

Module II, Unit 1

CONVERSATION

Paano po ba ang pagpunta sa istasyon ng bus?
How Does One Get to the Bus Station?



Philippine "Indio" dressed in "Barong Tagalog"
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- Bob: Mamà, maaari po bang magtanong? Mister, may I ask a question?
- Tao*: Oo, puwede. Ano iyon? Yes, you can. What is it?
- Bob: Paano po ba ang pagpunta sa istasyon ng bus? How does one get to the bus station?
- Tao: Sa kantong ito, kumanan ka. Dumeretso ka hanggang sa Rizal Avenue. Sa kaliwa mo, makikita mo ang istasyon ng bus. At this corner, turn right. Go straight ahead to Rizal Avenue. On your left, you'll see the bus station.
- Bob: Hindi ko po naiintindihan. Pakiulit po ninyo. I didn't understand. Please repeat, sir.
- Tao: Sa kantong ito, kumanan ka. Dumeretso ka hanggang sa Rizal Avenue. Sa kaliwa mo, makikita mo ang istasyon ng bus. At this corner, turn right. Go straight ahead as far as Rizal Avenue. On your left, you'll see the bus station.

*Tao - person

- Bob: Gaano kalayo rito ang istasyon? How far from here is the station?
- Tao: Mga sampung minuto sa dyip. About 10 minutes by jeepney. Mabuti pa magdyip ka. It would be better to take the jeepney.
- Bob: Marami pong salamat sa tulong ninyo. Thank you very much for your help.
- Tao: Walang anuman. Don't mention it. (It's nothing.)

NOTES ON THE CONVERSATION



Fort Santiago in Manila
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Mamà is a polite term used to address a man whose name you don't know. Notice that the mark over the "a" indicates that the vowel is cut short or stopped; it is not a stress mark.

Maaari is sometimes used instead of puwede. Both mean "can" or "may."

Kantong is kanto ("corner") plus the linker -ng.

Makikita--future of makita--"will be able to see."

Mo is "you" or "your." Sa kaliwa mo, "On your left"; Makikita mo..., "You will see...." (See the next page for a summary of Pilipino pronouns.)

Pakiulit is paki (prefix for polite request) and ulit ("to repeat")--"Please, repeat."

Hanggang means "until," "as far as," or "to." Hanggang bukas, "until tomorrow," is commonly used when parting from someone you expect to see the next day.

Dyip ("jeepney") is an ornately decorated, elongated jeep used as a jitney. Jeepneys have routes like buses, but except in Manila do not have regular stops; the driver will stop whenever requested. You just say Para po!; the destination is painted on the side. In some places the jeepneys are also color and number coded.

Magdyip means "to take a jeepney." Mag added to a noun changes it to a verb; for example, asawa - "spouse"; mag-asawa - "to get married." Mag is often used with foreign words: mag-sweater - "to put on/wear a sweater"; magbus - "to take/ride a bus."

PRONOUNS

One pronoun in Pilipino may have several meanings in English, as you saw in the examples Sa kaliwa mo, "on your left," and Makikita mo, "you will see."

Different pronouns in Pilipino may have only one English equivalent; for example, asawa ko and aking asawa both mean "my spouse."

Every pronoun in Pilipino has three forms, classified as the ang, ng, and sa forms. The form of the pronoun often depends on its position in the sentence.

1 As you know, ang in front of a noun marks it as the topic of a sentence, so the pronouns that are used as topics are called the ang forms.

Examples:

I	<u>ako</u>	Tatlong buwan na <u>ako</u> rito. (<u>I</u> have been here three months now)
You	<u>ka/ikaw</u>	Kumusta <u>ka</u> ? (How are <u>you</u> ?)
We (I & others)	<u>kami</u>	Hindi <u>kami</u> makapagtatagal. (<u>We</u> can't stay longer.)
We (You & I & others)	<u>tayo</u>	Magkita <u>tayong</u> muli. (See <u>each other</u> again.)
You (pl.)	<u>kayo</u>	Saan <u>kayo</u> nakatira? (Where do <u>you</u> (pl.) live?)

2 The ng form. These pronouns may correspond to the English possessive pronouns or adjectives, as well as subject or object pronouns.

Examples:

I, my, me	<u>ko</u>	Gusto <u>ko</u> ang Pilipinas. (I like <u>the</u> Philippines. Literally, the Philippines pleases <u>me</u> .) Ito si Anne, maybahay <u>ko</u> . (This is Anne, <u>my</u> wife.)
You, your	<u>mo</u>	Gusto <u>mo</u> ba ang Pilipinas? (Do <u>you</u> like the Philippines?) ...sa kaliwa <u>mo</u> . (...on <u>your</u> left.)
We, our, us	<u>namin</u>	Nakatira sa Olongapo ang kaibigan <u>namin</u> , si Pedro (when the person <u>you</u> 're speaking to doesn't know Pedro). (<u>Our</u> friend Pedro lives in Olongapo.)
We, our, us	<u>natin</u> *	...ang kaibigan <u>natin</u> , si Pedro (when the person <u>you</u> 're speaking to also knows Pedro). (<u>Our</u> friend Pedro...)
You, your (pl.)	<u>ninyo</u>	Gusto ba <u>ninyo</u> ang Pilipinas? (Do you (pl.) like the Philippines?) Literally, Does the Philippines please <u>you</u> ? Anak na lalaki ba <u>ninyo</u> ito? (Is this <u>your</u> son?)

3 The sa form. This form may correspond to an object pronoun or possessive pronoun/adjective and is often used with sa.

Examples:

Me, my, mine	(sa) <u>akin</u>	Ito si Anne, ang <u>aking</u> maybahay. (This is Anne, <u>my</u> wife.)
You	(sa) <u>iyo</u>	Magandang umaga sa <u>iyo</u> . (Good morning to <u>you</u> .)
We, our, us (I & others)	(sa) <u>amin</u> *	Ito si Bobby ang <u>aming</u> anak na lalaki. (This is <u>our</u> son Bobby.)

*Not yet studied

We, our, us (You & I & others)	(sa) <u>atin</u> *	Nagtatrabaho sa Olongapo ang <u>ating</u> kaibigan, si Pedro. (Our friend Pedro is working in Olongapo.)
You (pl.)	(sa) <u>inyo</u>	Gusto kong ipakilala sa <u>inyo</u> si Ginoong Ramos. (I would like to introduce to <u>you</u> Mr. Ramos.)



Jeepney in Quezon City
Photo: Albert Hazan
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*Not yet studied

EXERCISES



Coconut Palace, Manila
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Exercise 1.

You hear: Pagsanjan Falls

Say: Paano po ba ang pagpunta sa Pagsanjan Falls?

Exercise 2. Repetition

kanan	right	<u>k</u> umanan	turn/go right
kaliwa	left	<u>k</u> umaliwa	turn/go left
deretso	straight [ahead]	<u>d</u> umeretso	go straight
sa kanan	on the right	sa kanan mo	on your right
sa kaliwa	on the left	sa kaliwa mo	on your left

Exercise 3. Repetition

Sa kaliwa, makikita mo ang Manila Hotel.

On the left, you will see the Manila Hotel.

Sa kanan mo, makikita mo ang Manila International Airport.

On your right, you will see the Manila International Airport.

Makikita mo ang Rizal Park sa kaliwa mo.

You will see Rizal Park on your left.

Makikita mo roon ang Pilipinas Hotel sa kanto.

You will see there the Pilipinas Hotel on the corner.

Kumanan ka sa kanto, at makikita mo ang Department of Tourism.

Turn right at the corner, and you will see the Department of Tourism.

Sa kantong ito, kumaliwa ka at dumeretso ka. Makikita mo ang U.S. Embassy.

At this corner, turn left and go straight. You will see the U.S. Embassy.

Exercise 4. Say in English:



Exercise 5.

<p>You hear: Aristocrat Restaurant Say: Gaano kalayo ang Aristocrat Restaurant?</p>

Exercise 6. Repetition

Malayo ba rito ang Clark Air Base?

Is Clark Air Base far from here?

Oo, malayo rito. Mga isang oras sa bus.

Yes, it's far from here. About one hour by bus.

Malapit ba ang Binictican dito?

Is Binictican near here?

Oo, malapit din. Mga dalawang kalye.

Yes, it is (also) close. About two blocks.

Malayo ba ang Manila Opera House?

Is the Manila Opera House far?

Hindi, hindi malayo. Mga limang minuto lang sa dyip.

No, not far. Only about five minutes by jeepney.

Malayo ba ang MIA mula rito?

Is MIA [Manila International Airport] far away from here?

Oo, malayo rito. Tatlong kilometro.

Yes, it's far from here. Three kilometers.

Malapit ba ang Hundred Islands mula rito?

Is Hundred Islands nearby (here)?

Hindi, malayo rito. Mga dalawampung oras sa kotse.

No, it's far from here. About twenty hours by car.

Malapit ba ang Malakanyang sa Legarda?

Is Malacañang close to Legarda?

Oo, malapit ang Malakanyang sa Legarda.

Yes, Malacañang is close to Legarda.

NOTE: Mula ("from") is used for emphasis. We have translated mula as "away" when used with malayo and as "by" when used with malapit. Notice that rito/dito can occur after ba or at the end of the sentence. Mula rito normally is at the end.
Lang ("only") is the short form of lameng.

Exercise 7. Say in English:



Exercise 8. Review

isa	1	labing-isa	11
dalawa	2	labindalawa	12
tatlo	3	labintatlo	13
apat	4	labing-apat	14
lima	5	labinlima	15
anim	6	labing-anim	16
pito	7	labimpito	17
walo	8	labingwalo	18
siyam	9	labinsiyam	19
sampu	10		

Exercise 9. Repetition

dalawampu	20	apatnapu't lima	45
dalawampu't* isa	21	apatnapu't pito	47
dalawampu't dalawa	22	apatnapu't siyam	49
dalawampu't siyam	29	limampu	50
tatlumpu	30	limampu't tatlo	53
tatlumpu't isa	31	limampu't apat	54
tatlumpu't walo	38	limampu't siyam	59
apatnapu	40	animnapu	60

Exercise 10. Repetition

kotse	car
minibus	minibus
bus	bus
bapor	ship
traysikol	a motorized pedicab, often ornately decorated like the jeepneys
kalesa	horse-drawn carriage for two people
karetela	horse-drawn carriage for six people
bangka	boat
lantsa	motorboat, launch
taksi	taxi
eroplano	airplane
doboldeker	double-deck bus
erkonbus	air-conditioned bus

Exercise 11. Say in English:



*dalawampu't = dalawampu + at

Exercise 12. Repetition

uno	1	onse	11
dos	2	dose	12
tres	3	trese	13
kuwatro	4	katorse	14
singko	5	kinse	15
sais	6	disisais	16
siyete	7	disisiyete	17
otso	8	disiotso	18
nuwebe	9	disinuwebe	19
diyes	10	beynte	20

Exercise 13. Repetition

Diyes kilometro hanggang sa Rizal Park.

Ten kilometers to Rizal Park.

Katorse kilometro mula rito.

Fourteen kilometers from here.

Onse kilometro mula sa BOQ.

Eleven kilometers from the BOQ.

Beynte minuto mula rito.

Twenty minutes from here.

Disisais oras sa bus mula rito.

Sixteen hours by bus from here.

Mga disisiyete kilometro hanggang doon.*

About seventeen kilometers to there.

*Doon and roon mean "there." Roon is used when it follows words ending in a vowel.

Exercise 14. Say in English:




Exercise 15.



Exercise 16. Say in Pilipino:



1. May I ask a question?
2. How far from here is Rizal Park?
3. How do I get to the U.S. Embassy?
4. Thank you very much for your help.
5. I don't understand.
6. Please repeat, sir.

Exercise 17. Conversation for Listening Comprehension 

- Bob: Saan ba ang Taal Vista Lodge?
 Takilyero: Malapit sa Tagaytay.
 Bob: Malayo ba?
 Takilyero: Aba, oo, mga singko oras sa bus. Mga sampung kilometro mula sa Maynila.
 Bob: Puwede bang magtaksi roon?
 Takilyero: Oo, pero masyadong malayo. Mabuti pa magbus ka na lamang. Pagdating mo sa istasyon ng bus sa Tagaytay, dumeretso ka hanggang sa kanto. Kumaliwa ka at makikita mo sa kanan mo ang Taal Vista Lodge.
 Bob: Maraming salamat.
 Takilyero: Sige na.
 Bob: Hanggang sa muli.

Notes: Mabuti pa magbus ka na lamang - "It would be better (for you) to just take the bus."

Pagdating mo - "When you arrive"

Sige na - Common parting expression.

Hanggang sa muli - Abbreviation of Hanggang sa muling pagkikita. "Until we see each other again."