

A CONVERSATION INSIDE THE HOUSE
Irgühan Sa Suyod Nang Bayay

Situation: Today you are going to instruct your house helper to do some cleaning inside your house. What do you say to her?

1. Text:

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| Learner: Naga'uno ikaw? | What are you doing? |
| Kausap: Nagapanglimpyo ako kay kabuling diri sa suyod nang bayay. | I am cleaning because it is dirty here inside the house. |
| Learner: Ah, ma'ayo kay nagapanglimpyo ka. | Ah, (it is) good because you are cleaning. |
| Kausap: Hü'o, malapit na ako matapos diri. | Yes, I am almost finished here. |
| Kausap: Trapühan ko ba ning basa' nga no'og ang sayog? | Should I wipe the floor with a wet rag? |
| Learner: Hü'o butangan mo ning tübi' ang baldi bäli tunga', tapos butangan mo ning lisol nga isa ka kutsära. | Yes, (you) pour water into the pail until about halfway, then (you) pour in one tablespoon of "Lysol". |
| Kausap: Bäsi' butangan pa ning Lisol? | Why (do I) still (need to) put "Lysol"? |
| Learner: Pära ang baktirya hay mamatay. | So that the bacteria will die. |
| Kausap: Bukon ba makahilo ang Lisol? | Is "Lysol" not poisonous? |
| Learner: Makahilo ina' kay indi' pwidi inumon nang täwo. | It (that) is poisonous because it (that) is not to be drunk by people. |
| Kausap: Pagkatapos ko diri ning limpyo sa kwarto kag sa säla, di'in naman ang masunod ko nga limpyuhan? | After I have cleaned here in the bedroom and in the sitting room, where is the next place I am to clean? |
| Learner: Kung täpos ka na dira', ang kasilyas naman ang imo limpyuhan. Kuskusan mo ang sayog kag ang dingding. | If you are already finished there, then you clean the toilet. Scrub the floor and the walls. |

2. Vocabulary

<i>naga'uno</i>	do	<i>nagapanglimpyo</i>	clean many things
<i>kabuling</i>	dirty	<i>trapühan</i>	wipe
<i>basa' nga no'og</i>	wet rag	<i>sayog</i>	floor
<i>baldi</i>	pail	<i>tunga'</i>	half full
<i>kutsära</i>	tablespoon	<i>baktirya</i>	bacteria
<i>mamatay</i>	will die	<i>makahilo</i>	poisonous
<i>kwarto</i>	bedroom	<i>säla</i>	living room
<i>masunod</i>	next, follow	<i>kasilyas</i>	toilet
<i>kuskusan</i>	scrub (LOC)	<i>dingding</i>	wall
<i>matapos</i>	will finish	<i>bälo</i>	about

Lesson 4

3. Substitution Drills

1. Naga'uno **ikaw?** (you)
ka, tātā Andris? (you, father Andris)
ka, kumadri Sabil? (you, kumadri Sabil)
ka, kumpāri Nardo? (you, kumpāri Nardo)
ka, nāna Lawra? (you, old respected lady Lawra)
2. Nagapanglimpyo ako. (cleaning things)
Nagapanglaba (washing clothes)
Nagapanghugas (washing dishes)
Nagapangbunyag (watering plants)
Nagapanglampäso (scrubbing floor)
3. Kabuling diri sa suyod nang bayay. (dirty, house)
Kahipos upisina (quiet, office)
Kalingaw baylihan (noisy, dancing place)
Kabäho' basurahan (smelly, garbage place)
Kalangsa mirkädo (fishy, market)
4. Trapühan ko ba ang sayog? (wipe, floor)
Sug'an ang linghot (burn, garbage)
Paligüsan ang manghud ko (bath, my younger sibling)
Taw'an ning kan'on ang oning (give, cooked rice to the cat)
Bordahan ang panyo' (embroider, handkerchief)
5. Butangan mo ning tübi' ang baldi. (put, water to the pail)
Tanuman balinghoy ang uma (plant, cassava to the upland field)
Regalühan bäro' (give gift, clothes)
Sandukan ütan (scoop-and -give, cooked veggie with coconut milk)
6. Bäsi' bütangan pa ning lisol? (put, "Lysol")
lakutan bäyoy (mix, dry fish)
dugangan süka (add, vinegar)
ibänan mantika' (reduce, fat)
7. Pära ang baktirya hay mamatay. (bacteria, dead)
sakit mabu'oy (pain, removed)
kik ma'übos (cake, consumed)
niyog mahüyog (coconut, fell)
däyom makita' (needle, found)
8. Bukon ba makahilo ang lisol? (poisonous, "Lysol")
ma'aslom santoy (sour, "santol")
matam'is kapi (sweet, coffee)
ma'asin pinangat (salty, cooked fish with vinegar)
mabäho' kahon (smelly, box)
9. Indi' pwëdi nga inumon nang täw ang lisol. (drink, people, "Lysol")
susuhon lapsag cok (suck, baby, coke)
bunäyon ma'istro unga' (strike, male-teacher, child)
buyungon albularyo lyäki (cure, herbalist, man)

Lesson 4

4. Grammar Note

4.1 **Pang-**: The prefix *pang-* indicates the action of the verb is being done on a multiple basis. For example,

Nagpanglimpyo ako kahäpon.
I cleaned (many things) yesterday.

The same pattern applies to the present and future tenses. However, the suffixes *ma-* + *pang-* will be contracted to the form *mang-*.

Root	Past	Present	Future
<i>limpyo</i>	<i>Nagpanglimpyo</i>	<i>Nagapanglimpyo</i>	<i>Manglimpyo</i>
to clean	cleaned many things	is cleaning many things	will clean many things

4.2 **Location Focus**: The affixes *ging--an*, *gina--an*, *-an* indicate the LOCATION (participant role) as the Topic. This is part of what is meant by the idea that the verb is the nucleus of the sentence; the verb is marked with these affixes which “point to” the LOC role of the Topic.

The Conjugation for Location Focus:

Root	Completed	Incomplete	Proposed
<i>Butang</i>	<i>Gingutangan</i> or <i>Binutangan</i> **	<i>Ginabutangan</i>	<i>Butangan</i>

e.g. *Gingbutangan ko ning asükar ang kapi.*
Ginabutangan ko ning asükar ang kapi.
Butangan ko ning asükar ang kapi.
I put sugar in the coffee.
I am putting sugar in the coffee.
I will put sugar in the coffee.

** Note: A variant form for completed *-in--an*.

e.g. *Binutangan ko ning asükar ang kapi.*
I put sugar in the coffee.

Negative: When a negative is used, the conjugation for completed and incomplete aspects of location focus will change. The affixes will be *ging--i*, *gina--i*, but the proposed will remain unchanged, so *-an* is used.

The Conjugation for negative Location Focus:

Root	Completed	Incomplete	Proposed
<i>Butang</i>	<i>Gingutangi</i>	<i>Ginabutangi</i>	<i>Butangan</i>

e.g. *Wayá' ko gingbutangi ning asükar ang kapi.*
Wayá' ko ginabutangi ning asükar ang kapi.
Indi ko butangan ko ning asükar ang kapi.
I did not put sugar in the coffee.
I am not putting sugar in the coffee.
I will not put sugar in the coffee.

5. Cultural Note

The *Kumadri* and *Kumpäri* Relationships. These are special relationships between friends. *Kumadri* is a female close friend who is the god-mother or mother-in-law of your child. Similarly, *kumpäri* is a male close friend such as the god-father or father-in-law of your child. These kinds of relationship unite two families together. They mutually help each other in crises.