

WHEN GOING SOMEWHERE
Pag Magkadto Sa Isa Nga Lugar

Situation: You want to go somewhere in a tricycle or jeepney. You need to signal the driver to pick you up, tell him where to go, where to stop, and pay him.

1. Text:

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| Learner: Di'in ang agihan pakadto sa San Pedro? | Which way should I take to go to San Pedro? |
| Kausap: Diri ho sumakay ka sa traysikol nga nagatukad pakadto. | Here, take this tricycle ride (which is) going there. |
| Learner: Pila ang pliti pakadto sa San Pedro? | How much is the fare to San Pedro? |
| Kausap: Dyis p̄sos ang pamasahi nang isa ka tawo. | The fare is ten pesos per person. |
| Learner: Traysikol lang ba diri ang ginasakan pakadto? | Can we only get there by tricycle? |
| Kausap: Hü'o kay waya' diri ning iba nga salakyan sa ämon. | Yes, because there is no other vehicle here (in our place). |
| Learner: May dyip ba diri sa indo? | Is there a jeep here (in your place)? |
| Kausap: Igwa p̄ro waya' nagakadto sa San Pedro. | There is, but it does not go to San Pedro. |
| Learner: Puydi ba ihatod mo ako sa San Pedro? | Could you take me to San Pedro? |
| Kausap: Puydi da. | Yes, I can. |
| Learner: Pila ang pliti ko sa imo? | How much is my fare (to you)? |
| Kausap: Taw'i lang ako ning singkwinta p̄sos. | Just give me fifty pesos. |
| Learner: Bäsi' singkwinta p̄sos? Hambay mo dyis p̄sos ang pliti nang isa ka tawo pakadto sa San Pedro. | Why fifty pesos? You said that the fare going to San Pedro per person is ten pesos. |
| Kausap: Kay ini Sir hay ispisyal nga byähi pära sa imo kay ikaw lang nga isa ang pasahiro. | Sir, it is because this is a special trip for you because you are my only passenger. |
| Learner: Ah, imaw ba? Ah, na'intyindihan ko na. | Ah, really? Ah, I understand now. |
| Kausap: Hay ihatod ta ba ikaw sa San Pedro? | So, shall I take you to San Pedro? |
| Learner: Hü'o, hamos na. | Yes, let's go now. |

Lesson 9

2. Vocabulary

<i>agihan</i>	way	<i>sumakay</i>	take a ride
<i>nagatukad</i>	ride	<i>pliti</i>	fare
<i>pamasähi</i>	fare	<i>salakyan</i>	vehicle
<i>ihatod</i>	take (by vehicle)	<i>byähi</i>	trip
<i>pasahiro</i>	passenger	<i>na'intyindihan</i>	understood

3. Substitution Drills

1. Di'in ang **agihan pakadto** sa San Pidro? (way, lit: the place by which you pass)
simbähan (church, lit: the place in which you worship)
luwäsän (exit, lit: the place through which you go out)
2. Diri ho, **sumakay** ka sa **traysikol**. (take a ride, tricycle)
sumäka' **motor** (get on, motor boat)
bumira **psi'** (pull, rope)
humäwid **lamisa** (hold, table)
3. Pila ang pliti **pakadto** sa San Pedro? (going to)
pakara' (going there)
pakari (coming here)
pa'ubos (going down)
pa'ibabaw (going up)
4. Waya' diri ning iba nga **salakyan** sa ämon. (vehicle to be ridden)
balakyänon (things to be bought)
kyan'ünon (things to be eaten)
5. Puydi ba **ihatod** mo ako sa San Pidro? (take)
day'on (carry)
6. **Taw'i** lang ako ning **singkwenta pïsos**. (give, 50 pesos)
Sandoki **adübo** (scoop, "adobo")
La'ga'i **itlog** (boil, egg)
Tahi'i **kamison** (sew, chemise)
Dawäti **bunot** (hand in, coconut husk)
7. Ah, imaw ba? Ay, **na'intyindihan** ko na. (understood unexpectedly)
nadabükan (burned unintentionally)
nalabhan (washed unintentionally)
na'utüran (cut by mistake)
8. Hü'o **hamos** na. (let's go)
kari (let's come)
dali' (let's hurry)

4. Grammar Notes:

- 4.1 **Command/ Request:** The *-um-* infix is AGT focus. Determined by the context, it is sometimes in the completed aspect and sometimes an imperative mood. (cf: Lesson 6 #4.2 for details).

Lesson 9

e.g. *Diri ho, **sumakay** ka sa traysikol.*
'Here sir, take a ride on the tricycle.'

4.2 **Uncontrollable Actions:** *na-* affix is used to indicate actions that are done unintentionally or by mistake. It has an OBJ focus with completed aspect.

4.2.1 Action done accidentally / unintentionally.

e.g. *Natimakan ko ang siki' ni Juan.*
I stepped on John's foot accidentally.

4.2.2 Spontaneous action.

e.g. *Nabakay ko ang tinapay pag ägi ko sa panadiryä.*
I bought the bread when I passed by the bakery.

e.g. *Nabakay ko ang sapätos ning baräto.*
I bought the cheap shoes.

4.2.3 Unintentional action.

e.g. *Napilak niya ang gatas.*
He happened to throw away the milk.

e.g. *Nabakay ko ang pinya nga sira'.*
I bought a rotten pineapple by mistake.

4.2.4 Action without intervention of an AGT.

e.g. *Nasiinog ang bayay.*
The house burned down.

4.3. The infix *-la-* (var. *-ya-*) nominalizes some verbs. It is affixed to verbs already inflected (affixed) for OBJ focus.

e.g. <i>sakyan</i>	'someone will ride X'
<i>salakyan / sayakyan</i>	'vehicle to be ridden on'
e.g. <i>labhan</i>	'someone will wash X'
<i>layabhan</i>	'clothes to be washed'
e.g. <i>bakyon</i>	'someone will buy X'
<i>balakyänon / bayakyänon</i>	'thing to be bought'
e.g. <i>ka'unon</i>	'someone will eat X'
<i>kya'unon</i>	'thing to be eaten' (not kya'unon, some phonological change??)

4.4 The OBJ-focus has two forms in proposed aspect. (See details in Lesson 3 Grammar note)

Certain verbs use *i-* affix while others use *-on* to represent the OBJ role as the topic.

e.g. *Puydi ba **ihatod** mo ako sa San Pedro?*
Would you take me to San Pedro?

e.g. *Puydi ba **day'on** mo ako sa hospital?*
Would you carry me to the hospital?

4.5 The *-an* is put after a verb to form a locational noun.

e.g. <i>ägi</i>	'to pass'	<i>agihan</i>	'the place by which you pass'
<i>simba</i>	'to worship'	<i>simbähan</i>	'the place in which you worship'
<i>luwas</i>	'to go out'	<i>luwäsan</i>	'the place through which you go out'