

DESCRIBING OBJECTS
Ang Pagdiskrayb Ning Manga Bägay

Situation: Today you want to learn how to describe objects. You will be asking your friend who is eating food to teach you. How do you dialogue with him/her?

1. Text:

Learner: Ano ina' nga prütas ang imo ginakä'on?	What kind of fruit are you eating?
Kausap: Ah! Ini nga prütas hay tyiko.	Ah! This fruit is called "chico".
Learner: Matam'is ba ina'?	Is it sweet?
Kausap: Hü'o katam'is ini nga prütas kung hinog na.	Yes, this fruit is very sweet when it is ripe.
Learner: Anong iya kulor kung hinog na.	What is the color when it is ripe?
Kausap: Kung hinog na ini, ang iya pänit hay medyo maduyawduyaw kag kung imo pisliton hay mayuta' na.	If this is ripe already, its skin is little bit yellow and if you press it, it is soft.
Learner: Puydi ba ina' ka'ünon nga hilaw?	Can it be eaten when it is unripe?
Kausap: Indi' ini puydi ka'ünon nga hilaw kay waya' ning sabor.	It cannot be eaten if it is unripe because it has no taste.
Learner: Kadämo' ba ina' sa indo nga prütas?	Are there many of that kind of fruit at your place?
Kausap: Bukon da. Ka'äyo ini nga ka'ünon kung bukon hinog ka'äyo. Kay kung hinog ka'äyo hay ka'aslom ang iya sabor.	Not so. This is good for eating because it is not too ripe. (For) if it is too ripe, it will taste sour.
Learner: Bukon ba ina' mapa'it kung subra kahinog?	Isn't it bitter if it is too ripe?
Kausap: Midyo mapa'itpa'it lang.	Just little bit bitter.

2. Vocabulary

<i>prutas</i>	fruit	<i>panit</i>	skin
<i>duyaw</i>	yellow	<i>pislit</i>	to press with fingers
<i>sabor</i>	taste	<i>kulor</i>	color
<i>hinog ka'ayo</i>	too ripe	<i>subra kahinog</i>	too ripe
<i>matam'is</i>	sweet	<i>mapa'it</i>	bitter
<i>ma'asin</i>	salty	<i>ma'aslom</i>	sour
<i>mabahoy/kadagko'</i>	big	<i>ma'isot</i>	small
<i>muguyang</i>	grown up	<i>ma'isot or bata</i>	young
<i>mata'as</i>	tall	<i>mababa'</i>	short
<i>madämo'</i>	many	<i>malaka'</i>	few
<i>kadako'</i>	much	<i>malaka'</i>	few
<i>matulin</i>	fast	<i>maluya</i>	slow
<i>ma'isug</i>	brave	<i>matäyaw</i>	coward

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<i>mahäba'</i>	long	<i>matag'ud</i>	short
<i>maläpad</i>	wide	<i>makütid</i>	narrow
<i>mabug'at</i>	heavy	<i>maga'an</i>	light in weight
<i>malingaw</i>	noisy	<i>mahipos</i>	quite
<i>hilaw</i>	raw, unripe, uncooked	<i>hinog</i>	ripe
<i>mayad</i>	clever / expert	<i>büroy</i>	stupid
<i>mahügud</i>	industrious	<i>matämad</i>	lazy
<i>mabaskug</i>	rough in sea	<i>kakalma</i>	calm
<i>masapya</i>	rough on surface	<i>madyäno'</i>	smooth on surface
<i>ma'itum</i>	black	<i>maputi'</i>	white
<i>makütum</i>	dark in color	<i>mapus'aw</i>	pale in color
<i>maduyom</i>	dim or dark	<i>mahäyag</i>	bright
<i>madayum</i>	deep	<i>mababaw</i>	shallow
<i>mahay</i>	expensive	<i>baräto</i>	cheap
<i>gwäpa/gwäpo</i>	beautiful/handsome	<i>patsang</i>	ugly
<i>ma'äyo</i>	good in quality	<i>malä'in</i>	bad in quality
<i>ka'äyo</i>	beautiful in appearance	<i>kalä'in</i>	not good in appearance
<i>matambok</i>	fat	<i>maniwang</i>	thin to describe body shape
<i>madakmoy</i>	thick	<i>manipis</i>	thin
<i>malamig</i>	cool	<i>ma'init</i>	warm / hot
<i>mahumut</i>	fragrant	<i>mabäho'</i>	smelly
<i>malisod</i>	sad	<i>malipay</i>	happy
<i>ma'apok</i>	dusty	<i>malimpyo</i>	clean
<i>mahigko'/mabuling</i>	dirty	<i>malimpyo</i>	clean
<i>makayat</i>	messy	<i>mahäwan</i>	tidy
<i>malinghot</i>	with trash (environment)	<i>mahäwan</i>	tidy
<i>ma'ätag</i>	generous	<i>ma'äwa'</i>	stingy to give material
<i>malupos</i>	easy	<i>mahuga'</i>	difficult
<i>malampuy</i>	cloudy	<i>masilak</i>	sunny
<i>mabinuligun</i>	helpful	<i>ma'äwa'</i>	not helpful
<i>malayo'</i>	far	<i>malapit</i>	near
<i>matugas</i>	hard or tough	<i>mayuta'</i>	soft or tender
<i>manämit</i>	delicious	<i>malas-ay</i>	not delicious
<i>mahapak</i>	slovenly / sloppy	<i>malimpyo</i>	clean/tidy
<i>matabil</i>	talkative	<i>mahipos</i>	quiet
<i>malangsa</i>	fishy		
<i>masakit</i>	painful		

3. Substitution Drills:

- Kag kung **hinog** ka'äyo hay **ka'aslom** ang iya sabor. (ripe, sour)
hilaw **kapäkot** (unripe, tart)
lütö' **kapa'it** (over-cook, bitter)
dako' **kakähang** (too much, spicy hot)
- Bukon ba ina' **mapa'it** kung subra **kahinog.** (bitter, ripe)
mapäkot **kahilaw** (tart, unripe)
matugas **kagüyang** (tough or hard, old)

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3. Medyo **mapa'itpa'it** lang. (moderately bitter)
ma'asin'asin (moderately salty)
matam'istam'is (moderately sweet)
makahangkahang (moderately spicy hot)
mananamnam (moderately delicious)

4. Grammar:

Different degree: There are three ways to describe different degrees of an adjective.

- 4.1 When the root *äyo* is prefixed with *ka-*, the preceding adjective (sometimes *ning* can be omitted; both are grammatically correct)
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|----------------------------|-------------|
| <i>hinog ning ka'äyo</i> | (very ripe) |
| <i>kalamig ning ka'äyo</i> | (very cold) |
| <i>kahaba' ning ka'äyo</i> | (very long) |
- 4.2 When *subra* precedes an adjective with the affix *ka-*, the adjective becomes “excess or over”
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|----------------------|---------------|
| <i>subra kahinog</i> | (over ripe) |
| <i>subra ka'asin</i> | (over salty) |
| <i>subra kakutum</i> | (over dark) |
| <i>subra kahayag</i> | (over bright) |
- 4.3 When *medyo* precedes a duplicated adjective root with the affix *ma-*, the adjective becomes “moderate”
- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>medyo malangaslangas</i> | (moderately naughty) |
| <i>medyo mapa'itpa'it</i> | (moderately bitter) |
| <i>medyo malingawlingaw</i> | (moderately noisy) |
| <i>medyo malampuylampuy</i> | (moderately cloudy) |