

**ABOUT BUYING FRUITS.  
Ang Natutungod Sa Pagbakay Ning Prütas.**

**Situation:** Asking your friend to buy fruits for you.

**1. Text:**

Learner: Makadto ba ikaw sa mirkädo?

Are you going to market?

Kausap: Hü’o, niyan malagat pagkalaba ko.

Yes, later on, after I have washed the clothes.

Learner: Kung magkadto ka puydi ba ako makapabakay sa imo ning prütas?

When you go, can I ask you to buy some fruit for me?

Kausap: Ano ang gusto mo nga prütas?.

What is the fruit that you like?

Learner: Bakyi ako ning mangga, baräto niyan ang mangga kay tigmamangga. Mas mahay niyan ang lansünis kay bukon pa tiglalansunis.

Buy some mango for me. Mango is cheap now because (it is) mango season. Lanzones are more expensive now because (it is) not yet lanzones season.

Kausap: Hü’o kung ano ang tügon mo sa äkon nga bakyon ko pära sa imo hay imaw adtong bakyon ko.

Yes, whatever you tell me to buy for you, I will certainly buy that.

Learner: Pag kadto mo sa mirkädo ägi lang diri sa äkon kay ita’o ko sa imo ang kwarta nga pangbakay.

When you go to market, just drop by my place because I will give you the money for buying.

Kausap: Pagkahayhay ko nang äkon linabhan, mabälik ako.

After I have finished hanging my clothes, I will come back.

Learner: Kag mas ma’äyo magkadto sa mirkädo kung äga pa kay ang nababakay mo nga prütas hay adtong bag’o.

It is better to go to market when it is still early because the fruit that you buy is (surely) fresh.

Kausap: Oh! Sigi.

Oh! Okay!

**2. Vocabulary:**

<i>malagat</i>	later
<i>tigmamangga</i>	mango season
<i>bakyi</i>	buy (Imperative)
<i>tugon</i>	instruct / tell
<i>pangbakay</i>	money for buying
<i>linabhan</i>	washed clothes
<i>äga</i>	morning / early
<i>adto</i>	that (yonder)

<i>pagkalaba</i>	after finished to wash clothes
<i>tiglalansunis</i>	lanzones season
<i>baräto</i>	cheap
<i>ita’o</i>	will give
<i>pagkahayhay</i>	after finished to hang up
<i>mabälik</i>	will come back
<i>nababakay</i>	surely can buy
<i>bag’o</i>	fresh

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### 3. Substitution Drills:

- Niyan malagat **pagkapanghinguko** (after cutting finger nail)  
**pagkalaba** (after washing clothes)  
**pagkakä'on** (after eating)  
**pagkalüto'** (after cooking)  
**pagkasulat** (after writing)  
**pagkahüwa'** (after slicing)
- Kung magkadto ka puydi ba ako **makapabakay** sa imo ning **prütas** (cause to buy, fruit)  
**makapadaya** **sulat** (cause to bring, letter)  
**makapabu'oy** **büyak** (cause to get, flower)  
**makapatingi'** **bugas** (cause to buy cereals, rice)
- Baräto niyan ang **mangga** kay **tigmamangga** (mango, mango season)  
**ätis** **tig'a'ätis** (atis, atis season)  
**abukädo** **tig'a'abukado** (avocado, avocado season)  
**santoy** **tigsasantoy** (santol, santol season)  
**pinya** **tigpipinya** (pineapple, pineapple season)
- Pagkahayhay** ko nang äkon **linabhan,** **ma'ilis** na ako. (after hang, clothes washed, change)  
**Pagkaplantya** **bäro'** **makadto** (after iron, dress, go)  
**Pagkakä'on** **tinäpay** **ma'inom** (after eat, bread, drink)  
**Pagkabäsa** **libro** **matüyog** (after read, book, sleep)  
**Pagkalimpyo** **sapätos** **masimba** (after clean, shoes, go to church)

### 4. Grammar:

- 4.1 **Pagka-** prefix. This affix is used for denoting a sequence of two events. It is affixed to the verb describing the previous event. In English we may use a conjunction 'after' to represent it.

*Pagkalaba ko makadto ako sa mirkädo.*

After I have washed the clothes, I will go to market.

- 4.2 **Causative verbs.** Almost any kind of verb may be inflected for "causative" form. In such a construction, an additional participant is involved in the activity. It is a causer (Non-nuclear Agent) who causes, requests, or at least allows the the causee (AGT) to perform the activity. The causer instigates the activity but the causee is really the one who performs/ executes the activity.

*Puydi ba ako mag**pa**bakay sa imo ning prütas?* (Can **I** ask you to buy some fruit?)

*Puydi ko ba ikaw **pa**bakyon ning prütas?* (Can I ask **you** to buy some fruit?)

*Puydi ko ba **ipa**bakay sa imo ang prütas?* (Can I ask you to buy the **fruit**?)

See the three examples above, the source verbs 'bakay' are transitive. With a causative 'pa' verb derived from the transitive verb, one more role 'I' (causer/NAGT) is added who causes 'you' (causee/AGT) to perform the action and it is the real AGT of the action. These derived causative forms represent actions or states which describe how a NAGT causes a real AGT to be affected. With this derived verb, the NAGT causes or requests the Agent to affect the TH 'fruit'.

Let us see in detail each role of the ABS-NP.

- 4.2.1 When the NAGT is the ABS-NP, then the TH is ERG-NP and the AGT is OBL-NP; and the following inflection is used.

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Complete Aspect <i>nagpa-</i>	Incomplete Aspect <i>nagapa-</i>	Proposed Aspect <i>mapa-</i>
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<i>Nagpabakay ako sa imo ning prütas.</i>	I asked you to buy some fruit.
<i>Nagapabakay ako sa imo ning prütas.</i>	I am asking you to buy some fruit.
<i>Mapabakay ako sa imo ning prütas.</i>	I will ask you to buy some fruit.

4.2.2 When the AGT is the ABS-NP, then the NAGT is ERG-NP and the TH is ERG-NP; and the following inflection is used.

Complete Aspect <i>gingpa-</i>	Incomplete Aspect <i>ginapa-</i>	Proposed Aspect <i>pa-=-on</i>
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<i>Gingpabakay ta ikaw ning prütas.</i>	I asked you to buy some fruit.
<i>Ginapabakay ta ikaw ning prütas.</i>	I am asking you to buy some fruit.
<i>Pabakyon ta ikaw ning prütas.</i>	I will ask you to buy some fruit.

4.2.3 When the TH is the ABS-NP, then the NAGT is ERG-NP and the AGT is OBL-NP; and the following inflection is used.

Complete Aspect <i>gingpa-</i>	Incomplete Aspect <i>ginapa-</i>	Proposed Aspect <i>ipa-</i>
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<i>Gingpabakay ko sa imo ang prütas.</i>	I asked you to buy the fruit.
<i>Ginapabakay ko sa imo ang prütas.</i>	I am asking you to buy the fruit.
<i>Ipabakay ko sa imo ang prütas.</i>	I will ask you to buy the fruit.

4.3 **Suffix -i.** This affix is used for denoting an imperative. Also, the AGT role “addressee” will be omitted and the NLOC (BEN) role is the ABS-NP. With ‘änay’ or ‘äbi’ a more polite request is conveyed.

4.3.1 Simple request

*Bakyi ako ning mangga.*  
Buy me some mango.

4.3.2 Polite request

*Bakyi änay ako ning mangga.*  
Please buy me some mango.