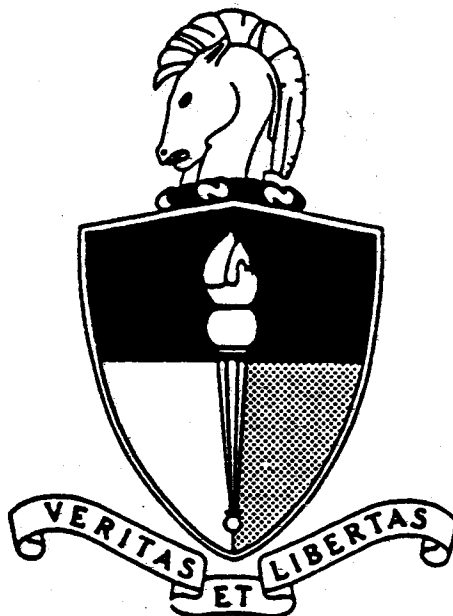


**SPECIAL FORCES  
FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE COURSE**

**TAGALOG**

**MODULE 1  
LESSONS 1 - 4  
GENERAL LESSONS**

**TAGALOG  
DEPT**



**UNITED STATES ARMY JOHN F. KENNEDY SPECIAL WARFARE CENTER & SCHOOL**

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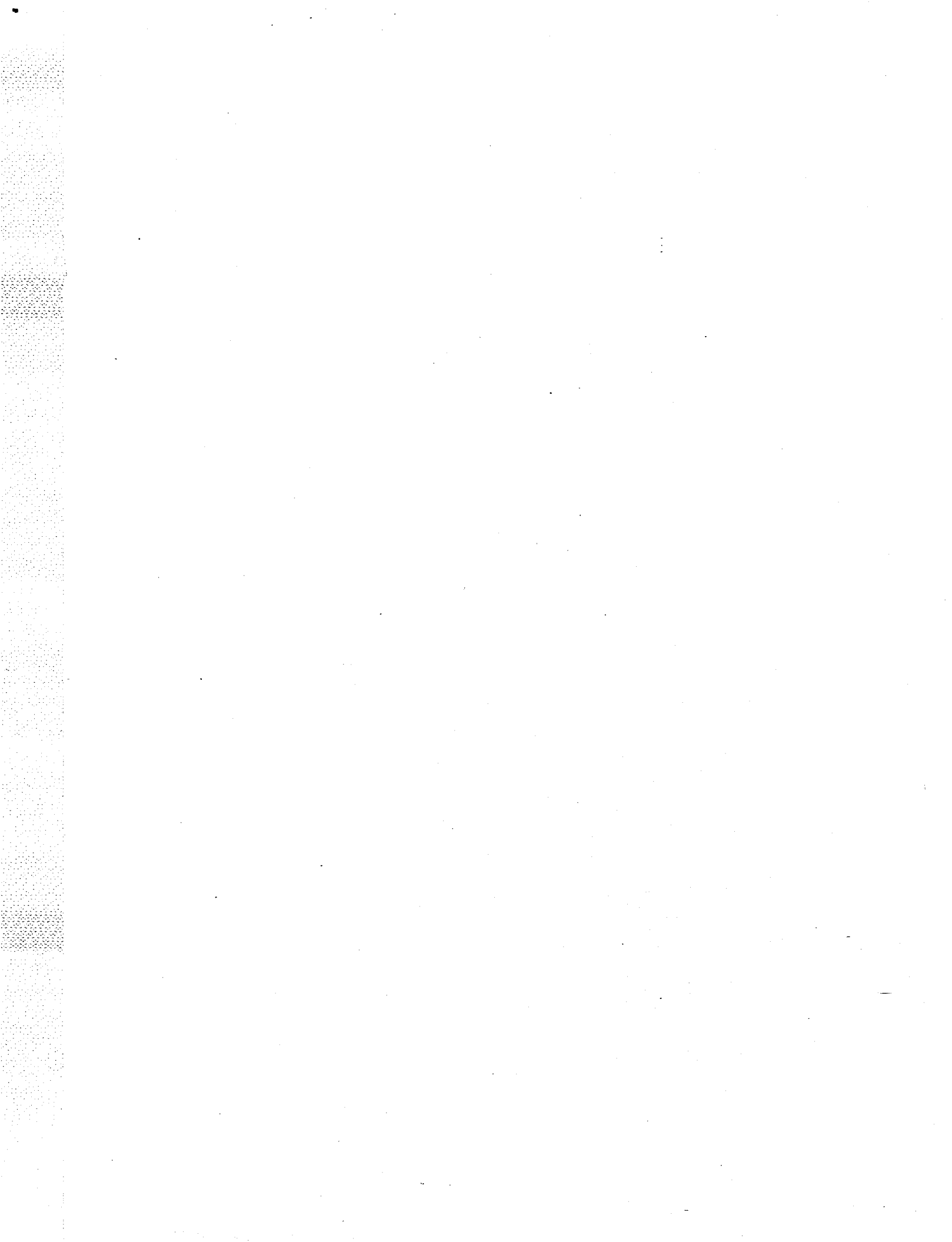
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# TAGALOG LESSON 1

## INTRODUCTION

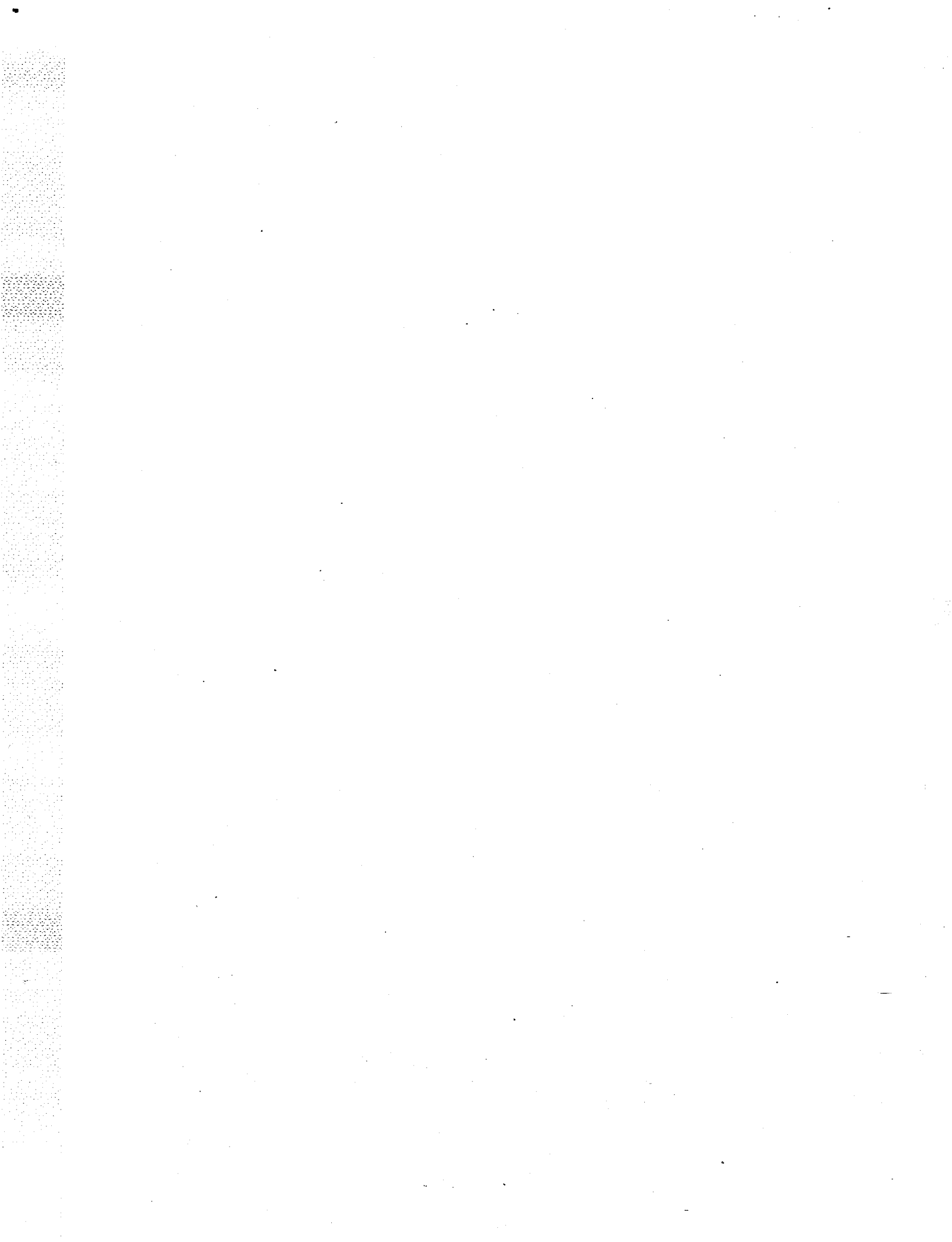




## OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

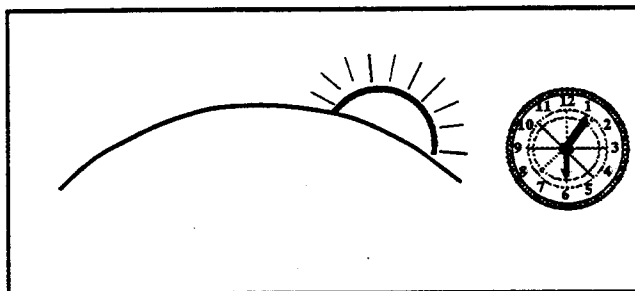
- associate Tagalog sounds with the Tagalog alphabet
- greet someone
- pronounce common names and geographical places
- ask and answer simple questions about "who," "where," "from where," and "what is your name"
- say, understand, and use numbers from 0 to 20.



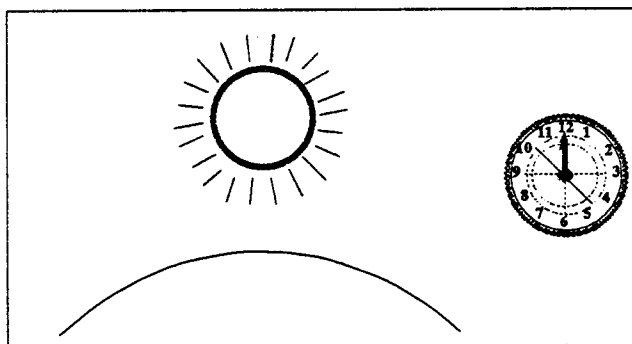
**CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES**

**Greetings**

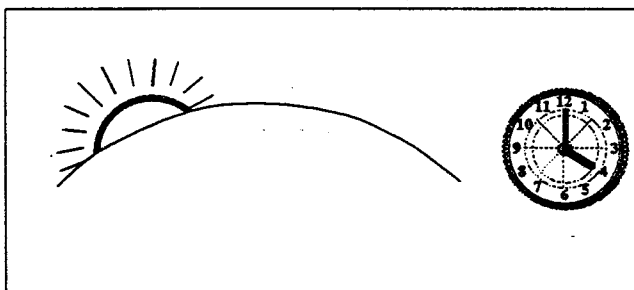
Hello.



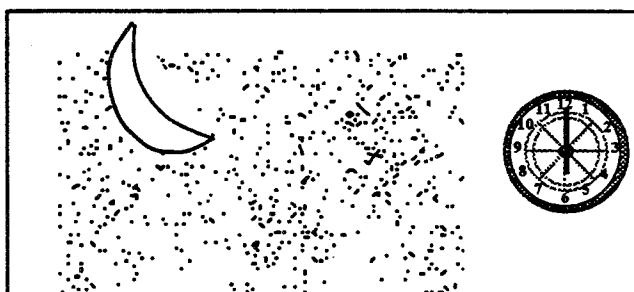
Magandang umaga.  
Magandang umaga po.



Magandang tanghali.  
Magandang tanghali po.



Magandang hapon.  
Magandang hapon po.



Magandang gabi.  
Magandang gabi po.

Paalam.  
Paalam na po.

*Soldier A and Soldier B are of equal rank:*

A: Magandang umaga.      B: Magandang umaga naman.

*Soldier A is lower in rank than Soldier B:*

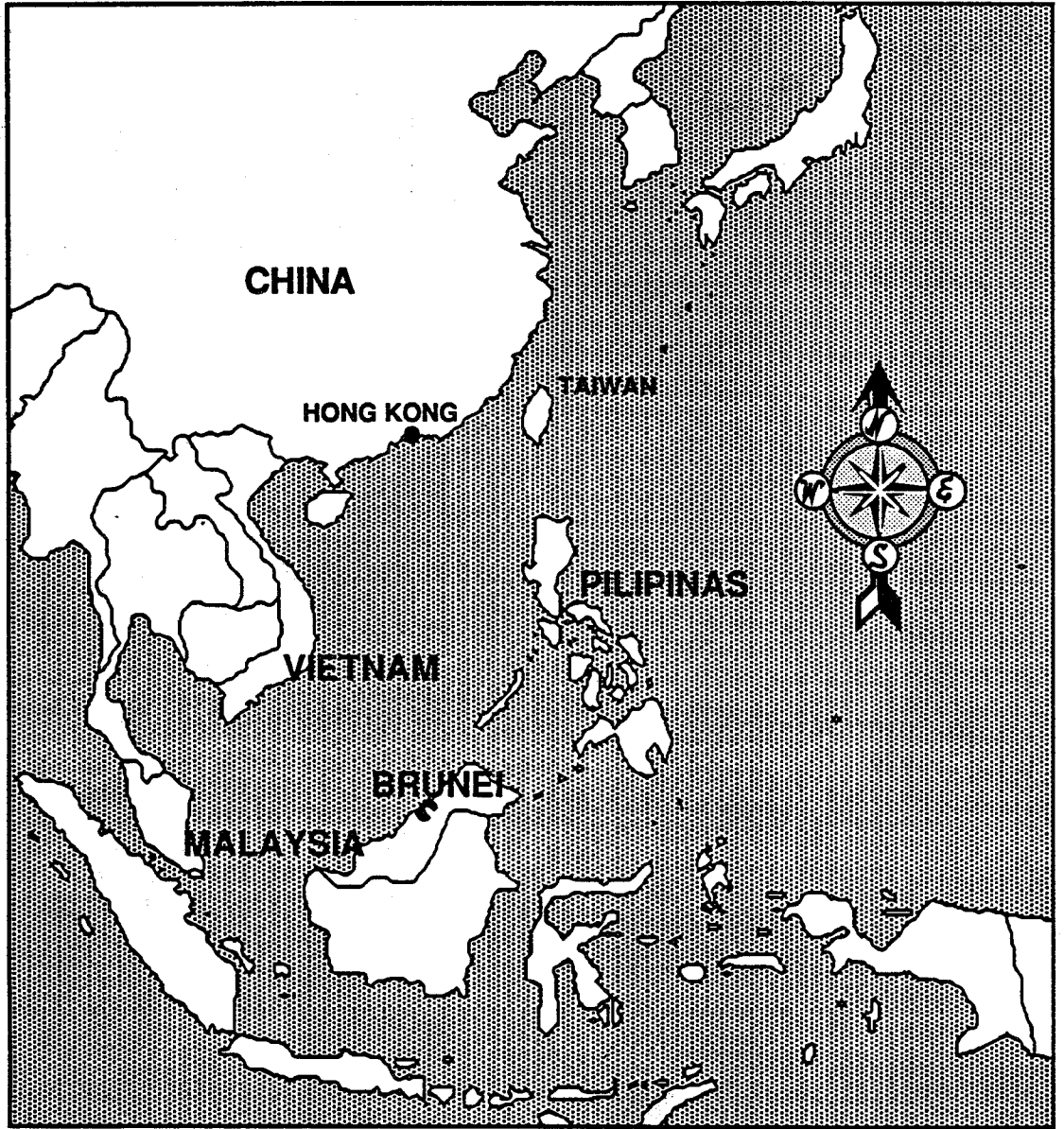
A: Magandang hapon po.      B: Magandang hapon naman.

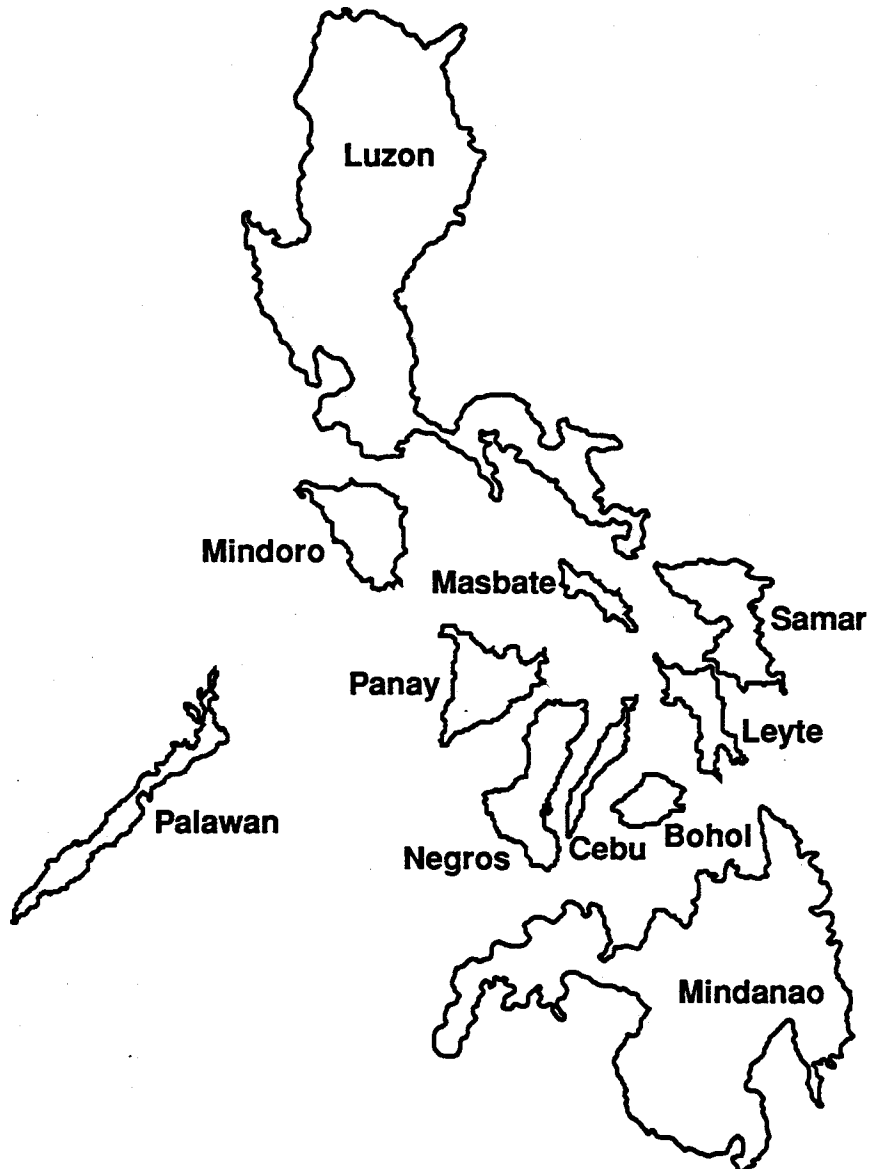


ACTIVITY #1

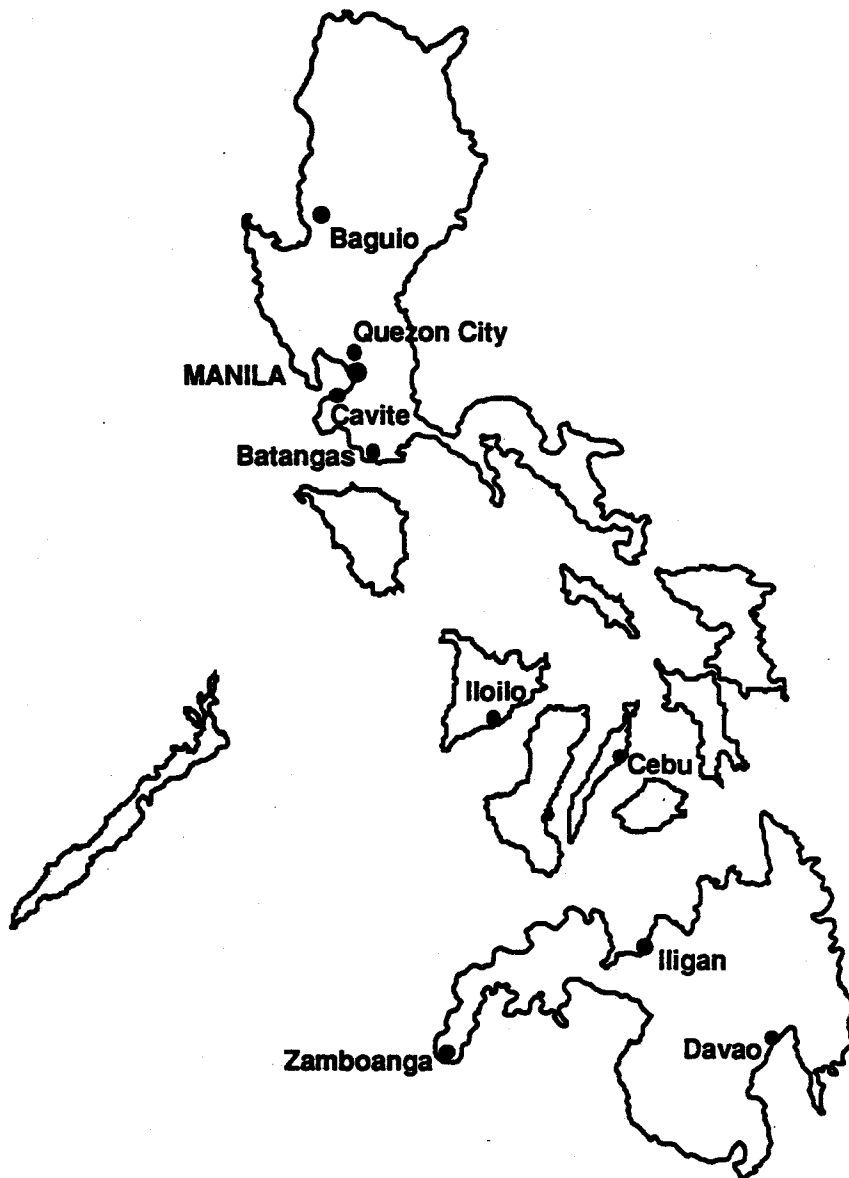
With another student in the class, you will practice each of the Tagalog greetings. Say "Hello" to your partner and he will say "Hello " to you. Then he will say "Good morning" to you and you will respond with "Good morning," and so on.

**Map of the Philippines and Its Neighbors**

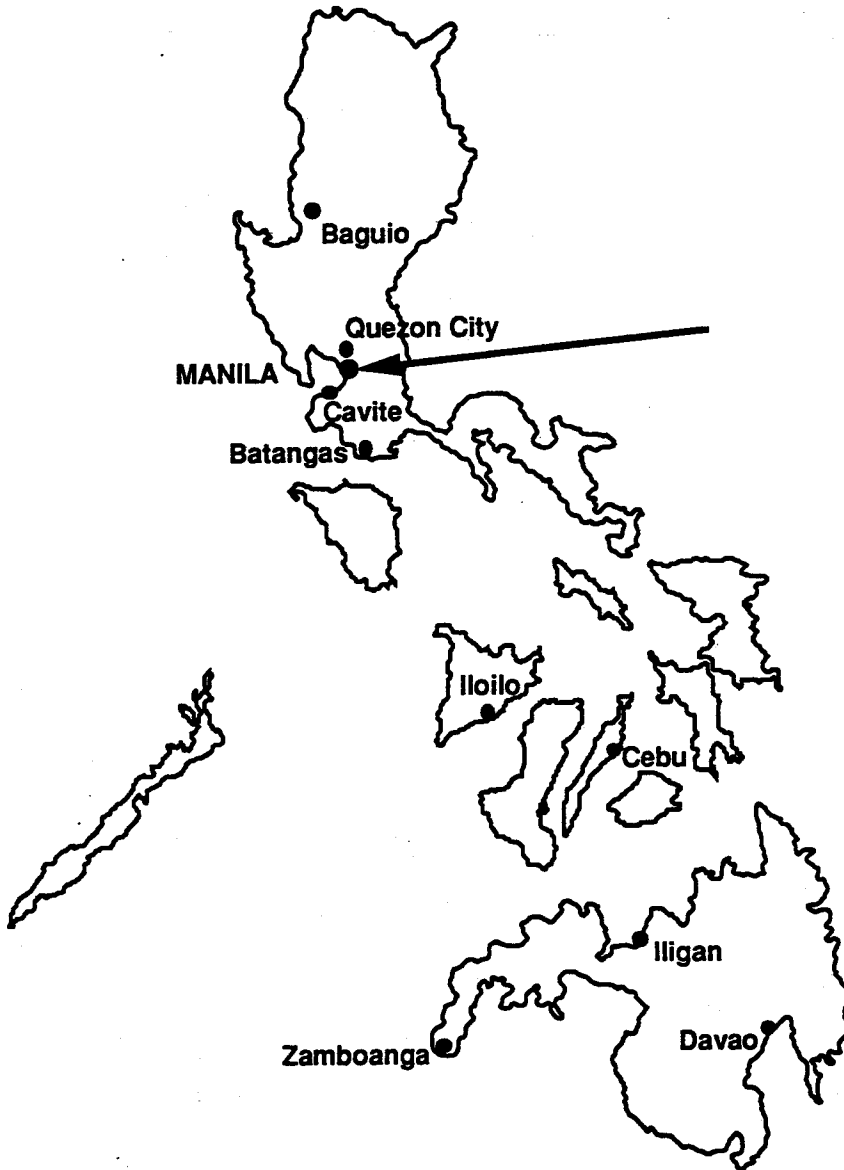


**The Eleven Larger Islands in the Philippines**

**The Major Cities in the Philippines**



Where Is Manila?



-- Nasaan ba ang Manila? -- Dito ang Manila.

**ACTIVITY #2**

Working with another student, take turns asking and answering questions about the locations of various cities on the map.

Example:

Student A: Nasaan ba ang Davao?

Student B: Dito ang Davao.

**Where Are You From?**



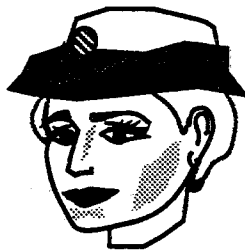
Taga-saan ka ba?

Taga-California ako.

Taga-Florida ako.

Taga-Chicago ako.

Common Tagalog Names



<i>First Name</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Last Name</i>
Sonia	Ramos	Mario	Tanchangco
Maria	Castro	Alfredo	Bustos
Lina	Gonzalez	Angel	Corrachea
Charito	De Vera	Ernesto	Barangan
Chona	Alonto	Ramon	Cabrera
Felisa	De Ocampo	Renato	Enriquez
Agnes	Cruz	Eduardo	Felix
Marissa	Estrada	Carlos	Lazo
Diana	Javier	Benjamin	Lim
Lisa	Echevarria	Kiko	Natividad
Cristina	Sanchez	Cesar	Oropesa
Helen	Yap	Ruben	Cuenco
Leticia	Aguilar	Simon	Batungbakal

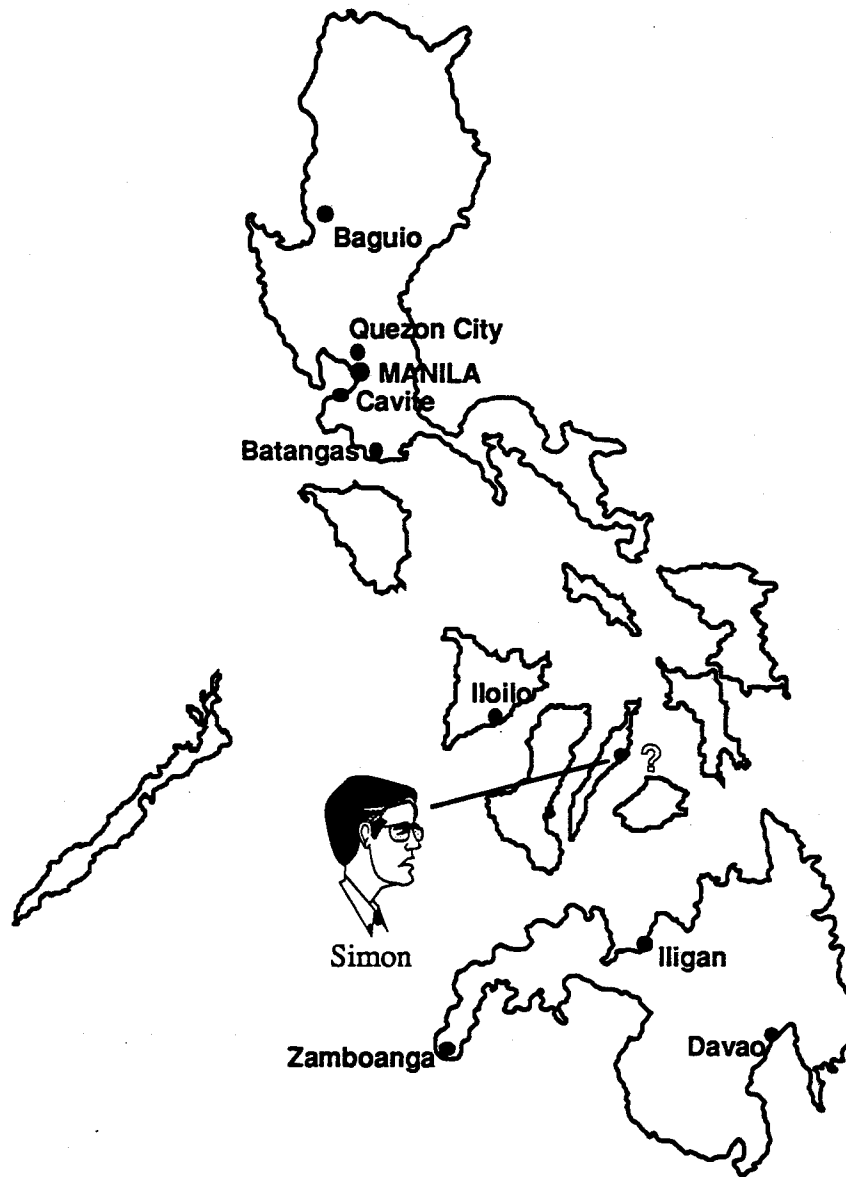
What Is Your Name?

-- Ano ang pangalan mo? -- Mario Tanchango ang pangalan ko.

-- Ano ang pangalan mo? -- Leticia Aguilar ang pangalan ko.

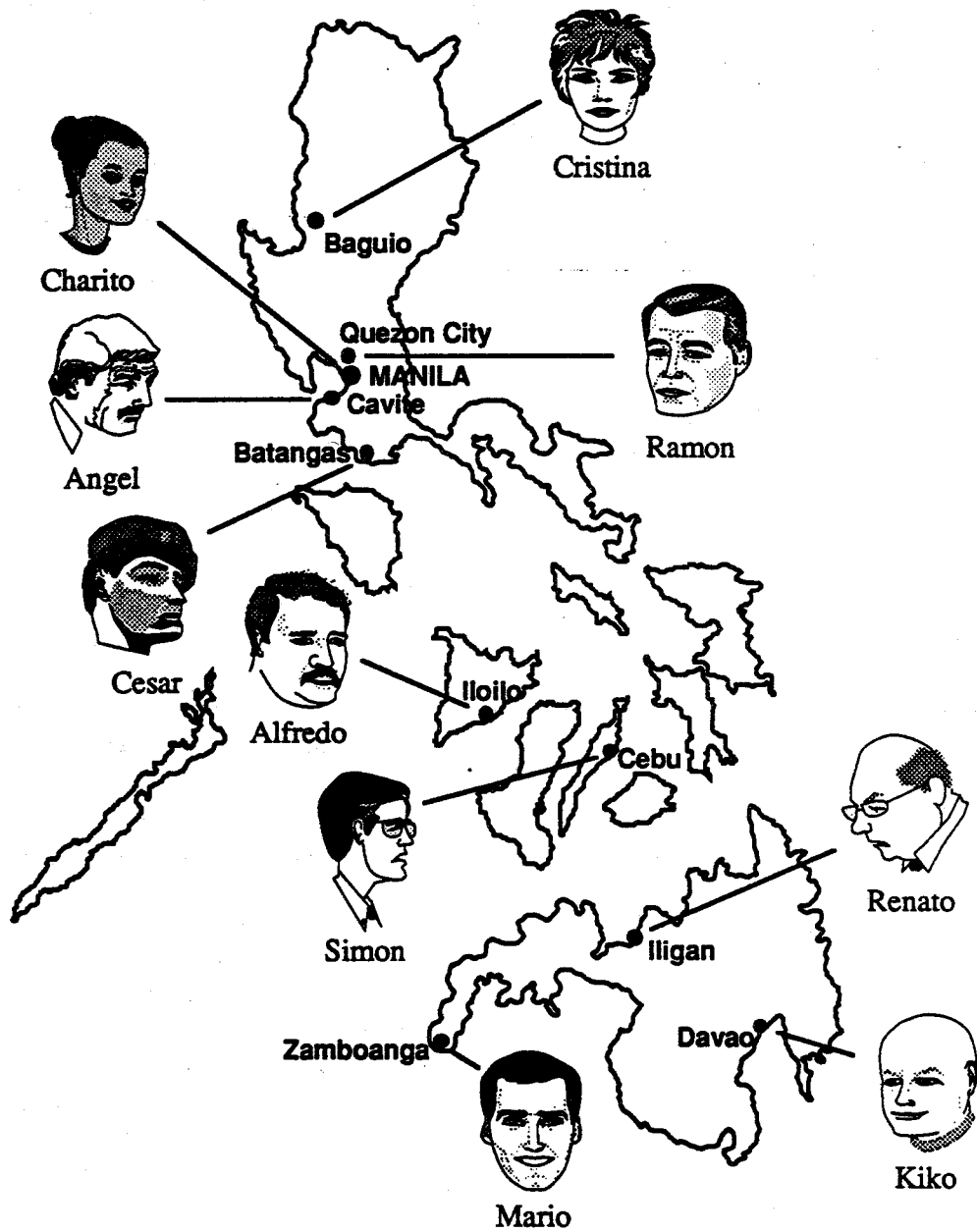


Where Is Simon From?



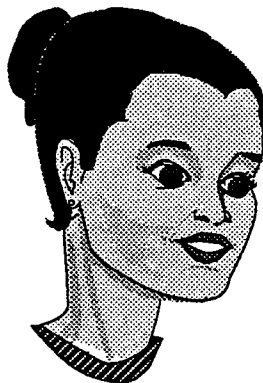
Taga-saan ba si Simon?

Simon Is from Cebu.



Taga-Cebu si Simon.

**She Comes from Manila.**



**Taga-saan ba si Charito?**

**Taga-Manila siya.**



**Taga-saan ba si Cesar?**

**Taga-Batangas siya.**

ACTIVITY #3

Turn to the previous map showing the hometowns of various people. Working with a partner, ask where they are from. Answer with the pronoun in place of the name.

Examples:

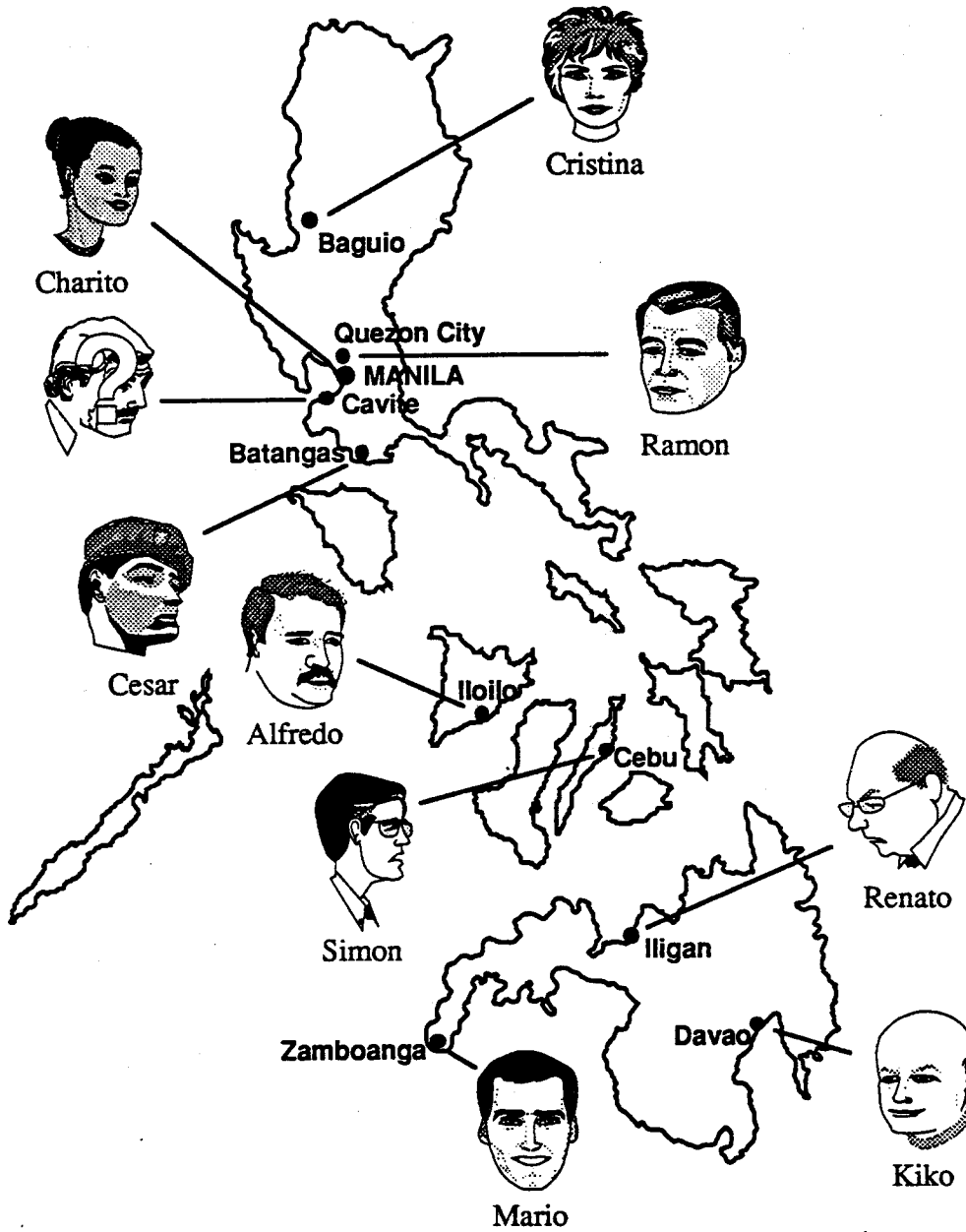
Student A: Taga-saan ba si Cesar?

Student B: Taga-Batangas siya.

Student A: Taga-saan ba si Charito?

Student B: Taga-Manila siya.

Who Is from Cavite?

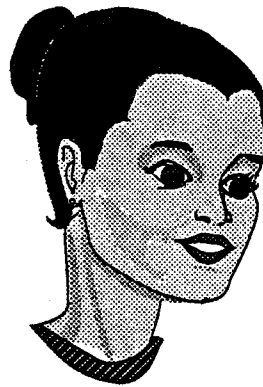


Sino ba ang taga-Cavite?

Who Is He?



-- Sino ba siya? -- Si Alfredo siya.



-- Sino ba siya? -- Si Charito siya.

ACTIVITY #4

Refer back to the map showing the hometowns of various people. Point at one of the people on your map and ask the question **Sino ba siya?** The student who has answered the question poses the next question until everyone has had a turn.

Example:

Student A: Sino ba siya?

Student B: Si Charito siya.

ACTIVITY #5

**Table A**

Name	Place
1. Alfredo	Iloilo
2. Charito	
3. Mario	Zamboanga
4.	Cavite
5. Simon	Cebu
6. Kiko	
7. Cristina	Baguio
8.	Iligan
9. Cesar	Batangas
10. Ramon	



Table B

Name	Place
1.	Iloilo
2. Charito	Manila
3. Mario	
4. Angel	Cavite
5.	Cebu
6. Kiko	Davao
7. Cristina	
8. Renato	Iligan
9.	Batangas
10. Ramon	Quezon City

Numbers 0-10

English	Tagalog
0	sero
1	isa
2	dalawa
3	tatlo
4	apat
5	lima
6	anim
7	pito
8	walo
9	siyam
10	sampu

ACTIVITY#6

Your instructor will say numbers from 0 to 10. Circle the correct ones.

- a. 1      3      5
- b. 2      4      6
- c. 7      9      5
- d. 8      0      2
- e. 6      9      7
- f. 10     1      2
- g. 9      7      0
- h. 8      6      3
- i. 9      1      8
- j. 4      8      5
- k. 7      10     3

ACTIVITY #7

Your instructor will say numbers from 0 to 10. Write down each number that you hear.

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

e. \_\_\_\_\_

f. \_\_\_\_\_

g. \_\_\_\_\_

h. \_\_\_\_\_

i. \_\_\_\_\_

j. \_\_\_\_\_

k. \_\_\_\_\_

Numbers 11 to 20

English	Tagalog
11	labing-isa
12	labindalawa
13	labintatlo
14	labing-apat
15	labinlima
16	labing-anim
17	labimpito
18	labingwalo
19	labinsiyam
20	dalawampu

**ACTIVITY#8**

Your instructor will say numbers from 11 to 20. Circle the correct ones.

- a. 11      13      15
- b. 12      14      16
- c. 17      19      15
- d. 18      20      12
- e. 16      19      17
- f. 20      11      12
- g. 19      17      20
- h. 18      16      13
- i. 19      11      20
- j. 14      18      15

ACTIVITY #9

Your instructor will say numbers from 11 to 20. Write down each number that you hear.

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

e. \_\_\_\_\_

f. \_\_\_\_\_

g. \_\_\_\_\_

h. \_\_\_\_\_

i. \_\_\_\_\_

j. \_\_\_\_\_

ACTIVITY #10

Take a pair of dice. Roll them and say the number that you have rolled.



ACTIVITY #11

You will hear several series of numbers representing the number of years the people in the chart below have been in military service. As you hear the number for each of the people, write the numerals in the spaces provided in the chart.

Name	Years in Service
1. Carlos Lazo	_____
2. Mario Tanchangco	_____
3. Charito de Vera	_____
4. Helen Yap	_____
5. Cesar Oropesa	_____
6. Ruben Cuenco	_____
7. Simon Batungbakal	_____
8. Angel Corrahea	_____
9. Benjamin Lim	_____
10. Chona Alonto	_____



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## CULTURE NOTES

### LANGUAGE

Tagalog is the most widely spoken of the hundred or so native languages in the Philippines and is understood by about half the population. Tagalog is written in the Roman alphabet. English is widely spoken. Both Tagalog and English are the official languages. A few people still speak Spanish.

### GREETINGS

Among both men and women, a handshake is the everyday greeting for acquaintances and friends. You will find that a limp handshake is the norm for women. Western men should wait for a Filipino woman to extend her hand first. In the military, a salute accompanies a greeting as it does in the U.S. military.

When you greet a family, greet the eldest members first. Filipinos take the right hand of an elder and touch it to their foreheads to show respect, but foreigners are not expected to do this.

Filipinos use the following greetings throughout the day:

<b>Hello</b> (Hello)	is used at any time of the day for "Hello."
<b>Magandang umaga</b> (Good morning)	is used from the time you get up until 12:00 noon.
<b>Magandang tanghali</b> (Good noon)	is used from 12:00 noon until 1:00 p.m.
<b>Magandang hapon</b> (Good afternoon)	is used from 1:00 p.m. until 6:00 p.m.
<b>Magandang gabi</b> (Good evening)	is used from 6:00 until midnight.

**Paalam** or **Paalam na po** is used for "Good-bye."  
(Good-bye or Good-bye, sir)

In the cities, you will find that English greetings are widely used.

### NAMES AND TITLES

Most Filipino families have Spanish names acquired during the four centuries of Spanish occupation. In both male and female names, the given name comes first, followed by the initial of the mother's surname and then the father's surname. In correspondence, the middle initial is used but in conversation it need not be mentioned.

Address elders and superiors either as "sir" or "ma'am" or else by their title (Mr., Mrs., Miss, Dr., etc.) and name. These Western terms of address are customary even among rural people. When you speak with engineers, architects, and other professionals, use their professional titles.

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## TAGALOG ALPHABET AND SOUNDS

The Tagalog alphabet consists of 20 letters and includes 15 consonants and 5 vowels.

### VOWELS

Tagalog vowels are pronounced according to the accent marks placed above them. These accents marks and the sounds they indicate are explained below.

Unmarked vowels are pronounced as follows:

<b>a</b>	like the <u>a</u> in <u>along</u>	<u>Ma</u> nila, <u>Ca</u> vite, <u>Ba</u> tangas
<b>e</b>	like the <u>e</u> in <u>bet</u>	Cavite, <u>Ce</u> bu, <u>Le</u> yte
<b>i</b>	like the <u>i</u> in <u>it</u>	<u>I</u> ligan, <u>Ma</u> nila, <u>Mi</u> ndoro
<b>o</b>	like the <u>o</u> in <u>for</u>	<u>Bo</u> hol, <u>Mi</u> ndoro
<b>u</b>	like the <u>u</u> in <u>put</u>	<u>Luz</u> on, <u>Ce</u> bu, <u>Bu</u> stos

Words with the " ´ " accent mark: The " ´ " accent indicates a slightly heavy vocal stress.

<b>á</b>	like the <u>a</u> in <u>embark</u>	is <u>á</u> , dalaw <u>á</u>
<b>ó</b>	like the <u>o</u> in <u>upon</u>	Luz <u>ón</u> , Boh <u>ól</u>

It is important to use the proper stress, because some Tagalog words are identical except for the placement of an accent. Observe the following example:

<b>áso</b> (dog)	<b>asó</b> (smoke)
---------------------	-----------------------

Words with the " ` " accent mark: The " ` " accent indicates that you make the vowel short because you shut off the air.

<b>ò</b>	no English equivalent	Kikò
----------	-----------------------	------

Words with the " ^ " accent mark: The " ^ " accent indicates a combination of the two other accents on the same vowel (a short vowel slightly stressed).

ô	no English equivalent	pô
û	no English equivalent	dalawampû, sampû

When two vowels appear side by side, each vowel is pronounced as a single syllable. For example:

paalam	pa-a-lam	<i>Good-bye</i>
nasaan	na-sa-an	<i>where</i>

### CONSONANTS

The Tagalog consonants are **b, d, k, g, h, l, m, n, ng, p, r, s, t, w,** and **y.**

<b>ng</b>	like the <u>ng</u> in listening	<u>pangalan</u>
-----------	---------------------------------	-----------------

The consonant **ng** is difficult for an English speaker to produce when it occurs in the initial position of a word because it never occurs in this position in English. For example:

<b>ngayon</b>	<i>now</i>
<b>ngunit</b>	<i>but</i>

When the consonants **p, t,** and **k** appear in the initial position, they are not aspirated (i.e., they are not pronounced with a puff of air). In English "p," "t," and "k" are often aspirated. However, aspirated p, t, and k do not change the meaning of Tagalog words, but if used, they give the speaker a foreign accent.

<b>p</b>	like the <u>p</u> in spin	<u>Palawan</u>
<b>t</b>	like the <u>t</u> in star	<u>tatlo</u>
<b>k</b>	like the <u>k</u> in skin	<u>Kiko</u>

The other consonants closely resemble the corresponding English consonants in sound.

Other letters, although not conventional in the Tagalog alphabet, occur mostly in proper nouns of foreign origin and in borrowed words from English or Spanish. These are the letters **c, f, j, q, v, x, and z**.

Some examples are

<b>c</b>	like the <u>c</u> in <u>car</u> like the <u>c</u> in <u>city</u>	<u>C</u> arlos <u>C</u> ebu
<b>f</b>	like the <u>f</u> in <u>fire</u>	<u>F</u> elix
<b>j</b>	like the English " <u>h</u> "	<u>J</u> avier
<b>q</b>	usually followed by "u"--the "qu" combination resembles the English " <u>k</u> "	<u>Q</u> uezon City
<b>v</b>	like the <u>v</u> in <u>verify</u>	<u>C</u> avite
<b>x</b>	like the <u>x</u> in <u>exit</u>	<u>F</u> elix
<b>z</b>	like the English " <u>s</u> "	<u>Z</u> amboanga

**STRESS**

When a word does not contain an accent, the stress is usually on the second to the last syllable. For example.

Cavite	Ca- <u>yi</u> -te	(a city)
Iligan	I- <u>li</u> -gan	(a city)
pangalan	pa- <u>nga</u> -lan	(name)
anim	a- <u>nim</u>	(six)

We will cover other aspects on pronunciation in later lessons as we learn more Tagalog words.

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## GRAMMAR NOTES

### WORD ORDER

In English the word order in sentences almost always shows first who or what is doing something (subject), then what that person is doing (verb), and then what the action of the sentence is directed towards (object). This is the basic sentence structure in English.

<u>I</u> <i>subject</i>	<u>am writing</u> <i>verb</i>	<u>letters.</u> <i>object</i>
----------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------------------------

In Tagalog, the word order is usually very different. The verb comes first, followed by the subject and the object. In later lessons, this structure will become clear to you.

### THE OMISSION OF THE VERB FORM "TO BE"

You will notice from the examples below that Tagalog omits the present tense of the verb form "to be."

Taga-Chicago	ako.	<i>I (am) from Chicago.</i>
<i>from Chicago</i>	<i>I</i>	

Mario	ang pangalan	ko.	<i>My name (is) Mario.</i>
<i>Mario</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>my</i>	

Si Alfredo	siya.	<i>He (is) Alfredo.</i>
<i>Alfredo</i>	<i>he</i>	

### THE WORD "PO"

**Po** is a word used in respectful address, roughly equivalent to "sir" or "ma'am." It is placed after the first word or phrase of a sentence. For example:

Magandang umaga po.                      *Good morning, sir.*

Paalam na po.                              *Good-bye, sir.*

### QUESTION WORDS

Tagalog uses question words in much the same way as we do in English. In this lesson you learned the question words "where" (**nasaan**), "where from" (**taga-saan**), "what" (**ano**), and "who" (**sino**).

Nasaan ba ang Manila?                      *Where (is) Manila?*

Taga-saan ba si Alfredo?                      *Where (is) Alfredo from?*

Ano ang pangalan mo?                      *What (is) your name?*

Sino ba ang taga-Manila?                      *Who (is) from Manila?*

### THE QUESTION MARKER "BA"

**Ba** is the word used to express a question. As you have just seen, it is usually said after the question word. However, **ba** can appear in other positions in the question as well.

Nasaan ba ang Manila?                      *Where is Manila?*

Taga-saan ka ba?                              *Where (are) you from?*

In some instances, a question can be expressed without using **ba**.

Ano ang pangalan mo?                      *What (is) your name?*



### THE MARKER "SI"

Si is used to mark the topic or subject of a sentence when it is someone's name.

Si Charito siya.

*She (is) Charito.*

Taga-saan ba si Alfredo?

*Where (is) Alfredo from?*

Taga-Manila si Alfredo.

*Alfredo (is) from Manila.*

### THE MARKER "ANG"

Ang is used to mark the topic or subject of a sentence.

Nasaan ba ang Manila?

*Where (is) Manila?*

Dito ang Manila.

*Here (is) Manila.*

Alfredo ang pangalan ko.

*My name (is) Alfredo.*

### THE LINKER -NG

In Tagalog, adjectives take what is called a "linker" when used in a phrase or a sentence. In this lesson the linker used is **-ng**. For example, **maganda** means "good." When it is used as an adjective with "morning" in the greeting "Good morning," it takes the linker **-ng**.

Magandang umaga.

*Good morning.*

Magandang gabi.

*Good evening.*

## PRONOUNS

In Tagalog, the word *siya* is equivalent to both the English pronouns "he" and "she."

Sino ba siya?

*Who (is) he?*

Sino ba siya?

*Who (is) she?*

The Tagalog word *ako* is equivalent to the English pronoun "I."

Taga-Chicago ako.

*I (am) from Chicago.*

The Tagalog word *ko* is equivalent to the English pronoun "my."

Mario ang pangalan ko.

*My name (is) Mario.*

The Tagalog word *ka* is equivalent to the English pronoun "you."

Taga-saan ka ba?

*Where (are) you from?*

The Tagalog word *mo* is equivalent to the English pronoun "your."

Ano ang pangalan mo?

*What (is) your name?*

## NUMBERS

Note that the numbers from 11 to 19 all have the prefix **labing**. Note that **labing** is used before numbers which begin with a vowel or **w**, **labim** in front of **p**, and **labin** in front of other consonants. When **labing** is used before a number that begins with a vowel, a hyphen is placed before the vowel.

labing-isá

*eleven*

labingwaló

*eighteen*

labimpito

*seventeen*

labinsiyam

*nineteen*

## HOMework

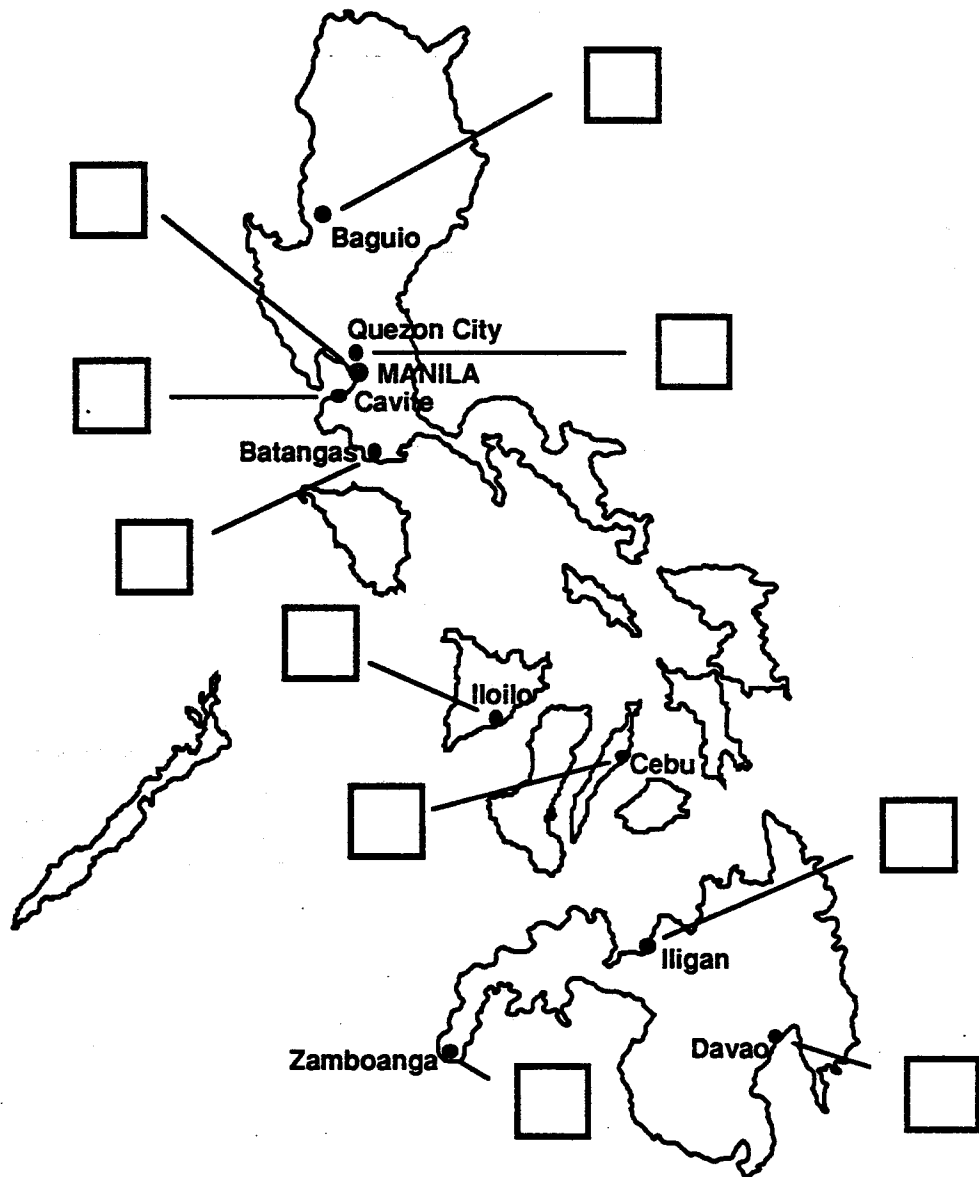
### EXERCISE #1

*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*

1. magandang
2. labinsiyam
3. dalawa
4. siyam
5. Charito
6. Cesar
7. Ramon
8. Iligan
9. Batangas
10. Manila

**EXERCISE #2**

*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*



EXERCISE #3

*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| a. Renato   | Quezon City |
| b. Kiko     | Iloilo      |
| c. Cristina | Cebu        |
| d. Angel    | Baguio      |
| e. Alfredo  | Davao       |
| f. Ramon    | Iligan      |
| g. Mario    | Cavite      |
| g. Simon    | Zamboanga   |

EXERCISE #4

*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*

- a. Good noon \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Good evening \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Good morning \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Good afternoon \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Good-bye \_\_\_\_\_

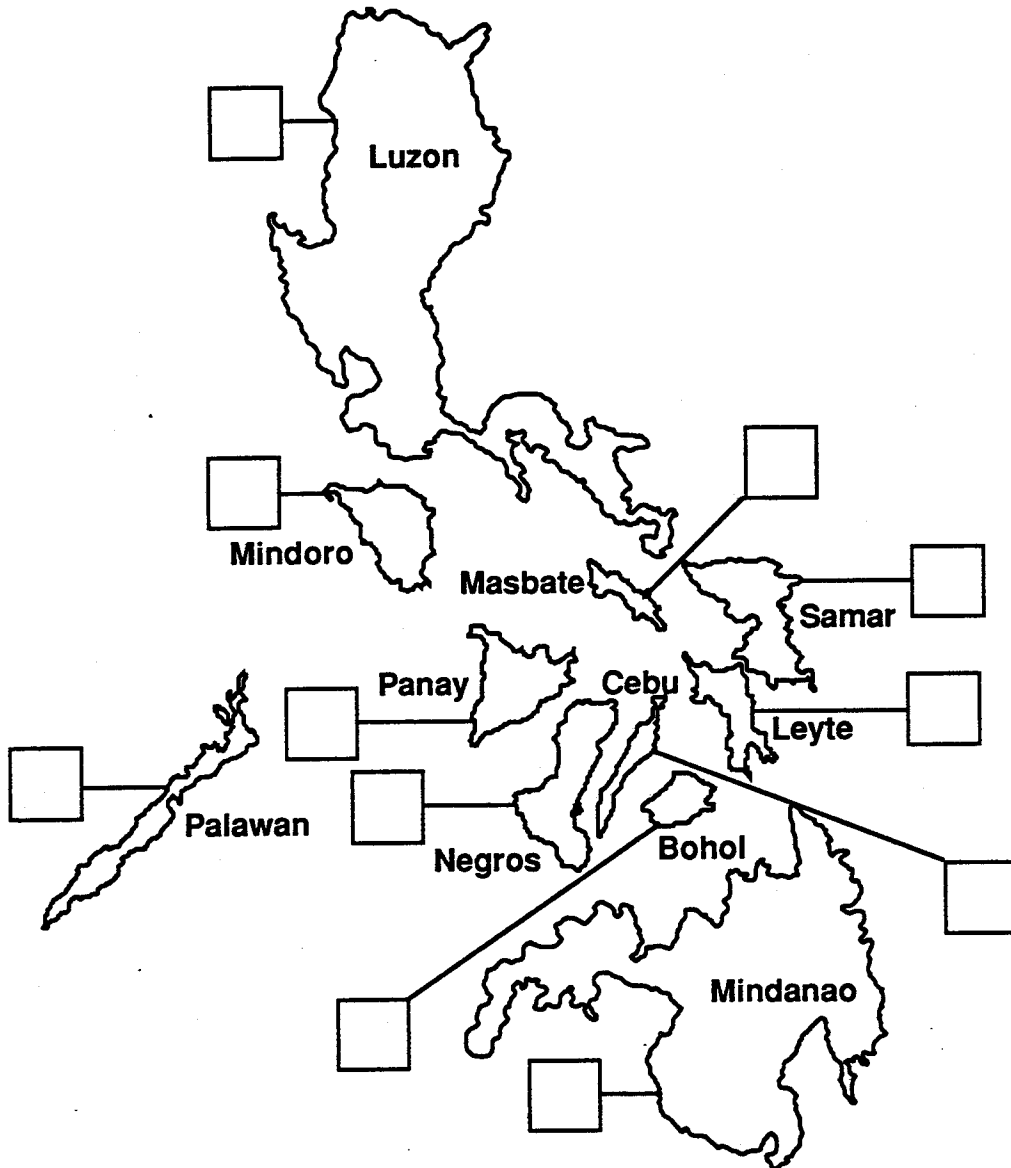
**EXERCISE #5**

*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*

- |    |       |            |            |
|----|-------|------------|------------|
| 1. | where | who        | from where |
| 2. | what  | from where | where      |
| 3. | who   | what       | where      |
| 4. | what  | who        | from where |

EXERCISE #6

*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*



**EXERCISE #7**

*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*

1. Taga-saan ba si Cesar?
2. Sino ba siya?
3. Nasaan ba ang Manila?
4. Ano ang pangalan mo?

Si Charito siya.

Mario ang pangalan ko.

Taga-Batangas si Cesar.

Dito ang Manila.

**EXERCISE #8**

*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*

- |    |    |    |   |
|----|----|----|---|
| a. | 1  | 8  | 3 |
| b. | 2  | 7  | 6 |
| c. | 5  | 7  | 4 |
| d. | 1  | 10 | 8 |
| e. | 6  | 5  | 7 |
| f. | 3  | 9  | 2 |
| g. | 5  | 3  | 6 |
| h. | 10 | 6  | 7 |
| i. | 5  | 9  | 7 |
| j. | 3  | 3  | 9 |
| k. | 0  | 4  | 6 |



**EXERCISE #9**

*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. \_\_\_\_\_
- f. \_\_\_\_\_
- g. \_\_\_\_\_
- h. \_\_\_\_\_
- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- j. \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE #10**

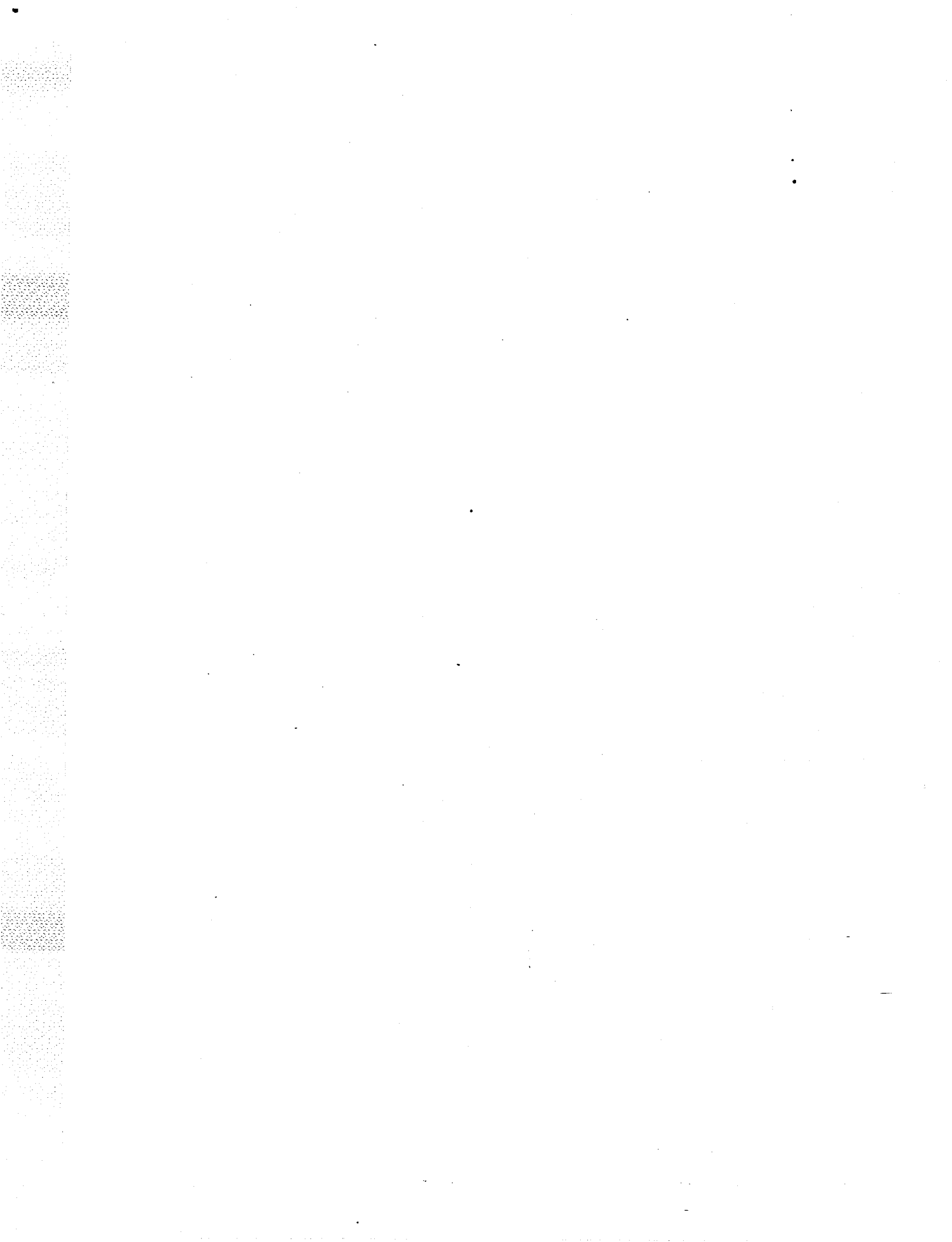
*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*

- |    |             |            |             |
|----|-------------|------------|-------------|
| a. | sampu       | apat       | labing-anim |
| b. | isa         | lima       | labindalawa |
| c. | walo        | tatlo      | labintatlo  |
| d. | dalawampu   | labinlima  | labingwalo  |
| e. | anim        | dalawa     | siyam       |
| f. | labing-apat | labing-isa | walo        |
| g. | labinsiyam  | labimpito  | anim        |
| h. | sero        | isa        | sampu       |
| i. | labinsiyam  | siyam      | apat        |
| j. | sero        | isa        | labinlima   |

EXERCISE #11

*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*

1. Taga-saan ka ba?
  - a. I am from Batangas. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. I am from Baguio. \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. Sino ba siya?
  - a. He is Eduardo. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. He is Renato. \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. Nasaan ba ang Samar?
  - a. Here is Ramon. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Here is Samar. \_\_\_\_\_
  
4. Ano ang pangalan mo?
  - a. My name is Chona. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. My name is Charito. \_\_\_\_\_
  
5. Taga-saan ba si Kiko?
  - a. Kiko is from Iligan. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Kiko is from Baguio. \_\_\_\_\_



**GLOSSARY\***

<b>Tagalog</b>	<b>English</b>
ako	I
ang	(see Grammar Notes)
anim	six
ano	what
Ano ang pangalan mo?	What is your name?
apat	four
ba	(see Grammar Notes)
Baguio	Baguio (city)
Batangas	Batangas (city)
Bohol	Bohol (island)
Brunei	Brunei (country)
Cavite	Cavite (city)
Cebu	Cebu (island; city)
China	China (country)
dalawa	two
dalawampu	twenty
Davao	Davao (city)
dito	here
Dito ang _____.	_____ is here.
gabi (n)	evening
hapon (n)	afternoon
hello	hello
Hong Kong	Hong Kong (country)
Iligan	Iligan (city)
Iloilo	Iloilo (city)
isa	one
ka	you
ko	my
labimpito	seventeen
labindalawa	twelve
labing-anim	sixteen

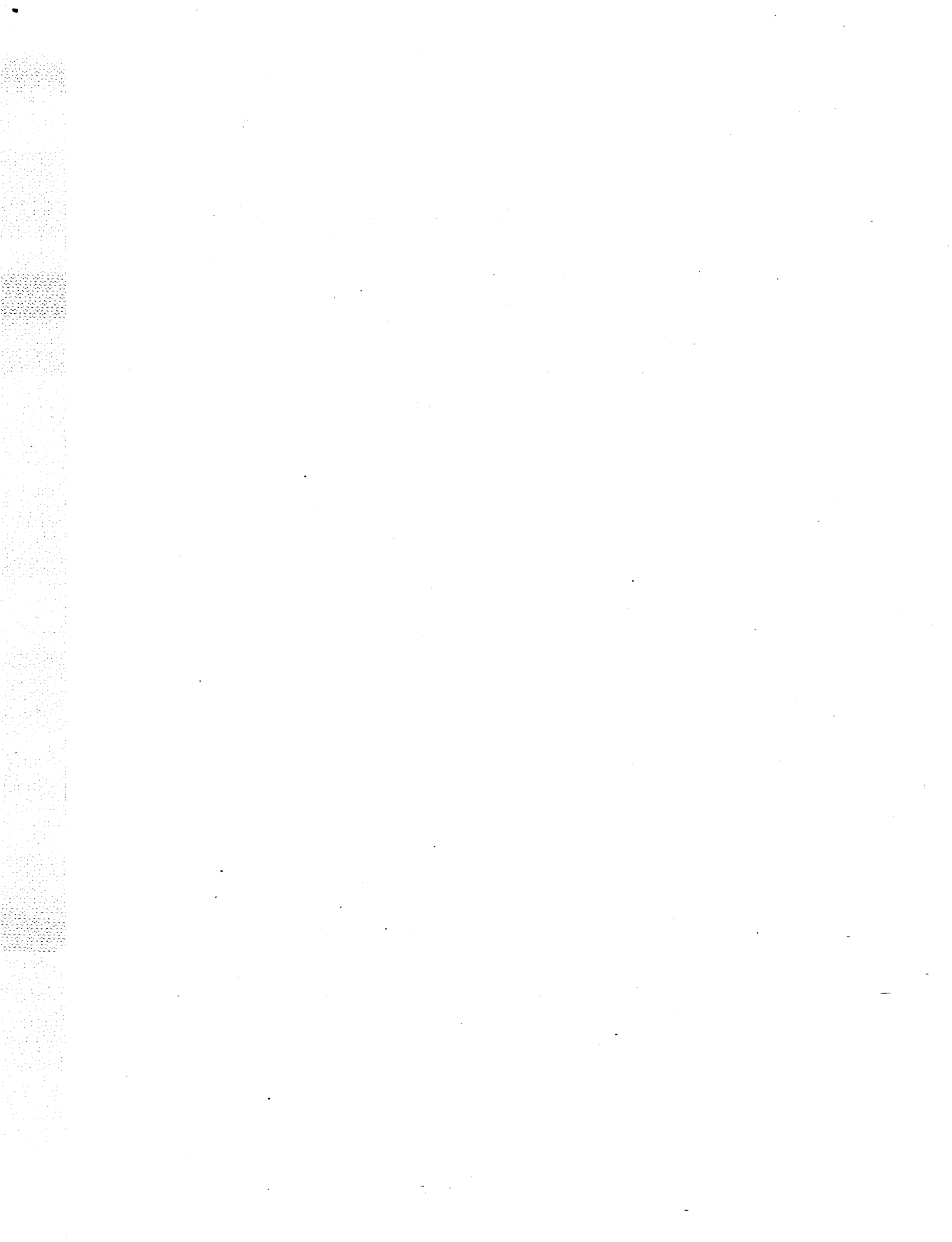
\* Throughout this course, glossary items will be marked as follows:

(n) = noun      (v) = verb      (pl) = plural  
(adj) = adjective      (adv) = adverb

labing-apat	fourteen
labing-isa	eleven
labingwalo	eighteen
labinlima	fifteen
labinsiyam	nineteen
labintatlo	thirteen
Leyte	Leyte (island)
lima	five
Luzon	Luzon (island)
magandang gabi	good evening
magandang hapon	good afternoon
magandang tanghali	good noon
magandang umaga	good morning
Malaysia	Malaysia (country)
Manila	Manila (city)
Masbate	Masbate (island)
Mindanao	Mindanao (island)
Mindoro	Mindoro (island)
mo	your
naman	also
nasaan	where
Nasaan ba ang _____?	Where is _____?
Negros	Negros (island)
paalam	good-bye
Paalam na po.	Good-bye, sir.
Palawan	Palawan (island)
Panay	Panay (island)
pangalan (n)	name
Pilipinas	Philippines (country)
pito	seven
po	(see Grammar Notes)
Quezon City	Quezon City (city)
Samar	Samar (island)
sampu	ten
sero	zero
si	(see Grammar Notes)
sino	who
Sino ba ang taga- _____?	Who is from _____?
Sino ba siya?	Who is he/she?
siya	he/she

siyam  
taga  
Taga- \_\_\_\_ ako.  
Taga- \_\_\_\_ siya.  
taga-saan  
Taga-saan ba si \_\_\_\_\_?  
Taga-saan ka ba?  
Taiwan  
tanghali (n)  
tatlo  
umaga (n)  
Vietnam  
walo  
Zamboanga

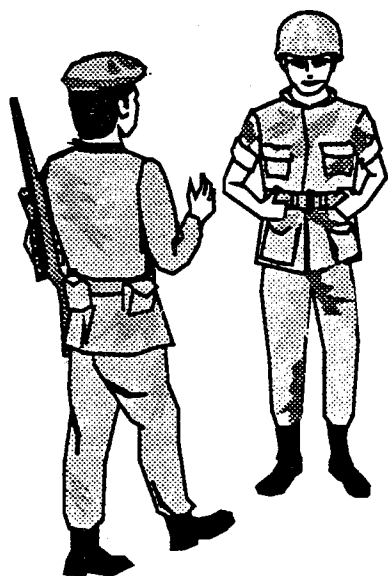
nine  
from  
I'm from \_\_\_\_\_.  
He/she is from \_\_\_\_\_.  
from where  
Where is \_\_\_\_ from?  
Where are you from?  
Taiwan (country)  
noon  
three  
morning  
Vietnam (country)  
eight  
Zamboanga (city)

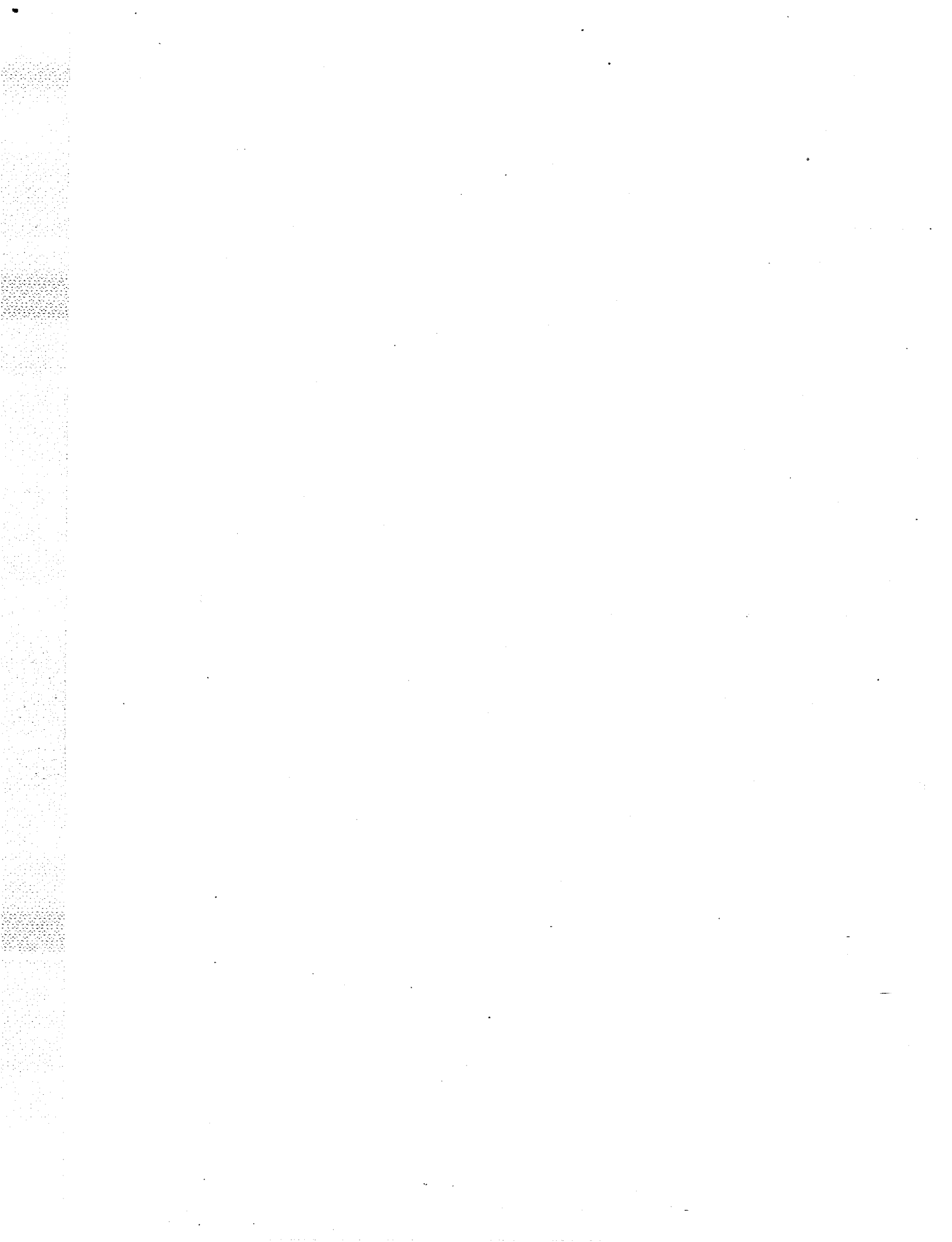




## TAGALOG LESSON 2

### MEETING THE CONTACT PERSON

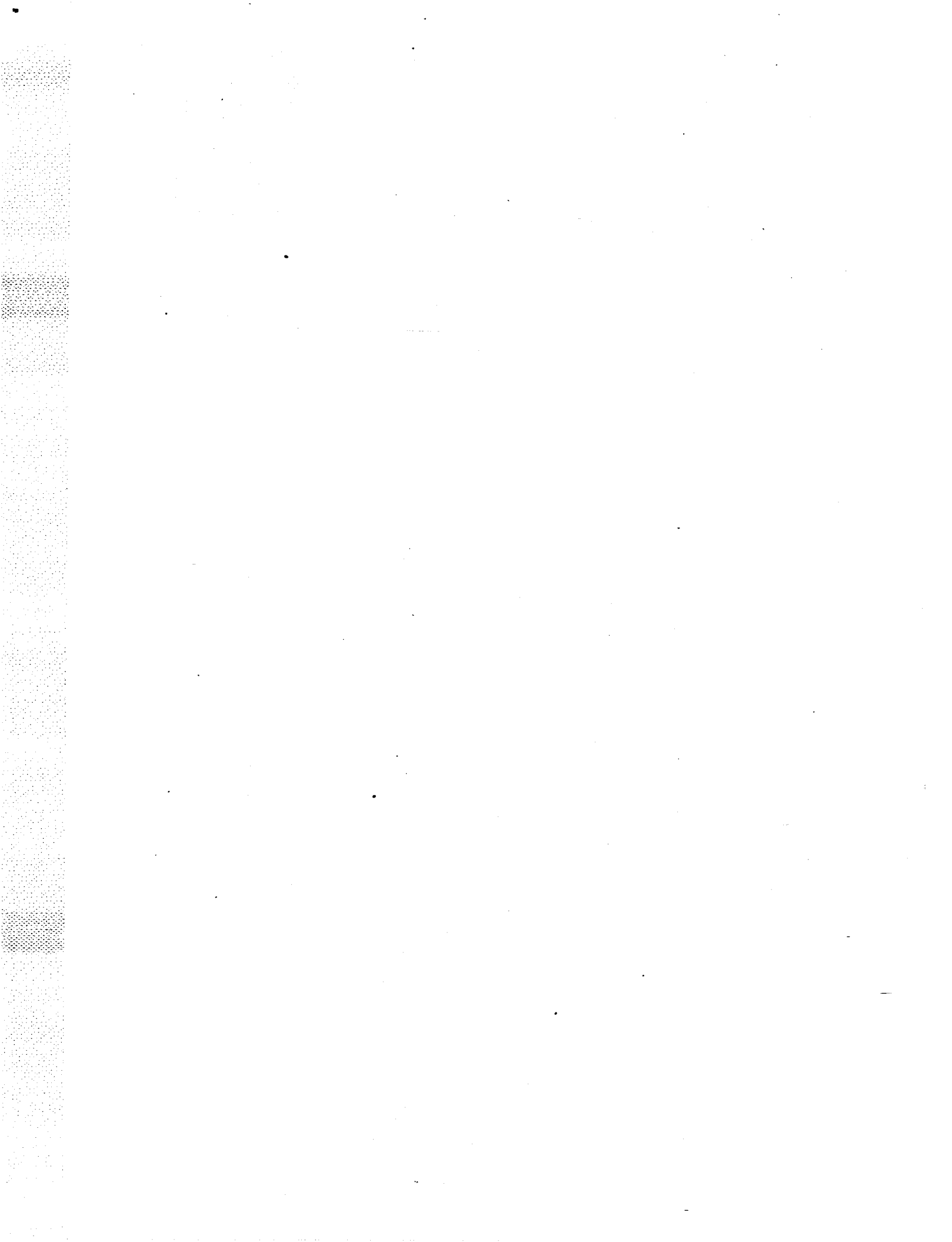




## OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- introduce yourself and others
- identify and say Tagalog military ranks
- say what you have with you
- ask for and respond to offers of assistance
- understand requests to leave.



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**CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES**

**Meeting People**



**Soldiers' Greetings**



**ACTIVITY #1**

Practice introducing yourself and others in the class.

### How Are You?

Tagalog uses a familiar form and a polite form of saying "How are you?" The pronouns vary depending on the rank of the soldier speaking and the number and ranks of the soldiers spoken to. The pronoun **ka** is equivalent to the English singular pronoun "you" and **kayo** is equivalent to the English plural "you."

Familiar: (a soldier speaking to another soldier of equal or lower rank)

Kumusta ka?

*How are you?*

(a soldier speaking to two or more soldiers of equal or lower rank)

Kumusta kayo?

*How are you?*

Polite: (a soldier speaking to another soldier of higher rank)

Kumusta po kayo?

*How are you, Sir?*

(a soldier speaking to two or more soldiers of higher ranks)

Kumusta po kayo?




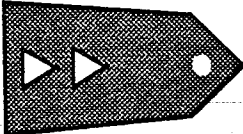
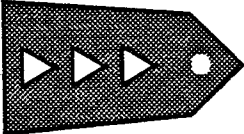
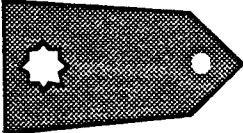
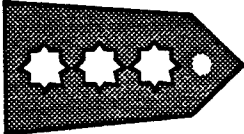
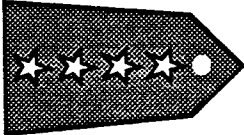
*How are you, Sirs?*

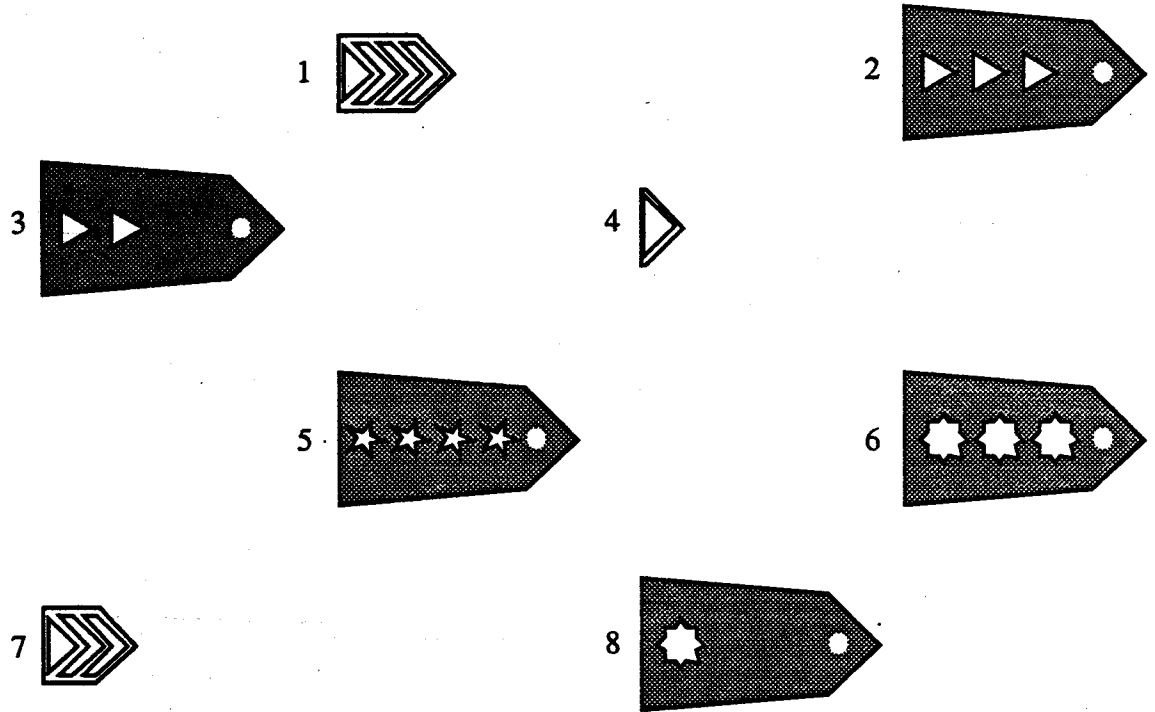
ACTIVITY #2

Your instructor will divide the class into groups of three students each. You will be assigned a rank. Each group will have two identical ranks and one lower rank. Practice using the appropriate form of the phrase "How are you?" with the other students in your group.



**Filipino Ranks and Insignia**

Insignia	Filipino Ranks	American Ranks
	Praybet	Private
	Corporal	Corporal
	Sarhento	Sergeant
	Tenyente	Lieutenant
	Kapitan	Captain
	Medyor	Major
	Koronel	Colonel
	Heneral	General



ACTIVITY #3

Your instructor will say the number of each Filipino insignia. Say the rank when your instructor says the number.

SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Ako ay si Kapitan Ross.

Ito ay si Corporal Smith.

Sila ay si Koronel Brandon.

ACTIVITY #4

Your instructor will assign all of the students in the class Filipino names and ranks. Practice introducing yourself and others using the new Filipino identities.

Examples:

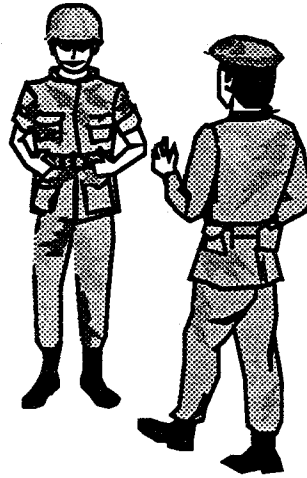
Ako ay si Medyor Mendoza. Ito ay si Kapitan Mariano.

Ako ay si Medyor Gomez, at ito ay si Tenyente Cruz.

Ako ay si Tenyente Madrigal. Sila ay si Koronel Briones.

Ako ay si Tenyente Madrigal at sila ay si Koronel Briones.

### Addressing Military Personnel



A (Captain): Hello, ako ay si Kapitan Dean.  
B (Captain): Magandang gabi Kapitan.

A (Captain): Hello, ako ay si Kapitan Dean.  
B (Sergeant): Magandang gabi po Kapitan.

A (Sergeant): Hello ako ay si Sarhento Robles.  
B (Sergeant): Magandang gabi Sarhento.

A (Corporal): Hello, ako po ay si Corporal Mendez.  
B (Captain): Magandang umaga Corporal.

ACTIVITY #5

Using the following chart, practice addressing military personnel with various ranks in Filipino. Choose ranks from the chart below. Pay attention to your rank and the rank of your partner, since the ranks determine when you must use **po** and **sila**.

Student A

Student B

Ako (po) ay si	Praybet Corporal	Santos.		Praybet. Corporal	Kumusta ka?
Ito (po) ay si	Sarhento Tenyente		Magandang umaga (po),	Sarhento Tenyente	Kumusta kayo?
Sila (po) ay si	Kapitan Medyor	Cruz.		Kapitan. Medyor.	Kumusta po kayo?
	Koronel Heneral			Koronel. Heneral.	

CONVERSATIONS

*A Special Forces (SF) soldier is meeting his contact person (CP) for the first time.*

I

CP: Magandang gabí pô. Akó pô ay si Tenyente Fernandez.

SF: Hello, akó ay si Kapitán Carter at ito ay si Sarhento Moore.

CP: Kumusta pô kayó Kapitan?

II

CP: Magandang umaga. Akó ay si Medyor Santos.

SF: Magandang umaga pô Medyor. Akó ay si Sarhento Hayden at ito pô ay si Sarhento Pryor.

CP: Kumusta kayó?

Offering Assistance



**Do You Need Help?**

Kailangan mo ba ng tulong?  
Kailangan po ba ninyo ng tulong?

Oo, pakitulong nga.  
Opo, pakitulong nga po.

Oo, mabigat ito.  
Opo, mabigat po ito.

Oo, kailangan ko ng tulong.  
Opo, kailangan ko po ng  
tulong.

Hindi, salamat.  
Hindi po, salamat po.

Hindi, okey lang.  
Hindi po, okey lang po.

Hindi, hindi ko kailangan ng tulong.  
Hindi po, hindi ko po kailangan ng  
tulong.



SENTENCE STRUCTURES

Kailangan Kailangan po	mo ba ba ninyo	ng tulong?
---------------------------	-------------------	------------

ACTIVITY #6

Your instructor will divide the class into pairs, and each student will be assigned a Filipino rank. With your partner, practice offering assistance and giving various affirmative or negative responses. Your questions and answers will depend upon your rank and the rank of your partner. Use the appropriate questions and answers as diagramed on the previous page.

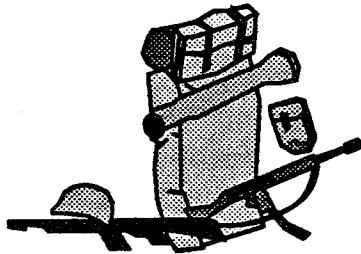
**Supplies**

Mayroon akong...  
"I have"...

Mayroon kaming...  
"We have"...

Kailangan ko...  
"I need"...

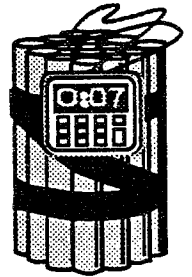
Kailangan namin  
"We need"...



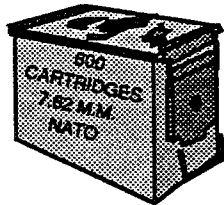
kagamitan



pagkain



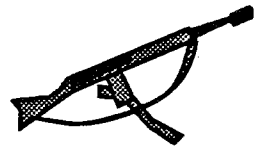
mga eksplosibo



amyunisyon



medisina



mga armas

SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Mayroon akong Mayroon kaming	mga armas amyunisyon pagkain kagamitan mga eksplosibo medisina	dito.
Kailangan ko ng Kailangan namin ng		

Mayroon akong pagkain dito.  
Mayroon kaming mga armas dito.

Kailangan ko ng medisina dito.  
Kailangan namin ng mga eksplosibo dito.

Mayroon kaming amyunisyon at mga eksplosibo dito.

ACTIVITY #7

Your instructor will distribute flash cards with words or pictures of the new vocabulary. With the flash cards, say what you "have" or what you "need," using the phrases you have just learned.

**Departing**



Handa na ba kayo?  
Handa na po ba kayo?

Oo.  
Opo.

Hindi pa.  
Hindi pa po.

Tayo na

- ngayon.
- ngayon din.
- ngayon na mismo.

ACTIVITY #8

With another student in class, practice all of the variations of this exchange. You will ask your partner if he is ready, he will reply, and you will indicate that it is time to leave.

CONVERSATIONS

*Special Forces soldiers introduce themselves to the contact person and talk about what they have brought with them.*

III

CP: Magandang umaga pô. Akó pô ay si Sarhento Dean.

SF: Hello, akó ay si Kapitán Ross.

CP: Kumusta pô kayó? Kailangan pô ba ninyó ng tulong?

SF: Oo, pakitulong nga. Mayroón akong kagamitan dito. Mabigat ito.

IV

SF: Hello, akó ay si Kapitán Klein at ito ay si Sarhento Willis.

CP: Hello, akó ay si Kapitán Rivera. Kailangan ba ninyó ng tulong?

SF: Oo, pakitulong nga. Mayroón kaming amyunisyón at mga eksplosibo dito.

CP: Okey. Handa na ba kayó?

SF: Oo, tayo na!

V

CP: Magandang hapon pô, Koronel Smith. Kumusta pô kayó?

SF: Mayroón akong pagkain at medisina dito.

CP: Kailangan pô ba ninyó ng tulong?

SF: Hindí, okey lang. Hindí ko kailangan ng tulong.

## CULTURE NOTES

### INTRODUCTIONS

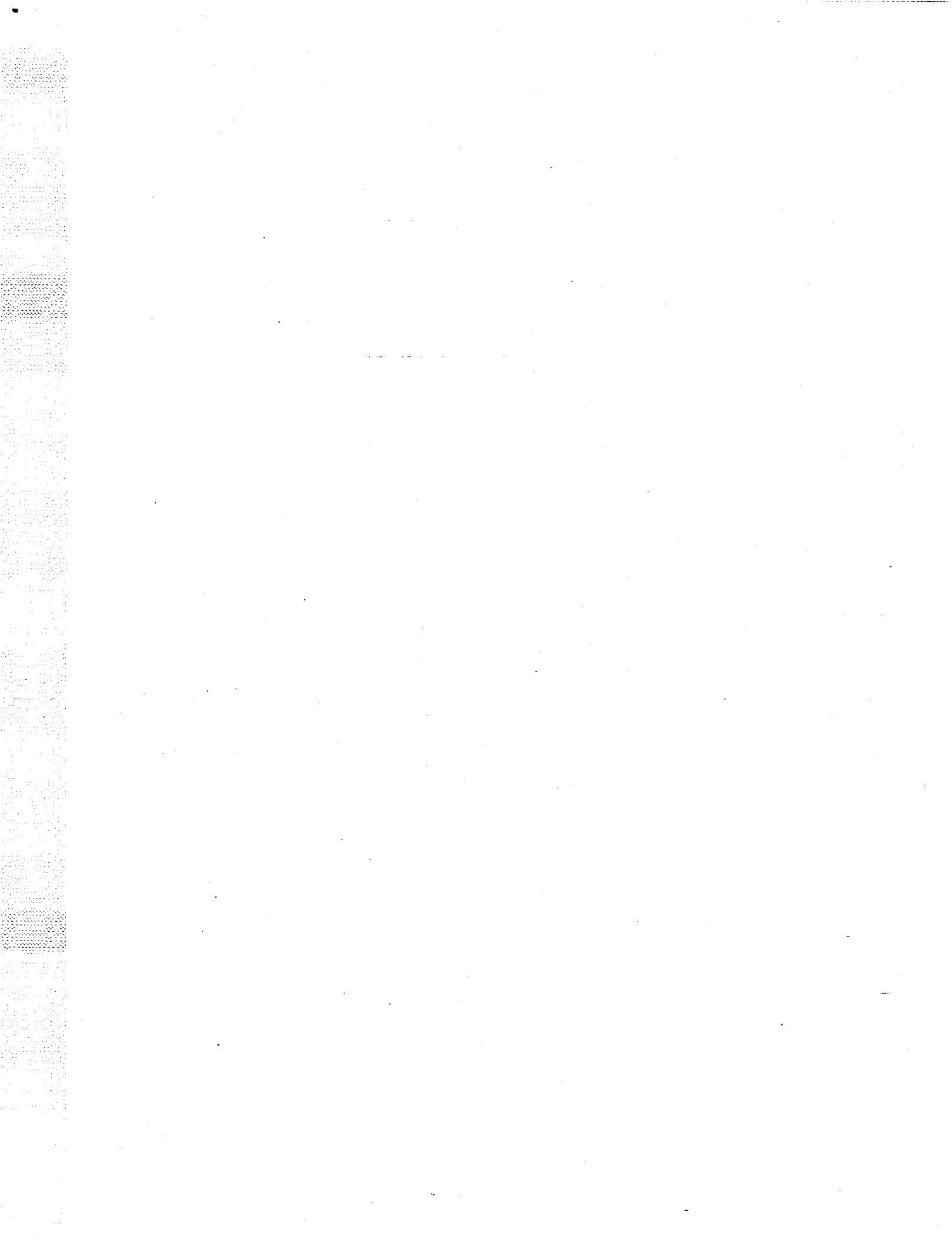
Within the Philippine military, handshakes and salutes are exchanged as much as they are in the United States military.

### POLITELY REFUSING HELP

When you refuse offers of assistance (Do you need help?) in Tagalog, as in English, you say, "No, thank you" (**Hindi, salamat**) or "No, I don't need help" (**Hindi, hindi ko kailangan ng tulong**).

### ADDRESSING A HIGHER RANKING OFFICER

When addressing a superior officer, the word **po** is inserted after the first word and/or phrase of a sentence to show respect. In English, you say, "No, thank you, (sir)" (**Hindi, salamat po** or **Hindi po, salamat po**) and "Yes (sir), thank you" (**Opo, salamat po**). Using **po** more than once in a sentence is acceptable. Addressing a higher ranking officer or any person of authority is also the formal way of addressing ladies and persons older than yourself.





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## GRAMMAR NOTES

### SENTENCE STRUCTURE

In Tagalog the verb usually comes first in the sentence, followed by the subject and then the object. Observe the following examples.

Kailangan ko ng tulong.  
*Need by me some help.*

*I need (some) help.*

Kailangan mo ba ng tulong?  
*Need by you (?) some help*

*Do you need (some) help?*

Kailangan ba ninyo ng tulong?  
*Need (?) by you some help*

*Do you need (some) help, (Sir)?  
(respectful use of you plural)*

Kailangan namin ng tulong.  
*Need (by us) some help*

*We need (some) help.*

Occasionally, Tagalog word order varies, with the subject appearing first, followed by the verb and the object.

Ako ay si Medyor Carter.  
*I Major Carter*

*I am Major Carter.*

Notice the word *ay*. It indicates that the word order has been changed and the subject now comes before the verb.

### INTRODUCING YOURSELF AND OTHERS

You have learned the several Tagalog pronouns used to introduce yourself and others. You also learned that word *ay* is used in sentences like the examples below to control the word order by having the subject appear first before the verb. You also learned that the respectful way to address a superior requires the insertion of the the word *po* after the first word in these sentences. Here are some examples:

**ako** ("I")

Familiar: Ako ay si Sarhento Lopez. *I (am) Sergeant Lopez.*

Polite: Ako po ay si Sarhento Lopez. *I (am) Sergeant Lopez, Sir.*

**ito** ("this")

Familiar: Ito ay si Praybet Corpuz. *This (is) Private Corpuz.*

Polite: Ito po ay si Praybet Corpuz. *This (is) Private Corpuz, Sir.*

**silá** (It is equivalent to the English word "they," but is considered the polite form of "he" in Tagalog. It is used when referring to an officer with a higher rank.)

Silá ay si Koronel Santos. *He (is) Colonel Santos.*

Silá po ay si Koronel Santos. *He (is) Colonel Santos, Sir.*

**PERSONAL PRONOUNS**

In Tagalog, there are several forms of personal pronouns. Each form plays a different role in a sentence.

**SUBJECT PRONOUNS**

In this lesson, you saw four pronouns acting as the subject of the sentence: **ako** (*I*), **ito**(*it*), **silá** (*they or he respectful*), **kayo** (*you plural*), and **tayo** (*we*).

Examples::

**ako** (I)

Ako ay si Kapitan Rivera.

*I am Captain Rivera.*

**kayo** (you plural)

Handa na ba kayo?

*Are you ready (now)?*

**silá** [he (they)]

Silá si Medyor Robles.

*He (plural) is Major Robles.*

**tayo** (we)

Tayo na!

*Let's go! (Literally: We (go) now or already!)*

**PRONOUNS WITH THE VERB "NEED"**

In this lesson's section on the verb "need" (**kailangan**), we saw four pronouns that play similar roles to the English phrases "by me" (**ko**), "by you" (**mo**), "by you (plural)" (**ninyo**) and "by us" (**namin**).

Kailangan	<b>ko</b> <b>mo</b> <b>ninyo</b> <b>namin</b>	ng tulong.	Is needed	by me by you by you (pl) by us	help.
-----------	--	------------	-----------	---	-------

**FORMING QUESTIONS**

As you learned in the previous lesson, **ba** is the word used to form a question. It is used in "yes" or "no" questions. Usually, it is inserted after the first word of a sentence and before pronouns. However, **ba** comes after the pronouns **mo** and **ka**. **Ba** also comes after the respect word **po** and the word **na** (equivalent to the English words "now," "already," or "this time"). Like **mo** and **ka**, these are single syllable words.

Kailangan mo **ba** ng tulong?  
Kailangan po **ba** ninyo ng tulong?

*Do you need help?  
Do you need help, Sir?*

Handa na **ba** kayo?  
Handa na po **ba** kayo?

*Are you ready now?  
Are you ready now, Sir?*

## MAKING REQUESTS

When making a request in English, the word "please" is used. In Tagalog, a request is formed by adding **paki-** to the verb "help" (**tulong**), and following it with the particle **nga**.

Kailangan mo ba ng tulong?                      *Do you need help?*

Oo, pakitulong nga.                              *Yes, please help.*

## NEGATION

In English, one negative ("no") is often reinforced by another negative ("don't"). Tagalog has a similar construction in which the word **hindi** is used twice.

Hindi, hindi ko kailangan.                      *No, I don't need.*

Hindi po, hindi ko po kailangan  
ng tulong.    *No (Sir), I don't need  
help.*

The Tagalog **hindi** is equivalent to the English negative "no," "not," or "I don't."

Hindi, salamat.                                      *No, thank you.*

Hindi po, salamat po.                              *No (Sir), thank you, Sir.*

Note that **hindi** is also used in the following phrases:

Hindi pa.    *Not yet, Sir.*

Hindi pa (po).                                      *Not yet, Sir.*

## OFFERING ASSISTANCE

In Tagalog, the word **kailangan** is equivalent to the English word "need," **ng** is roughly equivalent to "some" (you will learn more about **ng** in future lessons), and **tulong** is equivalent to "help." The sentence structure in offering assistance in Tagalog will be explained in a later grammar note.

kailangan ng tulong

*need some help*

**Mo** means "by you."

Kailangan mo ba ng tulong?      *Do you need some help?*  
*Need by you (?) some help?*

You will recall that in the previous lesson, the word **mo** also had the meaning "your."

Ano ang pangalan mo?      *What (is) your name?*  
*What name your?*

In the previous lesson, you learned that **ko** means "my."

Mario ang pangalan ko.      *My name is Mario.*

**Ko** is also equivalent to the English "by me." The following example is literally equivalent to "Help is not needed by me."

Hindi ko kailangan ng tulong.      *I don't need help.*  
*Not by me need help.*

In Tagalog the word **ninyo** is equivalent to the English plural form "by you." It is used to address two or more people. It is also used to address one person with respect.

Kailangan ba ninyo ng tulong?      *Do you need some help?*  
*Need (?) by you some help?*

Kailangan po ba ninyo ng tulong?      *Do you need some help, Sir?*  
*Need (Sir) (?) by you some help?*

Note that the position of **ba** in the examples above is different when the pronoun **mo** is used rather than **ninyo**. This was explained in the grammar note, "Forming Questions."

### MAKING SINGULAR NOUNS PLURAL

Singular nouns are usually made plural by adding the word **mga** before the noun.

armas	<i>weapon</i>
mga armas	<i>weapons</i>
eksplosibo	<i>explosive</i>
mga eksplosibo	<i>explosives</i>

### THE VERB FORM "TO HAVE"

In Tagalog, **mayroon** is equivalent to the English verb form "to have." It combines with the words **akong** (which is **ako+ng**) and **kaming** (which is **kami+ng**) to mean "I have" and "we have," respectively.

Mayroon akong kagamitan dito.      *I have equipment here.*

Mayroon kaming mga armas.      *We have weapons.*

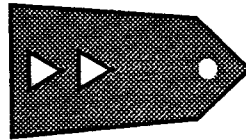
**HOMEWORK**

**EXERCISE #1**

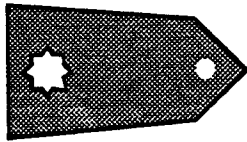
*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*



a. \_\_\_\_\_



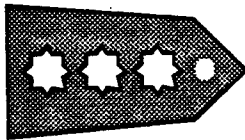
b. \_\_\_\_\_



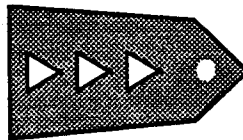
c. \_\_\_\_\_



d. \_\_\_\_\_



e. \_\_\_\_\_



f. \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE #2**

*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*

<u>Tagalog</u>	<u>English</u>
1. pagkain	ammunition
2. mga eksplosibo	medicine
3. kagamitan	heavy
4. amyunisyon	weapons
5. medisina	equipment
6. mga armas	explosives
7. mabigat	food

**EXERCISE #3**

*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*

1. <b>ng tulong</b>		
thank you	okay	help
2. <b>okey lang</b>		
heavy	help	okay
3. <b>salamat</b>		
thank you	help	heavy
4. <b>kailangan</b>		
help	need	okay
5. <b>mabigat</b>		
need	heavy	help



**EXERCISE #4**

*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE #5**

*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*

- |    | /Q/   | /A/   | /N/   |
|----|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 2. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 3. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 4. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 5. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 6. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 7. | _____ | _____ | _____ |

**EXERCISE #6**

*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE #7**

*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*

- a. Magandang umaga\_\_\_\_\_, Sarhento Santos.
- b. Magandang hapon \_\_\_\_\_, Medyor Mariano.
- c. Magandang gabi \_\_\_\_\_, Corporal Sarmiento.
- d. Magandang tanghali\_\_\_\_\_, Kapitan Castro.

EXERCISE #8

*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*

Q: Kailangan mo ba ng tulong??

1.

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

2.

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

3.

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

4.

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

5.

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

6.

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE #9

Turn off the tape to write this exercise. Unscramble each sentence below and write the words in correct order in the blank. When you finish the exercise, turn the tape back on and check your work as each sentence is read to you.

1. ba // ng // mo // kailangan // tulong

\_\_\_\_\_

2. ba // po // tulong // ninyo // kailangan // ng

\_\_\_\_\_

3. ba // na // kayo // handa

\_\_\_\_\_

4. handa // kayo // na // po // ba

\_\_\_\_\_

5. mga // akong // mayroon // armas

\_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE #10

Use words from each of the three jumble boxes to fill in the blanks of the incomplete sentences that are below the boxes. The groups of sentences are from the lesson's dialogs.

1.

po	ako	at
kayo	Hello	Tenyente
ay	gabi	Moore

CP: Magandang \_\_\_\_\_ po. Ako \_\_\_\_\_ ay si \_\_\_\_\_  
Fernandez.

SF: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ ay si Kapitan Carter \_\_\_\_\_ ito  
\_\_\_\_\_ si Sarhento \_\_\_\_\_.

CP: Kumusta po \_\_\_\_\_?

2.

Mayroon	tulong	
pakitulong	Kailangan	
Mabigat	ninyo	dito

CP: \_\_\_\_\_ po ba \_\_\_\_\_ ng \_\_\_\_\_?

SF: Oo, \_\_\_\_\_ nga. \_\_\_\_\_ akong kagamatin  
\_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ ito.

3.

Handa		nga
eksplosibo		ninyo
kaming	na	ba

CP: Kailangan ba \_\_\_\_\_ ng tulong?

SF: Oo, pakitulong \_\_\_\_\_. Mayroon \_\_\_\_\_  
amyunisyon at mga \_\_\_\_\_ dito.

CP: Okey. \_\_\_\_\_ na \_\_\_\_\_ kayo?

SF: Oo, tayo \_\_\_\_\_!

**ORAL QUIZ**

**SCENARIO #1**

**Student A**

**Student B**

Introduce yourself by name and rank.  
Tell him you have some food and  
medicine.

Start by greeting A.

Say "Yes, please."

Ask him if he needs help.

Say "Yes."

Ask if he is ready.

Indicate to A that you should leave now.

SCENARIO #2

Student A

Greet two soldiers and introduce yourself using military ranks.

Ask the two soldiers if they are ready.

Ask if they need help.

Student B

Greet A and introduce yourself and your comrade.

Say "Not yet." Also say that you have ammunition and explosives.

Say "Yes."



**GLOSSARY\***

<b>Tagalog</b>	<b>English</b>
ako	I
amyunisyon (n)	ammunition
armas (n)	weapon
at	and
ay	<i>(This word indicates change in order of subject and verb.)</i>
ba	<i>(This word indicates that the sentence is a question.)</i>
corporal	corporal
dito	here
eksplosibo (n)	explosive
gabi (n)	evening
handa	ready
Handa na ba kayo?	Are you ready?
hapon (n)	afternoon
hello	hello
heneral	general
hindi	no; not; I don't
hindi pa	not yet
ito	this
ka	you (singular, informal)
kagamitan (n)	equipment
kailangan (v)	need
kami + ng	we
kapitan	captain
kayo	you (plural, polite)
ko	by me; my
koronel	colonel
Kumusta ka?	How are you?
Kumusta (po) kayo?	How are you?
mabigat (adj)	heavy
mabuti	good

---

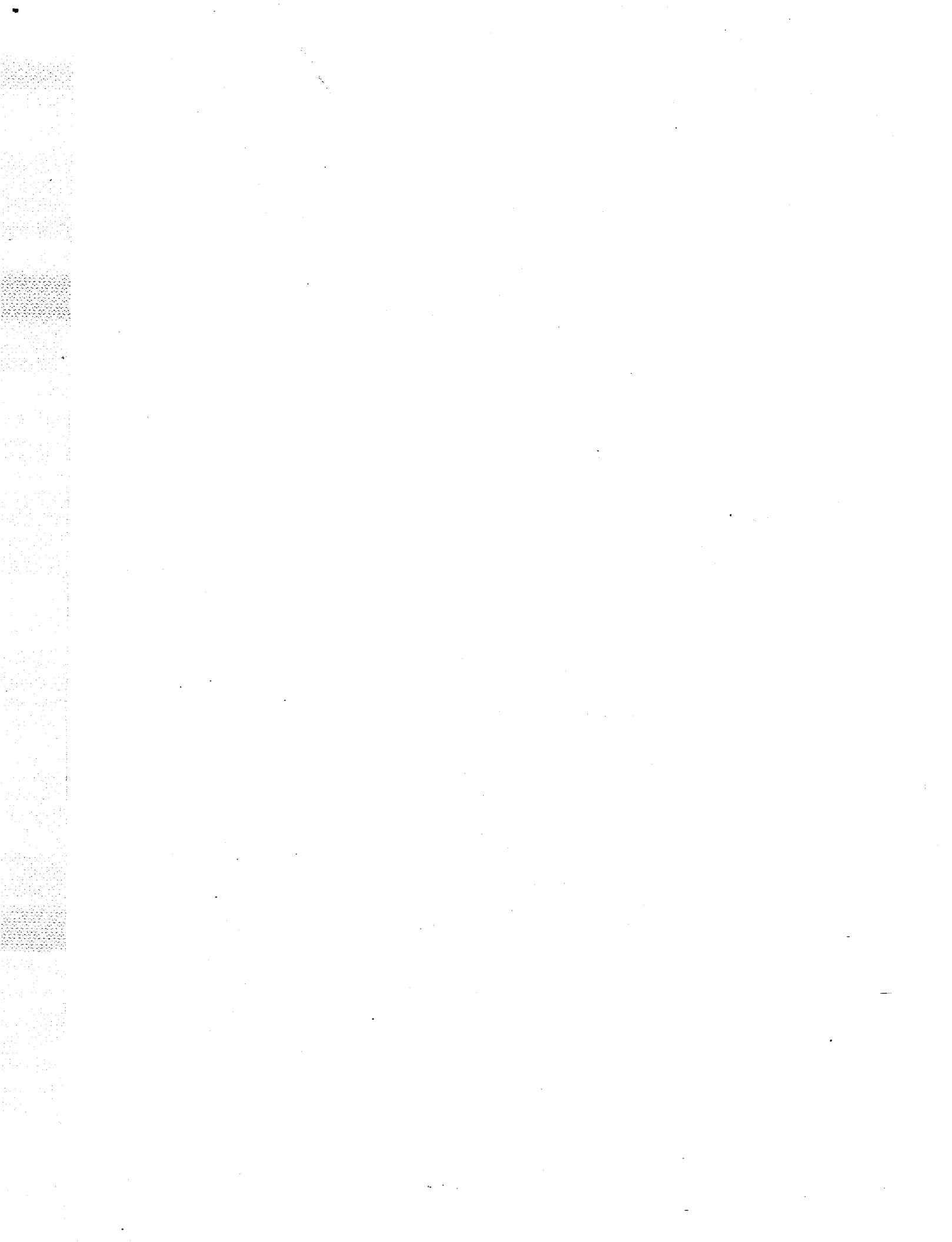
\* (n) = noun                      (v) = verb  
 (adv) = adverb                (adj) = adjective  
 (pl) = plural

magandang gabi	good evening
magandang hapon	good afternoon
magandang umaga	good morning
mayroon akong	I have
mayroon kaming	we have
medisina (n)	medicine
medyor	major
mga	<i>(indicates that a noun is plural)</i>
mga armas (n, pl)	weapons
mga eksplosibo (n, pl)	explosives
mo	by you; your
na	now
naman	also
namin	by us
ng	any, some
nga	added to ask for assistance.
ngayon	now
ngayon din	right away
ngayon na mismo	immediately
ninyo	by you (plural, polite)
okey lang	it's okay
oo	yes
opo	yes, sir
pa	yet
pagkain (n)	food (provisions)
pakitulong nga	please help
po	(word indicating respect)
praybet	private
salamat	thank you
sarhento	sergeant
si	<i>(Word used into identify a person being introduced.)</i>
silá	they <i>(used to mean "he" respectfully)</i>
tayo	we
Tayo na!	Let's go!
tenyente	lieutenant
tulong (n)	help
umaga (n)	morning

TAGALOG LESSON 3

CONVERSATION ABOUT THE BASE CAMP

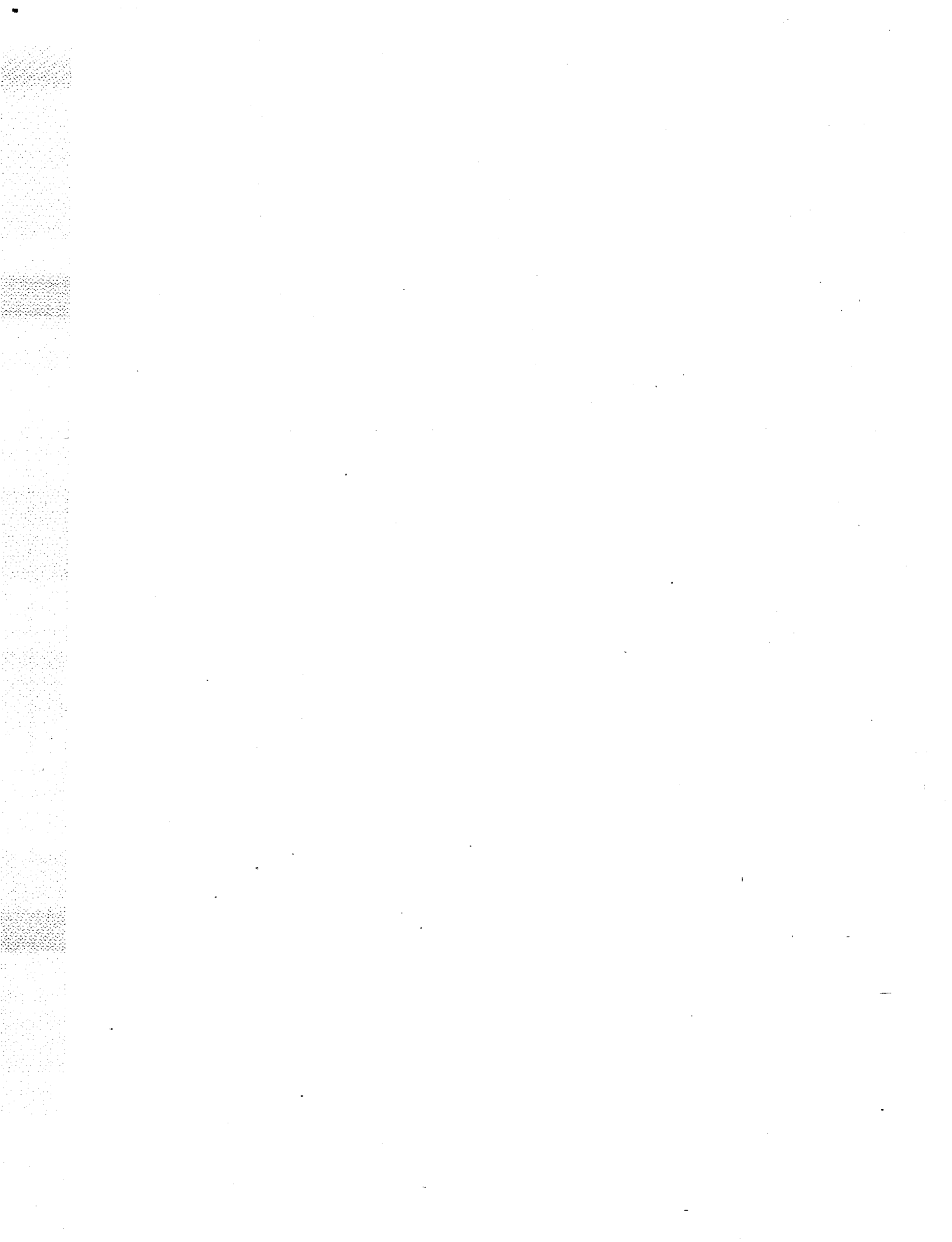




## OBJECTIVES

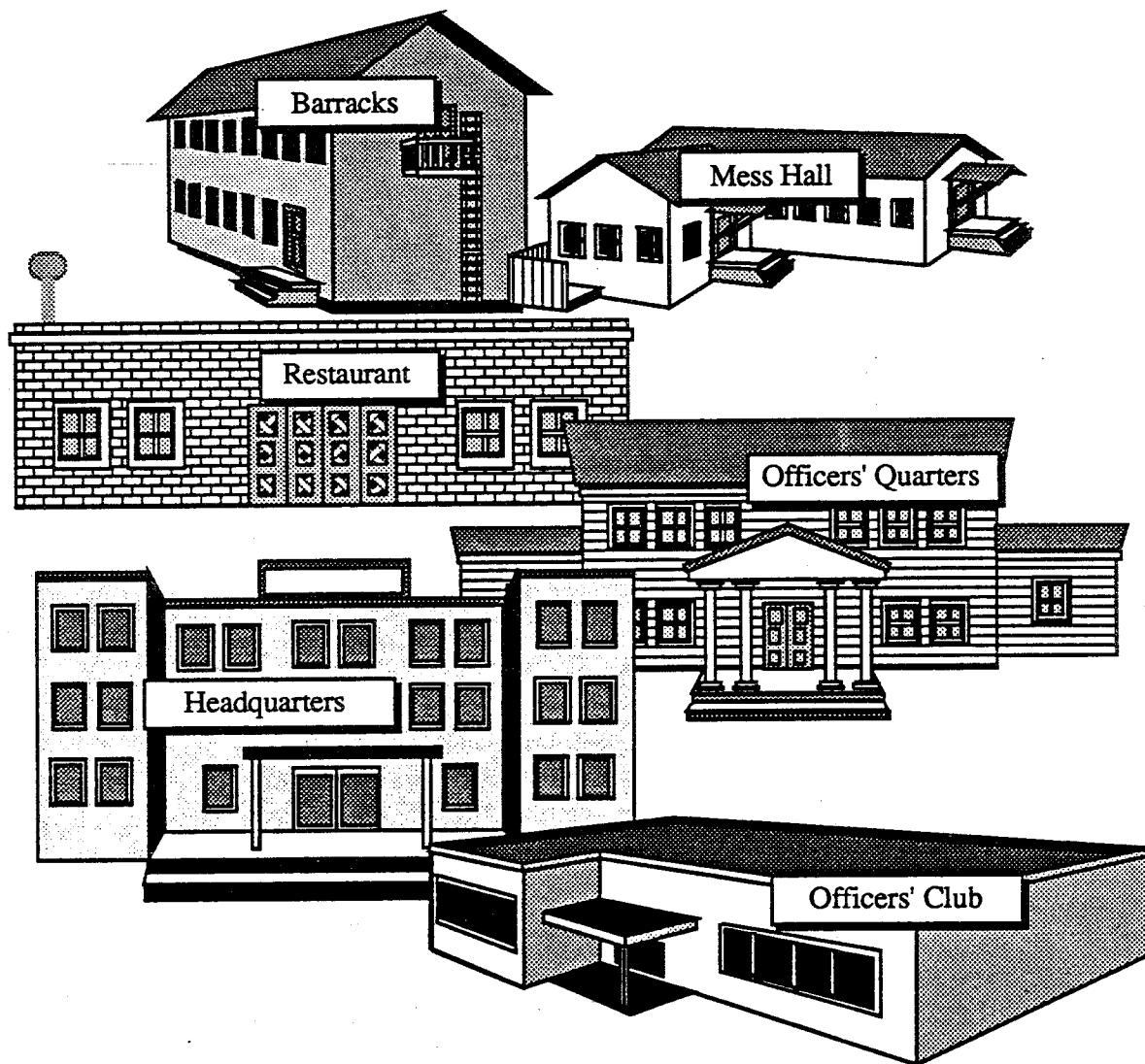
By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- ask questions about the locations of various sites
- respond to questions about locations
- ask about the time
- say what time it is.

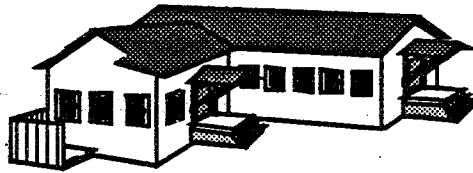


**CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES**

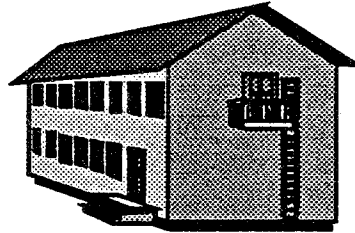
**Military Base Facilities**



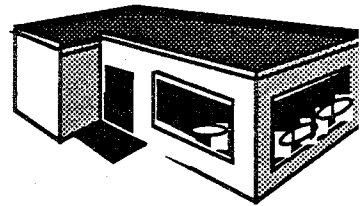
**Military Facilities**



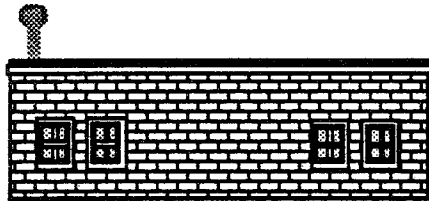
Mess Hall



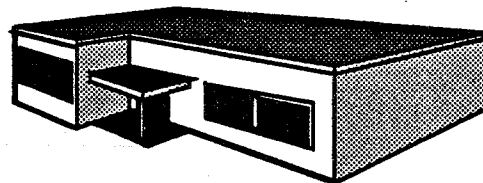
Baraks



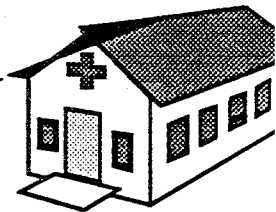
Officers' Club



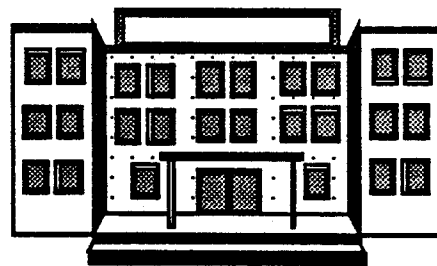
Restauran



Klub ng mga Sarhento



Dispensaryo



Punong Himpilan



Where Will We Stay?



**Saan Kami Titigil?**

Saan	ako ka siya sila kami kayo tayo	titigil?
------	---	----------

Titigil	ka ako siya sila kayo kami tayo	sa baraks. sa kuwarter ng mga opisyal.
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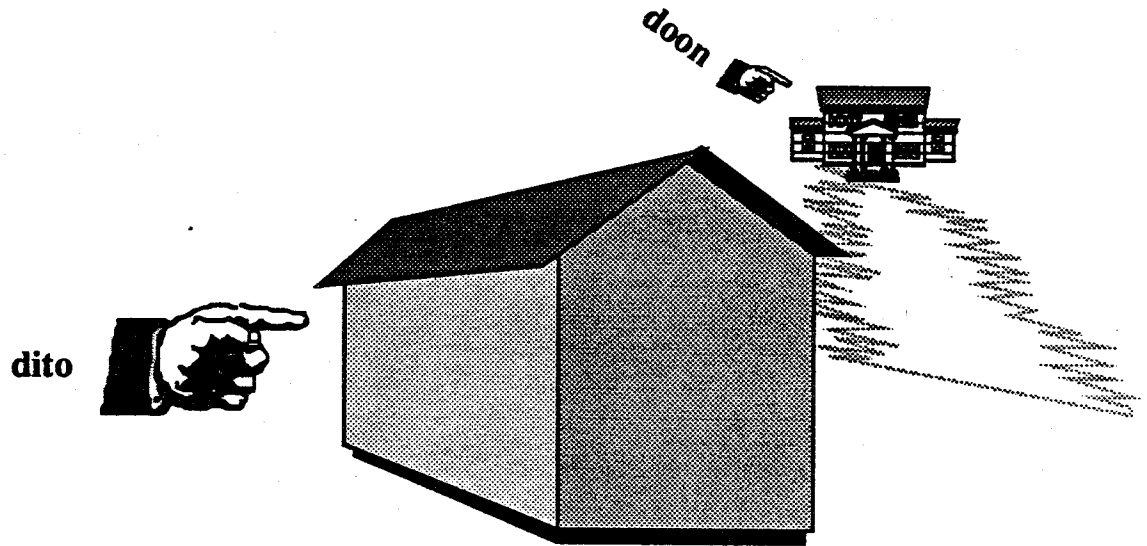
**ACTIVITY #1**

Using the words from box #1, Student A chooses one word from each column to ask a question. Using box #2, Student B chooses one word from each column to make the correct response.

Where Will We Sleep?



**You Will Sleep in the Barracks Here**



Matutulog ka **dito** sa baraks.

Matutulog ka **doon** sa kuwarter ng mga opisyal.

**Matutulog Ka Dito Sa Baraks**

Matutulog	ka ako siya sila kayo kami	dito doon	sa baraks. sa kuwarter ng mga opisyal.
-----------	---	--------------	---

Matutulog	si Medyor Santos	dito doon	sa baraks. sa kuwarter ng mga opisyal.
-----------	---------------------	--------------	---

**ACTIVITY #2**

Your instructor will assign the students in pairs. Student A will ask where the following people will sleep, and student B must make appropriate responses. The word **dito** and **doon** should be used in the responses.

1. Kapitan Lopez.
2. Praybet Garcia.
3. Corporal Smith.
4. Medyor Santos.
5. Sarhento Lewis.
6. Koronel Robles.

**ACTIVITY #3**

- Practice the new vocabulary by forming questions and answers using the boxes below. One student chooses a word from each column in box A to ask a question. Using words from box B, his partner chooses one word from each column to make the correct response.

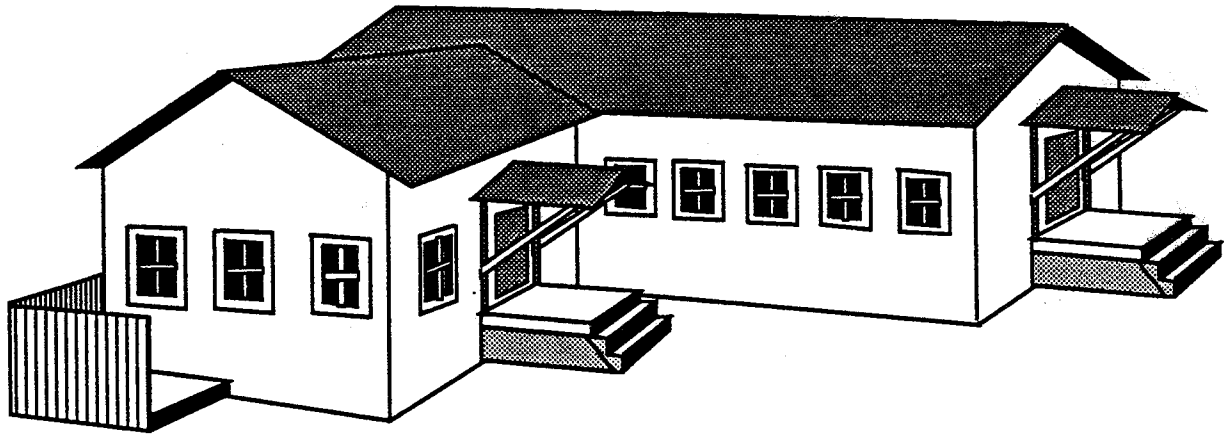
**Box A**

Saan	ako ka siya kayo kami	titigil? matutulog?
------	-----------------------------------	------------------------

**Box B**

Titigil Matutulog	ako ka siya kayo kami	dito doon	sa baraks sa kuwarter ng mga opisyal
----------------------	-----------------------------------	--------------	---

**Where Will We Eat?**



**Saan tayo kakain?**

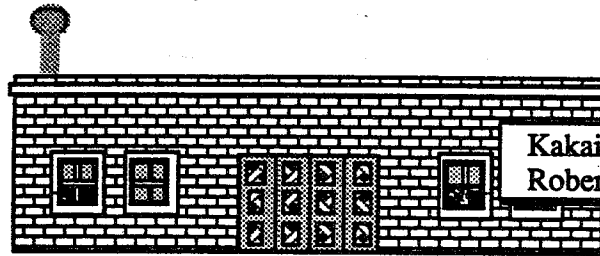
**Saan sila kakain?**

**Saan kayo kakain?**

**Saan kami kakain?**

**Saan kakain si Sarhento Roberts?**

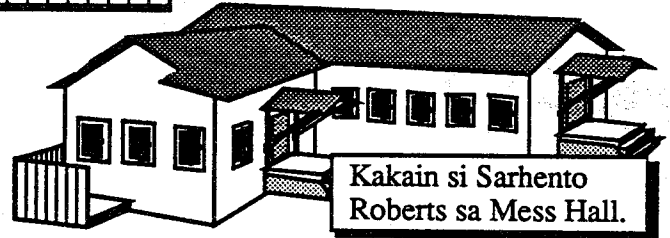
**Sergeant Roberts Will Eat in the Mess Hall**



Saan kakain si Sarhento Roberts?

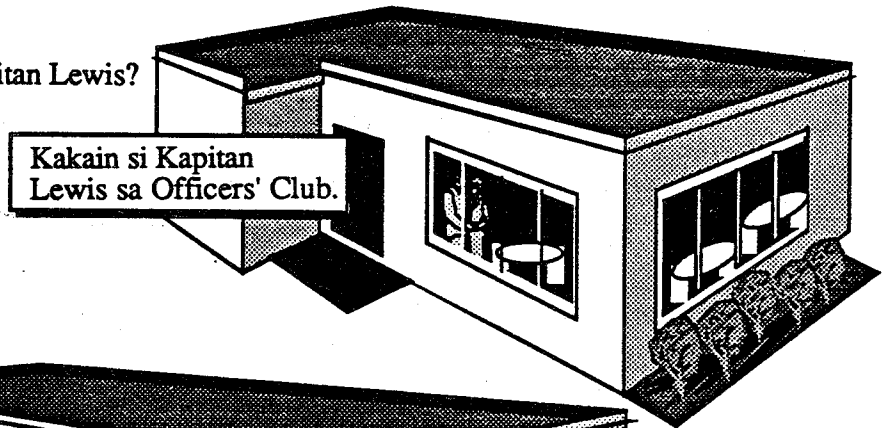
Kakain si Sarhento Roberts sa restoran.

Saan kakain si Sarhento Roberts?

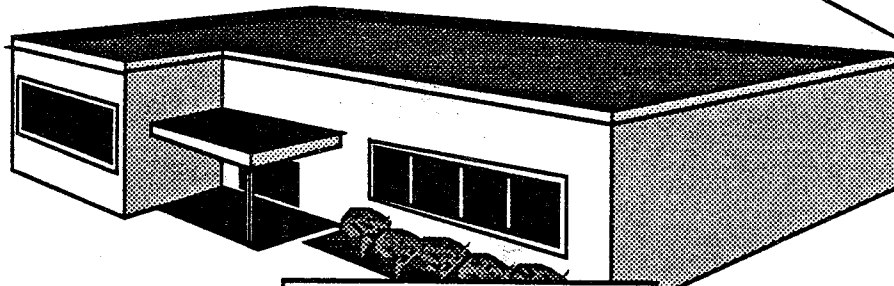


Kakain si Sarhento Roberts sa Mess Hall.

Saan kakain si Kapitan Lewis?



Kakain si Kapitan Lewis sa Officers' Club.



Kakain si Sarhento Roberts sa Klub ng mga sarhento.

Saan kakain si Sarhento Roberts?



**Saan Kakain Si Sarhento Roberts?**

ACTIVITY #4

Student A chooses one word from each column in Part 1 to make a question. Then Student B chooses one word from each column in Part 2 to form the correct answer.

Part 1

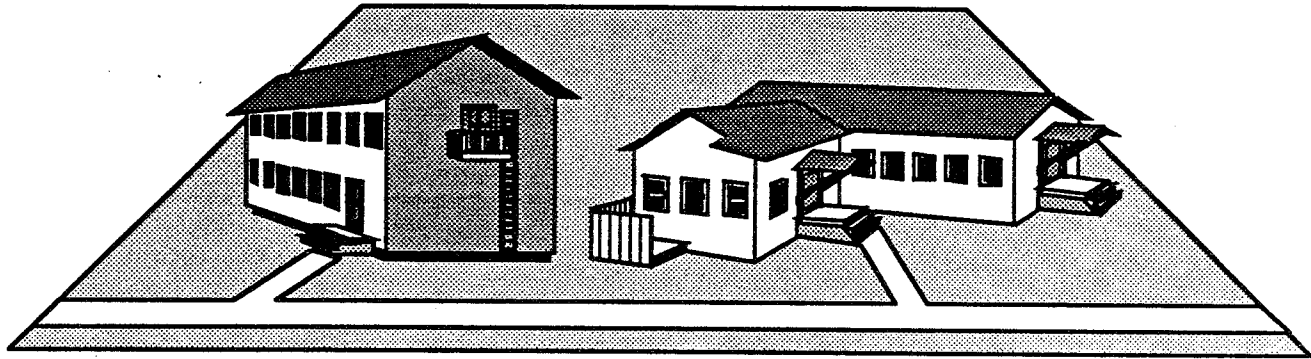
Saan	siya ka kami tayo sila	kakain? titigil? matutulog?
------	------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

Part 2

Kakain Titigil Matutulog	ako tayo siya sila si Sarhento Roberts ka kami	sa restoran sa Mess Hall sa Officers' Club sa baraks sa kuwarter ng mga opisyal
--------------------------------	--	--

Where is the Mess Hall?

The Mess Hall is Next to the Barracks.



Baraks

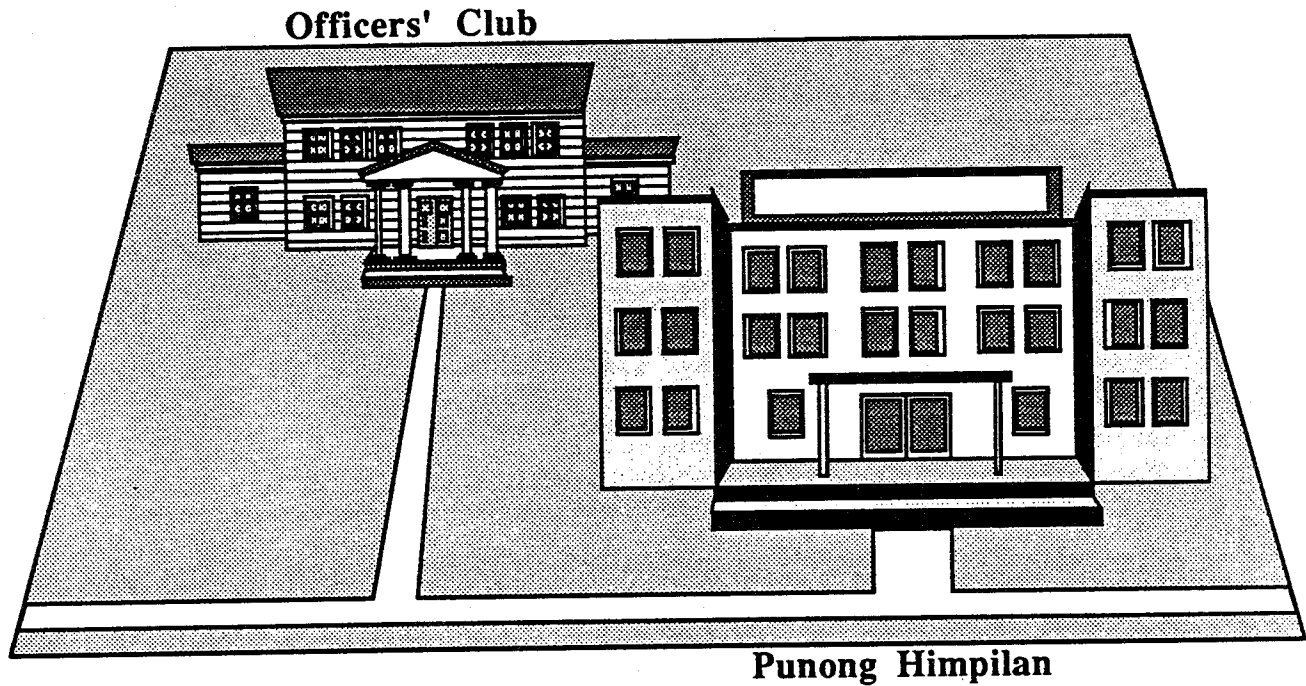
Mess Hall

Saan ang Mess Hall?

Ang Mess Hall ay Katabi ng Baraks.

Where is the Officers' Club?

The Officers' Club is Behind the Headquarters.

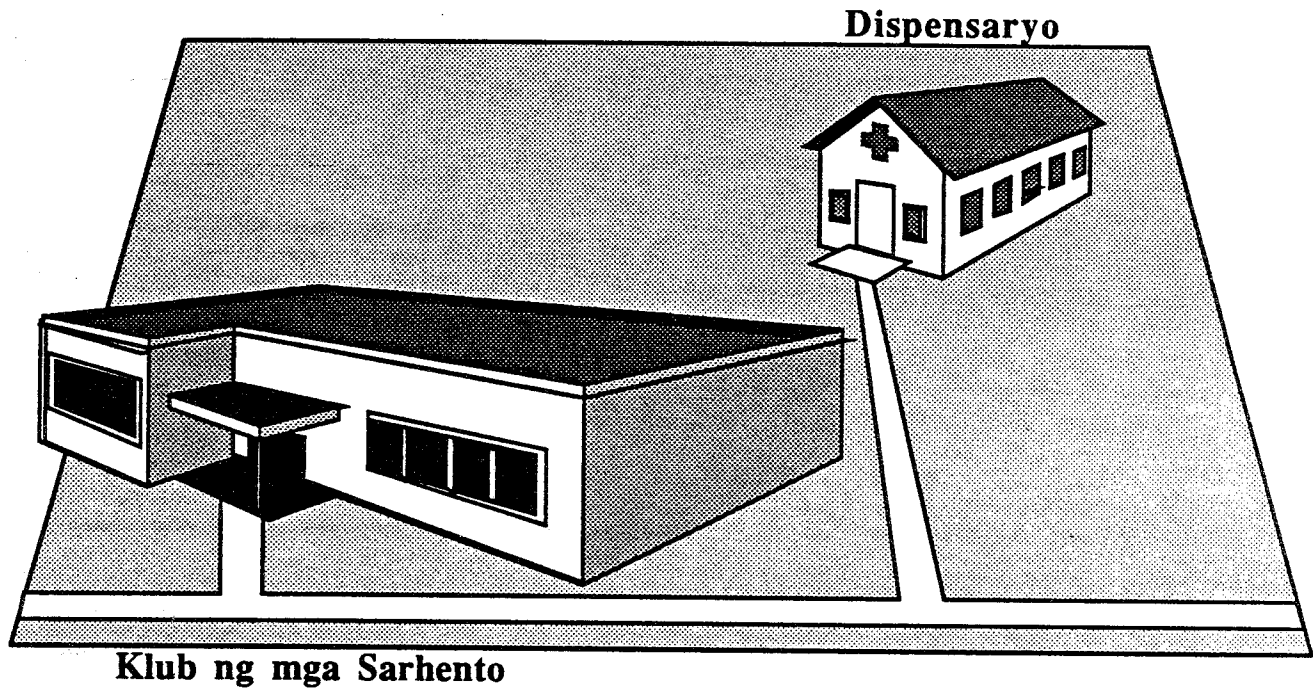


Saan ang Officers' Club?

Ang Officers' Club ay Nasa Likuran ng Punong Himpilan.

Where is the NCO Club?

The NCO Club is in Front of the Infirmary.



Saan ang Klub ng mga Sarhento?

Ang Klub ng mga Sarhento ay Nasa Harapan ng Dispensaryo.

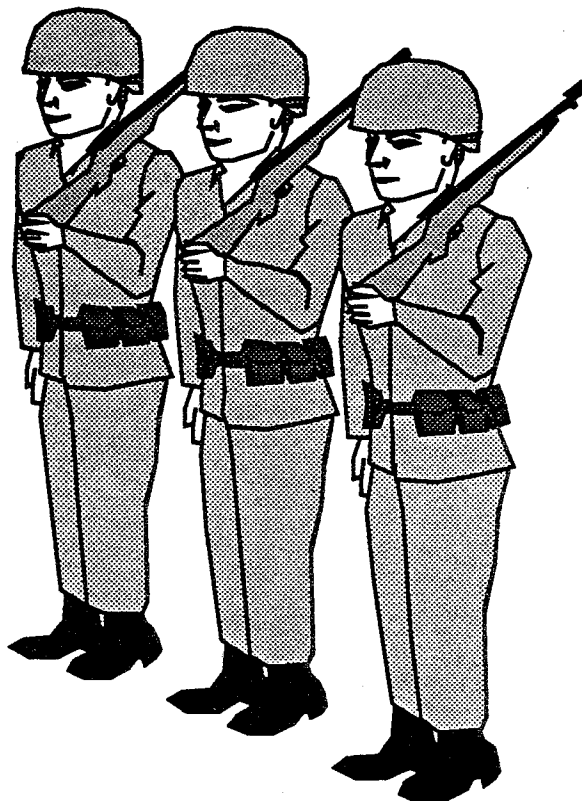
ACTIVITY #5

Turn in your book to page 3, where you have various buildings without the Tagalog names. Write down two questions about the location of buildings in the drawing. You will ask your partner these questions and he will reply. Then he will ask you two questions. Try to use sentences where you tell the location of a place in relation to more than one building, as in the example below:

Example:

Ang Mess Hall ay katabi ng baraks at nasa likuran ng kuwarter ng mga opisyal.  
*The Mess Hall is next to the barracks and behind the Officers' Quarters.*

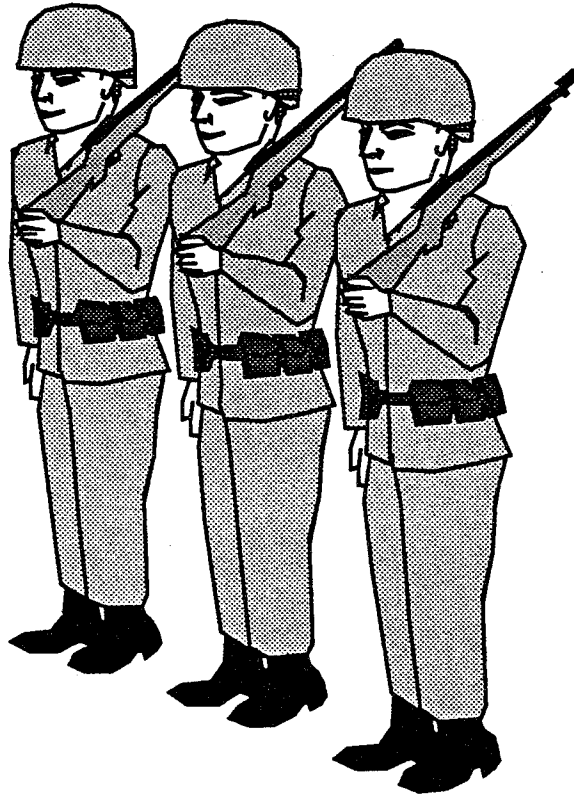
Where are the Soldiers Being Trained (by you)\*?



Saan Ninyo Sinasanay ang mga Sundalo?

\* In English, we usually don't say "by you" (ninyo) in sentences like this, since it's understood.

The Soldiers are Trained (by us) on the Rifle Range.



Sinasanay Namin ang mga Sundalo sa Kampo na Panudlaan ng Riple.  
sa silid-aralan.  
sa lugar na pinagsasanayan.

Mayroon kaming mga silid-aralan.  
kampo na panudlaan ng riple.  
lugar na pinagsasanayan.

**ACTIVITY #6**

With another student in class, practice all of the variations of this exchange.

Example:

Student A: Saan ninyo sinasanay ang mga sundalo?

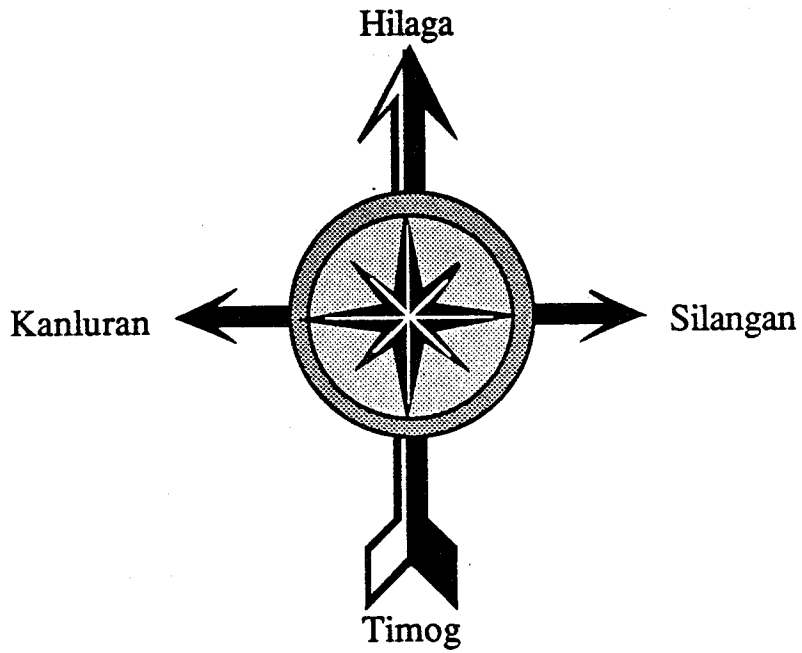
Student B: Sinasanay namin ang mga sundalo sa kampo na panudlaan ng riple.

or:

Mayroon kaming mga silid-aralan.

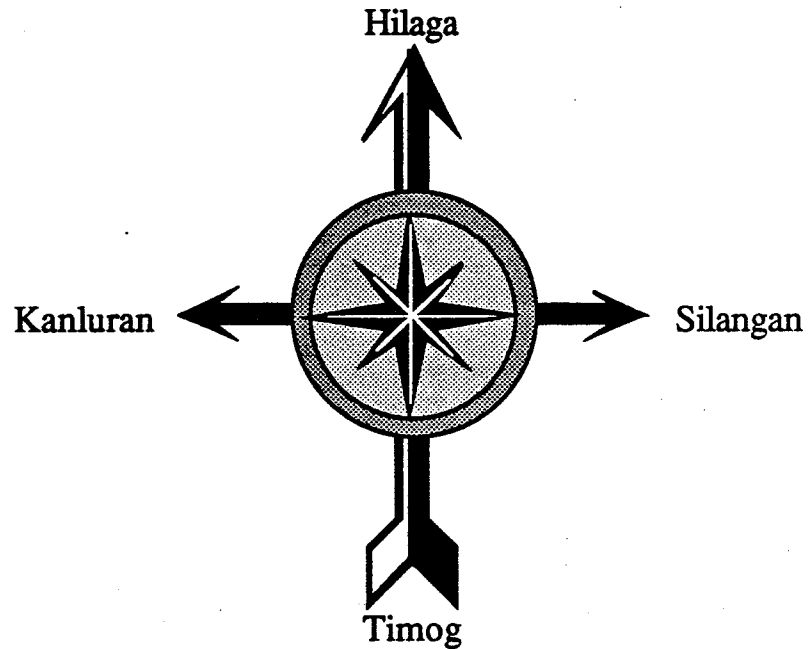


**Points of the Compass**



**Soldiers are Trained (by us) on the North Side of Camp.**

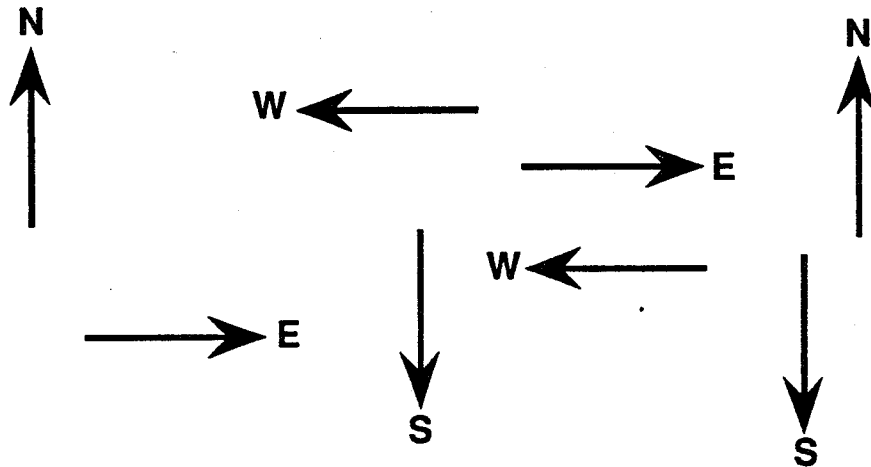
**Sinasanay Namin ang mga Sundalo sa Bandang Hilaga ng Kampo.**



Sinasanay namin ang mga sundalo \_\_\_\_\_ sa bandang hilaga \_\_\_\_\_  
sa bandang kanluran \_\_\_\_\_ ng kampo.  
sa bandang silangan \_\_\_\_\_  
sa bandang timog \_\_\_\_\_

ACTIVITY #7

Your instructor will divide the class in pairs. Each pair will take turns in asking "Where are the soldiers trained?" and answering the question "The soldiers are trained on the north side (south side, east side or west side) of the camp." Look at the compass points below and say where the soldiers are trained.



What Time is it?



Anong Oras na?

Numbers for telling civilian time

1 uno  
2 dos  
3 tres  
4 kuwatro  
5 singko  
6 seis  
7 siyete  
8 ocho  
9 nuwebe  
10 dies

11 onse  
12 dose  
13 trese  
14 katorse  
15 kinse  
16 dies y seis  
17 dies y siete  
18 dies y ocho  
19 dies y nuwebe

20 beinte  
21 beinte uno  
22 beinte dos  
23 beinte tres  
24 beinte kuwatro  
25 beinte singko  
26 beinte seis  
27 beinte siyete  
28 beinte ocho  
29 beinte nuwebe  
30 trenta

31 trenta y uno  
32 trenta y dos  
33 trenta y tres  
34 trenta y kuwatro  
35 trenta y singko  
36 trenta y seis  
37 trenta y siyete  
38 trenta y ocho  
39 trenta y nuwebe  
40 kuwarenta

**ACTIVITY #8**

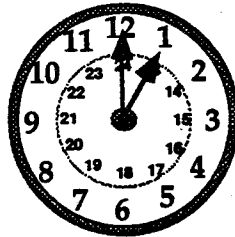
As the instructor writes a number on the board, call it out in Tagalog.

**ACTIVITY #9**

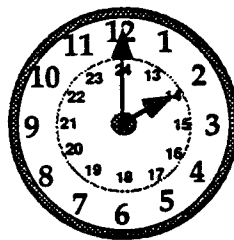
Match the numeral on the left with the Tagalog word on the right by drawing a line.

33	kuwarenta
9	dies y siete
24	beinte kuwarto
15	trenta y tres
17	kinse
40	nuwebe
10	dies

Anong Oras na?

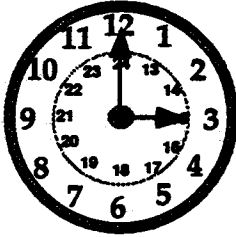


Ala una.  
Ala una na.  
Ala una impunto.

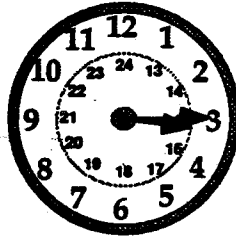


Alas dos.  
Alas dos na.  
Alas dos  
impunto.

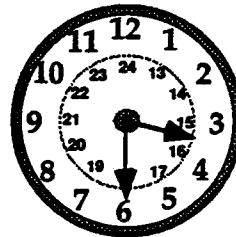
It is 3:15.



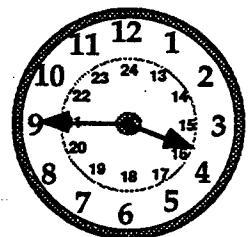
Alas tres  
impunto



Alas tres  
kuwarto



Alas tres y  
medya



Alas tres  
kuwarenta y  
singko

Menos kuwarto  
para alas tres



It is 3:22.

It is 3:22.

It is 7:38.

Alas tres beinte dos.

Alas siyete trenta y ocho.

People in the Philippines usually don't say numbers over forty with minutes in civilian time. For instance, rather than say: "Two fifty-five," a Tagalog speaker would say: "Five minutes before three," as you see below:

It is 2:55.

Menos cinco para alas tres.

It is 3:48.

It is 7:50.

Menos dose para alas kuwatro.

Menos dies para alas ocho.

### ACTIVITY #10

Say the following times.

3:13.

8:47.

9:20.

4:32.

5:05.

5:55.

8:02.

9:16

10:40.

6:45.\*

12:10.

7:30.\*

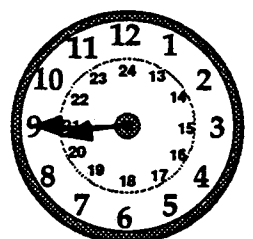
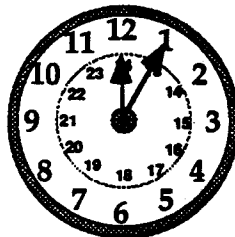
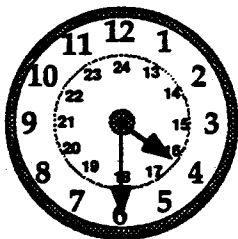
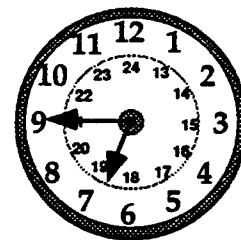
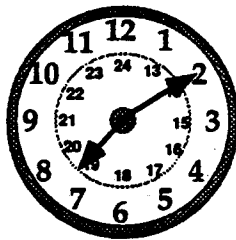
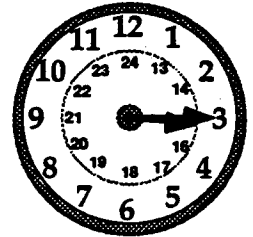
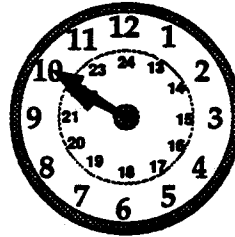
7:59.

1:15.\*

\*Usually, people use the "quarter past," "half past" expressions for these times.

ACTIVITY # 11

Tell the time on each one of these clocks using civilian time.



GAME

Student A says a military time in English and Student B must give the equivalent civilian time. Remember that military time is said in English in the Philippines. This can be a competition between two students or the class can divide into teams.

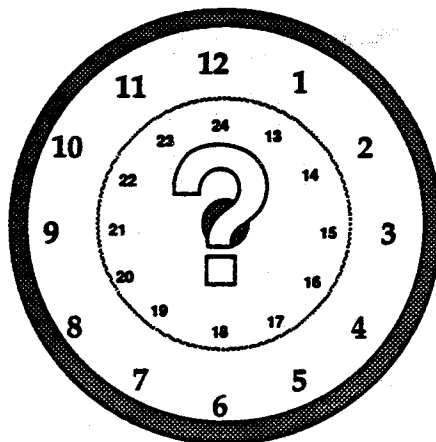
Example:

Student A: 21:30.

Student B: Alas nuwebe trenta.

**When will Training Start?**

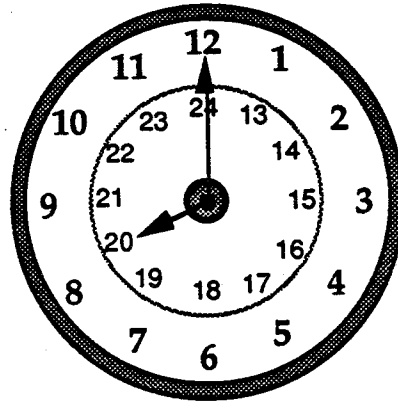
**When will Class Start?**



**Kailan Magsisimula ang Pagsasanay?**

**Kailan Magsisimula ang Clase?**

**Kailan Magsisimula ang Pagsasanay?**



**Kailan magsisimula ang pagsasanay?**

Sa alas ocho ng umaga.

**Kailan magsisimula ang clase?**

Magisimula ang clase ng alas dos ng hapon.

Magisimula ang clase ng alas dos impunto.

Sa alas ocho ng gabi.

Sa alas dose ng tanghali.

**ACTIVITY 12**

Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the correct word or phrase in Tagalog. Be prepared to read your answers to the class.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ magsisimula \_\_\_\_\_ pagsasanay?  
(When) (the)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ alas ocho \_\_\_\_\_  
(At) (a.m.)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ ang clase \_\_\_\_\_ alas dos \_\_\_\_\_  
(Starts) (at) (on the dot)
4. Magsisimula ang \_\_\_\_\_ alas dos \_\_\_\_\_  
(training) (at) (p.m.)

**ACTIVITY 13**

Student A draws a picture of a clock with a set time and gives it to Student B. Student B says the time, then in turn draws a clock with a different time and passes it to another student. The activity should continue until all the students have had the chance to draw and tell the time.

**The Days of the Week**

Linggo	Lunes	Martes	Miyerkoles	Huwebes	Biyernes	Sabado
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

**When does Training Start?**

**Kailan Magsisimula ang Pagsasanay?**

**Magsisimula ang pagsasanay**

sa Lunes.  
sa Martes.  
sa Miyerkoles.  
sa Huwebes.  
sa Biyernes.

**Mayroon bang pagsasanay sa Sabado?**

Oo, mayroong pagsasanay sa Sabado.

Wala, walang pagsasanay sa Sabado.



ACTIVITY #14

Linggo	Lunes	Martes	Miyerkoles	Huwebes	Biyernes	Sabado
	1	2	T3	4	T5	6
7	8	T9	T10	11	T12	13
14	15	16	T17	18	T19	20
21	22	T23	T24	25	T26	27
28	29	T30	T31			

Use the calendar above to practice asking about training. Student #1 chooses a day and asks if there is training on that day. Student #2 looks at the day to see if there is a "T" on that day or not. If there is a "T," then there is training and if there is no "T" there is no training. Student #2 gives a correct answer in Tagalog based on this information.

CONVERSATIONS

*Cpt. Lewis and Sgt. Roberts have arrived at the base camp. They are talking with their contact person, Lt. Hernandez about some of the facilities.*

I

SF: Saán kamí titigil?

CP: Kapitan Lewis, dito ka matutulog. Matutulog si Sarhento Roberts doon sa baraks.

SF: Saán kamí kakain?

CP: Ang Officer's Club ay katabí ng punong himpilan at ang Mess Hall ay katabí ng baraks.

SF: Mabuti, salamat.

II

SF: Saán akó titigil?

CP: Ang kuwarter ng mga opisyal ay katabí ng Officer's Club.

SF: Kakain ba akó sa Officer's Club?

CP: Oo, o sa restaurán sa bandang timog ng kampo.

III

CP: Magsisimulâ ang pagsasanay sa Lunes ng alas-ocho.

SF: Mayroon bang pagsasanay sa Sabado at Linggo?

CP: Walâ, walang pagsasanay sa Sabado.

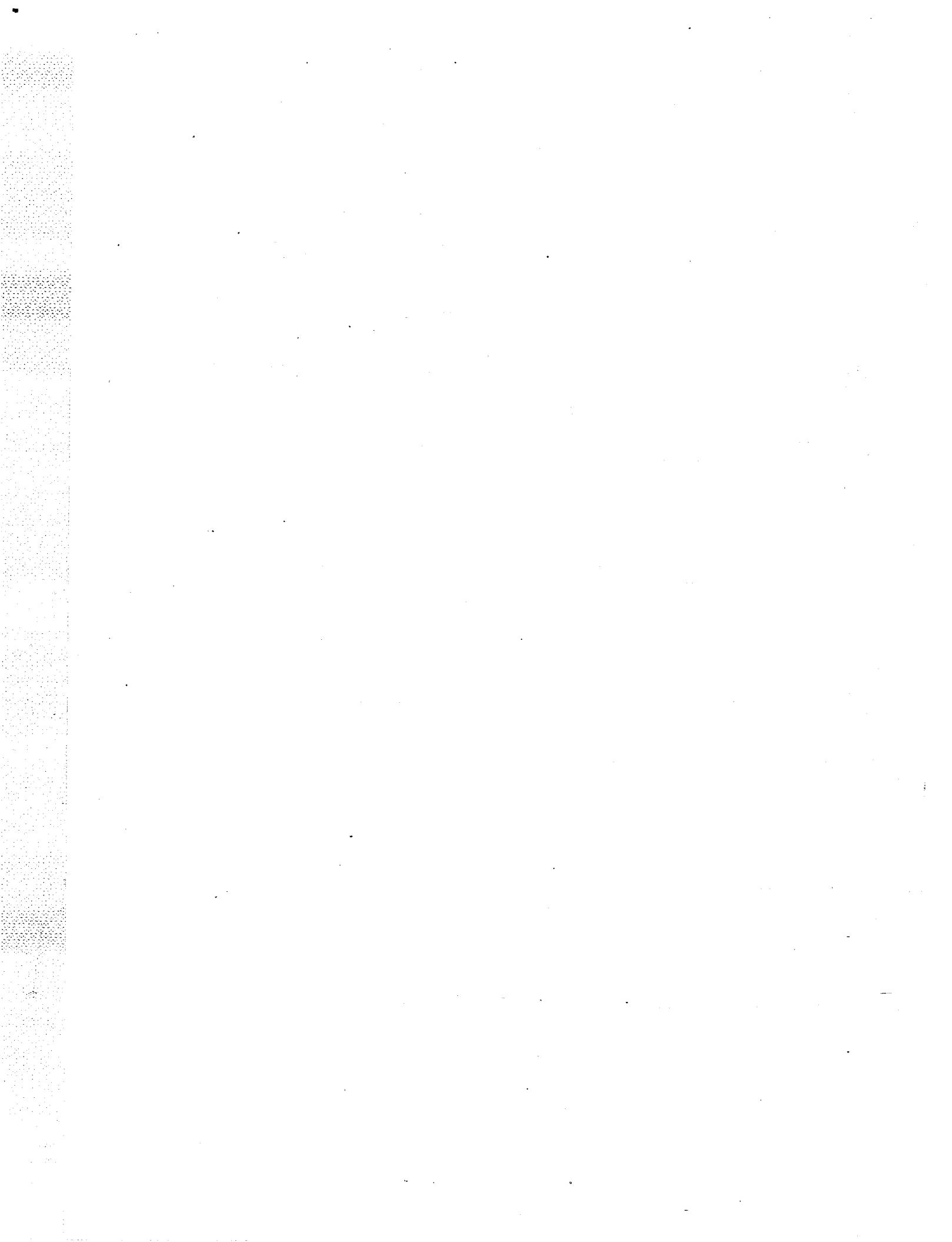
SF: Mabuti, saán ninyo sinasanay ang mga sundalo?

CP: Mayroon kaming mga silid-aralán katabi ng baraks.

SF: Okey, salamat.

IV

- SF: Saán ang mga lugar ng pinagsasanayán?
- CP: Mayroón kaming kampo na panudlaán ng riple sa bandang silangán ng kampo at ang mga silid-aralán nasa likurán ng Mess Hall
- SF: Magsisimulâ ba ang pagsasanay ng alas-siete ng umaga?
- CP: Hindî, magsisimulâ ang pagsasanay ng alas-dose y medya ng hapon.



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## CULTURE NOTES

### CLOCK TIME

The Philippine military use 24-hour clock time, which is expressed in English.  
Example:

Magsisimula ang pagsasanay ng twelve hundred. *Training starts at 12:00 hours.*

For civilian time, the 12-hour clock time is used, with Spanish numbers spelled according to Tagalog sounds. When using the 12-hour civilian time, you can add **ng umaga** which means *in the morning*, **ng tanghali** (*at noon*) **ng hapon** (*in the afternoon*) and **ng gabi** (*in the evening*). These expressions carry the meaning of "a.m." and "p.m."

An important word to remember when you do not want anyone to be tardy is **impunto**, which means *on the dot*, *exactly*, or *sharp*, as in **alas tres impunto**. Like English, Tagalog has several variations of stating the time.

Examples:

Magsisimula ang clase ng alas dos  
impunto.

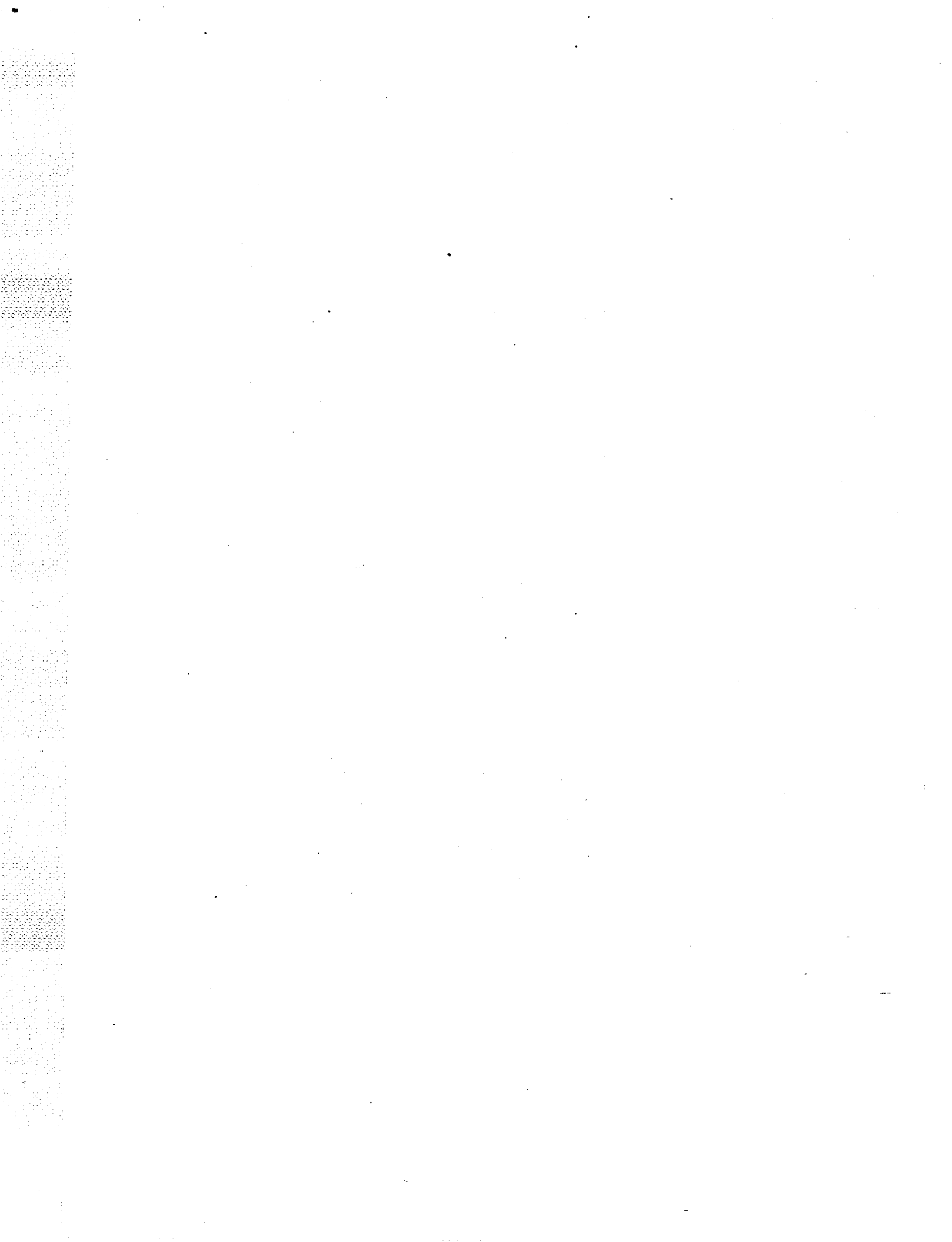
*Class will start at exactly 2:00.*

Magsisimula ang clase ng alas dos ng  
hapon.

*Class will start at 2:00 p.m. (in the  
afternoon)*

Magsisimula ang clase ng impunto alas  
dos ng hapon.

*Class will start exactly at 2:00 p.m.*



## GRAMMAR NOTES

### VERBS

In English, the word "will" is added to the verb to denote future tense. In Tagalog, future tense is formed in several ways: by repeating the first syllable of the verb as in **titigil** (*will stay*) and **kakain** (*will eat*) or by adding a prefix to the base word and also repeating the first syllable of the base word such as **matutulog** (*will sleep*), **magsisimula** (*will start*).

The following verb forms are examples from the lesson.

<u>Base word</u>	<u>Future tense</u>	<u>Model sentence</u>
tigil <i>stay</i>	titigil <i>will stay</i>	Titigil ka dito sa baraks. <i>You will stay here in the barracks.</i>
tulog <i>sleep</i>	matutulog <i>will sleep</i>	Matutulog ka doon sa Officers' Kuwarter. <i>You will sleep there at the Officers' Quarters.</i>
kain <i>eat</i>	kakain <i>will eat</i>	Kakain kayo sa restoran. <i>You will eat in the restaurant.</i>
simula <i>start</i>	magsisimula <i>will start</i>	Magsisimula ang pagsasanay sa Lunes. <i>Training will start on Monday.</i>

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### THE VERB "TRAIN"

The verb **sinasanay** (*be trained*) or (*being trained*) indicates a progressive action. The base or root word is **sanay** (*train*). In this lesson, we use this verb with the pronouns **ninyo** (*by you*) and **namin** (*by us*), so we translate the sentence: "We are training the soldiers" as "The soldiers are trained by us."

**Sinasanay namin ang mga sundalo.**      *The soldiers are trained by us.*  
(*Are trained by us the soldiers*)

**Saan ninyo sinasanay ang mga sundalo?** *Where are the soldiers trained (by*  
(*Where by you are trained the soldiers?*)      *you?)*

As it was noted in the lesson, we usually omit the doer of the action ("by you") because it is understood.

You saw **namin** in a previous lesson when you learned how to say:

**Kailangan namin ang mga armas.**      *Weapons are needed by us.*

The word **sanay** (*train*) is a good example of how Tagalog builds words from a root form. In this lesson, in addition to the verb **sinasanay**, you saw **pagsasanay** (*the training*) and **pinagsasanayan**, which means *training* in the expression **lugar na pinagsasanayan** (*training site*).



"WE" IN TAGALOG

In Tagalog, there are two ways to say "we." To illustrate this point, let us look at the situation at the beginning of the lesson, where Captain Lewis asks:

Saan kami titigil?                      *Where do we (Sgt. Roberts and I) stay?*

The pronoun **kami** makes it clear that the Captain means himself and Sergeant Roberts, and does not include the man to whom the question is directed. The sentence below gives a different meaning:

Saan tayo titigil?                      *Where do we (Sgt Roberts, you and I) stay?*

Note that the use of **tayo**, which also translates as "we" in English, includes the person to whom the question is asked.

ASKING AND ANSWERING QUESTIONS

You learned about the formation of Yes/No questions in Lesson 2. In this lesson, you practiced forming questions with words like **saan** (*where*) and **kailan** (*when*). With these question words, the sentence order is inverted in the question and answer.

<b>Where</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Verb</b>	
Saan	kami	kakain?	<i>Where will we eat?</i>
<i>Where</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>will eat?</i>	
<b>Verb</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Place</b>	
Kakain	kami	sa restoran.	<i>We will eat in the restaurant.</i>
<i>Will eat</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>in the restaurant.</i>	

The above question order applies only when pronouns (*I, you, he, etc.*) are used as the subject. If a proper name, such as "Sgt. Roberts", is used as the subject, the following word order is used in the question.

<b>Where</b>	<b>Verb</b>	<b>Subject</b>	
Saan	kakain	si Sarhento Roberts?	<i>Where will Sgt. Roberts eat?</i>
<i>Where</i>	<i>will eat</i>	<i>Sgt. Roberts?</i>	

The word order in the answer is the same as with the pronoun example above.

<b>Verb</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Place</b>	
Kakain	si Sarhento Roberts	sa restauran.	<i>Sgt. Roberts will eat in the</i>
<i>Will eat</i>	<i>Sgt. Roberts</i>	<i>in the restaurant.</i>	<i>restaurant.</i>

## PREPOSITION SA

In Tagalog, the preposition **sa** is equivalent to the English "in the, on the, at, to, of" or "for". In this lesson, **sa** is used: (a) to mark locations as in "in the restaurant" (**sa restawran**) and (b) to mark the calendar days as in "on Tuesday" (**sa Martes**) and (c) in telling time as in **sa alas dos** (*two o'clock*).

a) Examples for locations:

Sa mess hall

*In the Mess Hall.*

Sa baraks

*In the barracks.*

b) Examples for calendar days:

Sa Lunes

*On Monday*

Sa Sabado

*On Saturday*

c) In telling time, **sa** has the meaning of *at*, but it is only used at the beginning of a sentence. In the middle of a sentence you must use **ng** for *at*.

Kailan magsisimula ang clase?

*When will the class start?*

Magisimula ang clase **ng** alas dos ng hapon.

*The class will start at 2:00 in the afternoon (p.m.)*

**Sa** alas ocho ng umaga.

*At 8:00 a.m.*

### PREPOSITIONS OF LOCATION

The English words *next to*, *behind* and *in front of* have the following equivalents in Tagalog: **katabi**, **nasa likuran** and **nasa harapan**.

Ang mess hall ay **katabi** ng baraks.      *The Mess Hall is next to the barracks.*

Ang Officers' Club ay **nasa likuran**  
ng Punong himpilan.      *The Officers' Club is behind the  
Headquarters.*

Ang Klub ng mga Sarhento ay **nasa**  
**harapan** ng dispensaryo.      *The NCO is in front of the infirmary.*

### DIRECTIONS

The English word *side* is equivalent to the Tagalog words **banda+ng**. The literal translation of **banda+ng** in English is "close to" or "towards". When this expression is combined with directions, the following meanings apply

Examples:

bandang hilaga	<i>north side</i>
bandang timog	<i>south side</i>
bandang silangan	<i>east side</i>
bandang kanluran	<i>west side</i>

These expressions can have different translations in English. The following sentence:

Ang Punong Himpilan ay nasa bandang hilaga ng dispensaryo.

has two possible translations into English:

- (1) *The headquarters is (to the) north of the infirmary.*
- (2) *The headquarters is on the north side of the infirmary.*

TELLING TIME

In Tagalog, as in English, there is more than one way to say the time. We can say, "It is four fifteen" or "It is quarter past four." Both alternatives are shown below if they are equally common. One o'clock in Tagalog civilian time is expressed as *ala una*. All other times are expressed with the plural *alas*, as in *alas dos* ("two o'clock").

Examples:

<i>ala una</i>		1:00
<i>alas singko impunto</i>		5:00 ( <i>exactly</i> )
<i>alas singko dies</i>		5:10
<i>alas singko kinse</i> ( <i>five fifteen</i> )	<i>alas singko kuwarta</i> ( <i>a quarter past five</i> )	5:15
<i>alas singko y medya</i>		5:30
<i>alas singko trenta y singko</i> ( <i>five thirty-five</i> )	<i>menos beinte singko para alas seis.</i> ( <i>twenty-five of five</i> )	5:35
<i>alas singko kuwarenta y singko</i> ( <i>five forty-five</i> )*	<i>menos kuwarta para alas seis.</i> ( <i>a quarter of six</i> )	5:45
	<i>menos dies para alas seis</i> ( <i>ten of five</i> )	5:50*

\* People normally do not say the minutes above forty. Instead of saying "Five fifty," they will say "Ten before six."

THERE IS / THERE ISN'T (THERE IS NO) TRAINING

In a previous lesson, you learned that **mayroon** with a subject means *have*.

**Mayroon** akong mga armas.      *I have (some) weapons.*

In this lesson, the word **mayroon**, used without a subject shows the existence or absence of something and translates into English as *there is, there isn't (any) or there is no*.

Mayroon bang pagsasanay sa Sabado?      *Is there (any) training on Saturday?*

Mayroong\* pagsasanay sa Sabado.      *There is (some) training on Saturday.*

\* Here, **mayroon** combines with the linker **ng**.

To say in Tagalog that there is no training, we use **wala** (*there is no*) + **ng**. This is the negative of **mayroon** + **ng**.

Walang pagsasanay sa Sabado.      *There is no (there isn't any) training on Saturday.*

You may use the word **wala** at the beginning of the sentence for emphasis:

**Wala**, walang pagsasanay sa Sabado.      *No, there is no training on Saturday.*

**HOMework**

**EXERCISE #1**

*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*

- \_\_\_ headquarters
- \_\_\_ infirmary
- \_\_\_ NCO
- \_\_\_ barracks
- \_\_\_ restauran
- \_\_\_ Officers' quarters

**EXERCISE #2**

*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*

- |             |          |       |
|-------------|----------|-------|
| a. when     | where    | what  |
| b. is there | when     | where |
| c. where    | is there | what  |
| d. when     | where    | what  |

**EXERCISE #3**

*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*

- a. They will stay over there in the Officers' Club  
You will sleep here in the Officers' Club.  
You will eat in the Officers' Club.
- b. Sergeant Roberts will sleep in the barracks.  
Sergeant Roberts will eat in the barracks.  
Sergeant Roberts will stay here in the barracks.
- c. There is no training on Monday  
We train the soldiers on Monday.  
Training will start on Monday.
- d. We train the soldiers in the rifle range.  
They will train in the class room  
Training will start on Monday
- e. They will eat in the Mess Hall.  
We will sleep at the NCO Club.  
We will eat at the NCO Club.

**EXERCISE #4**

*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*

- |                 |              |              |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| a. in front of  | next to      | in back of   |
| b. next to      | in back of   | in front of  |
| c. behind       | in front of  | next to      |
| d. to the south | to the east  | to the west  |
| e. to the west  | to the east  | to the south |
| f. to the west  | to the north | to the east  |



**EXERCISE #5**

*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*

- a. 4:45
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. \_\_\_\_\_
- f. \_\_\_\_\_
- g. \_\_\_\_\_
- h. \_\_\_\_\_
- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- j. \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE #6**

*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8:00							
9:00							
11:15							
12:30							
14:00							

EXERCISE #7

*Listent to the instructions on the tape.*

Example: Question: What time is it?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_ Three o'clock exactly.

X  Two o'clock exactly.

*3 second pause for you to say the question in Tagalog*

Tape: Anong oras na?

*3 second pause for you to repeat*

Tape: Alas dos impunto.

1. Question: Where will we sleep?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_ We'll sleep here.

\_\_\_\_\_ We'll sleep there.

2. Question: Where will Sgt. Roberts eat?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_ At the cafeteria.

\_\_\_\_\_ At the NCO Club.

3. Question: Where is the NCO Club?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_ Next to the barracks.

\_\_\_\_\_ In front of the barracks

4. Question: When will training start?

Answer:  Monday afternoon.

Friday morning.

5. Question: Will there be training on Sunday?

Answer:  Yes, there will be training on Sunday.

No, there will be no training on Sunday.

6. Question: Is there a restaurant on the Base?

Answer:  Yes, there's a restaurant behind the Headquarters

Yes, there's a restaurant in front of the infirmary.

**EXERCISE #8**

The jumble box below contains the Tagalog words needed to make up the equivalents of the English word or phrases listed beneath the box. On the lines provided, write out each Tagalog word or phrase.

mga	himpilan	kampo	ng
lugar	na	silid-aralan	kuwarter
ng riple	mga opisyal	na panudlaan	
	punong	na pinagsasanayan	

a. classrooms

\_\_\_\_\_

b. officers' quarters

\_\_\_\_\_

c. rifle range

\_\_\_\_\_

d. training sites

\_\_\_\_\_

e. headquarters

\_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE #9

Written below are two columns of key phrases from the lesson. Beneath the columns are 3 English sentences from the lesson. Using one phrase from Column A and one phrase from Column B, write the Tagalog equivalent of each English sentence on the lines provided.

Column A

Titigil si Kapitan Lopez  
Ang Klub ng mga Sarhento ay nasa  
Ang pagsasanay ay sa Miyerkoles

Column B

bandang kanluran ng kampo.  
ng alas dies kuwarto.  
sa Kuwarter ng mga Opisyal.

a. Captain Lopez will stay at the Officers' Quarters.

---

---

b. The NCO Club is in the westside of the camp.

---

---

c. Training is on Wednesday at 10:15.

---

---

**EXERCISE #10**

Complete the dialogs below. Be prepared to check your answers in class.

Dialog #1

SF: \_\_\_\_\_?  
(Where will we sleep?)

CP: Kapitan Lewis, dito ka matutulog. Matutulog si Sarhento Roberts doon sa baraks.

SF: \_\_\_\_\_?  
(Where will we eat?)

CP: Ang Officers' Club ay katabí ng punong himpilan at ang Mess Hall ay katabí ng baraks.

SF: \_\_\_\_\_?  
(Good, thank-you.)

Dialog #2

SF: Saán akó titigil?

CP: \_\_\_\_\_  
(In the Officers' Quarters next to the Officers' Club.)

SF: Kakain ba akó sa Officers' Club?

CP: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Yes, or in the restaurant on the south side of the Base.)

Dialog #3

SF: Mayroon bang pagsasanay sa Sabado at Linggo?

CP: \_\_\_\_\_  
(No, there is no training on Saturday and Sunday.)

SF: Saán ninyo sinasanay ang mga sundalo?

CP: \_\_\_\_\_  
(We have classrooms next to the barracks.)

EXERCISE #11

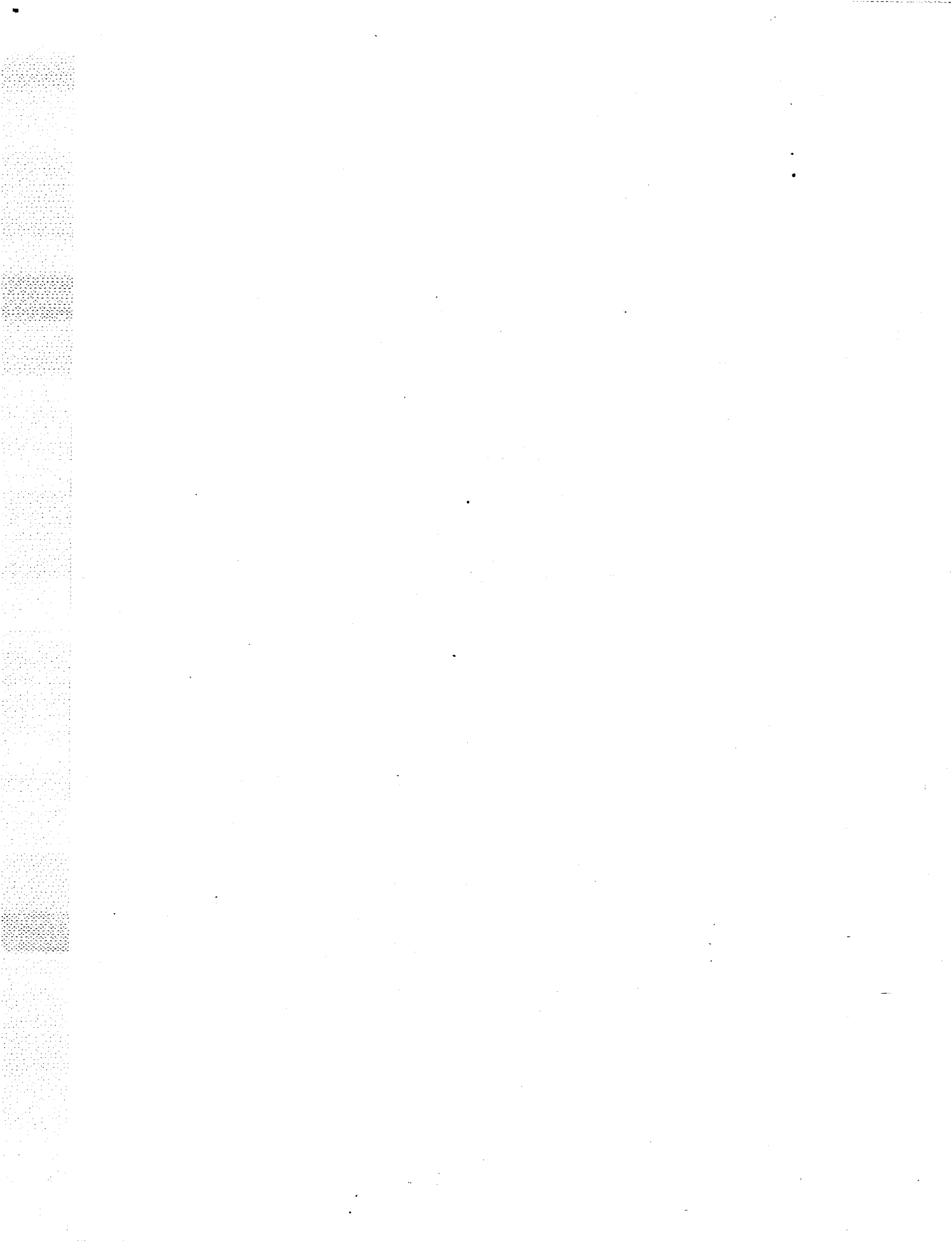
*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*

bandang silangan	sa	lugar na
ng kampo	panudlaan	ng riple
ay nasa	namin	ang silid-aralan
ang mga sundalo	sinasanay	

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ORAL QUIZ

SCENARIO #1

Student A

Student B

Greet your contact person. Say, "Good morning, Captain." Introduce yourself as Capt. Lewis and your partner as Sgt. Roberts.

Greet A. Say you are Sgt. Lopez

Ask where you can stay.

Tell A that he will sleep in the Officers' Quarters.

Ask where Sgt. Lewis will stay.

Say that he will stay in the barracks.

Ask where the training will take place.

Say that the training will be in the classroom next to the barracks.

SCENARIO #2

Student A

Student B

Greet your contact person.  
Introduce yourself as Major Lewis.

Greet A. Say you are Lt. Hernandez.

Ask what time it is.

Say that it is 5:30 in the afternoon,  
civilian time.

Ask when the training will start.

Say it will start at 8:00 in the morning.

Ask whether there will be training on  
Saturday and Sunday.

Say that there is no training on Saturday  
and Sunday.

SCENARIO #3

Student A

Student B

Greet your contact person. Introduce yourself as Sgt. Roberts.

Greet A. Say you are Sgt. Cruz.

Ask where you can eat.

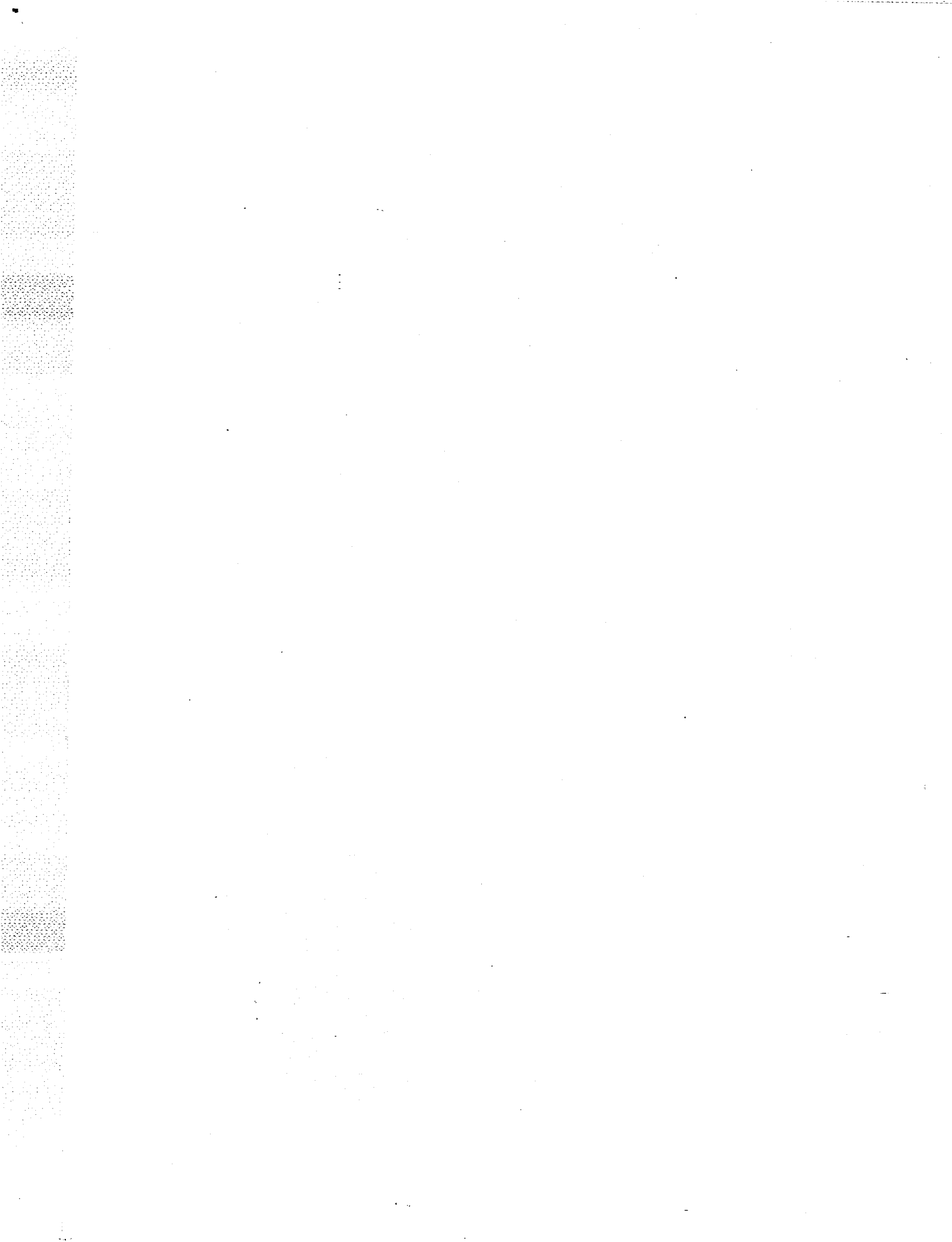
Say that A will eat in the mess hall.

Ask where the mess hall is.

Say that the mess hall is next to the classroom.

Ask when B will eat.

Say that you will eat at 12:00.



GLOSSARY

Tagalog

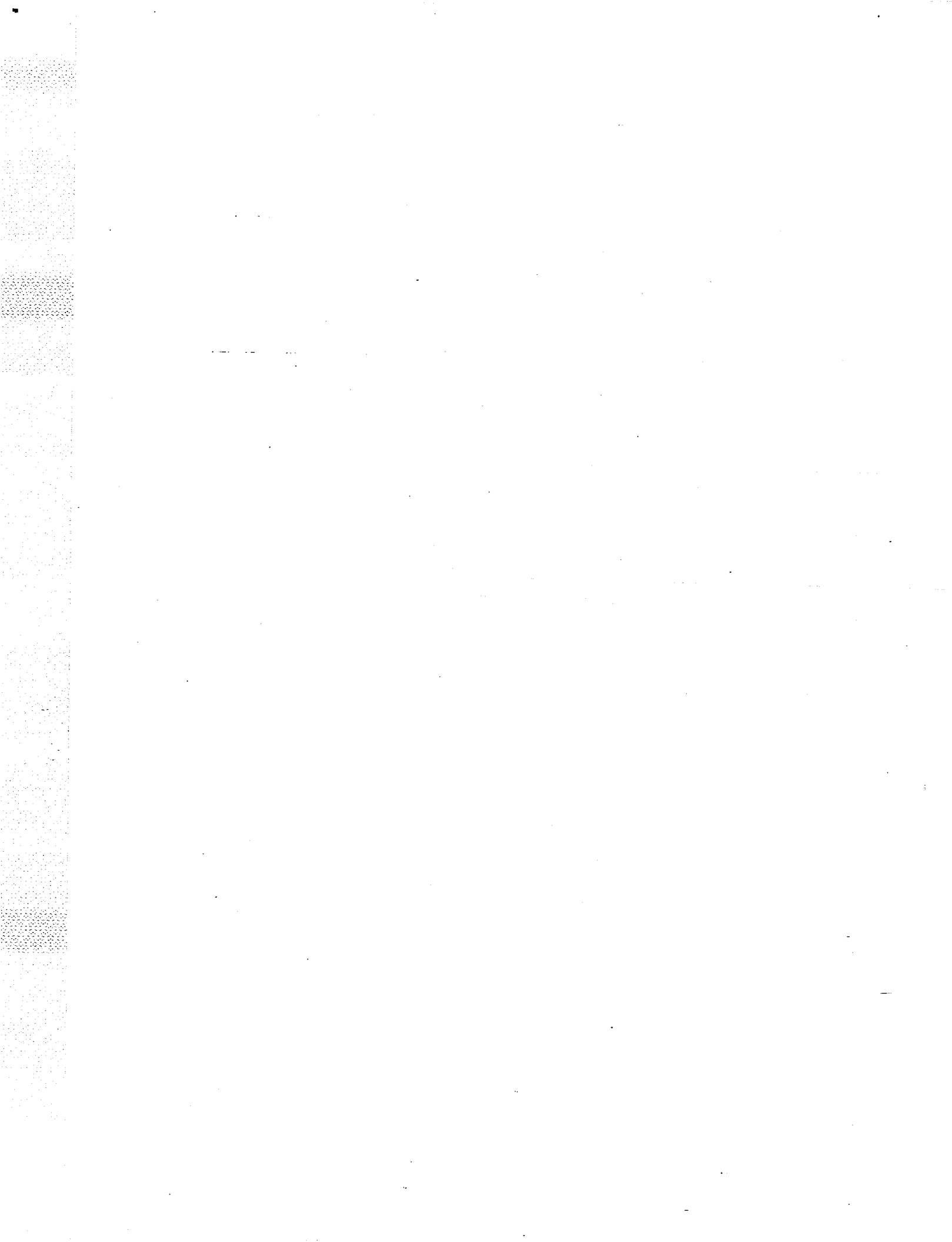
ako  
 alas  
 ang  
 ano  
 anong (ano+"-ng")  
 at  
 ay  
  
 bandang  
 ba  
 bang (ba+"-ng")  
 baraks  
 beinte  
 Biyernes  
 clase  
 Corporal  
 dies  
 dispensaryo  
 dito  
 doon  
 dos  
 hapon  
 harapan  
 hilaga  
 himpilan (see punong-himpilan)  
 Huwebes  
 impunto  
 ka  
 kailan  
 kakain  
 kami  
 kaming (kami + ng)  
 kampo  
 kampo na panudlaan ng riple  
 kanluran

English

I  
 at (*with time*)  
 the  
 what  
 what  
 and  
 (*reverses word order in a sentence*)  
 towards a time or place  
 (*question marker*)  
 (*question marker*)  
 barracks  
 twenty  
 Friday  
 class  
 corporal  
 ten  
 infirmary  
 here  
 there, over there  
 two  
 afternoon  
 front  
 north  
  
 Thursday  
 on the dot, exactly, sharp  
 you  
 when  
 will eat  
 we  
 we  
 camp  
 rifle range  
 west

Kapitan	captain
katabi	next, near
katorse	fourteen
kayo	you (pl)
kinse	fifteen
klub	club
klub ng mga Sarhento	NCO Club
Koronel	Colonel
kuwarenta	forty
kuwarenta y singko	forty five
kuwarter	quarter
kuwarto	quarter
kuwatro	four
likuran	behind
Linggo	Sunday
lugar	site, place
lugar na pinagsasanayan	training site
Lunes	Monday
mabuti	good
magsisimula	will start
Martes	Tuesday
matutulog	will sleep
mayroon	there is
mayroong (mayroon+"-ng")	
medya	thirty
Medyor	Major
menos	less than
Mess Hall	Mess Hall
mga	(used to change singular to plural)
Miyerkoles	Wednesday
na	already, now
namin	by us, ours
nasa	in the, in, on, at
ng	at, of, in the, the, of the, with, a
ninyo	by you
nuwebe	nine
ocho	eight
Officer's Club	Officers' Club
onse	eleven

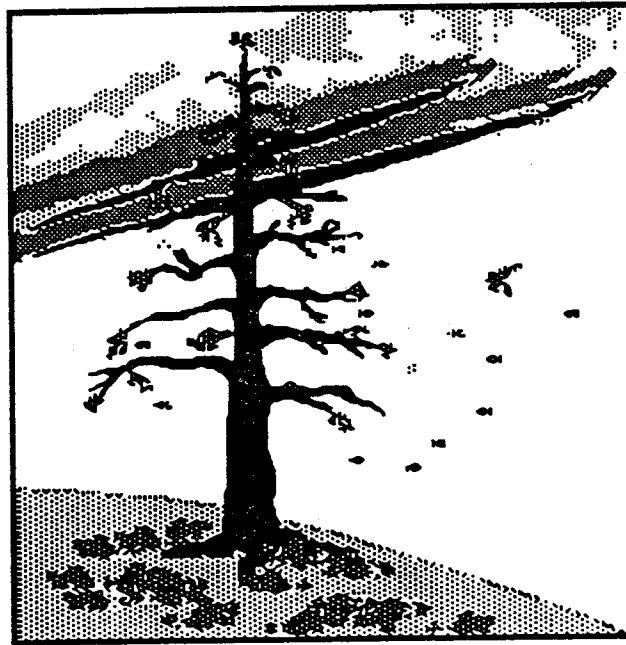
Oo	yes
opisyal	officer
oras	time
pagsasanay	training
panudlaan (see kampo na panudlaan)	rifle range
para	to, for
pinagsasanayan	for training
Praybet	Private
punong (puno+"-ng")	head
punong-himpilan	head quarters
restauran	restaurant
riple	rifle
sa	on, at
saan	where
Sabado	Saturday
salamat	thank-you
sarhento	sergeant
seis	six
siete	seven
silá	they (or "he" respectful)
silangan	east
silid-aralan	classroom
sinasanay	being trained
singko	five
siya	he/she
siyete	seven
sundalo	soldier
tayo	we
timog	south
titigil	will stay
trenta	thirty
tres	three
trese	thirteen
umaga	morning
una	one
uno	one
wala	no, there is none
walang (wala+"-ng")	no, there is none

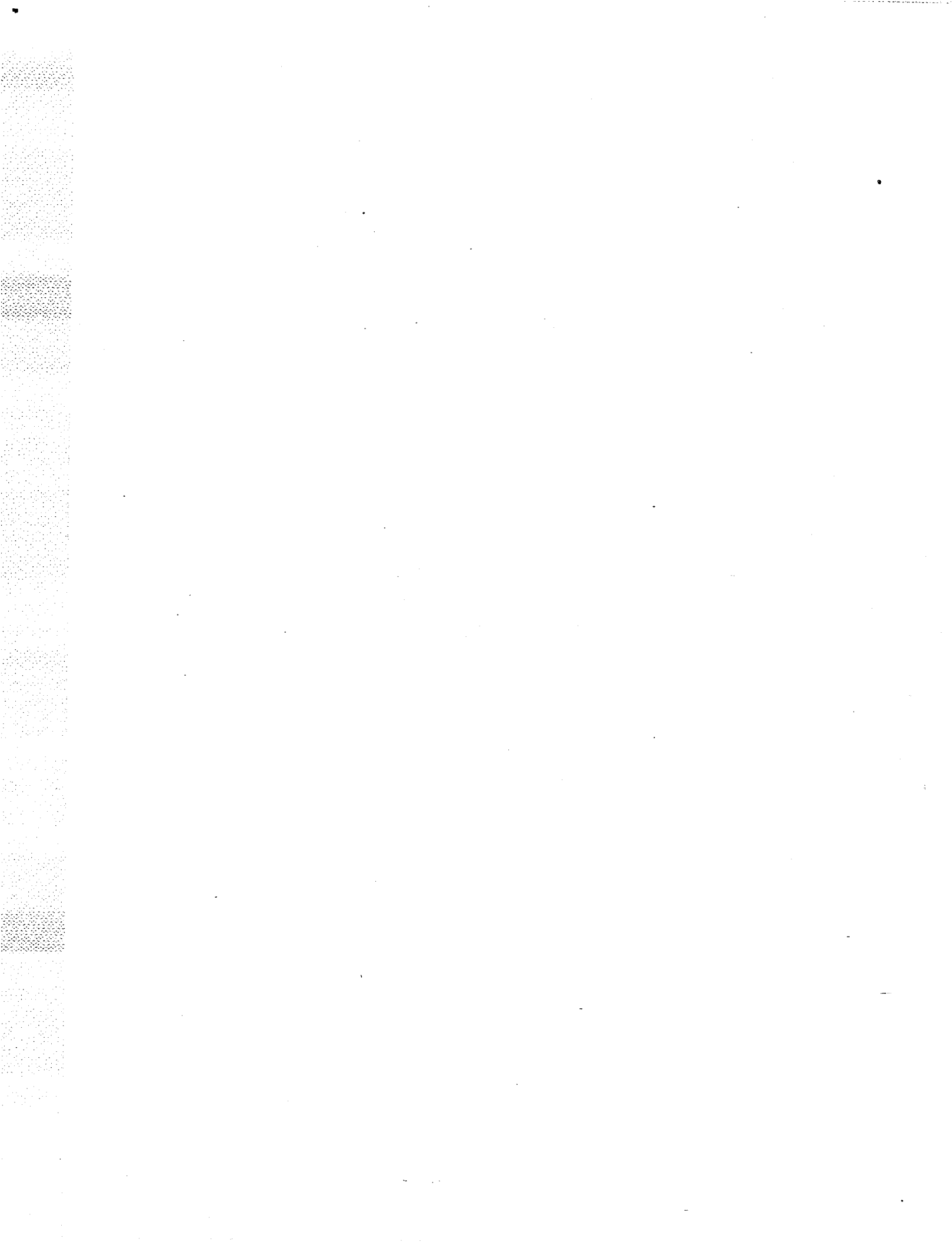




TAGALOG LESSON 4

WEATHER

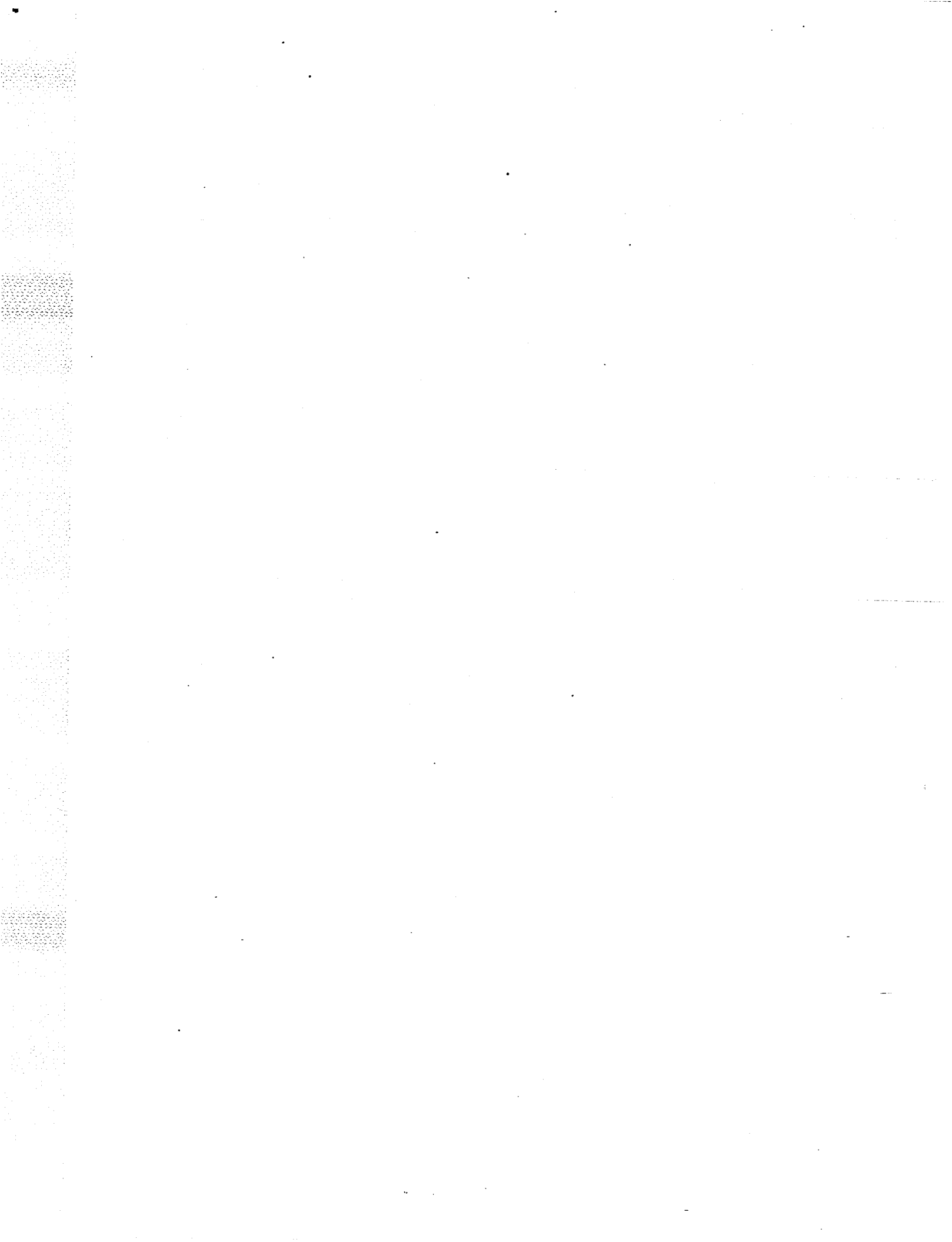




## OBJECTIVES

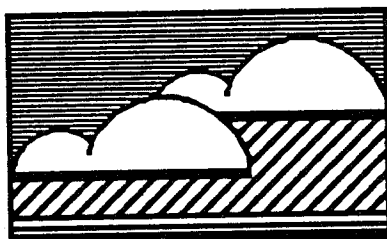
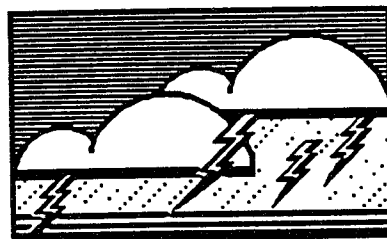
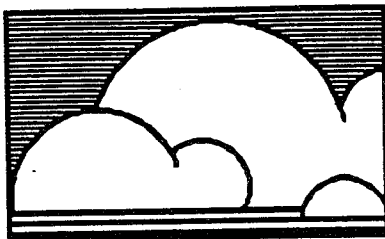
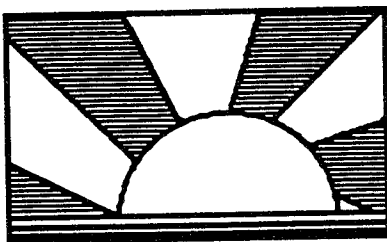
By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- ask questions about the weather
- respond to questions about the weather
- say the names for Tagalog months and seasons
- recognize and say the numbers from 20 to 100.



**CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES**

**The Weather in the Philippines.**



What is the weather like today?  
Ano ba ang panahon ngayon?



maginaw  
bumabagyo



umuulan



mahangin



mainit



maulap

ACTIVITY #1

Label each of the pictures below with words from the jumble box..



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

mainit	mahangin	
maulap	bumabagyo	maginaw
	umuulan	





Does it always rain?

Box A

Umuulan ba Mainit ba Mahangin ba Maginaw	palagi? kadalasan? paminsan-minsan?
---	---

Box B

Bihira bang Kailanma'y hindi ba	umuulan? mainit? bumabagyo?
------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

ACTIVITY #2

Practice making Tagalog sentences about the weather by choosing one word from each box. See how many you can come up with. Be prepared to read your answers to the class. Remember where to place the different adverbs of frequency.

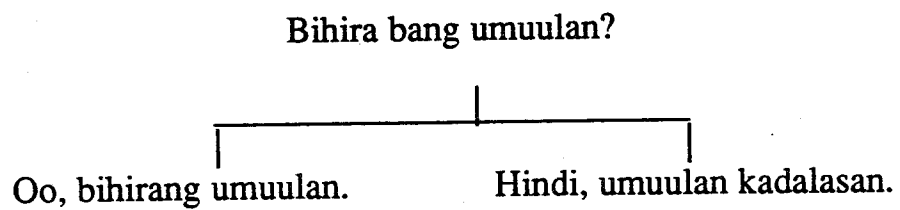
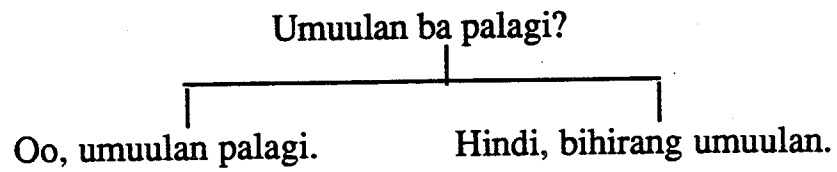
Box A

umuulan	bumabagyo	mainit
maulap	mahangin	maginaw

Box B

palagi	bihira	kadalasan
paminsan-minsan	kailanma'y hindi	

**Asking and Answering Questions about the Weather**



ACTIVITY #3

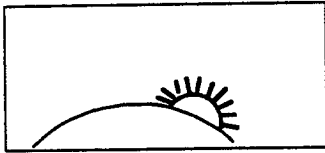
The instructor will pass out flash cards depicting various weather conditions. Student A must pick a card and form a question about that type of weather. Student B answers. Use a variety of adverbs of frequency. Pay attention to the order of the verbs and adverbs.

Examples:

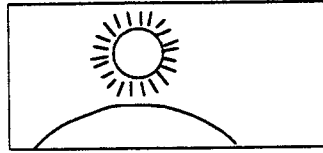
Student A: Umuulan ba palagi?  
Student B: Oo, umuulan kadalasan.

Student A: Umuulan ba palagi?  
Student B: Hindi, bihirang umuulan.

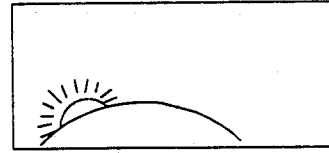
When is it cold?



Bago sumikat ang araw



Tanghali



Paglubog ng araw

Kailan ba maginaw?

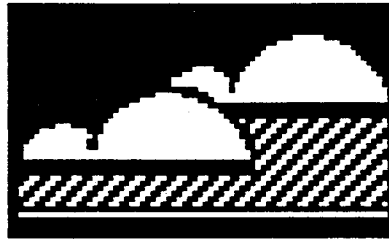
Maginaw bago sumikat ang araw.

Maginaw sa tanghali.

Maginaw sa paglubog ng araw.

**Seasons in the Philippines**

**Kailan ba umuulan kadalasan?**



**Umuulan kadalasan kung tag-ulan.**

**Kailan ba mainit kadalasan?**



**Mainit kadalasan kung tag-araw.**

ACTIVITY#4

Divide into pairs. Student A will ask when the weather condition in Picture (1) occurs frequently. The word **kadalasan** (*often, frequently*) is important, since all these weather conditions can occur in either season, but they are more frequent either in the dry or rainy season. Student B will answer the question with the correct season. For picture (2), reverse roles so that B asks and A answers.

(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)



(5)



**SENTENCE BUILDING PRACTICE**

Work with a partner on this exercise. One student forms a question from the box, and his partner gives a logical answer.

Example: Student A: Umuulan ba kung tag-araw?

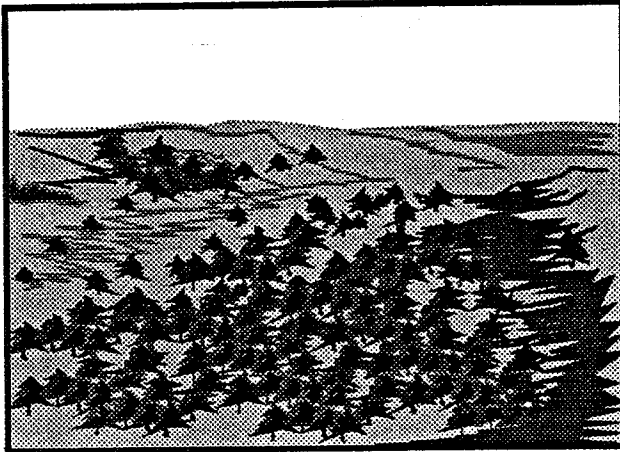
Student B: Hindi, umuulan kung tag-ulan.

**Part 1**

Umuulan Bumabagyo Mainit Maginaw Mahangin	ba	palagi? kadalasan? kung tag-araw? kung tag-ulan? bago sumikat ang araw? paglubog ng araw? sa tanghali?
---	----	--



Where does it rain?  
Saan ba Umuulan?



Umuulan sa gubat.



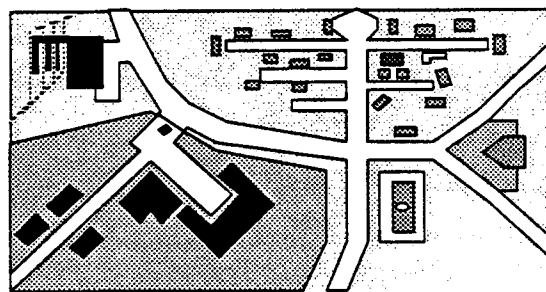
Maulap sa tabing ilog.



Maginaw sa bundok.



Mahangin sa tabing dagat.



Mainit sa siyudad.

**ACTIVITY #5**

Student #1 forms questions by using an element from each column in Part 1.  
Student #2 listens to the question and then forms an answer by using one element from each column in Part 2.

**Part 1 - Questions**

Kailan ba Saan ba	umuulan bumabagyo maginaw mainit maulap	palagi? kadalasan? paminsan-minsan?
	bihirang kailanma'y hindi	umuulan? bumabagyo? maginaw? mainit? maulap?

Part 2 - Answers

<p>Umuulan Bumabagyo Maginaw Mainit Maulap</p>	<p>palagi. kadalasan. paminsan-minsan.</p>	<p>sa siyudad. sa bundok. sa tabing-ilog. sa tabing-dagat. at iba pa. kung tag-araw. kung tag-ulan. sa tanghali. bago sumikat ang araw. sa paglubog ng araw.</p>
<p>Bhirang Kailanma'y hindi</p>	<p>umuulan bumabagyo maginaw mainit maulap</p>	

Months of the Year

*ang tag-araw*

Nobyembre  
Disyembre  
Enero  
Pebrero  
Marso  
Abril  
Mayo

	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18		

*ang tag-ulan*

Hunyo  
Hulyo  
Agosto  
Setyembre  
Oktubre

	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28						

Kailan ba umuulan?

Umuulan kung Hulyo.

Umuulan mula Hunyo hanggang Oktubre.

ACTIVITY #6

Form sentences using a word from each column.

I	II	III	IV
Umuulan Bumabagyo	palagi	bago sumikat ang araw sa tanghali	kung Oktubre
Mainit Maginaw	kadalasan	sa paglubog ng araw	mula Hulyo hanggang Setyembre kung tag-araw kung tag-ulan
Maulap Mahangin	paminsan-minsan		kung Mayo kung Hunyo

**Numbers from 20 to 100**

In Lesson 1, we learned the numbers from 0 to 20. Now we combine 1 through 9 with 20 by adding 't.

20=	dalawampu	
21=	dalawampu't	isa
22=	dalawampu't	dalawa
23=	dalawampu't	tatlo
24=	dalawampu't	apat
25=	dalawampu't	lima
26=	dalawampu't	anim
27=	dalawampu't	pito
28=	dalawampu't	walo
29=	dalawampu't	siyam

Now, let's learn the tens up to 100:

30=	tatlumpu
40=	apat na pu
50=	limampu
60=	anim na pu
70=	pitumpu
80=	walumpu
90=	siyam na pu
100=	sandaan

Now, count from 30 through 100.

ACTIVITY#7

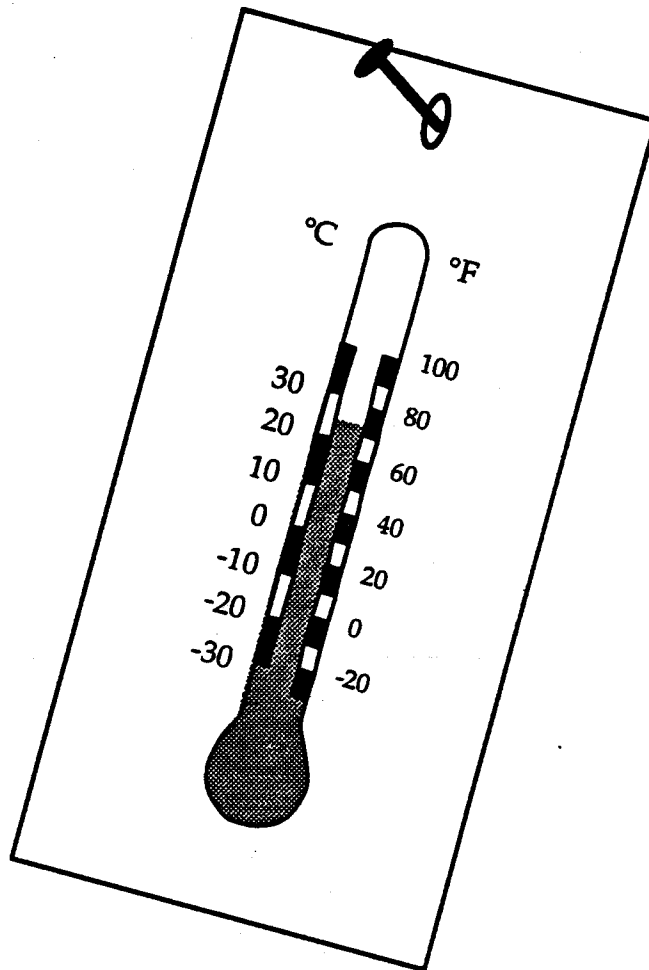
As the instructor writes a number on the board, call it out in Tagalog.

ACTIVITY #8

Match the numeral on the left with the Tagalog word on the right by drawing a line.

43	dalawampu't pito
25	tatlumpu't tatlo
29	apat na pu't tatlo
30	tatlumpu't lima
35	dalawampu't lima
27	dalawampu't siyam
33	tatlumpu

**Temperature**



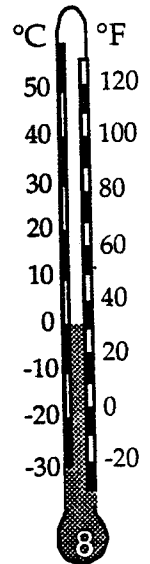
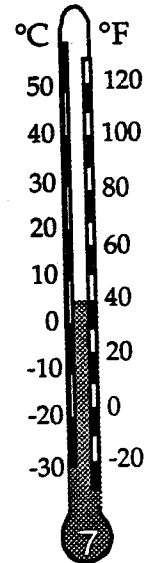
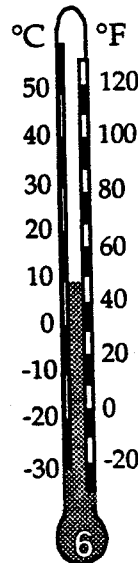
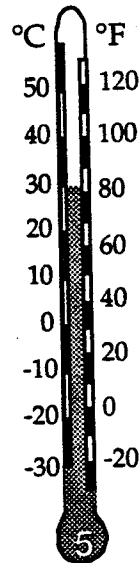
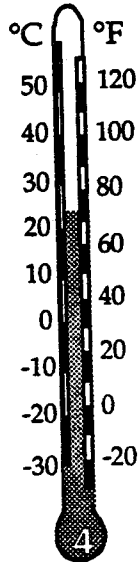
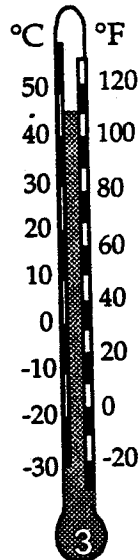
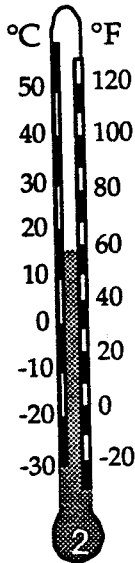
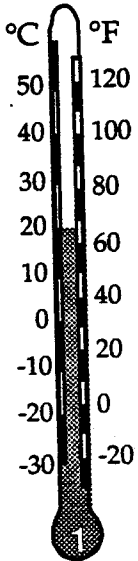
**Ano ang temperatura ngayon?**

**Tatlumpung sentigrado ang temperatura ngayon.  
Apat na pung sentigrado ang temperatura ngayon.**

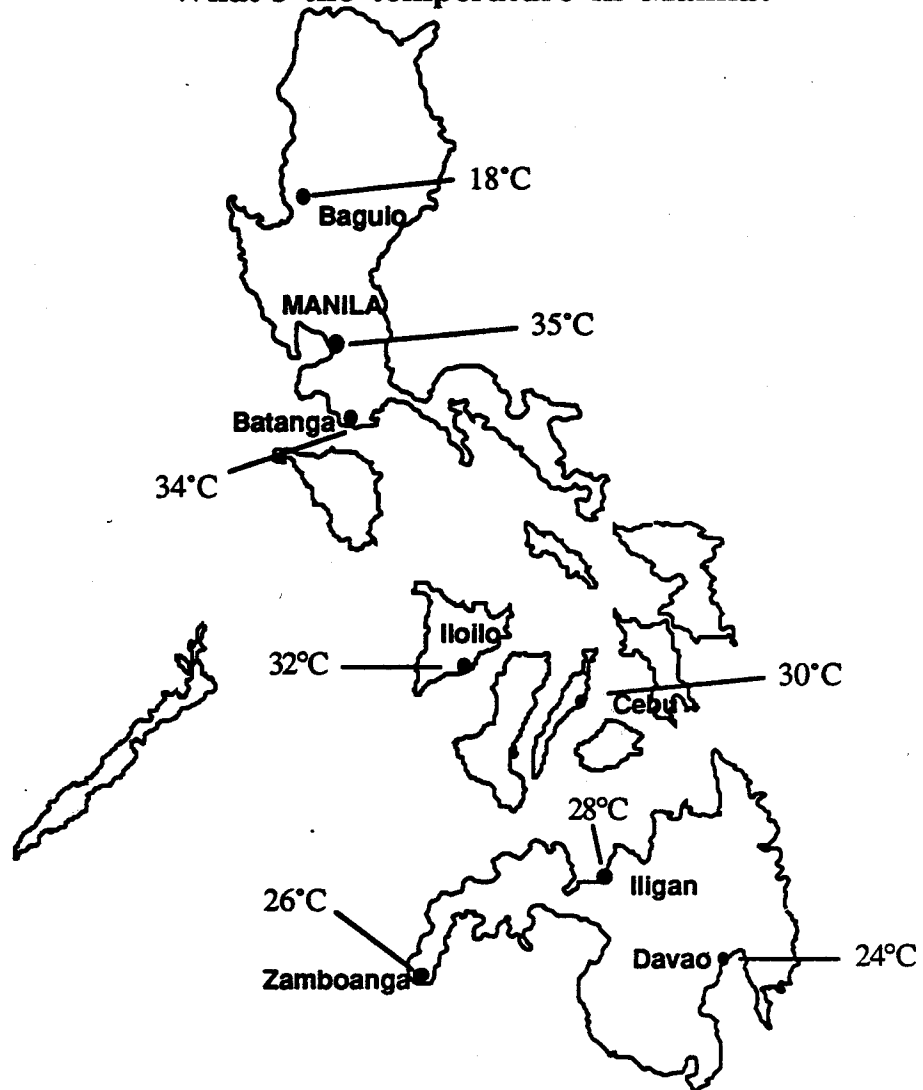


ACTIVITY #9

Student #1 asks his partner what the temperature is. Student #2 looks at the thermometers and says the correct temperature.



What's the temperature in Manila?



Ano ang temperatura sa Manila?

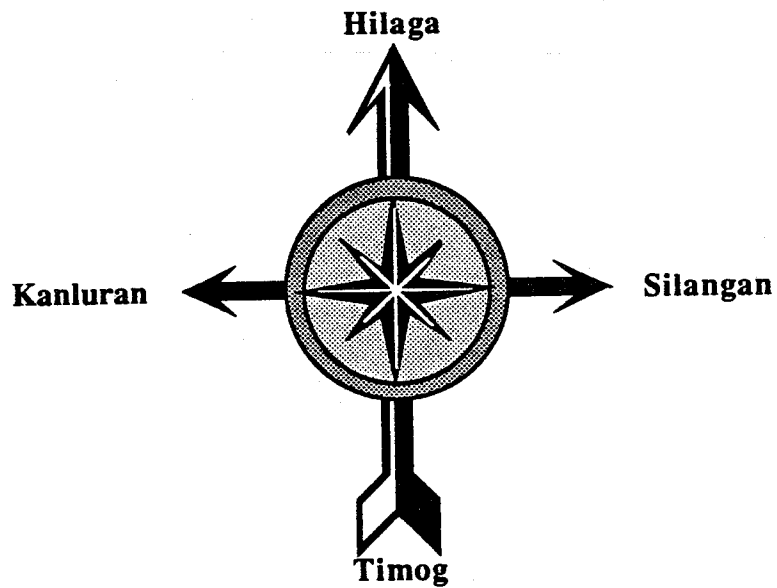
Tatlumpu't isang sentigrado

ang temperatura sa Manila.

**ACTIVITY #10**

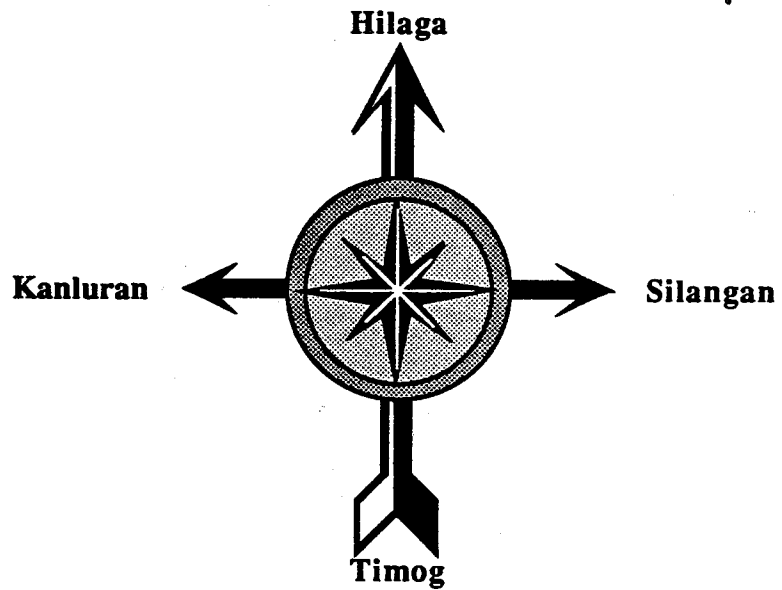
Look at the Tagalog newspaper weather map above and talk about the temperature in various cities.

Which direction is the wind blowing from?



Saan ba nagmumula ang hangin?

The wind often blows from the North



**Nagmumula**

**kadalasan  
palagi  
at iba pa...\***

**sa hilaga.  
sa timog.  
sa silangan.  
sa kanluran.**

**\* at iba pa = etc.**

ACTIVITY #11

The instructor will divide the class into two teams and will say a short sentence. Then each team will have a few minutes to come up with as many variations as possible.

Example:

Instructor: It's hot.  
Students: It's hot most of the time.  
It's hot in the dry season.  
It's hot in the city.

The team with the most sentences wins. Then the instructor will start another sentence and the teams will continue the activity.

CONVERSATION

*An American soldier is talking to his Tagalog contact person about the weather in the various areas of the Philippines and at different seasons of the year.*

I

SF: Ano ba ang panahon dito sa Pilipinas?

CP: Bumabagyo kung tag-ulan.

SF: Umuulan ba kung tag-araw?

CP: Oo, umuulan paminsan-minsan.

II

SF: Kailan ba umuulan palagi?

CP: Umuulan palagi mula Hulyo hanggang Nobyembre.

SF: Saan ba mainit?

CP: Mainit kadalasan sa siyudad.

SF: Mahangin!

CP: Oo, mahangin palagi sa tabing dagat.

III

SF: Ano ba ang panahon mula Hulyo hanggang Nobyembre?

CP: Umuulan palagi ngunit bihirang maginaw.

SF: Mahangin ba palagi?

CP: Oo, mahangin kadalasan bago sumikat ng araw.

IV

SF: Mainit ba palagi?

CP: Mainit kadalasan mula Abril hanggang Hunyo.

SF: Ano ang temperatura?

Mula tatlumpu't isa hanggang tatlumpu't tatlong sentigrado ang temperatura kadalasan.





## CULTURE NOTES

### TEMPERATURE

In the Philippines, the temperature is measured in degrees Centigrade, not in Fahrenheit. To convert Fahrenheit (F) into Centigrade (C) subtract 32 and multiply by  $5/9$ ; to convert from Centigrade to Fahrenheit multiply by  $9/5$  then add 32.

You will get a much better feel for the comparison when you look at the dual scale thermometer in your textbook and remember some critical points.

### SEASONS IN THE PHILIPPINES

There are two seasons in the Philippines: dry season and wet season. The seasons vary more in the amount of rainfall than in temperature. The wet and typhoon season is from July to November. The dry season is from December to June. Annual mean temperature may vary between 31 to 33 degrees Celsius with an average annual rainfall of 260 centimeters. Humidity varies from 65 to 90 percent. In Manila, April and May are the hottest months of the year.



## GRAMMAR NOTES

### DESCRIBING THE WEATHER

In this lesson we have used the following adjectives to describe the weather.

<i>hot</i>	<i>mainit</i>
<i>cold</i>	<i>maginaw</i>
<i>cloudy</i>	<i>maulap</i>
<i>windy</i>	<i>mahangin</i>
<i>rainy</i>	<i>umuulan</i>
<i>We're having a typhoon .</i>	<i>bumabagyo</i>

Keep in mind that one word, as in the above examples, is used in Tagalog to convey the meaning of an English sentence:

**mainit** *(It) (is) hot.*

### ADVERBS OF TIME AND FREQUENCY

Adverbs and adverbial phrases are words that tell you how, where or when something is done.

The following adverbs of time and adverbial phrases tell you how frequently or when a certain weather condition exists.

<i>always</i>	<i>palagi</i>
<i>often</i>	<i>kadalasan</i>
<i>sometimes</i>	<i>paminsan-minsan</i>
<i>rarely</i>	<i>bihira</i>
<i>never</i>	<i>kailanma'y hindi</i>
<i>during the dry season</i>	<i>kung tag-araw</i>
<i>in August (during August)</i>	<i>kung Agosto</i>

The words **palagi** (*always*), **kadalasan** (*often*) and **paminsan-minsan** (*sometimes*) may appear after the verb.

*It always rains*

**Umuulan** palagi

However, **bihira** (*rarely*) and **kailanma'y hindi** (*never*) always appear before the phrases they describe.

*It rarely rains.*  
*It never rains.*

Bihirang umuulan.  
Kailanma'y hindi umuulan.

### INTERROGATIVE WORDS

In Tagalog, like in English, the interrogative or question word comes at the beginning of the sentence.

Ano (interrogative word) <i>What</i>	+ ba (particle to indicate a question) ?	+ ang panahon ngayon? (the rest of the sentence) <i>(is) the weather today</i>
--	--	--

Here are some interrogative words:

<b>ano</b>	<i>what</i>
<b>kailan</b>	<i>when</i>
<b>saan</b>	<i>where</i>

Examples:

**Saan** ba umuulan?  
**Kailan** ba maginaw?  
**Ano** ba ang- panahon ngayon?

Where does it rain?  
When is it cold?  
What is the weather like today?

---

---

**HOMEWORK**

**EXERCISE #1**

*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| a. paminsan-minsan  | ___ rarely        |
| b. kailanma'y hindi | ___ it is stormy  |
| c. bumabagyo        | ___ always        |
| d. maulap           | ___ it is hot     |
| e. mahangin         | ___ it is raining |
| f. mainit           | ___ it is cold    |
| g. palagi           | ___ sometimes     |
| h. bihira           | ___ never         |
| i. kadalasan        | ___ it is windy   |
| j. umuulan          | ___ often         |
| k. maginaw          | ___ it is cloudy  |

**EXERCISE #2**

Choose the words from the jumble box below and write the following sentences. When you complete the exercise, turn the tape back on to hear the correct sentences read.

1. Does it often rain? No, it never rains.

bang	kailanma'y hindi	umuulan
kadalasan	hindi	ba

---

---

2. Is it always hot? No, it is sometimes cold.

hindi	palagi	bang	ba
maginaw	paminsan-minsan	mainit	

---

---

EXERCISE #3

*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*

<u>Weather Condition</u>	<u>City</u>
a. Mainit kadalasan	sa Cebu.
b. Umuulan kadalasan	sa Samar.
c. Maginaw paminsan-minsan	sa Bohol.
d. Maginaw palagi	sa Baguio.
e. Bumabagyo kadalasan	sa Davao.
f. Mahangin paminsan-minsan	sa Pampangga.
g. Maulap palagi	sa Manila.

EXERCISE #4

*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*

1. It always rains. \_\_\_\_\_  
It never rains. \_\_\_\_\_
2. It often rains by the coast. \_\_\_\_\_  
It is often hot by the coast. \_\_\_\_\_
3. It is windy after sunset. \_\_\_\_\_  
It is windy before sunrise. \_\_\_\_\_
4. It is cold once in a while at night. \_\_\_\_\_  
It is often cold in the morning. \_\_\_\_\_
5. It is never hot in the city. \_\_\_\_\_  
It is often hot in the city. \_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE #5

*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*

a.	17	15	23
b.	42	38	16
c.	50	29	31
d.	18	27	36
e.	43	34	19
f.	20	30	13
g.	62	98	71
h.	47	91	33
i.	89	82	77
j.	53	59	76
k.	66	67	85

EXERCISE #6

*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*

a.	19	38	6
b.	32	42	12
c.	8	58	28
d.	29	0	100
e.	64	14	40



EXERCISE #7

*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*

- |              |       |           |
|--------------|-------|-----------|
| a. Enero     | _____ | March     |
| b. Hunyo     | _____ | December  |
| c. Hulyo     | _____ | April     |
| d. Disyembre | _____ | August    |
| e. Pebrero   | _____ | July      |
| f. Nobyembre | _____ | October   |
| g. Marso     | _____ | June      |
| h. Maio      | _____ | February  |
| i. Abril     | _____ | November  |
| j. Setyembre | _____ | January   |
| k. Agosto    | _____ | September |
| l. Oktubre   | _____ | May       |

EXERCISE #8

*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*

Kung tag-araw = in the dry season

Kung tag-ulan = in the wet season

**EXERCISE #9**

*Listen to the instructions on the tape.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Mainit kadalasan sa Manila.  
\_\_\_\_\_ Tatlumpu't limang sentigrado ang temperatura ngayon sa Manila.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Mahangin paminsan-minsan sa tabing dagat.  
\_\_\_\_\_ Mainit paminsan-minsan sa tabing dagat.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Oo, mahangin sa tabing ilog kung tag-ulan.  
\_\_\_\_\_ Hindi, bihirang umulan sa tabing ilog.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Bihirang bumagyo sa Cebu kung Oktubre.  
\_\_\_\_\_ Tatlumpu't isang sentigrado ang temperatura sa Cebu.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Oo, mainit kadalasan sa siyudad.  
\_\_\_\_\_ Oo, mahangin paminsan-minsan sa siyudad.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Bumabagyo kadalasan kung tag-ulan.  
\_\_\_\_\_ Bihirang bumabagyo kung tag-araw.

ORAL QUIZ

SCENARIO #1

You want to travel to Manila in December. Find out from your Filipino contact person what the weather is like there at that time.

Student A

Ask student B if it is cold in Manila in December.

Ask what the temperature is.

Ask if there is a lot of rain in December.

Student B

Tell student A that it is sometimes cold in Manila in December.

Say that it is usually from 28 to 31°C in December.

Tell him that it rarely rains in December.

**SCENARIO #2**

Now, you will interview another student about the weather in his state or hometown area. Ask questions like the following:

1. What is the weather like in June?
2. Does it rain a lot?
3. When is it cold?
4. Is it often sunny from July through September?

You will report to the class on your findings.

**GLOSSARY**

<b>Tagalog</b>	<b>English</b>
Abril	April
Agosto	August
ang	the
anim na pu	sixty
anim	six
Ano	what
apat	four
apat na pu	forty
araw.	day
at	and
at iba pa	etc.
ba	particle that indicates a question
bago	before
bagyo	typhoon
bang	particle ba + ng
bayan	town
bihira	rarely
bumabagyo	a typhoon is passing
bundok	mountain
buong	whole; entire
dagat	sea
dalawa	two
dalawampu	twenty
dalawang	two + linker -ng
din	also
Disyembre	December
dito	here
dumadaan	passing
Enero	January
gabi	night, evening
gubat	forest
hanggang	up to
hilaga	north
hindi	not

Hulyo	July
Hunyo.	June
ilog	river
isa	one
kadalasan.	frequently
kailan	when
kailanma'y hindi	never
Kanluran	west
kung	during; when
lima	five
limampu	fifty
maginaw.	cold
mahangin	windy
mainit	hot
Marso	March
maulap	cloudy
Mayo	April
mayroon	there is
mayroong	mayroon + linker -ng
mga	particle that make nouns plural
mula	from
nagmumula	coming from or blowing from
napakamahangin	very windy
ng	particle-noun marker
ngunit	but
Nobyembre	November
nyagon	now
Oktubre	October
Oo	yes
paglubog	to set or to go down
paglunog ng araw	sunset
palagi.	always
paminsan-minsan.	once in a while
panahon	weather
parte	part
Pebrero	February
Pilipinas	Philippines
pito	seven
pitumpu	seventy
sa	in

saan  
sandaan  
sentigrado  
Setyembre.  
Silangan  
siyam na pu  
siyam  
siyudad  
sumikat ng araw  
sumikat  
tabing  
tag-araw  
tag-ulan  
tanghali  
taon.  
tatlo  
tatlumpu  
temperatura  
timog  
umuulan  
uri  
walo  
walumpu

where  
one hundred  
centigrade  
September  
east  
ninety  
nine  
city  
sunrise, daybreak  
to rise  
by the side  
dry season  
wet season  
noon  
year  
three  
thirty  
temperature  
south  
rainy, raining  
type  
eight  
eighty

