

TAGALOG

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Chapter 1

TAGALOG

1.1 TAGALOG V3.00 Guide

Introduction

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1.2 Introduction

TAGALOG - (National Language Of The Philippines).

The TAGALOG on the LGUI TAGALOG disk is written in a Day-to-Day format, as opposed to a Standardized Book format. By this I mean the following:

As I cannot think of 1000+ Sentences off the top of my head, of course I had to look at Books for Ideas. After reading various Books, etc I chose the Sentences and Words I would like to Use - Not Copy.

From there I filtered out Long Sentences, Words that I thought might be too long to remember (when used with a long sentence for example), etc.

I then created the TAGALOG Files, using my chosen Filtered Out Sentences and Words.

Before I could start learning TAGALOG I had to check that the TAGALOG Files were Correct. So I asked a few of my Filipino Friends to help me with them. They told me things like: Words used at the Present, Old Words, Deep Words, How to say things in a Day-to-Day manner (as opposed to saying things in a Standardized Book manner), etc thus improving the Sentences and Words.

Obviously, some things in the Books, etc I read are going to be exactly the same as in the TAGALOG Files simply because if that is the way things are said (regardless of Books, Writing, etc) then that is the way things are said. As I learn more TAGALOG myself the better I will be If/When I update the TAGALOG Files. At this present time (Saturday 23rd January 99) I can now Speak, and more importantly Remember!, several Hundred of the Sentences and Words in the TAGALOG Files.

When I say Standardized Book format/manner I mean a Sentence will usually be in a Long/Formal format....

"Could I possibly have one of your Delicious Cakes?"

....as opposed to a Short/Informal (Day-to-Day) format....

"Gissa Cake!"

....Okay, slight exaggeration. But you get my point?

TAGALOG is based on the English Alphabet, so it should not be too difficult for you to Spell and Say TAGALOG words. As the Philippines used to be under the Spanish there is also Spanish in the TAGALOG Language. However, most spanish words become Tagalog-ized when you add a Tagalog Prefix to a spanish word for example.

File Notes
Warning

I Do NOT Say, Suggest, etc that the LGUI TAGALOG Files are Correct, etc in any Way, Shape or Form. If you decide to use the LGUI TAGALOG Files you do so knowing the above.

1.3 File Notes

Throughout the TAGALOG Files I have tried to make the Sentences ←
as easy as
possible to learn, but at the same time make them Easy-Medium, Short-Long, etc thus hopefully getting the learning balance right. The sentences have also been Mixed-Up. For example. If you had a question sentence like "What is your Job?" and an answer sentence like "I am a Teacher". This may seem fine - You would simply remember the 'I am a Teacher' sentence when someone asked you "What is your Job?" because it was in sequence (Question followed by Answer). However, this sequence remembering pattern would be no good if you wanted to use another reply like "I do not have a Job". Simply

because your brain would more than likely bring up the 'I am a Teacher' sentence before remembering it has other replies it could use, like 'I do not have a Job'.

The Sentences I have put into the TAGALOG Files, together with the Categories, have been designed for purposes such as:

- * People who wish to learn TAGALOG over a One Year period for example.
- * People who wish to learn TAGALOG as a Language, as opposed to just a Tourist Language, etc.
- * People who need to learn the Basics of TAGALOG - Perhaps because they have a Filipino Partner, A Job in the Philippines, etc.

I have tried to put the 'Most Common' Question, Answer, etc Sentences into the TAGALOG Files. However, you must realize that the current sentences are mainly Question, Answer, Comment and Command type sentences. By this I mean - It is very possible to make a Conversation from the sentences, but my main aim was to allow you to be able to Ask Questions, Say Comments, Issue Commands, etc (on an Easy Level?) whilst on Holiday, when talking to Filipinos, etc.

I have made the Tagalog files so that you work your way Left-Downwards on the LGUI Options Menu before going Right-Downwards. This is so you can see the easy? Sentences first before progressing onto not so easy Sentences. I would say that if you can learn the 'Answering the Telephone' category and the 'Talking To/Meeting People' category then you should be Ok.

Throughout the TAGALOG Files I have inserted the following symbols:

[Word/s] - Square Brackets mean the Word/s can be changed, for one of the same type for example.

If a Word is a NOUN for example then you could change it for a different NOUN. This might also change that Sentence's meaning or just the Word itself.

{Word/s} - Braces mean the Word/s in the Braces, when added to a Sentence, may extend that sentence and/or change that sentence's meaning.

{....} - This means you you could continue the Sentence.
For example:

What Do You Think {....}

What Do You Think {About TOM}, {Of This Dress}, etc.

(Word/s) - Brackets mean My own comment/s about a Word and/or Sentence.

Item1 / Item2 - This means Words and/or Sentences are seperated, perhaps because Item2 is showing you that it can be said

differently to Item1 but still have the same meaning as Item1.

Item1/Item2 - This means a Word and/or Sentence may have two different meanings when Translated to Item1 and Item2. Or may have the same meaning when Translated to Item1 and Item2 but have different ways/words to show the meaning.

Word-ng - This occurs when a sentence is broken up into {Word} sections and means: Either add a NG to that word or do not add a NG to that word. For example, with...

Ito Ay {Isang} {Malaki-ng} {Lunsod}

...You could make any of the following...

Ito Ay Malaki = This is BIG (No NG).

Ito Ay Isang Lunsod = This is A CITY.

Ito Ay Isang Malaking Lunsod = This is A BIG CITY
(NG was added to Malaki).

Word-g - Same as above, but applies to G.

Blox/y - Blox or Bloxy are used as a Surname.

H.S-Shop - H.S Shop is used to denote an High Street Shop. The reason for Blox/y and H.S Shop is just to protect myself. I did not want to use a proper name of a person or shop just in case I got complaints.

These symbols are in most, if not all, Categories to Help you. However, I have left some Words/Sentences without symbols so that you can test yourself. There are also a variety of ways to say certain sentences/things which could also be helpful for testing purposes.

PLEASE NOTE: THE SYMBOLS ABOVE ARE FOR READABILITY PURPOSES ONLY. THEY ARE NOTHING TO DO WITH LGUI WHATSOEVER.

The last Miscellaneous/Various Category is not really Mixed, as in the true sense of the word Miscellaneous. By this I mean, the last category has got a mixture of the other categories in it aswell. For example, instead of putting every 'Home' sentence into the Home Category I just put the every day 'Home' sentences into that category and then put the Not-Used-Every-Day 'Home' sentences into the last Miscellaneous Category. Thus, at a later learning stage you could learn the Miscellaneous 'Home' sentences.

In this document I have put V.C Rule to denote the following...

In many applications, such as Numbers, you will come across the V.C Rule (Vowel/Consonant Rule). This is a rule that means, for example, if a word

ends in a Vowel it is usually NG-ed. However, if it ends in a Consonant it is usually NA-ed.

Finally, You will notice that I use the same words over and over again in the Sentences. This is because I believe that by doing this you have a better chance of remembering the sentence structures. For example:

Siya Ay [Maganda] - She Is Beautiful

Siya Ba Ay [Maganda] - Is She Beautiful

All you had to remember was the BA part of the sentence, when the sentence changed. If I had repeated the SIYA AY [MAGANDA] sentence 10 times, for example, changing the MAGANDA word each time this would of meant you having to remember 10 different words for the same sentence structure.

Tenses

1.4 Tenses

This section describes the Basics of Tagalog (Plural, Prefixes, ←
Infixes,
Past/Present/Future Tenses, etc). This section has been inserted for those who want to learn Tagalog as a Language (as opposed to a Tourist Language) rather than just remember sentences from the top of their heads for example

TENSES

UM and MAG Verbs are used to emphasize the Doer of the Action or the act itself.

UM is Prefixed to the Root word when the root word begins with a Vowel.
UM is Infixed (after the first letter) when the root word begins with a Consonant.

UM Vowel

Past Tense: Prefix + Root (Of the same form as the Infinitive word).

E.g: Alis. Prefix = UM.

Add the Root word (Alis).

So the past tense of Alis (Leave) is: Umalis (Left).

Present Tense: Prefix + Reduplicate 1st Syllable of the Root word + Root word.

E.g: Alis. Prefix = UM.

Reduplicate 1st Syllable of the Root word
(Alis) = A.

Add the Root word (Alis).

So the present tense of Alis (Leave) is: Umaalis (Leaving).

Future Tense: Remove UM and reduplicate 1st Syllable of the Root word.

E.g: Alis. Remove Prefix UM, if need be.

Reduplicate 1st Syllable of the Root word
(Alis) = A.

Add the Root word (Alis).

So the future tense of Alis (Leave) is: Aalis (To Leave).

UM Consonant

Past Tense: Infix UM into the 1st Syllable of the Root word (Of the same form as the Infinitive word).

E.g: Takbo. Infix UM.

So the past tense of Takbo (Run) is: Tumakbo (Ran).

Present Tense: Reduplicate the 1st Syllable of the Root word + Root word + Infix UM into the 1st Syllable of the new word.

E.g: Takbo. Reduplicate the 1st Syllable of the Root word
(Takbo) = TA.

Add the Root word (Takbo). You now have a new word TATAKBO.

Infix UM into the 1st Syllable of the new word
(Tatakbo).

So the present tense of the Root word Takbo (Run) is:
Tumatakbo (Running).

Future Tense: Remove UM + Reduplicate 1st Syllable of the Root word.

E.g: Takbo. Remove UM, if need be.

Reduplicate 1st Syllable of the root word
(takbo) = TA.

So the future tense of Takbo (Run) is: Tatakbo (To Run).

Note: With Present Tense, If the 2nd Syllable of the Infinitive word has a final Consonant it should not be included.

MAG, MA and MANG

Past Tense: Change M of the Infinitive word to N.

E.g: Magbayad (To Pay) = Nagbayad (Paid)

Mabuhay = Nabuhay

Manghingi = Nanghingi

Present Tense: Change M of the Infinitive word to N and then reduplicate the 1st Syllable of the Root word.

E.g: Magbayad (To Pay) = Nagbabayad (Paying)

Mabuhay = Nabubuhay

Manghingi = Nanghihingi

Future Tense: Reduplicate the 1st Syllable of the Root word.

E.g: Magbayad (To Pay) = Magbabayad (Going To Pay)

Mabuhay = Mabubuhay

Manghingi = Manghihingi

IN

The IN Verb emphasizes on the Receiver of the Action. The Receiver then becomes the Subject of the Passive sentence. All IN verbs are Passive.

Note: The Doer of the IN verb is always in the possessive form. E.g:

Action -----	Doer -----	Receiver -----
Binili	Ng Bata	Ang Aklat
Was Bought	By The Child	The Book
Binasa	Ko	Ang Sulat
Was Read	By Me	The Letter

IN is used, in Past and Present Tenses, as UM above.

Past Tense E.g: Ibigay (To Give) = Ibinigay (Gave)

Present Tense E.g: Ibigay (To Give) = Ibinibigay (Giving)

Note: All IN and NI Verbs which end in the suffixes IN, HIN or NIN lose their suffixes in the Present and Past Tenses. The suffixes are restored in the Future Tenses.

IN Vowel

Past Tense: Prefix + Root Word (E.g: In + Alis = Inalis)

Present Tense: Prefix + Reduplicate the 1st Syllable of Root Word + Root Word (E.g: In + A + Alis = Inaalis)

Future Tense: Reduplicate the 1st Syllable of the Root Word + Root Word + Suffix (E.g: A + Alis + In = Aalisin)

IN Consonant

Past Tense: Root Word + Infix (After the 1st Consonant)
(E.g: Basa + In = Binasa)

Present Tense: Reduplicate the 1st Syllable of Root Word + Root Word + Infix (After the 1st Consonant)
(E.g: Ba + Basa + In = Binabasa)

Future Tense: Reduplicate the 1st Syllable of the Root Word + Root Word + Suffix (E.g: Ba + Basa + In = Babasain)

HIN

Same as IN except change IN for HIN.

Pronoun Chart

1.5 Pronoun Chart

PRONOUN Chart

Pronouns showing Possession have two forms:

Prepositioned - Placed BEFORE the Subject.

Postpositioned - Placed AFTER the Subject.

SINGULAR Person	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd ↔
* Nominative			
Pre.	Ako I He or She	Ikaw	You Siya ↔
Post.	Ako I He or She	Ikaw	You Siya ↔
* Genitive/ Possessive			

	Pre.	Akin	My or His or Her	Iyo	Your	Kanya ↔
	Post.	Ko	Mine His or Her	Mo	Your	Niya ↔
* Instrumental (Doer of the Passive Action)	Pre.	Akin	By Me By Her or Him	Iyo	By You	Kanya ↔
	Post.	Ko	By Me By Her or Him	Mo	By You	Mo ↔
* Prepositional		Sa Akin	To Me To Her or Him	Sa Iyo	To You	Sa Kanya ↔
		Para Sa Akin	For Me For Her or Him	Para Sa Iyo	For You	Para Sa Kanya ↔

Note. The two columns in the '1st Person' column below denotes the following:

Column One: Inclusive (You, He and I)

Column Two: Exclusive (He and I)

PLURAL	1st Person 3rd Person	2nd Person	↔
* Nomative	Tayo We You	Kami We Sila They	Kayo ↔
* Genetive/ Possessive	Atin Your Natin Your	Our Kanila Our Nila	Inyo ↔ Ninyo ↔
* Instrumental		Amin Their Namin Their	↔

(Doer of the						↔
Passive Action)						↔
						↔
Pre.		Atin		By Us		Amin
						By Us
		By You		Kanila		By Them
Post.		Natin		By Us		Namin
						By Us
		By You		Nila		By Them
						↔
*Prepositional						↔
		Sa Atin		To Us		Sa Amin
						To Us
		To You		Sa Kanila		To Them
						↔
		Para Sa Atin		For Us		Para Sa Amin
						For Us
		For You		Para Sa Kanila		For Them
						↔

Miscellaneous (Notes) Words

1.6 Miscellaneous (Notes) Words

MAY

May is followed by a Noun, Adjective, Numerals, the plural MGA and Action Words (Verbs).

MAYROON

Mayroon is followed by particles or monosyllables, the personal Pronoun in the nominative in transposed sentences and in answering Questions.

Wala is a negative form of Mayroon and May.

Both Mayroon and May express actual possession. When the possessor is not mentioned in the sentence the meaning conveyed by MAY is: There Is. They do not express specific Time or Time Relationship.

The MA prefix in the words Marami, Mataas, Maganda, etc mean May Dami, May Taas, May Ganda, etc. In short, with Abstract Nouns, MA means: There Is. With Concrete Nouns MA means: Many.

E.g: May is replaced by Wala with Ligature NG:

May Pagkain Kami - We have food

Walang Pagkain Kami - We have no food

E.g: Mayroon is replaced by Wala only:

Mayroon Ka Bang Pagkain - Do you have any food?

Wala Ka Bang Pagkain - Don't you have any food?

NASAAN/SAAN

Nasaan means WHERE (Location of a Person or Thing).

Saan means WHERE (Location of an Act).

PA

Pa means Yet, Still, More and similar words.

NA

Na means Now, Already and similar words.

BA

Ba is used to denote a Question. Ba is used in the following cases:

- 1) After the subject in Questions in the regular order.
- 2) After the predicate in Questions in the transposed order.
- 3) Directly after any interrogative Pronoun in transposed order sentences.

All monosyllables (Ka, Pa, Na, Ko, Mo, Din, Daw, etc) come before Ba.

Ba is used to differentiate whether a Sentence is a Comment/Statement or a Question.

NG

Ng (Pronounced: Nang). Note. There is also NANG (meaning: When).

Ng is used to introduce the Receiver of an Action. E.g:

Action -----	Receiver -----	Doer -----
Bumili	Ng Pagkain	Ang Babae
Bought	Food	The Woman

Ng is used to show Possession. E.g:

Ang Bahay Ng Lalaki Ay Bago - The House of the Man is New

Ng is used to introduce the Doer of the Passive Action. E.g:

Action -----		Doer -----	Receiver -----
Binili	NG	Batang Babae	Ang Aklat
Was Bought		By The Girl	The Book
Kinain	NG	Aso	Ang Tinapay
Was Eaten		By The Dog	The Bread

Ng occurs as a Suffix to a word ending with a Vowel. When a word ends with an N, the N is replaced by NG.

NGA

Nga denotes PLEASE. I have not put this in the Tagalog Files that much as it is hard to pronounce. There are other ways to say Please, but Nga gives a sentence higher Respect, Sincerity, etc - especially when added to a sentence with Please already in it.

AY

Ay denotes Is, Are, Was, etc (Equivalent to linking Verb to be).

ANG

Ang means THE. It is also a Particle used before a Common Noun. E.g:

Ang Bata Ay [???] - The Child Is [???]

ANG is also used instead of AY to give more Emphasis and Definiteness.

MGA

Mga (Pronounced: Mang Ah) denotes Plurality.

AT

At means AND.

SA

Sa is used for English Prepositions: TO, FROM, IN, ON, THROUGH, AT, INTO, WITH, etc. SA with MAY means: Near/About. Examples of Sa:

Siya Ay Nakatira Sa Bilang [Dalawamput Tatlo] [Daang]-[Blox]

She Lives AT Number 23 Blox Street.

Siya Ay Nakatira Sa Daang Blox

She Lives ON Blox Street.

Siya Ay Nakatira Sa May Daang Blox

She Lives NEAR Blox Street.

NASA

Nasa can be used instead of SA to express the Location of Someone or Something. SA is meant for Locations.

KUNG/NANG

Nang is used mainly to mean WHEN and KUNG is used mainly to mean IF/WHEN. These are also used as Conjunction (Connecting) words.

ALAM/KILALA/MARUNONG

Alam means KNOW (As In: The THINGS you know).

Kilala means KNOW (As In: The PEOPLE you know).

Marunong means KNOW (As In: I KNOW How To...).

BATA/ANAK

Bata means CHILD - General Use. I.e. The/That Child Is....

Anak means CHILD - Used when talking about your own child or someone elses child.

NAMAN

Naman is an adverb meaning: Also, Similar, Like, Rather, etc. It is also a form of politenees. An example:

Q) Kumusta Naman Ang Lahat Sa Iyo.

How Is Everything With You?

A) Mabuti....At Ikaw. Kumusta Ka Naman.

Good....And You? How Are You?

A) Mabuti Naman.

Good Also.

In the above, Q) Naman was showing respect. In the first A) you could of said Kumusta Ka only, but the respect/politeness would not be there. In the final A) Naman was used to mean Also aswell as giving respect (you could of just answered with Mabuti). Of course body language, a smile, etc also denote politeness and respect but if you are on the phone where no one can see your face Naman simply confirms politeness/respect. Manners cost nothing.

HOY

Hoy is used to call someones attention, like in England: Pssst or Hey.

Although Hoy may sound rude/aggressive in England, this is not the case in the Philippines (it is considered Friendly).

MABAIT/MAHUSAY/MAGALING

Mabait is only used for Characterization. I.e. Good Person, Good Woman, Virtuous Person, etc.

These 3 words (meaning: Good or Well) are used as:

- 1) A persons ability to do something (I.e. She Teaches Well - Mahusay Siyang Magturo).
- 2) The condition of an Object (I.e. The Machine Runs (Works) Well - Mabuti Ang Takbo Ng Makina).

Magaling is usually used for Health. I.e. Is She Well Now? - Magaling Na Ba Siya. Magaling and Mahusay are used for Intelligence and Personal Ability. Mahusay example:

Napakahusay Ng Iyong SPANISH - Your SPANISH Is Excellent/Very Good.

IBIG/NAIS

Ibig words are used for Sensual Love (I.e. Used for Lovers before they become Married). Mahalin or Magmahal are used for the love that exists between Family, etc. Sometimes Ibig and Nais words are expressed like so: I Love Ice Cream. I Wish I could have / I Desire Ice Cream. Although in most cases it is best to use GUSTO when expressing LIKE, WOULD LIKE, etc.

NOONG

Noong denotes TIME.

Past Tense

Noong Linggo = Last Sunday.

Noong Isang Linggo = Last Week/A Week Ago.

Noong Isang Buwan = Last Month/A Month Ago.

Basically, I would say BA, KA, MO, PA, NA and MGA (Once mastered) should be your best friends in the Sentences. ANG and NG and the N and S words (Siya, Niya, Sila, Nila) might give you an Headache! to start off with (simply because it is hard to remember which ones should be used), but patience should pay off.

For example, by reading the Past, Present and Future Tense parts of this document (when you need to) you should find reading Sentences easier. With ANG and NG, again read the relevant parts of this document when needed, you should find a pattern/rules emerging the more you study and learn. Words that start off with NG (I.e Ngiti - Smile) are like NGA (They are hard to pronounce) because you pronounce them through the Nose, thus, they may give you an Hang-Over!! Mind you, most NG words either have an alternative word to use or are words that are not said regularly - So you should not have

too many problems!?

Possession | Prefixes

1.7 Possession/Prefixes

POSSESSION

Nouns - Possession is shown with NI (for Name of Person) and NG (for Places and Things). The Plural forms are NINA (for NI) and NG MGA (for NG)

Quality Adjectives

Positive

Adjectives - Positive Adjectives are used to describe a Person or Thing:

Si TOM Ay [Mabait] - TOM Is [Virtuous]

Comparative

Adjectives - The Prefix 'Napaka' is used (with a Root Word) as follows:

NapakaGanda - Too/Very Beautiful (Ganda = Beauty).
 NapakaPangit - Too/Very Ugly (Pangit = Ugly).
 NapakaLinis - Too/Very Clean (Linis = Cleanliness).
 NapakaTanda - Too/Very Old (Tanda = Age).
 NapakaMahal - Too/Very Expensive (Mahal = Expensive).

Superlative

Adjectives - The Prefix 'Pinaka' is used as follows....

PinakaMaganda - Most Beautiful (Maganda = Beautiful).
 PinakaMalinis - Cleanest (Malinis = Clean).
 PinakaMatanda - Oldest (Matanda = Old).
 PinakaMatalik - The Most Intimate (Matalik = Intimate).
 PinakaPangit - Ugliest (Pangit = Ugly).

MAKI/PAKI

Maki And Paki are Prefixes added to Action Roots to form Verbs used for requests. They are forms of PLEASE (Mangyari and NGA are other forms of Please). Paki Verbs are Passive and Maki Verbs are Active.

E.g: Bigyan Mo Ako Ng [???) = Give Me Some [???)

Pakibigyan Mo Ako Ng [???) = Please Give Me Some [???)

E.g Sentences:

Pakiabot Mo Sa Akin Ang [Asin] = Please Pass Me The Salt.

Pakibuhay Mo Ang Aking Anak = Please Revive My Child.

Pakikuha Mo Nga Ang Aking [???] = Please Get My [???].

Kunin Mo Nga Ang Aking [???] = Please Get My [???].

Kunin Mo Naman Ang Aking [???] = Please Get My [???].

Makiabot Kayo Sa Akin Ng [???] = Please Pass Me Some [???].

Mangyari Umuwi Ka Na = Please Go Home <Now>.

Pakikikuha Ko Sa Katulong Ang Aking [???] = I Shall Request My Maid To Get My [???].

Makitawag Ka Ng Doktor Para Sa Akin = Please Call A Doctor For Me

Makiluto Ka Ng Manok = Please Cook The Chicken.

Maaari Bang Kunin Mo Ang Aking [???] = Could You Get My [???].

Maaari Bang Bumili Ka Ng Keyk Para Sa Akin = Could You Buy Some Cake For Me.

* NAMAN, MAAARI BANG and NGA in the above Soften the request.

NAKA

NAKA when fixed to a Root word expresses the State, Condition or Appearance of a Person or Thing. It has no Tense forms, being Descriptive and Active in sense. Words with NAKA are closely similar to the English PARTICIPLE - A Verb used as an Adjective to describe a Noun.

Examples: E.g_1 Ang Bata Ay Nakaupo {Sa Mataas Na Silya}

The Child Is Seated/Sitting {On A High-Chair}

E.g_2 Ang Lalaking Nakahiga Ay [???]

The Man Lying Down Is [???]

MAKA

MAKA Verbs have the same meanings as the MA Verbs, only they are all Active and so take the nominative doers. Not all MA Verbs have their equivalents in MAKA. Maka Verbs can only be made from words showing Action, NOT Emotion or Feeling. These generally do not have imperative forms.

Examples: MakaUpo = To Be Able To Sit.
 MakaKita = See.
 MakaKain = Eat.
 MakaAlala = Remember.
 MakaKuha = Get.
 MakaRinig = Hear.
 MakaBili = Buy.
 MakaBasa = Read.
 MakaBasag = Break.

MAGING

MAGING is used with a Noun or Adjective. The two words, Maging and Noun for example, then mean 'To Become' or 'To Be' what the last one says'. In other words, it expresses a change from one condition or state to another. 'To Become' and 'To Be' are synonymous in Tagalog - They both can be expressed by Maging.

Examples: Maging Mabait = To Become/To Be Good
 Maging Masama = To Become Bad
 Maging Guro = To Become a Teacher
 Maging Bulag = To Become Blind
 Maging Tahimik = To Become Quiet

Infinitive = Maging Mabait
 Past Tense = Naging Mabait
 Present Tense = Nagiging Mabait
 Future Tense = Magiging Mabait

Gusto Kong Maging Guro - I Would Like To Become A Teacher

Ayaw Mo Bang Maging Doktor - Don't You Like To Be A Doctor

Nagiging Masama Ang Panahon - The Weather Is Becoming Bad

Ang Anak Niya Ay Nagiging Mabait Na Ngayon - The Child Is Becoming Good Now

Nagiging Maganda Ang Anak Ni TOM - TOM's Daughter Is Becoming Beautiful

Nagiging Tahimik Na Ang Aming Bahay - Our House Is Becoming Quiet Now

Ang Aking Kaibigan Ay Magiging Mayaman Na - My Friend Will Become Rich Now

Kailangang Maging Malusog Ang Lahat Ng Bata - All Children Need To Be Healthy.

Mahirap Maging Bulag - It Is Difficult To Be Blind

MAGKAROON and MAGKA

Magkaroon and Magka mean the same thing (You can use either). Magkaroon means HAVE, unlike Mayroon which means The State Of Having. Examples:

Magkaroon Ng Pera /
 MagkaPera = To Have Money.

Nagkaroon Ng Pera /
 NagkaPera = Had Money (Past Tense).

Nagkakaroon Ng Pera /
 NagkakaPera = Having Money (Present Tense).

Magkakaroon Ng Pera /
 MagkakaPera = Will Have Money (Future Tense)

Nagkaroon Ako Ng Bisita / NagkaBisita Ako	= I Had A Guest/Visitor
Nagkaroon Ng Sakit Ang Bata / NagkaSakit Ang Bata	= The Child Was Sick
Nagkaroon Siya Ng Anak Na Kambal / NagkaAnak Siya Ng Kambal	= She Had Twins
Nagkaroon Ng Sila Ng Trabaho / NagkaTrabaho Sila	= They Had Work
Nagkakaroon Ako Ng Bisita / NagkakaBisita Ako	= I Have A Guest/Visitor
Nagkakaroon Ng Sakit Ang Bata / NagkakaSakit Ang Bata	= The Child Is Sick
Nagkakaroon Siya Ng Anak Na Kambal / NagkakaAnak Siya Ng Kambal	= She Has Twins
Nagkakaroon Ng Sila Ng Trabaho / NagkakaTrabaho Sila	= They Have Work
Magkakaroon Kami Ng Bisita / MagkakaBisita Kami	= We Will Have A Guest/Visitor
Magkakaroon Ng Sakit Ang Bata / MagkakaSakit Ang Bata	= The Child Will Be Sick
Magkakaroon Siya Ng Anak Na Kambal / MagkakaAnak Siya Ng Kambal	= She Will Have Twins
Magkakaroon Ng Sila Ng Trabaho / MagkakaTrabaho Sila	= They Will Have Work

Interrogative Plurals

When a word is composed of two syllables we repeat the whole word:

Alin = Alin-Alin

Saan = Saan-Saan

When a word has three or more syllables we repeat the first two syllables only:

Kanino = Kani-Kanino

Magkano = Magka-Magkano

Any sound of 'O' in the last syllable becomes 'U':

Ano = Anu-Ano

Sino = Sinu-Sino

Nasaan and Bakit cannot be Pluralised. Also, all repeated words are Hyphenated. Examples:

Anu-Ano Ba Ang Mga Pangalan Ninyo - What are your Names?

Sinu-Sino Ba Ang Inyong Mga Anak - Who are your Children?

HAN/AN

AN - Usually represents Place.

AN is Suffixed to: Consonant ending Roots and Vowel ending Words pronounced with a Glottal Stop.

HAN is Suffixed to all other Vowel ending Words without a Glottal Stop.

PA-AN/PA-HAN

* Place or Building where something is Done.

E.gs: Pa-aral-an = School (Aral = To Study/Learn/Teach).

Pa-lagari-an = Saw Mill (Lagari = Saw).

* Place where Specialized Knowledge is applied.

E.g: Pa-gamut-an = Hospital/Clinic (Gamot = Medicine).

Numbers

1.8 Numbers

Numbers

* Indefinite Numbers can be expressed by MGA. E.g: MGA Sampu = ABOUT Ten.

* With Numbers 11 to 19 Labi (Unit of Ten) is used as follows:

Labing - Vowel Numbers. E.g: Labing-Isa (11), Labing-Apat (14).

Labin - Consonant Numbers. E.g: LabinDalawa (12), LabinSiyam (19).

* Units are as follows:

Pu (Unit of 10)

Daan/Raan (Unit of 100)

Note the V.C Rule below

Daan - Vowel Numbers. E.g: Pitong Daan (700).

Raan - Consonant Numbers. E.g: Apat Na Raan (400).

Libo (Unit of 1,000) and

Milyon (Unit of 1,000,000)

* With TIME, IKA is used. But, it only denotes Hour and Half Hour. Thus, Spanish Time (Numbers) is used instead, as follows:

Filipino -----	Spanish -----	Time -----
Ika-Isa	Ala Una	One O'Clock
Ika-Lawa	Alas Dos	Two O'Clock
Ikatlo	Alas Tres	Three O'Clock
Ika-Apat	Alas Kuwatro	Four O'Clock
Ika-Lima	Alas Singko	Five O'Clock
Ika-Anim	Alas Sais	Six O'Clock
Ika-Pito	Alas Siyete	Seven O'Clock
Ika-Walo	Alas Otso	Eight O'Clock
Ika-Siyam	Alas Nuwebe	Nine O'Clock
Ika-Sampu	Alas Diyes	Ten O'Clock
Ika-Labing-Isa	Alas Onse	Eleven O'Clock
Ika-Labindalawa	Alas Dose	Twelve O'Clock
Ika-Isa At Kalahati	Ala Una Major	Half Past One
Ikalawa At Kalahati	Alas Dos Major	Half Past Two
Dalawamput Limang Minuto Bago Mag-Ikalawa	Menos Biente-Sinko Para Alas Dos	Twenty Five Minutes Before/To Two
Dalawampung Minuto Bago Mag-Ikalawa	Menos Biente Para Alas Dos	Twenty Minutes Before/To Two
Labinlimang Minuto Bago Mag-Ikalawa	Menos Quarto Para Alas Dos	Fifteen/A Quarter Minutes Before/To Two
Sampung	Menos Diyes	Ten

Minuto Bago Mag-Ikalawa	Para Alas Dos	Minutes Before/To Two
Limang Minuto Bago Mag-Ikalawa	Menos Singko Para Alas Dos	Five Minutes Before/To Two
Limang Minuto Makalipas Ang Ikalawa		Five Minutes Past The Hour Of Two
Sampung Minuto Makalipas Ang Ikalawa		Ten Minutes Past The Hour Of Two
Labinlimang Minuto Makalipas Ang Ikalawa		Fifteen/A Quarter Minutes Past The Hour Of Two
Dalawampung Minuto Makalipas Ang Ikalawa		Twenty Minutes Past The Hour Of Two
Dalawampungput Limang Minuto Makalipas Ang Ikalawa		Twenty Five Minuto Past The Hour Of Two

The Spanish MENOS denotes: Minus From The Hour.

* Positions are as follows:

1st (First)	=	Una
2nd (Second)	=	Ikalawa
3rd (Third)	=	Ikatlo / Pangatlo
4th (Fourth)	=	Ikapat / Pang-Apat
5th (Fifth)	=	Ikalima / Panlima
6th (Sixth)	=	Ikanim / Ikaanim
7th (Seventh)	=	Ikapito
8th (Eighth)	=	Ikawalo
9th (Ninth)	=	Ikasiyam
10th (Tenth)	=	Ikasampu

Pronunciation

1.9 Pronunciation

In the TAGALOG Speech File/s I have tried my best to get the Pronunciation, etc as near as possible to the actual sound of each word. However, in some cases, I could not control the speech sound due to the Amiga of course. Thus, here are some basic guidelines to the speech file/s....

- * Because the Amiga makes its 'A' sound sound like a small 'a' (as you would pronounce a small 'a' in school), I have had to make the 'A' sound I need (As In: Ah for Apple) by using an h sound. For example. To get MA to have an Apple sound I used MAH instead. The trouble with this is that my MAH sound sounds over-stressed. So when you hear my MAH, TAH, etc words pronounce them with less stress on the h - Let your tongue/voice pronounce only half of the h. So not quite pronouncing/stressing the h. The opposite applies to the KITA words - The KI syllable should sound like Kee/Key (E.g.s: Magkita = Mag Key Tah, Nakita = Nah Key Tah, etc).
 - * Words beginning with 'I' are, most of the time, pronounced as: E.
 - * Words beginning with 'E' are, most of the time, pronounced as Eh (As in: the way you would pronounce a small 'e' in school).
 - * Words like Ka, Ba, Na, etc are pronounced with an Ah (Apple) sound on the 'a' syllable, as mentioned above with MAH, etc.
 - * The speed of speech varies, due to the Amiga. In these cases I have chopped a word up so that either each or all syllables of that word can be heard and/or pronounced better. And/or so that that word can be slowed down.
 - * Some words that have TAY, GAY, etc in them are sometimes pronounced as Tie, Guy, etc.
 - * Some words that have TAW, LAW, etc in them are sometimes pronounced as Tou (As In: Tower), Lou (As In: Allow), etc. They have an 'How' sound is what I mean.
 - * Most words that have a U in them are pronounced as: Who.
 - * AY is pronounced as: I/Eye.
 - * Kailan should be pronounced as Ka-E-Lan, but most people I know say Kay-Lan instead.
 - * Some people use LANG instead of LAMANG.
 - * Some people pronounce SIYA (Se Yah) as SHAH.
 - * Some Syllables sound as though they over-lap when they do not. An example of this is the english word: Sister. Some people may say SIS TER but others may say (over-lap, etc) SIS STER, SIS STA or SIST A depending on where they come from. The same goes in Tagalog. Some may say OR AS and some may say (over-lap, etc) OR RAS for the word TIME. In tagalog this mainly occurs in words like MA-RA-MI (over-lap sounds like MA RAM MI. Double M sound).
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* TS is pronounced as CH.

Example: Petsa (Date) is pronounced PEH CHA and not PET SAH.

Overall, I would suggest you use the Speech File/s to get to know how a word is spoken (via each Syllable) as opposed to using the Speech File/s as the perfect way to say/pronounce a word. My Filipino Friends tell me that the Words/Syllables are quite accurate, it is just the TONE that is missing. I would also suggest (to some degree) that you try to imitate a Filipino's Voice.

1.10 Contacting The Author

If you have any Queries, Comments and/or Criticisms about TAGALOG V3.00 please do not hesitate to contact me:

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PLEASE NOTE: I cannot afford to telephone anyone. My number is here purely for those people wishing to contact me faster than the Mail.

I usually reply to all my Letters, but this depends on the postage prices, the country I received the letter from and whether or not I feel the letter needs a reply. The UK, Ireland and Europe are normally within my price range.

1.11 Update Information

* TAGALOG V2.22 has been updated to TAGALOG V3.00

* As of today (26.3.2001) this is the last public release of LGUI TAGALOG, which is TAGALOG V3.00. If I do another update (which I doubt) you can get it from me only

Contacting The Author

* New ENGLISH Speech Files - Created so that Filipinos can learn ↔
English

with Speech, aswell as with Words/Sentences.
