

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S1 #1

Talking About Yourself in Filipino

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FILIPINO

1. Judy: Kumusta. Tuloy kayo.
2. John: Mawalang galang lang. Ako si John.
3. Judy: Kumusta John. Ako si Judy. Maligayang pagdating sa Pilipinas.
4. John: Salamat Judy. Ikinagagalak kitang makilala.
5. Judy: Ako din. Nakakatuwa naman at magaling kang magsalita ng Filipino.
6. John: Ah, maraming salamat.
7. Judy: Anu-ano ang mga hilig mong gawin?
8. John: Mahilig akong kumain sa labas at maglibot. Ikaw?
9. Judy: Pareho tayo. Ano pang ibang gusto mong gawin?
10. John: Hmm...gusto ko ring naglalaro ng basketball.
11. Judy: Talaga? Okay, ipakikilala kita kay Carlo. Mahilig din siya sa basketball.
12. John: O sige. Siguradong magiging mabuting magkaibigan kami.

ENGLISH

1. Judy: Hello. Please come in.
2. John: Sorry to disturb. I'm John.

CONT'D OVER

3. Judy: Hello John. I'm Judy. Welcome to the Philippines.
4. John: Thank you Judy. Nice to meet you.
5. Judy: Me too. It's so nice to know you speak Filipino really well.
6. John: Thank you very much.
7. Judy: What are your interests?
8. John: I like eating out and sightseeing. How about you?
9. Judy: We have the same interests. What else do you like to do?
10. John: Hmm.. I like playing basketball.
11. Judy: Really? Alright, I will introduce you to Carlo. He also likes basketball.
12. John: Thank you. I'm sure we will become good friends.

VOCABULARY

Filipino	English	Class
hilig	fond, like	adjective
libot	to wander, to go sightseeing	verb
tuloy	to come in, to proceed, to go ahead	verb
dating	to arrive	verb
masaya	happy	adjective
magaling	good, well, excellent	adjective
taon	year	noun

magsalita	speak	verb
pangalan	name	noun
labas	outside	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ang hilig ni Juan ay manood ng mga lumang pelikula.</p> <p>"Juan is fond of watching old movies."</p>	<p>Gusto kong maglibot sa Amerika.</p> <p>"I want to go sightseeing in America."</p>
<p>Tuloy po kayo sa bahay namin.</p> <p>"Please come in our house."</p>	<p>Kailan dumating ang kuya mo?</p> <p>"When did your older brother come?"</p>
<p>Masaya akong makita kang muli.</p> <p>"I am happy to see you again."</p>	<p>Si Ana ay masaya.</p> <p>"Ana is happy."</p>
<p>Ang masayang magkasintahan ay nagyayakapan sa tabing-dagat.</p> <p>"The happy couple is hugging on the beach."</p>	<p>Magaling siyang kumanta.</p> <p>"She sings well."</p>
<p>Anong taon ka ipinanganak?</p> <p>"In what year were you born?"</p>	<p>Sampung taon tayong hindi nagkita!</p> <p>"We haven't met for ten years!"</p>
<p>Ang tagapagsalita ay nagsasalita sa pagpupulong.</p> <p>"The speaker speaks at the conference."</p>	<p>Nakuha mo ba ang pangalan niya?</p> <p>"Were you able to get his name?"</p>
<p>Ano ang pangalan mo?</p> <p>"What's your name?"</p>	<p>Pwede mo bang isulat ang iyong pangalan?</p> <p>"Can you write down your name?"</p>

Naaalala mo ba ang pangalan ko? "Do you remember my name?"	Ano po ang pangalan nila? "What is your name?"
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Ang babae ay nagwawalis sa labas.

"The woman sweeps outside."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***libot* "sight seeing," "wandering"**

We use the word *libot* use this word when we want to say "sightseeing" or "wandering. This word can be conjugated as a verb. As a verb, it expresses the action of wandering, walking casually, or strolling in a place. This word can be used both in informal and formal situations.

There are many types of verb forms in Filipino. Majority of the verbs are called *UM* and *MAG* verb. They are called *UM* and *MAG* because of the infixes *-um* and *-mag* that are attached to the verbs to show different tenses. There are verbs that are both *MAG* and *UM* verbs. For example, the verb *libot* is one of them. To conjugate as an *UM* verb, *libot* would be *lumibot* in the past tense, *lumilibot* in the present tense, and *lilibot* in the future tense.

Past tense: *lumibot*

Present tense: *lumilibot*

Future Tense: *lilibot*

For example:

1. *Hindi ako mahilig maglibot.*
"I'm not fond of strolling."

***labas* "outside"**

The word *labas* is often used as a noun or an adjective.

It is used when we want to describe something as "external." It can be translated into English as the noun "outside." This word can be used both in informal and formal situations.

The word *labas* can also be conjugated as a verb. To mean the action of going out, we conjugate it as:

Past tense: *lumabas*

Present tense: *lumalabas*

Future tense: *lalabas*

For example:

1. *Gabi na pero nasa labas pa ang mga bata.*
"It's late but the children are still outside."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Talking About Yourself in More Detail

Mahilig po ako kumain sa labas at maglibot.

"I like eating out and sight seeing."

In this lesson, you will learn how to:

1. Use the request forms of verbs
2. Ask and talk about a person's interests, hobbies, or likes
3. Ask and talk about what you want to do

1. How to Use Request Forms of Verbs

From the dialogue, we heard Judy tell the new foreign student John that she will introduce him to Carlo who also likes playing basketball. Judy said *Ipakikilala kita kay Carlo*. Let's break down this sentence and discuss it word by word. There are request form verbs in Filipino. The affix *Ipaki-* is one of them. You add it to the verb to say that you are either making a request, or doing a favor to or for someone. In this case, *Ipaki-* is added to *kilala*, which means "to know," to denote that Judy, while making a request to John, that is, to be introduced to someone, is also suggesting that John will also benefit from this introduction.

Next is *kita*, which is a dual pronoun because it denotes two actors, pronoun "I" and "you." *Kay* is marker that indicates the direction of the action. And then you add the name of the person to whom you want someone to be introduced to.

We often use this pattern when we want to introduce other people to our friends, relatives, or colleagues. For instance, in the dialogue Judy wants John to meet people who have the same interests as him and so she decides to introduce him to Carlo who is also fond of basketball.

The sentence pattern is explained below:

Ipakikilala kita kay name of person you want to introduce.

Let's take a look at some examples:

1. *Ipakikilala kita kay Ana sa Sabado.*
"I will introduce you to Ana on Saturday."
2. *Ipakikilala kita kay Juan sa parke.*
"I will introduce you to Juan at the park."
3. *Ipakikilala kita kay Sara bukas.*
"I will introduce you to Sara tomorrow."

2. How to Ask and Talk About a Person's Interests, Hobbies, or Likes

To get to know the new foreign student better, Judy asked John about his hobbies and likes. Judy asked him *Anong mga hilig mong gawin?*

Let's take a look closer at the words used. *Anong* is a shortened version of *ano ang*. *Ano* means "what" and *ang* is a marker used to point out the focus of the sentence. Add *mga* and the topic of the sentence, *hilig mong gawin*, meaning "hobby," into plural.

Breaking down that phrase *hilig mong gawin*: *Hilig* means "like" or "want," while *mo* is a demonstrative pronoun. It is literally translated as "of you" but can be used to mean "your." *Ng* is added to "mo" to make it easier to say. And *gawin* literally means "to do." So actually the phrase *hilig mong gawin* literally means "things you like to do," which in short refers to your hobbies.

We use this phrase to get to know more of the person we are talking to and it is usually asked when we first meet the person. We can also remove the article *mga* to make the sentence singular if we only want to ask one hobby or inclination from the person we are talking to. Thus, we can also say *Anong hilig mong gawin?*

We can replace the pronoun *mo* with other pronouns or nouns depending on who we want to ask for their hobbies or likes. For instance, we can ask the hobbies of others by saying *Anong mga hilig niyang gawin?* ("What are his/her hobbies?")

A. Anong mga hilig pronoun or noun gawin? (plural - asking about more than one hobby or likes)

B. Anong hilig pronoun or noun gawin? (singular - asking for only one hobby)

Let's take a look at some examples:

1. *Anong mga hilig gawin ni Ana?*
"What are Ana's hobbies?"
2. *Anong mga hilig nilang gawin?*
"What do they like (to do)?"
3. *Anong mga hilig ninyong gawin?*
"What are your hobbies?" - you in plural number

3. How to Ask and Describe What Like/Want To Do

Anna in the dialogue asked John about the other things he wants to do, *Ano pang iba mong gustong gawin?* When we want to express that we want or like to do something, we use the expression *gusto ko* plus the infinitive form of verbs. The infinitive forms of verbs are same as the completed aspect or, you can say, past tenses, of the verbs. The infinitive form is composed of the root of the verb, plus an infix, usually, either *-um* or *-mag*.

How to conjugate the infinitive form and the past tense (*um*) form of the verbs

Root Word	English Translation	UM Verbs	MAG verbs
<i>kain</i>	eat	<i>kumain</i>	-
<i>sayaw</i>	dance	<i>sumayaw</i>	<i>magsayaw</i>
<i>laro</i>	play	-	<i>maglaro</i>
<i>tinda</i>	sell	-	<i>magtinda</i>
<i>kumpuni</i>	fix	-	<i>magkumpuni</i>
<i>kanta</i>	sing	<i>kumanta</i>	

As you can see, and as mentioned earlier, some verbs both have UM and MAG conjugations.

This is dependent on the focus of the sentence. We will learn more about sentence focus in Filipino grammar in the Intermediate series.

Note that for most of the verbs that do not have the infinitive form (mag) the past tense form (um) is used instead as the informative form. For example, we say Kailangan kong kumain ("I need to eat").

Kaya kong verb in either um form or mag form. ("I can" verb)

For example:

1. *Kaya kong sumayaw.*
"I can dance"
2. *Kaya kong magkumpuni ng sasakyan.*
"I can fix a car"
3. *Kaya kong kumanta.*
"I can sing"

Examples from the dialogue:

1. *Hmm.. kaya ko ring maglaro ng basketbol.*
"Hmm.. I can also play basketball."

Sample Sentences

1. *Mahilig po akong sumayaw at kumanta.*
"I like to dance and sing."
2. *Kaya ko ring magmaneho ng kotse.*
"I can also drive a car."
3. *Mahilig ako manood ng pelikula.*
"I like to watch movies."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Meeting Someone for the First Time: Dos and Dont's

The way a person acts when they meet someone for the first time is very important. First impressions are important for Filipinos and that's why many of us think of unique things to make ourselves remembered, or appear friendly and with a nice personality to the people we meet. There are no really strict rules in introducing yourself like that of other cultures, so you are not expected to bow or do hand gestures. In fact, you shouldn't do many gestures since it will be considered strange. Gestures are simply raising your hand, the same as saying "hi" or "hello," offering a handshake or by simply raising your head in acknowledgment. Sometimes people will tell you a bit about what they are currently doing —if they are working or studying. Things you cannot ask for at the first meeting is private information such as relationship status. Asking this at the first meeting is considered a little strange.

Useful expression:

1. *Kamusta!*
"Hello/Hi, how are you!"