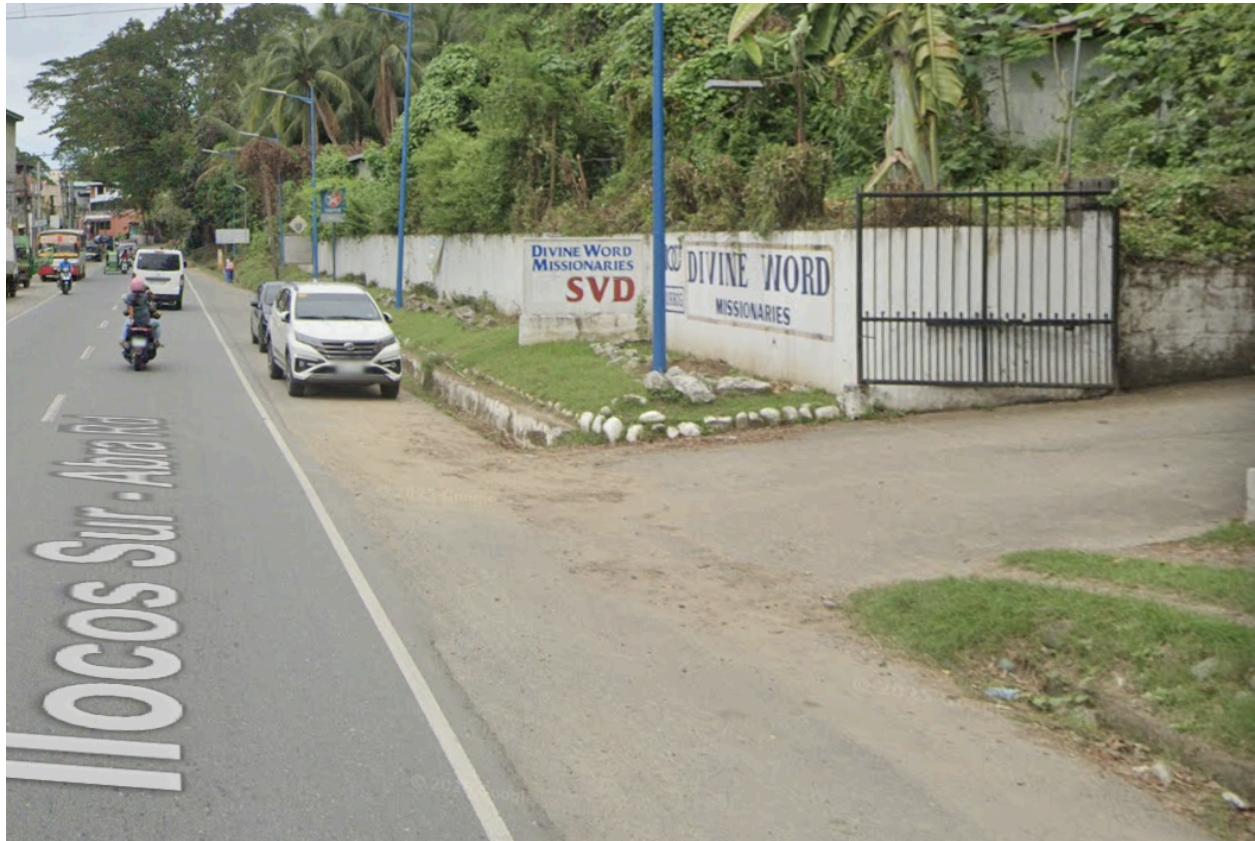


ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

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ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

UNIT I. LESSON 1 VOCABULARY DISCOURSE

No.	Ilocano	English
1	Amerikano wenco Pilipino?	An American or Filipino?
2	Amerikano.	He's an American
3	Ania met daytoy iti pagarupmo/yo?	What do you think is this?
4	Bolpen dayta ken tisa daydiay	That's a ballpen and that one over there is a chalk
5	Dagiti aramaten met dayta	On the other hand, those are equipments
6	Dakayo, aniakayo apo?	You, what are you? (polite or formal)
7	Daydiay	That one over there?
8	Dayta?	That?
9	Eskuela ti ILS.	ILS is a school
10	Estudyante ditoy	He's a student here.
11	ILS daytoy	This is ILS
12	Kasta met ti bolpen ken tisa.	So with ballpen and chalk.
13	Lalaki ni Mr. Reyes ken babaik.	Mr. Reyes is a male (a man) and I'm a female (a woman).
14	Lapis daytoy	This is a pencil.
15	Libro, saan kadi?	Book, isn't it?
16	Maestro	He's a teacher
17	Maestro wenco estudyante?	Teacher or student?
18	Ni Mr. de la Cruz ti direktor ditoy	Mr. de la Cruz is the director here.
19	Ni Mr. Reyes met daydiay.	And that (yonder) is Mr. Reyes
20	Ni Mrs. Black daydiay	That (over there) is Mrs. Black
21	Ni Mrs. Black sa	I think it's Mrs. Black.
22	Ni Mrs. Santosak met.	And I'm Mrs. Santos
23	Pagsurat kadi daytoy	Is this also an instrument for writing?
24	Pagsurat ti lapis	Pencil is an instrument for writing.
25	Papel daytoy	This is a paper
26	Pilipina	(I'm a) Filipina

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

27	Pilipino	He's a Filipino
28	Pilipino met	He's a Filipino, too.
29	Pisara, ania?	Blackboard, isn't it
30	Saan nga Amerikano.	He's not an American.
31	Saan.	No
32	Saanak nga Amerikana	I'm not an American
33	Sika gayam, aniaka?	You, what are you? (familiar)
34	Silaw wenco bentilador?	Light or electric limit
35	Sino ngata dayta	I wonder who that is.
36	Tugaw dayta ken lamisaan daytoy.	That's a chair and this is a table.
37	Wen gayam, ni Mrs. Black	Oh yes, its Mrs. Black.

Vocab List:

iti	'at'
daytoy	'this'
eskuela (an)	'school'
ti	
ni	personal singular nominalizer, topic form
Mr., Mister	'Mr.'
direktor	'director'
ditoy	'here'
Filipino/a	'Filipino/a'
	'he/she'
daydiay	'that' (over there)
estudyante	'student'
Amerikano	'American'
met	'too, also, on the other hand'
maestro/a	'teacher'
saan	'no, not'
sino	'who'

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

ngata	'perhaps'
dayta	'that'
sa	'I think'
wen	'yes'
a	'indeed, certainly'
Mrs., Misis	'Mrs'
siak, ak	'I'
lalaki	'male, man, boy'
ken	'and'
babai	'female, woman, girl'
sika	'you'
ania	'what, isn't it, what do you say'
ka	'you, (familiar)'
kayo	'you (polite or formal singular)'
apo	'sir, ma'am (an honorific particle)'
wenno	'or'
dagiti	'pluralizer'
aramaten	'equipment'
lapis	'pencil'
bolpen	'ballpoint pen'
tisa	'chalk'
pagsurat	'writing instrument'
kasta	'like that'
kasta met	'likewise'
kadi	'question signal requiring a yes-no answer'
papel	'paper'
tugaw	'chair'
lamisaan	'table'
pagarupmo/yo	'in your opinion'
libro	'book'
pisara	'blackboard'

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

silaw	'light'
bentilador	'electric fan'

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION: CLASSIFYING THE TOPIC

1.0 Description

The lesson deals with only one sentence pattern the basic form and transforms of which are as follows:

1.1 Basic Pattern: Diagram and Examples.

The basic parts of the pattern are diagrammed and illustrated as follows:

COMMENT	TOPIC
NOUN	AK-FORM

Eskuwelaan ti ILS.	school – the ILS 'ILS is a school.'
Maestro ni Pedro.	Teacher – Pedro 'Pedro is a teacher.'
Papel daytoy.	Paper – this 'This is a piece of paper.'
Misioneroak.	Missionary – I 'I'm a missionary.'

The TOPIC of the sentence is manifested by a TI – form and the COMMENT by a NOUN.

1.1.1 TOPIC Part: AK - FORM

In this lesson we will deal with the limited forms (i.e. limited in number) of the TI. They are charted as follows:

	Personal	Non-Personal
NOMINALS	ni + N1/3 e.g.	ti + N1/3 e.g.
	ni Ben 'Ben'	ti lapis 'the pencil'

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

	ni mayor 'mayor'	ti mayor 'the mayor'
PRONOMINALS	-ak S 'I'	daytoy 'this'
	-ka H 'you'	dayta 'that'
	-ta S-H 'you and I'	daydiay 'that' (far)
	Ø O 'he, she'	daytay 'that' (recent)
		daydi 'that' (remote past)

The symbols are read as follows: N is “noun” which is divided into the following classes – N¹ which is a person’s given name (e.g. Jose Reyes, etc.), N² which is not a person’s given name (e.g. lapis ‘pencil’, ILS ‘a school’, etc.), and N³ which has the characteristics of both N¹ and N² (e.g. mayor, senador, etc.)

The symbol (/) is read “or”, S is read “speaker”, H is “hearer” S-H is “speaker and hearer”, Ø “zero”, and O “the person ‘other’ than the speaker and the hearer.”

1.1.2 COMMENT Part

The Comment of the sentence in this pattern is manifested by a noun which classifies the TOPIC. The kinds of nouns that usually occur as comments are either N¹ or N³.

Here are more sentences illustrating the pattern.

Amerikano ni Al Jones.	“Al Jones is an American.”
Maestroak	“I’m a teacher.”
Misyoneroka	“You’re a missionary.”
Lallakita	“We (you and I) are men.”
Estudante	“He/She is a student.”
Pilipina ti maestra.	“The teacher is a Filipina.”
Pisara daytoy.	“This is a blackboard.”
Lamisaan dayta	“That’s a table.”
Tugaw daydiay.	“That (far) is a chair.”
Estudante daytay Amerikano.	“That American (earlier) was a student,”
Tagalog daydi maestro.	“That teacher (before) was a Tagalog.”

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

1.2 Transforms

The lesson deals with five kinds of transformations: deletion, addition, rearrangement, replacement and concatenation.

1.2.1 Deletion

An element of a sentence understood from the context in which the sentence occurs is usually deleted to avoid repetition or duplication. The most common deletion in “adult” speech is the form for He or She.

The discourse previously given contains some “top-less” sentences – that is, sentences with topics which have been deleted. Some of the transforms are as follows together with their source sentences (S).

T: Pilipina.	“Filipina”
S: Pilipinaak.	“I’m a Filipina.”
T: Libro	“Book”
S: Pisara.	“Blackboard”
S: Pisara dayta.	“That’s a blackboard.”

1.2.2 The most important additives found in the discourse are the negative qualifier saan ‘not’; the particles kadi/ aya, met, ngata, sa/nsa and gayam; and the tag-questions.

1. Negative qualifier saan ‘not’. The qualifier occurs with the ligature nga/a. Here are pairs of affirmative and negative sentences.

Pilipino ti estudyante.	“The student is a Filipino.”
Saan a Pilipino ti estudyante.	“The student is not a Filipino.”
Amerikano ti direktor.	“The director is a Filipino.”
Saan nga Amerikano ti direktor.	“The director is not an American.”
Maestra ni Marta.	“Marta is a teacher.”
Saan a maestra ni Marta.	“Marta is not a teacher.”
Estudyante dayta.	“That’s a student.”
Saan nga estudyante dayta.	“That’s not a student.”

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

2. Particles. Particles usually occur in the second position of the sentence.

a. kadi/aya. This is usually used in yes-or-no question. When used in other types of questions, it may express anxious inquiry.

Silaw kadi daytoy?	"Is this a light?"
Maestro aya ni Juan?	"Is Juan a teacher?"
Misyoneroka aya?	"Are you a missionary?"
Ilokano kadi ti maestro?	"Is the teacher an Ilocano?"
Saan aya a tugaw daydiay?	"Is that (far) not a chair?"
Saan kadi nga estudyante ni Tony?	"Is Tony not a student?"
Sinnoka aya?	"Tell me, who are you?"
Ania kadi dayta?	"Tell me, what's that?"

b. met. 'also'

Bentilador met daytoy.	"This is also an electric fan."
Pilipinoak met.	"I'm also a Filipino."
Saan met a lamisaan dayta.	"That's not a table, too."
Ania met dayta?	"What is that also?"
Sinno met ti director?	"Who is also the director?"

c. ngata. This is used to signal doubt in question sentences.

Ania ngata dayta?	"What's that, I wonder?"
Sinno ngata ti maestra?	"Who's the teacher, I wonder?"
Maestro ngata ni Pablo?	"Is Pablo a teacher, I wonder?"
Saan ngata a silaw daydiay	"Is that not a light, I wonder?"

d. sa/-nsa. This is used to signal doubt or uncertainty in statement sentences.

Papel sa dayta.	"I think that's a piece of paper."
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ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Maestronsa ni Oscar.	“I think Oscar is a teacher.”
Estudyantekansa.	“I think you’re a student.”
Saan sa a tagalong ni Tony.	“I think Tony is not a Tgalog.”

e. gayam. This is used to indicate surprise, amazement, wonder, etc.

Ilokano ka gayam!	“So you’re an Ilocano!”
Misionera gayam ni Ann!	“So, Ann is a Missionary!”
Maestro gayam!	“Oh, so, he is a teacher!”
Saan gayam nga Ilokano	“So, he/she in not an Ilocano.”

3. Tag-questions. There are two forms, ania and saan kadi/aya.

Misionero ni Ben, ania?	“Ben is a missionary, is he not?”
Silaw dayta, ania?	“That’s a light, isn’t it?”
Saan a lapis daytoy, ania?	“This is not a pencil, is it?”
Saan nga Amerikano ti mastro, ania?	“The teacher is not an American is he?”
Papel daytoy, saan kadi?	“This is a piece of paper, is it not?”
Babai dayta sdaan aya?	“That’s a woman, isn’t it?”
Estudyanteak, saan kadi?	“I’m a student, am I not?”
Maestra ni Anna, saan aya.	“Ana is a teacher, isn’t she not?”
Maestra ni Ana, saan aya?	“Ana is a teacher, is she not?”

1.2.3 Rearrangement.

Sentences with tag-questions saan kadi/aya (e.g. Lapis daytoy, saan kadi? “This is a pencil, isn’t it?) have rearranged structures originating from sentences like saan kadi a lapis daytoy? “Is this not a pencil?”

This section deals with another rearrangement, and this is the rearrangement of the TOPIC. The TOPIC, in sentences with qualifiers like the negative saan, moves next to the negative if it is a personal pronominal. Here are pairs of affirmative and negative sentences.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Maestroak.	"I'm a teacher."
Saanak a maestro.	"I'm not a teacher."
Misionero kansa.	"I think you're a missionary."
Saankansa a misyonero.	"I think you're not a missionary."
Pilipinota kadi?	"Are we (you and I) Filipinos?"
Saanta kadi a Pilipino?	"Are we (you and I) not Filipinos?"
Babaika.	"You're a woman."
Saanka a babai.	"You're not a woman."

1.2.4 Replacement

The discourse contains two questions replacive, ania 'what' and sinno 'who'.

1. ania 'what'. Here are question-answer sentences.

Ania dayta?	"What's that?"
Lapis daytoy.	"This is a pencil."
Aniaka?	"What are you?"
Maestroak.	"I'm a teacher."
Ania ni Luz?	"What is Luz?"
Ilokana.	"She's an Ilokana."
Ania ti estudyante?	"What is the student?"
Lalaki.	"He's a man."

2. sinno. 'who'. Here are question-answer sentences.

Sinnoka?	"Who are you?"
Ni Lucasak.	"I'm Lucas."
Sinno ti maestra?	"Who's the teacher?"
Isu ti maestra.	"She's the teacher."
Sinno ti Ben?	"Who is Ben?"
Siak ni Ben.	"I'm Ben."
Sinno ti Ilokano?	"Who is the Ilocano?"
Ti maestro ti ILokano.	"The teacher is the Ilocano."

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

The forms for answering sinno questions are SIAK-FORMS the limited forms of which are charted as follows.

	PERSONAL	NON-PERSONAL
NOMINALS	ni + N1/3 e.g.	ti + N2/3 e.g.
	ni Ben 'Ben'	ti silaw 'the light'
	ni mayor 'mayor'	ti mayor 'the mayor'
PRONOMINALS	siak S 'I'	daytoy 'this'
	sika H 'you'	dayta 'that'
	data S-H 'you and I'	daydiay 'that (far)
	isu(na) Ø 'he,she'	daytay 'that' (recent)
		daydi 'that' (remote)

1.2.5 Concatenation.

Concatenation is the process of linking elements into a series or chain. The discourse contains two links, ken/ket 'and' and wенно 'or'.

Babai ken lalakinsa. "I think they are woman and man."

Lapis ken bolpen. "Pencil and ballpoint pen."

Ania ken sinno dayta? "What and who is that?"

Papel wенно libro? "Paper or book?"

Siak wенно sika? "I or you?"

Silaw kadi dayta wенно bentilador? "Is that a light or a fan?"

2.0 Check up: Questions.

Answer the following.

2.1 Answering ania, sinno, yes-or-no, alternative and tag-questions.

1. Answering ania questions.

A question is given followed by a cue. Answer the question with the cue. Like this:

Q: Ania ti maestro? Pilipino "What is the teacher?" 'Filipino'

A: Pilipino ti maestro. "The teacher is a Filipino."

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

- a. Ania ti estudyante? Misyonero
- b. Ania daytoy? Lapis
- c. Aniaka? Lalaki
- d. Ania ni Lito? Estudyante
- e. Ania daydiay? Lamisaan

2. Answering sinno questions.

Follow the same procedure above.

- a. Sinno ti maestro? Sika
- b. Sinno ti direktor? Mr. Cruz
- c. Sinno dayta? Siak
- d. Sinno ti misyonero? Isu
- e. Sinnoak? Maria

3. Answering yes-or-no questions.

Answer the questions factually. Examples:

Q: Eskwelaan kadi ti ILS? "Is ILS a school?"

A: Wen. Eskwelaan ti ILS. "Yes. ILS is a school."

Q: Pagsurat kadi ti silaw? "Is the light a writing instrument?"

A: Saan. Saan a pagsurat ti silaw. "No. The light is not a writing instrument."

- a. Alikamen kadi ti bentilador?
- b. Lalakika kadi?
- c. Pilipino kadi ti maestro ditoy?
- d. Pagsurat kadi ti lapis?
- e. Alikamen kadi ti maestro?

4. Answering alternative questions.

Answer the questions factually. Example:

Q: Siak kadi ti maestro wenco sika? "Am I the teacher or you?"

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

A: Sika ti maestro. "You are the teacher."

- a. Pilipino kadi ti maestro wenco Amerikano?
- b. Babaika kadi wenco lalaki?
- c. Siak kadi ti setudyante wenco sika?
- d. Ilokanoak kadi wenco Amerikano?
- e. Alikamen kadi ti ILS wenco eskwelaan?

5. Answering tag-questions.

Follow the same procedures used in answering yes-or-no questions above. Like this:

Q: Pagsurat ti lapis, saan kadi? "The pencil is a writing instrument, isn't it?"

A: Wen/Saanman. Pagsurat ti lapis. "Yes. The pencil is a writing instrument."

Q: Pagsurat ti lamisaan, saan aya? "The table is a writing instrument, isn't it?"

A: Saan. Saan a pagsurat ti lamisaan. "No. The table is not a writing instrument."

- a. Pagsurat ti tisa ken ti bolpen, saan aya?
- b. Amerikanoak, saan kadi?
- c. Alikamen ti tugaw, saan kadi?
- d. Eskuwelaan ti Harvard, saan kadi?
- e. Lalakika, saan aya?

2.2 Completing and translating sentences.

1. Completing sentences by choosing the most appropriate form.

Complete the sentence with the most appropriate form in the parenthesis.

Then translate the sentence like this:

Alikamen (ni, ti) tugaw. "The chair is an equipment."

- a. Misyonero (ti, ni) John Smith.
- b. Pagsurat (ti, ni) bolpen.
- c. (Siak, Ak) ti maestro ditoy.
- d. Saan (nga, ti ,ni) Amerikano ti estudyante.
- e. Saan (nga, a) lapis dayta.

2. Completing sentences by supplying the most appropriate form.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Supply the form to complete the following sentences.

Then translate the sentence. Like this:

Q: Alikamen – silaw.

A: Alikamen ti silaw.

“The light is an equipment.”

- a. Ilokano – Jose, saan aya?
- b. Misyonero gayam – Oscar!
- c. Saan sa – estudyante ni Lito.
- d. Misyonero met – estudyante.
- e. Saan kadi – papel dayta?

3. Converting affirmative into negative sentences.

Give the negative forms of the sentences;

- a. Misyonero ni Mr. Block.
- b. Bentilador daydiay.
- c. Pilipinota.
- d. Misyonero met ti estudyante.
- e. Babaika gayam!

4. Converting negative to affirmative sentences.

Give the affirmative forms of these sentences:

- a. Pedro is a teacher, is he not?
- b. Is this a pencil or a chalk?
- c. What and who is the director here?
- d. Is Ben the teacher or you?
- e. Are you not a teacher?

3.0 Check-up: Answers.

Check your answers to the questions of section 2.0 with the following:

3.1 (2.1)

1. a. Misyonero ti estudyante.
b. Lapis dayta/daytoy.
c. Lalakiak.
d. Estudyante ni Lito.
e. Lamisaan daytoy.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

2.
 - a. Sika ti maestro.
 - b. Ni Mr. Cruz ti director.
 - c. Siak dayoty/dayta.
 - d. Isu ti misyonero.
 - e. Ni Maria ka.
3.
 - a. Wen. Alikamen ti bentilador.
 - b. Wen. Lalakiak./Saan. Saanak a lalaki. Babaiak.
 - c. Wen. Pilipino ti maestro ditoy.
 - d. Wen, Pagsurat ti lapis.
 - e. Saan. Saan nga alikamen ti maestro.
4.
 - a. Pilipino ti maestro.
 - b. Babaiak./Lalakiak.
 - c. Siak ti estudyante.
 - d. Ilokanoka.
 - e. Eskwelaan ti ILS.
5.
 - a. Wen/Saanman. Pagsurat ti tisa ken bolpen.
 - b. Saan. Saan ka nga Amerikano.
 - c. Wen/Saanman. Alikamen ti tugaw.
 - d. Wen/Saanman. Eskwelaan ti Harvard.
 - e. Wen/Saanman. Lalakiak./Saan. Babaiak.

3.2 (2.2)

1.
 - a. Misyonero ni John Smith. “John is a missionary.”
 - b. Pagsurat ti bolpen. “The ballpoint pen is a writing instrument.”
 - c. Siak ti maestro ditoy. “I’m the teacher here.”
 - d. Saan nga Amerikano ti estudyante. “The student is not an American.”
 - e. Saan a lapis dayta. “That’s not a pencil.”
2.
 - a. Ilokano ni Jose, saan aya? “Jose is an Ilocano, is he not?”
 - b. Misyonero gayam ni Oscar! “So, Oscar is a missionary!”

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

- c. Saan sa nga estudyante ni Lito. “I think Lito is not a student.”
- d. Misyonero met ti estudyante. “The student is also a missionary.”
- e. Saan kadi a papel dayta? “Is that not a paper?”

3.3 (2.3)

- 1. a. Saan a misyonero ni Mr. Block.
 b. Saan a bentilador daydiay.
 c. Saanta a Pilipino.
 d. Saan met a misyonero ti estudyante.
 e. Sanka gayam a babai!
- 2. a. Tugaw sa daytoy.
 b. Amerikano aya ti maestro?
 c. Maestroak gayam!
 d. Maestraka kadi?
 e. Pilipinokansa.

3.4 (2.4)

- a. Maestro ni Pedro saan kadi/aya? Maestro ni Pedro, ania?
- b. Lapis (kadi/aya) daytoy wenco tisa?
- c. Ania ken sinno ti director ditoy?
- d. Ni Ben (kadi/aya) ti maestro wenco sika?
- e. Saanka (kadi/aya) a maestro(a)?

If you miss more than five (5), review and retest

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

UNIT I. LESSON 2 VOCABULARY DISCOURSE

ITI KLASE / AT THE CLASSROOM

	<u>Ilokano</u>	<u>English</u>
<u>1</u>	Ni Celso daydiay.	That's Celso.
<u>2</u>	Nalukmeg ngem saan a naalas (nalaad).	He's fat but not ugly
<u>3</u>	Bassit laeng.	Short only.
<u>4</u>	Ngem napudaw.	But fair complexioned..
<u>5</u>	Ni Berta met daytoy	Meanwhile, this is Berta
<u>6</u>	Natayag ken nakuttong.	Tall and thin.
<u>7</u>	Napugot pay	Also dark complexioned
<u>8</u>	Kasla saan a napintas	It seems that she's not beautiful.
<u>9</u>	Ngem nagaget.	But industrious
<u>10</u>	Nasayaat.	She's good.
<u>11</u>	Ngem ni Celso? Dakes!	But Celso? Bad!
<u>12</u>	Nasadut unay.	So lazy. (very lazy).
<u>13</u>	Nasipnget ditoy gapu ta saan a nalawag ti silaw.	It's dark here because the light (bulb is not bright.
<u>14</u>	Siguro daanen.	Maybe it's old already

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

<u>15</u>	Narugit ngamin a.	It's because it's dirty.
<u>16</u>	Ania ngata dayta?	What do you think that is?
<u>17</u>	Lapis, saan kadi?	Pencil, isn't it?
<u>18</u>	Atiddug pay gapu ta baro	It's still long because it's new. (
<u>19</u>	Ngem bassit ken ababa daytoy tisa	But this chalk is already small and short.
<u>20</u>	Ti pisara ditoy ket nadalus.	The blackboard here is clean.
<u>21</u>	Ken dakkel pay.	And also big.
<u>22</u>	Ngem apay nga narugit ti lamisaan?	But why do you think the table is dirty? (I wonder why the table is dirty.)
<u>23</u>	Kasta met ti tugaw.	So with the chair.

Vocab List:

klase	class
nalukmeg	stout
ngem	but
naalas, nalaad	ugly
ababa	short in stature
laeng, lang	only
napudaw	white complexioned
natayag	tall in stature
nakuttong	thin, skinny
napugot	black, dark complexioned
pay	too, yet, still, besides
kasla	seem

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

napintas	beautiful, pretty
nagaget	industrious, diligent
nasayaat	good, well
dakes	bad, evil
unay	extremely, too much, very
nasadut	lazy
-en, -n	already, now
nasipnget	dark
gapu ta	because
naraniag	bright
siguro	perhaps, maybe
daan	old, worn out
narugit	dirty
atiddug	long
ngamin	because
baro	new
bassit	small, few
nakiting (dress)	short
nadalus	clean
dakkel	big
apay	why

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

UNIT I. LESSON 2

NAIMBAG A BIGAT / GOOD MORNING:

No	Ilokano	English
1	Naimbag a bigatyo!	Good morning!
2	Kumustakayo?	How are you?
3	Kasla naragsaktayo itatta.	It seems we are happy now.
4	Wen gayam, siak ni Mrs. Santos ken isu met ni Mr. Reyes	Oh by the way, I am Mrs. Santos and he is Mr. Reyes.
5	Mamaestrokami.	We are teachers
6	Da John met dagidiay	Those are also John.
7	Estudyanteda	They are students.
8	Baroda pay laeng ditoy ILS.	They are still new here at ILS.
9	Nagagagetda., saan kadi?	They are diligent, aren't they?
10	Aniada dagidiay?	
11	Ah, dagiti aramateno, ania? Dakes!	
12	Napipintasda!	They are beautiful!
13	Ken baroda pay.	And they are still new
14	Baro dagiti lapis ken libroyo.	Your pencils and books are new.
15	Kasta met dagidiay papelyo.	So with your paper.
16	Ti nasayaat ket agklasetayon.	It's good that we have our classes now.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION:

1.0 Description.

The lesson deals with sentences whose COMMENTS indicate the attribute, quality, quantity, etc. of the TOPIC.

1.1 Comparison of OLD and NEW PATTERNS

The following diagrams and sentences contrast the old and the new patterns.

OLD PATTERN	NEW PATTERN
NOUN	AK-FORM
Lalaki ni Rolando.	Natayag ni
Rolando.	ADJECTIVE AK-FORM
“Rolando is a man.”	“Rolando is tall.”
Tugaw dayta.	Dakkel dayta.
“That’s a chair.”	“That’s big.”

The comment of the new pattern is an ADJECTIVE which indicates the attribute of the TOPIC, while the COMMENT of the old pattern is a noun which classifies, identifies or names the TOPIC.

1.1.1 TOPIC of the NEW PATTERN

The basic form of the TOPIC of the old and new patterns is an AK-FORM. Lesson 1 introduces the limited forms of AK. The unlimited forms are charted as follows, together with their limited forms.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

LIMITED AND UNLIMITED FORMS OF THE –AK NOMINALS AND PRONOMINALS

		LIMITED			UNLIMITED		
P	N						
	O						
	M	Ni + n 1/3	e.g.		da + N 1/3	e.g.	
E	I	ni Al	'Al'		da Al	'Al and company'	
	N	ni Nanang	'Mother'		da Nanang	'Mother and others'	
R	A						
	L						
S	P						
O	R						
O	O						
N	N	-ak	S	'I'	-kami	S's	'we'
N	O	-ka	H	'you'	-kayo	H's	'you'
	M	Ø	O	'he/she'	-da, ida	O's	'they'
A	I						
	N						
L	A						
	L						

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

		LIMITED	UNLIMITED
N	N		
O	O	ti + n 2/3 e.g.	dagiti + N 2/3 e.g.
	M	ti lapis ‘the pencil’	dagiti laplapis ‘All the pencils’
N	I	ti Nanang ‘the mother’	dagiti Nanang ‘the mothers’
	N		
P	A		
	L		
E			
R	P		
	R		
S	O	daytoy ‘this’	dagitoy ‘these’
	N	dayta ‘that’	dagita ‘those’
O	O	daydiay ‘that’ (far)	dagidiay ‘those’ (far)
	M	daytay ‘that’ (recent)	dagitay ‘those’ (recent)
N	I	daydi ‘that’ (before)	dagidi ‘those’ (then)
	N		
A	A		
	L		
L			

1.1.2 COMMENT of New Pattern

The comment of the new pattern is an adjective. There are two basic forms of the Ilocano adjectives, those that are unaffixed (e.g. dakkel ‘big’, bassit ‘small’, ‘few’, etc.) and those that are affixed by the prefix NA- (natayag ‘tall’, napintas ‘pretty’, etc.)

Here are some more sentences illustrating the new pattern.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Naragsak da Ben. | “Ben and others are happy/merry.” |
| Nalukmegkayo. | “you are fat.” |
| Dakkel dagiti tugtugaw. | “The chairs are big.” |
| Daan dagita | “Those are old.” |

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

1.2 TRANSFORMS

1.2.1 Addition

1. Qualifiers. The lesson introduces the qualifiers “apay” ‘why’ and “kasla” ‘like’, seem, somewhat, etc.

Apay a napintas ti maestro?	“Why is the teacher pretty?”
Apay nga ababa dayta?	“Why is that short?”
Apay a baro dagidiay?	“Why are those (far) new?”
Apay a nagagetda?	“Why are they industrious?”
Kasla nadalus ti tugaw.	“The chair looks clean.”
Kasla nasadut ni Juan.	“Juan appears lazy.”
Kasla nasayaat dagitoy.	“These sound good.”

2. Particles. These include pay ‘still’, yet, -en/-on/-on/ ‘already, now, yet’, unay ‘very, quite, too’ and ngamin ‘it’s because’.

Pay baro ti libro?	“The book is still new.”
Saanda pay a nalukmeg.	“They are not fat yet.”
Bassitkami pay.	“We are still small/few.”
Nadalus pay daytoy.	“This is still clean.”
Dakkelakon.	“I’m big already.”
Nagagetkan aya?	“Are you industrious already?”
Nakuttong unay.	“He/She is very thin.”
Narugit unay ti lamisaan.	“The table is very dirty.”
Saan unay a natayag ni Al.	“Al is not so tall.”
Saantayo unay a nalukmeg.	“We are not very fat.”
Nasadut ngamin da Bert.	“It’s because Bert and others are lazy.”
Saanak ngamin a napintas.	“It’s because I’m not pretty.”
Daan ngaminen.	“It’s because it’s old already.”
Kasla ngamin nakuttong.	“It’s because he/she looks thin.”

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

1.2.2 Reduplication.

There are three kinds of reduplications in Ilocano: the reduplication of the first open syllable of the stem (R^1) as in nipayintas ‘pretty ones’, the reduplication of the first closed syllable of the stem (R^2) as in laplapis, ‘pencils’; and the reduplication of the first two syllables of the stem (R^3) as in solda-soldado ‘toy soldier’. The lesson deals with the first two kinds of reduplications, R^1 and R^2 .

1. R^1 . With adjectives, it is used as pluralizer. However, pluralization in adjectives is optional. Here are pairs of contrasts showing singular and plural adjectives and AK-Forms.

Napintas ni Sisa.	“Sisa is pretty.”
Napipintas da Sisa.	“Sisa and others are pretty.”
Dakkel ti lamisaan.	“The table is big.”
Dadakkel dagiti lamlamisaan.	“The tables are big.”
Nalukmegak.	“I’m fat.”
Nalulukmegkami.	“We are fat.”
Saanka a naragsak.	“You are not happy.”
Saankayo a nararagsak.	“You are not happy.”
Natayagta.	“We (you and I) are tall.”
Natatayagtayo.	“We (all) are tall.”
Saan a naalas.	“He/She is not ugly.”
Saanda a naalas.	“They are not ugly.”
Kasla bassit daytoy.	“This seems small/few.”
Kasla babassit dagitoy.	“These seem small/few.”
Apay a saan a nadalus dagita.	“Why is that not clean.”
Apay a saan a nadadalus dagita?	“Why are these not clean.”
Kasla narugit daydiay.	“That appears dirty.”
Kasla narurugit dagidiay.	“Those appear dirty.”
Nagagaet daytay maestro.	“That teacher (earlier) was industrious.”
Nagagaget dagitay mamaestro.	“Those teachers (earlier) were industrious.”
Nakuttong daydi misyonero.	“The late missionary was thin.”

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Nakukuttong dagidi misyonero.	“The late missionaries were thin.”
2. R ² . With nouns, it is used as pluralizer. Pluralization of Ilocano nouns, however, is optional and common with N ² . Here are parts of alternative sentences to illustrate this.	
Tugaw dagidiay.	“Those are chairs.”
Tugtugaw dagidiay.	“Those are chairs.”
Amerikanoda.	“They are Americans.”
Am-amerikanoda.	“They are Americans.”
Napipintas dagiti tugaw.	“The chairs are pretty.”
Napipintas dagiti tugtugaw.	“The chairs are pretty.”
Nasayaat dagiti silaw.	“The lights are good.”
Nasayaat dagiti sil-silaw.	“The lights are good.”

The following are special plural forms of adjectives and nouns: ababbaba ‘short ones’; babbaro ‘new ones’, young man’; babbalay ‘houses’; ub-ubbing ‘children’; tattao ‘people’; lallaki ‘men’ ‘boys’; babbai ‘women’ ‘girls’; lallakay ‘old men’; babbaket ‘old wpmen’; babbalasang ‘unmarried women’; pappapel ‘papers’; mammaestro/a ‘teachers’ etc.

1.2.3 Concatenation

This involves the linkers (gapu/agsipud) ta ‘because’, ngem ‘but’, no ‘if , when’, and uray no ‘even if, although’.

Nasayaat pay dayta ta baro pay.	“That’s still good because it’s still new.”
Naalas daytoyen ta daanen.	“This is ugly already because it’s old already.”
Gapu ta naragsakkayo, isu nga naragsak met.	“Because you are happy, he/she is also happy.”
Saan a nasayaat ti tugaw gapu ta bassit.	“The chair is not good because it’s small.”
Agsipud ta narugit, naalas.	“Because it’s dirty, it’s ugly.”
Nasadot ni Tony agsipud ta nasadot ka.	“Tony is lazy because you are lazy.”
Nalukmeg ni Pilar ngem napintas.	“Pilar is fat but pretty.”

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Naalas ngem nagagetda.	"They are ugly but hardworking."
Dakkel unay ngem nasayaat.	"It's very big but good."
Daan daytoyen ngem nadalus pay.	"This is old already but it's still clean."
Saan a napintas no nalukmeg.	"She's not pretty if she's fat."
Nasayaat no baro pay.	"It's good if it's still new."
No saanka a nagaget, saanda a naragsak.	"If you are industrious, they are not happy."
Napintasda uray no nakuttongda.	"They are pretty although they are thin."
Narugiten uray no baro pay.	"It's dirty already eventhough it's still new."
Uray no baro pay, naalasen.	"Even though it's still new, it's ugly already."
Uray maestro ni Jose, saan a nasingpet.	"Although Jose is a teacher, he is not nice."

1.2.4 The Unlimited Forms of SIAK-Forms

The following is a chart of all the SIAK-Forms and some examples of each form in sentences.

1.Chart: SIAK Nominals and Pronominals.

LIMITED AND UNLIMITED FORMS OF SIAK NOMINALS AND PRONOMINALS

		LIMITED			UNLIMITED		
E	Nominal	Ni + 1/3 e.g.			Da + 1/3 e.g.		
		Ni Al 'Al'			da Al 'AL and company'		
		ni Nanang 'Mother'			da Nanang 'Mothers, etc.'		
O	Pronominal	siak S 'I'			dakami S's 'we'		
		sika H 'you'			dakyo H's 'you'		
		dat S-H 'we'			datayo S-H's 'we'		
		isu(na) O 'he/she'			isuda O's 'they'		

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

		LIMITED	UNLIMITED
P E R S O N A L	Nominal	t i + 1/3 e.g.	dagiti + 1/3 e.g.
		ti lapis 'the pencil'	dagiti laplapis 'the pencils'
		ti nanang 'the mother'	dagiti nanang 'the mothers'
	Pronominal	daytoy 'this'	dagitoy 'these'
		dayta 'that'	dagita 'those'
		daydiay 'that' (far)	dagidiay 'those' (far)
		daytay 'that' (recent)	dagitay 'those' (recent)
		daydi 'that' (then)	dagidi 'those' (then)

Sentences

The following are pairs of sentences contrasting AK-forms and SIAK-Forms.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Nasayaat ni Ana. | "Ana is good." |
| Ni Ana ti nasayaat. | "Ana is the good one." |
| Mammaestro da Mario. | "Mario and others are teachers." |
| Da Mario dagiti mammaestro. | "Mario and others are teachers." |
| Nalukmegak. | "I'm fat." |
| Siak ti nalukmeg. | "I'm the fat one." |
| Misyoneroka. | "You're a missionary," |
| Sika ti misyonero. | "You're the missionary." |
| Nagagetta. | "We are industrious." |
| Data ti nagaget. | "We are the industrious one." |
| Nakuttong. | "He/She is thin." |
| Isu ti nakuttong. | "He/She is thin." |
| Saankami a nasdut. | "We are not lazy." |
| Dakami ti saan a nasadut. | "We are not the lazy ones." |
| Natayagkayo. | "You are tall." |
| Dakayo ti natayag. | "You are the tall ones." |
| Nararagsaktayo. | "We are happy." |

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Datayo ti nararagsak.	“We are the ones who are happy.”
Misyoneroda.	“They are missionaries.”
Isuda dagiti misyonero.	“They are the missionaries.”
Kasla daan daytan.	“That looks old already.”
Dayta ti kasla daanen.	“That’s the one that looks old already.”
Apay a baro daytoy?	“Why is this new?”
Apay a daytoy ti baro?	“Why is this the one that’s new?”
Narugit unay daydiay.	“That is very dirty.”
Daydiay ti narugit unay.	“That is the one that’s very dirty.”
Nangisit sa dagitoy.	“I think these are black.”
Dagitoy sa dagiti nangisit.	“I think these are the ones that are black.”
Napipintas met dagidiay.	“Those are also pretty.”
Dagidiay met dagiti napipintas.	“Those are the ones that are also pretty.”

2.0 Check-up: Questions.

Answer the following questions.

2.1 Completing Sentences.

1. (Napipintas. Napinpintas) da Luz.
2. (Papapel, Pappapel) dagita.
3. Nalulukmeg (ni, da, ti, dagiti) Roy.
4. Nagaget (ni, da, dagiti) Ilokano.
5. Laplapis (dagitoy, daytoy).
6. (Babaro, Babbaro) dagiti libro.
7. (Dadakkel, Daddakkel) dagidiay.
8. Natatayag (ni, da, dagiti) Jose.
9. Naalas (isuda, ida, -da).
10. (Dakami, -kami) dagiti saan a nararagsak.

2.2 Translating Sentences.

1. Nasasayaat dagita ta napipintas.
2. Natatayarkayo ngem nakukutongkayo.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

3. Puraw dagita no daanen.
4. Apay a nalulukmeg dagiti ubbing ditoy?
5. Saantayo unay a nagaget.
6. Ania ti nasayaat.
7. Narurugitda, saan aya?
8. Apay a kasla nasasadut dagiti estudyante.
9. Isuda dagiti mammaestro ditoy.
10. Sinno ti saan a natayag?
11. Apay a kasla saanda unay a nagagaet?
12. Da Jose ti narugit.
13. Saankayo pay aya a nalukmeg?
14. Ania ti saan a baro?
15. Dagiti babbai dagiti nakukuttong.
16. Saan a dakami dagiti nasasadut.
17. siak, ken saan nga dakayo, ti nalukmeg.
18. Uray no nalukmeg ni Emma, napintas.
19. Saan a dagidiay dagiti nadadalus.
20. Kasla daanen gapu ta narugit unay.
21. Who is not fat?
22. Mr. Reyes and his companions are still new here.
23. He's the tall one, not they.
24. Are they not boys?
25. What's new here?
26. We are industrious, aren't we?
27. The children are dirty.
28. These chairs and those tables are not clean.
29. We are pretty but we are not hard-working.
30. We are not the fat ones.
31. They are ugly because they are thin.
32. Are the chairs not clean yet?
33. Why are the tables still dirty?

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

34. They are good, are they not?

35. These are the lazy ones.

3.0 Check-up: Answers.

Check your answers to the questions above with the following:

3.1 (2.1)

1. Napipintas da Luz.

2. Pappapel dagita.

3. Nalulukmeg da Roy.

4. Nagaget dagiti Ilokano.

5. Laplapis dagitoy.

6. Babbaro dagiti libro.

7. Dadakkel dagidiay.

8. Natatayag da Jose.

9. Naaalasda.

10. Dakami dagiti saan a nararagsak.

3.2 (2.2)

1. Those are good but pretty.

2. You are tall but you are thin.

3. Those are white when old already.

4. Why are the children here fat?

5. We are not very industrious.

6. What is good?

7. They are dirty, aren't they?

8. Why do the students seem lazy?

9. They are the teachers here.

10. Who is not tall?

11. Why do they appear not very hard-working?

12. Jose and others are the dirty ones?

13. Aren't you fat yet?

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

14. What is not new?
15. The women are the thin ones.
16. We are not the ones who are lazy.
17. I, and not you. am the fat one.
18. Although Emma, is fat, she's pretty.
19. Those are not the clean ones.
20. It seems old already because it's very dirty.
21. Sinno ti saan a nalukmeg?
22. Baro/Babbaro pay da Mr. reyes ditoy.
23. Isu ti natayag, saan nga isuda.
24. Saanda aya a lallaki?
25. Ania ti baro ditoy?
26. Nagaget/Nagagagetta/tayo/kami, saan aya/kadi?
27. Narugit/Narurugit dagiti ubbing.
28. Saan a nadalus dagitoy tugaw/tugtugaw ken dagita lamisaan/lamlamisaan.
29. Napintas/Napipintasta/tayo/kami ngem saanta/tayo/kami a nagaget/nagagaget.
30. Saan nga data/datayo/dakami ti/dagiti nalukmeg/nalulukmeg.
31. Naalas/Naalasda ta/gapu ta/agsipud ta nakutting/nakukuttongda.
32. Saan pay aya/kadi a nadalus/nandadalus dagiti lamisaan/lamlamisaan.
33. Apay a narugit/narurugit pay dagiti lamisaan/lamlamisaan.
34. Dagitoy dagiti nasadut/nasasadut.
35. Nasayaat/Nasasayaatda, saan aya/kadi?

If you miss more than five review and retest.

UNIT I. LESSON 3

VOCABULARY DISCOURSE

DAGITI LAKO / THE WARES:

No	Ilokano	English
1	Kitaentayo dagidiay.	Let's take a look at those.
2	Lako dagidiay.	Those are wares
3	Prutas dagita.	Those are fruits.
4	Dadakkel ken napipintasda.	Big and pretty/beautiful/nice.
5	Mansanas dagita.	Those are apples.
6	Nangina unay.	Very expensive
7	Pisos ti maysa	One for one peso.
8	Saba met dagita	Those on the other hand are bananas.
9	Biting ti dua	Two for twenty five cents.
10	Kasla nalakan ania?	It seems they are already cheap, aren't they?
11	Nangina dayta mangga.	The mango is expensive.
12	Salapi ti maysa	It's one for fifty cents.
13	Ken naganus pay.	And still raw/unripe.
14	Saguuno singkuenta met ti pinya.	Meanwhile, pineapple costs one fifty each.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

15	Dadakkel ken naluomdan.	Big and ripe already.
16	Nalakan, saan kadi?	It's already cheap, isn't it?
17	Nateng met dagitoy.	These are vegetables, on the other hand.
18	Patatas dagitoy.	These are potatoes.
19	Tallo a pesos ti maysa kilo.	Three pesos a kilo.
20	Dadakkel ken naluom dagiti tamatis.	The tomatoes are big and ripe.
21	Nalaka bassiten	It's cheap but only they are few.
22	Dadakkel met dagiti kalamansi.	The kalamansi are also big
23	Sagsisisngko laeng.	It's only five centavos each.
24	Adu ti repolyo ditoy.	There are many cabbages here
25	Ngem apay ngata nga nangina?	But why do you think they are dear?
26	Bassit unay ti dua a pesos.	A two pesos is very small.

Vocab List

Lako	ware
kitaen	look at
tayo	us (incl.)
prutas, bunga	fruit
mansanas	apple
nangina	expensive, dear, costly
pisos	one peso
maysa	one
saba	banana

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

dua	two
binting	twenty five cents
nalaka	cheap
mangga	mango
salapi	fifty cents
naganus	unripe
uno singkwenta	one pesos and fifty cents
tallo	three
pinya	pineapple
naluom	ripe
nateng	vegetable
kilo	kilogram
tamatis	tomatoes
bassit	small, few, little
kalamansi	a kind of citrus fruit
sagsisingko	five centavos each
adu	many, much, plentiful
repolyo	cabbage

VOCABULARY SUPPLEMENT

Ilocano Numbers

1.0 The form of Ilocano Cardinal Numbers.

The cardinal whole numbers are made up of unit numbers (zero, through nine) and rank indicators (ten, hundred, thousand, etc.).

1.1 Unit Numbers

1 maysa	4 uppat	7 pito
2 dua	5 lima	8 walo
3 tallo	6 innem	9 siyam

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

1.2 Rank Indicators

ten	pulo	(indicates multiple of 10)
hundred	gasut	(indicates multiple of 100)
thousand	ribo	(indicates multiple of 1000)
million	riwriw	(indicates multiple of 1,000,000)

1.3 Round number multiples of 10, 100, 1000, etc., e.g.

The forms combined are: a unit number plus a ligature plus a rank indicator.

Unit	Ten	Hundred	Thousand	Million
uppat	uppat a pulo	uppat a gasut	uppat a ribo	uppat a riwriw
4	40	400	4,000	4,000,000
lima	lima a pulo	lima a gasut	lima a ribo	lima a riwriw
5	50	500	5,000	5,000,000
maysa	sangapulo	sangagasut	sangaribo	sangariwriw
1	10	100	1,000	1,000,000

1.4 Intermediary Numbers:

The formula is round number plus ket plus unit or round number

12	sangapulo ket dua
24	dua apulo ket uppat
765	pito a gasut, innem a pulo ket lima
8888	walo ribo, walo a gasut, walo a pulo ket walo
20, 139	duapulo a ribo, sangagasut, tallo a pulo ket siyam

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

SPANISH NUMBERS

2.0 Use of Spanish Numbers:

Generally, Ilocano numbers are used to indicate quantity (how many) and Spanish numbers to indicate price (how much). Spanish numbers are also used in telling clock time and in announcing scripture references and hymn numbers.

2.1 Formula for Counting

2.1.1 Numbers 1-20

1 uno	11 onse
2 dos	12 dose
3 tres	13 trese
4 kuatro	14 katorse
5 singko	15 kinse
6 sais	16 diesesais
7 siete	17 diesesiete
8 otso	18 diesiotso
9 nuebe	19 diesinuebe
10 dies	20 bainte

2.1.2 Counting by tens 30 – 90: Root of unit number plus the suffix enta.

30 trainta	70 sitenta
40 kuarenta	80 otsenta
50 singkuenta	90 nubenta
60 saisenta	

2.1.3 Counting by hundreds. One hundred is sien. From 200 to 900 except 500 which is kinientos. the formula is: unit number plus sie4ntos hundred?

200 dos sientos	700 siete sientos
300 tres sientos	800 otso sientos
400 kuatro sientos	900 nuebe sientos
600 sais sientos	

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

2.1.4 Counting by thousands. one thousand is mil. From 2000 to 9000 the formula is:
unit number plus mil.

2000 dos mil	6000 seis mil
3000 tres mil	7000 siete mil
4000 cuatro mil	8000 ocho mil
5000 cinco mil	9000 nueve mil

2.1.5 Intermediary Numbers

In most intermediary numbers the form l (written l or y), except in the case of bainte which already ends in e, is added before the final unit and is usually omitted in numbers above 100.

- 45 kuarenta'y singko
- 405 kuarto sientos singko
- 4005 kuarto mil singko
- 67 saisenta'y siete

UNIT I. LESSON III
GRAMMAR DISCOURSE

MAKITIENDA / MARKETED

No.	Ilokano	English
1	Nakitiendakami.	We marketed.
2	Nasasayaat dagiti lako.	The wares are good.
3	Ammom no sagmamano dagiti tamatis?	Do you know how much each the tomatoes are?
4	Saggaysa laeng.	Just one centavo each
5	Nalakan, ania?	It's already cheap, isn't it?
6	Ammom kadi met no mano ti pesos ti pinya?	Do you know also how many pineapples are for one peso?
7	Tallo ti pisos.	Three for one peso
8	Naluluom ken dadakkel!	They are ripe and big!
9	Sagmamanu met dagitay saba?	How much each also are the bananas?
10	Kitaenta	Let's see.
11	Mano ngata dagitoy?	How many perhaps are these?
12	Maysa, dua, tallo..... sangapulo.	One, two, three ten.
13	Peseta amin dagitoy.	All of these are 20 centavos.
14	Lima ngamin ti dyes	Because it's five for ten.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

15	Repolyo daytoy jen patatas dayta.	This is cabbage and that is potato.
16	Ammom kadi met no sagmamano daytoy repolyo?	Do you also know if how much this cabbage is?
17	Salapi	Fifty cents
18	Nangina.	It's expensive.
19	Bassit ngamin.	Because it's small.
20	Sagsisingko met dagiti patatas	The potatoes are five cents each.
21	Pisos amin dayta.	All of that is for a peso.
22	Napipintas koma dagiti mansanas.	The apples would be nice
23	Kua laeng, nangina	Only, they are expensive.
24	Sagsasalapi.	Fifty centavos each.
25	Adda koma mangga ngem naganusda pay.	There should be mangoes but they are still unripe.
26	Sagpepesetan uray no naganuspay.	They are already 20 cents each even they are still unripe.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION: Indicating the Number and the Price of the Topic

1.0 Description.

1.1 Pattern.

The sentence pattern with which the lesson deals is diagrammed and illustrated as follows:

Numeral	AK- form
---------	----------

Lima dagitoy.	“These are five (in number).”
Talloda.	“These are three (in all).”
Siyam dagiti tugtugaw.	“There are nine chairs.”
Pito da Rosa.	“Rosa and others are seven.”
Singko dagitoy.	“These cost five (centavos).”
Diyes ti saba.	“The banana costs ten (centavos).”
Salapi ti pinya.	“The pineapple costs fifty (centavos).”

The COMMENT of the sentence is a NUMERAL which indicates either the number of the price of the TOPIC.

1.1.1 Number Comment.

The forms used to indicate number or amount comments are Ilocano numbers. A vocabulary supplement on page 32 gives a list of these numbers. Here are some examples.

Uppattayo.	“We are four (in all).”
Sangapulo da Pedro.	“Pedro and others are ten (in numbers).”
Lima a pulokami.	“We are fifty (in all).”
Innem a polo ket dua dagiti estudyante.	“There are sixty two students.”
Walo a gasutda.	“There are eight hundred of the...”
Dua a ribo ket lima da Mr. Cruz.	“Mr. Cruz and others are two thousand five (in all).”

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

1.1.2 Price Comment

Price comments are manifested by Spanish numbers, by some special Ilocano monetary terms and by a Spanish word modified by an Ilocano number. The vocabulary supplement on page 33 gives a list of the Spanish numbers. Here are some more sentences:

Diyes daytoy.	"This costs ten (centavos)."
Trenta'y singko ti patatas.	"The potatoes cost thirty five (cent)."
Binting/Bainte singko daydiay.	"That costs twenty five (centavos)."
Kinse ti lapis.	"The pencil costs fifteen (centavos)."
Salapi daytay mansanas.	"That apple (a while ago) cost fifty (centavos)."
Dos pesos/Dua a pesos ti karne.	"The meat costs two pesos."
Tres pesos/ Tallo a pesos ti nateng.	"The vegetables cost three pesos."
Uno-bainte dayta.	"That costs one-twenty."
Siete-trenta'y singko ti putas.	"The fruit cost seven-thirty five."

1. TRANSFORMS.

1.1.1 Affixation

Numbers may be affixed by SAG-R¹ to indicate "the number of piece of each..."

Sagduduatayo	"We have two each."
Saglilimada.	"They have five each."
Saggaysatayo	"We take one each."
Saggatlo dagiti babbai.	"The women get three each."
Sagpipitokami.	"We have seven each."
Sa-uuppat da Rey.	"Rey and others get four each."
Sagsasalapi daytoy pinya.	"This pineapple costs fifty each."
Sagpipisos daytoy repolyo.	"This cabbage costs one peso each."
Sagsisingko dagita.	"Those cost five (centavo) each."
Sag-uuno bainte ti mansanas.	"The apple/s cost/s one twenty each."
Sagdudua a pisos dayta.	"That cost two pesos each."
Sagsisingko singkwenta.	"It costs five fifty."

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

1.1.2 Reduplication.

R² with numbers indicates absolute limit similar to the English “only, just, merely, etc.”

Maymaysa ti papel.	“There is only one paper.”
Taltallokami.	“We are just three (in number).”
Sangangapulo dagiti lallaki.	“There are only ten boys/men.”
Up-uppat a pulo ket tallo da Jose.	“Jose and others are forty three (in all) only.”
Pispisos daytoy.	“This is worth one peso only.”
Singsingko ti kuartak.	“My money is five (centavos) only.”
Binbinting dayta.	“That’s just twenty five centavos.”
Kinkinsensa.	“I think it’s only fifteen (centavos).”
Didiyes ti kuartana.	“His/Her money is ten (centavos) only.”

1.2 Replacment.

This involves the question replacives MANO ‘how many/much’ and SAGMAMANO ‘how many/much each’. Here are question-answer sentences to illustrate this:

Manoda ditoy?	“How many are they here?”
Taltalloda ditoy.	“There are only three of them here.”
Mano dagiti babbai ken mano dagiti lallaki?	“How many women and how many men are there?”
Innem dagiti babbai ngem maymaysa ti lallaki.	“There are six women but there’s only one man.”
Mano da Roberto?	“How many are Roberto and others?”
Sangapulo ken limada.	“They are fifteen (in all).”
Manotayo amin?	“How many are we all?”
Walotayo amin.	“We are eight in all.”
Sagmamano dayta?	“How much is that?”
Diyes daytoy.	“This is worth ten (centavos).”
Sagmamano ti nateng?	“How much is the vegetables?”
Pisos ti nateng.	“The vegetable cost one peso.”

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Sagmamano ti mansanas?	“How much the apple cost?”
Salapi ti mansanas.	“The apple costs fifty (centvos).”
Sagmamano daydiay?	“How much is that one?”
Singko pesos laeng.	“Five pesos only.”
Sagmamanokayo?	“How much each of you have?”
Saggatlo kami laeng.	“We have three each only.”
Sagmamanoda?	“How much each of them have?”
Saggaysansa.	“I think one each.”
Sagmamano da Ben?	“How much do Ben and others get each?”
Saginnemda.	“They get six each.”
Sagmamanotayo?	“How much does each of us get?”
Sagdudua laeng.	“Two each only.”
Sagmamano ti saba?	“How much each banana cost?”
Sagsisingko.	“Five each.’
Sagmamano dayta pinya?	“How much does each of those pineapple cost?”
Sagpipisos daytoy pinya.	“This pineapple cost one peso each.”
Sagmamano daytay kamatis?	“How much each are those tomatoes (earlier).”
Sagsisiping daytay kamatis.	“Those tomatoes (earlier) cost one centavo each.”
Sagmamano dagidiay babassit?	“How much each for the small ones?”
Sagsisingko laeng.	“Five centavos each only.”

1.2.4 Others

The following are sentences transformed by addition, rearrangement, concatenation, etc.

Sagsangapulodansa laeng.	“I think there are only ten of them.”
Sagdudua a pesos kadi ti pinya?	“Do the pineapples cost two pesos each?”
Saankayo laeng a limlima.	“You are not five (in only) only.”
Saan a sagpipisos ti mansanas.	“The apple does not cost one peso each.”
Saan a sangaribu dagiti tattao ditoy.	“The people here are not one thousand (in all).”
Kasla mayamaysa ti lalaki idiyay.	“It seems there’s only one man there.”

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Apay a limlimatayo laeng ditoy?	“Why are we five only here?”
Apay a tres singkuenta ti karne?	“Why does the meat cost three fifty?”
Apay a saan a sagsisiping it tamatis?	“Why do tomatoes not cost one cent each?”
Manopay ngata ti nadalus?	“I wonder how many are still clean?”
Sagmamano met dayta nalabaga?	“How much each for that red one also?”
Diyes ti tallo, saan aya?	“Three for ten is it not?”
Tallo da laeng, ania?	“There are only three of them, isn’t it?”
Sagsisingko daytoy, ngem sagdadies dayta.	“This cost five each but these cost ten each.”
Pisos no tallo.	“One peso if three.”
Uray no sagsasalapi, nalaka pay laeng.	“Eventhough it’s fifty each, it’s still cheap.”
Nasayaat ta tallokayo.	“Good because there are three of you.”

2.0 Check-up questions.

Answer the following questions:

2.1 Comprehension.

Read the following selection and answer the questions that follow in “full” sentences.

1. Selection.

Iti Merkado

Adu ti lako ditoy merkado. Adda nateng, prutas, karne, lames ken dadduma pay. Nalalaka dagiti prutas ken nateng nangina ti karne ken lames.

Sagsisiping ti tamatis ditoy no babassit ngem tallo ti singko no dadakkel. Nalaka unay ti kalamansi, dua ti singko. Nalaka met ti saba ta sagsisingko dagiti dadakkel ken tallo ti diyes no babassit. Sagpipisos met ti repolyo ken sagsasalapi ti pinya.

Bassit laeng ti merkado ngem nadalus. Up-uppat ti silaw ditoy ngem nalawag. Innem met dagiti lamisaan ditoy. Adu dagiti tindera ditoy ngem dua laeng ti napintas.

ken dadduma pay – and others, etcetera.

2. Questions:

- a. Sagmamano ti tamatis ditoy merkado no dadakkel?
- b. Ken sagmamano no babassit.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

- c. Sagmamano ti kalamansi?
- d. Sagmamano ti saba no babassit?
- e. Ken sagmamano no dadakkel?
- f. Sagmamano ti repolyo?
- g. Sagmamano ti pinya?
- h. Mano dagita tindera?
- i. Ken mano dagiti napiptintas?
- j. Mano dagiti silaw?

2.2 Completing Sentences.

Fill the blank with the form that most appropriately completes the sentences.

- 1. Sangapulo ket tallo ____ Oscar.
- 2. Saan ____ sagdadies ti saba.
- 3. Mano ____ pinya?
- 4. Apay ____ limlimakayo laeng?
- 5. Dua apulo ____ lima dagiti tattao idiy.
- 6. Kasla saanda ____ innem.
- 7. Apay ngata ____ up-uppat dagiti tattao idiy.
- 8. Pito ____ gasut dagiti mangga.
- 9. Mayamaysa ____ nangisit.
- 10. Walo ____ pisos ti karne.

2.3 Translating Sentences.

Translate the following.

- 1. Ania, limada wenco tallo laeng?
- 2. Mano ti puraw ken mano ti nangisit?
- 3. Apay a sagsisingko laeng ti saba?
- 4. Kasla sisiyam laeng dagiti lallaki idiy.
- 5. Uno-singkuenta'y singko ti nateng, saan kadi?
- 6. Saan sa a sagpipisos; kasla sagsasalapi laeng.
- 7. Manokayo ken manokami?

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

8. Sagmamano ngata dayat nalabbaga?
9. Mano pay dagiti narugit?
10. Daytoy ti sagsisiping.
11. How many are they, I wonder?
12. The big one costs one peso and the small one costs fifty (centavos).
13. Does that cost one-twenty or one-forty?
14. We are not ten (in number); there are only eight of us.
15. Why do the pineapple cost seventy (centavos) each?
16. The long one costs fifteen centavos.
17. Pedro and others have one each.
18. The books cost two-thirty five each.
19. How many are new and how many are old?
20. Why are we twenty (in number) only?

3.0 Check-up: Answers.

3.1 (2.1)

- a. Tallo ti singko ti tamatis ditoy merkado no dadakkel.
- b. Ken sagsisiping no babassit.
- c. Dua ti singko ti kalamansi.
- d. Tallo ti dies ti saba no babassit.
- e. Ken sagsisingko no dadakkel.
- f. Sagpipisos ti repolyo.
- g. Sagsasalapi ti pinya.
- h. Adu dagiti tindera.
- i. Ken dua laeng dagiti napipintas.
- j. Up-uppat dagiti silaw.

3.2 (2.2)

1. What, are they five or three only?
2. How many are white and how many are black?/How much for the white and how much for the black one?
3. Why do the bananas cost five (centavos) each only?

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

4. It seems there are only five boys/men there.
5. The vegetables cost one-fifty, is it not?
6. I think they do not cost one peso each, they cost fifty each only.
7. How many are you and how many are we?
8. How much each for those red ones, I wonder?
9. How many are dirty still? /How many more are dirty?
10. This is the one that costs one centavo each.
11. Manoda ngata?
12. Pisos ti dakkel ken salapi/sinkuenta ti bassit.
13. Uno-bainte kadi/ay a dayta wenco uno-singkuenta?
14. Saantayo/kami a sangapulo; wal-walotayo laeng.
15. Apay nga sagsesetenta ti/dagiti pinya?
16. Kinse ti atiddog.
17. Saggaysa da Pedro.
18. Sagdo-dos trenta'y singko ti/dagiti linro.
19. Mano ti baro ken mano ti daan.
20. Apay a dua a pulotayo/kami laeng?

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

UNIT I. LESSON 4 VOCABULARY DISCOURSE

NAGGATANG MANEN / SHOPPED AGAIN

No.	Ilokano	English
1	Naggatang kami manen.	We went shopping again
2	Adu ti tao iti tiendaan.	There were many people at the market
3	Naragsak idiyay.	It was enjoyable there.
4	Adda idiyay ni Dr. Lee.	Dr. Lee was there
5	Dentista	He's a dentist.
6	Saan nga aggatgatang.	He was not shopping.
7	Adda met idiyay da Dr. ken Mrs. Sukiyato.	Dr. and Mrs. Sukiyato were there also.
8	Hapon ti Dr. ngem Insik ni Mrs. Sukiyato	The doctor is Japanese but Mrs. Sukiyato is Chinese.
9	Negosyante ni Mrs. Sukiyato.	Mrs. Sukiyato is a businesswoman.
10	Nabaknangda.	They are rich.
11	Naggatang met da Rev. ken Mrs. Brown.	Rev. and Mrs. Brown were shopping too.
12	Saanda a nabaknang ngem saanda met nga napanglaw.	They are not rich but they are not poor either.
13	Inglesda.	They are English

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

14	Pastor ni Rev. Brown ken maestro ni Mrs. Brown.	Rev. Brown is a pastor and Mrs. Brown is a teacher.
15	Lakayen ti Pastor ngem napiagsa pay.	The pastor is already old but still strong.
16	Ubing pay ni Mrs. Brown ngem nakapsuten	Mrs. Brown is still quite young but weak already.
17	Kaduada ti katulongda.	The helper was their companion.
18	Adda supot ti katulong.	The helper had a bag.
19	Nalaka ti lako idiyay.	The wares there are cheap
20	Saan a nauyong dagiti tindera	The sellers are not cross.
21	Naanusda	They are patient.
22	Kua laeng, narigat ti aggatang idiyay no adu unay ti tao.	However, it is difficult to shop there when there are so many people.

Vocab List

naggatang	shopped
manen	again
tao	people, person
tiendaan	market
naragsak	happy
idiay	there
adda	was/is there, present
dentista	dentist
naggatgatang	shopping
Hapon	Japanese
doktor	doctor

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Insik	Chinese
negosyante	businessman/businesswoman
nabaknang	rich/wealthy
napanglaw	poor
Ingles	English (people)
Pastor	Pastor
Lakay	old man
napigsa	strong
ubing	young child
nakapsut	weak
kadua	companion
da	they
katulong(an)	helper
supot	paper bag
nauyong	cross/mean
tindera	seller/saleslady/person
naanus	patient

GRAMMAR DISCOURSE

ITI RETRATO / IN THE PICTURE:

No.	Ilokano	English
1	Kitaenyo daytoy retrato	Look at this picture.
2	Ammoyo kadi no sino dagitoy?	Do you know who these are?
3	Ni Mrs. Smith daytoy.	This is Mrs. Smith.
4	Nakuttong ken natayag.	She is thin and tall.
5	Estudyante ditoy.	She is a student here

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

6	Ni Rev. Brown met daydiay.	That also is Mr. Brown.
7	Isu ti lakay.	He is the old man.
8	Pastor ken estudyante ditoy	He is a pastor and a student here.
9	Sino met ditoy ti Mrs. Brown?	Who also is Mrs. Brown here?
10	Ammoyo kadi?	Do you know?
11	Daytoy.	This.
12	Isu daytoy nalukmeg.	She is the fat one.
13	Siguro ammoyo no sadinoak ditoy.	Perhaps you know where I am here.
14	Daytoyak	This is me.
15	Siak ti maestrada.	I'm teacher here.
16	Adokami, ania?	We are many, aren't we?
17	Sangapulokami amin	We are ten in all.
18	Sino met daytoy?.	Who is this also?
19	Siguro saanyo pay nga am-ammo	Perhaps you still don't know.
20	Isu ni Dr. Ramos.	He is Dr. Ramos.
21	Isu ti direktor idi ditoy.	He was the director here before
22	Nasayaat.)He is good

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION: REARRANGEMENT WITH THE QUESTIONS SINNO, ANIA and MANO

1.0 Description

The basic sentence parts, COMMENT + TOPIC, may be rearranged into TOPIC + ti/dagiti + COMMENT when the sentence is used as an answer to sinno, ania, or mano question.

1.1 Answering Sinno.

The TOPIC is manifested by a SIAK-FORM. Here are sets of contrasts each set consisting of a sentence in its base form, a sentence with the question replacive Sinno and a sentence transformed by rearrangement.

Napintas ti balasang.	“The unmarried girl is pretty.”
Sino ti napintas?	“Who is pretty?”
Ti balasang ti napintas.	“The unmarried girl is pretty.”
Am-amerikano da John.	“John and others are Americans.”
Nasasadut dagiti ubbing.	“The children are lazy.”
Sinno dagiti nasasadut.	“Who are lazy?”
Dagiti ubbing dagiti nasasadut.	“The children are lazy.”
Estudyanteak.	“I am a student.”
Siak ti estudyante?	“Who’s the student?”
Siak ti estudyante.	“I am the student.”
Nararagsakkayo.	“You are happy.”
Sinno dagiti nararagsak?	“Who are happy?”
Dakayo dagiti nararagsak.	“You are happy.”

1.2 Answering Ania

The TOPIC is manifested by a noun or by a SIAK-Form. Here are contrasts.

Nalaka ti saba ditoy.	“Bananas here are cheap.”
Ania ti nalaka ditoy?	“What are cheap here?”
(Ti) saba ti nalaka ditoy.	“(The) bananas are cheap here.”
Sagsasalapi ti mangga.	“Mangoes cost fifty each.”
Ania ti sagsasalapi?	“What costs fifty each.”
(Ti) Mangga ti sagsasalapi.	“(The) Mangoes cost fifty each.”

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Baro daytoy a lapis.	“This pencil is new.”
Ania ti baro?	“What is new?”
Daytoy a lapis ti baro.	“This pencil is new.”
Nangingina dagidiay.	“Those are expensive.”
Ania dagiti nangingina?	“What are expensive?”
Dagidiay dagiti nangingina.	“Those are expensive.”
Naluluom dagiti pinya.	“The pineapples are ripe.”
Ania dagiti naluluom?	“What are ripes?”
(Dagiti) pinya dagiti naluluom.	“The pineapples are ripe.”

1.3 Answering Mano

Here are contrasts.

Saan a naluom ti tallo.	“Three are not ripe.”
Mano ti saan a naluom.	“How many are not ripe?”
Tallo ti saan a naluom.	“Three are not ripe.”
Nabaknang ti maysa.	“One is rich.”
Mano ti nabaknang?	“How many are rich?”
Maysa ti nabaknang.	“One is rich.”
Negosyante ti dua.	“Two are businessman.”
Mano ti negosyante?	“How many are businessman?”
Dua ti negosyante.	“Two are businessman.”
Saan a napigsa ti lima.	“Five are not strong.”
Mano ti saan a napigsa?	“How many are not strong.”
Lima ti saan a napigsa.	“Five are not strong.”
Kasla Insik ti maysa.	“One looks like a Chinese.”
Mano ti kasla Insik?	“How many look like Chinese?”
Maysa ti kasla Insik.	“One looks like a Chinese.”

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

1.4 Other Informations

To transform sentences of this lesson may undergo further transformations by addition, deletion, concatenation, and the like. Here are some of contrasts. Compare the members of each set with one another.

Napanglaw da Ric.	"Ric and others are poor,"
Da Ric dagiti napanglaw.	"Ric and others are the poor ones,"
Saan a napapanglaw da Ric.	"Ric and others are not poor."
Da Ric dagiti saan a napapanglaw.	"Ric and others are the ones not poor."
Saan a da Ric dagiti napapanglaw.	"It's not Ric and others who are not poor."
Saan a da Ric dagiti saan a napapanglaw.	"It's not Ric and others who are not poor."
Nakakapsutda.	"They are weak."
Isuda dagiti nakakapsut.	"They are the weak ones."
Saanda a nakakapsut.	"They are not weak."
Isuda dagiti saan a nakakapsut.	"They are the ones not weak."
Saan nga isuda dagiti nakakapsut.	"It's not they who are weak."
Saan nga isuda dagiti saan a nakakapsut.	"It's not they who are not weak."
Napigsa ti lakay.	"The old man is strong."
Ti lakay ti napigsa.	"The old man is the strong one."
Kasla napigsa ti lakay.	"The old man is the one who looks strong."
Kasla ti lakay ti napigsa.	"It seems it's the old man who is strong."
Kasla ti lakay ti kasla napigsa.	"It seems it's the old man who looks strong."
Bakbaknangkayo.	"You are rich."
Dakayo ti nabaknang.	"You are the rich ones."
Saankayo a nabaknang.	"You are not rich."
Dakayo ti saan a nabaknang.	"It's you who are not the rich ones."
Kasla saankayo a nabaknang.	"You don't appear rich."
Dakayo ti kasla saan a nabaknang.	"It's you who do not look rich."
Kaslakayo nabaknang.	"You look rich."
Dakayo ti kasla nabaknang.	"It's you who look rich."
Naragsak.	"He/She's happy."
Isu ti naragsak.	"He/She is the happy one."
Apay a naragasak?	"Why is he/she happy?"

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Apay nga isu ti naragsak.	"Why is he/she the one who's happy."
Saan a naragsak.	"He/She is not happy."
Isu ti saan a naragsak.	"He/She is the one not happy.'
Apay a saan a naragsak.	"Why is he/she the one who is not happy?"
Apay nga isu ti saan a naragsak?	"Why is he/she the one who is not happy?"
Kasla saan a naragsak.	"He/She does not look happy."
Kasla isu ti saan a naragasaki.	"It seems it's he/she who is unhappy."
Apay a kasla saan a naragsak.	"Why does he/she not look happy?"
Apay a kasla isu ti saan a naragsak.	"Why is he/she the one who looks unhappy?"
Nalaing kadi ni Juan.	"Is Juan smart?"
Ni Juan kadi ti nalaing?	"Is Juan the smart one?"
Pastor ni Mr. Jose, saan kadi?	"Mr. Jose is a pastor, is he not?"
Ni Mr. Jose ti pastor. saan kadi?	"Mr. Jose is pastor, is he not?"
Ubing pay ni Mario ngem lakay ni Oscaren.	"Mario is still young but Oscar is old already."
Ni Mario ti ubing pay ken ni Oscar ti lakayen.	"Mario is the young one still and Oscar is the one who is old already."

2.0 Check-up: Questions

2.1 Answering Sinno, Ania and Mano questions.

A statement is given, followed by a question. Answer the question based on the given statement in "full" sentence.

Example:	Nasadutak.	"I'm lazy."
	Sinno ti nasadut?	"Who's lazy?"
	A: Sika ti nasadut.	"You are lazy."

1. Naragsakkami gapu ta nagaget ti maestro.

- a. Sinno ti naragsak?
- b. Sinno ti nagaget?

2. Nabaknangda ngem napanglawak.

- a. Sino ti nabaknang.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

- b. Sinno ti napanglaw.
- 3. Naluom ti saban ngem naganus pay ti mangga.
 - a. Ania ti nagnus pay?
 - b. Ania ti naluomen?
- 4. Napipintas dagiti tugtugaw ngem narugit ti dua.
 - a. Ania dagiti napipintas?
 - b. Mano ti narugit?
- 5. Nagaget dagiti ubbing ngem nakapsut ti tallo.
 - a. Sinno dagiti nagagaget?
 - b. Mano dagiti nakakpsut?

2.2 Completing Sentences.

Fill the blanks with the forms that most appropriately complete the sentence.

- 1. (Ni, Da, Ti, Dagiti) Pedro dagiti nasasadut.
- 2. (Ni, Da, Ti, Dagiti) nateng tin angina.
- 3. Sinno (ni, da, ti, dagiti) nabaknang?
- 4. Ania (ni, da, ti, dagiti) naluom?
- 5. Saan (ni, ti, a, nga) isu ti napigsa.
- 6. (Ni, Da, Ti, Dagiti) lapis ti atiddug.
- 7. Mano (ni, ti, a, nga) nadalus?
- 8. Apay (ni, ti, a, nga) siak ti napanglaw?
- 9. Walo (ni, ti, a, nga) saan pay a naluom.
- 10. Sika (ni, ti, a, nga) kasla nagaget ditoy.

2.3 Translating Sentences.

Translate the following:

- 1. Ania ken mano ti saan pay a nadalus.
- 2. Sino manen ti nabaknang dita/idiay?
- 3. Saan a datayo dagiti napanglaw.
- 4. Dagitay ubbing dagiti nasasadut.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

5. Isuda dagiti narargsak, saan kadi?
6. Prutas ti nalaka.
7. Sangapulo ket innem dagiti daan.
8. Isu kadi ti nauyong wенно ni Bruno?
9. Apay a siak ti natyag ken saan a dakayo?
10. Saan a lakay ti nakapsut, ngem baket.
11. Four are old and two are new.
12. We and not they are the ones who are poor.
13. Who and how many are fat?
14. These children and not you are the ones who are lazy.
15. Why is it not Pedro who is thin.

3.0 Check-up: Answers

3.1 (2.1)

1. a. Dakayo ti naragsakl.
b. Ti maestro ti nagaget.
2. a. Isuda dagiti nabaknang.
b. Sika ti napanglaw.
3. a. (Ti) mangga ti naganus pay.
b. Ti saba ti naluomen.
4. a. (Dagiti) tugtugaw dagiti napipintas.
b. Dua ti narugit.
5. a. Dagiti ubbing dagiti nagagaget.
b. Tallo dagiti nakakapsut.

3.2 (2.2)

1. Da Pedro dagiti nasasdut.
2. Ti nateng ti nangina.
3. Sinno dagiti nababaknang?
4. Ania ti/dagiti naluom?
5. Saan nga isu ti napigsa.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

6. Ti lapis ti atiddug.
7. Mano ti nadalus?
8. Apay nga siak ti napanglaw?
9. Walo ti saan pay a naluom.
10. Sika ti kasla nagaget ditoy.

3.3 (2.3)

1. What and how many are not yet clean?
2. Who is the rich one there again?
3. We are not the poor ones./We are not the ones who are poor.
4. Those children (a while ago) were the ones who were lazy.
5. They are the ones who are happy, are they not?
6. Fruits are the ones that are cheap.
7. Sixteen are old.
8. Is he the mean one or Bruno?
9. Why is it I whi is tall an dnot you?
10. It's not an old man who is weak but an old woman.
11. Uppat ti daan ken dua ti baro.
12. Data/Datayo/Dakami ken saan nga isuda dagiti napanglaw/napapanglaw.
13. Sinno ken mano ti/dagiti saan a nalukmeg/nalulukmeg.
14. Dagitoy (nga) ubbing ken saan a sika/dakayo ti/dagiti nasadut/nasasadut.
15. Apay a saan a ni Pedro ti nakuttong.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

UNIT I. LESSON 5 VOCABULARY DISCOURSE

NAGPASIASR

No.	Ilokano	English
1	Nagpasiarkami idi kalman idiy Malacañang.	We strolled at Malacañang yesterday.
2	Adda ti Presidente.	The President was there.
3	Isu ni Presidente Marcos	He's President Marcos
4	Adu ti tao idiy.	There were many people there.
5	Siguro nagpasiarda met.	Maybe they were also strolling (visiting).
6	Adu ti naam-ammok	I got acquainted with many (people).
7	Adda mannalon, mangngagas, aglaklako, mangngalap ken dadduma pay.	There were farmers, doctors, vendors, fishermen and others.
8	Siyempre adu ti politiko	Of course, there were many politicians
9	Ngem diak ammo dagiti nagandan.	But I don't know their names anymore.
10	Napipintas dagiti kotse idiy.	The cars there were beautiful.
11)Kasta met dagiti sabsabong.	So were the flowers.
12	Dakkel ti minuyongan (hardin) idiay.	The garden there is large.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

13	Kalpasanna, napankami idiy Makati.	Afterwards we went to Makati.
14	Napipintas dagiti laklako idiy aglalo dagiti badbado.	The commodities there were beautiful especially the clothes.
15	Napipintas dagiti polo, pantaloon, blusa, palda, ken dadduma pay.	The sport shirt, pants, blouses, skirt and other things were pretty.
16	Nangina unay dagiti laklako idiy aglalo dagiti sapatos relo ken singsing.	The wares there were very expensive especially the sjoes, watches (clocks) and rings.
17	Ngem nalakan sa dagiti medias ken sinturon.	But I think the socks and belts were cheap.

Vocab List

Nagpasiar	went for a stroll; visited
idi kalman	yesterday
Malacañang	official residence of the President
presidente	president
pangulo	head, leader, president, chief
naam-ammo	got acquainted with, met, known
mannalon	farmer
mangngagas, doktor	doctor
aglaklako	peddler, vendor, seller
mangngalap	fishermen
dadduma	others
ken dadduma pay	lit. and others still, and so forth
siyempre, siempre	of course
politiko	politicians
ko	I, My

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

nagan	name
kotse	car
sabong	flower
minuyongan, hardin	garden
kalpasanna	afterwards, then
napan	went
Makati	a famous place in Metro Manila
aglalo	especially
bado	clothing
polo	polo shirt
pantaloon	pants, trousers
blusa	blouse
palda	skirt
sapatos	shoes
relo	watch, clock
singsing	ring
medias	socks, stockings
sinturon	belt

GRAMMAR DISCOURSE

KUMUSTAKAYO / HOW ARE YOU:

No.	Ilokano	English
1	O, ania itattan?	Oh, what now?
2	Kumustakayo?	How are you?
3	Nagklasekayo kadi itay?	Did you have class a while ago?
4	Nasayaat.	Good.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

5	Ken ti maestroyo ket ni Mr. Cruz, saan kadi?	And your teacher was Mr. Cruz, wasn't he?
6	Ti maestroyo itatta ket siak	I'm your teacher now.
7	Sapay koma ta nasayaat ti klasetayo itatta	Hoping that our class now is good.
8	Ammoyo kadi no apay?	Do you know why?
9	Saan ngamin unay a narigat ti leksiyontayo.	Because our lesson is not very difficult
10	Agklasetayon	Let's have class now
11	Ti leksiyontayo idi kalman ket ania?	What was our lesson yesterday?
12	Ammoyo kadi pay?	Do you still know?
13	Ken itattay, ammoyo kadi pay?	And (that) a while ago, do you still know?
14	No saanyo pay unay nga ammo, saan a bale.	If you still don't know well, it doesn't matter.

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION: REARRANGEMENT WITH KET OR WITH THE PAUSE

1.0 Description

Sentence parts may be rearranged and the rearranged parts are “connected” by KET or by the Pause. The parts that may be rearranged are the TOPIC, the location expression, the time element, or the subordinate clause.

1.1 Rearranged Topic.

The Topic or any of its replacements or substitutes may be rearranged. Here are sets of alternative sentences to show this:

Mannalonda.

“They are farmers.”

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Isuda ket mammalon.	“They are farmers.”
Isuda, mammalonda.	“They are farmers.”
Sinno ti natayag?	“Who is tall?”
Ti natayag ket sinno?	“Who is tall?”
Ti natayag, sinno?	“Who is tall?”
Sika ti nagaget.	“You are the industrious one.”
Ti nagaget ket sika.	“You are the industrious one.”
Ti nagaget, sika.	“You are the industrious one.”
Kasla napiptas dagita.	“Those appear pretty.”
Dagita ket kasla napiptas.	“Those appear pretty.”
Dagita, kasla napiptas.	“Those appear pretty.”
Ania ti narugit?	“What’s dirty?”
Ti narugit ket ania?	“What’s dirty?”
Ti narugit, ania?	“What’s dirty?”
Tugaw ti nadalus.	“Chair is what is clean.”
Ti nadalus ket tugaw.	“Chair is what is clean.”
Ti nadalus, tugaw.	“Chair is what is clean.”
Saan a nasayaat ti maysa.	“One is not good.”
Ti maysa ket saan a nasayaat.	“One is not good.”
Ti maysa, saan a nasayaat.	“One is not good.”
Mano ti naalas?	“How many are ugly.”
Ti naalas ket mano?	“How many are ugly.”
Ti naalas, mano?	“How many are ugly.”
Dua ti naganus.	“Two are unripe.”
Ti naganus ket dua.	“Two are unripe.”
Ti naganus, dua.	“Two are unripe.”

1.2 Rearranged Locative Element

Here are alternative sentences.

Nasayaat idiy Malacañang.	“It’s nice in Malacañang.”
Idiy Malacañang ket nasayaat.	“In Malacañang, it’s nice.”

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Idiay Malacañang, nasayaat.	"In Malacañang, it's nice."
Sagsisingko ditoy ti kalamansi.	"Kalamansi costs five centavos each here."
Ditoy ket sagsisingko ti kalamansi.	"Here, kalamansi costs five centavos each."
Ditoy, sagsisingko ti kalamansi.	"Here, kalamansi costs five centavos each."

Nasipnget dita.	"It's dim there."
Dita ket nasipnget.	"There, it's dim."
Dita, nasipnget.	"There, it's dim."
Saan a nalawag iti kuarto.	"It's not bright in the room."
Iti kuarto ket saan a nalawag.	"In the room, it's not bright."
Iti kuarto, saan a nalawag.	"In the room, it's not bright."

1.3 Rearranged Time ElementN Here are alternatives

Maestroak idi.	"I was a teacher before."
Idi ket maestroak.	"Before, I was a teacher."
Idi, maestroak.	"Before, I was a teacher."
Apay a limlima kayo idi kalman?	"Why were you only five yesterday?"
Idi kalman ket apay a limlimakayo?	"Yesterday, why were you only five?"
Idi kalman, apay a limlimakayo?	"Yesterday, why were you only five?"
Kasla nararagsakda itay.	"They look happy a while ago."
Itay ket kasla nararagsakda.	"A while ago, they looked happy."
Itay. kasla nararagsakda.	"A while ago, they looked happy."
Saan pay a naluom dayta inton bigat.	"That will not be ripe yet tomorrow."
Intono bigat ket saan payla a naluom dayta.	"Tomorrow, that will not be ripe yet."
Intono bigat, saan pay a naluom dayta.	"Tomorrow, that will not be ripe yet."

1.4 Rearranged Subordinate Clause

Here are alternatives.

Napintas ni Cynthia uray nu nalukmeg.	"Cynthia is pretty eventhough she is fat."
Uray no nalukmeg ni Cynthia, napintas.	"Eventhough Cynthia is fat,she's pretty."
Uray no nalukmeg ni Cynthia ket napintas.	"Eventhough Cynthia is fat,she's pretty."

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Nangina no sagpipisos.	"It's expensive if it costs one peso each."
No sagpipisois nangina.	"If it's one peso each, it's expensive."
No sagpipisos ket nangina.	"If it's one peso each, it's expensive."
Nabaknang gapu ta Amerikano.	"He's rich because he's an American."
Gapu ta Amerikano, nabaknang.	"Because he's an American, he's rich."
Nangina daytoy agsipud ta baro pay laeng.	"This is expensive because it's still new."
Agsipud ta baro pay laeng, nangina daytoy.	"Because this is still new, this is expensive."
Agsipud ta baro pay laeng, ket nangina daytoy.	"Because this is still new, this is expensive."

2.0 Check-up: Questions

2.1 Converting Sentences.

Each of the following sentences has two other alternatives of saying it. Give the alternative that does not occur with the pause.

Example: Q: Ni Rosa ket napintas. "Rosa is pretty."

 A: Napintas ni Rosa. "Rosa is pretty."

1. Nararagsakkami.
2. Isu ket saan a nakuttong.
3. Datayo ket saan a nabaknang.
4. Kaslaak Hapon.
5. Idi rabii ket nasipnget unay.
6. Saan a nalawag ditoy kuarto.
7. Uray no daanen ket napintas pay laeng.
8. Sinno ti saan a naragsak?
9. Nangina itatta.
10. Nalaka no sagkikinse laeng.
11. Ti pinya ket sagamamano?
12. Apay a dakayo ket natatayag?
13. Idiay ket kasla nasipnget.
14. Gapu ta misyonero ket nagaget.
15. Ni Jose ti maestro.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

2.2 Completing Sentences

Choose the correct form in the parenthesis that completes the sentence.

1. (Data, Ta) ket lallaki.
2. Ni Jose, saan (ti, a, ket) nalukmeg.
3. Ditoy klase (ti, a, ket) saan a nalawag.
4. Dagiti napanglaw (ti, a, ket) mano?
5. (Ti, Nga, Ket, Ni) Rod ti ubing dita.
6. Idi kalman (ti, nga, ket) napintas ni Emma.
7. Ania (ti, nga, ket) naimbag.
8. (Siak, Ak) ket saan a maestro.
9. Nagaget ni Ben ngem ni Tony (nga, ket, ni) nasadut.
10. Ti napigsa (ti, a, ket) ni Bruno.

2.3 Translating Sentences.

1. Ni Pedro kadi ket nalukmeg wenco nakuttong?
2. Isu ket kasla saan a napintas.
3. Idi kalman ket ni Roy ti maestro ditoy.
4. Apay a da Rick et sadutda unay?
5. Dita ket nangina unay ti saba.
6. Isuda kadi ket nauuyongda?
7. Ti tamatis ket sagmamano?
8. No sagsasalapi ket naimbag.
9. Ti saan a nadalus ket daytoy.
10. Dagiti narurugit ket manoda?

3.0 Check-up: Answers

3.1 (2.1)

1. Dakami ket nararagsak.
2. Saan a nakuttong.
3. Saantayo a nabaknang.
4. Siak ket kaslaak Hapon.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

5. Nasipnget unay idi rabii.
6. Ditoy kuarto ket saan a nalawag.
7. Napintas pay laeng uray no daanen.
8. Ti saan a naragsak ket sinno?
9. Itatta ket nangina.
10. No sagkikinse laeng ket nalaka.
11. Sagmamano ti pinya?
12. Apay a natatayagkayo?
13. Kasla nasipnget idiyay.
14. Nagaget gapu ta misyonero.
15. Ti maestro ket ni Jose.

3.2 (2.2)

1. Data ket lallaki.
2. Ni Jose, saan a nalukmeg.
3. Ditoy klase ti/ket saan a nalawag.
4. Dagiti napapanglaw ket mano?
5. Ni Rod ti ubing dita.
6. Idi kalman ket napintas ni Emma.
7. Ania ti naimbag?
8. Siak ket saan a maestro.
9. Nagaget ni Ben ngem ni Tony ket nasadut.
10. Ti napigsa ket ni Bruno.

3.3 (2.3)

1. Is Pedro fat or thin?
2. She does not look pretty.
3. Yesterday, Roy was the teacher here.
4. Why are Ric and company very lazy?
5. There, bananas are very expensive.
6. Are they mean?

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

7. How much each for the tomatoes?
8. If they cost fifty each, fine.
9. The one that is not clean is this.
10. How many are dirty?

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

UNIT II LESSON 1 VOCABULARY DISCOURSE

TI ILIMI:

No.	Ilokano	English
1	Sadino ti Pilipinas ti probinsiayo?	Where in the Philippines is your province?
2	Iti Laud, Daya, Amianan wenco Abagatan?	In the west, east, north or south?
3	Ammoyo, iti amianan ti yanmi.	You know, our place is in the north.
4	Ilocos Sur ti probinsiami.	Our province is Ilocos Sur.
5	Adda iti ili ti balaymi, saan nga iti away.	Our house is in town not in the barrio.
6	Nasayaat ti ilimi.	Our town is nice.
7	Napintas.	It's beautiful.
8	Adda kanatengan ken kasabaan idiyay.	There are vegetable gardens and banana plantations there
9	Adda met bakbakir ken dagiti bambantay ket napiintasda	There are forests, too, and the mountains are beautiful.
10	Agpaspasiarkami iti karayan ken baybay no dadduma.	We stroll by the river and by the sea, sometimes.
11	Napintas ti karayan idiyay	The river there is beautiful.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

12	Nadalus.	It is clean
13	Kasta met ti baybay.	And likewise the sea.
14	Adayo ti eskuela iti balaymi ngem asideg ti tiendaan.	The school is far from the house, but the market is near.
15	Daan ti tiendaan ngem dakkel.	
16	Asideg iti dalan.	
17	Kua laeng, narugit no dadduma.	

LIST:

ili	town
mi	our
sadino	where
Pllipinas	Philippines
probinsia	province
Laud	west
Daya	east
Amianan	north
Abagatan	south
yanmi	our place
Ilocos Sur	Ilocos Sur
balay	house
away	barrio, farm
nasayaat	nice
kanatengan	vegetable garden
kasabaan	banana plantation
bakbakir	forests
bambantay	mountains

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

agpaspasiar	strolling
karayan	river
baybay	sea
no dadduma	sometimes
adayo	far
eskuela	school
asideg	near
dalan	way, road

TRANSLATION:

(1) (2) (3)(4). (5) (6) (7) (8). (9)(10)(11)(12). (13)(14) (15)The market is old but big. (16) It is near the road. (17) Only it is dirty, sometimes.

GRAMMAR DISCOURSE

UNIT II. LESSON 1

SADINO TI YAN TI PAMUNAS?

No.	Ilokano	English
1	Addatay manen iti klase.	We are again in class.
2	Ilocano daytoy.	These are Ilocanos.
3	Adda ditoyen dagiti estudyante.	The students are now here
4	Adda met ditoyen ti maestro.	The teacher is also now here
5	Isu ni Mr. Cruz.	He is Mr. Cruz
6	Adda ti lamisaan dagiti aramatenda – a kas ti libro, papel, lapis ken dadduma pay	The things they use such as book, paper, pencil and others are on the table.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

7	Kasla saanda pay nga agklasklase.	As if they are not having their class.
8	Kitaentayo	Let's see.
9	Mr. Cruz-Naimbag a bigatyo amin.	Good morning everyone.
10	Estudyante-Naimbag a bigatyo met.	Good morning also sir
11	Mr. Cruz-Addakayo kadi amin ditoyen?	Are you all here now?
12	Estudyante-Awan pay ditoy ni John, maestro. Adda pay laeng iti opisina.	John is not yet here, teacher. He is still in the office.
13	Mr. Cruz-Sadino ngata ti yan ti pamunas? Awan ditoy.	Where perhaps is the eraser? It isn't here.
14	Estudyante-Addansa kenni Emma.	Perhaps, it is with Emma.
15	Mr. Cruz-Adda kadi kenni Emma? Emma, adda kadi ti pamunas ditoy kenca?	Is it with Emma? Emma, is the eraser here with you?
16	Emma-Awan kaniak. Siguro adda kenni Flores wenco ni Fred.	It's not here with me. Perhaps, it's with Flores or Fred.
17	Mr. Cruz-Flores, Fred! Adda kadi kadakayo ti pamunas ditoy?	Flores, Fred! Is the eraser here with you?

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

WHERE'S THE ERASER?

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION: Indicating the location and the origin of the topic.

1.0 Description

1.1 Patterns.

The lesson deals with two patterns diagrammed and illustrated as follows:

ADDA + (KANIAK–FORM): AK–FORM TAGA + NOUN/KANIAK–FORM: AK–FORM

Adda iti balay ni Rosa.	Tagaprobynna ni Rosa.
“Rosa is in the house.”	“Rosa is a country girl.”
Adda ditoy ti sabong.	Tagaditoyak.
“The flower is here.”	“I’m from this place.”
Adda kenni Ben ti kuarta.	Taga-Harvard ni John.
“The money is with Ben.”	“John is a Harvardian/from Harvard.”
Adda kadakuada ti auto.	Taga-New Yorkami.
“The car is with them.”	“We are New Yorkers/from New York.”

The COMMENT of the first pattern consists of ADDA plus an optional KANIAK-FORM which indicates the location of the TOPIC and the COMMENT of the second pattern consist of the prefix TAGA-plus a NOUN or a kaniak-form which manifest the origin of the TOPIC.

The following are sentences illustrating these patterns further and a chart of KANIAK-FORMS.

1.1.1 SENTENCES

Consider the following sentences.

Addada dita.	“They are there.”
Adda iti bigat.	“He/She is around in the morning.”
Adda idaiy baybay dagiti ubbing.	“The children are at sea.”
Addaka idi.	“You were around before.”
Adda iti kuarto dagiti tugtugaw.	“The chairs are in the room.”
Adda kaniak ti lapis.	“The pencil is with me.”

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Adda kadakayo ti relo.	"You have the watch?"
Ada kenkuana.	"It's with him/her."
Adda kada Mr. Cruuz ti auto.	"Mr. Cruz and company have the car."
Adda kadakami ti bentilador.	"We have the fan."
Adda kenni Luz ti singsing.	"The ring is with Luz."
Addakamin.	"We are here already."
Addaak ditoy kuarto.	"I'm here in the room."
Adda kenka ti lapis.	"You have the pencil."
Adda kadatayo ti libro.	"We have the book."
Tagaidiay da Bert.	"Bert and others are from there (that place)."
Tagaditoy kami.	"We are from here (this place)."
Taga-U.P. ni Celso.	"Celso is from U.P."
Taga-ILS dagita Amerikano.	"Those Americans are from ILS."
Taga-Abagatanka.	"You're a Southerner (from the south)."
Tagasiyudadkayo.	"You are from city (a city slicker)."
Taga-Pilipinas ni Juan.	"Juan is from the Philippines."

1.1.2 Chart: KANIAK NOMINALS AND PRONOMINALS

P	LIMITED			UNLIMITED		
E	N Kenni + N 1/3 e.g.			kada + N 1/3 e.g.		
	O kenni Tony "with Tony"			kada Tony "with Tony, co."		
	M kenni Mayor "with Mayor"			kada Mayor "with Mayor. co."		
N	P kaniak S me			kadakami S's Us		
	R kenka H you			kadakayo H's You		
	O kadata S-H us			kadatayo S-H's us		
L	N kenkuana O him/her			kadakuada O's them		
O	N iti + N 2/3 e.g.			kadagiti + N 2/3 e.g.		
	O iti balay "in the house"			kadagiti babbalay "in the houses"		
	M iti mayor "with the mayor"			kadagiti mayor "with the mayors"		

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

P	PRO	OB	iti/kadaytoy "to this"	iti/kadagitoy "to these"
E	N	J	iti/kadayta "to that"	iti/kadagita "to those"
R	O	E	iti/kadaydiay "to that (far)"	iti/kadagidiay "to those (far)"
S	M	C	iti/kadaytay "to that (rec.)"	iti/kadagitoy "to those (rec.)"
O	I	T	iti/kadaydi "to that (before)"	ti/kadagidi "to those (before)"
N	N	P	ditoy "here"	
A	A	L	dita "there"	
L	L	ACE	idiay "there" (far)	
	T		idi "before, then"	
	I		itay/itattay "a while ago"	
	M		ita/itatta "now, this time"	
	E		madamdama "later(today)"	

Some of the pronominals have regional variations. They are as follows: kenka/kaniam, kadata/kaniata, kenkuana/kaniana, kadakayo/idta/sadta and isiay/didiay/sadiay.

1.2 Transforms

1.2.1 Replacement

This includes the negative substitute AWAN, and the question substitute SADDINO/ADINNO/SADINO/ADINO and TAGAANO.

1. AWAN

The negative of ADDA is the replacive AWAN. Here are pairs of contrasts:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Adda iti kuarto ti lamisaan. | "The table is in the room." |
| Awan iti kuarto ti lamisaan. | "The table is not in the room." |
| Adda iti bigat da Rudy. | "Rudy and co. are around in the morning." |
| Awan iti bigat da Rudy. | "Rudy and co. are not around in the morning." |
| Adda idiy ni Ben | "Ben is there (far)." |
| Awan idiy ni Ben. | "Ben is not there (far)." |
| Addaak idi. | "I was around then." |
| Awanak idi. | "I was not around then." |

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Addada iti dayta a kuarto.	“They are in that room.”
Awanda iti dayta a kuarto.	“They are not in that Room.”
Adda kenni Ric ti tisa.	“Ric has the chalk.”
Awan kenni Ric ti tisa.	“Ric does not have the chalk.”
Adda kenka ti lapis.	“The pencil is with you.”
Awan kenka ti lapis.	“The pencil is not with you.”
Addakami ditoy idi kalman.	“We were here yesterday.”
Awankami ditoy idi kalman.	“We were not here yesterday.”

2. SADINO

Here are pairs of question-answer sentences.

Sadino ti ayan ti libro.	“Where is the book?”
Adda iti lamisaan ti libro.	“The book is on the table.”
Sadino ti ayan ti kuarta?	“Where is the money?”
Adda kenkuana ti kuarta.	“He/She has the money.”
Sadino ti ayan ni Mr. Reyes?	“Where is Mr. Reyes?”
Adda idiy Manila ni Mr. Reyes.	“Mr. Reyes is there in Manila.”
Sadinoka?	“Where are you?”
Addaak ditoy.	“I’m here.”

The question sentence has alternative forms. The questions above may occur as follows:

Sadino ti yan ti libro?	“Where is the book?”
Ayanna ti libro?	“Where is the book?”
Sadino ti yan ti kuarta?	“Where is the money?”
Ayanna ti kuarta?	“Where is the money?”
Sadino ti yan ni Mr. Reyes?	“Where is Mr. Reyes?”
Ayanna ni Mr. Reyes?	“Where is Mr. Reyes?”
Sadino ti yan mo?	“Where are you?”
Yanmo?	“Where are you?”

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

The structure of these questions is a bit “advanced” for you at this stage. We will take it up again in the future.

3. TAGAANO

Here are pairs of question-answer sentences:

Tagaanokayo?	“Where are you from?”
Taga-Manilakami.	“We are from Manila.”
Tagaano ti estudyante.	“Where is the student from?”
Tagaditoy ti estudyante.	“The student is from this place.”
Tagaano ni Al?	“From where is Al?”
Taga-Abagatan ni Al.	“Al is from the South/a Southerner.”
Tagaanoda?	“From where are they?”
Taga-Ateneoda.	“They are Ateneans/from the Ateneo.”

1.2.2 Other transforms: Examples

Consider the following sentences:

1. Sentences with locative comments.

Awandansa ditoy idi kalman.	“I think they were not here yesterday.”
Addakayo pay ngata inton bigat?	“Will you still be around tomorrow, I wonder.”
Awan ditoy ni Pedron.	“Pedro is no longer here.”
Adda gayam iti daydiay a balay ni Sisa!	“So, Sisa is in that (far) house.”
Sinno ti idda dita kuarto?	“Who is there in the room?”
Sinno ti awan itay?	“Who was absent (not around) earlier?”
Ni Ric ti adda ditoy.	“Ric is the one who is here.”
Siak ti awan ditoy idi.	“I was the one who was not here before.”
Saan nga isuda ti adda idiyay eskuelaan idi rabii.	“It was not they who were at school last night.”
Ania ti adda iti lamisaan?	“What’s on the table?”
Ania ti awan kenka?	“What don’t you have?”

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Puraw yi adda kaniak.	"White is what I have."
Lapis ti awan ditoy.	"Pencil is what is not here."
Saan a libro ti adda kenni Ted.	"It's not a book that Ted has."
Mano ti adda kadakuada?	"How many do they have?"
Mano ti awan itattta?	"How many are absent today."
Dua ti adda kada Ben ken lima ti adda kadakami.	"Two are with ben, Co. and five are with us."
Saan a mayamaysa laeng ti adda kaniak.	"The one I have is not just one."
Ni Jose ket awa ditoy itay.	"Jose was not here a while ago."
Dagiti ubbing ket addada dita."	"The children are there."
Ti awan ditoy no damdama ket ni Romeo. later is	"The one who will not be here Romeo."
Ti adda dita ket sinno?	"The one who is there is who?"
Ti awan ditoy itay ket dayta.	"The one that was not here earlier was that one."
Ti awan kenka ket pigsa.	"What you do not have is strength."
Ti adda kadakayo ket ania?	"The one you have is what?"
Ti adda kenka ket mano?	"The ones you have are how many?"
Ti adda kenkuana ket lapis.	"The one he/she has is a pencil."
Kasla awanda itatta.	"It seems that they are not around right now."
Kasla adda dita ti ubing.	"It seems the child is present."
Kasla adda idi.	"It appears he/she was there before."
Kasla awan ni Rosa./Ni Rosa ket kasla awan.	"It seems Rosa is absent."
Apay nga addaka ditoy?	"Why are you here?"
Apay nga awan idiyai ni Ric?	"Why is Ric not there?"
Apay nga sika ti adda dita?	"Why is it you who is there?"
Apay nga ni Fe ket awan?/Ni Fe ket apay nga awan?	"Why is Fe absent?"

2. Sentences with COMMENTS indicating origin.

Taga-llocoska gayam!	"So, you are from Ilocos!"
Saan sa a tagaditoy ni Bob.	"I think Bob is not from this place."

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Tagaprobinsya ngata da Tito?	"Is Tito from the province, I wonder?"
Saan kayo kadi a taga-Manila?	"Are you not from Manila?"
Sino ti tagasiyudad, sika wenneo isu?	"Who's from the city, you or he/she?"
Saan nga isuda dagiti tagaidiay.	"It's not they who are from that place."
Mano ti saan a tagaprobinsya?	"How many are not from the province?"
Tallo ti taga U.P. ken dua ti taga-Ateneo. "Three are from U.P. and two are Ateneans."	
Siak ket taga-ILS, ngem isuna ket saan a taga-ILS.	"I am from ILS but he/she not from ILS."
Ti taga-a Baguio ket ni Pedro ken ti taga-Pangasinan ket sika.	"The one from Baguio is Pedro and the one from Pangasinan is you."
Ti tagaditoy ket limlima.	"The ones from here are five only."
Kasla saanka a tagaidiay.	"It seems you are not from there."
Taga-Abagatanda, saan kadi?	"They are southerners, aren't they?"
Apay a kasla tagaaway ni Juan.	"Why does John look like a country chick."

2.0 Check-up : Questions

2.1 Completing Sentences

1. Choosing the form that completes the sentences.

- a. Awan (ti, a, ket, iti) eskuelaan ni Celso.
- b. Adda (ni, a, ket, kenni) Jose dagiti pappapel.
- c. (Saan, Awan) a taga-Manila ti maestro.
- d. Sika (ti, a, ket, kenni) tagaprobinsya.
- e. Kasla taga-Baguio (da, a, ket, kada) Ben.
- f. Ni Pilar (ti, a ,ket, iti) adda dita.
- g. Awan (dagiti, a ,ket, kadagit) kuarto dagiti tugtugaw.
- h. Ti kuarta ket adda (da, a, ket, kada) Rosario.
- i. Sinno (ti, a, ket, iti) saan a taga-Tagaytay.
- j. Mano ti (awan, saan) kenka?

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

2. Supplying the form that completes the sentence.

- a. Ti libro ket adda _____ Maria.
- b. Adda _____ babbalay dagiti tattao.
- c. Saan a taga-siyudad _____ babbai.
- d. Sinno _____ taga-Baguio.
- e. Awan _____ lamisaan ti papel.
- f. Mano _____ adda kenkuana.
- g. Isu _____ awan ditoy idi kalman.
- h. _____ adda kaniak ket nalabbaga.
- i. Apay _____ addada dita?
- j. Saan _____ tagaprobinsya ni Juanito.

2.2 Converting Sentences

1. Converting affirmative into negative sentences, or vice-versa.

Give the negative form of the affirmative sentences and the affirmative form of the negative sentence.

- a. Tagditoyak.
- b. Addaka idiy di rabii.
- c. Tagaprobinsya ni Rey.
- d. Adda kenni Rosa ti lapis.
- e. Saankami a taga-Alaska.
- f. Awankayo gayam ditoy intono bigat.
- g. Saan a taga-U.P. ti maestro.
- h. Awan iti kuarto ti bentilador.
- i. Isuda kadi ket saan a tagaditoy?
- j. Ni Ana gayam ket adda idiy.

2. Converting “ket-less sentences” into “ket-sentences”, or vice-versa.

Examples:

Napintas ti balay. “The house is pretty.”

A. Ti balay ket napintas. “The house is pretty.”

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Ni Rosa ket maestro. "Rosa is a teacher."

A. Maestra ni Rosa. "Rosa is a teacher."

- a. Addada idiay karayan.
- b. Taga-Texaskayo.
- c. Awanak ditoy itay.
- d. Saan a tagaditoy.
- e. Sika ket adda (ka) ditoy di kalman.
- f. Datayo ket saan a taga-Manila.
- g. Ni Ben ket adda dita.
- h. Ti jmaestra ket saan a taga-Ateneo.
- i. Isuda kadi ket saan a tagaditoy?
- j. Ni Ana gayam ket adda idiay.

2.3 Translating Sentences.

1. Taga-Baguioka, saan aya?
2. Apay nga awankayo iti klase?
3. Puraw ti adda kaniak ken nalabbaga ti adda kadakuada.
4. Sino ken mano ti tagaditoy?
5. Apay a kasla saanda a tagasiyudad.
6. I was not here a while ago.
7. You are from Manila, aren't you?
8. Who and how many were not there yesterday?
9. The book is with Jose but the pencil is with me.
10. They are here, aren't they?

3.0 Check-up: Answers

3.1 (2.1)

1. a. Awan iti eskuelaan ni Celso.
 b. Adda kenni Jose dagiti pappapel.
 c. Saan a taga-Manila ti maestro.
 d. Sika tilket tagaprobinsya.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

- e. Kasla taga-Baguio da Ben.
 - f. Ni Pilar ti/ket adda dita.
 - g. Awan kadagiti kuarto dagiti tugtugaw.
 - h. Ti kuarta ket adda kada Rosario.
 - i. Sinno ti saan a taga-Tagaytay.
 - j. Mano ti awan kenka?
2. a. Ti libro ket adda kenni Maria.
 b. Adda kadagiti babbalay dagiti tattao.
 c. Saan a taga-siyudad dagiti babbai.
 d. Sinno ti/dagiti taga-Baguio.
 e. Awan iti lamisaan ti papel.
 f. Mano ti/dagiti adda kenkuana.
 g. Isu ti/ket awan ditoy idi kalman.
 h. Ti adda kaniak ket nalabbaga.
 i. Apay nga addada dita?
 j. Saan a tagaprobinsya ni Juanito.

3.2 (2.2)

- 1. a. Saanak a tagaditoy.
 b. Awanka idiy di rabii.
 c. Saan a taga-probinsya ni Rey.
 d. Awan kenni Rosa ti lapis.
 e. Taga-Alaskakami.
 f. Addakayo gayam ditoy intono bigat.
 g. Taga-U.P. ti maestro.
 h. Adda iti kuarto ti bentilador.
 i. Saanda kadi a taga-Abagatan?
 j. Taga-Manila gayam ni Roberto.
- 2. a. Isuda kete adda (da) idiy karayan.
 b. Dakayo ket taga-Texas (kayo).
 c. Siak ket awan (ak) ditoy itay.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

- d. Isu ket saan a tagaditoy.
- e. Addaka ditoy di kalman.
- f. Saantayo a taga-Manila
- g. Adda dita ni Ben.
- h. saan a taga-Ateneo ti maestro.
- i. Saanda kadi a tagaditoy?
- j. Adda gayam idiyay ni Ana.

3.3. (2.3)

- 1. You're from Baguio, aren't you?
- 2. Why are you not in class?
- 3. White is what I have and red is what they have.
- 4. Who and how many are from here? (this place)
- 5. Why do they not look like they come from the city?
- 6. Awanak ditoy itay.
- 7. Taga-Manilaka/kayo, saan aya/kadi?
- 8. Sinno ken mano ti/dagiti awan idiyay/dita idi kalman?
Ti/dagiti awan idiyay/dita idi kalman ket sinno ken mano?
- 9. Adda kenni Jose ti libro ngem adda kaniak ti lapis.
Ti libro ket adda kenni Jose ngem ti lapis ket adda kaniak.
- 10. Addada ditoy, saan kadi/aya?
Isuda ket adda(da) ditoy, saan kadi/aya?

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

UNIT II: LESSON 2 VOCABULARY DISCOURSE

NAPAN ITI OSPITAL / WENT TO THE HOSPITAL:

No.	Ilokano	English
1	Napan da Pedro ken ni Maria nga asawana iti ospital.	Pedro and his wife Maria went to the hospital.
2	Adda sakit ni Maria.	Maria was ill (had illness)
3	Adayo ti san Lazaro hospital ken saan pay a nasayaat ti luganda.	San Lazaro was far and still their ride was not good.
4	Daan ngaminen.	Because it was old already.
5	Ni Pedro ti tsuper ken akinkukua iti daytoy.	Pedro was the driver and the owner of this.
6	Adda basket iti lugan.	There was a basket in the vehicle
7	Adda pinggan, kutsara, tinidor, baso, tasa ken kutsilyo.	There was a plate, a spoon, a fork, a glass, a cup, and a knife.
8	Kukua ni Maria dagitoy.	These belonged to Maria.
9	Adda pay bado, sarming ken paid para kenkuana.	There were also clothes, mirror and fan for her.
10	Ti ay-ayam ket kukua ni Nene nga anakda	The toy belonged to Nene, their child.
11	Awan ti agas iti lugan gapu ta adu iti ospital.	There was no medicine in the vehicle because there were lots of them in the hospital.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

12	Idi asidegda iti ospital, bimmabandan.	When they were near the hospital, they got off.
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WORDLIST:

ospital	hospital
asawa	spouse
sakit	sickness, illness
lugan	ride (means of transportation)
tsuper	driver
akinkukua	owner
iti daytoy	of this
basket	basket
pinggan	plate
kutsara	spoon
tinidor	fork
baso	glass
tasa	cup
kutsilyo	knife
bado	dress
sarming	mirror
paid	fan
ay-ayam	toy
agas	medicine
bimmaba	went down, got off

GRAMMAR DISCOURSE

UNIT II: LESSON 2

DA TOTOY KEN NENE:

No.	Ilokano	English
1	T -Nene, saanmo a kukua dayta. Kukuak dayta.	Nene, that's not yours. That's mine.
2	N - Saan. Kukuak daytoy.	No, this is mine.
3	T- Kukuak dayta kunak a. Itedmo kaniakon.	That's mine I said. T. You give it to me now.
4	N-Diak kayat.	I don't like
5	T-Itedmo kaniakon kunak a.	I said you give it to me now..
6	N-Diak kayat. Kukuak met daytoy a. Nanang, ni Totoy!	This is mine. Mother, see Totoy!
7	NANANG -Totoy, ania kadi man daytan?	Totoy, what's that again?
8	T-Ni Nene, Nanang. Kukuana kano daytoy lapis. Saan met a.	It's Nene, Mother. She said this pencil is hers. It is not.
9	NANANG - Ayanna? Kitaek man.	Where is it? May I see?
10	N-Adtoy Nanang. Makinkukua kadi iti daytoy? Saanko kadi a kukua?	Here Mother. Whose is this? Is it not mine?
11	NANANG - Ayna! Saan a dayta ti kukuam. Kua ni Pedro dayta. Itedmo	Goodness! That's not yours. That's Pedro's. You give it to me. the

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

	kaniak. dagiti lapis idiay kuarto. Siguro kukuayo dagidiay. Dua dagidiay. Saggaysakayo.	Adda Perhaps those are yours. Those are two. You are one each.
12	T-Nene, be!....Saanmo met gayam a kukua.	Nene, shame on you.... so, it's not also yours.
13	N-Uray sika met be!....	You also. Shame on you!...
14	NANANG-Huston!	That's enough now!

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION: INDICATING THE BENEFICIARY OF THE TOPIC

1.0 Description

1.1 Pattern

the lesson deals with a pattern diagrammed and illustrated as follows:

PARA/AGPAAY + KANIAK-FORM	AK-FORM
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Para ti ubing ti gatas.	“The milk is for the child.”
Agpaay kadakayo dagita.	“Those are for you.”
Para kenni Mr. Manoloak.	“I'm for Mr. Manolo.”
Agpaay kadagiti ubbing daytoy.	“This is for the children.”
Para iti dayta a tao ti tugaw.	“The chair is for that man.”
Agpaay kadakuada ti agas.	“The medicine is for them.”
Para kenkuana da Lito.	“Lito and others are for him/her.”

The COMMENT consists of PARA/AGPAAY plus a KANIAK-FORM which indicates the beneficiary or for whom the TOPIC is. Here are some more sentences.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Para kenka dagidiay.	“Those are for you.”
Agpaay kadakami ti lugan.	“The ride is for us.”
Para kada Rosa ti inumen.	“The drinks are for Rosa and others.”
Agpaay kadagitoy a tattao ti lamisaa.	“The table is for these men.”
Para kaniak ti ay-ayam.	“The toy is for me.”
Para iti daydi nga ubing ti bado.	“The dress is for that child (before).”
Agpaay kadata dagitoy.	“These are for us.”
Agpaayda kenni Mr. Cruz..	“They are for Mr. Cruz.”
Para kenni Mayor Jose tayo.	“We are for Mayor Jose.”
Agpaayak kenkuana.	“I’m for him/her.”

1.2 transforms

1. The question replacive PARA/AGPAAY KENNI ASINO.

Here are question-answer sentences.

Para kenni asinoka?	“Who are you for?”
Para kenni Mr. Villegasak.	“I’m for Mr. Villegas.”
Para kenni asino dayta?	“For whom is that?”
Para kenkuana daytoy.	“This is for him/her.”
Agpaay kenni asino dagiti tugtugaw dita?	“For whom are the chairs there?”
Agpaay kadakuadadagiti tugtugaw ditoy.	“The chairs here are for them.”
Agpaaykayo kenni asino?	“Who are you for?”
Agpaaykami kenni Mr. Perez.	“We are for Mr. Perez.”

2. Other Transforms:

Consider the following sentences.

Para kadalayo gayam dagita!	“So, those are for us.”
Agpaaydansa kenni Mr. Prado.	“I think they are for Mr. Prado.”
Para kada Romeo kano ti agas.	“It was said the medicine was for Romeo and others.”
Agpaay aya kaniak dayta?	“Is that for me?”
Saan a para kadakuada dagita liblibro.	“Those books are not for them.”

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Saan sa a para kadata dayta.	"I think that's not for us."
Saanak a para kenka.	"I'm not for you."
Saanda aya a para kaniak.	"Are they not for me?"
Saan nga agpaay kenkuana ti pinggan.	"The plate is not for him/her."
Saankayonsa nga agpaay kenni Mr. Jose.	"I think you are not for Mr. Jose."
Sinno ti para kenkuana?	"Who is for him/her."
Sinno ti saan a para kaniak?	"Who is not for me."
Isu ti agpaay kadakayo.	"He/She is the one for you."
Dakami dagiti para kadakuada.	"We are the ones for them."
Ania ti para ti ubing?	"What is for the child?"
Ania ti agpaay kada Oscar?	"What is for Oscar and co.?"
Dagidiay dagiti para kenka.	"Those are the ones for you."
Bado ti agpaay kenkuana.	"Dress is what is for her."
Mano ti para kadakami?	"How many are for us?"
Mano ti saan a para kadagiti lallaki?	"How many are not for the men?"
Maymaysa ti agpaay kaniak.	"Only one is for me."
Sangapaulo ti para kadata.	"Ten are for us.'
dakami ket para ti presidente.	"We are for the president."
Isuda ket para kenka.	"They are for you."
Dayta a tugaw ket para kenni Ana.	"That chair is for Ana."
Ti silaw ket saan nga agpaay kada Berto.	"The light is not for berto and others."
Ni Jose ket kasla para kenkuana.	"It seems Jose is for him/her."
Dagiti para kadakayo ket mano?	"The ones for you are how many?"
Ti para kaniak ket dayta puraw.	"The one for me is the white one."
Ti saan a para ti ubing ket ania?	"The one not for the child is what?"
Ti para kadakuada ket ni Jose.	"The one for them is Jose."
Para kadalayo daytoy, saan aya?	"This is for us, isn't it?"
Agpaay iti daytoy a mannalon dagidiay, saan kadi?	"Those are for this farmer, are they not?"
Apay a para kenka laeng?	"Why just for you?"
Apay a saankayo a para kenni Mr. Cruz?	"Why are you not for Mr. Cruz?"

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Apay a kasla para kaniak dayta?	“Why does that seem to be for me.”
Apay a kasla para kadatayo ti lamisaan.	“Why does it appear that the table is not for us?”

2.0 Check-up: Questions.

2.1 Comprehension

Read the following selection and answer the questions that follow:

1. Selection: Nararagsak Manen Dagiti Ubbing

Naggatang ni Mrs. Cruz iti prutas ken ay-ayam para kadagiti ubbing. Para kada Ric, Nene ken Tito dagitoy.

Itatta ket adda ni Mrs. Cruz iti balayen. Ket iti kasta, nararagsak manen dagiti ubbing.

Adu dagiti prutas. Adda saba, mangga, pinya ken mansanas. Naluluom amin ngem taltallo dagiti mansanas. Saggaysa da Ric, Nene ken Tito iti mansanas.

Adda met laplapis, bolpen, pappapel ken libro. Para kenni Ric ti bolpen ken para kada Nene ken Tito dagiti laplapis. dagiti pappapel met ket para kadakuada a tallo ngem ti libro ket para kenni Nene.

Naggatang – bought; iti kasta – therefore.

2. Questions:

- a. para kenni asinno dagiti ay-ayam?
- b. Sinno dagiti ubbing.
- c. Sadino ti ayan ni Mrs. cruz itatta?
- d. Ania dagiti prutas?
- e. Mano dagiti mansanas.
- f. Sagmamano da Ric, Tito ken nene iti mansanas?
- g. Para kenni asino ti libro?
- h. para kenni asino ti bolpen?
- i. Para kenni asino dagiti laplapis ken pappapel?
- j. Naganus kadi dagiti prutas?

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

2.2 Completing Sentences

Fill in the blanks.

1. Agpaay _____ lakay ti kape.
2. Para _____ asinno dagita?
3. Ni Jose ket para _____ Mr. Cruz.
4. Saan _____ para kenka daytoy.
5. Mano _____ agpaay kadakuada?
6. Apay _____ para kada Ric dagiti laplapis?
7. Para _____ babbai ti sarming.
8. Ti agas _____ para kaniak.
9. Sinno ti _____ para kenkuana?
10. Lima kano _____ ti agpaay kadakayo.

2.3 Translating Sentences

1. Dua laeng ti para kenka, saan aya?
2. Para kenni Mr. Perez kami ta nagaget.
3. saansa a para kaniak.
4. Apay a saan a para kadakami dagiti pinggan?
5. Isudansa dagiti para iti dayta a politico.
6. What and how many are for us?
7. For whom are these, for me or for him?
8. Is the book for Ben or for you?
9. I think that's not for Pablo and his companion.
10. So, you are not for us!

3.2 (2.2)

1. Agpaay iti lakay ti kape.
2. Para kenni asinno dagita?
3. Ni mr. Jose ket para kenni/kada Mr. Cruz.
4. Saan a para kenka daytoy.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

5. Mano ti/dagiti agpaay kadakuada?
6. Apay a para kada Ric dagiti laplapis?
7. Para kadagiti babbai ti sarming.
8. Ti agas ket/ti para kaniak.
9. Sinno ti/dagiti para kenkuana?
10. Lima kano ti/dagiti agpaay kadakayo.

3.3 (2.3)

1. Only two are for you, isn't it?
2. We are for Mr. Cruz because he is industrious.
3. I think it/he/she is not for me.
4. Why are the plates not for us.
5. I think they are the ones for that politician.
6. Ania ken mano ti/dagiti para kadata/kadatayo/kadakami?
7. Para/agpaay kenni asinno dagitoy, para kaniak wenco para kenkuana?
8. Para kenni Ben kadi/ay a libro wenco para kenka/kadakayo?
9. Saan sa a para kada Pablo dayta/daydiay.
10. Saanka/kayo gayam a para kadakami.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

UNIT II: LESSON 3 VOCABULARY DISCOURSE

KASLA SA0-SAO LAENG

No.	Ilokano	English
1	Adda istorya ni Juan.	There is a story of John/ or John have a story
2	Daytoy ket maipanggep iti bienvenida ken despedida para kenkuana idi adda iti Manila idi Paskua.	This is about the welcome and departure for her/him when she/he was in Manila last Christmas
3	Adda kano pay iti peryodiko dagitoy	These are in the magazine as well
4	Dakkel ken naragsak kano dagitoy a padaya a para kenkuana	This is a big and happy party for him/her
5	Adda dagiti regalo wenco papaskua para kenkuana	There are gifts for her/him
6	Adu kano dagiti kanen.	There is a lot of food
7	Adda innapoy, keso, tinapay ken mantekilya	There is rice, cheese and bread and oil
8	Naimas ti digo.	The soup is delicious
9	Napudot.	hot
10	Adda inumen a kas kape ken gatas.	There is a drink like coffee and milk

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

11	Adu dagiti bisita	There are many visitors
12	Ngem daytoy ket kasla sa-sao laeng.	But this seems to be just talk.
13	Agpayso koma.	But this seems to be just talk.
14	Ammomon ni Juan.	You know Juan.

WORDLIST:

sao-sao	gossip
istorya	story
maipanggep iti	about
bienvenida	welcome party
despedida	farewell party
idi	when, last, past
Paskua	Christmas
pagiwarnak ([eryodiko)	newspaper
padaya (punction)	party
regalo	gift
papaskua	Christmas gift
kanen (makan)	food
innapoy	cooked rice
keso	cheese
tinapay	bread
mantekilya	butter
digo	soup
napudot	hot
inumen	drink
a (kas)	like

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

cape	coffee
gatas	milk

Ania nga oras idi?	“What time was it before?”
Malaemen idi.	“I think it was late (in the afternoon) already.”
Ania a petsan?	“What’s the date?”
Petsa dosen.	“It’s the twelfth already.”
Ania kano a petsa?	“What did they say the date was?”
Marso tres kano.	“They say it was March three.”
Ania a bulan idi?	“What’ sthe month this time?”
Enero idi.	“It’s still July.”
Ania a tawen itan?	“What year is it this time?”
Mil nuebe sientos sitenta'y kutaron.	“It’s already 1974.”
Ania ngata a tawen?	“Wonder what year it was.”
Milnuebe sientos sa.	“I think it was 1900.”

2. Complex Forms

Consider the following transformations of the pattern:

Ala una gayamen.	“So, it’s one o’clock already.”
Kaslansa alas kuatron.	“It seems it’s four o’clock already.”
Malemen, saan kadi?	“It’s late (in the afternoon) already, isn’t it?”
Paskua manen, ania?	“It’s Christmas again, isn’t it?”
Saan kano pay nga alas dos kinse.	“It was said it it was not yet two fifteen.”
Saan sa nga Enero tres idi.	“I think it was not January three before.”

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Kasla saan a petsa siete itatta; petsa sais sa pay laeng.	“It seems it’s not the seventh day today; it’s only the sixth.”
Apay a saan pay nga alas dos trenta’y singko?	“Why is not yet two thirty five?”
Apay a mil nuebe sientos sitenta’y dos ken saan a mil nuebe sientos sitenta’y singko?	“Why was it nineteen seventy two and not nineteen seventy one?”
Maikatraina koman tapno adda kuatatayo manen.	“I wish it were the 30th already so that we would have money again.”

1.2 Sentences with Topics:

1. Simple forms: Question – Answer Examples.

Ania nga oras ti klase?	“What time is the class?”
Alas siete ti klase.	“The class is at seven o’clock.”
Ania nga oras daydi miting?	“When was that meeting (before)?”
Alas kuatro daydi miting.	“The meeting (before) was at four o’clock.”
Ania a petsa ti Independence Day?	“What date is the Independence Day?”
Hunio dose ti Independence Day.	“The Independence Day is on June twelve.”
Anianto a paetsa dayta?	“What date will that be?”
Petsa sais to daytoy.	“That will be on the sixth.”
Ania a bulan ti Paskua?	“What month is Christmas?”
Disyembre ti Paskua.	“Christmas is in December.”
Ania a bulan ti Valentine’s Day?	“What month is Valentine’s Day?”
Febrero ti Valentine’s Day.	“Valentine’s Day is in February.”
Ania a tawen daydi bagyo?	“What year was that storm before?”

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Mil nuebe sientos singkuenta'y
dos daydi bagyo.

"That storm before was in the year nineteen
fifty two."

2. Complex Forms.

Here are more sentences to consider.

Rabii unayen ti miting.

"The meeting is already very late (in the evening)."

Kasla alas dos y medya kano pay laeng.

"It was said, it was still two thirty."

Agostonto pay dayta, saan aya?

"That will still be in August, won't it?"

Ti klase ket ala-una, saan nga alas dos.

"Classes will be at one, not two."

Lunes ken Martes laeng ti klase.

"Classes are on Mondays and Tuesdays only."

Apay a malem ti parti?

"Why is the party in the afternoon."

Apay a saan a Sabado ti miting?

Why is the meeting not on Saturday?"

2.0 Check-up: Questions

2.1 Comprehension

Read the following selection and answer the questions that follow.

1. Selection: RABIIN

Rabiin. Alas nueben. Adda ni Mrs. Cruz iti balayen ngem awan pay ni Mr. Cruz. dagiti ubbing met ket addada iti kuarton.

Maestra ni Mrs. Cruz ken negosyante ni mr. Cruz. Itay, adda meeting da Mrs. Cruz. Manipud alas sais inggana alas siete ti meeting.

Adda pay ni Mr. Cruz iti opisina. Adda conference iti opisina. Alas singko inggana alas otso ti conference. Siguro, addanto ni Mr. Cruzen madamdama bassit.

New Words:

manipud	from
inggana	until

2. Questions:

- Ania nga orasen?

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

- b. Sadino dagiti ubbing?
- c. Sinno ti negosyante, ni Mrs. Cruz wenco ni Mr. Cruz?
- d. Ania ni Mrs. Cruz?
- e. Ania nga oras ti meeting?
- f. Sadino ni Mrs. Cruz itatta?
- g. Sadino ni Mr. Cruz?
- h. Ania ti adda iti opisina?
- i. Ania nga oras ti conference?
- j. Addanto ni Mr. Cruz iti balay. Ania nga oras?

2.2 Translating Sentences.

- 1. Ania nga aldaw ti meeting. Sabado wenco Domingo?
- 2. Alas singko y medyansa pay laeng.
- 3. Kasla Enero idi, saan a Pebrero.
- 4. Apay nga petsa otso ken saan a petsa nuebe.
- 5. Malemen, saan aya?
- 6. Mil otso sientos saisenta'y kuatro idi.
- 7. Anianto kano nga tawen dayta?
- 8. Ala-una diyes kadin wenco ala una pay laeng.
- 9. Ania a bulan ti Paskua?
- 10. Kasla saan pay nga alas singko ngem rabiin.
- 11. It's twenty already.
- 12. It's still eight o'clock but it's late (in the day) already.
- 13. What month will that be?
- 14. Why is it still two twenty five?
- 15. The meeting will not be on Saturday.
- 16. I think it's late (in the afternoon) already.
- 17. I wish it's two o'clock already.
- 18. What time is it?
- 19. It's Monday today.
- 20. It's not yet Monday.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

3.0 Check-up: Answers

3.1 (2.1)

- a. Alas nueben.
Isuda ket adda(da) iti kuarto
Adda iti kuarto dagiti ubbing.
Dagiti ubbing ket adda (da) iti kuarto.
- b. Addada iti kuarto
Isuda ket adda(da) iti kuarto
Adda iti kuarto dagiti ubbing.
Dagiti ubbing ket adda (da) iti kuarto.
- c. Ni Mr. Cruz ti negosyante.
Ti negosyante ket ni Mr. Cruz.
- d. Maestra ni mrs. Cruz.
Ni. Mrs. Cruz ket maestro.
- e. Nanipud alas sais inggana alas siete ti meeting.
Ti meeting ket nanipud alas sais inggana alas siete.
- f. Adda iti balay ni Mrs. Cruz.
Ni Mrs. Cruz/Isu ket adda iti balay.
- g. Adda iti opisina/conference (ni Mr. Cruz) itatta.
Ni Mr. Cruz/Isu ket adda iti opisina/conference ittata.
Ittata ket adda iti opisina/conference (ni Mr. Cruz).
- h. Adda conference iti opisina.
Conference ti adda iti opisina.
- i. Alas singko inggana alas otso ti conference.
Ti conference ket alas singko inggana alas otso.
- j. Addanto ni Mr. Cruz iti balay madamdama bassit.

3.2 (2.2)

1. What day is the meeting going to be, Saturday or Sunday?
2. I think it is still five thirty.
3. It seems it was in January, not February.
4. Why is it the 8th and not the ninth?
5. It's late in the afternoon already, isn't it?

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

6. It was in 1864 then.
7. What year did they say that would be?
8. Is it one ten already or still one o'clock?
9. What month is Christmas?
10. It seems it's not yet five o'clock but it's dark (evening) already.
11. Alas dies bainten.
12. Alas otso pay ngem aldawen.
13. Anianto a bulan dayta?
14. Apay nga alas dos bainte'y singko?
15. Intono Sabado(nto) ti miting.

Ti miting ket intono Sabado(nto).

16. Malemsan.
 17. Alas dos koman.
 18. Ania nga orasen?
 19. Lunes(en) itatta.
- Ittata ket Lunes(en).
20. Saan pay a Lunes.

UNIT II. LESSON 4
VOCABULARY DISCOURSE

BAKASYON MANEN:

No.	Ilokano	English
1	Bakasyon manen.	It's vacation again.
2	Kalgaw itattan	It's summer now.
3	Manipud iti bulan ti Marso agingga iti bulan ti Mayo ket kalgaw.	Summer is from the month of March until the month of May.
4	Napudot pay no Mayo ngem asidegen ti panagtutudo ken panagseserrek.	It's still hot in May but it's near to the rainy season and school enrollment time.
5	Iti Hunyo ti panagseserrek.	Enrollment is in June
6	Kastoy a tinawen	It's this way every year.
7	Adda met bakasyon ti Disyembre.	There's also a vacation in December.
8	Naragsak daytoy gapou ta aldaw ti Paskua	This will be enjoyable because (it will be) Christmas season.
9	Nalam-ek aglalo iti parbangon	It's cold especially at dawn
10	Saan a kasla ita a bakasyon.	It is not likely this vacation
11	Napudot unay aglalo iti aldaw	Its too hot, especially at noon.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

12	Naragsak manen dagiti estudyante.	The students are happy again
13	Awan ngamin klase.	Because there are no classes
14	Iti bigat ken iti malem, iti aldaw ken iti rabii, naragsakda.	In the morning and in the afternoon, during the day and at night, they're happy.
15	Agpaspasiarda laeng manipud iti bigat agingga iti lumnek.	They just go strolling around from morning till sunset.
16	Maturogda iti uray ania nga oras.	They go to sleep anytime.
17	Naimas ti pammigat, pangaldaw ken pangrabii iti yanda	Their breakfast, lunch and supper are delicious in their place.
18	Adda ngamin dagitoy iti husto nga oras.	It's because these (meals) are on time.

Vocab List

bakasyon	vacation
klagaw	summer
manipud (iti)	from
bulan	month
Marso	March
agingga	until
Mayo	May
panagtutudo	rainy season
panagseserrek	enrollment
Hunyo	June

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

kastoy	like this
tinawen	every year
Disyembre	December
aldaw	day
nalam-ek	cold (weather)
parbangon	dawn
aldaw	noon
malem	afternoon
rabii	night
lumnek (lennek) sunset	setting of the sun
matureg	to sleep
oras	hour, time
uray ania nga oras	anytime
pammigat	breakfast
pangngaldaw	lunch
pangrabii	dinner

GRAMMAR DISCOURSE:

AWAN PAY DAGITI MAESTRO:

- A: (1) Kaanoka pay ditoy?
- B: (2) Idi napan a Domingo pay. Ket sika?
- A: (3) Idi kalman iti alas diyes.
- B: (4) Sino dagidiay kasangsangpet?
- A: (5) Da Flores sa.
- B: (6) Saan. Awan pay da Flores ditoy. Inton madamdama kano pay... iti alas nuebe.
- A: (7) Kasta idi? Ngem saan kadi nga adda klaseda itay alas siyete? Adda ditoyen dagiti estudyanteda.
- B: (8) Saan a bale ta alas diyes pay met laeng ti klaseda.
- A: (9) A, kasta kadi? Ania't orasen?

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

- B: (10) Alas otso pay laeng.
A: (11) Ayna! Aldaw gayamen! Agurayka't bassit.
B: (12) Sige.

THERE ARE NO TEACHERS YET:

- A: (1) Since when were you here?
B: (2) Last week yet. And you?
A: (3) Yesterday at ten.
B: (4) Who are those who have just arrived??
A: (5) I think Flores and company.
B: (6) No. Flores and company are not yet here. They say later on yet... at nine.
A: (7) Is that so? But didn't they have classes a while ago at seven? Their students are already here.
B: (8) It does not matter because their class is still at ten.
A: (9) Oh, is that so? What time is it?
B: (10) It is still eight.
A: (11) Goodness! It's already late (in the day)? Wait a minute.
B: (12) Okay.

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION:

TEMPORAL COMMENTS AND THE QUESTION REPLACIVE KAANO/INTON ANO

1.0 Description

1.1 Pattern

The lesson deals with sentences whose comments are temporal KANIAK-Forms. The question replacive of this sentence pattern is KAANO/INTON ANO. Here are pairs of question-answer sentences.

Inton ano ti bakasyon?	"When will vacation be?"
Intono Abril ti bakasyon.	"Vacation will be in April."

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Inton ano ti panagtutudo?	"When will the rainy season be?"
Intono Hunio ti panagtutudo.	"The rainy season will be on June."
Kanno ti kalgaw?	"When is the drought/summer?"
Manipud iti Marso inggana	"The drought/summer is from March to May."
Mayo ti kalgaw.	
Kaano daydi panagseserrek?	"When was the last enrollment?"
Idi Hunio daydi panagseserrek.	"The enrollment was last July."
Kaano ti Paskua?	"When is Christmas?"
Iti Disyembre ti Paskua.	"Christmas is in December."
Kaano dayatay meriendana?"	"When was that merienda (earlier) of hers/his?"
Itay alas tres ti meriendana.	"That merienda of hers/his was at three (earlier)."

The comment of the sentence is either a temporal KANIAK word or a temporal KANIAK phrase. the following is a list of the temporal KANIAK words and phrases.

1. Temporal KANIAK Words:

idi	before, then, way back
itay/itattay	a while ago
ita/itatta	this time, now
madamdama	later (today)

2. Temporal KANIAK Phrases:

a.	iti + temporal noun e.g.
iti bigat	in the morning
iti alas dos	at two o'clock
iti Lunes	on Monday
iti Enero	in January

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

b. inton(o) + specific temporal word e.g.

intono aldaw	this noon
inton malem	this afternoon
inton rabii	tonight
intono ala una	at one o'clock
intono Lunes	on Monday
intono Marso	in March
inton mil nuebe sientos otsenta	in 1980
intono bigat	tomorrow
intono kua	in the future

c. inton(o) + modifier + nga/a + generic temporal word e.g.

intono umay a lawas	next week
inton sumaruno a bulan	the next month
inton maminsan a tawen	the year after next
inton sumaruno nga oras	the next hour

d. itay/itattay + temporal word

itay bigat	earlier (today) in the morning
itay malem	earlier this afternoon
itay parbangon	earlier at dawn
itay alas kuatro	earlier at three fifteen

e. ita/itatta + nga/a + temporal word

ita nga oras	this hour
ita nga aldaw	this day
ita a rabii	this evening
ita nga lawas	this week
ita a bulan	this month
ita a tawen	this year

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

f. idi + specific temporal word e.g.

idi rabii	last night
idi Huebes	last Thursday
idi Oktubre	last October
idi mil nuebe sientos saisenta	last 1960
idi kalman	yesterday
idi kua	last time

g. idi + modifier + nga/a + generic temporal word e.g.

idi napan/napalabas a tawen	last year
idi napan/napalabas a bulan	last month
idi naminsan a lawas	the week before last

h. iti daytoy/dayta/daydiay/daytaty/daydi or kadagitoy/

kadagita/kadagidiay/kadagitay/kadagiti + nga/a + temporal word e.g.

iti daytoy nga ladaw	on this day
iti daydi arabii	in that evening
iti dayta a tawen	in that year
kadagitoy nga aldaw	these days
kadagidi a lawas	those past weeks
kadagidi a bulan	those months

1.2 Transforms: Examples

Consider the following sentences:

Itay bigat kano ti klase.	“It was said the class was in the morning.”
Intono alas otso pay ngata ti pangrabii?	“Will supper be still at eight, I wonder.”
Madamdamansa ti miting, saan kadi?	“I think the meeting will be later (today), won’t it?”

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

"Kasla itay alas otso ti pammigatda, saan aya?	"It seems their breakfast was earlier at eight, wasn't it?"
Inton ano koma ti bakasyonmo?	"When should your vacation be?"
Kaano ngata daydi partida?	"When was their party, I wonder?"
Saan nga idi napan a bulan ti panagseserrek.	"School time was not last month."
Kasla saan nga inton bigat ti klaseda.	"It seems their class will not be tomorrow."
Apay nga inton umay a lawas pay laeng ti bakasyonna?	"Why will his/her vacation be next week still?"
Apay nga saan nga idi kalman ti klaseda?	"Why was their class not yesterday?"
Ti paskua ket inton Disyembre pay laeng.	"Christmas will still be in December."
Daytay mitingda ket itay alas kuatro iti malem.	"The meeting of theirs was earlier at four in the afternoon."
Ti bakasyonmoto ket intono kua.	"Your vacation will be by and by."
Daydi napalabas a panagseserrek ket idi Hunio.	"The last entrance was last June."

2.0 Check-up:Questions

2.1 Completing Sentences

Complete the following sentences by choosing or supplying the most appropriate form.

- 1) (Iti, Inton, Idi) umay a lawas ti klaseda.
- 2) Inton ano (ti, a ket) panagtutudo?
- 3) Ti bakasyonda ket (iti, intono, idi) napan a bulan.
- 4) ITi, A, Ket, Iti) panagseserrek ket kaano pay?
- 5) Idi (umay, napan) a lawas ti klaseda.
- 6) Intono (maminsan, naminsan) a bulan ti bakasyonko.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

- 7) Intono umay (ti, a, ket) bulan ti kalgaw.
- 8) Ti klaseda ket (ti, a, iti) rabii.
- 9) Inton ano _____ panagseserrek?
- 10)Ti klaseda ket _____ napan a bulan.
- 11) _____ umay a lawas ti miting.
- 12)Kaano _____ kalgaw?
- 13)Saan _____ idi rabii ti part.
- 14)Intono alas kuatro _____ malem ti miting.
- 15)Apay _____ saan nga itay bigat ti parti?

2.2 Translating sentences

1. Intono als tres iti malem koma ti miting.
2. Apay nga saan nga idi napan a lawas ti klaseda?
3. Ti parti ket kasla intono alas otso iti rabii.
4. Intono Hunio aya ti panagseserrek wenco intono Hulio?
5. Manipud iti Hunio inggana Septiembre ti panagtutudo, saan aya?
6. When will Christmas be?
7. The meeting was at eight o'clock in the morning.
8. Will the party be tonight or tomorrow.
9. Why was vacation last month?
10. The meeting is in the evening not in the afternoon.

2.3 Comprehension.

Read the following selection and answer the questions that follow.

Idi napan a bulan ket bakasyon pay. Adda pay idi iti probinsya dagiti estudyante.

Nararagsakda idi idiyay.

ngem itatta ket Hulio manen ken panagseserrek manen. Adda manen kadagiti es-eskuwelaan dagiti estudyante. Addada iti klaseda manipud iti Lunes inggana't Sabado. Ken no dadduma addada iti sine. Intono Disyembre ti bakasyonda.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Ditoy Manila ket narigat ti lugan. Ken maysa pay, natrapik. Panagtutudo met itatta. Ken saan unay a napudoten. Ngem narigat ta adda layus kadagitoy nga aldaw.

1. New words:

no dadduma	sometimes
sine	movie
natrapik	full of traffic
layus	flood

2. Questions:

- a) Sadino ti yan dagiti estudyante idi bakasyon.
- b) Kaano ti bakasyon?
- c) Ania ti bulan itatta?
- d) Kaano ti panagseserrek?
- e) Sadino dagiti estudyante itatta?
- f) Sadino dagiti estudyante manipud iti Lunes inggana't Sabado?
- g) Ken no dadduma, sadino ti yanda?
- h) Kalgaw pay kadi itatta?
- i) Adda kadi layus kadagitoy nga aldaw?
- j) Inton ano pay ti bakasyonda?

2.4 Production.

Write a short summary of the selection of Section 2.3, and bring it to class for check-up.

3.0 Check-up: Answers.

3.1 (2.1)

1. Intono umay a lawas ti klaseda.
2. Inton ano ti panagtutudo?
3. Ti bakasyonda ket idi napan a bulan.
4. Ti panagseserrek ket kaano pay?
5. Idi napan a lawas ti klaseda.
6. Intono maminsan a bulan ti bakasyonko.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

7. Intono umay a bulan ti kalgaw.
8. Ti klaseda ket iti rabii.
9. Inton ano ti panagseserrek?
10. Ti klaseda ket idi napan a bulan.
11. Intono umay a lawas ti miting.
12. Kaano ti kalgaw?
13. Saan nga idi rabii ti part.
14. Intono alas kuatro iti malem ti miting.
15. Apay a saan nga itay bigat ti parti?

3.2 (2.2)

1. The meeting should be at three in the afternoon.
2. Why was their class not last week?
3. The party seems to be at eight in the evening.
4. Will the enrollment be in June or in July?
5. Rainy season is from June to September, is it not?
6. Inton ano ti Paskua?
7. Itay/Idi/Iti alas otso iti bigat ti miting.
8. Intono rabii aya ti parti wenco intono bigat?
9. Apay nga idi napan a bulan ti bakasyon?
10. Iti bigat ti miting, saan nga iti malem.

Ti miting ket iti bigat, saan nga iti malem.

3.3 (2.3)

- a) Adda iti probinsya dagiti estudyante idi bakasyon.
Dagiti estudyante ket addada iti probinsya idi bakasyon.
Addada iti probinsya idi bakasyon.
Isuda ket adda iti probinsya idi bakasyon.
- b) Idi Hunio ti bakasyon.
- c) Hulio itatta.
- d) Itatta/idi Hulio ti panagseserrek.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

- e) Adda kadagiti eskuelaan dagiti estudyante.
Addada kadagiti eskuelaan.
- f) Adda kadagiti klaseda dagiti estudyante manipud....
Addada kadagiti klaseda....
- g) No dadduma, addada iti sine.
- h) Saan. Saan a kalgawen. Panagtutudo itattan.
- i) Wen, adda layus kadagitoy nga aldaw.
- j) Inton Disyembre pay ti bakasyonda.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

UNIT II. LESSON 5 VOCABULARY DISCOURSE

TI BALAY ITI TALON / THE HOUSE IN FARM:

No	Ilokano	English
1	Balay daytoy.	This is a house.
2	Adda iti tengnga ti talon ti balay.	The is in the middle of the field.
3	Adda kaykayo iti bangir.	There are trees on the other side.
4	Adda kaniogan idiyay.	There's a coconut plantation there yonder
5	Ken adda kanatengan iti sirok dagiti niog.	And there's a vegetable garden under the coconut trees.
6	Napintas ti balay.	The house is beautiful.
7	Naurnos ti ruar daytoy.	It's orderly outside this house
8	Adda garahe iti sikigan, kasilyas iti likudan ken mulmula ti sanguanan. (There is a garage at the side, a toilet at the back and the plants in front..
9	Napintas ti aglawlaw.	The surroundings are beautiful.
10	Adu ti kuarto iti ngato	There are many rooms upstairs.
11	Ti kusina ken panganan ket addada iti baba.	The kitchen and the dining room are on the ground floor (under the house, downstairs)

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

12	Dakkel ti lamisaan iti kusina ken adu dagiti kanen iti rabawna.	The table in the kitchen is big, and there is much food on its top.
13	Adda met bodega iti abay ti balay.	There is also a storeroom beside the house.
14	Naurnos met iti uneg.	It's orderly inside
15	Nadalus dagiti kuarto.	The rooms are clean.
16	Nasileng uray kadagiti sulida.	Even the corners of these (rooms) are shiny.

Vocab List

tengnga	middle, center
talon	farm, field
kaykayo	trees
bangir	other side
kaniogan	coconut plantation
sirok	under, below
niog	coconut
naurnos	orderly
ruar	outside
daytoy	of this
garahe	garage
sikigan	side
kasilyas	toilet
likudan	back
mula	plant
sanguanan	front
aglawlaw	sorrounding
kuarto	room

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

ngato	upstairs
kusina	kitchen
panganan	dining room
kanatengan	vegetable garden
baba	ground floor, under, down
rabaw	top
bodega	storeroom
abay	beside
uneg	inside
nasileng	shiny
suli	inside corner

GRAMMAR DISCOURSE

ADDA KADI BAKANTE?

- A: (1) Maestraka iti ILS, saan kadi?
- B: (2) Wen, Apay?
- A: (3) Ania kadi dagiti estudyante idiyay?
- B: (4) Misyoneroda.
- A: (5) Kasta kadi? Adu kadi dagiti estudyante idiyay ILS?
- B: (6) Adda met sumagmamano.
- A: (7) Sino met ti director idiyay?
- B: (8) Ni Mr. De La Cruz.
- A: (9) Adda kadi klaseyo iti malem?
- B: (10) Awan. Iti bigat laeng. Ngem... apay kadi?
- A: (11) Awan, Ammonak metten. Adda kadi vacancy idiyay?

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

IS THERE VACANCY?

- A: (1) You are a teacher in ILS, isn't it?
B: (2) Yes, why?
A: (3) What are the students there?
B: (4) They are missionaries.
A: (5) Is that so? Are there many students at ILS?
B: (6) There are a few.
A: (7) Who also is the director there?
B: (8) Mr. De La Cruz.
A: (9) Do you have classes in the afternoon?
B: (10) None. It's only in the morning. But... why?
A: (11) None. You know me already. Is there any vacancy there?

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION: EXPANDING SENTENCES WITH KANIAK-FORMS AND REARRANGING KANIAK-FORMS

1.0 Description.

the lesson deals with two grammar points, expanding sentences with KANIAK-FORMS and rearranging the position of KANIAK-FORMS in the sentences.

1.1 Sentence Expansion

The following patterns may be expanded with KANIAK-FORMS:

Sentences with Noun Comments: Examples

Maestroak iti ILS.	"I'm a teacher in ILS."
Direktor ditoy.	"He's a director here."
Estudyante iti rabii.	"I'm a student in the evening."
Mannalonda idi.	"They were farmers before."
Pangulo ni Juan iti dayta nga eskuelaan.	"Juan is the head in that school."
Maestrokanto no umay a tawen.	"You will be a teacher next year."

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Misyonero ni Bob idiy probinsya.

"Bob is a missionary there in the province."

2. Sentences with Adjective Comments: Examples.

Napintas ti rabii ngem naalas iti aldaw. "It's pretty in the morning but ugly during the daytime."

Nangina dita ti saba.

"Bananas are expensive there."

Napudot ditoy uneg.

"It's hot here inside."

Nalaka ti pinya iti daytoy a tiendaan.

"Pineapples are cheap here in this store."

Narugit ti ubing itay.

"The child was dirty a while ago."

Naanusda kaniak.

"They are patient to me."

Saanka a nasayaat kenni Al.

"You are not good to Al."

Nasingpekami kadakuada.

"We are nice to them."

3. Sentences With Numeral Comments: Examples

Taltallokami ditoy baba.

"There are only three of us here below."

Lima da Fe idi napan a lawas.

"Fe and co. were five (in all) last week."

Maymaysa ti silaw iti daydiay a kuarto.

"The light in that room room is just one."

Sangapulokayo itay bigat.

"You were ten earlier this morning."

Sagsisingko ti saba kadagita a tiendaan.

"Bananas cost five (centavos) each in those store."

Sagsasalapi ti mansanas idi napan a tawen.

"Apples cost fifty (centavos) each last year."

Diyes ti lapis ditoy.

"Pencils here cost ten (centavos)."

4. Question Sentences: Examples.

Sinno kadaikayo ni Jose?

"Who of you is Jose?"

Sinno kadakuada ti nalukmeg?

"Who of them is fat?"

Sinno kadaikayo ti Pilipino?

"Who of us is a Filipino?"

Sinno kadagiti ubbing ti nasingpet?

"Who of the children is well-behaved?"

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Ania kadagitoy ti nadalus?	"Which of these is clean?"
Ania kadagita ti para kaniak?	"Which of those is for me?"
Ania kadagidiay ti saan a nalamaiis?	"Which of those (far) is not cold?"
Ania kadagiti tugtugaw ti adda dita?	"Which of the chairs is there?"
Mano kadakami dagiti babbai?	"How many of us are women?"
Mano kada Rosa ti nagaget?	"How many of Rosa and others are industrious?"
Mano kadagitay nga ubbing dagiti nasasadut?	"How many of those children (earlier) were lazy?"
Mano kadakuada ti Amerikano?	"How many of them are Americans?"

1.2 Rearrangement of KANIAK-Form.

The position of the KANIAK-Form of a sentence may be rearranged into two ways, with KET or the Pause or as answers to KAANO, INTON ANO, SADINO or KENNI Asino questions.

1. Rearrangement with KET or the Pause: Contrasts.

Maestra ni Marta ditoy.	"Marta is a teacher here."
Ditoy ket maestro ni Marta.	"Here, Marta is a teacher."
Ditoy, Maestra ni Marta.	"Here, Marta is a teacher."
Napipintasda idi.	"They were pretty before."
Idi ket napipintasda.	"Before, they were pretty."
Idi, napipintasda.	"Before, they were pretty."
Naanuskayo kadakuada.	"You are patient to them."
Kadakuada ket naanuskayo.	"To them, you are patient."
Kadakuada, naanuskayo.	"To them, you are patient."
Nalaka ti nateng idi napan a bulan.	"Vegetables were cheap last month."
Idi napan a bulan ket nalaka ti nateng.	"Last month, vegetables were cheap."

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Idi napan a bulan, nalaka ti nateng. "Last month, vegetables were cheap."

2.Rearrangement with questions.

each set of the following contrasts consists of a statement a (q) question and an (a)answer. In practice, the answer sentence may or may not be a reply to a question actually asked; the question may have just been anticipated.

S:Naragsakka idi kalman? "Were you happy yesterday?"

Q:Kaanoka a naragsak? "When were you happy?"

A:Idi kalmanak a naragsak. "I was happy yesterday."

S:Nangina daytoy idiy. "This is expensive there."

Q:Sadino a nangina daytoy? "Where is this expensive?"

A:Idiy a nangina dayta. "This is expensive there."

S:Pangulo ni Ben ditoy. "Ben is the head here."

Q:Sadino a pangulo ni Ben? "Where is Ben a head?"

A:Ditoy a pangulo ni Ben. "Ben is the head here."

S:Nasayaat ni Fe kaniak. "Fe is good to me."

Q:Kenni asino a nasayaat ni Fe? "To whom is Fe good?"

A:Kenka a nasayaat ni Fe. "Fe is good to you."

S:Saanda a naanus kadakami. "They are not patient to us."

Q:Kenni asinoda a saan a naanus? "To whom are they not patient?"

A:Kadakayoda a saan a naanus. "They are not patient to you."

2.0 Check-up: Questions.

2.1 Answering questions:

A statement is given followed by some questions. Answer the questions based on the given statement.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Examples:

Nabaknang ni Juan idi.

- a. Sinno ti nabaknang? A: Ni Juan ti nabaknang.
- b. Kaano a nabaknang ni Juan? A: Idi a nabaknang ni Juan.

1. Napipintasdanto no malem.

- a. Sinnonto dagiti napipintas?
- b. Kaanondanto a napipintas?

2. Nalaka ti repolyo idiyay.

- a. Ania ti nalaka?
- b. Sadinno a nalaka ti repolyo?

3. Nagagetka iti eskuelaan.

- a. Sinno ti nagaget?
- b. Sadinoka a nagaget?

4. Naanus da Tony kadagiti babbai.

- a. Sinno dagiti naanus?
- b. Kenni asino a naanus da Tony?

5. Nasayaatkami kadakuada.

- a. Sinno dagiti nasayaat?
- b. Kenni asinnokami a nasayaat?

6. Saanak a naanus kada Lucio idiyay eskuelaan idi kalman.

- a. Sinno ti saan a naanus?
- b. Kenni asinoak a saan a naanus?
- c. Sadinoak a saan a naanus?
- d. Kaanoak a saan a naanus?

7. Sagpipisos ti pinya iti daytoy a tiendaan idi napan a lawas.

- a. Ania ti sagpipisos?
- b. sadino a sagpipisos ti pinya?
- c. Kaano a sagpipisos ti pinya iti daytoy a tiendaan?

8. Kasla saan a nangina dayta idiyay.

- a. Ania ti kasla saan a nangina?
- b. Sadinno a kasla saan a nangina dayta?

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

2.2 Completing Question Sentences.

A statement is given followed by some question words. Complete the questions by making them “full” question sentences, based on the statement.

Examples.

Saan a naurnos ti balay iti malem.

- a. Ania?... A: Ania ti saan a naurnos?
- b. Kaano?... A: Kaano a saan a naurnos ti balay?

1. Kasla saantayo a nararagsak ditoy.

- a. Sino?...
- b. Sadino?...

2. Nasingpetda kenkuana.

- a. Sinno?...
- b. Kenni asinno?...

3. Sagsisingko ti saba iti malem.

- a. Ania?...
- b. Kaano?...

4. Dua kadakuada ti narugit itatta.

- a. Mano?...
- b. Kaano?...

5. Saan a naraniag daydiay iti ruar.

- a. Ania?...
- b. Sadino?...

6. Kasla naanuskayo kenni Rosa ditoy itatta.

- a. Sinno?...
- b. Kenni asinno?...
- c. Sadino?...
- d. Kaano?...

2.3 Translationg Sentences.

1. Napipintas dagiti sabsabong iti aglawlaw, saan kadi?
2. Apay a saan a nadalus dita sanguanan?:

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

3. Sinno ken mano kadatayo ti saan a nalulukmeg/
4. Intono umay a tawen a nangingina dagiti prutas.
5. Kada Oscarda a saan a naanus, saan aya?
6. The house on the other side seems big, doesn't it?
7. With whom are you not patient?
8. When will those be cheap?
9. Which of these is not shiny?
10. Who of the students is Pedro?

3.0 Check-up: Answers:

3.2 (2.1)

1. a. Isudanto dagiti napipintas.
b. Inton malemdanto a napipintas.
2. a. (Ti) repolyo ti nalaka.
b. Idiay a nalaka ti repolyo
3. a. Siak ti nagaget.
b. Iti eskuelaanak a nagaget.
4. a. Da Tony dagiti naanus.
b. Kadagiti babbai a naanus da Tony.
Kadagiti babbaida a naanus.
5. a. Dakayo dagiti/ti nasayaat.
b. Kadakuadakayo a nasayaat.
6. a. Sika ti saan a naanus.
b. Kada Lucioka a saan a naanus.
c. Idiay eskuelaanka a saan a naanus.
d. Idi kalmanka a saan a naanus.
7. a. (Ti) pinya ti sagpipisos.
b. Iti daytoy a tiendaan a sagpipisos ti pinya.
c. Idi napan abulan a sagpipisos ti pinya.
8. a. Dayta ti saan a nangina.
b. Iti daytoy a tiendaan a kasla saan a nangina dayta.

ITI INTERCHURCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL

3.2 (2.2)

1. a. Sinno ti kasla saan a naragsak?
b. Sadinotayo a kasla saan a naragsak?
2. a. Sinno ti/dagiti nasisingpet?
b. Kenni asinoda a nasisingpet?
3. a. Ania ti sagsisingko?
b. Kaano a sagsisingko ti saba?
4. a. Mano kadakuada ti narugit?
b. Kaano a dua kadakuada ti narugit?
5. a. Ania ti saan a naranagi?
b. Sadino a saan a naranagi daydiay?
6. a. Sinno ti/dagiti kasla saan a naanus?
b. Kenni asinokami a kasla saan a naanus?
c. Sadinokami a kasla saan a naanus?
d. Kaanokami a kasla saann a naanus?

3.3 (2.3)

1. The flowers around are pretty, are they not?
2. Why is it not clean there in front?
3. Who and how many of us are not fat?
4. Fruit will be expensive next year.
5. they are not patient with Oscar and others, are they?
6. Kasla dakkel ti balay iti/dita/idiay bangir, saan aya/kadi?
7. Kenni asinnoka a saan a naanus?
8. Inton ano/kaanonto a nalalaka/nalak dagita/dagidiay?
9. Ania kadagitoy ti saan a nasicleng?
10. Sinno kadagiti estudyante ni Pedro?