**ABOUT RAISING ANIMALS.**
**Tungkod Sa Alïla' Nga Häyop.**

**Situation**: Today you want to know how people raise animals in Romblon. How can you ask your friend about this information?

**1.      Text**

Learner: Kadämo' ba diri sa indo ang may alïla' nga häyop?

Are there many people who raise animals here at your place?

Kausap: Hü'o, kadamü'an ang gina'alïla' diri nga häyop hay manok kag bäboy kay kung mabahoy na, puydi na ibaligya' makwakwartahan na nang tag'ïya.

Yes, most of the animals raised here are chickens and pigs because when (they) become big, the owner can sell (them) and make money.

Learner: Ano ang mas dämo', ang manok u bäboy?

Which is raised more, chicken or pig?

Kausap: Mas dämo' ang naga'alïla' ning manok kaysa bäboy.

More people raise chickens than pigs.

Learner: Bäsi'?

Why?

Kausap: Kay mas malupos nga alilä'on ang manok kaysa bäboy.

Because it is easier to raise chickens than pigs.

Learner: Bäsi' mas madali' nga alilä''on ang manok?

Why is it easier to raise chickens?

Kausap: Kay waya' ka na nagalüto' nang pagkä'on.

Because you need not cook food for them.

Learner: Sa di'in ang mas magasto ning bahog, ang manok o bäboy?

Which one will cost more for food, chicken or pig?

Kausap: Mas magasto ang bäboy kay mabakay ka ning upa.

The pig will cost more because you have to buy rice bran.

Learner: Sa di'in ang mas dako' ang kïta', ang bäboy o manok?

Which one will get more profit, the pig or the chicken?

Kausap: Mas dako' ang kïta' sa bäboy kaysa manok.

The profit from the pig is more than from the chicken.

**2.      Vocabulary:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *gina'alïla'* | raised animals | *häyop* | animal |
| *tag'ïya* | owner | *mas...kaysa* | more...than |
| *malupos* | easy | *madali'* | fast / easy |
| *magasto* | will spend | *bahog* | food for animal |
| *upa* | bran | *kïta'* | profit |

Lesson 25

**3.      Substitution Drills:**

1.   a.   Existential word 'may' with a verb as comment

Kadämo' ba diri sa indo ang may **alïla'**     nga   **häyop**      sa Romblon?     (care, animal)
                                             **alïla'**        **pispis**                            (care, bird)
                                             **tanum**         **kyabäsa**                          (plant, squash)

   b. Existential word 'may' with a noun as comment

Kadämo' ba diri sa indo ang may **düta'**          nga **kaläpad**          (land, wide)
                                          **aparador**        **nära**              (cabinet, narra tree)
                                          **traysikol**       **bag'o**            (tricycle, new)

2.   Hü'o, kadamü'an ang   **gina'alïla' nga häyop**     diri hay **bäboy**   (the animal which is being raised, pig)
                               **ginatanum**                      **kamüti**   (the plant which is being planted, camote)
                               **ginakä'on**                      **düma**     (the food which is being eaten, root crop)
                               **ginatingi'**                     **NFA.**     (the rice which is being bought, NFA)
                               **ginasoksok nga bäro'**           **simple**   (the clothes being worn, simple)

3.   Kay kung  **mabahoy** na puydi na **ibaligya'** **makwakwartahan** na nang tag'ïya.  (big, sell, able to have money)
          **mabahoy**              **sugü'on** **makakabülig** na siya sa iya nanay  (big, to do, able to help)
          **magüyang**             **ibïlin**   **mababayä'an** na siya               (matured, left behind, able to be left)
          **täpos**                **gamïton** **mapupuyusan** na näton              (finish, use, able to be used)

4.   Ano pa ang iba nga **häyop**      nga indo **gina'alïla'?**     (animal, care for)
                      **banig**               **ginaläya**    (mat, weave)
                      **kähoy**               **ginalagäri**  (lumber, sew)
                      **dulsi**               **ginahuman**   (candy, make)

5.   Mas **malupos**  nga **alilä'on**    ang **manok**    kaysa **bäboy**.     (easy, care, chicken, pig)
        **madali'**      **tahi'on**       **kamisïta**       **sayway**     (easy, sew, T-shirt, pants)
        **mahuga'**      **intindihon**    **ingglis**        **bisäya'**    (difficult, understand, English, Bisaya)

6.   a. Comparative for non-human and human.

   Sa di'in ang  **mas magasto**,  **ang manok o bäboy**?        (spend more, chicken or pig)
               **mas manämit**  **ang pansit o adöbo**         (more delicious, pancit or 'adobo')
               **mas mahay**    **ang singsing o arïtos**      (more expensive, ring or earrings)

   Sin'o ang  **mas matä'as,**    **si Marya o si Brenda**?       (taller, Mary or Brenda)
            **mas matambok**  **si Pablo o si Maryo**         (fatter, Paul or Mario)
            **mas gwäpa**     **si Lydia o si Rösa**          (more beautiful, Lydia or Rosa)

   b. Superlative for non-human and human.

   Sa di'in ang  **pinakamagasto ning bahog**, **ang manok, bäka o bäboy**?
               (cost more, chicken, cow or pig)
               **pinakamadako' ning kä'on ang bäboy, bäka o kambing**
               (eat more, pig, cow or goat)
               **pinakamatugas ang tabla nang niyug, akasya, o nära**
               (harder, coconut lumber, acacia or 'nara' tree)

Sin'o ang **pinakama'isot,   si Miding, si Lilya o si Basyon**?
(smallest, Miding Lilya or Basyon)
**pinakama'isug,   ang unga', ang magüyang o ang sultïro**
(most brave , the child, the old man or the unmarried man)
**pinakamaputi',   si Pidro, si Nestor o si Daryo**
(most white in complexion, Pedro, Nestor or Daryo)
**pinakamatä'as,   si Donna, Josie or Julie**
(tallest, Donna, Josie or Julie)

## 4.   Grammar:

4.1     **May.** '*May*' is used without a Topic nominal to assert the existence or presence of something or someone. (e.g. *May klase buwas*. 'There are classes tomorrow.'), or with a Topic nominal to indicate that the Topic referent possesses a certain kind of object. (e.g. *May kwarta ako*. 'I have some money.')

e.g.   *Sinda ang may kotse.*
They are the ones who have a car.

*Sin'o ang may asäwa sa manga maestra?*
Who of the teachers has a spouse?

4.2     The Comparative and Superlative.

4.2.1   Comparison of inequality
We use ***mas .... kaysa*** pattern to show the former is of a higher degree compared to the latter. (See substitution drill no. 5). The items which you are comparing may be nouns or even verbs.

e.g   *Mas madali  nga basahon kaysa sulaton.*
It is easier to read than to write.

4.2.2   When we compare more than two items, we use *mas **pinaka** + **adjective root*** to show the superlative degree. (See substitution drill no. 6)

e.g.   *Pinakamayad si Pedro sa manga kaklase*.
Pedro is the smartest among the classmates.