

Lesson 5

Review

Without looking at the previous lesson, write the II Class Personal Pronouns below:

_____	our (incl)
_____	our (excl)
_____ your (sing)	your(pl)
_____ his/hers	their

Also, name the II Class Markers used with the following:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
w/Proper Nouns	_____	_____
w/Common Nouns	_____	_____

Translate the following:

1. Ini an uyab ko. _____.
2. Mahusay an balay niyo. _____.
3. Buotan an ayam han mga anak niyo. _____.
4. Maaringasa an bata nira John ngan ni Mary. _____.
5. Adto nga tawo lolo ni Tess. _____.
6. _____ This is your(sing) Bible.
7. _____ He is Elizabeth's husband.
8. _____ That woman "over there" is Rolly's girlfriend.
9. _____ Emily and Erin' toys are pretty.
10. _____ These shoes of Ely are old.

Verbal Sentences / Focuses and ma- Actor Focus

In the first four lessons you have learned how to make equational sentences. These sentences do not have a verb.

In this lesson you will begin learning how to make Waray sentences which use a verb. We call these verbal sentences. Verbal sentences, which contain a subject (an actor) and a verb, are expanded by adding an object, a direction/location, a beneficiary, or an instrument.

In Waray the **TOPIC**, or the emphasized part of the sentence, may be the subject, the object, the direction/location, the beneficiary, or the instrument. The emphasized part of the sentence, or the topic, is marked by a I Class word. In English, words are emphasized by the raising of the voice or by prolonging the word. In Waray, however, words are given emphasis by what is called **VERB FOCUSES**. There are several different verb forms, or focuses, in Waray.

These are as follows:

- Actor Focus
- Object Focus
- Beneficiary/Direction Focus
- Instrument Focus

Waray verbs also have TENSES like English. There are past, present, and future tenses. There is also a command form, or imperative, of the verbs.

In this lesson you will learn the Ma- Actor Focus.

Ma- Actor Focus

In Actor Focus the emphasis is on the actor, or the doer of the action (the subject of the verb). **Ma-** is the prefix used before the verb root in the future tense. The past is **-inm** infix and present tense is **na** -prefix. The following chart shows the verb root, the past, present form, and the future form.

*If the Past Form, if the root word **ends in a consonant** you put the **-inm infix** after the first letter of the word but if the root word **ends in a vowel** you put the **inm prefix** connected by the root word.

MA- ACTOR FOCUS

Root	Past Tense	Present Tense	Future Tense
	inm + root	na + root	ma + root
	Ist letter + inm + root		
-sakay	sinmakay	nasakay	Masakay
-palit	pinmalit	napalit	Mapalit
-hatag	hinmatag	nahatag	Mahatag
-kaon	kinmaon	nakaon	Makaon
-lakat	linmakat	nalakat	Malakat
Inom	inminom	nainom	Mainom
-sunod	sinmunod	nasunod	Masunod
-kadto	kinmadto	nakadto	Makadto
-simba	sinmimba	nasimba	Masimba
-balhin	binmalhin	nabalhin	Mabalhin

ADDITIONAL NOTE: The **ma-** prefix is generally used with verbs of motion or movement. It usually refers to an instantaneous action, or “short-lived” action. Later, you will learn the **mag-** actor focus which is usually used with verbs whose action extends over a longer period of time.

Ma -verb + I Class Actor

Examples (in simple form)

The verb usually precedes the noun in Waray.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Mapalit ako. | I will buy (I'm going to buy). |
| 2. Nakaon hiya. | He is eating. |
| 3. Inminon hira. | They were drank. |
| 4. Matindog kita. | We(incl) will stand (We are going to stand). |
| 5. Nasimba kami. | We(excl) are worshipping. |
| 7. Nakadto hi John. | John went. |
| 8. Tinmawag kamo. | You(pl) called. |
| 9. Masunod an bata. | The child will follow. |
| 10. Nabalhin hira Mike ngan hi Kristi. | Mike and Kristi are moving. |

Oral Exercises

Your teacher will say verb phrases in Waray which you will then say in English. She will use the past, present, future forms.

Example

Teacher: "Matindog ako." Your Response: "I will stand."

Then your teacher will say the English, and you will translate it into Waray.

Example

Teacher: "Bill called." Your Response: "Tinmawag hi Bill."

[Teacher: Substitute nouns, pronouns, proper nouns, I Class markers, and I Class general pronouns.]

Written Exercises

Use the vocabulary lists to translate the following:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Kinmadto ako. | _____. |
| 2. Maluto hi Ging-ging. | _____. |
| 3. Nalakat an mga opisyales. | _____. |
| 4. Kinmaon an anak ni Jose. | _____. |
| 5. Nayakan an doktor. | _____. |
| 6. Matawa kita. | _____. |
| 7. Masudoy hira Jun ngan hi Bing. | _____. |
| 8. Inminom adto nga tawo. | _____. |
| 9. Nadaop an isda. | _____. |
| 10. Natawa hi Pastor Tabay. | _____. |

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------------------|
| 11. _____. | Gener will wash. |
| 12. _____. | The devil approached/came near. |
| 13. _____. | The students are reading. |
| 14. _____. | The baby will cry. |
| 15. _____. | Luz's dog ate. |
| 16. _____. | He will wake up. |
| 17. _____. | My neighbor went roaming around. |
| 18. _____. | Jan's grandmother stood. |
| 19. _____. | We(incl) will drink. |
| 20. _____. | Tita and Jojo's child is reading. |

Vocabulary

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| -adtó - to go | apóy - grandmother |
| -balhín - to move,transfer | -matá - to wake up |
| -bása - to read | opisyáles - officer |
| dóktor - doctor | -palít - to buy |
| -dáop - to approach, to come near | kaharáni - neighbor |
| -tuók - to cry | -símba - to worship, go to church |
| ísdà - fish | -sunód - to follow |
| -káon - to eat | -pasyáda - to roam around |
| -táwa - to laugh | -táwag - to call |
| -labá - to wash(clothes) | -túkdaw - to stand |
| -lakát - to go,walk | -yáwà - devil |
| -língkod - to sit | -yakán - to tell, speak |
| -inóm - to drink | |