

HOW TO BE HOSPITABLE
Kung Pa'uno Maging Ma'ayo Magdipära Ning Bisita

Situation: Today you meet your friend whom you have not seen for long time. It is customary to invite him/her for a meal. How will you converse with your friend?

1. Text:

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| Learner: Hay kamusta ka? Kasan' o ka nag' abut? | Hi! How are you? When did you arrive? |
| Kausap: Nang isa lang ako nga adlaw nag' abut. | I arrived just the day before yesterday. |
| Learner: Suyod änay pära maka' isturya kita kay dügay na nga waya' kita nagakita'. | Come in first so that we can tell our stories, since we haven't seen each other for long time. |
| Kausap: Ay sigi, kay agud maga' inisturyahan kita ning mahäba'. | Okay, so we can talk (continuously) for long time. |
| Learner: Ayaw änay ha, kay mabu' oy pa ako ning makakä' on näton mintras kita naga' isturya. Ano ang gusto mo? | Wait first! (For) I will prepare something we can eat while we are talking. What do you like? |
| Kausap: Ang gusto ko nga miryinda hay balinghoy nga nila' ga'. | What I like for a snack is boiled cassava. |
| Learner: Bukon ina' prublïma kay imaw ina' da ang äkon miryinda. | That is not a problem because that really is my (favorite) snack too. |
| Kausap: Ma' äyo kay imaw ina' ang äton miryinda. | Good because that really is our (favorite) snack. |
| Learner: Diri lang igma', sakob ka na diri sa äkon kinaläyo, kag isa pa ma' ihaw ako ning manok pära äton ning isuya'. | You will have lunch here, you are (your portion is) already included here in my cooked rice, and one more thing: I will kill a chicken as our side dish. |
| Kausap: Ayaw na magkalibog ning suya'. Kung anong yära' nga imo lutü' on täma' na ina'. | Don't worry about the side dish. Cook whatever is there, that's all right! |
| Learner: Indi' ina' pwidi, o nyan lang naman kita nagkita' däpat mapriparar da ako ning manämit nga pagkä' on. | That can not be. We just saw each other (again). I should prepare some delicious food. |
| Kausap: Ah! Hay ikaw ang bahäya', kung anong yära' nga pagkä' on nga itähaw mo sa äkon hay ka' ünön ko gida. | Ah! It is up to you. (lit: You are the one responsible.) Whatever food you serve me I will surely eat. |
| Learner: Ma' äyo gida ining äkon häli kay waya' ning pili' sa pagkä' on. | This, my relative is really good because he/she is not picky on food. |
| Kausap: Bukon ako mapili' sa pagkä' on gäni' waya' ning prublïma ang äkon ginabisita. | I am not choosy on food so that my host will have no problem. |
| Learner: Imaw inang ma' äyo nga bisita! | You really are a good visitor! |

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2. Vocabulary:

<i>kamusta</i>	greetings	<i>maka'isturya</i>	can talk
<i>dugay</i>	long in time	<i>magkita</i>	see each other
<i>miryinda</i>	snack	<i>balinghoy</i>	cassava
<i>nila'ga'</i>	boiled	<i>igma'</i>	lunch
<i>sakob</i>	include	<i>kinaläyo</i>	cooked rice
<i>ma'ihaw</i>	will kill (animal)	<i>isuya'</i>	viand/side dish
<i>magkalibog</i>	worry	<i>mapriparar</i>	will prepare
<i>bahäya'</i>	up to you	<i>itähaw</i>	serve
<i>pili</i>	choose	<i>bisita</i>	visitor

3. Substitution Drills:

- Dügay na nga waya' kita **nagakita'**. (see each other)
nagakiläya. (know each other)
- Ay sigi, kay agud hay **maga'inisturyahan** kita. (talk each other)
magakinita'an (see each other)
magabinayaran (pay each other)
magasinulatan (write each other)
magabinayluhan (exchange each other)
- Mabu'oy pa ako ning **makakä'on** näton mintras kita **naga'isturya.** (stg. to eat, conversing)
mapapa'pa' **nagapungko'** (stg. to chew, sitting)
mababäsa **nagapahuway** (stg. to read, resting)
malalabahan **nagapaligus** (stg. to wash, bathing)
ma'i'ihaw **nagagüna** (stg. to boil, pulling grass)
- Ayaw na **magkalibog** ning **suya'**. (to be worry, side dish)
magkalisod **tödo.** (to be sad, extremely)
magkalipay **tödo** (to be happy, extremely)
- Kung anong yära' nga **pagkä'on** nga **itähaw** mo sa äkon **ka'ünon** ko gida. (food, serve, eat)
prütas **ita'o** **ka'ünon** (fruit, give, eat)
ütan **isanduk** **batünon** (veg. give, accept)
rigälo **idawat** **buy'on** (gift, hand in, get)

4. Grammar:

4.1 **Nang.** There are at least five different functions of the word 'nang'

4.1.1 Time marker indicating 'past'

e.g. *Nang isa lang ako nga adlaw nag'abut.*
I arrived just the day before yesterday.

e.g. *Nang isa nga tü'ig nagkadto ako sa Manila'.*
Last year, I went to Manila.

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4.1.2 As a conjunction 'when in the past'

e.g. *Nang nagkadto ako sa Hongkong nagbakay ako ning kumputir.*
When I went to Hong Kong, I bought a computer.

4.1.3 Time marker to denote month or time of a day. (See grammar note 4.1 in lesson 14)

e.g. *A dos nang Disyimbri hay birtdi ko.*
My birthday is December the second.

e.g. *Alas dos nang häpon huyaton ta ikaw.*
I will wait for you at two o'clock afternoon.

4.1.4 As non-topic marker with 'definiteness'

e.g. *Nakita' nang äkon unga' ang äyam nga itom.*
My child saw the black dog.

e.g. *Gingbakyan ako ning bäro' nang äkon nanay.*
My mother bought me a dress.

4.1.5 As a genitive linker which indicates possession relationship.

e.g. *Ang magüyang nang äkon amiga hay namatay na.*
The parent of my friend died already.

4.2 **Reciprocal Action:** Two participants doing the same event with each other. To indicate reciprocal action the affixes *mag+-in=-an* affixes are used, and the plural person pronoun or dual pronoun (*kami, kita, sinda*) is used. Examples: See substitution drills 2.

Maga'inisturyahan kita nga duha.
We, two of us, will talk with each other.

Naginisturyahan na kami.
We have talked already with each other.

4.3 **Nominalized Verb:** Like Tagalog, Romblomanon often uses a nominalized verb instead of a noun. For example, the phrase '*ang maestro*' (teacher) is replaced by *ang nagatudlo*' meaning 'one who is teaching'. The nominalized verb is inflected and focused too, in the same way a verb is. Because Nominalized Verbs function like nouns, they are often marked for class, topic or non-topic or oblique. Note also that the Nominalized Verb can be used in a construction to denote a TH or a LOC of the action.

4.3.1 Nominalized Verb as an Agent

Nominalized verbs function as nouns. They are used to name things, people and places. If nominalized verbs are used as agents, they are often marked with nominal marker **ang**.

Mabü'ot ang nagatudlo'.
The one who is teaching is kind.

Ang nagadrayb hay äkon tatay.
The one who drives is my father.

Sin'o ang nagabasa nang Bibliya sa simbahan?
Who is **the one who is reading** the Bible in the church?

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4.3.2 Nominalized Verb as an Theme

When the nominalized verb represents a TH of the action, TH-foc verb is used. Similarly, because the nominalized verbs function as nouns, if they are used to name things, they are often marked with the nominal marker *ang*.

Bukon ako mapili' sa pagka'on gani' waya' ning prublima ang äkon ginabisita.
I am not choosy with food, therefore it will not be a problem **to the one whom I visited**.

Gusto ko bakyon ang ginabaligya' nang babäyi.
I like to buy **what the lady is selling**.

Taw'an sa äkon ang ginabäsa mo.
Give me the book **which is being read by you**.

4.3.3 Nominalized Verb as an Location

A nominalized verb may be used to denote a LOC of the action, in which case it follows an oblique marker *sa*, unless the location is an ABS-NP.

Uli'an ang butilya sa gingbakyan ko.
Return the bottle **to the place which I bought it from**.

Ginuli' ko ning butilya ang ginbakyan ko.
I returned the bottle **to the place which I had bought it from**.

5. Culture Notes:

How do people invite others to eat?

When someone who comes from a faraway place visits you, you have to invite him to stay for a meal. You have to prepare food for him without his knowledge so that he has no excuse for refusing your invitation. And when the situation is like that, while you are having your meal and someone arrives at your house, what you should do is to invite him to eat too, even though your food is not enough. Otherwise, you will be considered an inhospitable person. The one whom you invite will decide whether or not to join the eating.

In another case, your visitor stays for a long time and it is almost mealtime. You also have to invite him to join you for the meal. He will be the one to refuse if he doesn't want to bother you. But if you have a visitor whom you really want him to join your meal, you should have included his with your food so that he has no excuse to refuse your invitation. This is the hospitality of Filipino culture.