

HOW TO ENTERTAIN VISITORS AT HOME
Kung Pa'uno Magbäton Ning Bisita Sa İmo Bayay

Situation: Someone comes to your house and wants to borrow something from you. How will you entertain your friend?

1. Text:

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|---|---|
| Kausap: Ma'äyo nga adlaw näna Lusya. | Good day, older sister Lucia. |
| Learner: Ma'äyo da nga adlaw, sa di'in ka pakadto? | Good day to you too. Where are you going? |
| Kausap: Diri lang ako sa imo. | Just here at your place. |
| Learner: Hala, suyod änay diri sa bayay. | Come inside (here) the house first. |
| Kausap: Gäni' ako nagkari sa imo kay igwa lang ako sa imo ning ihambay. | The reason why I came to you is because I have something to talk to you about. |
| Learner: Ano ina' nga daw importanti gid ka'äyo | What is that? It seems that it is very important. |
| Kausap: Importante gida ini ang ihambay ko sa imo. | The thing I am going to tell you is really important. |
| Learner: Huyat änay kay matimpla pa ako ning kapi pära may ma'inom kita mintras kita naga'isturya. | Please wait first because I am going to make some coffee so that we have something to drink while we are conversing. |
| Kausap: Ikaw ang bahäya'. | It's up to you. |
| Learner: Madali' lang ha, mabakay padäyon ako ning bibingka. | It will take just a while. I will also buy steamed rice cake. |
| Kausap: Sigi, diri lang ako sa säla. Mintras waya' ka pa mabäsa ako nang aring libro. | Go ahead, I will just stay here in the living room. While you are not (yet) here, I will read this book. |
| Learner: Ay, ma'äyo kay yära' na da ang äkon unga'. Sya na lang ang äkon sugü'on. Pära sigi na ang äton isturya. | Ay, it's good because my child is (already) here. I'll just send her so that our conversation can carry on. |
| Kausap: Gäni' ako nagkari sa imo kay mahuyam ako sa imo ning manga pinggan nga nito' nga gamiton sa kasay nang äkon unga'. | The reason I came here (to you) is to borrow your <i>nito</i> plates to use at the wedding of my son. |
| Learner: Ah, bukon iton problima yära' ipahoyam ko ina' sa imo. Hala, sigi ma'inom änay kita ning kapi kay ginatawag na kita nang äkon unga'. | Ah, it's not a problem. The plates are over there. I will lend them to you. Okay, let us drink some coffee first because my child is calling us over. |
| Kausap: Sigi, salämat kay mamiryinda pa gali' ako. | Okay, thank you for the snack. |

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2. Vocabulary

<i>ma'äyo</i>	good	<i>adlaw</i>	day
<i>pakadto</i>	going	<i>di'in</i>	where
<i>suyod</i>	come inside	<i>nagkari</i>	come
<i>igwa</i>	have	<i>ihambay</i>	tell (INST)
<i>huyat</i>	wait	<i>matimpla</i>	mix or prepare beverage
<i>ma'inom</i>	drink	<i>mintras</i>	while
<i>naga'isturya</i>	converse	<i>mabakay</i>	buy
<i>madali</i>	soon	<i>mabäsa</i>	read
<i>sugü'on</i>	send someone	<i>mahuyam</i>	borrow
<i>gamiton</i>	use (OBJ)	<i>ginatawag</i>	call

3. Substitution Drills

- Diri** lang ako sa **ïmo.** (here, you)
Dira' **iya** (there, his/her)
Didto **Mapula** (yonder, Mapula)
- Hala, **suyod** äney diri sa **bayay.** (inside, house)
säka' **bubüangan** (go up, roof top)
ägi **iskwilahan** (pass by, school)
pungko' **bangko'** (sit down, chair)
higda' **katre** (lie down, bed)
- Ano **ina'** nga daw **importanti** gid ka'äyo? (that, important)
ini **kanämit** (this, delicious)
iton **kahumut** (yonder, good smell)
- Importanti** gida ini ang **ihambay** ko sa ïmo. (important, thing that is said)
Ka'äyo **ita'o** (nice, thing that is given)
Kalä'in **ibalita** (bad, thing that is told)
- Huyat äney kay **matimpla** pa ako ning **kapi.** (mix, some coffee)
masäyok **dägat** (fetch, sea water)
mahïmo' **bayaybäyay** (make, toy-house)
maplantya **häboy** (iron, blanket)
mapuypog **bato** (pound, stone)
- Sigi, diri lang ako sa **säla.** (living room)
hagdänan (stairs)
däyan (road)
- Mintras waya' ka pa **mabäsa** ako nang aring **libro.** (read, book)
magäling **ma'is** (grind, corn)
maputos **mani** (sack, peanuts)
mabahog **äyam** (feed, dog)
mapilak **linghot** (throw, garbage)
- Sya na lang ang äkon **sugü'on.** (send someone for errand)
sugïron (look for)
bunäyon (strike)
kuniton (pinch)
bugüyon (throw stone at)

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9. Gāni' ako **nagkari** sa imo kay **mahuyam** ako ning **pinggan.** (come here, borrow, plates)
nagkara' **mangäyo'** **gamos** (go there, ask, salted fish)
nagkadto **mapo'po'** **pinya** (go yonder, pick, pineapple)
10. Ah, bukon **iton problima.** (that, problem)
ini matugas (this, hard)
ina' mahuga' (that, difficult)
iton malupos (that, easy)
11. Hala, sīgi **ma'inom** änay kita ning **kapi.** (drink, coffee)
mapunpon **marmol** (pick up, marble)
mapintura **barüto** (paint, boat)
ma'ütod **kähoy** (cut, wood)
masiro' **sini** (watch, movie)
12. Ginatawag na kita nang **äkon unga'** (my, child)
äton kapatás (our "inclusive", foreman)
ämon ämo (our "exclusive", boss)
13. Salämat kay **mamiryinda** pa gali' ako. (eat snack)
mamasyar (roam around)
masä'ot (dance)
makanta (sing)
madyägan (run)

4. Grammar Note

4.1 **Focus:** Romblomanon verbs, like Tagalog, are marked with affix(es) to indicate two features: *aspect* (which indicates what "stage" the action is in [past, present, future]), and *focus*. Focus is a "syntactic feature", i.e. it is a relationship between 2 or more words. It relates a verb (which is the center, or the "nucleus", of the Romblomanon verbal clause) to the nominal(s) (or "participants(s)") of the clause. In particular, by means of the "focus affix", it indicates the "participant role" of the "Topic".

There are two sets of affixes to indicate the OBJECT (participant role) is the Topic. The first set is *i-*; and the second set is *-on*. Both groups of affixes show OBJ as the Topic, and the verb is marked with these affixes which "point to" the OBJ role of the Topic.

The conjugation of OBJECT focus:

Root	Timeless	Completed	Incomplete	Proposed
ta'o	ita'o	gingta'o	ginata'o	ita'o
hambay	ihambay	ginghambay	ginahambay	ihambay
balita	ibalita	gingbalita'	ginabalita'	ibalita'
bakay	bakyon	gingbakay	ginabakay	bakyon
tawag	tawagon	gingtawag	ginatawag	tawagon

e.g. *Gingta'o ko ang regälo sa iya.*
Ginata'o ko ang regälo sa iya.
Ita'o ko ang regälo sa iya.

I gave the gift to him.
I am giving the gift to him.
I will give the gift to him.

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e.g. <i>Gingtawag niya ang päri' kahäpon.</i>	He called the priest yesterday.
<i>Ginatawag niya ang iya unga'.</i>	He is calling his son.
<i>Tawagon niya ang duktor.</i>	He will call the doctor.

However, the forms of completed and incomplete conjugation change in the negative form: *ging--a* or *ging--an* for completed; *gina--a* or *gina--an* for incomplete. The following examples show the changes.

e.g. <i>Wayä' gingta'wan ko ang regälo sa iya.</i>	I did not give the gift to him.
<i>Wayä' ginata'wan ko ang regälo sa iya.</i>	I am not giving the gift to him.

e.g. <i>Wayä' gingtawaga niya ang päri' kahäpon.</i>	He did not call the priest yesterday.
<i>Wayä' ginatawaga niya ang iya unga'.</i>	He is not calling his son.

4.2 **Interjection:** In Romblomanon, there are many interjection words used to express feeling. They usually carry little lexical meaning.

<i>hala</i>	Go ahead!
<i>gali'</i>	So!
<i>taya</i>	An expression to show surprise.
<i>ay</i>	An expression to show an unexpected thing is happening.
<i>ah</i>	Oh! An expression to show surprise.
<i>aba</i>	Oh! An expression to show unwanted result.

5. Cultural Notes

The *nito* is a kind of plate which is a product of woven grass. People use these *nito* plates with a piece of wax paper on top as a plate for food. After eating, they can just dispose of the wax paper, and the *nito* does not need to be washed. The *nito* plates are usually used in big feasts like a wedding feast and other parties.