba liwat kamo ha karenderiya?

_____.

3. Masul-ot gihapon hiya hin mahusay nga bado.

_____.

Masul-ot pa ba liwat hiya hini nga pula nga bado?

_____.

Nasul-ot liwat ka hadtong gusi nga medyas.

_____.

Sinmul-ot ba gihapon hin imo nga saruwal?

_____.

4. Natahod liwat hira Jose ngan Anna kan Santa Maria.

_____.

Natahod pa ba liwat kamo ha mga Santos?

_____.

Matahod na liwat kami kan Ginoo nga Jesus.

_____.

Tinmahod na ba gihapon hira han aton diyos?

_____.

5. I will attend the party too.

_____.

Will you(sing) also attend the party?

_____.

They also attended the mass.

_____.

Did you(pl) still also attend the mass?

6. Will you(sing) also commit yourself to the Lord?

I have also already committed myself to the Lord.

We(excl) will now also commit our children to the Lord.

We(excl) too have already committed our lives to Jesus Christ.

Vocabulary

diyós - god
 buho gusi - hole
 kapáyas - papaya
 karendériya - restaurant
 kaugaringon - self
 marása - delicious
 mahúgaw - dirty
 misa - mass
 lángka - jackfruit

párte - party
 purtahán - door
 Sánta Mária - St. Mary
 sántos - saints
 táhod - to reverence, respect
 támbong - to attend
 túbyan - to commit
 liwát - also, too, again
 Gihapon - also, too, again

Lesson 15

Review

Translate the following sentences using na, pa, ba, liwat or gihapon in the correct word order.

1. Mahugaw na liwat an iya medyas.

2. Pobre liwat an mga tawo didto.

3. Matan-aw na ba liwat hira hin sine.

4. Tuo liwat kan Jesu Kristo.

5. Mauyon pa ba liwat iton mga estudyante ha imo?

6. Did Erin wear that white dress again to the wedding?

7. Will this cockpit still open again?

8. You(sing) also opposed their doctrine.

9. Did Eric already forgive Tina again?

10. Will that evil spirit "over there" also return home to hell?

Particles – hin duro intensifier

The particle hin duro is used with a descriptive word to intensify it.

Hin duro -- means "very," or sometimes "so" or "extremely"

It usually follows the descriptive word.

| |
|-----------------------------|
| Descriptive Word + hin duro |
|-----------------------------|

Examples (kaayo after the descriptive word)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. mahusay hin duro | very pretty |
| 2. marasa hin duro | very delicious |
| 3. dako hin duro | extremely big |
| 4. aslum hin duro | so sour |
| 5. maduroto hin duro | very industrious |
| 6. Aslum hin duro an mangga. | The mango is very sour. |
| 7. Grabe hin duro ini nga panahon. | This time is very serious. |
| 8. Tugnaw hin duro an klima dinhi. | The climate is cold here. |
| 9. Malipayon hin duro hi Arnel. | Arnel is very happy. |
| 10. Lurong hin duro adto nga tawo. | That(far) man is so crazy. |

I Class Personal Pronoun + hin duro

Whenhin duro modifies a I Class Personal Pronoun (ako, ikaw, hiya, etc.), the word order is often changed. The hin duro comes after the descriptive word and the I Class Pronoun. However, Filipinos often place it after the descriptive word. Either way is acceptable.

| |
|--|
| Descriptive Word + I Cl Pronoun + hin duro + rest... |
|--|

[or]

| |
|--|
| Descriptive Word + hin duro + I Cl Pronoun + rest... |
|--|

Examples (hin duro before or after the I Class pronoun)

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Mahusay hiya hin duro | She is very pretty. |
| [or] Mahusay hin duro hiya. | |
| 2. Guti-ay ini hin duro. | This is very small. |
| [or]Guti-ay hin duro ini. | |
| 3. Kuripot ka hin duro. | You(sing) are very stingy. |
| [or] Kuripot hin duro ka. | |
| 4. Maraksot kamo hin duro. | You(pl) are so ugly. |
| [or] Maraksot hin duro kamo. | |
| 5. Makapoy ako hin duro. | I am very tired. |
| [or]Makapoy hin duro ako. | |

Hin duro + I Class General Pronoun or Marker

When the intensifier **hin duro**, however, is used with a I Class General Pronoun or I Class Marker, the hin duro always precedes the general pronoun or marker.

Descriptive Word + hin duro + I Cl Gen Pro/I Cl Marker + rest...

Examples (hin duro before I Class general pronoun/or marker)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Malain hin duro an ira huna-huna. | Their mind is very different. |
| 2. Grabe hin duro an panahon. | The time is very serious. |
| 3. Lurong hin duro ini nga ulitawo nga lalake. | This young boy is very crazy. |
| 4. Malipayon hin duro hi Ruth. | Ruth is very happy |
| 5. Maupay hin duro nga mga pastor hira hi Jerry ngan Ronel. | Jerry and Ronel are very good pastors. |
| 6. Masayon hin duro iton nga leksyon. | That lesson is very easy. |

Other particles + hin duro

When other particles (liwat, ba, na, pa) are used in a sentence with hin duro, the other particles come first. If other particles and a I Class Pronoun is used, the hin duro may follow the other particle or the I Class Pronoun (as above).

Descriptive Word + other particle + hin duro+ I Cl Per Pro /I Cl Gen Pro/Marker
[or]
Descriptive Word + other particle + I Cl Per Pro + hin duro

Examples (other particles w/ I Class words)

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Marasa liwat hin duro ini. | This is also very delicious. |
| 2. Matam-is liwat hin duro iton mangga | That mango is also very sweet. |
| 3. Tambok pa hiya hin duro. | She is still very fat. |
| [or] Tambok pa hin duro hiya. | |
| 4. Magasa na ako hin duro. | I am already very thin. |
| [or] Magasa na hin duro ako. | |
| 5. Habubo ba hira hin duro? | Are they very short? |
| [or] Habubo ba hin duro hiya? | |
| 6. Makusog na ba hiya hin duro? | Is he already very strong? |
| [or] Makusog na ba hin duro hiya? | |
| 7. Matab-ang liwat hin duro an sabaw. | The soup is also very tasteless. |
| 8. Batan-on pa hin duro hi Arlie. | Arlie is still very young. |

- *****
- * REMEMBER: *
- * 1. Hin duro comes after the descriptive word. *
- * 2. Hin duro can precede or come after a I Class Personal Pronoun. *
- * 3. Hin duro always precedes I Class General Pronouns/Markers. *
- * 4. Hin duro comes after other particles. *
- *****

Oral Exercises

Exercise #1: Your teacher will give an English descriptive word with very which you will then translate using hin duro.

| TEACHER | LEARNER |
|--|------------------|
| 1. very pretty | mahusay hin duro |
| 2. very new | etc. |
| 3. very naughty | |
| 4. very weak | |
| 5. very ripe | |
| [Use this lesson's new vocabulary list.] | |

Exercise #2: Your teacher will make a simple English sentence using a descriptive word and very. She will use I Class pronouns (personal and general) and markers. She will occasionally insert another particle (liwat, ba, na, pa). You will then translate it.

| TEACHER | LEARNER |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. The man is very nice. | Buotan hin duro an lalake. |
| 2. That man is very rich. | etc. |
| 3. Adelpha is very small. | |
| 4. You are already very black. | |
| 5. Is she very tired? | |
| 6. Are you also very industrious? | |
| 7. They are still very lazy. | |
| [etc.] | |

Written Exercises

Fill in the blanks in the Waray sentences below with a new descriptive word from this lesson's vocabulary list. Don't use the same word more than once. Then translate the sentence.

- _____ hin duro ini nga linya.

- _____ na hin duro an aton lungsod.

3. _____ pa ba hin duro hi Sylvia?

4. _____ na ba hin duro adto nga mga prutas?

5. _____ liwat hin duro ka?

6. _____ pa ba hin duro an nangka?

7. _____ hin duro an imo pakiana.

8. _____ liwat hin duro hi Belinda.

9. _____ na hin duro ini nga gab-i.

10. _____ na liwat hin duro kamo?

TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO WARAY.

11. The air is very hot.

12. This money is very important to me.

13. Will God still be very merciful to us(excl)?

14. Is the jackfruit still very unripe?

15. You(sing) already smell very good.

16. Is Jeff also very stingy?

17. The road is already very straight.

18. That(far) room is very dark again.

19. Are you(sing) still very weak?

20. His heart is very tender for the Good News of our(incl) living God and merciful Lord.

Vocabulary

buhî - living
 búngto - town
 hángin - air wind
 hiláw - unripe raw
 hinúg - ripe
 hin duro - very
 húmok - soft tender
 hamót - good smelling
 importante - important

kurípot - stingy
 línya - line
 malúya - weak
 mamuráyaw -peaceful
 malolóy-on - kind merciful
 masírom - dark
 pakiána - question
 tádong - straight

Lesson 16

Review:

Translate the following using hin duro and other particles. Use the correct word order.

1. The jackfruit is also very ripe.

2. Jasper smells very good, and he is handsome.

3. Are you(sing) still very tired?

4. That soup is already very delicious.

5. Is your(pl) family very peaceful again?

6. The people will follow the very straight road.

7. This chair is still very soft.

8. Our(incl) God is also very merciful.

9. It is already very dark.

10. Is his daughter still very weak?

Waray and diri negators w/ ma- Actor Focus

In this lesson you will learn how to negate a ma- actor focus sentence using the negators **WARAY** and **DIRI**. These are two of the most confusing words for non-native Waray speakers. However, each is to be used with a specific form. In ma- actor focus sentences, both **waray** and **diri** mean **NO** or **NOT**.

WARAY is used when referring to PAST or PRESENT action.

DIRI is used when referring to FUTURE action.

Examples (oo* and waray and diri)

* By now, you already know that Oo means "yes."

| | | YES | NO |
|-------------------------------|----------|-----|--------|
| 1. Naadto ka ba ha ira? | [past] | Oo | Waray. |
| 2. Nakaon ka na ba? | [past] | Oo | Waray |
| 3. Napalit ka ba hin sapatos? | [past] | Oo | Waray |
| 4. Makadto ka ba ha ira? | [future] | Oo | Diri |
| 5. Makaon ka pa ba? | [future] | Oo | Diri |
| 6. Mapalit ka ba hin sapatos? | [future] | Oo | Diri |

If action already begun (past or present) is referred to, USE WARAY!

If action not yet begun (future) is referred to, USE DIRI!

waray pa / diri pa

waray na / diri na

Often, a more complete answer is given such as:

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| [w/past/present action] | waray pa | -- "not yet" |
| | waray na | -- "not now" |
| [w/ future action] | diri pa | -- "not yet" |
| | diri na | -- "not now" |

These, most often, follow a question that uses na or pa. However, they are also used in sentences without na or pa to show the various meanings below:

| | | |
|----------|----|---|
| waray pa | -- | "not yet" (but plan to do it) |
| waray na | -- | "not now" or "no more" (and no plan to do it) |
| diri pa | -- | "not yet" (but plan to do it) |
| diri na | -- | "not now" or "no more" (and no plan to do it) |

[NOTE: Sometimes expressions like waray na or diri na should not be taken too seriously. For example, if a Filipino comes to your house at supper time, and you say, "Makaon na 'ta," he may reply, "Diri na la!" This is only showing politeness or shame. If you ask him again, he may agree.]

Examples (waray pa, waray na, diri pa, diri na)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Natawag na ba hi Jess? | Waray pa. | (Not yet) |
| 2. Nasimba na ba hira? | Waray na. | (Not now, no more) |
| 3. Masulat ka ba ha imo tatay? | Diri pa. | (Not yet) |
| 4. Malakaw pa ba an iyo anak? | Diri na. | (Not now, no more) |
| 5. Napasaylo ka na ba ha iya? | Waray pa | (Not yet) |
| 6. Nasarig liwat ka ha iya? | Waray na | (Not now, no more) |
| 7. Maluto ba hi Gener hin pagkaon? | Diri pa | (Not yet) |
| 8. Masul-ot ba hiya hiton nga bado? | Diri na | (Not now, no more) |

Oral Exercises

Exercise #1: Your teacher will ask you a simple ma- actor focus question. You then answer using the correct negator: waray or diri.

Exercise #2: Your teacher will ask some more simple ma- actor focus questions. She will also use other particles like na, pa, liwat. You will now respond with the correct negator: waray pa, waray na, diri pa, or diri na (or their short forms).

Exercise #3: Now YOU will make the ma- actor focus sentence. Your teacher will tell you to make questions that will either take a waray or a diri answer. YOU make the question.

Written Exercises

Translate the questions below and answer with the correct negator: waray pa, waray na, diri pa, ordiri na. Also translate the negator.

| | NEGATOR | TRANSLATION |
|---|---------|-------------|
| 1. Mainom liwat ka hin tsa? _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 2. Naluhod pa ba hi Bill? _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 3. Nadawat ka na ba kan Kristo? _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 4. Maabot pa ba hira? _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 5. Maupod ka ba didto ha Manila? _____ | _____ | _____ |

6. Nahangyo ka na ba kan Jesher?

7. Mahigda ka ba didto?

8. Dumaop na ba an lurong ha sarisari?

9. Nabayad na ba hi Jun han utang niya?

10. Mahilak ba liwat an iyo bata?

11. Will Pastor Tan also preach?

12. Does Tracy now believe in heaven?

13. Did Harold already plant corn again?

14. Will you(sing) now use your new car?

15. Did Bill and Lyn also get a helper?

16. Will Mike still leave us(excl)?

17. Is the church still gathering?

18. Did Sam already come here to Mindanao?

19. Will you(sing) still grow?

20. Does that(far) baby still scream at night?

Vocabulary

-báyad - to pay
díri - no, not
lángit - heaven
-luhód - to kneel, to sponsor
maís - corn
oo - yes
pagbáyà - to leave, abandon
pagkánhi - to come here

pagkuráhab - to scream, shout
pagtirók - to gather, collect
pagtúbò - to grow
sakyanán - car
sári-sári - small store
-tanúm - to plant
tsa - tea
útang - debt

Lesson 17

Review

Answer the following questions with the correct negator waray or diri, or with waray pa, waray na, diri pa, or diri na.

1. Nabayad na ba hi Lucy ha iya utang? _____
2. Maluhod liwat 'ta? _____
3. Makuha ba an imo bana hin telebisyon? _____
4. Natirik-ob pa ba didto an mga estudyante? _____
5. Nakanhi na ba hira hi John ngan Bobong? _____
6. Mabaya ba an panday ha iya asawa? _____
7. Nasimba pa ba hira? _____
8. Makaon ka na ba hin tinapay? _____
9. Nakuyog na sab hira kan Romy? _____
10. Masarig ba an imo pamilya ha Dios? _____

Negating ma- Actor Focus Sentences

with waray and diri

In the previous lesson you learned when to use the negators waray and diri for a short response to a question. In this lesson you will learn the long form response using waray and diri.

In English short answers (like no or yes) are sometimes given to questions; at other times, a longer negative or positive answer is needed.

For example:

Q: "Are you going to town today?"

A: "No." [short answer]

A: "No, I'm not going to town today." [long answer]

In Waray, the same is true. You may also answer with a short form or a long form answer.

For example:

Q: "Makadto ka ba ha siyudad?"

A: "Diri." [short form]

A: "Diri. Diri ko kumadto ha siyudad." [long form]

A: Diri. Diri ko makadto ha siyudad.

waray/diri with I Class Personal Pronouns

The word order for a negation response with I Class Personal Pronouns is as follows:

Waray + I Cl Pers Pro + Um – Verb or Ma- AFV + rest....

Diri + particles + I Cl. Pers. Pro. + Ma – Verb + rest

If the subject is a I Class Personal Pronoun (ako, ikaw, hiya, kita, kami, kamo, hira), the pronoun comes after the waray/diri and before the verb. (except when there are other particles)

Examples (waray/diri with I Class personal pronoun)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Waray hira *maampo ha Dios. | They did not pray to God. |
| 2. Diri ko makadto didto. | I will not go there(far). |
| 3. Waray hiya *pumalit hin prutas. | He did not buy fruit. |
| 4. Waray kamo *masarig ha akon. | You(pl) did not trust me. |
| 5. Diri kita malingkod dinhi. | We(incl) will not sit here. |
| 6. Waray kami *umupod ha iya. | We(excl) did not go with him. |
| 7. Diri ka malaba hin mga bado. | You(sing) will not wash the dresses |

waray/diri with I Class General Pronoun or I Class Marker

The word order for a negation response with I Class General Pronouns or I Class Markers is as follows:

Waray + Um – Verb or Ma- AFV + I Cl Gen Pro/I Cl Marker + rest....

Diri + particles + Ma – Verb + I Cl. Gen. Pro./I Cl. Marker

If the subject of the sentence is marked by a I Class General Pronoun (ini, iton, adto), or a I Class Marker (hi, hira, an, an mga), the verb comes after the waray or diri (except when there are particles). The subject then follows the verb.

Examples (waray/diri with I Cl Gen Pro/ I Cl Markers)

1. Waray makadto* hi Bebbie ha merkado.
Bebbie did not go to the market.
2. Diri masimba iton nga babaye.
That(far) woman will not worship.
3. Waray lumuhod iton nga tigurang.
That old person did not kneel.
4. Waray maupod iton nga bata ha akon.
That child did not accompany me.

5. Diri mabisita ini nga doktor ha imo.
This doctor will not visit you(sing).
6. Waray lumanat hi Alan kan Amor.
Alan did not catch up with Amor.
7. Diri makaon an mga Muslim hin karneng baboy.
The Muslims will not eat pork.
8. Waray mahuram hira hi Tim ngan Marlon hin kwarta.
Tim and Marlon did not borrow money.

Double Negator

In English, a double negator is often used to answer a question.

For example:

- Q: Are you going to church?
A: No. I'm not going to church today.

The double negator is also often used in Waray. This adds emphasis and more explanation.
For example:

- Q: Matan-aw ba kamo hin sine?
A: Diri. Diri kami matan-aw hin sine.
Q: Nahatag ba hi Gener hin mangga ha imo?
A: Waray. Waray humatag hi Gener hin mangga ha akon.

Oral Exercises

Your teacher will ask you the following questions, and you will give a negative answer using the double negator.

1. Matuok ba an imo mga anak?
2. Mabalhin ba kamo ha Manila?
3. Naupod ba hira ha imo tatay?
4. Madawat ba hi Bebung ha gugma ni Pablo?
5. Natuod ba an mga Kristohanon ha mga dios-dios?
6. Mawali ba hi Pastor Celedio?
7. Natan-aw ka ba hin sine?
8. Masul-ot ba iton nga babaye hin pantalon?
9. Nasunod ba an mga estudyante ha ira maestra?
10. Matindog ba kita?

[Your teacher will now make some more questions for you to negate.]

Written Exercises

Answer the following negatively by using the double negator.

Then translate your answer.

1. Mabayad ba an mga tawo ha ira utang?

A: _____

T: _____

2. Nadaog ba hira ha swipstek?

A: _____

T: _____

3. Mabalhin ba hira Matt ngan Ruth ha iyo opisina?

A: _____

T: _____

4. Nasaad ba an presidente ha Pilipinas ha mga tawo?

A: _____

T: _____

5. Matukod ka ba hin payag para ha mga mag-uroma?

A: _____

T: _____

TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS INTO WARAY. THEN ANSWER THE QUESTION NEGATIVELY (in Waray) BY USING THE DOUBLE NEGATOR.

6. Will your(sing) cousin go with you to your(sing) friend's house?

T: _____

A: _____

7. Did your nephew visit there(far) in your grandfather's hut?

T: _____

A: _____

8. Did Berto leave his family?

T: _____

A: _____

9. Will Pastor Salazar pass by here at your pharmacy?

T: _____

A: _____

10. Have you(sing) eaten a sour mango?

T: _____

A: _____

Vocabulary

báboy - pig
botíka - pharmacy
-daóg - to win
kárne - meat
karnéng báboy - pork
mag-uróma - farmer
opisína - office
lakat - to go away, depart

pátud - cousin
pag-umángkon - nephew, niece
payág - hut, shanty
Pilipinas - Philippines
presidénte - president
-sáad - to promise
swípstek - sweepstakes
-túkod - to build

Lesson 18

Review

Answer the following negatively using the double negator.

1. Nasaad ka ba ha imo mga anak?

_____.

2. Matukod ba an panday hin tindahan niyo?

_____.

3. Nadaog ba an mga estudyante nimo ha swipstek?

_____.

4. Mapalit ba hi Ely hin karne nga baboy ha sari-sari?

_____.

5. Naanhi ba an presidente ha Estados Unidos?

_____.

Waray and diri negators with particles

One of the most difficult things for a non-native Waray speaker to learn is where to put the small particles in the sentence. This becomes even more difficult when the sentence is negated. Thus, in order to get all the particles in the sentence, the sentence sometimes comes out looking like this:

INCORRECT: Waray hira Jim hi ngan James makadto liwat pa ba?

CORRECT: Waray pa ba liwat makadto hira hi Jim ngan James?

If particles like pa, na, ba, liwat, are used in a negation sentence, the word order using waray and diri is the same as in lesson #17 with the exception that the particles must be placed in the formula.

If I Class Personal Pronouns are used, the pronoun precedes the verb (as before). However, the particle comes after waray/diri.

w/ I Class Personal Pronouns

**Waray/Diri + (ka) + PARTICLES + I Cl Per Pro + Ma- AFV + rest...
(except ka)**

The particles that you have learned will usually be placed in a sentence in the following order:

| | | |
|-------|------------------|---------------------|
| na ba | ba liwat/gihapon | na ba liwat/gihapon |
| pa ba | na liwat/gihapon | pa ba liwat/gihapon |
| | pa liwat/gihapon | |

Examples (wala/dili with particles and I Class pronouns)

1. Waray na hiya makadto ha eskwelahan.
He did not already go to school. [or]**
He has not already gone to school.
2. Diri pa ko mabayad ha akon utang.
I will not yet pay my debt.
3. Waray pa ba hira tumanom hin mais?
Have they not yet planted corn? [or]
Have they still not planted corn?
4. Diri na ba kita masimba?
Will we(incl) not worship now?
5. Waray ka* ba liwat mabisita ha imo uyab?
Have you(sing) not visited your girlfriend again? [or]
Have you also not visited your girlfriend?
6. Diri na liwat 'mi makaon hiton nga keyk.
We(excl) will not now eat that cake again.
7. Waray pa liwat hiya dumawat ni Jesu Kristo.
He has also not yet accepted Jesus Christ.
8. Waray pa ba gihapon kamo mabalhin hin balay?
Have you(pl) also not yet moved to a house? [or]
Have you(pl) still not moved to a house again?
9. Diri na ba liwat hira maagi dinhi?
Will they not now pass by here again? [or]
Will they also not now pass by here?
10. Waray ka* na ba gihapon lumaba ha mga bado nira Terry ngan Leo?
Have you(sing) not already washed Terry and Leo's shirts again? [or]
Did you(sing) also not already wash Terry and Leo's shirts?

* Remember that ka is a VIP word that comes before the particles.

** These sentences may be translated more than one way. The meaning will be determined by the context and the inflection of the voice.

If I Class General Pronouns or I Class Markers are used, the verb precedes the general pronoun or marker (as before). The particle again comes after **waray/diri**.

w/ I Class General Pronouns/or Markers

Waray + PARTICLES + Um-Verb or Ma- AFV + I Cl Gen Pro/Marker + rest...

Diri + particles + Ma – Verb + I Cl. Gen Pro/Marker + rest
Examples (waray/diri with I Cl gen pro/ I Cl marker)

1. Waray na liwat maupod hi Jane kan Luz.
Jane did not go with Luz again. [or]
Jane also did not go with Luz.
2. Diri pa liwat maluto an aton kabulig.
Our(incl) helper will not yet cook again.
3. Waray pa ba gihapon umuli adton nga mga bata?
Have those(far) children also not returned home yet? [or]
Have those(far) children still not returned home again?
4. Diri na ba liwat mawali iton pastor?
Will that pastor not now preach again? [or]
Will that pastor also not now preach?
5. Waray pa ba masunod inin tawo ha panday?
Did this man not yet follow the carpenter? [or]
Did this man still not follow the carpenter?
6. Diri na ba matan-aw an mga estudyante hin sine?
Will the students not watch a movie now?
7. Waray ba gihapon sumuroy an mga maestra ha Victoria Plaza?
Did the teachers not roam around at Victoria Plaza again?
8. Waray na pod mauyon an mga mag-uroma ha presidente.
The farmers also have not already agreed with the president.
9. Diri pa liwat mahatag an akon lolo hin kwarta.
My grandfather will still not give money again. [or]
My grandfather also will not yet give money.
10. Waray pa pumalit an kuripot nga lalake hin sapatos.
The stingy man has still not bought shoes. [or]
The stingy man has not yet bought shoes.

Oral Exercises

Exercise #1: Your teacher will give you some simple Waray sentences or questions. You will echo what she says. She will gradually add particles to the sentence.

For example:

makakaon
 Waray hiya makaon...
 Waray na hiya makaon...
 Waray pa hiya makaon...

Waray na liwat hiya makaon...
 Waray ba hiya makaon?
 Waray na ba hiya makaon?
 Waray pa ba hiya makaon?
 Waray ba liwat hiya makaon?
 Waray pa ba liwat hiya makaon?
 Dili.....etc.

[Change verbs, pronouns, general pronouns, markers]

Exercise #2: Your teacher will give you English sentences to translate into Waray using the patterns above.

Written Exercises

Translate the following:

1. I will not buy it.(hiton)

I will not buy it now.

I will not buy it yet.

I will also not buy it.

I will not buy it again.

I will not now buy it.

I will still not buy it.

I will also not now buy it.

I will also not yet buy it.

2. Will they not sing?(-awit)

Will they not sing now?

Will they still not sing?

Will they also not sing?

Will they not sing again?

Are they not going to sing now?

Are they not yet going to sing?

Are they also not now going to sing?

Are they not yet going to sing again?

3. This child did not drink.

This child did not already drink.

This child did not yet drink.

This child also did not drink.

This child did not drink again.

This child still did not drink.

This child also did not already drink.

This child still did not drink again.

4. Diri madalagan an aton estudyante.

Diri na madalagan an akon sakyanan.

Diri pa madalagan an iya grupo.

Diri na liwat mabulig iton nga abogado.

Diri na liwat mabulig ini nga doktor.

Diri pa liwat mabulig adton tigulang.

5. Wala mamulay hi Bebot.

Waray ba mamulay hi Bebot?

Waray ba liwat mamulay hi Bebot?

Waray na ba mamulay hi Bebot?

Waray pa ba masuba hi Inday hin isda?

Waray na ba liwat masuba hi Inday hin bulad?

Waray pa ba liwat masuba hi Inday hin karne?

Vocabulary

abogado - lawyer

bulad - dried fish

-dalagan - to run

Estados Unidos - United States

grupo - group

-kanta - to sing

kayk - cake

-múlay - to play

Lesson 19

Review

Translate the following:

1. Waray na hiya mapasaylo ha iya kabulig.

2. Diri na liwat maupod hi Bong kan Janice.

3. Waray pa maabot adton tawo.

4. Diri na ba liwat mabasa an akon anak?

5. Waray pa ba liwat makanta hi Mike?

6. Waray ka na liwat makahabilo ha mga miyembro.

7. Diri pa ba liwat kamo makita ha telebisyon?

8. Has your(sing) grandmother also still not gone home?

9. Will you(sing) still not wear your(sing) new shirt?

10. Has Lydia not already run again?

11. They will now not win the sweepstakes again.

12. The teachers also have still not moved to our(excl) house.

13. Will Rose also still not give money to them?

14. Have you still not gone there?

15. My brother will now not pray again.

Mag- Actor Focus

and Verbalizing Nouns

In the previous lessons you learned how to use Ma- Actor Focus. There is another actor focus verb which is called Mag- Actor Focus. You will be happy to know that this focus is used the same way as Ma- Actor Focus. So it will be very easy to learn now.

Like in Ma- Actor Focus, the TOPIC of the Mag- Actor Focus sentence is the actor, or the doer of the action (the subject of the verb).

The following chart shows the verb root, the past/present form, the future form, and the command form of some common mag- actor focus verbs.

MAG- ACTOR FOCUS

| Root | Past Tense | Present Tense | Future tense | Command |
|--------------|----------------|---|----------------|----------------|
| | nag + root | nag + reduplication of the 1st syllable | mag root | pag + root |
| -dara | nagdara | nagdadara | magdara | pagdara |
| -bantay | nagbantay | nagbabantay | magbantay | pagbantay |
| -trabaho | nagtrabaho | nagtratrabaho | magtrabaho | pagtrabaho |
| -aram | nag-aram | nag-aaram | mag-aaram | pag-aram |
| -mando | nagmando | nagmamando | magmando | pagmando |
| -ukoy | nag-ukoy | nag-uukoy | mag-ukoy | pag-ukoy |
| -asawa | nag-asawa | nag-aasawa | mag-asawa | pag-asawa |
| -andam | nag-andam | nag-aandam | mag-andam | pag-andam |
| -siring | nagsiring | nagsisiring | magsiring | pagsiring |
| -hulat | naghulat | naghuhulat | maghulat | paghulat |
| -lirong | naglirong | naglilirong | maglirong | paglirong |
| -kinahanglan | nagkinahanglan | nagkikinahanglan | magkinahanglan | pagkinahanglan |

Some verbs in Waray usually use the mag- prefix, while other verbs usually use the ma- prefix. However, some verbs use either of the two prefixes depending on the intended meaning. The ma-

verbs usually intend to show action that is of short duration. Many times, these are related to motion or movement. For example, matindog, malingkod, madagan, or malakat. The mag- verbs, on the other hand, usually intend to show action that is being done over a longer period of time.

The word order for a Mag- Actor Focus sentence is the same as the Ma- actor focus

Mag- Verb + I CI Actor + II CI Object + III CI L/D/B

Examples (mag- Actor Focus Sentence)

1. Nagdara liwat an abugado hin mangga para ha iya pamilya.
The lawyer brought mango again for his family.
2. Magbantay pa hiya ha balay nira ni Rhoda ngan Romulo.
He will still guard Rhoda and Romulo's house.
3. Pagtrabaho na ha uma ni Tacio didto ha bukid.
Work now on Tacio's farm there(far) in the mountain.
4. Nagmamando hi Jesus ha iya mga tinun-an.
Jesus is commanding his disciples.
5. Mag-aram pa ba hira hin Tagalog ha Manila?
Will they still learn Tagalog in Manila?
6. Nagsiring hi Jesus Kristo, "Ako an dalan, an kamatuoran, ngan an kinabuhi."
Jesus Christ said, "I am the way, the truth, and the life."
7. Paglirong ha imo kaugaringon.
Deny yourself.
8. Mag-andam an Ginoo hin lugar para ha aton didto ha langit.
The Lord will prepare a place for us(incl) there(far) in heaven.
9. Nag-asawa na hira hi Rolly ngan Mae ha Matina Baptist Church.
Rolly and Mae already got married at Matina Baptist Church.
10. Magkinahanglan pa hira hin bag-o nga uniporme ha ira eskwelahan.
They will still need a new uniform at their school.

Verbalizing Nouns

Filipinos are fond of verbalizing nouns with nag-/mag- prefixes. That is, a noun is made into a verb by prefixing it with nag-, mag-, or pag-. English nouns are often also verbalized, especial-

ly when there is no common Waray word. Verbalized nouns are often used as a short-cut.

For example: (verbalized nouns)

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Mag-computer ako. | I will use the computer. |
| Nag-t.v. kami. | We(excl) are watching t.v. |
| Mag-guitar hi Josh. | Josh will play the guitar. |
| Nag-C.R. an mga bata. | The children used the C.R. |
| Pagpiano! | Play the piano! |
| Nagbabado hi Erin. | Erin is wearing a dress. |
| Magkape kita. | We(incl) will drink coffee. |
| Pagbus paingon* ha Mati. | Ride the bus going to Mati. |
| Nagdyaket an maestra. | The teacher wore a jacket. |
| Nag-aadobo hi Gener. | Gener is cooking adobo. |

* pakadto means “going to, or going in the direction of.”

[The verb in these verbalized nouns is understood.]

Oral Exercises

Exercise #1: Your teacher will give you some sentences to translate using the mag- verbs in the chart above.

Exercise #2: Your teacher will give you some simple sentences which you will translate using verbalized nouns.

Written Exercises

Translate the following sentences:

1. Nag-ukoy na an akon maestra ha siyudad.

2. Nag-aaram pa liwat hira hi Kim ngan Kathy ha Waray.

3. Paghulat pa ha imo pag-umangkon.

4. Magkinahanglan pa ba kita hin tambal para ha mga bata?

5. Nagkita an mag-uroma ngan mangingisda ha baybayon.

6. Magtelepono hi Bebing kan Suzie.

7. Pagsaruwal pakadto ha uma.

8. Nagkakape na ba an mga bisita didto ha karenderiya?

Translate the following by using the mag- actor focus:

1. Take the car now (going) to the market. [verbalized noun]

2. She is playing the piano at the church again. [verbalized noun]

3. The officers of the barrio had a meeting. [verbalized noun]

4. John now works for the government.

5. Our(excl) dog also guards our(excl) house.

6. Marry Bobong now.

7. The carpenter's son will again prepare food for their neighbor.

Vocabulary

adóbo – pork w/ sauce

-ándam - to prepare

áwto - car

-bántay - to guard, watch

baybáyon - beach

-dará - to bring, carry

lugár - place

-liróng - to deny

dyáket - jacket

-hulát - to wait

-siríng - say

-mándo - to command

mangirísda - fisherman

-asawa - to marry

pakádto - going to, or in the direction of

merkado - market

-ukoy - to live

-kita - to meet

támbal - medicine

telépono - telephone

tinún-an - disciple

-trabaho - to work

kamatuóran - truth
-kinahánglan - to need

-tuon - to learn
uniporme - uniform

Lesson 20

**Congratulations! You have now made it to Lesson #20!
You are making progress in learning Waray grammar.**

This lesson is a review of Lessons #11-19. You will also take a review test to see if you have mastered the last few lessons.

Review

Nga linker

The nga linker is used to join modifiers to a noun.

Note: The non-contracted form nga is used when the preceding words ends in a consonant and vowel.

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| hataas nga babaye | aslum nga prutas |
| ini nga babaye | maduroto nga lalake |

Particles

One of the most difficult things you learned in these lessons was the word order of the particles. Perhaps the following summary chart will help you to remember which of these comes first.

| |
|--|
| <p>WORD ORDER OF PARTICLES na + ba + liwat/ gihapon + hin duro pa</p> |
|--|

Examples

Nakadto na ba liwat hiya ha balay?
Makadto pa ba liwat hiya ha balay?
Maupay na ba liwat hin duro hiya?
Makadto ka pa ba liwat ha simbahan?

REMEMBER: The personal pronoun KA is a VIP pronoun and comes before all of the particles.

Hin duro

The intensifier hin duro, which means “very, so, extremely”, follows the adjective it modifies...
...but comes after other particles
...and can come before or after a I Class Personal Pronoun.

Examples

Mahusay hin duro hi Susan.

Mahusay na ba liwat hin duro an babaye?
 Mahusay hin duro hiya. [or] Mahusay hiya hin duro.

Waray and Diri Negators

There are a few things you need to remember about negating with **waray** and **diri**.

- 1) Waray is used when referring to PAST or PRESENT action.
 Diri is used when referring to FUTURE action.
- 2) Both waray and diri come first in the sentence.
- 3) Waray will take Um verb and the future form of the verb in Ma-Verb.
- 4) Diri will take the future form of the verb.
- 5) The usual word order is:

Waray + particles + I Cl. Per. Pron. + Um & Ma – Verb

Diri + particles + I Cl. Per. Pron. + FUTURE Verb

Example:

Waray ako masimba.

Waray ako sumimba.

Diri hiya masimba.

except with I Class Markers/General Pronouns

Waray/Diri + particles + Verb + I Cl. Markers/ gen. Pronouns

Example:

Waray masimba hi Frank.

Waray na sumimba hi Frank.

Diri pa masimba hi Frank.

and with particles and the VIP ka:

Wala/Dili + ka + particles + ...

Example:

Waray ka na liwat masimba.

Diri ka pa ba masimba?

6) If the particles na and pa are used with the negators, the meaning is:

Waray pa/Diri pa -- “not yet, still not” (but plan to do it)

Waray na/Diri na -- “not now, no more” (and no plan to do it)

Example:

Waray pa hira masimba. They have not yet worshipped.

Diri na hira masimba. They will not worship now.

70) The double negator is often used to answer a question negatively. It adds emphasis and explanation.

Waray. Waray ko makadto(kumadto)...

Diri. Diri ko makadto...

Mag – Actor Focus

The same in Ma-actor Focus but this has the Command Form of the Verb. Remember the foemula.

Mag-Verb + I Cl. Actor + II Cl. Obj. + III Cl. Loc/Dir? Ben

Example:

I will bring your table in your house.

Magdara ako han iyo lamesa ha iyo balay.

I am bringing your table in your house.

Nagdadara ako han iyo lamesa ha iyo balay.

I brought your table in your house.

Nagdara ako han iyo lamesa ha iyo balay.\

Bring your table in your house.

Pagdara han iyo lamesa ha iyo balay.

Lesson 20 -- Review Test

Translate the following sentences:

1. Magkita liwat kami ha gwapo hin duro nga balay ni Fred.

2. Paghilak didto ha imo kwarto.

3. Hilaw pa hin duro ini nga langka.

4. Diri na mamulay hira Bubbles ngan Sugar adto nga grupo.

5. Waray pa liwat ka dumaog hiton nga swipstekts?

6. Guti-ay pa hin duro an sari-sari nila ni George ngan Lelani.

7. Waray. Waray pa liwat hiya matukod hin lain nga payag.

8. Magbayad pa ba an mangirisda han iya utang ha botika?

9. Urusahon hin duro an aton buhi ngan maloloy-on nga Dios.

10. Diri. Diri na liwat masinggit dinhi adto nga lurong nga tigurang.

11. Will your(sing) skinny brother still come here to the office?

12. Rick has already planted sweet corn on his farm there(far) in the mountains.

13. This flower smells so good.

14. No. That righteous man will now not go to hell.

15. They're also still very young.

16. Will you(sing) still praise the Lord again?

17. I will use the computer (verbalized noun).

18. Plant (you pl) coconut in your farm.(mag-)

19. Did the salesman still not get sweet fruit?

20. She is cooking delicious food for the visitors. (Mag-)

IPACHECK NA INI HA IMO MAGTURUTDO!

Lesson 21

If you had problems on your test in Lesson #20, go back and review the previous lessons with your teacher before you start this new lesson.

Review

Translate the following using mag- actor focus.

1. Nagkinahanglan liwat kami hin pastor ha amon iglesiya.
.....
2. Pag-aram na hin bag-o nga mga kamatuoran ha Biblia.
.....
3. Nagdadara an mga mangirisda hin mga isda ha merkado.
.....
4. Nagsiring an Biblia, "Pag-andam na ha imo mga kalogaringon."
.....
5. Magtelepono an siringan ha iya nga sangkay didto ha opisina.
.....
6. Wait at the beach for Gilda and Perla.
.....
7. Jane and Lori are bringing medicine to the hospital.
.....
8. Ronel met Bing-bing at church, and now they will marry.
.....
9. I am living at the house of my close friend.
.....
10. They rode in their car going to the mountains [verb noun]
.....

Negating mag- Actor Focus Sentences

with waray, diri, and ayaw

In the past lessons you learned how to negate mag- actor focus sentences.

In this lesson you will review the word order used in negation of an actor focus sentence. You will also learn some new mag- verbs.

Waray/Diri with I Class Personal Pronouns

In the following examples, the **waray** is used to refer to PAST and PRESENT action, while **diri** is used to refer to FUTURE action. With both past action or future action, the mag- future tense of the verb is always used when negating.

Examples (waray/dirir with I Class personal pronouns)

1. Waray pa ako mag-andam hin mensahe. [past]
I have not yet prepared a message.
2. Diri liwat hiya magtugtug ha sista ha simbahan. [future]
He will not play the guitar again at the church.
3. Waray ka pa ba magplite hin balay? [past]
Have you still not rented a house?
4. Diri na hira mag-aalagad ha Ginoo. [future]
They will not serve the Lord now.
5. Waray ka pa liwat magsurat ha iyo Ninong [past]
You(pl) have also still not written to your godparent.

***Waray/Diri with I Class General Pronouns
and I Class Markers***

Observe the following mag- actor focus which use I Class General Pronouns or I Class Markers.

Examples (waray/dirir with I Cl gen pronouns/markers)

1. Diri gihapon mag-aantos hi Hesu kristo didto ha krus.
Jesus will not suffer again there(far) on the cross.
2. Waray mag-ihaw iton nga tawo hin karabaw.
That man did not kill the carabao.
3. Diri maghihimo hi Almer ha iya mga buruhaton.
Almer will not do his work.
4. Waray pa mag-ampo an diyakono ha serbisyo.
The deacon has not yet prayed in the service.
5. Diri na magtitikang an maestro ha iya nga klase.
The teacher will not start his class now.

NOTICE in the examples above:

- The I Class General Pronouns and I Class Markers follow the verb.

***Ayaw Command Negator
in Mag- actor focus***

In the Mag-Actor Focus, the *ayaw* is followed by the prefix *pag-* with the verb root.

MAG- ACTOR FOCUS: *Ayaw* + *pag-verb root* ...

Examples (ayaw with mag- actor focus)

1. *Ayaw pag-aram hin maraot nga mga butang.*
Don't learn bad things.
2. *Ayaw pag-andam hin paniudto.*
Don't prepare lunch.
3. *Ayaw kamo paglirong kan Jesu Kristo.*
Do not deny Jesus Christ. (plural)
4. *Ayaw na kamo pag-alagad ha iyo mga santos.*
Do not serve your(pl) saints now.
5. *Ayaw kamo pagpatay.*
Do not kill. (Thou shall not kill.)

Oral Exercises

Exercise #1: Your teacher will ask you to translate first from Waray to English, then from English to Waray, **mag- actor focus** sentences using the negators **waray and diri**. She will use I Class personal/general pronouns and markers.

Exercise #2: Your teacher will drill you on the use of the **Ayaw Command Negator** using the **mag-** verbs.

Written Exercises

Answer the following questions with a negative *waray/diri* response in *mag-* actor focus, using the double negator. Then translate your response.

1. Nag-uukoy na ba hira Edgar ngan Luz ha ira bag-o nga balay?

A:

T:

2. Magkikinahanglan ka ba hin bulig?

A:

T:

3. Nagtukar pa ba liwat an imo anak han sista?

A:

T:

4. Naghimo na ba kamo hin kwarto para ha iyo kabulig?

A: _____
T: _____

5. Nagtrabaho ba liwat iton nga estudyante ha imo tanoman?

A: _____
T: _____

6. Nag-antos pa ba adto nga pasyente didto ha ospital?

A: _____
T: _____

7. Nag-alagad na ba hira hadto nga simbahan didto ha probinsiya?

A: _____
T: _____

8. Mag-piplite ba gihapon hi Henry hin dyip?

A: _____
T: _____

MAKE UP YOUR OWN WARAY NEGATIVE COMMAND (Ayaw) IN MAG- ACTOR FOCUS, USING THE VERBS INDICATED BELOW:

- 9. (-aaram)
- 10. (-tikang)
- 11. (-dara)
- 12. (-hurat)

Vocabulary

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| -alagad - to serve | paniudto - lunch |
| -antos - to suffer | pasyente -patient |
| -plite- to rent | -patay – to kill |
| buruhaton – work, activity | probinsya - province |
| butang – thing | balay – dwelling place, house |
| diyakono – deacon | serbisyo - service |
| -himò - to do, make | sista - guitar |
| karabaw – carabao | -tikang – to start, begin |
| krus – cross | bulig - help |
| mensahe - message | tanoman - garden |
| ninong – godfather | -tukar – to play (music) |

Lesson 22

Review

Answer the following questions negatively in Waray. Use the double negator.

1. Nag-iihaw na ba liwat hi Jon hin baboy?

Λ:

2. Magdadara ba kamo hin pagkaon para ha iyo pangiklop?

Λ:

3. Nagsiring na ba an Pulong ha Dios ha imo?

Λ:

4. Magdyadyaket ka pa ba ha bukid?

Λ:

5. Nag-asawa na ba liwat iton nga lalake ha iba nga babaye?

Λ:

Translate the following negative commands using **mag-** actor focus.

6. Don't guard my car.

.....

7. Don't rent that house "over there" now.

.....

8. Do not make an idol.

.....

9. Don't work at that place (pl).

.....

10. Do not telephone the school.

.....

Special verbs

Karuyag, Buot, Kinahanglan, Pwede, Mahimo

These are called special verbs, or pseudo-verbs. These special verbs may function as verbs themselves.

For example:

Karuyag ko hin tubig.

I would like some water.

Karuyag nimo?

Do you(sing) want to?

Nakaruyag hiya kan Inday.

He likes Inday.

Ako la an magbuot hiton.

I will be the one to decide that?

Nagkinahanglan ako hin bulig.

I need help.

Pwede ba kamo?

Can you(pl)?

Mahimo ba?

Is it possible? [or] Can it be?

However, these special verbs are most often linked to other verbs in a sentence as an “auxiliary” to the main verb of the sentence. Used in this way, these special verbs have the following meanings:

| | Special Verbs |
|--------------|---|
| KARUYAG/BUOT | “like to, want to, or wish to (do something)” |
| KINAHANGLAN | “need to, have to, must (do something)” |
| PWEDE/MAHIMO | “can, may, able to, it is possible to (do something)” |

In the following examples you will notice that these special verbs are linked to another main verb of the sentence.

Examples

1. Karuyag hiya magpalit hin sapatos.
He wants to buy shoes.
2. Buot magmulay an mga bata.
The children wish to play.
3. Kinahanglan kita magtrabaho.
We(incl) must work.
We(incl) need to work.
4. Pwede magkadto hi Felix ha iyo.
Felix can go to your (house).
Felix will be able to go to your house.
5. Mahimo kami magtrabaho buwas.
We(excl) will be able to work tomorrow.

Notice in the examples above:

- * The special verbs are used with another main verb.
- * All the main verbs are future tense there is no reduplication of the first syllable of the root.
- * The main verbs are translated in English like infinitives most of the time. (to buy, to play, to work, to go)
- * The sentences begin with the special verbs.
- * The subject sometimes comes before the main verb at other times, it follows the main verb.

Word Order

The FORMULAS below will show you the word order for sentences using special verbs. There are two common ways of arranging the words -- the subject before the main verb, or the subject after the main verb. Either way is acceptable though Waray often prefer one or the other.

SUBJECT BEFORE MAIN VERB

Special Verb + I CI Subject + Future Verb (no redup. Of the 1st syll. Of the root + rest...

EXCEPTION w/ Kinahanglan, Pwede, Mahimo

**Special Verb + I CI Marker + Future Verb(no redup.) + rest...
I CI Gen Pro**

O R

SUBJECT AFTER MAIN VERB

Special Verb + Future Verb[no reduplication] + I CI Subject + rest...

NOTE: Examples will be given using both formulas, or word orders above. Both are used depending upon location and personal preference.

[KARUYAG / BUOT] "like to, want to, wish to, will to (do something)"

Karuyag and **buot** mean the same thing and may be used in the same way. The more common usage is **karuyag**, but **buot** is also used.

Examples (karuyag and buot)

1. **Karuyag ako magpalit hin karne ha merkado [or]**
Karuyag magpalit ako hin karne ha merkado.
I want to buy meat at the market.
2. **Buot hiya maglakat ha siyudad [or]**
Buot maglakat hiya ha siyudad
She wants to go to the city.
3. **Karuyag hi Debbie magbisita ha iya tiya. [or]**
Karuyag magbisita hi Debbie ha iya tiya.
Debbie wishes to visit her aunt.
4. **Buot an mga bata magkaon hin sorbeti [or]**
Buot magkaon an mga bata makaon hin sorbeti.
The children would like to eat ice cream.
5. **Karuyag iton nga tawo mag-alagad ha Dios. or]**
Karuyag mag-alagad iton nga tawo ha Dios.
That man wishes to serve God.

KINAHANGLAN “need to, have to, must (do something)”**Examples (kinahanglan)**

1. **Kinahanglan ako magtrabaho. [or]**
Kinahanglan magtrabaho ako.
I must work.
2. **Kinahanglan ka magluto hin manok. [or]**
Kinahanglan magluto ka hin manok.
You(sing) need to cook a chicken.
3. **Kinahanglan nga* hi Jose magsimba. [or]**
Kinahanglan magsimba hi Jose.
Jose needs to go to church.
4. **Kinahanglan ini nga mga bata mag-eskwela. [or]**
Kinahanglan mag-eskwela ini nga mga bata.
These children must go to school.

PWEDE / MAHIMO “can, may, able to, it is possible to (do something)”

Pwede and **mahimo** mean the same thing, and may be used in the same way. **Pwede** is actually a Spanish word that is commonly used by Waray. It is the more common of these two in most places.

Examples (pwede and mahimo)

1. **Pwede hira magbantay ha iyo balay. [or]**
Pwede magbantay hira ha iyo balay.
They can watch your(pl) house.
2. **Mahimo ba kamo maghulat ha amon? [or]**
Mahimo ba maghulat kamo ha amon?
Would it be possible for you(pl) to wait for us(excl)?
3. **Pwede ka ba magdara hin asukar? [or]**
Pwede ba magdara ka hin asukar?
Would you be able to bring sugar?
4. **Mahimo hi Felix magtukar hin sista. [or]**
Mahimo magtukar hi Felix hin sista.
Felix may play the guitar.
5. **Pwede adto nga panday magbuhat hin bodega. [or]**
Pwede magbuhat adto nga panday hin bodega.
That carpenter “over there” can make a warehouse.
6. **Mahimo ako maupod ha imo. [or]**
Mahimo maupod ako ha imo.
I will be able to go with you.

Oral Exercises

Exercise #1: Your teacher will say a sentence in Waray using a special verb and main verb. You will repeat it, and then translate it into English.

Exercise #2: Your teacher will now give you an English sentence using a special verb and main verb. You will translate it into Waray.

Written Exercises

Translate the following sentences:

1. Karuyag hira mag-ampo para ha mga masakiton.

2. Karuyag mag-inom hi Pastor Tan hin luy-a.

3. Karuyag an amon mga kabulig nga mag-uli ha ira.

4. Buot hi Randy magpakyaw hin dyip.

5. Buot ba kamo magkompesal han iyo mga sala?

6. Kinahanglan magsangyaw kita nga tanan han Pulong ha Ginoo.

7. Kinahanglan hi Paul maghimo hin bag-o nga saad ha Dios.

8. Kinahanglan nga ang mga opisyales han iglesiya magtukdaw.

9. Pwede ka ba magtutdo ha amon hin mga karantahon?

10. Pwede mag-ukoy hira Rey ngan Jun dinhi ha amon.

11. Pwede magsakay kamo hin sarakyan didto

12. Mahimo mabaton ako hiton nga pakiana.

13. Mahimo ba an mga ninong ngan ninang mapalit hin litson para ha amon kasal?

14. I would like to receive Jesus Christ.

15. Mike and Kristi want to learn Tagalog.

16. We(incl) need to start a church there in that neighborhood

17. You(pl) must deny yourselves.

18. Would it be possible for the teachers to prepare a snack?

19. She can meet her friends at the college.

20. Yes, Pam will be able to watch your(pl) kids.

21. His son wishes to come back to the church.

22. You(sing) must turn away from your old life.

23. Lance wants to preach in Waray.

24. The pastor wants to announce (some) important things to us(incl).

25. Esther can now marry her boyfriend.

Vocabulary

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| asúkar – sugar | mahimo – to be able to, can |
| sorbeti- ice cream | masakiton – sick person |
| -bálik - to come back | merienda - snack |
| sakayan - outrigger boat | ninang - godmother |
| -tukdaw - to stand up for | pahibaro – to announce |
| bodéga – warehouse, storage | -pakyaw – to contract work |
| buót - want to, wish to | pangiklop - supper |
| karuyag - want to, like to | pulong -word |
| -kompesal - to repent | pwede -- can, able to |
| dada – aunt | saad – promise |
| kaamyaw – neighborhood | -sakay – to ride |
| kinahánglan - need to, must | -sangyaw – to witness |
| litson - roasted pig | -talikod – to turn around, to abandon |
| lúy-a – ginger | tanán -- everyone, all |
| baton – answer | |

Lesson 23

Review

Translate the following sentences using the special verbs from the previous lesson.

1. Kinahanglan magbalik hi Abner ha iya pamilya.

.....

2. Buot an anak ni Sarah magsangyaw hini nga kaharani.

.....

3. Mahimo pa ba ako magkompesal?

.....

4. Karuyag hira magsakay hin karabaw.

.....

5. Pwede ka ba magpahibaro ha iyo nga simbahan?

.....

6. Reynaldo can make that for me.

.....

7. Do you(pl) want to roam around with me?

.....

8. You(sing) need to drink much water here in the Philippines.

.....

9. Bit-bit will be able to cook supper.

.....

10. Ashley's sister wants to trust Jesus.

.....

Question Words Ano and Hin-o

In the next few lessons you will be learning how to use the various Waray question words. There are several question words that are commonly used. Look at the question words below.

| QUESTION WORDS | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| ANO?..... | What? |
| HIN-O?..... | Who? |
| NGAIN?..... | Where? |
| HAIN?..... | Where? Which? |
| DIIN?..... | Where? |
| TAGPIRA?..... | How much |
| PIRA | How many? |
| SAN-O, KAKAN-O?..... | When? |
| KAY ANO?..... | Why? |
| UNAN-O?..... | How? |

In this lesson you will learn how to use the question words: **ANO** and **HIN-O**.

ANO?

By now, you have probably already learned some Waray questions using **ano**.

For example:

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Ano an imo ngaran? | What is your name? |
| Ano man ini ha Waray? | What is this in Waray? |
| Ano an “pencil” ha Waray? | What is “pencil” in Waray? |
| Ano an imo trabaho? | What is your work? |

Ano + I Class words

Notice in the examples above that the I Class Marker **an** is used, and also the I Class General Pronoun **ini**. The **ano** question word always is followed by a I Class word:

- I Class Personal Pronoun (ako, ikaw, hiya, etc.)
- I Class General Pronoun (ini, iton, adto)
- I Class Marker (an, hi)

Man is a particle commonly used with the question words. It has no direct translation. It sometimes gives emphasis to the question; at other times, it somewhat softens the question (makes it more polite). Thus, you may say:

Ano man ini ha Waray?
 [or]
 Ano ini ha Waray?

Either way is acceptable, but it doesn't hurt to add the **man** most of the time.

Ano + other particles

If other particles are used with question words, they immediately follow the question word (except with the VIP *ka*). The particle **man**, when used, is placed between **na/pa** and **liwat**

For example:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Ano na man an imo trabaho? | What is your work now? |
| Ano man liwat ini? | What is this also? |
| Ano na man liwat hiya? | Also, what is he now?* |

* Some English translations may sound strange and difficult to translate, but these are common ways of expressing things in Waray.

NOTE: The particle *ba* is not needed with question words.

Ano responses

The **ano** question word asks what something is. The response, then, should be an identification of what a thing or person is. Responses to **ano** questions do not have to begin with a I Class word. [**Hin-o** responses, on the other hand, begin with a I Class word.] The first word of the response is usually the object or person which answers the **ano** question.

Examples (ano with responses)

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Q: Ano man ini? | What is this? |
| R: Kamatis ini. | This is a tomato. |
| 2. Q: Ano man iton? | What is that? |
| R: Kasilyas iton. | That is a restroom(CR). |
| 3. Q: Ano it imo ngaran? | What is your(sing) name? |
| R: Ako hi Bebbie. [or] | I am Bebbie. |
| R: *Bebbie an akon ngaran. | Bebbie is my name. |
| 4. Q: Ano ngaran an imo maestra? | What is your teacher's name? |
| R: *William. [or] | William. |
| R: *William an iya ngaran. | William is his name. |
| 5. Q: Ano man ini ha Waray? | What is this in Waray? |
| R: Libro ini. [or] | This is a book. |
| R: Ini an libro. | This is a book. |
| 6. Q: Ano man hiya? | What is he? |
| R: Baryo kapitan hiya. | He is the barrio captain. |

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 7. Q: Ano man hi Frank? | What is Frank? |
| R: Negosyante man hiya. | He is a businessman. |
| 8. Q: Ano na man an imo trabaho? | What is your work now? |
| R: Sekretarya na man ako. | I am now a secretary. |
| 9. Q: Ano na man liwat hira? | What are they now also? |
| R: Mga maestra hira. [or] | They are teachers. |
| R: Mga maestra na man hira ha kolehiyo. | They are now teachers in the college. |
| 10. Q: Ano an iyo ginbuhat? | What are you(pl) doing? |
| R: Nagtuon kami hin Waray. | We(excl) are learning Waray. |
| [Ginbuhat is an object Waray focus verb.] | |

- Responses to ano questions do not require a hi or an marker.

NOTE: Occasionally, **ano** is used as a special verb also.

In actor focus, it may be prefixed by mag- or nag-.

Mag-ano man kamo didto?

(What will you do there?)

Nag-ano man ka?

(What have you been doing?)

HIN-O?

The question word **ano** asks “what something is,” while the question word **hin-o** asks “who someone is.” It is used in asking names or identities of people.

For example:

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Hin-o hiya? | Who is he? |
| Hin-o man hi Edgar? | Who is Edgar? |
| Hin-o an imo agaron? | Who is your(sing) boss? |
| Hin-o an iyo lider? | Who is your(pl) leader? |
| Hin-o man iton? | Who is that? |
| Hin-o liwat ka? | Who are you(sing) also? |

Hin-o + I Class words

Notice in the examples above that **hin-o** also requires a I Class word (I Class Personal Pronoun, I Class General Pronoun, or I Class Marker).

Also, notice that the contracted ‘y as a substitute for the I Class marker an is also used with **hin-o** (though not as often as with **ano**).

Notice, too, that the particle *man* is also used with *ano*. Other particles are placed in the same order as before.

Hin-o responses

Responses to *hin-o* questions identifies who someone is. A more specific answer is needed to a *hin-o* question. The response will begin with a I Class word (personal or general pronoun, or marker). Notice the examples below:

Examples (hin-o with responses)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Q: <i>Hin-o hiya?</i> R: <i>Hi Cindy hiya.</i> | Who is she? She is Cindy. |
| 2. Q: <i>Hin-o man hi Pastor Tabay?</i> R: <i>An pastor ha amon simbahan. (or)</i> R: <i>Hiya an amon pastor.</i> | Who is Pastor Tabay? The pastor of our(excl) church. He is our(excl) pastor. |
| 3. Q: <i>Hin-o man an iyo mga kabulig?</i> R: <i>Hira Ging-ging ngan Gener.</i> | Who are your(pl) helpers? Ging-ging and Gener. |
| 4. Q: <i>Hin-o an iyo diyakono dinhi?</i> R: <i>An bugto Palomar an amon nga diyakono dinhi.</i> | Who is your(pl) deacon here? Brother Palomar is our deacon here. |
| 5. Q: <i>Hin-o man adto?</i> R: <i>An sangkay nakon adto. [or]</i> R: <i>Hiya an akon sangkay.</i> | Who is that "over there"? That's my friend "over there." He is my friend. |
| 6. Q: <i>Hin-o man ka?</i> R: <i>Hi Mike Andress ako.</i> | Who are you(sing)? I am Mike Andress. |
| 7. Q: <i>Hin-o man iton nga ulitawo?</i> R: <i>An anak ni Noemi.</i> | Who is that young man? Noemi's child. |
| 8. Q: <i>Hin-o hi Lance Sturrock?</i> R: <i>An church planter dinhi ha Tacloban.</i> R: <i>Iton nga tawo dida.</i> | Who is Lance Sturrock? The church planter here in Tacloban. That man there. |
| 9. Q: <i>Hin-o an tag-iya hini nga botika?</i> R: <i>Hi Mr. Fernandez an tag-iya.</i> | Who is the owner of this pharmacy? Mr. Fernandez is the owner. |
| 10. Q: <i>Hin-o an nagtrabaho dinhi?</i> R: <i>Hira Roger ngan Jun.</i> | Who works here? Roger and Jun. |

Oral Exercises

Exercise #1: Your teacher will drill you using the **ano** question word. She will use the examples above. First, she will ask the question, and you will give an answer. Then, you will ask the questions.

Exercise #2: Your teacher will now drill you using the **hin-o** question word. She will use the examples above. Do the same as in exercise #1.

Exercise #3: Your teacher will now ask you **ano** and **hin-o** questions, alternating between the two. You will give a correct response.

Written Exercises

Translate the following questions using **ano** or **hin-o**. Then give an appropriate response in Waray. Some answers are given.

1. Who is Jose Rizal? _____
R: (hero) _____

2. Who is your(pl) pastor? _____
R: _____

3. What is this? _____
R: (book) _____

4. What is your wife's name? _____
R: _____

5. Who is Bill Clinton? _____
R: _____

6. What is your work? _____
R: (nurse) _____

7. Who is that woman? _____
R: (Alan's teacher) _____

8. Who is your gardener? _____
R: _____

9. What is he? _____
R: (barrio captain) _____

10. What is this in Waray? _____
R: (belt) _____

11. Who is that young man(single)? _____
 R: (councilman's son) _____

12. Who is she? _____
 R: (deacon's daughter) _____

13. What is that(far)? _____
 R: (dried fish) _____

14. What have you been doing? Nag- _____
 R: (answering) _____

15. Who wrote this? _____
 R: (Ben's secretary) _____

Vocabulary

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| mayor - boss/employer | kolehiyo - college |
| paha - belt | konsehal - councilman |
| bayani - hero | negosyante - businessman |
| -buhat - to do/make | lider - leader |
| hardinero - gardener | sekretarya - secretary |
| kamatis - tomato | tag-iya - owner |
| kapitan - captain | trabaho - work |
| kasilyas - restroom (CR) | ulitawo - single young man |
| hin-o - who | ano - what |