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RICHARD A. BENTON

**SPOKEN
PANGASINAN**

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

PALI LANGUAGE TEXTS: PHILIPPINES
(Pacific and Asian Linguistics Institute)
Howard P. McKaughan
Editor

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

by

Richard A. Benton

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PREFACE

The lessons presented here have been developed under a contract with the Peace Corps (PC25-1507) through the Pacific and Asian Linguistics Institute of the University of Hawaii. Mr. Benton has also authored a Pangasinan Reference Grammar and Pangasinan Dictionary. These are part of a larger series under the title of PALI Language Texts: Philippines which deals with several major Philippine languages.

It is the hope of the editor of the series and the author of this text that these materials will encourage in-depth learning of Pangasinan. The cooperation between citizens of the two countries involved in the development of these materials exemplifies the kind of cooperation we wish to foster through the learning of Philippine languages.

Howard P. McKaughan
Editor

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INTRODUCTION

Pangasinan, a language spoken by half a million people, most of whom live in the towns of central Pangasinan and the cities of San Carlos and Dagupan, is reputed to be the most difficult Philippine language to learn. The people who hold this opinion are the neighbors of the Pangasinan speakers—Ilocanos, Panganguenos and Tagalogs, who find the language sufficiently different from their own tongues to be more than a little confusing. This 'difficulty', real or imaginary, will not be felt to the same degree by someone whose native language is not one of the Philippine group, for example speakers of English, for whose use this book is primarily intended. If this is your first Philippine language, be assured that it is no more difficult than any other—just different. If you already know a Philippine language, be prepared to take the language on its own terms; there will be a few surprises, no doubt, but so long as you do not assume that Pangasinan is just Tagalog (or English, or Japanese...) with a few words changed here and there, you should find learning the language an enjoyable and stimulating recreation, and not the herculean task some of your friends may claim it will be.

This book is designed to be used with two companion volumes—an abridged dictionary, and a reference grammar. For this reason, although there are vocabulary lists at the end of each lesson, there is no general vocabulary for the book as a whole—this would simply be a repetition of half the dictionary. Also, there are only brief grammatical notes and explanations, which are often accompanied by exhortations to look at the reference grammar. Despite these limitations, the lesson book is more or less self-contained.

The aim of this book is to enable interested persons to begin to speak and read Pangasinan, with about two hundred hours of formal study under a tutor, and perhaps an equal amount of individual unsupervised effort, as a minimal requirement for getting through the material presented. Of course, 'begin to speak Pangasinan' is a highly ambiguous phrase. The learner will begin to speak Pangasinan within the first twenty minutes of the first lesson. However, a lot of "water will have to flow under the bridge" before he will be able to pick up a novel, or even a newspaper, written in Pangasinan and be able to get the

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gist of what is written there. Even to be able to listen to an ordinary unstructured conversation and understand it and be able then to participate in such exchanges will require much time and effort. It is the latter kind of beginning for which we are striving here.

The lesson material is presented in thirty-three units, each of which consists of two parts--a Pangasinan section and an English commentary. The Pangasinan section is in turn divided into four parts--a dialogue, together with a question and answer section and a matching exercise; a text for reading (except in Unit I); a number of drill exercises; and supplementary material. The first, second, and fourth parts are basically unstructured--that is, the vocabulary and grammatical patterns which appear in the material presented are not controlled, except in that an effort is made to see that the supplementary material is not too advanced in the earlier units. The text for reading helps to make explicit some of the cultural context of the dialogue. The third section, which contains the formal exercises, is structured to the extent that only a few selected items are presented, and these are chosen with regard to what seems especially appropriate to enable the learner to master various constructions, either as they are encountered in the dialogues, or as they become increasingly important for the understanding of dialogues, texts, and for the purpose of general conversation.

The English commentary is simply a learner's guide to the Pangasinan section. It appears after that section so that the Pangasinan material can be concentrated on without interference from English. For the first thirteen units there is a complete, or almost complete, word-for-word translation of the dialogues--in subsequent units only selected portions of the dialogues (those in which new material of some consequence is introduced) are treated in this way. This is followed by notes on the dialogue and text for reading, and word-for-word and free translation, with notes where necessary, of each of the sentences on which the formal exercises are based. Finally, there are notes on the supplementary materials, including answers to riddles and puzzles, and a general vocabulary of all new words presented in the unit concerned.

Whenever a literal translation is given in English, a particular format is followed. The Pangasinan words contain hyphens to indicate morpheme (meaningful pieces) boundaries. Hyphens are used in English translations whenever more than

INTRODUCTION

one English word is needed to render a single Pangasinan word. Hyphens in the English translation do not correspond to the hyphens in the Pangasinan words. Further, the English literal translation is always given in the same order as the Pangasinan sentence. Spaces correspond; i.e., the first Pangasinan word corresponds to whatever is rendered in English including hyphens, up to the first space. This continues. The following illustrates (Unit VII):

Na-yári on-nengnéng na láko yo-n sinílas? Will-be-possible to-see obj-mkr goods your-lnkr slippers?

The phrase 'will-be-possible' translates Na-yári. Na- is the first morpheme and yári the base. The phrase 'to-see' translates on-nengnéng. This equating of English translation proceeds through the sentence and finally sinílas is rendered by 'slippers'.

It is quite possible that a teacher using this book in the classroom might want to rearrange the material, particularly the formal exercises. For this reason (and for the convenience of students who may wish to review particular patterns) an index to the substitution drills is provided at the end of the book, together with a list of (untranslated) words noting their distribution in the dialogues and text, and their first appearance if this occurred elsewhere. A glossary of technical terms follows this list.

Most of the idiosyncracies of the book are explained in the notes to the lessons. Two very important matters--orthography and how to read the substitution drills--are discussed in advance of the lessons, and a list of abbreviations and special symbols is also provided before the battle commences.

Special Symbols and Abbreviations

The following special symbols and abbreviations appear in the text.

C	consonant
CAPITAL LETTERS	used to indicate parts of speech, components of words or sentences, etc. in grammatical descriptions, e.g. STEM (see the glossary of technical terms for a definition of 'stem').
lnkr	linker
mkr	marker
obj	object
Pl	plural
resp	respect form
Subscript numerals e.g. 1'2	these are used to indicate different words with the same phonological shape--e.g. <u>tan</u> ₁ 'and' <u>tan</u> ₂ 'that', and to indicate the order in which elements appear--e.g. C ₁ V ₁ C ₂ --'a prefix consisting of the first consonant, first vowel, and second consonant, of the word stem'.
V	vowel
-	separates different elements within a word (e.g. <u>on</u> - <u>batík</u> , a verb consisting of the prefix <u>on</u> - and the stem <u>batík</u>), and indicates prefixes (e.g. <u>on</u> -), suffixes (e.g. - <u>d</u>) and infixes (e.g. - <u>inm</u> -).
/—	in the environment of (the location of the element concerned is marked by the horizontal line) e.g., <u>ya</u> becomes - <u>n</u> /V__ ; "when <u>ya</u> is preceded by a vowel, it becomes a suffix - <u>n</u> ."
//	slashes enclose a phonemic transcription--e.g. Viérnes /byírnis/ = 'Viernes, pronounced <u>byírnis</u> '.

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- # the beginning or end of a word or sentence; in the substitution drills # is used to mark a statement, in contrast with ? which marks a question.
- ? question
- () parentheses enclose elements which may be omitted, e.g. (agá) akaonla either akaonla or agá akaonla.
- ... something has been left out (see also the notes on how to read the substitution drills).

Orthography and Phonology

Little attempt has been made to 'standardize' the orthography used in this book--that is, while a more or less phonemic orthography is used, it is one which is acceptable to and likely to be used by native speakers of Pangasinan when communicating among themselves. It is important that this should be clearly understood from the beginning, as many pedagogical works on Philippine languages published in the United States in recent years have adopted a phonemic orthography based on the author's analysis of the phonology of the language concerned, with a minimal regard for popular usage. Such writing systems may be a little easier for a foreigner encountering a strange tongue to use, but can also lead to confusion when, for example, he comes to read materials in the language not primarily intended for the edification of foreigners. At least as far as Pangasinan is concerned, the difference between a purely phonemic and a more conventional orthography does not seem to be great enough to necessitate abandoning the latter for the former, even in the earliest lessons.

Where in conventional orthography stress is sporadically indicated by an acute accent (´), it is regularly so indicated in the lesson materials. The verbal affix on-, which is often written un-, is consistently on- here, and the phonetic [w], which occurs when a rounded vowel is followed without pause by an unrounded one (as, for example, in lutoén 'will be cooked'), is not written except where it is used in the supplementary materials (certain writers put it in wherever it occurs, others omit it completely). Words of Spanish origin are written in the 'phonemic' orthography where this is the usual practice in the newspaper, novels, and school publications, and in their original spelling when this is the common practice--thus cinco becomes síngko, but Viernes remains Viérnes (with the addition of a stress mark, of course).

A guide to the symbols used for vowels and consonants, and their pronunciation, follows. A more detailed account is found in the reference grammar. Where the orthographic and phonemic symbolization of a word are identical, only the former is given in the examples below.

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Vowels

Phonemically there are four, five, or perhaps six vowels in the various idiolects of Pangasinan speakers. Orthographically they are represented by the symbols a, e, i, o, and u.

<u>Phoneme</u>	<u>Written as</u>	<u>Approximate pronunciation</u>
/i/	<u>i</u>	<p>When stressed, this vowel is somewhat like the vowel sound in 'eat' e.g., <u>íba</u> 'companion'; when not stressed, it is more like the vowel sound in 'it', e.g., <u>inér</u> 'where' (see also /y/).</p> <p>For those speakers who do not use the /è/ phoneme (see below), /è/ is pronounced as if it were /i/, e.g. /byírnis/ <u>Viérnes</u> 'Friday'.</p> <p>When /i/ occurs at the end of a word, it may vary from the two sounds mentioned to one like the vowel in 'bet', whether stressed or unstressed, e.g. <u>andí</u> 'no', <u>bái</u> 'grandmother'.</p>
/è/	<u>e</u>	<p>This phoneme occurs in loan words from Spanish, which are pronounced by many Pangasinan speakers with the same vowel quality as in Spanish--the nearest English equivalents are the vowel sounds in 'bet' and 'bed', e.g. <u>Viérnes</u> /byèrnès/ 'Friday', <u>siéte</u> /syètè/ 'seven'.</p> <p>Instances of /è/ are specially noted in the general vocabulary entry for the word concerned.</p>
/a/	<u>a</u>	<p>Varies from a sound like the vowel in 'jump' to the one like the first vowel in 'father', e.g. <u>anáak</u> 'child', <u>ának</u> 'children'.</p>
/e/	<u>e</u>	<p>The closest English sounds would be the vowel sounds in words like 'bird' and 'herd', e.g. <u>lamét</u> 'again', <u>kétket</u> 'bite'.</p>

Orthography and Phonology

/o/	<u>u</u> , <u>o</u>	<p>Varies from a sound like that of the vowel in 'boot' to one like that in the British pronunciation of 'ought', e.g. <u>ogáw</u> 'child', <u>ogógaw</u> 'children', <u>totóo</u> 'men'.</p> <p>It is possible that some people consistently differentiate the Spanish phonemes /u/ and /o/ in words of Spanish origin, although if this is so, it seems to be less common than the differentiation of /i/ and /è/. Generally speaking, <u>u</u> and <u>o</u> are used indiscriminately in writing, and a word like /onooran/ is quite likely to be written <u>onuuran</u>, <u>unuuran</u>, <u>onouran</u>, or perhaps even <u>unuoran</u> by the same person on different occasions. Words of Spanish origin are more likely to be spelled consistently (following the Spanish spelling) but even this is by no means always the case.</p>
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Semivowels

There are two semivowels, /y/ and /w/, which have much the same quality as the English semivowels /y/ and /w/ in 'you' and 'wet'. Unstressed orthographic i and u when followed by another vowel may also be treated as instances of /y/ and /w/ respectively.

Examples:	ya	this	
	babóy	Pig	
	siák	/syák/	I, me
	walá	existing	
	salíw	to buy	
	duég	/dwég/	carabao

Consonants

Of the 13 or 14 consonant phonemes, /r/ has no close counterpart in most dialects of English, and /ŋ/ (ng) has a wider distribution (appearing initially as well as medially and finally in a word) than its English equivalent.

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<u>Phoneme</u>	<u>Written as</u>	<u>Approximate pronunciation</u>
/P/	<u>p</u> , <u>f</u>	Like <u>p</u> in English 'spin', e.g. <u>pokél</u> 'bone', <u>síkap</u> 'trick', <u>fecha</u> /pêcha/ or /pícha/ 'date'. Some speakers give <u>f</u> phonemic status, pronouncing it as in English 'from'. When /p/ occurs before another consonant it may be 'held back'--that is the 'explosion' which accompanies it is suppressed, e. g. <u>luplúpa</u> 'faces'.
/b/	<u>b</u> , <u>v</u>	As <u>b</u> in English 'big', e.g. <u>báleg</u> 'big', <u>sakób</u> 'cover', <u>Juéves</u> /hwíbis/ or /hwêbès/ 'Friday'. The Spanish <u>v</u> may also occasionally be given phonemic status.
/t/	<u>t</u>	As in English 'stir' but with the tongue closer to the teeth, e.g. <u>tátay</u> 'father', <u>masamít</u> 'sweet'. When preceding another consonant (within the same word) /t/ may be replaced by the glottal stop, as is the /t/ in some English pronunciations of words like 'latin', e.g. <u>sótot</u> 'hiss'. When preceding /y/ (including unstressed <u>i</u>), /t/ is often given a sound similar to <u>ch</u> in English 'chair', e.g. <u>tió</u> /tyó/ 'uncle'.
/d/	<u>d</u>	Like English /d/, except that the tongue is touching the back of the teeth, e.g. <u>dimán</u> 'there', <u>ed</u> 'to, for, at'. When preceding /y/, it sounds rather like the <u>j</u> sound in English 'judge', e.g. <u>diá</u> /dyá/ 'there'.
/k/	<u>k</u> , <u>qu</u> , c/_a, o, u	Like the <u>k</u> in English 'skip', e.g. <u>kakápat</u> 'one fourth', <u>obák</u> 'bark of tree', <u>concejál</u> /konsèhál/ 'councillor', <u>mantiquilla</u> /mantikílya/ 'butter'. /k/, like /t/, may become a glottal stop when preceding another consonant in the same word, e.g. <u>pekpék</u> 'beat with a stick'.
/m/	<u>m</u>	As in English 'moo', e.g. <u>máma</u> 'term of address for man of parents' generation', <u>aróm</u> 'some'.

Orthography and Phonology

/n/	<u>n</u>	Almost as in English ‘noon’, but with the tongue touching the back of the teeth, e.g. <u>nána</u> ‘term of address for woman of parents’ generation’, <u>mán</u> ‘there’. When /n/ occurs before /p/ or /b/, in normal to fast speech it will frequently be replaced by /m/; similarly, when it occurs before /g/ or /k/, it will often be given the quality of /ŋ/, e.g. <u>manbílay</u> /manbílay/ or /mambílay/ ‘will live’, mangáwa /mangáwa/ or /maŋgáwa/ ‘will work’.
/ŋ/	<u>ng, ñg</u>	As <u>ng</u> in English ‘sing’. When this phoneme occurs in a word between vowels it is often written <u>ñg</u> to distinguish it from /n/+/g/. Unlike its English counterpart, Pangasinan /ŋ/ may occur as the first sound in a word, e.g. <u>ngárem</u> /ŋárem/ ‘afternoon’, <u>tongtóng</u> /toŋtoŋ/) ‘conversation’, <u>mangán</u> /maŋán/ ‘will eat’.
/l/	<u>l</u>	Somewhat like English /l/, but pronounced with the tip of the tongue touching the upper teeth, e.g. <u>láki</u> ‘grandfather’, <u>lalóng</u> ‘rooster’, <u>betél</u> ‘cold’.
/r/	<u>r</u>	There is no close parallel to this sound in most dialects of English. It is pronounced with the tongue tip nearly or just reaching the top of the upper teeth, and either trilled (somewhat like the Scottish or Irish pronunciation of English /r/), or, when between vowels, articulated with a single tap of the tongue tip, e.g. <u>rá</u> ‘they’, <u>áro</u> ‘love’, <u>perpér</u> ‘pack tight’.
/s/	<u>s</u> c/ __i,e	Rather like English /s/, e.g. <u>sakób</u> ‘cover’, <u>ciudad</u> /syudad/ ‘city’, <u>lápís</u> ‘pencil’.
/h/	<u>j, h</u>	Like English /h/. This sound occurs mostly in borrowings from Spanish, and is normally represented by the letter <u>j</u> ,

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		e.g. <u>Juis</u> /hwis/ 'judge', <u>pasajero</u> /pasajêro/ or /pasajíro/ 'passenger', <u>Huk</u> 'Hukbalahap insurgent'.
/ch/	<u>ch</u> , <u>tch</u>	This sound is also found only in borrowed words. Although some speakers may pronounce it as /ts/, or /ty/, there seems to be some justification for regarding it as a separate sound in the speech of others, pronounced much like the <u>ch</u> in English 'chair', e.g. <u>atchí</u> /achí/ 'older sister', <u>chocoláte</u> /chocolátè/ or /chocolatí/ 'chocolate'.

A Note on Intonation

No attempt will be made here to outline the basic intonation patterns in Pangasinan. Teachers using this book should make every oral lesson an intonation practice session. For most people, intonation patterns and speech rhythms generally are easier to learn by imitation than by reading about them in a book. Two general observations may be made here, however. First, questions in Pangasinan often end with a falling intonation. If the question particle ey completes the sentence, however, the level of pitch will often drop and then rise slightly on that word. Secondly, the favored rhythm of speech in Pangasinan is an even alternation between stressed and unstressed syllables, with an extra heavy stress falling at the end of a sentence. In fairly rapid speech, this may result in the stressing of normally unstressed syllables in some words, and the corresponding removal of stress from syllables where it would otherwise be expected to fall.

How to Read the Substitution Drills

The substitution drills for each lesson unit are arranged in such a way that a large number of variations on the same theme may be obtained reading from left to right and picking one word or phrase from each column. The simplest example would be a drill like (a)

(a)

[	l í bro	[	tan
	l á pis		man
	as ó		ya
]]	

Drill (a) contains two columns. A sentence may be generated by picking any word from column 1, and following it with any word from column 2. Thus nine sentences may be produced.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. L í bro tan. | That (over there) is a book. |
| 2. L í bro man. | That (near you) is a book. |
| 3. L í bro ya. | This is a book. |
| 4. L á pis ya. | This is a pencil. |
| 5. As ó ya. | This is a dog. |
| 6. As ó man. | That (near you) is a dog. |
| 7. As ó tan. | That (over there) is a dog. |
| 8. L á pis tan. | That (over there) is a pencil. |
| 9. L á pis man. | That (near you) is a pencil. |

A slightly more complicated drill would be one like (b), where in one column there is only one possible choice. Nevertheless, the same principle remains. Select one element from each column, reading from left to right.

(b)

[	l í bro	[	tan	,	aliwán	[	r á dio
	l á pis		man				toó
	as ó		ya				pusá
]]]	

How to Read the Substitution Drills

(e)	<u>manlúto</u> <u>nanlutó</u>	si	Juan Maria asawák Pedro Cora	na	<u>bibíngka</u> <u>kárne</u> <u>líbrio</u> <u>rádio</u>
-----	----------------------------------	----	--	----	--

Thus most of these sentences seem sensible enough, e.g. (1) Manlúto si Juan na. Kárni. 'John will cook the meat.' (2) Angipawíl si asawák na rádio. 'My wife will return the radio.' But crossing the line, however, will produce either slightly or highly unlikely sentences, e.g. (3) Mangipawíl si asawák na bibíngka. 'My wife will return the rice cakes.' (4) Nanlutó si Cora na rádio. 'Cora cooked the radio.'

Sometimes there may be more than one line to watch out for. The same principle remains--stay in whichever lane you started out in.

	toó		totóo
sakéy a	kúya	-- dakél a	kukúya
	polís		popólís
	líbrio		lilíbrio

In exercise (f) the choice of toó automatically requires the choice of totóo, polís of popólís, kúya of kukúya, and líbrio of lilíbrio.

A double line is used on a few occasions where there are two sets of restrictions functioning independently in a drill. Example (e) can be altered slightly to illustrate this.

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(g)

<u>manlúto</u>		Juan		bibíngka		
<u>nanlutó</u>	si	Maria		káрни	no	
<u>angipawíl</u>		asawák	na	_____	<u>nen</u>	...
		Pedro		libró		
		Cora		rádio		

- [Sábado
- [Viernes
- [Martes
- [Lunes
- [Símba

In these cases the double lines should be regarded as related only to other double lines, and the single lines to other single lines. Thus either manlúto or nanlutó (but not angipawíl) can be used with bibíngka and kární, but the choice of manlúto requires the choice of no, and nanlutó (like angipawíl), the choice of nen.

Two other types of horizontal line also appear in some drills, but these are not primarily designed to prevent or compel certain choices. The first is a broken line, which is simply an aid to define a column in which several items of uneven length appear, as in (h).

(h)

pinmawíl	ak	_____	diá
linmá	kayo	-----	dimán
sinmabí	si Pedro	-----	dimád
	di Pedro tan si Juan		[Manila
			Dagupan
			Lingayen

Example (h) contains three columns, the second of which consists of four choices--ak, kayo, si Pedro, di Pedro tan si Juan, and the third of five choices--diá, dimán, dimád Manila, dimád Dagupan, and dimád Lingayen. There are no restrictions on the use of any one of these elements with members of the other columns in the drill.

The second kind of line is one composed of asterisks, as in (i).

(i)

onpawíl	ak	diá
onsabí	kamí	*****
onlá	ka	nátan

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The function of the asterisks is to draw the user's attention to the fact that a column contains elements (separated by the asterisks) that are not grammatically the same. In the case of (i), they separate a locative element (diá 'here') from a time expression (nátan 'now'). Although these words can occupy the same place in the sentences generated from (i), there are many environments where they may not be substituted for one another.

Vertical lines (in the form of brackets) are used to define the boundary (usually the lefthand boundary) of a column, or as in column 3 of (h), of a subcolumn. Sometimes a column may be bounded by a series of brackets, as in (j), to separate out elements which have a special relationship to one another. Unless there are horizontal lines separating these groupings, such bracketing does not affect one's freedom of choice within the column as a whole.

(j) [líbro [tan
 [rádio [man
 [pusá [ya
 [asó [rátan
 [tóo [ráman
 [ogáw [ráya

The bracketing in the second column of (j) is designed to draw attention to the fact that some of the demonstratives are marked for plurality (the bottom group), whereas others are not. Column 1 could also be divided, if this were desired, so that líbro and rádio (both inanimate objects) were grouped together, as well as pusá and asó (animals) and tóo and ogáw (human beings). None of these vertical groupings affect in any way the horizontal column-to-column choices which could be made to generate a sentence.

Use is made of three periods in sequence to indicate two things: that the number of columns is too great to be contained in a single horizontal format, and is broken at the point indicated; as in (k); or that when it occurs in a column together with other elements, as in example (1) below, to indicate that similar words and phrases, with which the student is already familiar, or which the teacher would like to introduce, may be used as well.

How to Read the Substitution Drills

device for preventing ungrammatical or unlikely combinations. Words so encased and marked '+' in one column may not be used in sentences including a word marked '-' in any other column to the right. Thus in (m), if pista is chosen, neither nen Pedro nor alás tres may be selected, but any other combination is permissible.

(m) waláy $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{pandurúnguan} \\ \text{[pista]+} \\ \text{prográma} \end{array} \right.$ $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{mi} \\ \text{tayó} \\ \text{- [nen Pedro]} \end{array} \right.$ $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{nabuás} \\ \text{no Sábado} \\ \text{- [alás tres]} \end{array} \right.$

In some drills, parentheses are used to indicate optional elements, i.e., elements that can be omitted when generating a sentence.

(n) (agá) $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{maóng} \\ \text{masamít} \\ \text{marúnong} \end{array} \right.$ $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{si asawám} \\ \text{may marikít} \\ \text{si Pedro} \end{array} \right.$ ya $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{manlúto} \\ \text{mangáway pansít} \\ \text{mantimpláy adóbo} \end{array} \right.$

From (n) we may generate either positive or negative sentences, depending on whether or not we choose to exclude the optional element agá, e.g. (1) Agá maóng si asawám ya manlúto. 'Your wife is not good at cooking.' (2) Maóng si asawám ya manlúto. 'Your wife is good at cooking.'

When a word has two forms, depending on its environment in the sentence, both forms are sometimes given, separated by a comma. There are only four words involved: ko 'by me, me, my' which becomes -k when the preceding word ends in a vowel; mo 'by you, you, your', which becomes -m in the same circumstances (similarly with the linking particle ya or a which becomes -n); and the marker so, which becomes -y. Finally, a small group of pronouns and markers lose their initial /i/ when the preceding word ends in a consonant. Attention is sometimes drawn to this phenomenon by enclosing the i in parentheses, e.g. (i)rá 'they', (i)tayó 'we inclusive, more than two'.

The problem of how to use the drills effectively in the classroom is discussed in the notes to Unit One. Additional suggestions are given in the notes on classroom practice, which follow immediately below.

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THE DIALOGS

The dialogs are language experiences in themselves. They are meant to be listened to, learned, and related to the formal exercises and other materials, formal and informal, used during the lessons. They are intended to be instrumental in bridging the gap between strictly controlled activities of the kind represented by structural drills and similar exercises, and the spontaneous unstructured interchanges for which the language course is intended to prepare the student.

Structure of the dialogs

The dialog for Unit I is short and uncomplicated. Notes on how it could be presented are given on pp. 13 -14. While the principles underlying the teaching notes for the first dialog are valid for those in each succeeding unit, two basic differences between the dialogs themselves will soon be noted by anyone using this book. The later dialogs are very much longer than the first, and they are relatively unstructured. That is, most of the 'complications' in terms of grammatical structure that one would encounter in real speech are present in each dialog. In terms of 'difficulty', therefore, the dialog in Unit I is simpler than any of the others, but there is little if any difference between any two of the succeeding dialogs in this respect.

Because of their length, it is advisable that the dialogs from Unit II on be studied in smaller sections. Those in Units II to XV inclusive have been subdivided into three or four sections for teaching purposes (the first exchange in each section is marked by one of the letters A, B, C, or D in the left-hand margin of the page): it is left to the teacher to make similar divisions when teaching the remaining dialogs. The divisions suggested for the first fifteen dialogs give a total of fifty smaller dialogs. These fragments can be used independently, but should also be related to the context from which they are taken.

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The sequence of the dialogs represents a series of events taking place over a period of about a year, with the 'fixed' events (All Souls Day, Christmas, Easter, Planting Time etc.) arranged in normal chronological sequence, separated by other occasions and encounters which could take place at any time. The relationship between the dialogs and the drill materials is discussed separately below. In addition to the drill materials, each dialog is accompanied by a series of question/answer exercises and a matching exercise, both of which are directly related to the content of the dialog concerned.

Relationship between the dialogs and the formal exercises

In the first few units, most of the drills contained in Section 3 of the lesson text are directly related to one or other section of the dialog for the unit. Later however the situation becomes more complex, as some drills are included for review purposes, while of course completely new structures become fewer. The drills materials are arranged so that simple and high-frequency structures (the two are not always identical) come sooner than those which are more complex or less immediately useful.

In addition to the drills contained in any one unit, therefore, there are likely to be other drills which are relevant to certain sections of the dialog for that unit which appear elsewhere in the lesson materials. Within the unit, the drills for Units II to XV are marked according to which section of the dialog they are related (the notation A, B, C, D, or R (=Review) appears in the left-hand margin opposite the entry for each drill in the English commentary for each of the units). They are also listed in Table I below, together with drills from other units which could be taught along with the various sections of the dialogs in Units II - XV. Table 2 shows which drills from any unit are suitable for use with another unit.

*Table I
Drills Suitable for Use with Dialogs in Units II to XV*

Unit	Section				Review	Text
	A	B	C	D		

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II	2.3, 4*	2.1, 5, 6	2.3, 7, 8 5.2, 3 12.5	2.9-12		
III	3.2-6, 8, 11	3.1, 9, 10, 12	3.7, 8 12.6			
IV	4.1, 3, 4, 13	4.2, 8, 9 5.6-8 20.5-7	4.5-7, 10-12			
V	5.1, 4, 5 7.7-9 13.4-7	11.3; 16.5; 20.3	5.9 17.5; 24.5 25.2		5.2-3, 6-8	13.9
VI	6.8-9 29.3	6.10 23.1-6	6.1-3 13.2; 20.1	6.4-7, 11		
VII	7.1, 10, 11	7.2-4, 6 8.2; 25.4	7.5 8.1, 5-8	7.12 16.2	7.7-9	
VIII	8.3 28.1-2	21.1; 29.3	8.4 12.7; 28.3		8.1-2, 5-8	27.2
IX	9.1, 6-7	9.2-5	10.3; 11.1 27.3			
X	10.1, 2, 8	10.7 26.3	17.4, 21.3	10.4-6	10.3	
XI	11.8 31.2, 3	11.9 12.3, 4	11.7 13.5; 29.1-2 31.1	11.2-6 14.2-3	11.1	

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XII	12.2-5 18.1-2; 21.4	13.6; 16.1-2 33.5	12.1 18.5-6 21.5, 6	13.8; 17.1; 22.3; 25.2	12.6, 7	
XIII	13.3-5, 7	13.8 19.5; 26.3	13.1 20.1; 24.5	17.2-3 18.3-4 25.1, 28.2	13.2, 6, 9	
XIV	22.1-2 27.1	14.1-5 32.1-2	19.2-4 24.4; 33.4			
XV	15.1 26.1	15.2-5 17.5-6; 25.2	2.3; 3.6 4.11-12 8.7-8; 22.5 26.2			

** Unit is indicated by Arabic numeral followed by period and numbers of drills: thus 2. 3-4 indicates Unit II, drills (3) and (4); 4. 1, 3, 4, 13 indicates Unit IV, drills (1), (3), (4), (13), while 3. 2-6, 8, 11 signifies Unit III, drills (2) to (6), (8), and (11).*

*Table 2
Relationship of Drills to the Dialogs in Units II -XV*

Unit	Pages	Drill No.								
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
II	40-44	B*	D	C, A 15C	A	B	B	C	C	D
III	68-72	B	A	A	A	A	A	C	C, A	B
IV	93-98	A	B	A	A	C	C	C	B	B
V	118-122	A	2A	2A	A	A	4B	4B	4B	C
VI	141-146	C	C	C	D	D	D	D	A	A

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VII	166-172	A	B	B	B	C	B	5A	5A	5A
VIII	189-195	7C	7B	A	C	7C	7C	7C 15C	7C 15C	
IX	213-217	A	B	B	B	B	A	A		
X	234-237	A	A	9C	D	D	D	B	A	
XI	255-259	9C	D	D 5B	D	D	D	C	A	B
XII	279-284	C	A	A 11B	A 11B	A 2C	3C	8C		
XIII	302-306	C	6C	A	A 5A	A 11C	12B	A 5A	B 12D	5T
XIV	323-326	B	B 11D	B 11D	B	B				
XV	340-342	A	B	B	B	B				
XVI	353-355	12B	7D 12B	--	--	5B				
XVII	366-368	12D	13D	13D	10C	5C 15B	15B			
XVIII	380-384	12A	12A	13D	13D	12C	12C			
XIX	359-398	14C	14C	14C	14C	13B				
XX	409-412	6C	13C	5B	--	4B	4B	4B		
XXI	424-427	8B	--	10C	12A	12C	12C			
XXII	440-441	14A	14A	12D	--	15C				
XXIII	451-453	6B	6B	6B	6B	6B	6B			
XXIV	467-469	--	--	--	14C	5C 13C				
XXV	477-479	13D	5C 15C 12D	--	7B					
XXVI	491-492	15A	15C	10B 13B						
XXVII	501-502	14A	8T	9C						

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						Unit	Drill No.			
							(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
XXVIII	512-513	8A	8A 13D	8C		II	D	D	D	
						III	B	A	B	
XXIX	521-522	11C	11C	6A 8B		IV	C	C	C 15C	A
XXX	533-535	--	--	--	--	VI	B	D		
						VII	A	A	D	
XXXI	545-546	11C	11A	11A	--	Drill No.				
XXXII	554-555	14B	14B	--	--	(5)				
XXXIII	566-568	--	--	--	14C	12B				

** Sections of the dialog for the unit in which the drill appears are simply indicated by the letters A, B, C, and D. Where the drill is related to a section of the dialog for another Unit, this is indicated by an Arabic numeral followed by one of the above letters, or by T (Text for Reading): e.g.; Drill (3) Unit II is related to dialog II A, II C, and XVC.*

Two basic courses of study

As most of the formal exercises can be used with the dialogs in Units II -XV (and many of those remaining fall under the heading of 'review' rather than being directly related to the dialogs in the units in which they appear) this book can be used as the basis for two quite different courses of study (with options remaining for compromises between the two extremes).

By using the information contained in Table I, supplemented by the index to substitution drills (pp. 580 - 590), the teacher can introduce almost all the drill materials in the lessons for Units II to XV, and then concentrate on the dialogs, texts, and supplementary materials for the remainder of the course, keeping formal exercises to a minimum (perhaps using them only when needed for review purposes) once Unit XVI has been reached. This may well be the best approach when the students are highly motivated and are capable of sustained intensive work.

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On the other hand, the formal exercises may be left in their present places, and taught within the framework of the units in which they appear. This would probably be the safest procedure when the teacher is not sure of the class's reaction to what might be an overdose of drilling. It would certainly be advisable to adopt this 'go slow' policy if the students were having difficulties in coping with the material presented to them.

Probably most teachers will find a combination of these possibilities satisfactory for their students, selecting some additional exercises for the early units, but leaving the rest until later. When the students become more proficient in the language, teachers may find it useful to use the dialogs from other units along with drill materials, either for review (having a second look at an earlier dialog), or for reinforcement and extension.

THE FORMAL EXERCISES

The purpose of the formal exercises -i.e. the various drills included in Part 3 of the Pangasinan section of each Unit -is to provide an opportunity for intensive and systematic practice of structural patterns. This kind of activity is probably the farthest removed from the normal speech situation; it is of greatest value in the early stages of language learning, and should become less important (and receive correspondingly less emphasis from the teacher) as the student becomes more proficient in the language he is learning.

Principles underlying the construction and use of drills

To be effective, drills must be well planned. Even if the teacher uses only the drill materials in this book, and only in connection with the units in which they appear, it will still be necessary for him to work out in advance the form in which a particular exercise is to be used in any given lesson. As has been pointed out in the section on how to read the drill materials (pp. xxii - xxviii), and illustrated in the commentary for Unit I (pp. 19 - 21), the format in which the drills in this book appear has been designed to allow several aspects of a single sentence and several approaches to these aspects to be compressed into

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a single item. It is the teacher's task to allow these potentialities to be realized; the notes mentioned above and those which follow will assist him in this task.

Basically, there are three kinds of structural drill -substitution (which may be simple, multiple, or variable, depending on the number of items replaced at one time and their position in the sentence), transformation, and question/answer. Each type is illustrated in the notes for Unit I.

READING

Selections for reading are given in each unit except Unit I. Even in the latter some reading matter appears in the form of supplementary material, but this is clearly intended to be peripheral to the work of the teacher. The texts for reading, which form Part 2 of each unit starting with Unit II, on the other hand, appear to be integral parts of the work for each unit.

This appearance is, however, somewhat deceptive. Even the text for Unit II, which is fairly simple, is much too difficult for a student to tackle at the point. It appears where it is simply because it refers to the unit concerned. If the teacher follows what are currently generally accepted methods of language teaching and therefore avoids using English (or any other language) as a 'crutch' when teaching Pangasinan, the reading materials should be returned to when the student is sufficiently advanced to handle them: certainly no later than after about 100 hours of instruction (i.e., about the time the student reaches Unit IX in a course where the drill materials are mostly covered in the first fifteen units) and certainly no earlier than Unit IV is reached - although students should not be discouraged from trying to make what they can out of the reading materials before these are dealt with in class. With the help of English translations of the ideas involved, reading the selections provided can start with the first selection as it is encountered in Unit II.

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UNIT I

PANGIGAPOAN

1. TONGTONG

- Maestro: Masantós a kabuasan ed sikayó, agági.
Manáarál: Ontán met ed sikayó, kúya.
Maestro: Siák si Pedro. Tagá ak San Fabián, Pangasinan.
Tagá inér ka, agí?
Manáarál: Tagá ak New York, New York, kúya. Siák si John.
Maestro: Komústa ká ey, John?
Manáarál: Maóng met, kúya.

2. INPANPASAL

- Inbagá: Siák si Pedro; tagá ak San Fabián.
Tepét: Tagá inér ak, ey?
Ebát: Tagá ka San Fabián.
- Inbagá: Siká si Bill. Tagá ka Kansas.
Tepét: Tagá inér ka, ey?
Ebát: Tagá ak Kansas.
- Inbagá: Sikató si Harry, tagá San Francisco.
Tepét: Tagá inér ey?
Ebát: Tagá San Francisco.
- Inbagá: Sikamí si Pedro tan si Bill. Tagá kamí San Fabián tan
Kansas.
Tepét: Tagá inér kamí, ey?
Ebát: Tagá kayó San Fabián tan Kansas.
- Inbagá: Sikayó di Harry tan si John. Tagá kayó America.
Tepét: Tagá inér kayó, ey?
Ebát: Tagá kamí America.
- Inbagá: Sikará di Ben tan si Bill. Tagá rá New York.
Tepét: Tagá inér irá?
Ebát: Tagá rá New York.

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- Inbagá: Sikatayó di Pedro, si Bill tan si Harry. Tagá tayó Pilipinas tan America.
Tepét: Tagá inér tayó?
Ebát: Tagá tayó Pilipinas tan America.
- Inbagá: Sikatá si Pedro tan si Harry. Tagá ta America tan Pilipinas.
Tepét: Tagá inér ta?
Ebát: Tagá ta America tan Pilipinas.
- Inbagá: Pára siák may líbro.
Tepét: Pára siopá may líbro?
Ebát: Pára siká.
- Inbagá: Pára sikayó may rósas.
Tepét: Pára siopá may rósas?
Ebát: Pára sikamí.
- Inbagá: Pára sikará may kártaplúma.
Tepét: Pára siopá may kártaplúma?
Ebát: Pára sikará.
- Inbagá: Pára siká may yóyo.
Tepét: Pára siopá may yóyo?
Ebát: Pára siák.
- Inbagá: Pára sikamí may láta.
Tepét: Pára siopá may láta?
Ebát: Pára sikayó.
- Inbagá: Pára sikatá rámay bayáwas.
Tepét: Pára siopá rámay bayáwas?
Ebát: Pára sikatá.
- Inbagá: Pára sikatayó may baráng.
Tepét: Pára siopá may baráng?
Ebát: Pára sikatayó.
- Inbagá: Siák si Pedro. Siák so maéstro yo.
Tepét: Siopáy maéstro yo?
Ebát: Sikayó, di (máma) Pedro.
- Inbagá: Sikará di Nána Susing.
Tepét: Siopá rá ey?

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Ebát: Sikará di Nána Susing.

3. *SOMARIO (BALON SALITA)

Tongtóng tan inpanpasál

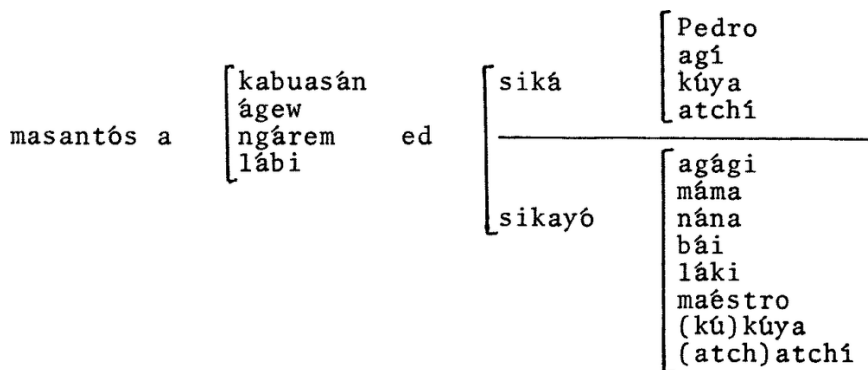
a(-n); ágew; agí; ak; America; arál: manáarál; atchí; di; ed; eg; inér; irá; ka; kamí; kayó; komósta; kúya; maéstro; maóng; masantós; may; met; ngárem; ontán; pára; ra; rámay; si; siák; sikamí; sikará; sikatá; sikatayó; sikató; sikayó; siopá; so (-y /V__); tagá; tan₁; yó.

Aróm

aróm; baga: inbagá; bálo; ebát; pasál : inpanpasál; salíta; somáριο; tepét; tongtóng.

4. INPANPASAL

(1) Masantós a ágew ed siká, agí.



(2) Onlá kamí la.

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(a) Onlá

ak
ka
∅
kayó
kamí
ita
itayo

 la

(b) Onlá la rá

(3) Onurán nabuás.

(a)

onurán
onágem
onlorém

nabuás
nátan

(b) Onlábi la

(4) Onakár ak.

onakár oniróng onalagéy onbatík onbaldó onloksó oninóm onagép	ak ka ∅ kamí irá (rá /V__) si Pedro di máma Pedro di Pedro tan si Juan itá itayó di kúya Inciong si kúya Porfi
mansigarilyó mansalíta mangán	

(5) Antótan?

antótan
antóman
antóya

 ?

(6) Líbro tan.

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[

baráng

líbrio

kártaplúma

kawayán

puntí

sapár

manók

báka

kiéw

nióg

óto

duég

asó

pusá

lápis
]

[

tan

man

ya
]

[

rátan

ráman

ráya
]

[

#

?
]

(7) Ón, líbro ya.

ón,

[

líbrio

baráng

kártaplúma

kawayán

puntí

sapár

...
]

[

tan

man

ya

rátan

ráman

ráya
]

(8) Andí, aliwán líbro ya.

andí, aliwán

[

líbrio

manók

báka

kiéw

nióg

óto

duég

...
]

[

tan

man

ya

rátan

ráman

ráya
]

(9) Inmurán kárumán.

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[inmurán
linmorém
inmágew

kárumán

(10) Inmakár ak.

[inmakár
inmiróng
inmalagéy
binmatik
binmaldó
linmoksó
inminóm
inmogíp

[nansalíta
nansigarilyó

angán

[ak
ka
Ø
kamí
kayó
irá (rá)
itayó
itá
si Pedro
di nána Feling
...

(11) Líbro tan, aliwán lápís.

[líbro
pusá
óto
kíew
puntí
kártaplúma

[tan
man
ya
rátan
ráman
ráya

aliwán

[lápís
asó
báka
manók
sapár
kawayán

(12) Onlalábi la.

[onlalábi
onúurán
onaágew
onlólórem

[la
nátan

(13) Onáakár ak.

[onáakár oníiróng onáalagéy onbábatík onbábaladó onlóloksó oníinóm onóogíp [mansásalíta mansísigarilyó mangákan	[ak ka Ø kamí kayó irá (ra) itá itayó di Atchí Sofia ...
---	--

(14) Onlá kamí la. Tíla la!

Inbagá: onla	[kamí ak	la
Ebát: tíla la		

5. SOMARIO (GRAMATIKA)

(a) Pronombre: Kláse 'sasalitaén'.

+Verbo__		-Verbo__
	ak ka Ø	
itá itayó		ta tayó
	kamí kayó irá (rá /V__)	

(b) Pronombre: Kláse 'independiente'.

siák		sikamí sikará
------	--	------------------

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siká sikató	sikatayó sikayó sikatá
----------------	------------------------------

(c) Verbo: Klase 'man-, on-, maN-'.

<u>nabuás</u>	<u>nátan la</u>	<u>karumán</u>
man-	man+CV ₁ -	nan-
on-	on+CV ₁ -	-inm-
maN-	maN+V ₁ -	aN-

Bilbilang

<u>lamót</u>	<u>nabuás</u>	<u>nátan la</u>	<u>kárumán</u>
(on-+) akár	<u>onakár</u>	<u>onáakár</u>	<u>inmakár</u>
(on-+) batík	<u>onbatík</u>	<u>onbábatík</u>	<u>binmatík</u>
(man-+) sigarilyó	<u>mansigarilyó</u>	<u>mansigarilyó</u>	<u>nansigarilyó</u>
(maN-+)kan	<u>mangán</u>	<u>mangákan</u>	<u>angán</u>

(d) Demonstratives

	<u>lamót</u>	<u>kláse</u>		
		<u>Tepét</u>	<u>Símple</u>	
			<u>daisét</u>	<u>dakél</u>
asinggér ed siák	ya	antóya	ya	ráya
asinggér ed siká	tan	antótan	tan	rátan
arawí	man	antóman	man	ráman

6. SOMARIO (BALON SALITA)

ágew (on-); akár (on-); aliwá; *andí; antóman; antótan; antóya; áral (man-); arawí; asinggér; aso; *bái; báka; baldó (man-); baráng; batík (on-); bayáwas; duég; iróng (on-); *itá; *itayó; kán (*mangán); *karumán; kartaplúma; kawayán; kiéw; kilométro; *la; *la (on-); *lábí; lábi (on-); *láki; lápis; láta; líbro; loksó (on-); lorém (on-); *máma; *man; *manók; *nabuás; *nára; *nátan; nióg; urán (on-); *on; óto; pawáy (on-); pusá; rósas; sapár; *tan₂; *ya; yóyo.

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Arom

biláng: bilbilang; daisét; dakél; gramátika; independiénte;
kláse; lamót; pronómbre; salíta; sasalítaen; vérbo.

7. DAISET A PANGALAWAN

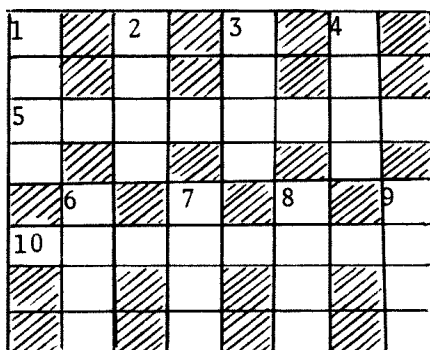
(a) Anlóng ed Panaggímper

Waláy alkansiák ya kawayán
Inágew ágew kon kargaán
Sakéy sintimos no Lúnes
Sakéy sintimos no Mártes
Sakéy sintimos no Miércoles
Ontán met no Juéves tan Viérnes
Agkó saewén ya pélagan
Gastosén ko no mamáurán

Bálon salíta

ag-; ágew; inágewágew; alkansiá; anlong; gástos; gimper;
panaggimper; Juéves; karga; ko (-k /V__); Lúnes; urán;
mamáurán; Miercoles; no; saew; sakéy; sintimos; Viernes; walá.

(b) Crossword



5 ___ a 7 ___ ed sikayó, 1 ___.

2 ___ ya, aliwán asó.

Púnti tan, aliwán 4 ___.

ak + irá = 6 ___

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Tagá 9____ sikayó, 3____
mangán, 10____, angán

Onbatík? Andí, on` 8__

(c) Scrambled letters

1. ANUNONA NARUT
2. RAMA RAPAPA YIP BANGOS?
3. LAKI LATA NO - LIMA LA

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1. DIALOGUE (TONGTONG)

Teacher (T); Students (Ss); Student (S).

- T: Masantós a kabuasán ed sikayó, agági.
Blessed Inkr morning to you younger-siblings.
- Ss: Ontán met ed sikayó, kúya.
Same also to you older-brother.
- T: Siák si Pedro. Tagá ak San Fabián,
I topic-mkr-personal Pedro. From I San Fabian,
Pangasinán. Tagá inér ká, agí?
Pangasinan. From where thou, younger-sibling?
- S: Tagá ak New York, New York, kúya. Siák si
From I New York, New York, older-brother. I mkr
John.
John.
- T: Kumústa ka ey, John?
How-is/are thou eh, John?
- S: Maóng met, kúya.
Fine just, older-brother.

Teaching notes

This dialogue can be repeated by each member of the class, or by several members if the class is large. It may then be followed with an exchange in which the students are encouraged to take on the roles of questioning and answering, getting help from the instructor where necessary, as in the following example. The use of the terms kúya, átchi, and agí may be left until later, if this seems desirable.

- T: Sikató si John, tagá New York.
- S2: Siák si Harry. Komústa ka, (kúya)?
- S1: Maóng met (agí). Taga inér ka, Harry?
- S2: Tagá ak San Francisco, California (kúya).
- S1: Sikató si Harry, tagá San Francisco.
- S3: Siák si Judy. Komósta ka, Harry?
- S2: Maóng met. Tagá inér ka (átchi)?

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S3: Tagá ak Chicago, Illinois (agí).

(If the terms kúya, atchí, agí are not used initially, they should be replaced by the personal name of the addressee.)

2. EXERCISE (INPANPASAL)

This exercise takes the form of a statement, followed by a question, the answer to which is suggested by the statement. The same pattern will be repeated in subsequent lessons, although the questions will gradually become more complex and the answers less mechanical. Care should be exercised to ensure that the students are aware of the meaning of what they are hearing and saying. This can often be achieved through gestures, miming, and visual aids. Direct explanation in English need be employed only when the alternatives prove ineffective or uneconomical.

Whereas in subsequent lessons the statement-question-answer exercises are based exclusively on the preceding dialogue, here they are thinly disguised drills using the dialogue simply as a takeoff point. Simple sentences not involving inflected verb forms provide opportunities to practice using independent and focused pronouns, some of which were introduced in the dialogue.

Dual and inclusive pronouns. The dual and inclusive first person pronouns (sikató, sikatayó, ta, tayó) may be treated in the same way as the others; But it may be advisable to introduce them separately in a special lesson designed to familiarize the students with the concepts of duality and exclusion/inclusion.

Respect forms of pronouns and markers. It is advisable to acquaint the students at an early stage with the fact that the plural forms of the pronouns, as well as the plural focus marker di, are used to refer to superiors and persons of the older generation. Two examples of this conclude the question/answer exercises.

In the exercises of this lesson in Part 2 (Inpanpasál), items not found in the dialogue are introduced: (1) the interrogative pronoun siopá 'who'; (2) a simple, verbless sentence with pára 'for the benefit of', the second part of which is introduced by the

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focus-marking particles may and ramay; (3) the non-personal equivalents of si and di; (4) the neutral topic marker so; and (5) the possessive/non-focus pronoun yo 'your (pl)'.

Siopá ra ey?

Who they eh?

'Who are they?' or 'Who is he (respectful)?'

Pára siopá may barang?

For who focus-mkr(sg) bolo?

'For whom is the bolo?'

Siák so maéstro yo.

I topic-mkr teacher your.

'I'm your teacher.'

3. VOCABULARY (SOMARIO - BALON SALITA)

New words are listed after each section (the dialogue and the questions which follow are treated as a unit for this purpose). The English equivalents of these words are given in the general vocabulary following this commentary on each lesson.

When a word in the vocabulary is marked with an asterisk (*), it is a high frequency word which the student is urged to memorize. When the heading Somário (Bálon salíta), Summary (New words), is itself preceded by an asterisk, this indicates that all the words following should be regarded as important.

Pronunciation practice

Apart from a few suggested exercises below, the units in this book do not include materials specifically designed for developing pronunciation skills as distinct from other aspects of language use. In the early stages, however, teachers will almost certainly have to devote a small portion of each lesson period to pronunciation drills. There will probably be four major areas of difficulty: (1) the vowels, especially /e/; (2) the consonant /r/, especially in final position; (3) initial /ŋ/ (ng), as well as final /w/ following /i/ or /e/; and (4) the correct placement of word stress. While 'nonsense' patterns, like those below, can be

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used profitably as drill materials, they should be supplemented by suitable examples drawn from the lesson materials being studied, or examples supplied by the teacher, as soon as this is practicable.

Syllable pattern VC

am an aŋ ap at ak ab ad ag al ar aw ay
em en eŋ ep et ek eb ed eg el er ew ey
im in iŋ ip it ik ib id ig il ir iw -
om on oŋ op ot ok ob od og ol or - oy

ámam ánan áŋaŋ árar áwaw áyay
amám anán aŋaŋ arár awáw ayáy
émem énen éŋeŋ érer éwew éyey
émém enén eŋéŋ erér ewéw eyéy
ímim ínim íŋiŋ írír íwiw -
imím iním iŋiŋ irír iwíw -
ómom ónon óŋoŋ órór - óyoy
omóm onón oŋóŋ orór - oyóy
etc. (ópop, opóp; ótot, otót; ...)

Syllable pattern CV

ma na ŋa pa ta ka ba da ga la ra ya wa
me ne ŋe pe te ke be de ge le re - -
mi ni ŋi pi ti ki bi di gi li ri - -
mo no ŋo po to ko bo do go lo ro yo -

máma nána ŋáŋa rára yáya wáwa
mamá naná ŋaŋá rará yayá wawá
mémé néne ŋéŋe rére -
memé nené ŋeŋé reré -
mímí níní ŋíŋi rírí -
mimí niní ŋiŋí riri -
mómó nóno ŋóŋo róro yóyo -
momó nonó ŋoŋó roró yoyó -

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Syllable pattern CVC

mam ɲam tam lam ram
man ɲan tan lan ran
maɲ ɲaɲ taɲ laɲ raɲ
map ɲap tap lap rap
mat ɲat tat lat rat
mak ɲak tak lak rak
mab ɲab tab lab rab
mad ɲad tad lad rad
mag ɲag tag lag rag
mar ɲar tar lar rar
mal ɲal tal lal ral
may ɲay tay lay ray
maw ɲaw taw law raw
etc. (pam, kam ..., pan kan ...)

mem ɲem tem lem rem
men ɲen ten len ren
etc.

mim ɲim tim lim rim
min ɲin tin lin rin
etc.

mom ɲom tom lom rom
mon ɲon ton lon ron
etc.


- ɲámɲam támtam rámrám
- ɲamɲám tamtám ramrám
mánman ɲánɲan tántan ránran
manmán ɲanɲán tantán ranrán
etc.

ménmen ɲénɲen ténten rénren
menmén ɲenɲén tentén renrén
etc.

mínmin ɲínɲin tíntin rínrin
minmín ɲinɲín tintín rinrín
etc.

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mónmon ḡónḡon tónton rónron
monmón ḡonḡón tontón ronrón
etc.

Stress patterns 

mámamam ḡámaḡam rámaram
mamámam ḡamáḡam ramáram
mamamám ḡamaḡám ramarám
etc.

mámemam ḡámeḡam rámeram
mamémam ḡaméḡam raméram
mamemám ḡameḡám ramerám
etc.

mámemim ḡámeḡim rámerim
mamémim ḡaméḡim ramérim
mamemím ḡameḡím ramerím
etc. etc.

One way of incorporating ‘nonsense patterns’ into meaningful contexts is illustrated in the following examples.

e
ed
áḡew
Masantós ya áḡew
Masantós ya áḡew ed sikayó, máma.

e
ey
sakéy
Komústa ka ey?
Sakéy sintímos
Sakéy kilométro
Sáya sakéy a palandéy

a
áḡa
aḡáḡa

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ḡá

ḡárem

ḡarán

Masantós a ḡárem ed siká, agí.

Antóy ḡarán to?

i

irá

e

inér

Tagá inér irá?

o

or

Flor

aparadór

Linúkasán nen Flor may aparadór.

It should be noted that, unlike English and Spanish, the Pangasinan sounds represented by the letters o and u do not contrast with each other, at least as far as most speakers are concerned. The choice of o and u in writing is very often quite arbitrary, and the same person may use both letters interchangeably in spelling many words. This point is discussed further in the reference grammar, together with other aspects of the phonology of Pangasinan, including basic intonation patterns.

4. DRILL MATERIALS (INPANPASAL)

Here, as in subsequent lesson units, the substitution patterns are arranged in the most economical form to avoid the production of ungrammatical sequences. It is left for the teacher to decide whether to use any particular sentence as the basis for a simple, multiple, or other type of drill. Possible variations of the first basic sentence include various simple substitution drills. Note the following.

	<u>Cue</u>	<u>Response</u>
(i)	ḡárem	Masantós a ḡárem ed siká, agí.
	ágew	Masantós a ágew ed siká, agí.
(ii)	siká	Masantós a ḡárem ed siká.
	sikáyó	Masantós a ḡárem ed sikáyó.

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- (iii) agí Masantós a ngárem ed siká, agí.
 kúya Masantós a ngárem ed siká, kuyá.
 atchí Masantós a ngárem ed siká, atchí.

This and the following exercise provide an opportunity to illustrate the social distance implicit in the use of kayó where older persons of the same generation are concerned. If the “older brother” or “sister” is only a few years older than the speaker, and of similar status, siká is used; if the speaker is considerably younger than the addressee, or their social status is greatly different, e.g. an ordinary citizen addressing a provincial governor, or even the town mayor, then sikayó is appropriate (and siká would be very much out of place).

- (iv) agági Masantós a ngárem ed sikayó, agági.
 kúya Masantós a ngárem ed sikayó, kúya.
 kukúya Masantós a ngárem ed sikayó, kukúya.
 atchí Masantós a ngárem ed sikayó, atchí.
 atchachí Masantós a ngárem ed sikayó, atchachí.
 máma Masantós a ngárem ed sikayó, máma.
 nána Masantós a ngárem ed sikayó, nána.
 etc.

Several variable-slot substitution drills can also be constructed, e.g.:

- (v) agí Masantós a ngárem ed siká, agí.
 lábi Masantós a lábi ed siká, agí.
 kúya Masantós a lábi ed siká, kúya.
 etc.

A transformation drill is possible:

- (vi) agí Masantós a ngárem ed sikayó, agági.
 kúya Masantós a ngárem ed sikayó, kukúya.
 atchí Masantós a ngárem ed sikayó, atchachí.

One or more multiple substitution drills, depending on how much complexity is desired, is also possible:

- (vii) ágew Masantós a ágew ed siká, agí.
 kúya Masantós a ágew ed siká, kúya.
 agági Masantós a ágew ed sikayó, agági.
 ngárem Masantós a ngárem ed sikayó, agági.

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atchí Masantós a ngárem ed siká(yó), atchí.
Pedro Masantós a ngárem ed siká, Pedro*.
lábi Masantós a lábi ed siká, Pedro.
máma Masantós a lábi ed sikayó, máma.
etc.

(*The teacher might point out here that a personal name not preceded by a title (kúya, nána, etc.) denotes that the speaker is the same or higher in status than the addressee, and consequently the singular pronoun will be used when addressing the latter.)

The sentences may also be used as starting points for dialogues, e.g.:

1. Masantós a ngárem ed siká, agí.
2. Ontan met ed siká, kúya.

Furthermore, sentences drawn from the dialogues and other exercises may also be used as a basis for substitution drills, etc. The needs and capabilities of the students will determine the extent to which any particular substitution drill, dialogue, or other exercise should be used at a given time. Supplementary material not found in these lessons might be introduced, should this seem advisable. Decisions on these matters are left in the hands of the teachers concerned.

SUBSTITUTION DRILLS (Elements to be replaced are underlined.)

(a) (b) (c)

- (1) Masantós a ágew ed siká, agí.
Blessed Inkr day to you younger-sibling.
'Good day (to you), agi.'

Pattern: Typical greeting.

Substitution elements: (a) Times of day, (b) familiar and plural/respect independent pronouns, (c) common generational terms of address.

(a)

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- (2) Onlá kami la.
Will-go we-exl already.
'We're going now; goodbye.'
-

Pattern: Conventional farewell spoken by person departing.
Simple verbal sentence with verbal affix on-.

Substitution elements: Subject pronouns.

Teaching note: It may be advisable either to give special attention to itá and itayó, or to ignore them temporarily, when teaching this pattern for the first time. Also, the transposition of la and ra may require the latter to be introduced in a subsequent lesson, rather than the first time the drill is used. The 'you', second person singular, may be indicated by gesture.

(a) (b)

- (3) Onurán nabuás.

Will-rain tomorrow.
'It will rain tomorrow.'
-

Pattern: Simple verbal sentence with on- and time adverbial.

Substitutions: (a) Verb stems denoting states of the weather,
(b) 'adverbial' elements denoting time.

(a) (b)

- (4) Onakár ak.

Will-move I.
'I will walk.'
-

Pattern: Simple verbal sentence with on-, man-, or maN- and focus pronoun.

Substitutions: (a) Affixed verb stem, (b) focus pronoun and focused personal names.

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Teaching note: This drill consists of elements which are easily mimed or indicated by gestures, etc. It is probably better to use a non-verbal cue, or the complete verb (stem plus affix) rather than just the unaffixed stem, at least until the association between, e.g. ogíp and on-, as opposed to sigarilyó and man- and kán and maN- has been thoroughly learned. With some classes, it may be advisable to teach only the stems compatible with on- first, and leave the others for a later lesson.

- (5) Antótan?
What-that(near you)?
'What's that?' or 'What are those (near you)?'
-

Pattern/Substitutions: Interrogative demonstrative pro-sentence.

- (a) (b) (c)
- (6) Libro tan #
Book that(near you).
'That's a book.'
-

Pattern: Sentence consisting of noun followed by simple demonstrative.

Substitutions: (a) Nouns, (b) simple demonstrative, (c) question and statement intonations.

Teaching notes: This drill enables questions posed in (5) to be answered, giving practice in the use of demonstrative forms as well as providing a vehicle for practicing the intonation patterns associated with questions and statements of this type. If used as a question, a sentence from this drill will merit a reply, patterns for which are given in drills (7), (8) and (11). In these replies (and when sentences from (5) are generated as replies to questions from (4)), care should be taken to see that the right demonstrative is used in the response: only correct answers should be accepted. Thus, Antótan? must be answered Libro (or whatever it happens to be) ya; Antóya? Libro tan; An-

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tóman? Libro man. The cues in these drills should be presented as realistically as possible, so that the spatial concepts involved quickly become clear to the students.

(a) (b)

(7) Ón, libro ya.

Yes book this.

'Yes, this is a book.'

Pattern: Statement as in (6), preceded by ón 'yes'.

Substitution: As in (6).

(a) (b)

(8) Andí, alimán libro ya.

No not-linker(-n) book this.

'No, this isn't a book.'

Pattern: Negative transformation of (7). Negative adjective aliwá is linked to following noun by the clitic -n (the form of the linker a used when the preceding stem ends in a vowel).

Substitution: As in (5) and (7).

(a)

(9) Inmurán kárumán.

Did-rain yesterday.

'It rained yesterday.'

Pattern: Past tense transformation of (3).

Substitutions: Verb stems denoting weather conditions.

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- (a) (b)
- (10) Inmakár ak.
Did-more I.
'I was walking.'
-

Pattern: Past transformation of (4).

Substitutions: As in (4).

Teaching notes: The introduction of the nan- and aN- affixes may need to be deferred. Some teachers may feel that the introduction of any past tense transformations of the non-past affixes encountered so far is premature, and will postpone teaching them for the moment. However, the complexity of the Pangasinan verb system, and the frequency with which a multitude of affixes will be encountered, makes it highly desirable that the learner should be exposed to as much as he can take at one time. It is also useful to be able to associate the past formatives with their non-past counterparts, and vice versa, at an early stage, and thus, in effect, reduce the burden of learning implicit in too wide a separation of such items.

- (a) (b) (c)
- (11) Libro tan, aliwán lápís.
Book that not-lnkr pencil.
'That's a book, not a pencil.'
-

Pattern: A combination of (6) and (8), where the negative alternative is preceded by a positive statement.

Substitutions: (a) Nouns, (b) simple demonstrative, (c) nouns.

- (a)
- (12) Onlalábi la.

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Becoming-night already.

'It's getting dark.'

Pattern: Continuous inceptive transformation of (3), identical with non-past apart from reduplication of initial consonant (if any) and vowel of verb stem.

Substitutions: Verb stems denoting weather conditions.

Teaching note: The introduction of the inceptive/ continuous aspect follows naturally from the patterns introduced in (3) and (4).

(a) (b)

(13) Onáakár ak.

Beginning/continuing-walk I.

'I am walking.'

Pattern: Continuous aspect with verbs affixed with on-, man- and maN- introduced in drill (4) and (10).

Substitutions: As in (4) and (10).

Teaching note: When the various verb forms introduced so far have been mastered, a further multiple substitution drill can be constructed, with cues supplied orally or extralinguistically:

Onáakár ak.

(si Pedro)

Onáakár si Pedro.

(inmakár)

Inmakár si Pedro.

(Nana Feling)

Inmakár di Nana Feling.

(nabuás)

Onakár di Nana Feling nabuás.

etc.

(14) This statement and reply are the normal farewells of the person taking his leave and the one remaining, respectively. Tíla la means effectively 'goodbye'; literally it means 'we-all-al-

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ready already', the import of which is to confirm the solidarity of guest and host or fareweller and farewelled even though they are about to be physically separated.

5. PARADIGMS (SOMARIO GRAMATIKA)

When a complete set of affixes, pronouns, numerals, etc. has been introduced, the sets will be listed in paradigmatic form at the end of the drill section in the first part, then explained in the second.

(a) Subject (Topic) pronouns. Only itá and itayó contrast with another set (ta, tayó) depending on the presence or absence of a verb in the phrase concerned.

(b) Independent pronouns.

(c) Indicative active verbal affixes man-, on- and maN- with inceptive/continuous and past transformations. (See reference grammar for explanation).

It may be noted that the heading nátan la here means 'right now', although in other contexts it could mean 'already today'. This kind of ambiguity cannot be resolved without resorting to clumsy circumlocutions, and is also one of the facts of the language to which a learner must adjust himself quite quickly if he is to make substantial progress in comprehension of what he hears and reads.

(d) Demonstratives. A chart is given showing the roots, which occur in many deictic compounds, and the interrogative and simple demonstratives introduced in the substitution drills.

6. NEW VOCABULARY SOMARIO (BALON SALITA)

Vocabulary items introduced for the first time in the substitution drills (and as section headings) since the last such list will be listed again at this point in Part I.

7. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS (DAISET A PANGALAWAN)

Rhymes and poems, ranging from this ditty taught to Grade II children in Pangasinan schools to contemporary folk ballads, as well as proverbs, riddles, and word games, are sprinkled liberally throughout this text. As well as providing a diversion from the monotony of substitution drills and similar formal exercises (daiset a pangalawan means 'a little fun'), the student who takes the trouble to understand and learn some of them will find they are extremely useful aids to learning the language in which they are composed. These items will be annotated in this section of the English commentary on the text.

(a) 'Poem about Thrift' (Anlóng ed Panaggímper)

Line 1: walá 'there is'; alkansiá a 'bank' for storing money, which may be a tin, a piece of bamboo, a box, etc.; -k, variant of ko following a vowel 'my, (by) me' (this set of pronouns has not been introduced yet); ya variant of the linker a, -n encountered earlier in this unit.

Line 2: kargaán '(it) will be filled'.

Lines 3-6: síntimos 'centavo'; Lúnes etc. are the names of the days of the week from Monday to Friday.

Line 7: ag- 'negative prefix'; saewén 'will be missed or skipped'; pélagan 'will have something put into (it)'.

Line 8: gastosén '(it) will be spent'; mamáurán 'rainy season', here it means a 'rainy day'.

(b) Crossword. All the clues are based on material introduced in this lesson.

Answers: 1. máma, 2. pusá, 3. nána, 4. nióg, 5. masantós, 6. tayó, 7. ágew, 8. akár, 9. inér.

(c) Scrambled letters. Answers: 1. Onúurán nátan. 2. Pára siopá may baráng. 3. Onla kamí la - tíla la.

8. GENERAL VOCABULARY

There follows a list of all new words introduced in the Pangasinan text of this lesson, together with English glosses.

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a	linker (- <u>n</u> before vowels)
ag-	not (refers to actions and people etc. involved therein)
AGEW	
ágew	day
ágew	be sunny (<u>on</u> -)
inágewágew	every day
agí	younger sibling or person of same generation as the speaker
ak	I (subject pronoun)
akár	walk, move, go (<u>on</u> -)
ALIWA	
aliwá	not (refers to objects)
aliwáman	not that/those over there
aliwátan	not that/those near you
aliwáya	not this/these
alkansiá	any container used as a 'bank'
América	U.S.A. /amírika/
andí	no
anlóng	poem, verse, ballad
ANTO	
antóman	what's that over there
antótan	what's that (near you)
antóya	what's this
ARAL	
áral	learn, study (<u>man</u> -)
manáaral	learner, student
arawí	far
aróm	some, other
asinggér	near
asó	dog
atchí	older sister or female of same generation
bái	grandmother or woman of grandmother's generation
BAGA	
inbagá	statement
báka	cow, bull, head of cattle
báldo	to skip rope (<u>man</u> -)
bálo	new
baráng	bolo
batík	to run (<u>on</u> -)
bayáwas	guava
vérbo	verb /bírbo/
BILANG	

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

bilbílang	for example
Viérnes	Friday /byírnis/
daisét	little, a little, few
dakél	many
di	personal marker, plural or respectful
duég	carabao
ebát	answer
ed	to, for, at, in
ey	interrogative marker - 'eh?'
GALAW	
pangalawán	(source of) amusement
gástos	to spend
GIMPER	
	thrift
panaggímper	
gramátika	grammar
independiénte	independent/indipindyínti/
inér	where
irá	they (subject pronoun) (<u>ra</u> /V__)
iróng	to sit (<u>on</u> -)
itá	we two (subject of sentence containing a verb)
itayó	we all (subject of sentence containing a verb)
Juéves	Thursday/hwíbis/
ka	you, familiar (subject pronoun)
kabuasán	morning
kamí	we (excluding the person addressed) (subj. prn.)
kan	to eat (<u>maN</u> -)
kargá	to fill
karumán	yesterday, past
kartaplúma	pocket knife
kawayán	bamboo
kayó	you (plural or respectful) (subject pronoun)
kiéw	tree
kilométro	kilometer/kilomítro/
kláse	class, type, kind
ko	my, me, by me (<u>-k</u> /V_) (non-focus pronoun)
kumústa	hello, how are (you)
kúya	older brother or male of same generation
la ₁	already
la ₂	to come or go (<u>on</u> -)

INTRODUCTORY LESSON

LABI	
lábi	night
lábi	become night (<u>on-</u>)
láki	grandfather
lamót	root
LAOK	
manlalaók	mixed up, scrambled
lápís	pencil
láta	tin can
létra	letter of the alphabet /lítra/
libro	book
loksó	to jump, hop (<u>on-</u>)
Lúnes	Monday /lónis/
lorém	become cloudy (<u>on-</u>)
máma	term of address for man of parents' generation
manók	bird, chicken
man	that over there
maóng	good (as opposed to bad)
masantós	blessed
may	subject/focus marker (non-personal)
met	also
Miércoles	Wednesday /mírcolis/
nabuás	tomorrow, future
nána	term of address for woman of parents' generation
nátan	now, today
nióg	coconut
no	when, if, on (future)
ngarán	name
ngárem	afternoon
ontán	like that, just like
URAN	
urán	rain; to rain (<u>on-</u>)
mamáurán	rainy season
on	yes
óto	automobile
pára	for the benefit of
PASAL	
inpanpasál	exercise
pawáy	to go out (<u>on-</u>)
púnti	banana
pusá	cat
pronómbre	pronoun /pronómbri/

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

rósas	flower
sáew	miss, skip something
sakéy	one
SALITA	
salíta	word; to say something, speak (<u>man-</u>)
sasalítaen	topic, subject
sapár	hand of bananas
si	personal singular focus marker
siák	I, me (independent pronoun)
siká	you singular familiar (independent pronoun)
sikamí	we, us exclusive of addressee (ind. pronoun)
sikará	they, them; he, him, she, her respectful (ind. pronoun)
sikatá	we two, us two including addressee (ind. pronoun)
sikatayó	we, us, more than two and including addressee (independent pronoun)
síntimos	centavo
siopá	who (independent interrogative pronoun)
so	particle marking second part of certain equational sentences, and topic in certain sentences with verbs
somáριο	summary
tagá	from (a geographical point)
tan ₁	and
tan ₂	that near hearer
TANDA	
panandaán	clue
tepét	question
tíla	all of us already
tongtóng	conversation, dialogue
walá	is, are existing
ya	this
yo	your (plural or respectful)
yóyo	yoyo

Note re alphabetization

As conventional spellings have been retained whenever there is evidence that they are widely used (e.g. in the Pangasinan language newspaper supplements, school publications, novels, etc.), the spelling of a number of words will not be in ac-

INTRODUCTORY LESSON

cordance with 'phonemic' principles. Whenever the spelling is likely to mislead the learner as to how a particular word is pronounced, a phonemic transcription is included in the entry in the vocabulary. In addition, the following alphabetical order is used, grouping together symbols which generally represent the same phoneme (elements enclosed in parentheses are regarded as being identical):

a, (b, v), ch, d, e, g, i, (h, j), (k, c /_a, o, u), l, m, n, ng, (o, u), (f, p), r, (s, c /_i, e), t, w, y

UNIT II

AKABAT NEN BILL MAY MAKANKIEN NA RESTAURAN

1. TONGTONG

(A) - - - - -

Bill: Masántos a ngárem ed sikayó, atchí.

Aida: Ontán met ed siká. Tagá inér ka, agí?

Bill: Tagá ak América, atchí.

Aida: Waláy íbam, agí?

Bill: Duára kamí; íbak si akulaw ko.

Aida: Kapigáy insabí yo diá?

Bill: Sinmabí kamí diá nen Sábado.

Aida: Antón eskuélaan so pambañgatán mo ey?

Bill: Diád Unesco Community Training Center.

(B) - - - - -

Aida: Mabayág kayó diá?

Bill: Manáyam kami ria anggád arapén na táon.

Aida: Maóng no naánusan yo diá, maírap so biláy.

Bill: Salién mi, atchí.

Aida: Marabók diá, maágeyet, tan maápañgat.

Bill: Mainomáy. Naánusan mi irátan. Andí bali ta sáray totóo riá maóng met irá.

(C) - - - - -

Aida: Labáy yo kasí ray kánen dia?

Bill: Labáy mi anggán antótan. Singá saray ipipísing diá, sáray sirá, labáy ko ra. Si asawák maóng ya mánlutoy kánen na Filipinas; labáy ko met.

Aida: Inér so nanáralan to ya mánluto ey?

Bill: Antá to ta Filipína.

Aida: Ay, kuánko no Americána met so asawám.

Bill: Andí ta tagá San Fabian.

Aida: O, kanián maóng lan talagáy pananalítam na Pangasinán.

Bill: On; nibañgát kamín maóng met dimád Peace Corps.

(D) - - - - -

Aida: Inér so nankábatan yo ey? Dimád América?

Bill: On, manáarál dimád América nen akábat ko.

Aida: Antóy ngarán to ey?

Bill: Flora.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

- Aida: Diá kayó lan mañgán. Ibagám ed si Flora ta mangán kayó diá.
Bill: Ay, kién, apurado kami ta waláy bisíta mi. Onpawíl kami la diád aróm ya ágew.
Aida: A, sanó Sábado sírin onpawíl kayó diá ta inkianák to may sakéy ya anáko. Dia kayó mangán.
Bill: Salámat, Atchí. Iláloan yo, onlá kami diá. Antoéy, sikató la ya. Manpatánir kami la sírin.
Aida: Adiós! Akaoléy kíla. Sapá komóy Diós so mantalímad sikatayón amín.
Bill: Salámat! Sapá komón.

Salíta tan tepét

(A) - - - - -

Tagá América si Bill.

Tagá inér?

Tagá America.

Íba nen Bill so akuláw to.

Siopáy íba to?

Iba toy akuláw to.

Sinmabí ra diá di Flora tan si Bill nen Sábado.

Kapigáy insabí da diá?

Sinmabí irá diá nen Sábado.

Manbáñgat si Bill diád Unesco Center.

Antón eskuélaan so panbáñgatan to?

(Manbáñgat) diád Unesco Center.

(B) - - - - -

'Maírap so biláy diád Bayambang' kuánen Aida.

Maínumay so biláy dimád Bayambang?

AKABAT NEN BILL MAY MAKANKIEN NA RESTAURAN

Andí, maírap (so biláy dimán).

(C) - - - - -

Say asawá nen Bill maóng a mánlutoy kánen na Filipinas.

Nanáral ya mánluto dimád América?

Andi [nanáral (ya mánluto) dimád Filipínas. antá to ta Filípina.]

Maóng so pananalíta nen Bill na Pangasinán ta tagá San Fabián
si asawá to, si Flora.

Ákin ta maóng so pananalíta nen Bill na Pangasinán?

Maóng so pananalíta to ta tagá San Fabian si Flora.

Manáaral di Bill tan si Flora dimád America nen nankábat irá.

Inér so nankábatan da?

Dimád America so nankábatan da.

(D) - - - - -

Apurádo si Bill ta waláy bisíta to.

Ákin ta apurádo si Bill?

Apurádo ta waláy bisíta to.

Onpawíl di Bill tan si Flora ed abóng di Aida no Sábado ta
inkianák to may sakéy ya anák to.

Ákin et onpawíl irá dimád abóng di Aida?

(Onpawíl irá) ta inkianák to may sakéy ya anák nen Aida.

Párapára

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Waláy íbam, agí? | (a) ya mánluto ey? |
| (2) Labáy mo kasí ray kánen
diá? | (b) pananalítan na Pangasinan. |
| (3) Inér so nanáralan to | (c) Pedro. |
| (4) Kuánko no Americána met | (d) On. Talóra kamí. |

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

- (5) Kanián maóng lan talagáy (e) sírin.
(6) Kapigáy ipawíl yo diá? (f) onla ak diá.
(7) Manpatánir kami la (g) On, labáy ko anggán
(8) Sapá komóy Diós (h) Diád aróm ya ágew.
(9) Opay ngaran to ey? (i) so mantalímad sikatayón
(10) Iláloan yo (j) so akuláw mo.
amín.

Bálon salíta

a2; *adiós; akankién; *akuláw; anák: anáko; ánus; *antá; apurádo; áral; aráp: arapén; *aróm; *asawá; ay; áyam; *bagá; báli; bangát; biláy; bisíta; *da; *diá; *dimán; *Diós; *ditán; duá: *duará; ed: -d; eskuelaán; inkianák; ipipísing; *irátan; *kábat; kánen; *kanián; *kapigá; *kasí; *kíla; kién; kuán: kuánen; *komón; *labáy; lúto; maagéyet; maapángat; mabayág; maínomay; maírap; marabók; *mi; *nen₁; *nen₂; ngarán; o; oléy; patánir; *pawíl; restáuran; *Sábado; *sabí; *sakéy; salámat; sáli; *sanó; sapá; say: sáray; singá; *sirá; *sírín; *ta; *talagá; talíma; taló; *to; *toó; *walá; *ya₂.

2. BABASAEN

Panangígalang

Ugáli tílan Filipíno so magálang kanián diád aróm ya dálin balíta tayód inkamakagálang. Nipanengnéng so panañgigálang tayó ya siñgá say panagpinsíw ed saray mátatakkén, say panagbagáy ‘masantós a kabuasán’ ‘...ngárem’ o ‘...lábi’ ed sáray atáteng, kakanáyon ya atakkénan la [1], óntan met ed sáray manooléy ed báley tan aróm níran walaáy atátagey ya puésto.

No say tóo et makakabkábat [2] na sankáili ed unán paka-nengnéng [3], katunungán tan ugáli la ed sikatayó, ya itdán iráy kaúkulan ya panañgigálang, inbitaén irán onlá ed abóng tan paruñguán met irá. No labáy dan talagáy maninbita ed sáray sankáili, ibagá ra no antón óras so iakár tan iláloan da ran ónlan-ónla [4]. Et no say invitación et sínga panañgipanengneng [5], labát na panañgigálang da, say invitación so agá sústo.

Bálon Salíta

atagéy; áteng; *baléy; balíta; dálen; dongó; *et; gálang: galang, inkamakagálang; inbitá; invitación; *kanáyon; *labát; magálang; matakkén; *nengnéng: nengnéng, panengnéng; ni: níra; pára; párapara; puésto; sankáili; sústo; takkén; tér; tunúng: katu-nungán; walá.

3. INPANPASAL

(1) Inér di báim?

inér	[	di	[	bái láki iná amá atchí	
	[	si so	[	agí asawá íba	[-m -k
	[	so	[	rádio líbrio kórtaplúma pusá asó	

(2) Antóy ngarán to?

antó] -y	ngarán	[mo ko to mi ta tayó yo da
opá]	

(3) Íbak si akuláw ko.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

íba	[-m -k ta to tayó mi yo da]	[si di]	[akuláw asawá agí mísis]	[ko (-k) mo (-m) nen Juan ...]
			[Pedro ...]	[máma Cesár Alcáalde Sántos ...]

(4) Waláy bisíta mi.

walá anggápo] -y	[bisíta sapatós iknól manok lápís cucharíta gátas abóng genggéng ...]	[ko (-k) mo (-m) yo mi ... nen Juan ... di atchí Sofia ...]
-----------------	------	--	---

(5) Malínis so batalán mi.

[malínis malínggas melág báleg matatkén]	so	[batalán abóng kusína balkón takáyan]	[mi ... nen Pedro di Pedro tan si Juan ...]
--	----	---	---

(6) Mairap so biláy diád Bayambáng.

AKABAT NEN BILL MAY MAKANKIEN NA RESTAURAN

maírap	] so biláy	[diád dimád	[Bayambáng San Fabián Manila Dagupan Baguio Alcala Bugallon ...
maínumay			
maóng			
<hr/>			
marabók		[diá ditán diman	
maapángat			
maagéyet			
ambetél			
ampetáng			

(7) Antá to ta Filipína.

antá	[-k ----- -m ----- to ----- ta ----- tayó ----- mi ----- yo ----- da	ta	[Filipína Americáno Americána abogádo maéstro maéstra Pampangueño Ilocáno	[ak ----- ka ----- ∅ ----- ta ----- tayó ----- kamí ----- kayó ----- rá
------	---	----	---	--

(8) Labay yo kasí say kánen diá?

[labáy gústo	[mo (-m) to yo da	kasí	[say sáray	[kánen líbrio púto bibíngka sirá pokél	[diá dimán ditan	?

(9) Onpawíl kamí la diád aróm ya ágew.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

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(10) Agyo labáy so kánen diá?

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(11) Agkamí onpawíl diá sáno Sábado.

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(12) Sakéy a toó - dakél a totóo.

AKABAT NEN BILL MAY MAKANKIEN NA RESTAURAN

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Somário (Gramática)

(a)	Pronómbre.	Kláse:	<u>non-focus</u>
	ko (-k /V_)		ta
			tayó
			mi
	mo (-m /V_)		yo
	to		da
(b)	Demonstratives.	Kláse:	<u>locative</u>
	asinggér ed siák:		diá
	asinggér ed siká:		ditán

arawí:

dimán

Bálon salíta

abogádo; abóng; ákin; ambetél; ampetáng; anggapó; báley; balkón; báso; batalán; bibíngka; dabók; gátas; gawá; genggéng; gústo; iknól; iná; cucharíta; kusína; lupót; maéstra; malínis; malínggas; melág; mísis; opá; pláto; pokél; púto; sapátos; Símba; takáyan.

4. DAISET A PANGALAWAN

(a) Pabitlá

Anggapóy baráng to, makagawáy abóng to. (Antótan?)

(b) Anlóng

Say Abóng Mi

Say abóng mi melág ya túloy

Say atép to pinaúr, datál to met so kawayán;
Waláy balkón ya tíngit, waláy kusínan malínis,
Waláy batalán tan banggíran malíngas.

Anggáno ónya so inkagawá na abóng mi

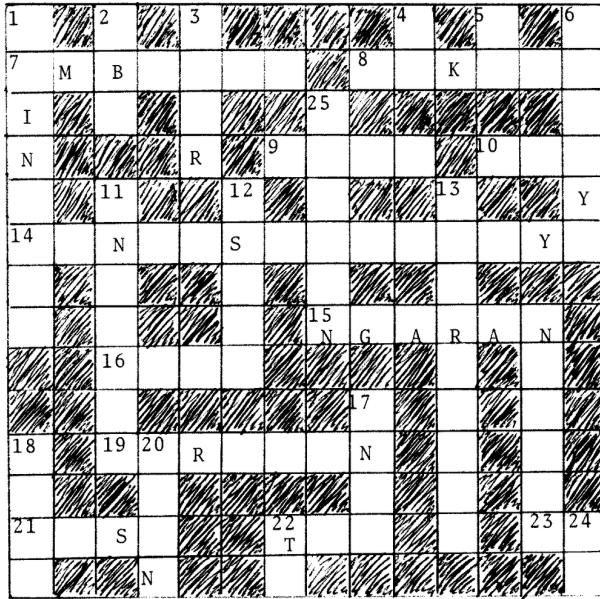
No say totóon manaáyam diá et manaaroán,
Daegén to ni may abóng ya kongrító
Ya say manaayam et totóon mankakabusulán.

Bálon Salíta

áro; atép; banggíra; bitlá: pabitlá; busúl: kabusúl; daég; datál; kongrító; paúr: pinaúr; tíngit; túloy; ya: ónya.

AKABAT NEN BILL MAY MAKANKIEN NA RESTAURAN

(c) Scrabble



Panandaán

9. Andí ____.

16. ____ la.

BILL MEETS THE RESTAURANT OWNER

1. DIALOGUE

(A) - - - - -

Aida: Walá-y íba-m, agí?

Exists-mkr (=so /V_) companion-thy agí?

Bill: Dua-rá kamí, íba-k si akuláw ko.

Two-separate we, companion-my si wife my (=k /C_).

Aida: Kapigá (n)-y in-sabí yo diá?

When-mkr was-arrived (by) you here?

Bill: S-inm-abí kamí diá nen Sábado.

Arrived we here on (past) Saturday.

Aida: Antó-n eskuélaan so pan-bángat-an mo ey?

What-lnkr (=a /V_) school mkr will-be-taught-at by-thee eh?

Bill: Diá-d Unesco Community Training Center.

Here-at (=ed /V_) Unesco Community Training Center.

(B) - - - - -

Aida: Ma-bayág kayó diá?

Be-long you here?

Bill: Man-áyam kamí riá anggád arapén na taón.

Will-live we here until next[(it) will be faced] by year.

Aida: Ma-óng no na-ánus-an yo dia, ma-írap so biláy.

Be-good if can-be-put-up-with (by) you here, be-difficult mkr life.

Bill: Sali-én mi, atchí.

Will-be-tried by-us, atchí.

Aida: Ma-rabók diá, ma-agéyet, tan ma-apángat.

Be-dusty here, be (full-of) flies and be (full-of) mosquitos.

Bill: Ma-inomáy. Na-ánus-an mi irátan.

Be-easy. Will-be-put-up-with by-us those.

Andí bali ta sáray totóo riá ma-óng met irá.

No consequence because the people here be-good also they.

(C) - - - - -

Aida: Labáy yo kasí ra-y kánen diá.

Being-liked (by) you is-it-so they-mkr cake here.

BILL MEETS THE RESTAURANT OWNER

- Bill: Labáy mi anggán antótan. Singá
Being-liked (by) us whatever anything. Like (us)
sáray ipipising diá, sáray sirá, labáy ko ra. the (pl)
(cooked) vegetables here the (pl) fish being-liked by-me
they.
Si asawá-k ma-óng ya man-lúto-y kánen na
Si spouse-my good lnkr to/will-cook-lnkr food of
Filipínas; labáy ko met.
Philippines; liked by-me also.
- Aida: Inér so na-áral-an to ya man-lúto ey?
Where so was-learned-at by-her lnkr to-cook eh?
- Bill: Antá[1] to ta Filipina.
Known by-her because Filipina.
- Aida: Ay, kuán-ko no Americána met so asawá-m!
Oh, thought-by-me if (that) American also so
spouse-thy!
- Bill: Andí ta tagá San Fabián.
No because from San Fabian.
- Aida: O, kanián ma-óng la-n talagá-y panan-(s)alita-m
So that's-why good already-lnkr certainly-mkr
na Pangasinan.
way-of-speaking-thy of Pangasinan.
- Bill: On. Ni-bangát kami-n ma-óng met dimá(n)-d
Yes. Had-been-taught we-lnkr good (=well) also
Peace Corps.
there-at Peace Corps.
- (D) - - - - -
- Aida: Inér so nan-kábat-an yo ey? Dimá(n)-d
Where so place-where-met your eh? There-in
America?
America?
- Bill: Ón, man-á-arál dimá(n)-d America nen a-kábat ko.
Yes, studying there-in America when was-met by-me.
- Aida: Antó[2] ngarán to ey?
What name her eh?
- Bill: Flóra.
- Aida: Diá kayó la-n mangán. I-bagá-m ed si
Here you already-lnkr will-eat. Will-be-told-by-
Flóra ta mangán kayó diá.
thee to si Flora that will-eat you here.
- Bill: Ay, kién, apurado kami ta walá-y bisíta mi.
Oh, um, in-a-hurry we because existing visitor our.
On-pawíl kami la diád aróm ya ágew.
Will-return we already here-at another lnkr day.

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- Aida: A, sanó Sabádo sírin on-pawíl kayó diá, ta
Well, on(fut.) Saturday surely will-return you
inkianák to may sakéy ya anakó.
here, because birthday his mkr one lnkr child-my (aná
+ ko).
Diá kayó mangán.
Here you will-eat.
- Bill: Salámat, atchí. Ilálo-an yo on-lá kamí diá.
Thanks, atchí. Will-be-expected by-you will-come we
here.
Antoéy, sikató la ya. Man-patánir la sírin.
Whatever, it already this. Will-say-farewell now surely.
- Aida: Adiós! Aka-oléy [4]kíla.
Good bye! [3]Happen-to-have-been-authorized
you-already.
Sapá komó(n)-y Diós so man-talíma-d sikatyó-n amín.
Anticipate that-mkr God so will-take-care-of us
(incl)-lnkr all.
- Bill: Salámat! [5]Sapá komón!
Thanks! Anticipate that (it-will-be-so)!

Special notes

[1] antá - in some dialects is amta.

[2] antó ngarán to - many speakers prefer siopáy ngarán to (or simply opáy ngarán to) which is probably historically 'purer' Pangasinan. The teacher should use whichever form sounds more natural to him.

[3] The glosses of various verb forms are approximations only. See the reference grammar for a discussion of the semantic problems involved for English speakers, and an attempt to define more accurately the range of meanings of each affix. The phrase akaoléy kila could be translated into English as 'it's up to you!'

[4] Kíla is a compound, combining the meanings of kayó and la 'already' (cf. tíla).

[5] sapá komón is a repetition of the first two words in the farewell sapá komóy Dios so mantalímad sikatayón amín, to which it is the conventional reply.

BILL MEETS THE RESTAURANT OWNER

Matching exercise

In this exercise, the questions or phrases in the left-hand column should be matched with their answer or remainder in the right-hand column. The questions and sentences are taken from the preceding dialogue, although some are 'disguised'. After matching the sets, the student could cover one column and write appropriate companion pieces for the other, and then reverse the process. This part of the exercise could also be done orally in the classroom.

The correct answers for the matching exercise in this lesson are: (d), (g), (a), (j), (b), (h), (e), (i), (c), (f).

2. TEXT

Starting with this unit, each lesson contains a brief 'text', designed primarily for reading, in which some of the cultural background of the scene portrayed in the dialogue is explained. Although the language in the first few texts is kept as simple as possible, they will be difficult for beginning students to read with ease. This should be interpreted as a challenge rather than a potential source of discouragement. Furthermore, these early texts are accompanied by explanatory notes which will greatly lighten the student's burden.

Notes

[1] kakanáyon ya atakkénan la 'relatives who have become old already', i.e. relatives of a higher generation than one's own.

[2] makakabkábat 'are able to meet' - should happen to meet.

[3] ed unán pakanengnéng 'for the first occasion of being able to see' - for the first time.

[4] ónlan-ónla. Repetition of the verb (with the linker ya (-n) before the second appearance) indicates that the action is definitely expected to take place, certainly took place, etc. English uses a very similar device in phrases like 'I waited', 'I'll run and run as fast as I can...'

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

[5] The affix panag- and its variants panaN-, panañgi- indicates the act of performing whatever is denoted by the verb. The phrases panañgipanengnéng, labát na panañgigálang mean 'just a way of showing politeness' (literally 'act of causing to be seen only an act of being respectful').

Further information which will be of help in understanding this and subsequent texts will be found in the general vocabulary at the end of the lesson concerned.

3. DRILL MATERIALS

B, C -----

(a) (b) (c)

(1) Inér di bái -m?

Where mkr grandmother thy?

'Where is your grandmother?'

Pattern: Locative interrogative inér followed by noun phrase containing clitic pronouns -m and -k.

Substitutions: (a) Respect marker di, personal singular topic marker si, neutral topic marker so; (b) Nouns referring to people and objects; (c) Non-focus pronouns -m and -k (= mo, ko /V_).

Note

The object of this exercise is to make the student familiar with the use of the shortened forms of mo and ko when the preceding word ends in a vowel. The following exercise introduces the full forms in the environment of a preceding consonant. The first five drills illustrate the use of the non-focus pronouns (ko, mo, to etc.) as attributives marking possession.

D -----

(a)

(b)

BILL MEETS THE RESTAURANT OWNER

(2) Antó-y ngarán mo?

What name your?

'What is your name?'

Substitutions: (a) Interrogatives antó 'what', opá 'who'; (b) Non-focus pronouns.

Notes: See note [2] on the dialogue.

A - - - - -

(a) (b) (c)

(3) Iba-k si akuláw ko.

Companion-my mkr wife my.

'My companion is my wife.'

Substitutions: (a) Non-focus pronouns; (b) Nouns or noun phrases denoting persons; (c) Non-focus pronouns or attributive phrases introduced by non-focus personal marker nen.

A - - - - -

(a) (b) (c)

(4) Wala-y bisíta mi.

Existing visitor our.

'We have a visitor.'

Pattern: Sentences employing the positive and negative existential verbs walá and anggapó.

Substitutions: (a) walá and anggapó; (b) and (c) Suitable nouns and attributive phrases respectively.

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Note: Although walá is consistently glossed as ‘existing’, the English equivalent in many instances will be ‘have’. In some ways the Pangasinan walá and its negative counterpart anggapó comprehend the range of meaning of English ‘to have’ and ‘to be’.

B - - - - -

	(a)	(b)	(c)
(5)	<u>Ma-línis</u>	so	<u>batalán</u> mi.
	Clean mkr <u>batalan</u> our.		
	‘Our <u>batalan</u> is clean.’		

Pattern: Equational sentence consisting of an adjective followed by a phrase introduced by so.

Substitutions: (a) Suitable adjectives; (b) Nouns denoting parts of a typical Pangasinan house; (c) Suitable attributive phrases.

B - - - - -

	(a)	(b)
(6)	<u>Ma-írap</u>	so biláy <u>diá-d Bayambáng</u> .
	Be-difficult mkr life there-at Bayambang.	
	‘Life is difficult here in Bayambang.’	

Pattern: Verbless sentence consisting of an adjectival and a locative phrase.

Substitutions: (a) Adjective, or adjectival phrase with pattern ADJECTIVE so NOUN; (b) Locative phrase or locative demonstrative.

Note: Use should be made of a map or other visual aids to give some meaning to the place names involved in the drill.

C - - - - -

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(a) (b) (c)

(7) Antá to ta Filipina ___.

Is-known by-her because Filipina (she).

‘She knows because she is a Filipina.’

Pattern: Object-focus verb antá (see Reference grammar for discussion) followed by attributive pronoun denoting actor/agent, and a reason phrase introduced by ta.

Substitutions: (a) Non-focus pronoun; (b) Nouns denoting nationality or occupation; (c) Subject pronouns.

Notes: This and the following exercise will serve as an introduction to the use of non-focus pronouns as attributives denoting actor or agent.

C - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(8) Labáy yo kasí say kánen diá?

Is-liked by-you is-it-so the food here?

‘Do you like the food here?’

Pattern: Sentences with object focus verbs labáy and gústo and interrogative particle kasí.

Substitutions: (a) labáy or gústo: these verbs are interchangeable in most, if not all, situations in which either one may appear. labáy is ‘purer’ Pangasinan than its counterpart (a Spanish ‘loan’), but both alternate seemingly at random in the speech of most Pangasinan speakers. (b) Non-focus pronouns denoting actor; (c) Neutral and plural articles say and saráy; (d) Suitable nouns (as objects of verb); (e) Locative demonstratives; (f) Alternately, kasí may be deleted, and (c), (d) and (e) replaced by the subject pronoun ra ‘them’, or retained, with \emptyset ‘it; indefinite subject’ replacing (c), (d) and (e).

D - - - - -

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(9) On-pawíl kamí la diá-d aróm ya ágew.

Will-return we already here-at other lnkr day.

'We'll come back some other time.'

Pattern: Actor focus verbal sentence with subject, location and time phrases.

Substitutions: (a) Verb-stems with non-past or past indicative active inflections; (b) Subject pronouns, or personal nouns preceded by focus marking particles; (c) Locative demonstratives; (d) Time phrases: ed aróm ya ágew 'some time', or days of the week preceded by future (sanó 'next') or past (nen 'last') time-marking prepositions.

D - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)

(10) Ag-yo labáy so kánen diá #

Not-by-you is-liked mkr food here.

'You don't like the food here.'

Pattern: Negative sentences (statements or questions) corresponding to the positive sentences in (8). The use of both subject and non-focus pronouns together in such sentences is not introduced formally at this stage, however.

D - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(11) Ag- kamí on-pawíl diá sanó Sábado.

Not-we will-return here next Saturday.

'We won't come back here next Saturday.'

BILL MEETS THE RESTAURANT OWNER

Pattern: Negative transformation of sentences generated in (9), illustrating the use of the proclitic negative ag- with subject pronouns in sentences containing verbs.

D - - - - -

	(a)	(a2)
(12)	Sakey a <u>toó</u> - - dakel a <u>totóo</u> .	
	One lnkr man - - many lnkr men.	
	'One person - - many people.'	

Pattern: Phrases contrasting singular and plural forms of nouns where plural = C₁V₁- + STEM (stress on first vowel of stem).

Notes: This is essentially a word-building exercise, showing the formation of the distributive/plural forms of those nouns where the plural is formed by reduplicating the first consonant and vowel of the nonplural stem, and placing the primary stress on the second vowel of the new word (as toó, to-tóo; libro, li-libro). Similar exercises will appear as other kinds of pluralization are encountered. It should be made clear to the students that plural forms are normally used to indicate 'substantial' numbers. This is a rather relative concept, but it is safe to say that if only two or three items are involved, the plural form of the noun is rarely used.

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

(a) Riddle

Answer: geñgéng.

(b) 'Our House'

Line 5: 'Even if our house is built like this'

Line 6: manaaroán 'love each other'.

(c) Scrabble puzzle. Possible solution.

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Across: 7. ambetél. 8. sikamí. 9. báli. 10. diá. 14. mansisigarilyó. 15. ngarán. 16. tíla. 21. kasí. 22. toó. 23. mo.

Down: 1. maínumay. 2. íba. 3. itér. 4. mi. 5. la. 6. sikayó. 11. onbatik. 12. asawá. 13. miercoles. 17. antó. 18. báka. 20. amín. 22. ta (or to). 24. on. (Stress marks do not count!)

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

a	hesitation marker
abogádo	lawyer
abóng	house
adiós	farewell
ákin	why (often with <u>ta</u> or <u>et</u> following)
akankién	owner
akuláw	wife, old woman
alkáalde	mayor /alkáldi/
amá	father
ambetél	cold
amín	all
ampetáng	warm, hot
ANAK	
anák	child
anáko	my child
ánus	tolerate, put up with
antá	be known or thought
anggapó	not existing
apurádo	be in a hurry
áral	to learn, study (<u>man-</u>)
ARAP	
arapén na	next (in future time) (year, month etc.)
áro	to love (<u>man-</u>)
asawá	spouse
atagéy	high (plural <u>atatágey</u>)
áteng	parent
atép	roof
ay	um (hesitation)
áyam	live, dwell (<u>man-</u>)
bagá	invite, tell, ask (<u>man-</u>)
báleg	big
báley	town
báli	import, matter
balíta	famous

BILL MEETS THE RESTAURANT OWNER

balkón	upstairs veranda, balcony
bangát	to teach (<u>man-</u>)
banggíra	part of kitchen where the water jars are kept and dishes put out to dry
BASA	
babasaén	something for reading
báso	drinking glass
BASUL	
kabasúl	be an enemy (<u>man-</u>)
batalán	platform covered with bamboo slats extending out from house; The washing is done here.
bibíngka	type of sweetened rice cake
biláy	life
bisíta	visitor
BITLA	
pabitlá	riddle
-d	= <u>ed</u> /V__ or /- <u>an</u> __ (where the /n/ will be deleted)
da	them, by them, their (or (by) him, his, (by) her (respectful))
dabók	dust
daég	to surpass (<u>man-</u>)
datál	wooden or bamboo floor
diá	here (often <u>riá</u> /V__)
dimám	(over) there
Diós	God
ditán	there (near addressee)
DUA	
duará	two (individuals)
DONGO	
parongó	invite people for a meal
eskuelaán	school
et	but, however, moreover
GALANG	
gálang	to be polite, show respect, greet respectfully
panangigálang	act of behaving politely, greeting etc. quality of politeness, respectfulness
inkamakagálang	
gátas	milk
gawá	to work, make (<u>man-</u>)
gústó	be liked or wanted
íba	companion

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iknól	egg
iná	mother
inbitá	to invite (<u>man-</u>)
invitacián	invitation
inkianák	birthday
irátan	= <u>rátan</u>
kábat	to know, be acquainted with (<u>man-</u>)
kanáyon	relative (plural: <u>kakanáyon</u>)
kánen	small cakes made for special occasions
kanián	that's why, for that reason
kapigá	when
kasí	is it so?
kíla	you already
kién	thing; well (hesitation)
KUAN	
kuánen	said by (followed by personal name)
komón	hopefully, it is anticipated that ...
kongrito	concrete
cucharíta	spoon
kosína	kitchen
labáy	be wanted or liked
lupót	dried rind or peel
lúto	to cook (<u>man-</u>)
maagéyet	full of mosquitos
maapángat	full of flies
mabayág	long (time)
maéstra	woman teacher /máystra/
magálang	respectful, polite
mainomáy	easy, free from difficulty
maírap	hard, difficult
malínis	clean
malínggas	beautiful, spotless
marabók	dusty
MATATKEN	
matakkén	old (Also spelled <u>matatkén</u> : /t/ in this position is assimilated to /k/.)
mátatakkén	old people (plural of <u>matakkén</u>)
melág	small
mi	our, us, by us (excluding addressee)
mísis	wife (Not used in formal speech.)
nen ₁	when, since, on (of past time)
nen ₂	of, by, non topic personal marker
NENGNENG	

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nengnéng	to see (<u>man-</u>)
panengnéng	to show
NI	
ni	still, yet
níra	they still (<u>ni</u> + <u>irá</u>)
ngarán	name
o	oh
ugáli	custom
UKUL	
kaúkulan	what is due, that which is required
OLEY	
oléy	be empowered, have the responsibility (<u>man-</u>)
manooléy	authorities
uná	first
opá	what (name); who (preemptory)
PAUR	
pinaúr	thatch made from the fronds of the nipa palm
párapára	matching (adj.)
patánir	to depart, take (one's) leave (<u>man-</u>)
pawíl	to return (to a place) (<u>on-</u>)
pinsiw	to greet a person of an ascending generation by touching the fist of his or her hand to one's forehead; In Filipino English this action is referred to as "kissing the hand" of the person being greeted.
PISING	
ipipísing	cooked vegetables
pláto	plate
puésto	position, status
pokél	bone
púto	a dumpling-like rice cake eaten with freshly grated coconut
restáuran	restaurant
sabí	to arrive (<u>on-</u>)
Sábado	Saturday
sakéy	one
salámat	thanks
sáli	to try, attempt
sámáy	that (plural: <u>sarámay</u>)
sankaíli	foreigner, stranger
sanó	on, next (future time)

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sapá	may it be
sapátos	shoe
say	the (plural: <u>sáray</u>)
Símba	Sunday
singá	like, similar to
sirá	fish
sírin	surely
sústó	complete
ta	because, that
takáyan	stairway
talagá	certainly, really
talíma	to look after, care for (<u>man-</u>)
tér	to give (<u>itér</u> (it) will be given; <u>itdán</u> (he etc.) will be given)
tíngit	tiny
to	his, hers, its; (by) him, her, it
TUNUNG	
katunungán	obligation
toó	person, man (plural: <u>totóo</u>)
WALA	
walá	existing, having
walaán	being in possession of
ya	(= <u>a</u> linker) that (conjunction)
YA	
ónya	like this

UNIT III

INVITACION ED INKIANAK

1. TONGTONG

(A) -----

- Linda: Masántós ya kabuasán ed sikayó, nána. Wadiá kayo manáya?
- Tiá Eving: On, anáko, ontán met ed siká. Bakasyón yo la? Kapiáy insabím?
- Linda: On, nána, baksayón mi la. Sinmabí ak nen Símbay ngárem. Di atchí Sofia wadiá ra?
- Tiá Eving: Andí riá anáko. Walád Manila ni. Ángan ko agá manbakasyón nátan.
- Linda: Ipakumústaán yo ak pa ed sikará. Abayág lan agkamí nánnengnéngan.
- Tiá Eving: Iláloan mo ta salítaen ko ed sikató. Sígi a, bénegan ta ka ni sírin ditán anáko.
- Linda: On nána ta ontombók ak met la. Ay on, onlá kayó dimád abóng nabuás na ngárem ta inkinanák ko.
- Tiá Eving: Siánsia no maksíl so lamán.

(B) -----

- Mr. Reyes: Maábíg ya kabuasán ed sikayón amin! Kumústa Linda?
- Linda: Maábíg ya kabuasán met ed sikayó maéstro. Angípatulór ak károman na invitación ed sikayó.
- Mr. Reyes: Naawát mi. Salámat ed invitación mo. Inkianák mo manáya nabuás.
- Linda: Iláloan ko so idagó yo. Alás tres ed ngarém so isabí yo. Ónla kayón ónla tan íba yo ran amín so ogógaw. Manalagár ak.

(C) -----

- Mr. Reyes: Balbáleg so linawák ed pánlabay koy pakáakár kod inkianák mo. Bálet kaérmenan kon túloy ta waláy kapípilitan ya láen ko nabuás.
- Linda: Anggáno naonór kayó, ónla kayó. Manalagár ak ya manalagár.
- Mr. Reyes: Anggán manóntan, gáwaen koy nayarián kon makasabí ak na masakbáy.
- Linda: Ontán la sírin, Mr. Reyes, táynanán ta kayó ni ditán.

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Mr. Reyes: Alagár ka Linda ta manólop itá la. ónla ak met ni diád eskueláan.

Salíta tan tepét

(A) - - - - -

Sinmabí si Linda nen Símbay ngárem.

Kapigay insabí to?

Sinmabí (si Linda) nen Símbay ngárem.

Walád Manila ni di Atchí Sofia.

Manbakasyón met diá di Atchí Sofia?

Andí, ta walád Manila ni.

Ipakumústaan nen Tiá Eving si Linda ed Atchí Sofia ta abayág lan agirá nanengnengán.

Ákin et ipakumústaan to si Linda?

(Ipakumústaan to) ta abayág lan agirá nannengnengán.

(B) - - - - -

Angipatulór si Linda karomán na invitación ed Mr. Reyes.

Siopáy angipatulór na invitación?

Si Linda (so angipatulór na invitación).

Iláloan nen Linda so idagó di Mr. Reyes.

Antóy iláloan nen Linda?

Iláloan to so idagó di Mr. Reyes.

(C) - - - - -

Gawaén nen Mr. Reyes so nayarián ton makasabí na masakbáy.

Naonór kasí si Mr. Reyes?

Andí, ta gawaén toy nayarián ton makasabí na masakbáy.

INVITACION ED INKIANAK

Balbáleg so linawá nen Mr. Reyes ed panlabáy toy pakaakár. tod inkianák nen Linda.

Nasegúro kasí so pakaakár nen Mr. Reyes?

Andí, bálet balbáleg so linawá to.

Párapára

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| (1) Onlá kayó dimád abóng mi | (a) ya laén ko nabuás. |
| (2) Waláy kapilpilítan | (b) sámay invitación nen Linda. |
| (3) Bénegan ta ka | (c) ta salítaen ko ed si Pedro. |
| (4) Naawát di Mr. Reyes | (d) no maksíl so lamán. |
| (5) Siánsia | (e) met la. |
| (6) Onlá kayón onlá tan íba yo | (f) nabuás na ngárem ta inkianák ko. |
| (7) Iláloan mo | (g) ran amín so ogógaw. |
| (8) Balbáleg so linawák ed panlabáy koy | (h) manalagár si Linda. |
| (9) Anggáno naonór si Mr. Reyes | (i) ni sírin ditán, agí. |
| (10) Ontombók ak | (j) pakaakár kod inkianák mo. |

Bálon Salíta

ag-: *agá; alagár; *alás; *árgan; *anggáno; áwat; bakasyón; *bálet; bayág; béneg; dagó; érmén: kaérménan; kumústa: pakumústa; lamán; linawá; maksíl; *manáya; masakbáy; naonór; ogtó: panangugtó; ólop; ontán: ontán *pa; pilít; kapilpilítan; *siánsia; sígi; (man-); *pa; taynán; tulór; tombók; *tres; *wadiá; *yári: nayarí.

2. BABASAEN

Panangid áyew

Malikét so sakéy a toón manselebrár na inkianák to. Kaniáen napasúot a manparaán ta manbagáy totoó. Waláy manparaán [1] na panangugtó; waláy manparaán na meriéndá.

Bálet ta aliwán amín a panagbagá [2] et matúor. Kanián say sakéy a toón nabagaán et maírap ton napatnagán so matúor tan andín matúor a panagbagá.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Say nabagaán na matúor et agtó ipailálo so itákbuno to [3]. Áwaten to so invitasión bálet ta ag nailáloan so iakár to. Pisalámatan to labát la so naawát ton invitasión.

Bálon Salíta

dáyew; malikét; marakél; matúor; meriéndá; ugtó: panagugtó; pára; patnág; salámat: (mi-) salámat; segúro; selebrár; súot: pasúot; tákbuno.

3. INPANPASAL

(1) Onlá kayón onlá.

onlá					onlá
manalagár	ak				manalagár
manselebrár	ka				manselebrár
onakár	∅				onakár
oninúm	ta	[-n /V__ a /C__			oninúm
linmá	tayó				linmá
nanalagár	kamí				nanalagár
nanselebrár	kayó				nanselebrár
inmakár	irá				inmakár
...	Si Pedro				...
...

(2) Anták ya wadiá ka.

antá	-k				ka		
	-m				...		
	-to				sí Julio		
	...				di baím		
nen	Pedro	[ya (-n)			wadiá		
	Luis				wadmán		
	agík				wadtán		
		
					[may	criminál	
					-y	ogáw	
						lápis ko	
						líbrom	
						...	

INVITACION ED INKIANAK

(3) Agko antá ya wadiá ka.

ag-	[ko mo to mi da ...]	antá	[ya (-n)]	[wadiá wadmán wadtán ----- walád	[ka ... si Luís si Roque may ogáw ...]
				[Manila Binmaley Bugallon]	
				waláy	kutóm librom ...

(4) Agantá nen Pedro ya wadiá ka.

agantá	nen	[Pedro Luis asawám ...]	ya	[wadiá wadmán wadtán ----- walád	[ka kamí ... ----- may
		na		[ogáw toó criminál ...]	[Urbistondo ...]	[abogádo polís sondálo súlat ...]

(5) Anták ya anggápo ka diá.

antá	[-k nen Luis na ogáw nen Pedro ...]	ya anggápo	[ka may criminál si Pedring si íbam ...]	[diá dimán dimád abóng to diád Carmen ...]
------	---	------------	--	--

(6) Ángan ko walád Manila ni di Atchí Sofia.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

árgan	[	ko	]	wadíá wadtán wadmán	-----	[	abóng yo Simbaán jardín takél ...]	...
		to							
		nen Pedro							
...	[	...	]	...	-----	di	[	Atchí Sofia Pedro tan si Juan]
...	ni	si	agík	-----	[	so	akuláw ko asó áyep ...]	
		[	may]					

(7) Sanó Sábado sírin onpawíl kayó diá, ta inkianák to may sakéy ya anáko.

sanó	[Sábado]	sírín	[onpawíl]	[kayó]	...
		Simba				onsabí			kamí		
		Lúnes				onlá			irá		
---		Mártes				itayó					
nen	[	Miércoles	]		[	pinmawíl	]	si Pedro		
		Juêves			[	sinmabí	]	si Luis		
		Viérnes			[	linmá	]	may ogáw		
...	[	diá	]	inkianák	[	da di Pedro tan si Juan]				
		dimán			[	to	]	may sakéy ya anakó		
		ditán			[	si Concejal Sison]				
		dimad			[	nen agík]				
		Calasiao		ta	[	manbabakasyón itayón amín]				
		...			[	písta]				
					[	pandurunguán]				

(8) Inpakumustaán ta ka ed sikará.

ipakumustaán	[benegán]	ta	[ka]	ed	[sikará]
		taynanán				kayó				máma Tomás	
										...	

										ditán	

										sírín	

INVITACION ED INKIANAK

(9) Alás tres ed ngárem so isabí yo diá.

alá	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{úna} \\ \text{dos} \\ \text{tres} \\ \text{kuátro} \\ \text{síngko} \\ \text{seís} \end{array} \right.$	ed	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{ngárem} \\ \text{kabuasán} \end{array} \right.$...
-----	--	----	--	-----

alás	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{siéte} \\ \text{ocho} \\ \text{nuéve} \\ \text{diés} \\ \text{ónse} \\ \text{dóse} \end{array} \right.$	ed	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{lábi} \\ \text{kabuasán} \end{array} \right.$	
------	--	----	--	--

...	so	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{isabí} \\ \text{ipawíl} \\ \text{iakár} \\ \text{isempét} \\ \text{iális} \\ \text{isipót} \end{array} \right.$	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{yo} \\ \text{mi} \\ \text{ko, -k} \\ \text{to} \\ \text{da} \\ \text{...} \end{array} \right.$	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{diá} \\ \text{dimán} \\ \text{ditán} \\ \text{ed (-d)} \\ \text{...} \end{array} \right.$	abóng mi
-----	----	--	---	--	----------

(10) Alás tres ed ngárem so insabí mi.

	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{tres} \\ \text{...} \end{array} \right.$		ngárem	
alás	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{ocho} \\ \text{...} \\ \text{siete} \end{array} \right.$	ed	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{labí} \\ \text{kabuasán} \end{array} \right.$	...

...	so	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{insipót} \\ \text{insabí} \\ \text{inakár} \\ \text{inális} \\ \text{inpawíl} \\ \text{insempét} \end{array} \right.$	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{mi} \\ \text{yo} \\ \text{nen Pedro} \\ \text{na ogáw} \\ \text{...} \end{array} \right.$	diá	...
-----	----	--	--	-----	-----

(11) Sinmabí kamí.

INVITACION ED INKIANAK

(b)	úna	síngko	nuéve
	dos	séis	diés
	tres	siéte	ónse
	kuátro	ocho	dóse

(c) no, nen, nimán

Onsabí ak no Símba.

Onsabí ak no alás tres.

Sinmabí ak nen Símba.

Sinmabí ak nimán alás tres,

Bálon Salíta

álls; áyep; *diés; dongó: panduruguán; dos; dóse; jardín; juís; *kuátro; concejál; criminal; kutó; *nimán; *nuéve; *ócho; ogáw; *úna; *ónse; písta; polís; *séis; sempét; *siéte; *síngko; sipót; súlat; sondálo; takél; walá: wadtán, wadmán.

4. DAI SET A PANGALAWAN

(a) Pabitlá

Áyep ed takél anggapóy pokél.

(b) Pilién so anggapóy kaná ton salíta.

(1) duég, pusá, asó, sirá, manók.

(2) Martes, Jueves, Viernes, Sábado, Simbaán.

(3) dos, síngko, ócho, tres, uná.

(4) no, ta, nen, sanó, nimám.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

(5) tíngit, báleg, melág, dakél.

(c) Diád kosína

Poto Maya

Ikaná

Ansakkét, nióg ya bobokáyoen, tan refinádo.

Panagawá

Ilutó so ansákket. No alutó la, ipabetél. Sukatén ed lusór ya pinoyokáy mantiquilla o tabá. Iperpér insán ipatekléb ed bandejádo. Tapewáy inégar ya nióg. Iparungó kaíba toy refinádo.

Bálon salíta

ansákket; bandejádo; betél: pabetél; bokáyo: bobokayoén; dongó: parongó; íba: kaíba; ígar; kaná; lúsor; insán; mantiquilla; perpér; pilí; piyók; refinádo; sukát; tabá; tápew; tikléb: patikléb.

INVITATION TO A BIRTHDAY PARTY

1. DIALOGUE

(A) -----

- Linda: ... Wadiá kayó manáya?
... Existing-here you so-it-is?
- Tia Eving: ... Bakasyón yo la? Kapigá(n) -y
... Vacation your already? When-mkr
in-sabí-m?
having-arrived-thy?
- Linda: Ón, nána, bakasyón mi la. S-inm-abí
Yes, nana, vacation our already. Did-arrive
ak nen Símba-y ngárem. Di atchí Sofia
I on Sunday-mkr afternoon. Di atchi Sofia
wadiá ra?
existing-here she(resp.)?
- Tia Eving: Andí riá, anáko. Walá-d Manila ni.
Not here, child-my. Existing-at Manila still.
Ángan ko agá man-bakasyón nátan.
Believe I not-she will-vacation now.
- Linda: I-pa-kumusta-án yo ak pa ed sikará.
Wili-be-caused-to-greet by-you I please to
her(resp.).
A-bayág la-n ag-kamí nan-nengneng-án[1].
Has-been-a-long-time already-lnkr not-we
have-been-the-object-seen.
- Tia Eving: I-laloán mo ta salita-en ko ed sikató.
May-be-expected by-you because(that) will-be-told
by-me to her.
Sígi a, béneg-an ta ka ni sirin ditán
O.K. a, will-be-left by-me[3] you yet surely
anáko[4].
there child-my.
- Linda: Ón nána ta on-tómbok ak met la.
Yes nana because will-follow I also already.
Ay ón, onlá kayó dima(n)-d abóng nabuás na
Oh, yes, will-come you there-at house

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

- ngárem ta inkianák ko.
tomorrow of afternoon because birthday my.
- Tia Eving: Siánsia no maksíl so lamán.
To-be-the-case if strong mkr body.
- (B) -----
- Mr. Reyes: Ma-ábig[5] ya kabuasán ed sikayó-n amín!
Be-good lnr morning to you-lnkr all!
Kumústa[6] Linda?
How-is/are Linda?
- Mr. Reyes: Ma-ábig ya kabuasán met ed sikayó, maéstro.
... also to you, teacher.
Angi-pa-tulór ak káruman na invitación ed
Did-cause-to-be-taken I yesterday object-
sikayó.
mkr[7] invitation to you.
- Mr. Reyes: Na-awát mí. Salámat ed invitación
Was-received by-us. Thanks for invitation
mo. Inkianák mo manáya nabuás.
thy. Birthday thy so-it-is tomorrow.
- Linda: Ilálo-an ko so i-dagó yo.
Will-be-expected by-me mkr
the-reception-will-be-arrived-at by-you.
Alás tres[8] ed ngárem so i-sabí yo.
At three in afternoon mkr will-be-arrived by-you.
On-lá kayó-n on-lá tan íba yo ra-n amín so
Will-come you-lnkr will-come and companion
ogógaw[9]. Man-alagár
your they-lnkr all mkr children. Will-wait
ak.
I.
- (C) -----
- Mr. Reyes: Balbáleg so linawá-k ed pán-labay ko-y
Very-big mkr desire-my for what-would-be-
paka-akár ko-d inkianák mo.
liked by-me mkr could-be-gone by-meto-birthday
your.
Bálet ka-érmén-an ko-n túloy ta walá-y
But source-of-sorrow my-lnkr continual that
ka-pil-pilít-an ya la-én ko nabuás.
existing-mkr occasion-of-many-obligations
lnkr will-be-gone(to) by-me tomorrow.
- Linda: Anggáno na-onór kayó, on-lá kayó. Man-alagár
Even-if be-late you will-come you. Will-wait

INVITATION TO A BIRTHDAY PARTY

- ak ya manalagár.
I Inkr will-wait.
- Mr. Reyes: Anggán man-óntan, gáwa-en ko-y na-yari-án
Since will-be-the-case, will-be-done by-me-
ko-n maka-sabí ak na ma-sakbáy.
mkr (what)might-be-possible by-me-Inkr
can-arrive I mkr be-early.
- Linda: Ontán la sírin, Mr. Reyes, táynan-an ta
Like-that already surely, Mr. Reyes, will-be-
kayó ni ditán.
left by-me you yet there.
- Mr. Reyes: Alagár ka Linda ta man-ólop itá la.
Wait you Linda because will-go-together we-two
already.
On-lá ak met ni diá-d eskueláan.
Will-go I also yet here-at (the)school.

Notes

[1] agkamí nannengnengán 'we have not seen each other'.

[2] sígi This word has no precise equivalent in English (the same, of course, may be said of very many Pangasinan words!), but broadly covers at least part of the range of the English expressions 'O.K.', 'go ahead', 'all right'.

[3] Normally, ta indicates '(of or by) us two'; however, where the subject of a sentence is a second person subject pronoun (ka or kayó), and the agent is the first person singular, the latter is always represented by ta rather than ko. Hence bénegan ta ka. The reverse does not apply. The sequence mo ak 'I by you' is quite normal, and (i)tá cannot replace mo in this sequence.

[4] Farewells which can be paraphrased in English as 'I'm going now', 'I'll have to leave you', 'may God take care of us', or combinations of these ideas, are usual in Pangasinan speech. A variety of such formulas is introduced in the dialogues, of which this sentence provides one typical example.

[5] maábig alternates with masantós in greetings in the speech of many Pangasinan speakers, but others do not use it and regard it as inappropriate. This is similar to the variation noted in Unit II with regard to antó and (si)opá in enquiring about names. However, there may not be significant correlation between the use of a particular adjective and the choice of either one of the interrogatives, or vice versa.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

[6] kumústa is often used (as here) without any accompanying pronoun. In these cases it may be the equivalent of 'how are you' or simply 'hello'. If the greeter is inferior in status to the addressee either the plural/respect pronoun kayó or a term of address like nána, máma etc. will always be used, however.

[7] na marks a genitive relationship between two words (as in kánen na Filipinas, Dialogue, Unit II), or the object in an active sentence (as here). These and other uses of this particle are discussed in detail in the reference grammar.

[8] Time of the clock is expressed in terms of Spanish numerals following the phrase a las (as in Spanish), which in Pangasinan may be treated as a unit, despite its etymology. It may perhaps best be regarded as a prefix accompanying the numeral concerned.

[9] Appositive phrases (see Reference Grammar) take the form of a subject pronoun or focus marker followed by an appropriate word or sequence. In this case, ran amin so ogógaw is in apposition to iba yo. The whole sentence means something like, 'do come and bring all your family, even the children'.

2. TEXT FOR READING

'Social Courtesies'

Notes

[1] Waláy manparaán... 'there will be someone to prepare...'

[2] panagbagá 'act of inviting', 'invitation'

[3] et agtó ipailálo so itákbuno to 'however, will not cause his arrival to be expected'

[4] pisalámatan to labát 'he will just be grateful'

3. SUBSTITUTION DRILLS

(a) (b) (c)

(1) On-lá kayó-n on-lá.

INVITATION TO A BIRTHDAY PARTY

Will-go you-lnkr will-go.

'You really must go (or come).'

Pattern: Inflected verb stem repeated for emphasis etc. The second occurrence of the verb is preceded by the linker ya (a, -n).

(a) (b) (c)

(2) Antá-k ya wadiá ka.

Known-by-me lnkr existing-here you.

'I know you were here.'

Pattern: Uninflected verb stem antá followed by non-focus pronoun or phrase denoting actor, and linked to statement containing uninflected active verbs wadiá, wadmán, wadtán, by ya.

Note: This drill introduces three compounds of the existential verb walá (wadiá - walá + diá, wadmán - walá + man, and wadtán - wala + tan), one of which was introduced in the dialogue for this lesson. It also illustrates the contrast between the inherently 'passive' verb antá, and the 'active' stems wadiá etc., the former being followed by non-focus pronouns etc. to mark actor, and the latter by subject pronouns or phrases marked for focus by si, may, etc.

(a) (b) (c)

(3) Ag-ko antá ya wadiá ka.

Not-by-me known lnkr existing-here you.

'I didn't know you were here.'

Pattern: Negative transformation of (2), if antá is followed by a pronoun denoting actor.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Note: One sentence which can be generated in this drill - agkó antá ya waláy kutóm 'I didn't know you had lice in your hair'-may appear offensive to Americans, but is quite innocuous to Pangasinan speakers. It is on the same level as another possibility in the drill- agkó antá ya waláy librom 'I didn't know you had a book.' Both sentences illustrate the use of the verb walá and a noun followed by an attributive pronoun or phrase to express meanings similar to those in English sentences with 'have', 'has', etc. The sentence with kutó also illustrates the conciseness of many Pangasinan sentences. To translate 'there are lice in your hair' no mention of hair or head is necessary: kotó are found only in the hair of one's head, therefore waláy kutóm is all that need be said.

(a) (b) (c)

(4) Ag-antá nen Pedro ya wadiá ka.

Not-known by Pedro lnr existing-here you.

Pattern: Negative transformation of (2) where antá is followed by attributive phrase rather than a pronoun.

Note: In these sentences the verb stem is preceded by ag-. In the text for this lesson several other examples of the use of ag- before verb and adjective stems were encountered. The impersonal non-focus marker na, and its in-focus counterpart may (corresponding to the personal markers nen and si, and the pronoun series ko and ak) are introduced formally in a verbal sentence for the first time. Notice that vague categories and socially undesirable designations (like ogáw and criminál respectively) are marked impersonally, whereas many kinship terms and socially prestigious designations (e.g. asawá and juís) attract the personal marker.

(a) (b) (c)

(5) Anta-k ya anggapo ka dia.

Known-by-me lnr not-existing you here.

'I know you are not here.'

INVITATION TO A BIRTHDAY PARTY

Pattern: Negative transformation of subordinate sentence in (2).

(a)

(6) Ángan ko walá-d Manila ni di Atchí Sofia.

Thought by-me existing-at Manila still resp. Atchi Sofia.

'I think Atchi Sofia's still in Manila.'

Pattern: Sentence with uninflected verb-stem árgan. This verb is followed directly by the subordinate sentence, without the intervention of the linker ya.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(7) Sanó Sabado sírin on-pawíl kayó diá ta

(e)

inkianák to may sakéy ya anakó.

Next Saturday surely will-return you here because
birthday his mkr one lnkr my-child.

'Be sure to come back next Saturday because one of my
children is having a birthday.'

Pattern: Sentence containing a reason clause introduced by ta. The core sentence is preceded by a time phrase introduced by sanó (marking future time) or nen (past time). This phrase stands in a position of emphasis in relation to the rest of the sentence. Some of the variants given in the reason clause contain a cross-reference from a pronoun to a following appositional phrase (as inkianák to si concéjal Sison). Where this occurs, the appositional phrase is marked as a topic or subject: the example given above could be translated 'Councillor Sison (is having) his birthday'.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Substitutions: (See also notes above.) (b) Days of the week; (c) Suitable reason phrases, ranging from complete verbal sentences (manbabakasyón itayón amín) to verbless sentences combining an appositional phrase, and nouns denoting events.

(a) (b) (c)

(8) I-pa-kumústa-an ta ka ed sikará.

Will-be-remembered by-us you to her(resp.).

'I'll remember you to her.'

Pattern: Sentence with ta 'by us (dual inclusive)' standing for a singular first-person agent. (See also note [3] on the dialogue.)

Note: The verbs used in this drill are inflected for benefactive (ipakumústaan) or for referent focus. Although the uses of these inflections have not been explored formally yet, the verb forms concerned have been introduced in the dialogues for this and the preceding lesson, and provide a convenient vehicle for illustrating the use of the ta ka/kayó construction.

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(9) Alás tres ed ngárem so i-sabí yo diá.

At three in afternoon mkr will-be-arrived by-you here.

'You will arrive here at three in the afternoon.'

Pattern: Statements concerning arrival, departure etc. with time event took place in coordination with a sentence containing a verb inflected for 'object focus'.

Substitutions: (a) Spanish numerals used in stating time of the clock; (b) Verbs of coming and going with the 'object' focus passive inflection commonly used in statements of the type illustrated by the basic sentence. The non-past object focus inflection i- is introduced in this drill.

INVITATION TO A BIRTHDAY PARTY

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(10) Alás tres ed ngárem so in-sabí yo diá.

At three in afternoon mkr was-arrived by-you here.

'You arrived here at three in the afternoon.'

Pattern: As in (9), but with the past transformation (prefix in- (object focus, past, for 'on-' verbs)) of the verbs used therein.

Substitutions: (d) In addition to the non-focus pronouns used in (9), phrases introduced by the markers nen and na are included (such phrases could also be used in (9), but are not explicitly mentioned in the drill presented).

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(11) S-inm-abí kamí nimán alás dos ed ngárem.

Arrived we formerly at two in afternoon.

'We arrived at two in the afternoon.'

Pattern: Statements concerning arrival and departure, etc. where time phrase occurs after the verb (i.e. is not emphasized). In such sentences the active forms of the verb are more commonly used.

Note: If the time phrase is introduced by alás, it is preceded by nimán rather than nen (cf. drill (ll) of Unit II).

(12) Say ogáw - - sáray ogógaw.

The boy - - the boys.

Note: This 'word building' exercise gives ex-amples of the plural forms of nouns where the initial vowel and following consonant are reduplicated to indicate multiplicity.

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

(a) Riddle

Answer: Kutó.

(b) Pick out odd word

Answers: (1) sirá (2) Símbaan (3) uná (4) ta (5) dakél.

(c) In the kitchen

In this section a recipe is given for poto maya, a kind of rice cake. The main ingredients are sugar, sticky rice (sold in Hawaii and California as ‘mochi rice’), and grated coconut. The recipe is easy to follow (even though many of the words will be ‘new’ to the reader). Note the use of the affix *i-*, encountered in the dialogue for this lesson and in some substitution drills in the preceding section. Where English speakers use an imperative construction when giving instructions, an equivalent Pangasinan statement will often be phrased using a verb inflected for non-past object focus.

Notes

[1] pinoyokáy = pinoyokán so ‘has been greased with’ (so introduces the phrase denoting what has been used for greasing).

Consult the general vocabulary for further information.

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

AG

agá	not (third person or indefinite topic)
alagár	to wait (<u>man-</u>)
alás	preposition accompanying Spanish numerals denoting time of the clock
ális	leave, go away (<u>on-</u>)
ansákket	glutinous rice used in making rice cakes
ángan	believed, thought
anggáno	even if
áwat	to receive (<u>naawát</u> ‘has been received’)
áyep	animal

BAKASYON

bakasyón	vacation
bakasyón	take a vacation, be on vacation (<u>man-</u>)

INVITATION TO A BIRTHDAY PARTY

bálet	but
bandejádo	platter
bayág	be a long time
béneg	to leave
BETEL	
pabetél	to cool
BOKAYO	
bobokáyoén	coconut suitable for making <u>bokayo</u> (a kind of coconut candy), i.e. meat obtained from coconuts which are neither very young, nor yet mature
dagó	go to a reception
dáyew	to praise, celebrate
diés	ten (time etc.)
DONGO	
parongó	(also) to serve food
dos	two (time etc.)
dóse	twelve (time etc.) /dósi/ or /dósè/
ERMEN	
	sorrow
kaérmenan	
IBA	
kaíba	accompaniment
ígar	to grate
insán	when
jardín	garden
juís	judge
KANA	
kaná	something which serves for, matches, or can be used in preparing something else
ikaná	ingredients
kuátro	four (time etc.)
KOMOSTA	
	remember (to), give regards
pakumústa	
concejál	councillor
kutó	head louse
criminál	criminal
lamán	body
linawá	desire, want, liking
lusór	cup
maksíl	strong
malikét	happy, pleased
manáya	so it is

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

mantiquílla	butter /mantikílya/
marakél	many
masakbáy	early
matúor	sincere
meriênda	snack, or (as a social institution) occasion where guests are invited to partake of specially made rice cakes and other delicacies prepared for them
naonór	be late
nimán	before, at (of past time)
nueve	nine (time etc.) /nwíbi/ or /nwêbè/
ocho	eight (time etc.)
ogáw	child
UGTO	
panagugtó	lunch
ólop	accompany, go together (<u>man</u> -)
onse	eleven (time etc.)
ontán	happen to be so (<u>man</u> -)
pa	particle used in requests etc. to denote respect for the addressee
pará	prepare (food etc.) (<u>man</u> -)
pátnag	distinguish clearly, recognize
perpér	fill a given volume so that there are no hidden empty spaces or possibilities for including more material by e.g. compressing what is already there
pilí	to choose (<u>man</u> -)
PILIT	
	obligations
kapilpilítan	
písta	fiesta (also spelled <u>fiesta</u>)
piyók	to grease
polís	policeman
refinádo	refined (white) sugar
salámat	to thank (<u>mi</u> -)
segúro	be sure
séis	six (time etc.) /sèys/ or /saís/
selebrár	to celebrate (<u>man</u> -)
sempét	to arrive (<u>on</u> -)
siéte	seven (time etc.) /syètè/ or /síti/
sígi	O.K., go ahead...
síngko	five (time etc.)
sipót	to leave for some place (<u>on</u> -)
súkat	to measure (<u>man</u> -)

INVITATION TO A BIRTHDAY PARTY

súlat	letter
sondálo	soldier
SUOT	
pasuót	be obliged
tabá	fat, lard
tákbuno	to arrive at a party or reception
takél	forest
tápew	to put on top
taynán	to leave, go away
TIKLEB	
patikléb	turn upside down (as when tipping something from a mold)
TULOR	
patulór	to send
tombók	to follow (<u>on</u> -)
très	three (time etc.)
WALA	
wadiá	existing here
wadmán	existing there
wadtán	existing there (near addressee)
YARI	
nayári	be able

UNIT IV

AROM YA INVITACION

1. TONGTONG

Linda (L); Susan (S); Miguel (M); Totoo (T).

(A) -----,

L: O, Susan maóng ta línma kayód diá. Íbam so asawám?

S: On, ta labáy ko ya míkabat ed sáray kakanáyon ko, amimígak tan amimígok.

L: Kumústa iray balón kasál ey?

M: Maóng met say balón kabát yo. Táwag yo ak labát na Miguel.

L: Naná, Máma sikató so asawá nen Susan. Sinmabí irá nen Lúnes.

M: Panlíketan kon túloy so míkabat ed sikayón amín.

(B) -----

S: Labáy mi met ya ipakábat ed sikayó so nagáwan mélag ya pandurungan tayón amín nabuás.

L: No ontán walá met so betáng da ray agá akaonla dimád bánsal yo. Ay, salámat.

M: Walán-walá ta pián makadagó iray wadián kakanáyon tan amimígas nen. Susan.

L: Nátan ta wadiá iráy aróm ya kakanáyon mo, nayarían mo la ran pakabatan - sáray amimígom tan amimígam.

M: Say labáy kon ántaen no antóy itáwag ko ed bálang sakéy ed sikará.

S: Táwag ka 'bái' ed sikará; tió ed sikará; tiá ed sikará; 'atchí', 'kúya' ed sikará.

(C) -----

M: Anggapó manáyay aró-aróm ed sikayó dián amín. Salámat na balbáleg ed invitación yo. Onlá kamí.

S: Walá ni ray onsabín kakanáyon tayó tan amimígak ya manlápod aróm ya báley.

M: Sapá komón ta makapíkabat tan makapítuyaw ed sikará.

T: Ilaloán mo ta napasabím íra.

M Manilálo kamí ed isabí ra.

&

S:

Salíta tan tepét

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

(A) - - - - -

Labáy nen Susan ya mikábat si asawá to ed sáray kakanáyon to.

Siopáy kábaten na kakanáyon nen Susan?

Mikábat ira ed [si Miguel. si asawá to.

Sinmabí di Susan tan si Miguel nen Lúnes.

Kapigáy insabí nen Miguel?

Sinmabí (si Miguel) nen Lunes.

Panlíketan nen Miguel ya túloy so mikábat ed sáray kakanáyon
nen Susan.

Antóy panlíketan nen Miguel?

(Panlíketan to) so mikábat ed sáray kakanáyon nen Susan.

(B) - - - - -

Labáy nen Susan ya ipakábat ed sikará so nagáwan melág ya
pandurúnguan dan amin nabúas.

Antoy inbagá nen Susan ed sikará?

Inbagá to (ed sikará) ya waláy melág ya pandurúnguan dimád
abóng to nabuás.

Kuánen Linda no walá met so betáng da ray agá akaonla dimád
bánsal da di Susan tan si Miguel.

Akinbetáng may daisét a pandurúnguan ya insagána nen Susan?

Betáng da ray agá akaonla dimád bánsal to.

Nayárian nen Susan la ran pakábatan sáray amimíga to nátan
ta wadiá iráy aróm ya kakanáyon to.

Siopáy pakábatan nen Susan?

(Pakábatan nen Susan) sáray amimíga to.

AROM YA INVITACION

Say labáy nen Nilo ya antaén no antóy itáwag to ed bálang sakéy ed sáray kakanáyon nen Susan.

Antóy labáy nen Nilo?

Labáy ton antaén no antóy itáwag to ed bálang sakéy ed sáray kakanáyon nen Susan.

(C) -----

Walá ni ray onsabín kakanáyon tan amimíga nen Susan ya manlápod aróm ya báley.

Siopáy anggapó ni ray sinmabí?

Anggapó ni ray sinmabín kakanáyon tan amimíga nen Susan ya manlápod aróm ya báley.

Manilálo di Susan tan si Miguel ed isabí rámay kakanáyon da.

Siopáy manilálo ed isabí ra?

Di Susan tan si Miguel (so manilálo ed isabí ra).

Párapára

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| (1) Walán walá | (a) aróaróm ed sikáyo dián amín. |
| (2) Táwag yo ak labát | (b) ta pián makadagó iráy wadián kakanáyon nen Susan. |
| (3) Maóng | (c) ta makapíkabat ed sikará. |
| (4) Anggapó manáyay | (d) na Miguel. |
| (5) Salámat na balbáleg | (e) balón kasál ey? |
| (6) Kumústa iráy | (f) 'bái' ed sikará. |
| (7) Maóng met | (g) ta linmá kayó diá. |
| (8) Sapá komón | (h) ed invitación yo. |
| (9) Táwag kay | (i) ed napasabím irá. |
| (10) Iláloan mo | (j) say balón kábat yo. |

Bálon salíta

ákin; amíga; amígo; antá: antaén; betáng; kasál; lápo; likét: panlíketan; pián; sagána; táwag; tia; tió; túyaw.

2. BABASAEN

Inkian ák

No nasabí inkianák na sakéy a toó, walán-waláy selebrasion. Anggáno antóy kakulángan na niparaán [1] et mánbagan-mánbaga so akáninkianák. Nabagaán iray agági, kakanáyon, amimígas tan amimígos. Ontan sírin, makapánnenengng [2] irán amín ed sáyan begtá.

Aliwán amín ya abagáan et sankakábat. Walán-waláy bisíta ya agkábat na aróm. Nakaukolán sírin ya míkabat. Onasingér ed sáray kabkábat ton mántotóngtóng. Natepét da ed aróm irán bisíta no siopá may balón lúpa. Ibagá toy ngarán to tan panaayamán to.

Walá ni ray aróm a pantitipunay totóo. Singá bansál, bakás, aniversario tan binyág. Makapánkakábat so totóo ed sárayan okasión.

Bálon salíta

aniversário; asinggér; bakás; begtá; binyág; inkianák: akaninkianák; kábat: sankábat; kuláng: kakulángan; lúpa; okasión; ukól: nakaukolán; sáya; selebrasión; típon; tongtóng.

3. INPANPASAL

(1) Labáy ko mikábat ed sáray amimíga nen Susan nabuás.

AROM YA INVITACION

<p>[labáy gabáy gústo</p>	<p>[ko na ogáw na kakanáyon mi nen Pedro ...]</p>	<p>[mikábat minengnéng mikumústa mibanság mitongtóng</p> <hr/> <p>[mimísa mibánsal míla mitindaán</p>	<p>...</p>
	<p>ed [sáray amimígo nen Susan sikató atáteng da si Miguel</p>		
<p>...</p>	<p>kínen Miguel</p> <hr/> <p>[dimád ed</p>	<p>Manila Quiapo Dagupan Lingayen</p>	<p>[nabuás nen Sábado no Lunes ...]</p>
	<p>diá ...</p>		

(2) Waláy báleg ya pandurúnguan tayó nabuás.

<p>waláy</p>	<p>[báleg melág andukéy</p> <hr/> <p>[dakél magangána daisét</p>	<p>ya (-n)</p>	<p>[pandurúnguan [pista]+ prográma</p> <hr/> <p>[bisíta sankaáli tumatáwag</p>	<p>...</p>
<p>...</p>	<p>[tayó mi yo -[nen Pedro] ...]</p>		<p>[nabuás no Sábado -[alás tres] nen Jueves -[nitan alás ocho] ...]</p>	

(3) Waláy balón kawés ko.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

walá		[bálo sakéy limará masantíng ...]	
anggapó	-y	[amputí magána makulí guápo matakken bengér mañgirás]	...

...	a (-n)	[kawés líbrio agí amíga ...]	[-k, ko nen Pedro na ogáw mi ...]
		marikít	[diád abóng mi diá dimán ed sátan ya garita]
		balolakí	
		bíi	
		ogáw	

(4) Nanbása ak na balón libro karomán.

[nanbása akanengnéng analíw angiláko angitér]	[ak si Juan irán amín may marikít ...]	na	[bálo dáan maóng mapilálek makapasawá]	...
...	a, -n	[líbrio periódico inpanbiláy komiks]	[karomán nen Sábado ...]	

AROM YA INVITACION

(5) Manilálo kamí ed isabí da.

[	manilálo	kamí	-----	ed	[	isabí]
		si Pedring						idagó
]	nanilálo	may	[	]	[	da]
		marikít	itúlong					yo
			balolákí			nen Nilo	
			ogâw			...	
			manpayábol				
			...				

(6) Iláloan mi so isabí da.

[	iláloan	mi	-----	so	[	ipawíl]
		nen Pedring						ikási
]	iniláloan	na	[	]	[	da]
		marikít	ipakábat					nen Nilo
			balolákí			na amimígo	
			tóo			mi	
			kakanáyon yo				
			...				

(7) Iláloan da ray amimígo ipakábat da kayó.

iláloan	nen Juan	ya,-n	[	ipakábat	da	[	kayó
	na polis							itúlong	to	kamí
	-----			ilimós	mi	si Cion	
	da ray amimígo			ikási	...	...
	to						

	mi			[	isabí	ra	
				ipawíl	yo	...	
				idagó			

(8) Walá met so betáng da ray agá akaonla ed bánsal yo.

walá	met so	[	betáng	da	ray	...
anggapó		]	kánen			
			merienda			
			...			

...	(agá)	[	akaonla	[	ed	[	bánsal	[	yo
			akadagó		dimád		pandurúnguan		...
			akatakuno				begtá		
			akasabí				...		

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

(9) Onsipót iráy wadián kakanáyon tan amimíga nen Susan.

onsipót onogíp mangán manámes inmogíp angán ...	| irá | [to]+	-y	wadiá wadman ----- a, -n ... sinmabí pinmawíl | diá angansiôn | ... ...
---	----------------	----	---

...	-[kakanáyon tan amimíga nen Susan] -[kabkábat mi] -[atáteng da] -[alkálde tan concejál] bisíta tayó íba nen Pedro
-----	--

(10) Walá ni ray onsabín kanáyon tayón manlápod aróm ya báley.

walá anggapó	ni	ray so	onsabí onsempét onagíp oninóm onsayáw	a, -n	...
-----------------	----	-----------	---	-------	-----

...	kakanáyon kábat kabaléyan bisíta amíga kúya kumpáre	| tayó | da | mi | nen Pedro | ...	a, -n	manlápod aróm ya báley nanlápod Alcala manbangát diá tagá Binalonan manaáral diá angán na kánen mo linukasán may pinto
-----	---	--	-------	--

(11) Linmá la ran kabaléyan min nanlapód aróm ya báley.

linma inmogíp nanamés	la	ran	kabaléyan bisíta íba ...	mi tayó nen Pedro ...
onlá onogíp manámes ...	—	| | | |	| | | |	| | | |
	ni	∅	...	...

AROM YA INVITACION

... a, -n [nanlapód aróm ya báley
tagá Urbistondo
manbabása na komiks ko
nanagtó na bigaó
...

(12) Agní irá linmán kabaléyan mi ya nanlapod Binmaley.

agní (irá) [linmá
inminúm
nanamés
mangawá
...] a, -n [bisíta
kabaléyan
tumatáwag
sankaíli
...]

... [mi
nen Juan
...] ya, -n [nanlapód Binmaley
manáyam dimad Manila
mitindáan diá
...]

(13) Sakéy a amígo - dakél ya amimígo.

sakéy a [amíga
amígo
abalayán] -- dakél ya [amimígo
amimíga
ababalayán]

Bálon salíta

abalayán; agtó; *amés; amputí; andukéy; báley: kabaléyan; banság; *bása; balolakí; bengér; bigaó; *bíi; biláy: inpanbiláy; *dáan; *gabáy; garíta; guápo; kábat; kaíli: sankaiíli; *kansiún; kási; *kawés; kínen; komiks; kumpáre; láko; *limá; limós; lukás; magangána; magána; makapasawá; makulí; mangirás; mapilálek; *marikít; masantíng; mísa; *ogíp; payábol: manpayábol; periódico; pínto; prográma; *regálo; *salíw; *sátan; sáyaw; táwag: tumatáwag; tindáan; túlong.

4. DAISET A PANGALAWAN

(a) Pabitlá

Linukasán koy kurtína pinmawáy so amputín princesa.

(b) Párapara. Antoy anggapóy kaná ton salíta?

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

anggapó; áyep; báí; báleg; bálo; balolakí; bíi; dáan; daisét;
dakél; gálaw; gawá; láki; lakí; makapasawá; manalíw;
mangiláko; mapilálek; matakken; melág; toó; walá.

Panándaan: makulí - mangirás ...

(c) Balbalíta

Biék Taéw

Bálon Presidente Na Bansá na Alemánia.

Say náalan presidente na bansá na Alemánia so si Gustav Heinemann, kaplesán ya ministro na departaménto na justícia, nen agawá so elección da nen Miercoles. Gabáy day comunístas lawári ya golowén so eleccion tan tinaktácut dáráy manamíli bálet ta anggapúy agawáan dan siánsia.

- Silew 9 -iii- 1969

Bálon salíta

Alemánia; balíta: balbalíta; bansá; biék; comunísta; departaménto; eleccion; goló; justícia; kurtína; *lawári; ministro; náala; pélés: kaplesán; pilí: manamíli; presidente; princésa; *siánsia; taéw; tácut.

AT THE BIRTHDAY PARTY

(Susan's husband meets some of his new relatives.)

1. DIALOGUE

Linda (L); Susan (S); Miguel (M); Totoo (T).

(A) -----

- L: O, Susan, ma-óng ta 1-inm-á kayó-d diá. ...
Oh, Susan, good that came you-to here. ...
- S: Ón, ta labáy ko ya mi-kábat ed sáray kakanáyon ko,
Yes, because is-liked by-me lnkr mutually-meet with
a-mi-míga-k tan a-mi-mígo-k.
the(pl) relatives my, female-friends-my and
male-friends-my.
- L: Kumustá irá-y bálo-n kasál ey?
How-are they-mkr new-lnkr marriage[1] eh?
- M: Ma-óng met say bálo-n kábat yo.[2] Táwag yo
Fine just the new-lnkr acquaintance your. Be-called
ak labát na Miguel.
by-you I just mkr Miguel.
- L: Nána, Mάma, sikató[14] so asawá nen Susan. S-inm-abí
Nana, Mama, he mkr spouse of Susan. Arrived
irá nen Lunes.
they last Monday.
- M: Pan-líket-an ko-n túloy so mi-kábat ed sikatáyó-n
Source-of-happiness my-lnkr much mkr mutually-meet
amín.
with you-lnkr all.

(B) -----

- S: Labáy mi met ya i-pa-kábat ed sikayó so na-gáwa-n
Is-liked by-us also lnkr will-inform[3] to you mkr
melág ya pan-durúngu-an tayó-n amín nabuás.
will-be-held[4]-lnkr small lnkr celebration[5]
of-all-of-us-lnkr all tomorrow.
- L: No ontan walá met so betáng da ra-y ag-á aka-onla[7]
If like-that existing also mkr share their (for them)
dimá(n)-d bánsal yo.
they-mkr not[6] happened-to-go there-to
wedding-reception your.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Ay, salámat.

Oh, thank-you.

M: Walá-n walá ta pián maka-dagó irá-y wadiá-n
Existing-lnkr existing because[13] so-that can-attend-
ka-kanáyon tan a-mi-mígas nen Susan.
reception they-mkr being-here-lnkr relatives and friends
of Susan.

L: Nátan ta wadiá irá-y aróm ya ka-kanáyon mo,
Now because being-here they-mkr some lnkr relatives
na-yarí-an mo la ra-n pa-kábat-an - sáray a-mi-mígo-m
your, will-be-enabled by-you now they-lnkr will-be-
tan a-mi-míga-m.
informed - the(pl) male-friends-your and female-friends
your.

M: Say labáy ko-n anta-én no antó-y i-táwag ko[15] ed
The wanted by-me-lnkr will-be-known if what-lnkr
bálang sakéy ed sikará.
will-be-called by-me to each one among them.

S: Táwag ka-y 'bái' ed sikará; 'tió' ed
Say you-mkr 'grandmother' to her(them); 'uncle' to
sikará; 'tiá' ed sikará; 'atchi', 'kúya' ed
him(them); 'aunt' to her(them); 'older-sister'(or)
sikará.
'older-brother' to them.

(C) - - - - -

M: Anggapó manáya-y aróaróm ed sikayó diá-n amín.[8]
Not-existing it-is-the-case others among you here-lnkr
all.

Salámat na balbáleg ed invitación yo. On-lá kamí.
Thanks of very-great for invitation your. Will-come we.

S: Walá ni ra-y on-sabí-n ka-kanáyon tayó tan
Existing yet they-mkr will-arrive-lnkr relatives
a-mi-miga-k ya man-lapo-od aróm ya báley.
our and friends-my lnkr will-journey-from other lnkr
town.

M: Sapá komón ta maka-pí-kabat ak tan maka-pí-tuyaw
Anticipated it-may-be-so that can-get-to-know[9]
ed sikará.

I and can-exchange-greetings[10] with them.

T: Ilalo-án mo ta na-pa-sabí-m[11] irá.
Expected by-you that can-be-caused-to-arrive-by-you
they.

M & Man-ilálo kamí ed i-sabí ra.

S: Will-be-awaiting we for will-be-arrived they[12]

AT THE BIRTHDAY PARTY

Special notes

[1] bálon kasál, lit. 'new marriage', here refers to the newly married couple themselves.

[2] This sentence is a reply in the same style used in the preceding question: 'your new acquaintance is just fine!'

[3] pa-kábat, literally 'cause to become acquainted with' is better translated simply as 'inform'.

[4] nagáwa, lit. 'will be made (if possible)'.

[5] pandurúñgawan, lit. 'circumstance of sharing' - which is, in fact, what a celebration means in Pangasinan.

[6] agá here refers back to the preceding phrase (ra). Where, as here, the subject of a verb precedes the verb, and is followed by the marker so (-y) which introduces the verb and the rest of the phrase, agá is used no matter what 'person' or 'number' the subject may be. The phrase so betáng da ray agá akaonla could be approximated in English with a translation like 'their share - they it was who did not happen to come'.

[7] la is an 'irregular' verb in its behavior here. With other verbs, aka- would be prefixed directly to the root or stem, and never to the non-stem forming affix on-. In akaonla, on- has no meaning, and functions as if it were part of a verb root onla.

[8] This is a greeting which implies that all those present are now well known to each other and form an intimate community.

[9] makapíkabat, lit. 'can mutually meet'.

[10] makapítuyaw, lit. 'can mutually be publicly affectionate'.

[11] napasabím, lit. 'can be caused to arrive by you', would be expressed in English as 'will be coming because of you'. Statements about events, like the sentences in which napasabím occurs, are quite frequent in Pangasinan speech in situations like that depicted in the dialogue, and often serve as greetings or, as here, farewells.

[12] isabí ra 'they will be arrived' i.e. 'their arrival'.

[13] Note the use of ta 'that, because' to introduce reasons or explanations, even when it seems superfluous from the English speaker's point of view.

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(e)

nabuás.

Liked by-me mutually-meet with the(pl) friends of Susan tomorrow.

'I would like to meet Susan's friends tomorrow.'

Substitutions: (c) Verb stems with (non-past/'infinitive') reciprocal affix mi-.

B - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(2) Walá-y báleg ya pandurúnguan tayó nabuás.

Existing-mkr big lnkr reception our tomorrow.

'We're going to have a big dinner party tomorrow.'

Pattern: Sentence containing a noun phrase in which an adjective precedes the noun it qualifies and is linked to it by ya.

A - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(3) Walá-y bálo-n kawés ko.

Existing new-lnkr clothes my.

'I have new clothes' (or: 'a new dress').

Pattern: As in (2).

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A - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(4) Nan-bása ak na bálo-nlibro.

Did-read I obj.mkr new-lnkr book.

'I read the new book.'

Pattern: Sentences containing an active verb, the object of which is a phrase in which an adjective is linked to a noun as in (2) and (3).

C - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(5) Man-ilálo kami ed i-sabí da.

Will-expect we for will-be-arrived by-them.

'We will be expecting their arrival.'

Notes: In previous dialogues, ilálo has appeared in the passive form iláloan; the dialogue for this lesson also contains an active form of the verb, which is presented again in this drill.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(6) Ilálo-an mi so i-sabí da.

Will-be-expected by-us mkr will-be-arrived by-them.

'We will be expecting their arrival.'

Pattern: Referent focus transformation of (5).

C - - - - -

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(7) Ilálo-an da ray amimíga to-n i-pákabat da kayó.

Will-be-expected by-them they-mkr friends his-lnkr
will-be-informed by-them you.

‘His friends will be hoping that they will inform you.’

Pattern: Referent focus sentence with ilálo where referent is unstated, and which is linked to a following sentence by ya. The structure of the sentences presented in drills (5), (6), and (7) can be summarized thus:

- (5) man- + ilálo + subject + ed + SUBORDINATE SENTENCE
- (6) ilálo + -an + AGENT + so + SUBORDINATE SENTENCE (The subject of (5) becomes ‘agent’ in (6), and the ‘ed...’ phrase in (5) is the subject of (6).)
- (7) ilálo + -an + AGENT [+ unstated subject] + ya + COORDINATE SENTENCE.

A close approximation of (7) in (not very idiomatic) English would be, ‘it will be expected by his friends that you will be informed by them’.

Notes: As has been shown in other contexts, initial /d/ often becomes /r/ when the preceding word ends in a vowel, almost always so when there is no definite pause between the words concerned. Thus da following isabí becomes ra, which should not be confused with the homophonous variant of the subject pronoun irá encountered previously.

The meaning of the sentences generated in the second segment of this drill (ilaloán min isabí ra etc.) is equivalent to that of similar sentences generated in drill (6); the structural difference is the status of the second sentence (subordinate or coordinate), as noted above.

B - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(8) Walá met so betáng da ra-y agá aka-onla ed

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(f) (g)

bánsal yo.

Existing also mkr share their they-mkr not happen-to-go to reception your.

‘There is also a share for those who couldn’t get to your reception.’

Pattern: Sentence containing noun phrase in apposition to a pronominal element (where the noun phrase itself constitutes a subordinate sentence).

Substitutions: (e) Verb stems inflected with aka-‘happen to, be enabled to (by chance)’.

B - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(9) On-sipót irá-y wadiá-n kakanáyon tan amimíga nen Susan.

Will-leave they-mkr existing-here-lnkr relatives and friends of Susan.

‘Susan’s friends and relatives who are here will be leaving.’

Pattern: Sentence containing pronoun followed by appositional element, which consists of the marker so, followed by a sentence in which the subject appears last, linked to the remainder of this sentence by ya. The subject of the subordinate sentence is represented in the main sentence by the pronoun preceding so (-y), and the remainder of the subordinate sentence functions as a qualifier of its subject.

C - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(10) Walá ni ra-y on-sabí-n kakanáyon tayó-n

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(e)

man-lápo-d aróm ya báley.

Existing yet they-mkr will-arrive-lnkr relatives our-lnkr
will-come-from-at other Inkr town.

‘There are still to arrive some of our relatives who come
from other towns.’

Pattern: As in (9), with an additional qualifying phrased The subject of the subordinate sentence is itself linked to a following sentence by ya.

Note: The use of complex sentences containing appositional and linked elements is very commonly resorted to by Pangasinan speakers. These rather simple examples based on sentences from the dialogues provide an introduction to this style of speech.

C -----

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(11) L-inm-á la ra-n kabaléyan mi-n nan-lápo-d

(f)

aróm ya báley.

Did-go already they-lnkr townmate our-lnkr
did-come-from-at other Inkr town.

‘Our townmate who came from another district left
already.’

Pattern: Sentence containing linked phrases and predications similar to those illustrated in (9) and (10), but without appositional elements.

Substitutions: (b) Contrast between la ‘already’ and ni ‘still, yet’.

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C - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(12) Ag-ní irá l-inm-á-n bisíta mi nan-lapó-d Binmáley.

Not-yet they did-go-lnkr visitor our did-come-from-at
Binmaley.

'Our visitors who came from Binmaley did not go yet.

Pattern: Negative transformation of (11).

A - - - - -

(a) (a)

(13) Sakéy a amígo - - dakél a amimígo.

One a. friend - many a friends.

Note: This brief exercise presents nouns in which the plural form is generated by reduplicating the first consonant within the stem and the vowel which follows it.

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

(a) Riddle

Answer: púnti.

(b) Matching

Solution. Pairs: marikít - balolakí; dáan - bálo; lakí - bíi; láki - báii; tóo - áyep; báleg - melág; dakél - daisét; mapilálek - makapasawá; mangiláko - manalíw; walá - anggapó; gawá - gálaw; Odd man out: matakknén.

(c) News

This item of 'overseas' news is the first of a number of excerpts from a Pangasinan newspaper which are included in this section of the lessons. Although the selection for this lesson con-

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tains quite a number of new words, despite its brevity, half of them are of Spanish origin with cognates in English, and a few references to the general vocabulary should enable the student who has progressed thus far to read it with understanding. In reproducing these selections, the original spelling has been retained, and the only changes made are in the addition of accents to mark stress, and the correction of typographical errors.

Notes

[1] golowén = goloén

[2] anggapúy = anggapóy

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

abalayán	parent of one's child's spouse
agtó	carry on the head (<u>man-</u>)
akan	(when prefixed to certain stems) whose
Alemánia	Germany
amés	to bathe (<u>man-</u>)
amíga	female friend (plural <u>amimíga</u>)
amígo	male friend (plural <u>amimígo</u>)
amputí	fair (beautiful, light in color)
andukéy	long
aniversáριο	anniversary
ANTA	
antaén	(it) is known
asinggér	come or go near to, approach (<u>on-</u>)
bakás	death anniversary
bálang	each
BALEY	
kabaléyan	person from same town or province
BALITA	
balbalíta	news
balolakí	bachelor (unmarried man under 30)
bansá	country
banság	go together, leave at the same time (<u>mi-</u>)
bánsal	wedding reception
bása	to read (<u>man-</u>)
begtá	celebration, get-together
bengér	naughty, mischievous
betáng	share

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biék	a point opposite, over yonder
bigaó	winnowing basket, also used for carrying fish etc.
bíi	woman, female
binyág	baptism
BILAY	
inpanbiláy	a novel
dáan	old (i.e. not new)
departaménto	department
elección	election /iliksiyón/ or /èlèksiyón/
garíta	small (sari-sari) store
guápo	handsome
goló	disrupt, ruin
INKIANAK	
	one who is having a birthday
akaninkíanak	
justícia	justice
KABAT	
kábat	acquaintance (plural <u>kabkabat</u>)
sanktábat	those who are acquainted with each other
KAILI	
sankaíli	(also) guest
kansión	to sing (<u>maN-</u>)
kasál	marriage
kási	have mercy
kawés	clothing, dress
kínen	= <u>el si</u>
KULANG	
kakulángan	what is lacking
kómiks	comic book
comunísta	communist
kumpáre	compadre, fellow sponsor at baptism, wedding etc.
kurtína	curtain
láko	to sell (<u>mangi-</u>)
lápo	come from somewhere (<u>man-</u>)
lawári	it should be so
LIKET	
panlíketan	source of happiness
limá	five
limós	give alms, or donate money etc. to bereaved families
lukás	to open
lúpa	face

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magangána	quite nice, not too bad
magána	pretty, beautiful
makapasawá	dull, boring
makulí	industrious
mañgirás	lazy
mapilálek	interesting
marikít	maiden
masantíng	nice
minístro	(government) minister
mísa	go to mass (<u>mi</u> -)
náala	elected
ogíp	to sleep (<u>on</u> -)
okasión	(social) occasion
UKUL	
nakaúkolan	important
PAYABOL	
manpayábol	beggar
PELES	
kaplesán	high point, peak, middle of event, career, etc.
periódico	magazine, newspaper
pián	so that
PILI	
manamíli	elector
pínto	door
presidénte	president /prisidínti/ or /présidénté/
princésa	princess
programa	program, concert
regálo	small presents distributed by person returning from a trip, etc.
sagána	make preparations for entertaining
salíw	to buy (<u>maN</u> -)
sátan	that (adj.)
sáya	this (adj.)
sáyaw	to dance (<u>on</u> -)
selebrasión	celebration
siánsia	even so
taéw	the ocean deep
tákut	to frighten
TAWAG	
táwag	to call
tumatáwag	caller
tiá	aunt
tindáan	go to market (<u>mi</u> -)
tió	uncle

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típun	be together
túlong	(give) help
tongtóng	talk, converse (<u>maN-</u>)
túyaw	pay respects to, greet formally

UNIT V

PISTAY INATEY

1. TONGTONG

Linda (L); Bill (B); Susan (S); Nilo (N).

(A) -----

L: Masántos ya ngárem ed sikayó. Wadiá kayó met manáya.
Kumústa Bill?

B: Maóng! Sikató ni man. Sikayó ey? Anton óras so insabí yo
diá ed kamposánto?

L: Maóng met. Nanalás kuarto la nen sinmabí kamí.

B: Si Miguel kolaán to ey? Labáy ko komón ya katongtóng.

L: Níman ed sokóng. Katotongtóng toy Nilo. Masamít so
tongtóngan da.

S: Láka ta asingerán mo ra. Táwag mo irá diá no labáy da.

B: Asingerán ko ra sírin. Táwagén ko la ra dián duá.

(B) -----

L: Makasalíta met lay daisét si Bill na Pangasinán. Agko
iláloan ya ontán kaganó.

S: On, ta makakaáral ed asawá to.

B: O, mansélonget la. Onsempét tayó la.

N: Andí ta míla kayó dimád abóng. Mangán tayóy kánen.

B: O, labáiabáy koy makatawáy na kánen dia.

S: Dakél so mangáway kánen nátan. Angganó láen tayón amín
irán kabkábat tayó.

N: Nabuás kabuasán iráy aróm ya láen tayó. Nalábian itíla.

(C) -----

B: Ákin, walá ni sírin nabuás.

N: On, bálet mimísa tayó ni ya ononá. Insán ónla tayó ed
kamposánto lamét.

B: Nabuás na ngárem ey? Wala ni? Inér so láen tayó?

N: Anggapó lay ónla diá ed kamposánto. Asompál lay pistáy
inatéy.

S: Say gáwaen tayó so onlád kaábungan day amimíga.
Mangán tayóy kánen.

Salíta tan tepét

(A) -----

Sinmabí si Linda dimád kamposánto nimán alás kuarto.

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Antón óras so insabí to dimád kamposáto?
Nanalás kuátro la nen sinmabí (si Linda).

Katotongtóng nen Miguel si Nilo.
Siopáy katongtóng to?
Katongtóng toy Nilo.

Si Miguel tan si Nilo wadmán ira ed sokóng.
Si Miguel tan si Nilo kolaan da ey?
Níman irá ed sokóng.

(B) -----

Makasalíta met lay daisét si Bill na Pangasinan ta makakaáral
ed asawá to.

Ákin et maóng si Bill (ya makasalíta) na Pangasinan?
Maóng si Bill na Pangasinan ta makakaáral ed asawá to.

Labálabáy nen Bill so makatawáy na kánen dimad sáman a
báley.

Agtó gabáy kasí kakanén na Filipinas?
Andi ta labálabáy to so mantawáy.

Dakél so mangáway kánen no pistáy inatáy.
Walá tay daisét ya kánen dimád Pangasinan no Noviembre úno?
Andí, ta dakél so mangáway kánen.

(C) -----

Mimisa irán ononá, insán onlá irád kamposáto lamét.
Láen da ey no nayári mísa?
Onlá irád kamposáto (lamét).

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Nasompál lay pistáy inatáy no ngárem na Noviembre dos.

Kapigán so pakasompál na pistáy inatáy?

(Nasompál) no ngárem na Noviembre dos.

Say gawaén da no ngárem na Noviembre dos so onlad
kaábungan day amimíga pian mañgán iráy kánen.

Antoy gawaén dad sáman ya ngárem?

Mañgán iráy kánen dimád kaábungan day amimíga.

Párapara

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Andí ni | (a) ya katongtóng. |
| (2) Nabuás lay kabuasán | (b) ya ontán kaganó. |
| (3) Agkó iláloan | (c) ta míla kayó dimád abóng. |
| (4) Angganó láen tayón amín | (d) manáya. |
| (5) Asinggerán ko | (e) no labáy da. |
| (6) Labáy ko komón | (f) irán kabkábat tayó. |
| (7) Wadiá kayó met | (g) tayó la. |
| (8) Tawág mo irá diá | (h) so tongtóng da. |
| (9) Onsempét | (i) ra sírin. |
| (10) Masamít | (j) iráy aróm ya láen tayó. |

Bálon salíta

ganó: *kaganó; *inatáy; kamposánte; *kolaán; lábi: nalábian;
*lamét; masamít; *níman; *Noviembre; úno; *óras; sáman; sáya:
saráya; sélonget; sokóng; sompál; tawáy; tongtóng: katongtóng.

2. BABASAEN

Pistáy Inatáy

Nanpára so ugáli na Pangasinánse tan Ilokáno ed panag-
núnot day ináatey da.

No nasabí fécha úno na buláy Noviembre, sáray totóo so
onlá irá ed kamposánte. Awí-awít day koróna tan rorósas ya
itápew da ed pántion. Kabuasán tan ngárem so iakár da ray

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totóo ed kamposánton. Waláy malikét a manpatugtóg na músiko ed aráp na pánton na ináatey da. Báyanan iráyan mantúgtog [1]. Sáray aróm et manawít la ray rádío da.

Dakél so kánen ed sáyan ágew. Amín a kaabongán [2] et mangáway kánen. Ontúnog iray totóo.

Diad ontumbók ya ágew, ónla irá lamét ed kamposánton. Awít da lamét iráy koróna tan rorósas. Pawálsikan day bindíta so tapéw na pánton. Say pári so manwálsik tan mandásal met. Anggapó ed kaabongán ya mañgáy kánen.

Bálon salíta

aráp; awít; báyar; bindíta; búlan; dásal; koróna; músiko; nónot; pánton; pára; pári; pasiár; fécha; túgtog; patugtóg; tugtóg, túnog; walsík.

3. INPANPASAL

(1) Níman si Miguel ed sokóng.

[níman nítan nía andidman andidtan andíriá	[∅ irá si Miguel may láta may lalóng	ed	[sokóng garíta abóng siróm garóng	nen [Sábado karomán ... ----- nabuás nátan ----- no [lábi Símba ...]
---	--	----	---	---

(2) Si asawák maóng ya manlútoy kánen na Filipinas.

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[masamít mapilálek makapasawá		[salíta tongtóng	
[makáalna máples	so	[akár batík	[da nen Pedro na ogaw na marikít
[marúnong maóng		[gawá lutó	[***** karomán nabuás
[máples maksíl		urán	

(5) Nanalás kuátro la nen sinmabí kami.

nanalás	[kuátro dos tres ónse nuéve siéte singkó	nen	[sinmabí kami manlápo ak dimán naogíp si Jose naawát koy súlat mo
manalás	la	no	[onsesempét irá ongagapóy misa diá mangám iráy almusál da onsabí ran manlapód opisína

(6) Táwag ka 'baí' ed sikará.

táwag		['baí' ed sikará ... *****
[alagár iróng loksó ogíp loób singgér alagéy	[ka kayó tayó	[dimán ditán diád abóng ya ambalangá ed sokóng ... *****
[simpét la sayáw loób ...	la	

(7) Pakábatan nen Linda sáray kakanáyon to.

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[pakábatan asinggerán	[nen Linda nen Bill	[sáray kakanáyon to ra ...
[lukasán pintaán káputan línisan	na ogáw to da ...	may [puérta pínto bentána kapót
[panísan lampasoán	...	may [dátal takáyan

(8) Pinakábatan nen Linda sáray kakanáyon to.

[pinakábatan inasinggerán	[nen Linda nen Juan	[sáray kakanáyon to ...
[linúkasan piníntaan kinápután linínisan	na ogáw na amimígak da ...	may [puérta pínto bentána kapót
[pinanísan linampasoán	...	may [dátal takáyan

(9) Sakéy a bató - dakél a kabatuán.

sakéy a	[bató bitéwen kutú lúpa ítik puntí kawayán salí uló abóng áteng tamuró eléng layág limá buék	dakél a	[kabatoán kabítewénan kakutuán kalúpaan kaítikan kapuntían kakawayánan kasálian kaúloan kaábongan kakiéwan katámuroan kaélangan kaláyagan kalímaan kabúekan
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Bálon salíta

*adóbo; *alagéy; almusál; ambalangá; asinggér: singgér; *bató; belás; bentána; bitéwen; *buék; dalá: dinalaán; *eléng; gapó; garóng; igadó; ítik; *kapút; kárne; kusinéra; kusinéro; lalóng; lampáso; *layág; *limá; línis; *loób; makálna; máples;

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marúnong; nía; nítan; *uló; opisína; pakbét; paksíw; panís; pansít; pínta; púerta; pusít; *salí; *sámay; siróm; *tamuró; timplá.

4. DAISET A PANGALAWAN

(a) Pabitlá

Nítan la, níman la
Nanagtóy ambalangá.

(b) Diád cosína

Leche Flan

Ikaná

10 ambalangá na iknól (native ya iknól no walá), 1 látan gátas evaporáda ya báleg, 1 látan gátas condensáda ya báleg, 1 1/2 losór ya refinádo, 1 cucharitan vanilla.

Panaggawa

Tunáwen so refinádo ed gátas evaporáda. Ilaók so ambalangá na iknól ed gátas condensáda. Sápiten ed sápot na refinádo insán ilaók so vanilla. Ibalés ed liyanéra ya waláy arníbal. Kayári to tutoen ya singá panagluto na potó (ilánsón) ed kawáli o kaldéro ya báleg.

Arníbal

Ipaluág so 1 losór ya masamít tan 1/4 losór ya danúm ed kaseróla. Paulián ya onluág anggad onbalangá. Agkikiwalén. Ibalés ed liyanéra no mapalét la. Pabetelan ni kasakbáy pangibalés na leche flan.

Bálon salíta

arníbal; balangá; balés; danúm; evaporáda; condensáda; kaldéro; kaseróla; kawáli; kiwál; lánson; laók; leche flan; liyanéra; luág; paluág; mapalét; o2; ulí; paulí; sakbáy; masakbáy; sápit; sápot; yári; kayári.

FIESTA FOR THE DEAD

(November 1)

1. DIALOGUE

Linda (L); Bill (B); Susan (S); Nilo (N).

(A) -----

L: ...

B: Maóng. Sikató ni man[1]. Sikayó ey? Antó-n óras
Good. It still that. You eh? What-lnkr time
so in-sabí yo diá ed kamposánto?
mkr was-arrived by-you here at cemetery?

L: ... Man-alás kuátro[2] la nen s-inm-abí kamí.
Was four(o'clock) already when arrived we.

B: Si Miguel kolaán to ey? Labáy ko komón ya
Si Miguel whereabouts his eh? Wanted by-me antici-
ka-tongtóng.
pated lnkr one-to-converse-with.

L: Niman ed sokóng. Ka-to-tongtóng to-y Nilo.
Over-there at corner. One-being-conversed-with[3]
by-him-mkr Nilo.
Ma-samít so tongtóngan da.
Engrossing mkr being-conversed-about by-them.

S: Láka ta asingger-án mo ra.
Go-you that will-be-gone-near-to by-you they.
Táwag mo[4] irá diá no labáy da.
Be-summoned by-you they here if is-liked by-them.

B: Asingger-án ko rá sírin. Tawag-én
Will-be-approached by-me they surely. Will-be-
ko la ra dián duá[5].
summoned by-me already they here-lnkr two.

(B) -----

L: Maka-salíta met la-y daisét si Bill na Pangasinan.
Can-speak also already-mkr (a)little mkr Bill obj.-mkr
Pangasinan.

Ag-ko ilálo-an ya ontán ka-ganó.
Not-by-me would-be-expected lnkr like-that (so)soon.

S: On, ta makaka-áral[6] ed asawá to.
Yes, because feels-like-learning from spouse his.

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- B: O, man-sélonget la. On-sempét tayó la[7].
Oh, will-become-dark already. Will-arrive all-of-us already.
- N: Andí ni ta míla kayó dima(n)-d abóng.
Not yet because mutually-come you there-to house.
Mangán tayó-y kánen.
Will-eat we-mkr cake.
- B: O, labálabáy ko-y maka-tawáy na kánen diá.
Oh, much-wanted by-me-mkr be-able-to-taste obj.-mkr cake here.
- S: Dakél so man-gáwa-y kánen nátan. Anggano lá-en
Many so will-make-mkr cake now. Even-if[8] will-be-
tayó-n amín irá-n kab-kábat tayó.
gone (to) by-us-lnkr all they-lnkr acquaintances our.
- N: Nabuás la-y kabuasán irá-y aróm ya lá-en tayó.
Tomorrow already-lnkr morning they-mkr other lnkr
will-be-gone(to) by-us.
Na-lábi-an itíla.
May-be-benighted we-already.
- (C) -----
- B: Ákin, walá ni sírin nabuás?
Why, existing still indeed tomorrow?
- N: Ón, bálet mi-mísa tayó ni ya ononá.
Yes, but mutually-attend-mass we yet lnkr first.
Insán on-lá tayó ed kamposáto lamét.
Then will-go we to cemetery again.
- B: Nabuás na ngárem ey? Walá ni? Inér so
tomorrow of afternoon eh? Existing still? Where mkr
lá-en tayó?
will-be-gone by-us?
- N: Anggapó la-y on-la diá ed kamposáto.
Not-be already-mkr will-go here to cemetery.
A-sompál la-y pistá-y ínatéy.
Has-finished already-mkr fiesta-mkr (the)dead.
- S: Say gáwa-en tayó so on-la-d ka-ábung-an da-y a-mi-míga.
The will-be-done by-us mkr will-go-to houses their-mkr
friends.
Mañgán tayó-y kánen.
Will-eat we-mkr cake[9].

Special Notes

- [1] Sikató ni man 'the same as ever'.

FIESTA FOR THE DEAD

[2] Manalás kuátro. Here we have a verb composed of the verbal prefix man- (as encountered in mansigarilyo etc.), and the time expression alás kuátro - see note [8] to the Dialogue in Unit III.

[3] With certain verb stems, the prefix ka- indicates the person other than the actor who is involved in the action. Thus with tongtóng 'converse' ka- forms a compound meaning 'the person conversed with'. For further discussion, see the Reference Grammar.

[4] Note that when táwag means 'summon', the unaffixed stem has an imperative force, and the entity being summoned is the subject of the verb: hence táwag mo irá in this sentence. In the previous dialogue the instruction táwag ka was encountered. There táwag was used in the sense of 'refer to someone as', and the subject was the person commanded: hence ka rather than mo was the appropriate pronoun. Both meanings of táwag are contained in the English verb 'call'.

[5] Note that diá 'here' has intervened between ra and duá, hence the linker -n has been attached to it instead of to ra, where it would be placed if the phrase ran duá were to occur in isolation. There is a tendency in Pangasinan to shift the word order around so as to get key words as close as possible to the verb. If in the process two elements connected by ya (-n) are split up, ya will still occur immediately before the word it originally preceded, but is also still subject to the rule converting it to the suffix -n if the preceding word ends in a vowel, even though this word is not part of the construction involving ya. Another example of this phenomenon was encountered in Dialogue III-onlá kayón onlá. 'you really must come', where the constructions involved are onlán onlá and kayó.

[6] makakaáral. makaka- is a prefix indicating a predisposition towards the action denoted by the verb with which it is associated.

[7] Onsempét tayó la. This is actually a greeting meaning something like 'we're all here!'.

[8] anggano láen tayó ... i.e. 'all of us could even go visit them'.

[9] kánen 'cake' is an understatement. Refer to the vocabulary for Unit II for a more adequate translation.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

2. TEXT FOR READING

‘Fiesta for the Dead’

Notes

[1] iráyan mantúgtog ‘those who play’ i.e. the musicians.

[2] amín a kaábungan - all the neighborhood.

3. SUBSTITUTION DRILLS

A - - - - -

(a) (b) (c)

(1) Níman si Miguel ed sokóng.

Be-there mkr Miguel at corner.

‘Miguel is there in the corner.’

Pattern: Sentences with the verb-like demonstratives nín, níman, nítan. These demonstratives are used in much the same way as the compounds wadíá, wadmán, wadtán introduced previously, but usually indicate a precise and proximate rather than a vaguely defined location. They have no time connotations. Some time phrases are included as optional elements in the drill to illustrate this.

R - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(2) Si asawá-k ma-óng ya man-lúto-y kánen na Filipinas.

Mkr wife-my good lnr to-cook-mkr food of Philippines.

‘My wife is good at cooking Philippine food.’

FIESTA FOR THE DEAD

Pattern: Adjective linked to inflected verb (which it modifies) by ya. Emphasis on subject of verb.

R - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(3) Ag-á ma-ong si asawá-m ya man-lúto-y kánen na Filipinas.

Not-she good mkr wife-your lnkr to-cook-mkr food of
Philippines.

'Your wife is not good at cooking Philippine food.'

Pattern: Negative transformation of (2), emphasis on quality. Without the negative marker (ag- + subject pronoun), the sentences produced here would be parallel to those in (2), except that emphasis is shifted from the subject to the quality of the action.

A - - - - -

(a) (b) (c)

(4) Ma-samít so tongtóng da.

Sweet mkr convers(ing) their.

'Their conversation is engrossing - they are engrossed in conversation.'

Pattern: Equational sentence consisting of an adjective followed by a phrase introduced by so and containing an unaffixed verb stem as its main component.

A - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(5) Nan-alás kuátro la nen s-inm-abí kamí.

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Was-at four already when did-arrive we.

‘We arrived at four o’clock.’

Pattern: Use of time expressions alás + NUMERAL as verbs inflected with man- or nan-.

R - - - - -

(a) (b) (c)

(6) Táwag ka ‘baí’ ed sikará.

Call you ‘grandmother’ to her(resp).

‘Call her “Grandmother”.’

Pattern: Uninflected verb stems as actor focus imperatives.

Note: This drill presents one kind of imperative construction. Many verb stems occur as passive imperatives, i.e. the person commanded would be represented by a pronoun like mo, rather than by ka. Inflected verb stems, with either active or passive affixes, may also be used as imperatives. With many verbs two or more of these types of imperatives may be employed to give different shades of meaning to a command. This topic is discussed at greater length in the reference grammar, and examples of the main kinds of imperative construction also appear at appropriate places in these lessons.

R - - - - -

(a) (b) (c)

(7) Pa-kábat-an nen Linda sáray kakanáyon to.

Will-be-informed by Linda the relatives her.

‘Linda will inform her relatives.’

Pattern : Referent focus sentences with -an.

FIESTA FOR THE DEAD

Note: The ‘referent’ is the location of the action, which from an English speaker’s point of view may very often be the ‘object’. This drill gives practice in handling constructions associated with one of the non-past referent focus affixes.

R - - - - -

(a) (b) (c)

(8) P-in-a-kábat-an nen Linda sáray kakanáyon to.

Were-informed by Linda the relatives her.

‘Linda informed her relatives.’

Pattern: Past transformation of (7).

C - - - - -

(a) (a)

(9) Sakéy a bató - - dakél a ka-báto-an.

One lnkr stone - many lnkr stones.

Pattern : Singular and plural forms of nouns where plural is formed by the circumfixing of ka-...-an.

Note: This list includes most of the commonly encountered nouns whose plurals are formed in this way. It is important to remember that this use of ka-...-an is ‘irregular’, and that many of the nouns concerned may have two possible meanings when so affixed, e.g. kaábungan may mean simply ‘houses’, or, more “regularly” (although not necessarily more often), ‘neighborhood, group of houses’. Several of the nouns concerned also have more conventional forms indicating multiplicity, e.g. áteng: atáteng, lúpa: luplúpa, and tamuró: tamutamuró.

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

(a) Riddle

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Answer: lalóng

(b) In the kitchen

The recipe for leche flan, a rich custardlike dessert which is highly esteemed by Filipinos (and other people who have had the good fortune to taste it), is appropriate for this lesson unit as it would certainly be among the kánen prepared by those who could afford it on All Saints Day.

Notes

[1] native is an English word which may be pronounced as /nítib/, /nèytiv/ or combinations of these alternatives, depending on the speaker. 'Native' eggs are those laid by the indigenous South East Asian fowl rather than the imported White Leghorns etc.

[2] gátas eyaporáda. Some adjectives borrowed from Spanish, like this one, may follow the noun they modify without any intervening linking particle.

[3] masamít 'sweet' - any kind of sugar. Brown sugar would normally be used for making this syrup, but it is largely a matter of personal taste.

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

adóbo	variety of meat dishes prepared with vinegar, spices, etc.
alagáy	to stand (<u>on-</u>)
almusál	breakfast
ambalangá	red; yolk of egg
ANDI	
andidmán	not being there (proximate)
andidtán	not being there (near you, proximate)
andiriá	not being here (proximate)
aráp	front
arníbal	sugar syrup
ASINGGER	
singgér	actor focus imperative of <u>asinggér</u> (contraction)
awít	be carried
balangá	become red (<u>on-</u>)
balés	to put, place

FIESTA FOR THE DEAD

bató	stone (pl. <u>kabatoan</u>)
báyar	to pay
belás	polished rice
bentána	window
bindíta	holy water (water blessed by priest and used in church ceremonies)
bitéwen	star (pl. <u>kabítewénan</u>)
buék	hair (pl. <u>kabúekan</u>)
bulán	month
DALA	
dinalaán	dish prepared with pig's blood and intestines, etc.
danúm	water
dásal	to pray (<u>man</u> -)
evaporáda	evaporated (usually milk)
eléng	ear (pl. <u>kaélangan</u>)
GANO	
kaganó	soon
gapó	to begin, start (<u>on</u> -)
garóng	storehouse for rice etc.
igadó	dish prepared from liver of pig
inatéy	deceased person
ítik	duck (pl. <u>kaítikan</u>)
kaldéro	deep pot
kamposánto	cemetery
KAPUT	
kapút	lid
kapút	to close (<u>man</u> -)
karne	meat /karní/
kaseróla	casserole
kawáli	deep frying pan
kiwál	to stir
kolaán	whereabouts
condensáda	condensed (milk)
koróna	wreath
kusinéra	female cook
kusinéro	male cook
LABI	
nalábian	(will be) benighted
lalóng	rooster
lamét	again
lampáso	to scrub
lánson	to double boil
laók	to mix

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

layág	ear (pl. <u>kaláyagan</u>)
leche flan	kind of rich custard made from egg yolks and condensed milk
limá	hand (pl. <u>kalímaan</u>)
línis	to clean
liyanéra	baking pan; lunch box
LUAG	
paluág	to boil
loób	come, go inside
makálna	slow
mapálet	thick
máples	strong, forceful
marúnong	good (at work)
masamít	sweet; engrossing; proficient (at cooking); sugar (general term)
músiko	music
nía	be here (proximate)
níman	be there (proximate)
nítan	be near addressee (proximate)
nónot	think of, remember
Noviembre	November
o2	or
ULI	
paulí	leave for a while
uló	head (pl. <u>kaúloan</u>)
úno	one (date, money)
opisína	office
óras	hour, time
pakbét	dish prepared from boiled vegetables
paksíw	a spicy fish dish
panís	to sweep
pansít	a dish prepared with noodles, and chopped meat and vegetables.
pántion	tomb
pára	be the same, equal (<u>man-</u>)
pári	(Catholic or Aglipayan) priest
pasiár	to go around the neighborhood (<u>on-</u>)
fécha	date
pínta	to paint
puérta	door
pusít	squid
SAKBAY	
kasakbáy	before, preceding

FIESTA FOR THE DEAD

salí	leg
Sáman	that (adj.)
sámay	that (topic marker) (pl. <u>sarámay</u>)
sápit	to sift
sápot	strainer
sélonget	become dark (<u>man-</u>)
siróm	shed
sokóng	corner
sompál	to finish
tamuró	forefinger (pl. <u>katámuroan</u> or <u>tamutamuró</u>)
tawáy	to taste (<u>man-</u>)
timplá	to mix and cook food (<u>man-</u>)
TOGTOG	
togtóg	to play a musical instrument (<u>man-</u>)
patogtóg	play music through a radio etc.
túnog	go from house to house (<u>on-</u>)
TONGTONG	
	person conversed with
katongtóng	
walsík	to sprinkle (<u>man-</u>)
YARI	
kayári	at the finish

UNIT VI

PAGATIN

1. TONGTONG

Fe (F); Cion (C); Inciong (I); Pedro, amá nen Inciong (P); Juan, amá nen Cion (J).

(A) -----

- F: Maóng ta sinmabí kayó. Manáalagar kamín abayág la diad Alcala.
C: Talgán onsempét kamí. Ninónot mi ya waláy betáng da ray kakanáyon tan kabkábat ya agá akapíbansal ed Manila.
I: Say sakéy ni, labáy ko mét ya nakábat iráy kakanáyon nen Cion.
C: Walá ráy íba min kakanáyon nen Inciong. Labáy da konó so mikábat tan minéngneng ed sáray totóo diá.

(B) -----

- F: Tagá inér so katúlangán mo Cion ey?
C: Di katúlangán kon lakí so tagá ra Cavite. Bálet di katúlangán kon bíi so tagá ra San Fernando, Pampánga.
F: Aliwá rán sankabaléyan manáya. Singá ra di nánay mo tan si tátay mo.
C: Ay on, di tátay tagá ra diá ed Pangasinan, bálet di nánay tagá ra ed Abra.
I: Manaáyam irá di tátay ko bálet ed Maníla. Dimán kamí la binmáleg.
C: Sikamí met, dia kamí binmáleg ed Alcala.

(C) -----

- F: Pankakábaten yo la sírin pián makapantotongtóng met la ran sánaabalayan.
C: Nankakábat la ra. Sáray kakanáyon to si Inciong tan sáray kakanáyon ko so andí ní.
I: Táwagen ko ran amín dia. Alagár kayó.
P: Pánoy bilá-biláy nátan ey abalayán?
J: Sikató ni man abalayán. Dimán met ey ed sikayó?
P: Nanpara itílay kipapásen. Anggapó lay mainomay ya biláy nátan amó.
J: Maóng komón no ag la nasabí-sabí so den-dén to yan írap na biláy tayó.

(D) -----

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

- P: Nítan la ray sánasawá. Tepeten tayó pa no inér so labáy dan panáyaman.
J: Asalíta nen Cion lad siák dimád Manila irán manáyam.
P: Ákin konó ey?
J: On ta dimán met so kulaán na panánapan dan duá.
P: Mamaóng no saksakéy so kulaán na sánasawá. Maírap tan makápoy so mansián ya sánasawá.
J: Kapigáy ipawíl yo abalayán ey?
P: Nabuás abalayán.

Salíta tan tepét

(A) - - - - -

Talagán onsempét di Cion tan sáray iba to dimád Alcala.

Naniláloan tay isempét nen Cion?

On, ta talagán onsempét tan sáray iba to.

Labáy nen Inciong ya mikábat iráy kakanáyon nen Cion.

Akábat ta la nen Inciong so kakanáyon nen Cion?

Andí, bálet labáy to ya mikábat irá.

(B) - - - - -

Tagá San Fernando so katulungán ya bií nen Cion.

Tagá Pangasinan so katulungán nen Cion?

Andi, ta tagá Pampanga.

Tagá Pangasinan so amá nen Cion, bálet tagá Abrá so iná to.

Sankabaléyan iráy atáteng nen Cion?

Andí, ta tagá Pangasinan imay sákey tan tagá Abrá met may sakéy.

Binmáleg si Inciong dimád Manila.

Inér so nanáyaman da?

Nanáyam dimád Manila, ta binmáleg dimán.

PAGATIN

(C) -----

Agní pinankakábat nen Cion irán sanaabalayan.

Nankábat kasí atáteng nen Cion tan amá tan iná nen Inciong?

Andí konó ta [agní irá pinankakábat nen Cion. agto ni pinankakábat irá.

Anggapó lay maínomay ya biláy dan sanaabalayán.

Pánoy panagbiláy na áteng di Cion tan Inciong nátan?

Maírap so biláy da nátan.

(D) -----

Asalíta nen Cion lad amá to ya sikató tan si Inciong et manáyam dimád Manila.

Iner so panáyaman di Cion tan say asawá to?

(Manáyam irá) ed Manila.

Maomaóng no saksakéy so kulaán na sanasawá ta maírap tan makápoy so mansián.

Ákin et maogés so sanasawán mansián?

On, tan maírap tan makápoy (so sanasawán mansián).

Párapára

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| (1) Dimád Manila met so kulaán | (a) amín diá. |
| (2) Nanpára itílay | (b) pián makapántóngtong met la ran sanaabalayán. |
| (3) Panóy bilabiláy nátan ey | (c) manáya. |
| (4) Tépeten tayó pa | (d) ed sikayó? |
| (5) Táwagen ko ran | (e) no inér so labáy dan panáyaman. |
| (6) Dimán met ey | (f) tan mínengneng ed sáray totóo diá. |
| (7) Labáy da konó so mikábat | (g) kipapásen. |

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

- (8) Pankakábaten yo la (h) amígo?
 sírín
- (9) Manáalagar kamín (i) na panánapan dan duá.
- (10) Aliwá ra (j) abayág la diá.
 sankabaléyan

Bálon salíta

abalayán: sánabalayán; amó; anáp: panánapan; asawá: sanasawá; báleg: onbáleg; kabaléyan: sankabaleyán; básal; dendén; iráp; itíla; konó; lakí; makápoy; nánay; pagátin; pánon; túlang: katulangán; sián; ta3; tátay.

2. BABASAEN

Pagátin

Say ugáli na Pangasinan ya bálon kasál so walán-waláy pagátin [1], manlálo no díad aróm a báley so pankásalan da. Díad abóng na bíi so pakagáwaan na pagátin.

Sáray kakanáyon na bálon kasál so mankakábat irá ed sáyan pagátin, manlálo no manlápo irá ed mandurumán báley. No arúm, no sananáy so báley ya panlápuan da nandurumá met so ugáli tan salíta da.

Manlápod sáyan begtá et mantetépetan iráy nísengég [2] ed panagbiláy. Bálang sakéy et manáral na bálon ugáli tan kagagáwa [3]. Bilbílang, say áteng na bíi et Tagálog tan Pampanguéno, say aténg na lakí met et Pangasinan tan Ilocano, kanián sáray bálon kasál et makaáral na nansasananáy [4] a ugáli.

Bálon salíta

bálang; dúma; sananáy; sengég: nísengég.

3. INPANPASAL

- (1) Táwagen ko ran amín dia.

PAGATIN

[alagarén táwagen pakánen kábaten	[ko]+ [mo]+	[-ka] si Pedro ran amín ...
ámesen	ta	may bíbi
[sáliwen pílien álaen kánen	nen Pedro na marikít	may [andukéy ya talón balbáleg ya bayáwas masamsamít ya oráng malimpék ya talón
básaen	nen agík	sáyan líbro
[tépeten salítaen	...	***** [ed sikará ...
	...	[(diá)]? [(...)]#

(2) Agmo táwagen irán amín diá.

ag-	[kó mó mi ...]	[táwagen pakánen alagarén kábaten	[irán amín si Pedro may [ogáw marikít balolakí	[diá diád Manila dimád abong ...]
-----	-------------------------	--	--	--

(3) Agko rá táwagen.

ag-	[ko]+ mo to da ...]	[rá -[kamí] ∅ -[ak] ...]	[táwagen pakánen kábaten alagarén ...]
-----	---------------------------------	--------------------------------------	--

(4) Si Pedro agto ámesen may bíbi.

[si Pedro say balolakí	ag-	to	[ámesen pakánen paógipen komisén paákisen	may	[bíbi ogáw anáko agík ...]
[sarámay marikít sáray akuláw		ira			

(5) Agbásaen nen Pedro may librok.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

ag- [básaen [nen Pedro [may líbrok
 [álaen [na ogáw [sátan ya
 [pílién]+ [nen Juis [periódico
 [sáliwen]+ [na balón [-[may súlat to]
 [iba yo [...]

(6) Aliwán sikarán amín so táwagen to.

aliwán [sikarán amín so [táwagen [to
 [sikató [pakánen [nen Juan
 [si Pedro [-[kábatén] [na ogógaw
 [imay asó]+ [-[alagarén] [...]

(7) Tináwag ko ran amín diá nen Lúnes.

[tináwag [ko [ran amín ...
 [inalagár [nen Pedro [saramay totoó
 [pinakán [na balolakí [say balón maestro yo
 [kinábat [... [...]

... [diá [Lúnes
 [dimád abóng [Sábado
 [dimád restáuran [karomán
 [...] [...]

(8) Maóng ta sinmabí kayó.

[maóng [sinmabí [ka
 [maábig [wadiá [kayó
 [masanting ta [sinmempét [si Pedro
 [malikét [onlá [si amá yo
 [maogés [onpawíl [...]

(9) Aliwán maóng ya sinmabí kayó.

[aliwán]- [maóng ya [sinmabí [kayó
 [maábig [wadiá [si agí to
 [masanting [onpawíl [...
 [-[alimaóng] -----
 [...] [tawagén ko ra

(10) Dimán kamí la binmáleg ed Manila.

PAGATIN

<div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">diá</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">dimán</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">ditán</div>	<div style="border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">kamí</div> <div style="border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">ak</div> <div style="border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">si Pedro</div> <div style="border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">irán amín</div> <div style="border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">...</div>	1a	<div style="border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">binmáleg</div> <div style="border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">naneskuéla</div> <div style="border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">inyaná</div> <div style="border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">nanbinyág</div> <div style="border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">nankasál</div>	ed	<div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Manila</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">San Carlos</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Manoag</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Mangaldan</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Hawaii</div>
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(11) Iner so panánapan mo?

(a) ánap ____ pananapan

<u>ánap</u>		<u>panánapan</u>
<u>pesák</u>		<u>panpésakan</u>
<u>salíw</u>		<u>panáliwan</u>
<u>tepét</u>		<u>pantépetan</u>
<u>áyam</u>		<u>panáyaman</u>
<u>abóng</u>		<u>panábongan</u>
<u>salát</u>	——	<u>pansálatan</u>
<u>súlat</u>		<u>pansúlatan</u>
<u>taném</u>		<u>pantáneman</u>
<u>alagéy</u>		<u>panálageyan</u>
<u>iróng</u>		<u>panírongan</u>
<u>kan</u>		<u>pangánan</u>
<u>anáp</u>		<u>pananápan</u>

(b) Inér so panánapan mo? - Manánap ak dimán.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

	<u>panánapan</u>		
	<u>panáyaman</u>		
	<u>panpésakan</u>		
	<u>panábongan</u>	mo	
	<u>pansálatan</u>	na marikít	
	<u>pangánan</u>	nen Carmén	
inér so	<u>pansúlatan</u>	da	? ...
	<u>pantáneman</u>	nen Juis	
	<u>panálageyan</u>	...	
	<u>panírongan</u>		
	<u>panáliwan</u>		<u>(may chinélas)</u>
	<u>pantépetan</u>		<u>(may criminál)</u>
	<u>pananápan</u>		<u>(may manók)</u>
	<u>manánap/manaánap</u>		
	<u>manáyam/manaáyam</u>		
	<u>manpésak/manpépesak</u>		
	<u>manábong/manaábong</u>	ka	
	<u>mansálat/mansásalat</u>	may marikít	
	<u>mangán/mangákan</u>	si Carmén	
	<u>mansúlat/mansusúlat</u>	irá	
	<u>mantánem/mantátanem</u>	si Juis	
...	<u>manálagey/manáalagey</u>	...	...
	<u>manírong/maníiiong</u>		
	<u>manalíw/manásaliw</u>		<u>(na chinélas)</u>
	<u>mantépet/mantétepet</u>		<u>(na criminál)</u>
	<u>mananápan/manáanap</u>		<u>(na manók)</u>

PAGATIN

	<u>dimán</u>
	<u>dimád Calasiao</u>
	<u>dimád banyo</u>
	<u>diád Alcalá</u>
	<u>dimád kuárto</u>
	<u>dimád kosína</u>
	<u>dimád sála</u>
	<u>dimád benég na abóng</u>
...	<u>dimád aráp na abóng</u>
	<u>dimád dikíng na abóng</u>
	<u>diád lâkoay sapátos</u>
	<u>dimád estación na policiá</u>
	<u>dimád pantátaneman</u>

Bálon salíta

abóng: manábong; ákis: paákis; ála; anák: onanák; anáp; bányo; benég; binyág: manbínyag; chinélas; dikíng; eskuéla; estación; kan: pakán; komís; malimpék; maogés; maóng: alimaóng; ogíp: paogíp; oráng; pesák; policiá; sála; salát; súlat: mansúlat; talón; taném: mantánem, pantátaneman.

4. DIASET SO PANGALAWAN

(a) Diád Kosína

Guláman ya Nancocoá

Ikana

1 pidáso ya guláman, 1 losór ya danúm, 2/3 losór ya refinádo, 2-1/2 cucharán cocoá, 1 losór ya gátas ya malásaw, 1/2 cucharítan vanílla tan 1 iknól.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Panaggawá

Itunáw so guláman ed danúm. Panlalaóken so refinádo tan cocoá insán ilaók ed guláman. Lótoen ya 2 minótos. Iaróm so gátas tan binatín iknól. Ilaók so vanilla. Ibalés ed lianéra. Bátien ya anggád asingger lan onkígtel. Ipabetél pián maganón onkígtel o itápew ed danúm ya ambetél.

Bálon salíta

aróm; iaróm; batí; guláman; kígtel; cocoá; malásaw; minóto; pidáso; tunáw.

(b) Tongtóng

Say Apatéran Gamét tan Say Tangán

Nen unán panaón, say gamét da ray inmúnan atáteng tayó so pareparéhon amín ya akalínyan marinték. Sakéy ágew say sankamelagán ya gamét (say kekéng) inbagá to ed gamét ya kaábay to:

‘Agí, narásan ak la. Onpatéy ak lad erás ko.’

‘Narásan ak met,’ kuánen pangánsi, ‘bálet pangalaán tayóy kánen tayó?’

‘Maános so ámo tayó,’ kuánen pangándo, ‘itdan to tayóy daisét ya kánen tayó.’

‘Bálet narasán ak lan maóng nátan,’ ebát nen tamuró, ya makapasnók. ‘Nayárin alinguánan to tayó la. Antóy gáweén tayó no say ámo tayó et agá mangíter na kánen tayó?’

‘Ed sátan ya kaso,’ kuánen tangán, ‘napílitán tayón mantákew.’

‘Mantákew!!’ eyág da ray apatéran gamét. ‘Agtayó ibagá ed ámo tayón nantakéw tayóy kánen.’

‘Agká lóko!’ inbagá nen tangán ya nanpasnók. ‘Gáweén tayón makápoy so díli tayón lamán no agtayó mangán – tan say ámo tayó agtó naantaán no agtayó ibagá ed sikató.’

‘Bálet tépeten to ed sikatayó,’ ebát da ray apatéra.

(Itúloy)

PAGATIN

Bálon salíta

ábay: kaábay; alá; ámo; apát; díli; erás: erás, narasán; eyág; gamét; káso; kekéng; línya; lingyán; lóko; maánus; makápoy; marinték; melág: sankamelagán; pangándo; pangánsi; parehó; pasnók; pílit; takéw; tangán; taón: panaón; túloy.

CELEBRATING THE BRIDE'S RETURN TO HER OWN TOWN

1. DIALOGUE

Participants: Fe (F); Cion (C); Inciong (I);

Pedro, father of Inciong, (P); and Juan, father of
Cion (J).

(A) -----

F: Ma-óng ta s-inm-abí kayó. Man-á-lagar kami-n a-bayág
Good that arrived you. Waiting we-lnkr long
la diá-d Alcala.
already here-at Alcala.

C: Talagá-n on-sempét kami. Ni-nónot mi ya
Definitely-lnkr would-arrive we. Remembered[1] by-us
walá-y bétang da ra-y ka-kanáyon tan kab-kábat ya
lnkr existing-mkr share their they-mkr relatives and
agá aka-pí-bansal ed Manila.
acquaintances lnkr not happened-to-be-at-the-reception in
Manila.

I: Say sakéy ni, labáy ko met ya na-kábat irá-y
The one(thing) yet, wanted by-me also lnkr
ka-kanáyon nen Cion.
could-be-known they-mkr relatives of Cion.

C: Walá rá-y íba mi-n ka-kanáyon nen Inciong.
Existing they-mkr companion our-lnkr relatives of Inciong.
Labáy da konó so mi-kábat tan mí-nengnéng ed sáray
Wanted by-them I-think[2] mkr mutually-meet and
to-tóo diá.
mutually-see with the(pl) people here.

(B) -----

F: Tagá inér so ka-túlung-an mo Cion ey?
From where mkr parents-in-law your Cion eh?

C: Si ka-túlung-an ko-n lakí so tagá rá Cavite.
Mkr parent-in-law my-lnkr male mkr from he Cavite.
Bálet di katúlungan ko-n baí so tagá ra San Fernando,
But mkr parent-in-law my-lnkr female mkr from she

CELEBRATING THE BRIDE'S RETURN TO HER OWN TOWN

Pampanga.

San Fernando, Pampanga.

- F: Aliwá rá-n san-ka-baléy-an manáya.
 Not they-lnkr from-the-same-place[3] it-is-so.
 Singá ra di nánay mo tan si tátay mo.
 Like they mkr mother your and mkr father your.
- C: Ay ón, di tátay tagá ra diá ed Pangasinan, bálet di
 Oh yes, mkr father from he here in Pangasinan, but
 nánay tagá ra ed Abrá.
 mkr mother from she in Abra.
- I: Man-a-áyam irá di tátay ko bálet ed Manila. Dimán
 Is-living he mkr father my however in Manila. There
 kamí la b-inm-áleg.
 we already grew-up.
- C: Sikamí met, diá kamí b-inm-áleg ed Alcalá.
 We also, here we grew-up in Alcala.
- (C) -----
- F: Pan-ka-kábat-en yo la sírin pián maka-pán-to-tóngtong
 Let-be-widely-introduced[4] by-you already surely
 met la ra-n sán-a-abalayan.
 so-that can-freely-converse also already they-lnkr
 parents-of-both-couples.
- C: Nan-ka-kábat la ra. Sáray ka-kanáyon
 Widely-acquainted already they. The(pl) acquaintances
 to si Inciong tan saray ka-kanáyon ko so andí ni.
 her mkr Inciong and the(pl) acquaintances my mkr not
 yet.
- I: Tawag-en ko ra-n amín diá. Alagár kayó.
 Will-be-summoned by-me they-lnkr all here. Wait you.
- P: Páno-y bilábiláy nátan ey abalayán?
 How-mkr life[5] now eh co-parent-in-law?
- J: ... Diman met ey ed sikayó?
 There also eh for you?
- P: Nan-pára itíla-y kipapásen.
 Has-become-the-same for-us-now-mkr day-to-day-life.
 Anggapó la-y ma-ínomay ya biláy nátan amó.
 Not-existing already-mkr comfortable lnkr life now isn't-it.
- J: Ma-óng komón no ag-la na-sabí-sabí so dendén to ya-n
 Be-good would if not-already might-come-together mkr
 írap na biláy tayó.
 frustration its this-lnkr hardship of life our.
- (D) -----
- P: Nítan la ra-y sán-asawá. Tépet-en tayó
 Here already they-mkr married-couple. Will-be-asked

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

- pa no inér so labáy da-n pan-áyam-an.
by-us[6] if[7] where mkr is-liked by-them-lnkr
dwelling-place.
- J: A-salíta nen Cion la-d siak ya dimád Manila irá-n
Was-told by Cion already to-me Inkr there-at Manila
man-áyam.
they-lnkr will-dwell.
- P: Akín konó ey?
Why I-wonder eh?
- J: Ón ta dimán met so kulaán na pan-ánap-an da-n duá.
Yes because there also mkr whereabouts of
source-of-livelihood their-lnkr two.
- P: Ma-ma-óng no sak-sakéy so kulaán na san-asawá.
Better if only-one mkr location of married-couple.
Ma-írap tan ma-kápoy so man-sián ya sanasawá.
Difficult and pointless mkr to-be-separated lnkr couple.
- J: Kapigá-y i-pawíl yo abalayán ey?
When-mkr will-be-returned by-you abalayan eh?
- ...

Special notes

[1] It is impossible to capture the meaning of affixes like ni- in a single English word. In such cases the gloss given is sufficient to get across as much as is necessary for comprehension of the passage concerned. Practice in using such affixes is given in substitution drills etc. at appropriate points in these lessons, and their connotations and use is discussed in the reference grammar in some detail.

[2] konó is a particle frequently used in Pangasinan speech (with equivalent forms found in many other Philippine languages) with a range of meanings similar to those of the English phrases 'I think', 'I wonder', 'I suppose', 'probably', 'it is said ...' etc.

[3] sankabáleyan, a term used to refer to people coming from the same town or province.

[4] Reduplication of the initial (consonant and) vowel of the verb stem indicates wide distribution of the action, in addition to the idea of continuity encountered previously (the latter is confined to verb stems inflected with non-past affixes).

[5] bilábiláy, 'lives' or, as here, 'day to day life'.

CELEBRATING THE BRIDE'S RETURN TO HER OWN TOWN

[6] pa indicates respect, affection, or politeness.

[7] no inér, lit. 'if where', i.e. the whereabouts is problematic or uncertain.

Matching Exercise

Answers: i, g, h, e, a, d, f, b, j, c.

2. TEXT FOR READING

Celebrating the bride's return to her home town

Notes

[1] Pagátin. This term is used for the 'second' wedding reception which takes place at the house of the bride's parents some time after the wedding itself. The significance of the custom is explained in the text.

[2] nisengég 'about, pertaining to'

[3] kagagáwa 'ways of doing things'

[4] nansasananéy 'many different'

3. SUBSTITUTION DRILLS

C - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(1) Táwag-en mo ra-n amín diá #

Will-be-called by-you they-lnkr all here #

'You will call them all here./ Call them all here.'

Pattern: Passive sentences-verbs with -en verbal suffix (non-past). Note the shift of stress to the first syllable on two syllable verb stems which are also word roots and normally bear stress on the second syllable.

C -----

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(2) Ag-mó táwag-en irá-n amín diá.

Not-by-you will-be-called they-lnkr all here.

'You won't call them all here./Don't you call them all here.'

Pattern: Negative transformation of (1), emphasis on actor, subject not represented by pronoun.

C -----

(a) (b) (c)

(3) Ag-ko ra táwag-en.

Not-by-me they will-be-called.

'I won't call them.'

Pattern: Negative transformation of (1), actor and subject represented by nonfocus and subject pronouns respectively.

D -----

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(4) Si Pedro ag-to ámes-en may bíbi.

Mkr Pedro not-by-him will-be-bathed mkr baby.

'Pedro will not bathe the baby.'

Pattern: Negative transformation of (1), phrase denoting actor placed in emphasis position (preceding the rest of the sentence) and in apposition to nonfocus pronoun.

CELEBRATING THE BRIDE'S RETURN TO HER OWN TOWN

D - - - - -

(a) (b) (c)

(5) Ag- basa-en nen Pedro may libro-k.

Not-will-be-read by Pedro mkr book-my.

'Pedro won't read my book.'

Pattern: Negative transformation of (1), both actor and subject represented by phrases following the verb.

D - - - - -

(a) (b) (c)

(6) Aliwá-n sikará-n amín sotáwag-en to.

Not-lnkr they-lnkr all mkr will-be-called by-him.

'He will not call all of them.'

Pattern: Negative transformation of (1), emphasis on subject which is placed in an equational relationship to the rest of the sentence.

D - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(7) T-in-áwag ko ra-n amín diá nen Lúnes.

Were-called by-me they-lnkr all here on Monday.

'I called them all here on Monday.'

Pattern: Past time transformation of (1) (infix -in- replaces nonpast suffix -en).

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

A - - - - -

(a) (b) (c)

(8) Ma-óng ta s-inm-abí kayó.

Good because did-arrive you.

'It's good that you arrived.'

Pattern: Sentence consisting of adjective followed by reason clause introduced by ta.

A - - - - -

(a) (b) (c)

(9) Aliwá-n maóng ya s-inm-abí kayó

Not-lnkr good lnkr did-arrive you.

'It's not good that you arrived.'

Pattern: Negative transformation of (8). Note that ta is replaced by the linking particle ya.

B - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(10) Dimán kamí la b-inm-áleg ed Manila.

There we(excl) already grew-up in Manila.

'We grew up there in Manila.'

Pattern: Locative demonstrative in emphasis position in sentence and in apposition to a locative phrase within the sentence.

CELEBRATING THE BRIDE'S RETURN TO HER OWN TOWN

D-----

(11) This drill consists of a word building exercise

(a), and practice in using the forms generated

(b).

(a)

(b)

(a) ánap

- panánapan

earn-a-living

- source/location-of-livelihood

Pattern: Word-root and derived form with circum-fix pan - ...-an.

Notes: Except where one-syllable word roots (e.g. kan) are involved, stress is normally shifted to the syllable following pan-in stems where it might be expected to fall elsewhere. The exceptions to this rule are mainly stems which have a minimal contrast based on stress, in which cases the 'inherent' stress on the root is retained (e.g. ánap, ánáp).

In those word roots subject to replacement of the initial non-nasal consonant with a corresponding nasal one, the pan-...-an affix indicates source (e.g. pansaliwan 'place where buying is done' in the sense of 'source of supply'), while paN-...-an indicates the location of the action (e.g. panalíwan). Both aspects are fused in the pan-...-an form for other verbs. In the drills in this exercise, it is the location aspect which is emphasized, and only the paN-...-an forms are used for stems like salíw.

(a)

(b)

(b) Inér so pan-ánap-an mo?

Where mkr location-of-livelihood your?

'Where are you (going to be) working?'

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

(c) (d) (e)

Man-ánap ak dimán.

Will-work I here.

'I'll work here.'

Pattern: Question employing pan-...-an derivative (which is inherently passive), answered with an appropriate active sentence; nonpast and nonpast/continuous forms of verb given as alternatives in formulating answer.

Notes: The 'locations' suggested in the drill exercise are not mutually exclusive. Common sense should be enough to suggest which lines may be safely crossed.

Note the stress patterns in the continuous forms of stems inflected with man-. Where the first syllable word root has inherent stress, the first syllable of the corresponding reduplicated form is not stressed. The opposite is true for the other forms.

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

(a) In the kitchen

The recipe for 'gulaman with cocoa' can be modified, if local conditions require, by substituting gelatin for the gulaman. The latter is extracted from the agar-agar seaweed, and is sold either in flakes or in bars about a foot long and an inch square in sections. It is used as the basis for a popular, nutritious and comparatively inexpensive dessert, the equivalent of preparations like 'jello' which are much better known in America than they are in the Philippines.

Notes

gátas ya malásaw 'skim milk'.

(b) The Four Fingers and the Thumb

The concluding part of this folk tale is presented in the next lesson unit.

CELEBRATING THE BRIDE'S RETURN TO HER OWN TOWN

Notes

[1] ya makapasnók 'with a bad temper'.

[2] nayárin alinguánan to 'perhaps he has forgotten about ...'

[3] gáweén = gawá + -én.

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

ABALAYAN

abalayán

co-parent-in-law

sánabalayan

those who are co-parents-in-law

ABAY

kaábay

neighbor; person or object close by

abóng

set up house (man-)

AKIS

paákis

make (someone) cry (man-)

ála

to take (man-)

alá

to get (maN-)

ámo

master

amó

isn't it (interjection)

ANAK

in(y)anák

was born

ANAP

ánap

make a living

panánapan

source of livelihood, workplace

anáp

to seek, look for

apát

four (apatéra four, individual)

aróm

to add

ASAWA

sanasawá

married couple

bálang

each

báleg

grow up (on-)

BALEY

people from the same town or province

sankabaléyan

bansál

attend a wedding reception

bányo

bathroom

batí

to beat (eggs etc.)

benég

back of, behind

binyág

be baptized (man-)

chinélas

slippers /chinélas/ or /tsinélas/ (also sinílas)

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

dendén	frustration
dikíng	side, at the side
dilí	own, self
dúma	different
ERAS	
erás	hunger
narasán	hungry
escuéla	go to school (<u>man-</u>) (/è/ or /i/)
estación	station
eyág	shout, scream
gamét	finger, toe (general term. If the finger concerned can be identified, a specific term, e.g. <u>tamuró</u> , will be used.)
guláman	a jelly-like dessert made from an extract of <u>agar-agar</u> seaweed with other ingredients added for flavor
írap	hardship
itíla	= <u>tíla</u>
KAN	
pakán	to feed (<u>man-</u>)
káso	case, event
kekéng	little finger
kígtel	become stiff, set (also <u>kégtel</u>)
kuárto	bedroom, sleeping or living quarters
COCOA	
cocoá	cocoa
nancocoá	containing cocoa
komís	to babysit (<u>man-</u>)
konó	supposedly, surely, as far as is known
lakí	male
línya	line; be in line
linguán	forget, be unmindful
lóko	silly, crazy
maánus	kind
maganó	quick(ly); soon
makápoy	weak, ineffectual
malásaw	thin (of liquid)
malimpék	round
maogés	bad (not good)
MAONG	
alimaóng	not good
marinték	exactly in line
MELAG	

CELEBRATING THE BRIDE'S RETURN TO HER OWN TOWN

	smallest in a group
sankamelagán	
minóto	minute (plural: <u>minótos</u>)
nánay	mother (term of address)
OGIP	
paogíp	put to sleep (<u>man-</u>)
oráng	shrimp
pagátin	reception for newly married couple held at residence of bride's parents
pánon	how
pangándo	middle finger
pangánsi	ring finger
parehó	the same, side by side (also <u>parejó</u>)
pasnók	be angry
pesák	to wash clothes (<u>man-</u>)
pidáso	piece (unit of distribution for some goods)
pílit	be obligated
policiá	police
sála	living room
salát	to change clothes (<u>man-</u>)
sananéy	different
SENNEG	
nisengég	about, pertaining
sián	to be separated (<u>man-</u>)
súlat	to write (<u>man-</u>)
ta3	question marking particle
takéw	to steal (<u>man-</u>)
talón	eggplant
TANEM	
taném	to plant orchard
pantátaneman	
tangán	thumb
TAON	
panaón	time, age
tátay	father (term of address)
TULANG	
katúlangan	parent-in-law
túloy	to continue
tunáw	melt, dissolve

UNIT VII

DIAD LAKOAY SINILAS

1. TONGTONG

Bill (B); Fe (F).

(A) -----

- B: Nayári onnengnéng na láko yon sinílas?
F: Nayári, dínan ditóy labáy yo. Manpíli kayó.
B: Sáyay andekét.
F: Antóy súkat na salí yo ey?
B: Isálik pay siéte.
F: Maganó labát ta mangalá ak dimád dalém.

(B) -----

- B: Áya so labáy ko. Pigá ya ey?
F: Diés singkwínta labát.
B: Agáy lay bilí. Anggapó lay táwal to?
F: Nengnéng yo so ingkagawá to. Púro ya katát itán. Pigára ni labáy yo ey?
B: Antakót ak ya ontáwal. Atátagéy so panangipatówal mo.

(C) -----

- F: Talagán ontán so manláko. Ibagá yo so anggaáy nayárian yo met.
B: Ibagák labát, a. Agká manpápasnok. Kuátro singkwínta la.
F: Ágí! Andí, aráwdawí so táwal yo. Ágní nípuonán.
B: Pigáy oltimó yo ey?
F: Pián makatáwal kayó, itér ko lay sampló. Sarásarág yo tan ta dakél so kuárta yo.
B: Mablí nin siánsía. Aliwán amín ya Amerikáno et makuárta. Itér yo lay limá.
F: Ay, ágnayári. Óltimó to lay siéte singkwínta. Mamúra la tan.
B: Andí la sírin. Onlibér ak ni ed aróm.

(D) -----

- F: Alagár kayó pay daisét. Aromán yoy píso ta panbuena-manoán ko kayó. Anggapó ni panígo mi.
B: Átan la no itér yo. Anggaán ko la tan.
F: O, sígi, alá yo la. Bálkoten ko maganó. Antó ní sáliwen yon aróm?
B: Anggapó la, salámat.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Salíta tan tepét

(A) -----

Labáy nen Bill isáli so andekét ya sinílas.

Dínan so isáli ton sinílas?

Sámay andekét./Labáy ton isáli may sinílas ya andekét.

(B) -----

Labáy nen Fe diés bínti so sakéy páres ya sinílas.

Pigára so labáy to?

Diés bínti.

Púron katát so inkagawá toy sinílas.

Pánon inkagawá to may sinílas?

Púron katát (so inkagawá to).

Atagtagéy so panangipatawal nen Fe, kuánen Bill.

Say antá nen Bill mamúra may sinílas?

Andí, ta atagtagéy so panangipatawal to.

(C) -----

Kuátro singkuénta la so angaáy nayárian nen Bill.

Pigáy angáan to?

Kuátro singkuénta labát.

Ángan nen Fe sarasarág nen Bill so táwal to ta dakél so kuárta to.

Ákin et atagtagéy so inangipatawal nen Fe kínen Bill?

On, ta dakél so kuárta to./On, ta say antá to makuárta.

Onlilibér si Bill ed aróm ta mablí so táwal nen Fe.

DIAD LAKOAY SINILAS

Agto nasabí so táwal nen Bill kinen Fe ta mablí?

(Andí ta) onlibér ni ed aróm.

(D) - - - - -

Pinanbuenamaoán nen Fe si Bill ta anggapó ni panígo to.

Ákin et intéer nen Fe may sinílas kinen Bill ya mamúra?

On, ta sikatóy panígo to.

Binalkót nen Fe may sinílas para kinen Bill.

Inusár ta nen Bill may sinílas ed abóng?

Andi ni ta binalkót ni nen Fe.

Párapára

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Oltimó to lay | (a) so labáy ko. |
| (2) Maganó labát | (b) ya ontáwal. |
| (3) Antóy súkat | (c) yon aróm. |
| (4) Aromán yoy píso | (d) na láko yon sinílas. |
| (5) Pián makatáwal kayó, | (e) ta mangalá ak dimád dalém. |
| (6) Antó ni sáliwen | (f) na salí yo ey? |
| (7) Talagán ontán | (g) itér ko lay sampló. |
| (8) Nayári onnengnéng | (h) ta panbuenananoán ta kayó. |
| (9) Áya | (i) so manláko. |
| (10) Antakót ak | (j) siéte singkuénta. |

Bálon salíta

agáy; andekét; antakót; angaán; átan; áya; bálkot; bilí; buena máno; dalém; katát; kuárta; láko; manláko, lákoan, láko; libér; mablí; makuárta; mamúra; púonán; oltimó; usár; panígo; pigá; píso; púro; sampló; sarág; sinílas; singkuénta; tawál: táwal, ontáwal.

2. BABASAEN

Panagtáwal

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Sáray lumaláko, antará so gáwaen da [1]. Anggáno kapáran Pilipíno no say nengnéng to so walaán [2], atagéy so panañgípatáwal da na láko ra. Et no say manalíw et nengnéng toy mairap kabkaabígan to [3] so panañgípatáwal da na láko rá [4].

Walá ni aliwán [5] kagagáwa ray lumaláko. No say manalíw et sakéy a Amerikáno, atagéy a túloy so panañgípatáwal day prício [6], anggáno waláy iba ton Pilipíno. Sábien da ray lumaláko so onpalduá ed kanepégan dan túbo. Say antará, dakél so kuárta o dinó mayáman so sakéy a Amerikáno.

Kanián sáray karaklán ya pakatuboán na lumaláko sáray sankáli. Sambotén da met so manpaatagéy na prício.

Bálon salíta

abig: kabkaabígan; aliwá; antés; atagéy: paatagéy; dakél: karaklán; mayáman; nepég: kanepegan; palduá; prício; sámbot; túbo.

3. INPANPASAL

(1) Nayári onnengnéng na láko yon sinllas?

nayári	[	onnengnéng	na	[	láko	[	yo	-n	...
		manalíw			*****		mo		
		manpíli			ambalangá		...		
		mangalá			bálo				
		onbayés			daán				
		mangíter			báleg				
		manpáwil			melág				
					kabkaabígan				
					tíngit				
...		[
		sinílas							
		balúlang							
		masitéra							
		asitéra							
		bangá							
		timbá							
		sapátos							
		camiséta							
		camisadéntro							
		pantalón							
		médias							

DIAD LAKOAY SINILAS

(2) Áya so labáy ko.

[(s)áya (s)átan (s)áman (s)aráya (s)arátan (s)aráman]	so	[labáy isáli pílien gáwaen lágaen *****]	[ko mo to nen Pedro na marikít ...]
		[manók inpesák kánen pawít súlat]	

(3) Labáy ko áyan sinílas.

[labáy pílien pinilí álaen sinalíw itér ...]	[ko mo nen Juan ...]	[ya man tan aya samán saraman ...]	ya, -n	[sinílas camisêta kawés sapátos sombréro médias ...]
--	---	--	--------	--

(4) Pigá ya ey? Dies singkuínta labát.

pigá	[ya tan man]	ey?	[úno dos ... diés ... trése katórse kínde desisaís desisiête desiócho desinueve ...]	[bainti trénta kuarénta singkuénta saisénta seténta ochénta novénta ...]	labát
			[trenta kuarenta novénta ...]	(-y		[ uno dos singko ... ]	)
píso					

(5) Talagán ontán so manláko.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

[talagá	-n	[ontán	so	[manláko
[aliwá		[onmán		mangáwa
		[onyá		mantrabájo
				manáral
				manbángat
				mangán
				onelék

(6) Labáy nen Bill sáyan andekét ya chinélas.

[labáy		[nen Bill	[saya	-n, ya	...
pílien		na balolakí	sáman		
sáliwen		to	sátan		
ipawít		[...]	[...]		
páwilen					
itér					
iátol					
iláko					

...	[andekét	ya, -n	[chinélas
	ambalangá		aysíng
	dirósa		karkaríton
	bérde		lápis
	sanantónio		camisadéntro
	amputí		abél
	duyáw		ulés
	granáte		danganán
	asúl		sapátos
			pitáka
			bag

(7) Tepét mo irá diá no labáy da.

[tepét		[irá	[(diá)	[(no labáy da)
pakán		si Pedro	(dimán)	(no lábi)
táwag		may toó	(ditán)	(nátan)
pasiár		[...]	[...]	[...]
samár				
dengél				
sabí				
=====		=====	=====	=====
	[mo			
	yo	[sakéy		
[pilí	may	daisét		
alá		gustóm		
áala		[...]		
=====		=====		
nengnéng	so	inkagáwa		
	to	to		

(8) Agmó ra tatáwagen.

DIAD LAKOAY SINILAS

ag-	[mo yo]	[ra ∅]	[tatáwagen tétepeten sasábien papakánen dedéngelen áalaen pípilien nénengnengen sásamaren pápasiaren]
-----	------------	-----------	--

(9) Agmó tatáwagen si Pedro.

ag-	[mo yo]	[tatáwagen tétepeten sásamaren pápasiaren ...]	[si Pedro may balolakí ...]
-----	------------	--	-----------------------------------

(10) Isálik pay siéte.

[ilukás ikapút isará ----- [[isalí]+ [pílien]+ ----- [mangalíw mangalá [mangán]+ mangíter ----- [[mangitoón]+ manámes	[mo, -m yo ----- ka kayó	pay	[ventána puérta pínto ----- siéte sakéy -[danúm] dakél daisét ----- [ampetáng ya danúm -[ambetél ya danúm]
--	--------------------------------------	-----	---

(11) Oniróng ka pan mareén.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

oniróng onalagéy onlá onakár [manalagár]- [mangán]+	[ka kayó	pa	[-n -y	+ [mareén] maganó - [mabayág]
mansalíta manbága manébat				makálna malinéw maksíl

(12) Kalnaán mo pay mansára na puérta.

kalnaán deenán ganoán	[mo yo	pay	mansára manlúkas mankáput	na	puérta pintó bentána
			mangán oninúm ...	na	sópas tambotámbong ...

Bálon salíta

abél; áman; asitéra; asúl; átan; átol; áya; aysíng; bag; baínti; balúlang; bangá; bayés; dangán: danganán; deén; dengél; desinuéve; desiócho; desisaís; desisiéte; dirósa; duyáw; elék; ganó; granáte; kálna; camisadéntro; camiséta; kariton: karkariton; katórse; kínse; kuarénta; lága; malinéw; mareén; masitéra; médias; novénta; ochénta; ulés; pantalón; pawíl: manpáwil; pawít; pesák: inpesák; píso; pitáka; saisénta; sámán; samár; sanantónio; sará; sátan; sáya; seténta; singkuénta; sópas; tambotámbong; tímba; toón; trabajo; trenta; trese.

4. DAISET A PANGALAWAN

(a) Diád kosína

Papaya Salad

Ikaná

2-1/2 losór ya apáyas (kinoskós), 1-1/2 losór ya pineapple tidbits, 1 losór ya kírchay (ginálip na fíno), 2 cucháran sibúyas (tinadtár na fíno), 1/2 cucharítan asín, 3/4 losór ya mayónísa tan bolóng na lechúgas.

DIAD LAKOAY SINILAS

Panaggawá

Koskoséy apáyas insán pespesán. Kayári to panlaókey ikána. Iyaréglay bólóng na lechúgas ed salád bowl insán íyan so saláda. Marakép ya iparúngo no ámbetél.

Bálon salíta

apáyas; areglár; asín; bolóng; gálip; íyan; kíinchay; cuchára; koskós; lechúgas; marakép; mayónisa; pespés; fíno; saláda; sibúyas; tadtár.

(b) Tongtóng

Say Apatéran Gamét tan say Tangán

(Katúloyáy Tekáp VI)

Say tangán inmelék. 'Pará ed siák, ibagák ya waláy sananéy ya angalá ed kánen, o díno anggapóy kánen tayó. Agá mansúspetsa ed sikatayó met segúro. Gála, narasán tayó la. Onlá tayó ed paniínan na kánen na ámo tayó.'

'Andí,' kuánen tamuró, 'agák narasán ya maóng, tan say sakéy agko gabáy so mantákew.'

'Andí,' kuan met nen pangándo, 'agák narasán ya maóng; ambaíng ak ya takéwan so ámok.'

'Anggáno siák agkó,' kuán met nen pangánsi.

'Agkó met,' kuánen kekéng ya sánkamelagán ed sikaran amin. 'Say gabáy ko naálak so kánen ko ed napanpiaán ya pakaakaran.'

Sáray apatéran napanpiaán ya gamét intabóy day tangán tan insián dan íba. Kanyán nátan misián so tangán ed sáray apatéran gamét. Nanengnéng ya ed sáray limá tayó.

(Kasangpotán)

Bálon salíta

ambaíng; díno; gála; ínan; paniínan; pia: napanpiaán; sangpót: kasangpotán; suspétsa; tabóy; tekáp.

(c) Pabitlá

Waláy bangák ya melág nápnoy batón angkekelág. [angkekelág = tíngit]

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Bálon salíta

nápno; kelág: angkekelág.

AT THE SLIPPER STALL

1. DIALOGUE

Bill (B); Fe (F).

(A) -----

B: Na-yári on-nengnéng na láko yo-n sinílas?
Will-be-possible to-see obj-mkr goods your-lnkr slippers?

F: Na-yári, dínan dita(n)-y labáy yo?
Will-be-possible, which those-mkr wanted by-you?

B: Sáya-y an-dekét.
This-mkr black.

F: Antó-y súkat na salí yo ey?
What-mkr size of feet your eh?

B: I-salí-k pa-y siete.
Will-be-tried-on-by-me please-mkr seven.

F: Ma-ganá labát[1] ta mang-alá ak dimá(n)-d dalém.
Be-soon only because will-get I there-from inside.

(B) -----

B: Áya so labáy ko. Pigá ya ey?
This mkr liked by-me. How-much this eh?

F: Diés singkuénta labát.
Ten fifty only.

B: Agáy la-y bilí. Anggapó la-y táwal to?
Very already-mkr expensive. Not-existing already-mkr lower-price its?

F: Nengnéng yo so inka-gawá to. Púro ya katát
Look you mkr way-of-being-made its. Pure lnkr itán. Pigá-ra ni labáy yo ey?
leather that. How-many yet wanted by-you eh?

B: An-takót ak ya on-táwal. A-tag-tagéy so panangi-
Shy I lnkr to-bargain. Too-high mkr price-being-
pa- táwal mo.
asked by-you.

(C) -----

F: Talagá-n ontán so man-láko. I-bagá
Certainly-lnkr like-that mkr to-trade. [2] Be-told
yo so anggaá(n)-y na-yári-an yo met.
by-you mkr furthest-extent-mkr would-be-possible for-you
also.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

- B: I-bagá-k labát, a. Agká manpápasnok.
Will-be-told-by-me only, huh. Not-you becoming-angry.
Kuátro singkwínta la.
Four fifty already.
- F: Agí! Andí, a-ráw-dawí so táwal yo. Ag-ní
What! No, very-far-out mkr price your. Not-even
ni-puonán.
could-equal-the-capital-invested.
- B: Pigá-y oltimó yo ey?
How-much-mkr last[3] your eh?
- F: Pián maka-táwal kayó, i-tér ko la-y sampló.
So-that can-bargain you, will-be-given by-me already-mkr
ten.
Sará-sarág yo tan ta dakél so kuárta yo.
Well-within-means your that because much mkr money
your.
- B: Mabli ni-n siánsía. Aliwá-n amín ya Americáno
Costly yet-lnkr still. Not-lnkr all lnkr American
et ma-kuárta. I-ter yo la-y limá.
however wealthy. Will-be-given by-you already-mkr five.
- F: Ay, ag-na-yári. Oltimó to la-y siéte singkwínta.
Oh, not-possible. Last its already-mkr seven fifty.
Ma-múra la tan.
Cheap already that.
- B: Andí la sírin. On-libér ak ni ed aróm.
Not already surely. Will-go-around I just to elsewhere.
- (D) -----
- F: Alagár kayó pa-y daisét. Arom-án yo-y píso ta
Wait you please-mkr little. Be-added by-you-mkr
pan-buenamno-án ko kayó.
peso because source-of-buenamano[4] my you.
Anggapó ni panígo mi.
Not-existing yet first-sale our.
- B: Átan la no i-tér yo. Anggaán ko
That already if will-be-given by-you. Limit my
la tan.
already that.
- F: O, sígi, alá yo la. Bálkot-en ko
Well, O.K., be-got by-you already. Will-be-wrapped-
ma-ganó. Antó ni saliw-en yo-n aróm?
up by-me for-a-minute. What yet will-be-bought
by-you-lnkr else?
- B: Anggapó la, salámat.
Not-existing already, thanks.

AT THE SLIPPER STALL

Special notes

[1] maganó labát, i.e. 'just a minute'

[2] talagán ontán so manláko 'that's really the way to do business'

[3] oltimó, i.e. 'rock-bottom price'

[4] buena máno, a concept involving the luck said to attach to the first sale of the day

Matching Exercise

Answers: j, e, f, h, g, c, i, d, a, b.

2. TEXT FOR READING

'Bargaining'

Notes

[1] antará so gawaén da 'they know what they are doing'.

[2] walaán 'has something', i.e. appears to be affluent.

[3] kabkaabigan to 'its being quite right', i.e. it is only proper.

[4] lákora = láko da. When da follows a stem ending in a vowel the /d/ may become /r/. In these cases, the resulting form ra may be treated as a suffix, both because it functions as if it were part of the word it follows, and also to separate it from the form irá 'they' which has the same phonological shape in this environment..

[5] aliwá 'untoward'.

[6] panangipatawal day prício 'price they will angle for'.

3. DRILL MATERIALS

A-----

(a) (b) (c)

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

(1) Na-yari on-nengnéng na láko yo-n sinílas.

Can-be-done to/will-look mkr goods your-mkr slippers.

'May I look at the slippers you have for sale?'

Pattern: Request introduced by nayári 'be Note that the linker -n is 'displaced' by possible'. Note that the linker -n the attributive pronoun when the emphasis is thrown onto the quality or nature of the object concerned (cf. drill (3) in Unit V).

B - - - - -

(a) (b) (c)

(2) Áya so labáy ko.

This mkr be-liked by-me.

'This is what I want.'

Pattern: 'Adjectival' demonstrative as first member of an equational sentence.

B - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(3) Labáy ko áya-n sinílas.

Be-liked by-me this-lnkr slippers.

'I like these slippers.'

Pattern: Basic and adjectival demonstratives linked to following noun by ya.

B - - - - -

AT THE SLIPPER STALL

(a) (b) (c)

(4) Pigá ya ey? Diés singkuínta labát.

How-much this eh? Ten fifty only.

'How much is this?' 'Only ten-fifty.'

Pattern: Question concerning price answered in terms of Spanish numerals.

Note: Some of the numerals derived from Spanish have alternative pronunciations, e.g. ócho may be pronounced /ótso/or/ ocho/, nuéve as /nwêbe/ or /nwíbi/, and baínti (also written bínti or veinte) /baínti/, /bínti/ (but seldom, if ever, /bèyntè/).

C - - - - -

(a) (b) (c)

(5) Talagá-n ontán so manláko.

Certainly-lnkr like-that mkr to/will-trade.

'That's really the way to do business.'

Pattern: Sentences with demonstratives of similarity and 'infinitive' (non-past, active, indicative) verb.

B - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(6) Labáy nen Bill sáya-n andekét ya chinélas.

Liked by-Bill this-lnkr black lnkr slippers.

'Bill liked these black slippers.'

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Pattern: Sentences with subject consisting of adjectival demonstrative linked by ya to a following adjective which in turn is linked by ya to the noun qualified.

R - - - - -

(a) (c) (d) (e)

(7) Táwag mo irá (diá no labáy da).

Be-called by-you they here if liked by-them.

'Call them all here if they (would) like (to come).'

Pattern: Imperative sentences - uninflected verb stem with actor represented by non-focus pronoun.

Note: The sentences which may be generated from this drill using the verb-stem sabí have no simple equivalent in English. They are simultaneously imperative and narrative in character. Sabím irá may, for example, be paraphrased as, 'they will be there when you arrive, and your arrival is expected'.

R - - - - -

(a) (b) (c)

(8) Ag-mo ra tá-tawag-en.

Not-by-you they are-being-called.

'Don't call them.'

Pattern: Negative transformation of (7). Note that the uninflected verb stem is replaced by one with passive continuous inflections.

R - - - - -

(a) (b) (c)

AT THE SLIPPER STALL

(9) Ag-mo ta-táwag-en si Pedro.

Not-by-you is-being-called Pedro.

'Don't call Pedro.'

Pattern: Negative transformation of (7), where subject is not represented by a pronoun.

A - - - - -

(a) (b) (c)

(10) I- sáli-k pa-y siéte.

Will-be-tried-by-me please-mkr seven.

'May I try on (size) seven?'

Pattern: Imperative sentences, passive or active inflected verb stem, with respect marker pa.

A - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(11) On-iróng ka pa-n ma-reén.

Will-sit you please-lnkr quiet.

'Please sit quietly.'

Pattern: As (10), with adjective modifying the verb (either linked by ya or marked by so); no object is stated in the sentence apart from the adjective which functions as an object in the latter case.

D - - - - -

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(12) Kalna-án mo pa-y man-sára na puérta.

Be-done-slowly by-you please-mkr will-open obj-mkr door.

'Please open the door slowly.'

Pattern: Imperative sentence; stated object on which action is to be performed, with instruction as to manner in which action is to be carried out contained in verb inflected for referent focus.

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

(a) In the kitchen. Recipe for papaya salad.

(b) The Four Fingers and the Thumb (Conclusion)

(c) Riddle. Answer: bayáwas.

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

abél	cloth
ABIG	
kabkaabígan	medium, moderate (size etc.)
agáy	interjection expressing indignation, surprise etc.
áman	that (= <u>saman</u>)
aliwá2	untoward, improper
ambaíng	ashamed
andekét	black
antakót	afraid, shy
angaán	limit, furthest extent
apáyas	papaya, paw-paw
areglár	to arrange
asín	salt
asitéra	watering can
asúl	blue
ATAGEY	
paatagéy	raise, make higher (<u>man-</u>)

AT THE SLIPPER STALL

átan	that (= <u>sátan</u>)
átol	to keep
áya	this (= <u>sáya</u>)
aysíng	clothing
bag	bag (not pronounced as in English!)
baínti	twenty (also <u>bínti</u> , <u>véinte</u>)
balkót	to wrap
bilí	costly, high price
balúláng	square or round basket-like container used as a nest for chickens
bangá	stone water jar
bayés	to borrow (<u>on-</u>)
buena máno	first thing sold in the day. (Often given away at a reduced price for good luck.)
bólong	leaf
DAKEL	
karaklán	maximum
dalém	inside, interior
DANGAN	
danganán	pillow
deén	be quiet
dengél	to hear
desinuéve	nineteen
desiocho	eighteen
desisaís	sixteen
desisiéte	seventeen
díno	on the other hand, else
dirósa	pink
duyáw	yellow
elé	to laugh (<u>on-</u>)
gála	come!
gálip	to slice
ganó	be quick
granáte	reddish purple
INAN	
paniínan	container; place where something is stored
íyan	contents; to put
kálna	be slow
camisadéntro	shirt (/è/ or /i/)
camiséta	undershirt (/è/ or /i/)
KARITON	
karkaríton	baby's push chair
katát	leather
katórse	fourteen (/è/ or /i/)

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

KELAG

angkekelág	very small
kínchay	Chinese celery
kínse	fifteen (/é/ or /i/)
kuarénta	forty (/è/ or /i/)
kuárta	money
cuchára	tablespoon
koskós	grate in shreds
lága	to weave

LAKO

láko	to do business (<u>man-</u>)
lakoán	stall, selling place
lechúgas	lettuce
líber	go around (<u>on-</u>)
mablí	costly, expensive
makuárta	rich
malinéw	clear (liquid, speech, etc.)
múra	cheap

MAN

ónman	like that
marakép	nice, beautiful
mareén	quiet
masitéra	flower pot
mayáman	wealthy
mayónísa	mayonnaise
médias	stockings, sox (/è/ or /i/)
nápno	be full

NEPEG

kanepegán	utmost
novénta	ninety (/è/ or /i/)
ochénta	eighty (e = /è/ or /i/, <u>ch</u> = /ts/ or /ch/)
ulés	blanket
oltímo	limit; lowest price
usár	to wear
palduá	to double (<u>on-</u>)
panígo	first sale of the day
pantalón	pants, trousers
pawíl	return something (<u>mangi-</u>)
pawít	order (for goods); to order something

PESAK

inpesák	laundry
pepés	to squeeze

PIA

napanpiaán	trustworthy, honest
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AT THE SLIPPER STALL

pigá	how much? how many?
fino	fine, delicate
píso	peso, one peso
pitáka	small purse
puonán	capital invested
púro	pure, one hundred percent
prício	price
sáisénta	sixty (/i/ or /è/)
saláda	salad
samár	to pass by; pick someone up on one's way
sámbot	take advantage of an opportunity
sampló	ten
sanantónio	brown
SANGPOT	
kasangpotán	the end, conclusion
sará	to close (door etc.)
sarág	within reach
seténta	seventy (/è/ or /i/)
sibúyas	onions
sinílas	slippers (also <u>chinélas</u> (/è/ or /i/))
singkuénta	fifty (/è/ or /i/)
sópas	soup
suspétsa	to suspect (<u>man-</u>)
tabóy	to cast out, expel
tadtár	to chop
tambotámbong	a soupy dessert, the main ingredient of which is small balls of sticky rice
táwal	acceptable price; to bargain (<u>on-</u>)
tekáp	chapter
timbá	pail, bucket
túbo	profit; to make a profit
toón	put on to cook (<u>mangi-</u>)
trabájo	to work (<u>man-</u>)
trénta	thirty (/è/ or /i/)
trése	thirteen (/è/ or /i/)

UNIT VIII

SARAY LOMALAKO

1. TONGTONG

Nana Maria (NM); Flora (F); Nanay (N); Bill (B);
Nana Juana (NJ).

(A) -----

NM: Masántos ya kabuasán ed sikayó. Manalíw kayóy sirá?
Waláy angkabáleg nátan.

F: Nánay, wadiáy Nána Maria. Teptepetén da no manalíw
kayó konóy sirá.

N: Tepét mo kínen Bill no labáy toy pantát.

B: Nánay, nansirá tilay pantát károman. Say karní tan
pisíng so labáy ko nátan.

NM: Sígi la karní. Manalíw kíla anggáno duára labát.

N: O, sígi sírin. Pián agka nabaingán. Pigá tay duára?

NM: Píso labát ta súki kayó. Úno bínti so lákok ed aróm.

(B) -----

NJ: Masantós ya kabuasán ed sikayó. Manalíw kayóy pisíng?

F: Nánay, wadiá ra di Nána Juana ya súki yod pisí-pisíng.

N: Agí! Nápnoy bigaóm na pisí-pisíng. Antóy wadtán ed
búksot mo ey?

NJ: Waláy iládo - bangós, sapsáp, bunór, tan galónggong.

(C) -----

N: Sampigáy atádom ed sátay sapsáp?

NJ: Manalapí labát. Alá kílay sakéy atádo ta ároman ko la.
Say pisíng ey?

N: Sampígay berbér mod agáyep? Say gergér mod
kalabása?

NJ: Bínti la ta súki. Bínti singko no aróm so manalíw. Agyo la
ibábagá.

N: Itdán mo kamí duáran berbér na agáyep tan sakéy
gergér na kalabása.

Salíta tan tepét

(A) -----

Angkabáleg may sirán inláko nen Nána Maria.

Balbáleg ta so sirán inláko nen Nána Maria?

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Andí, bálet ta angkabáleg/bálet ta báleg na daisét.

Labáy nen Bill so mansíray karní tan pisíng ta aperáy pantát nen karomán.

Ákin et agtó gabáy (so mansíray) pantát?

On, ta aperá nen karomán.

Analíw na duáran pantát si Nanay kínen Nána Maria pián agnabaingán.

Nilabáy ta nen Nánay so angán na pantát?

Andí ta analíw labát pián agá nabaingán si Nána Maria.

(B) - - - - -

Napnóy bigáo nen Nána Juana na pisipisíng.

Daisét tay pisipisíng nen Nána Juana?

Andí, ta napnóy bigáo to na pisipisíng.

(A) - - - - -

Píso labát so láko nen Nána Juana ed súki to, bálet úno bínti ed aróm.

Ákin et píso labát so inbáyar nen Nánay dimád sirán sinalíw to?

On ta súki to si Nána Maria./On, ta súki met nen Nánay si Nana Maria.

(C) - - - - -

Manalápi labát so atádo ed sapsáp.

Pigáray duáran atádo ed sapsáp?

Píso labát.

Inaromán nen Nána Juana na sakéy atádon sapsáp so sakéy ya atádo.

SARAY LOMALAKO

Pigáray inbáyar nen Nanay ed sámay duáran atádo?

Salapí labát, ta analíw na sakéy atádo si Nánay, inaromán nen Nána Juana.

Initdan nen Nána Juana si Nánay na duáran berbér ya agáyep.
Binti síngko so láko to, bálet binti labát no súki so manalíw.

Ákin et nanbáyar si Nánay na kuarénta séntimos ed agáyep?

Veinte séntimos so inbáyar to so sakéy a berbér ta súki to si Nána Juana.

(B) - - - - -

Waláy iládo ed búksot nen Nána Juana.

Walá tay kalobása tan bunór ed búksot to?

Anggapóy kalobása ta pisíng labát, bálet waláy bunór ed búksot to, ta iládo.

Párapára

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) Alá kílay sakéy atádo | (a) bangós, sapsáp, tan galónggong. |
| (2) Say karní tan pisíng | (b) ya súki yod pisipisíng. |
| (3) Úno binti | (c) no labáy toy pantát. |
| (4) Tepet mo kínen Bill | (d) so lálakok ed aróm. |
| (5) Manalíw kila | (e) ta aromán ko la. |
| (6) Sampígay | (f) duára? |
| (7) Waláy iládo- | (g) no manalíw kayó konóy sirá. |
| (8) Pigá tay | (h) anggáno duára labát. |
| (9) Wadiá ra di Nana Juana | (i) so labáy ko nátan. |
| (10) Teptepetén da | (j) gergér mod kalabása. |

Bálon salíta

agáyep; atádo; baíng; báleg: angkabáleg; bangós; berbér; búksot; bunór; galónggong; gergér; iládo; kalobása; lako: lomalako; pantát; perá; sampíga; pisíng; salapí: manalapí; sapsáp; sirá: mansíra; súki.

2. BABASAEN

Managtúnog

Dakél so managtúnog [1]. Waláy managtúnog na sirá; waláy managtúnog na pisíng; managtúnog na kánen; managtúnog na asín; managtúnog kagawaán [2] ya gawád kawayán.

Sáray managtúnog na sirá tan managtúnog na pisíng et agtoén da. Sáray managtúnog na asín tan kagawaán a gawád kawayán so akakaritón irá.

Saráyan managtúnog et waláy súki ran gendát. Say pananísia na sumasáliw so mamúra no say súki ra so panaliwán da. Kanián say panagláko tan panagsalíw et pansusukián. Angganó siopáman a lumaláko tan sumasáliw et walán-waláy súki to.

Bálon salíta

gawá: kagawaán; gendát; karitón.

3. INPANPASAL

(1) Aliwán amín ya Americáno et makuárta.

([aliwán]+ )	[	amín aróm dakél -[daisét]	]	ya	[	Americáno Filipino Pangasinanse toó escuéla maéstro ...]	...
...	et	[	makuárta maírap makulí maánus maóng ...]				

(2) Pigára ni labáy yo ey? - Sampló.

SARAY LOMALAKO

pigára ni	[labáy	[mo yo nen Fe ey? -- ...]]	sakéy
	pílien	isá			
	pinilí	duá			
	itér	taló			
	intér	apát			
	ibanták	limá			
	ibontók	aném			
	inláko	pitó			
	sáliwen	waló			
	sinalíw	siám			
inalmó	sampló				
abálang	labinsakéy				

(3) Manalíw kíla anggáno duára labát.

[manalíw	[kíla]]	duára			
	manpíli		tíla				anggáno	labát	
	manláko								
	mantúnog								
	mangitér								
	manawít								
	manlúto								
			ka pa						
			kayó						
[manbantak	[si Pedro]]	duára			
	nanbanták		may toó				labát		
	analíw		saráman a totoó						
	nantúnog		sarámay toó						
	angiter		...						
	nanláko								
	nanawít								
	nanlutó								
	nanpilí								

(4) Sampígay atádom ed sátay sapsáp? – Manalapí labát.

	atádo				
sampígay	gergér	[-m, mo yo ...]	ed	[sátay sámay ...]	...
	berbér				

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

	[bunór sapsáp bangós				
...	[kamóteng kahoy kalobása tabiáyong	?	--	[manalapi maninggál mamínting mamiso	labát
	[ókra agáyep marúnggay				

(5) Ibagá yo so anggaáy nayarián yo met.

ibagá				anggaáy nayarián yo met	
[álaen itér ibanták aláen iyátol áawiten [ibagá]+ [tépeten]+ [salítaen]+ [gáwaen]+	[yo mo, -m	(la)	so, -y	[-[limá] -[duá] -[dakél] -[daisét] ... aróm gústom gabáy mo liknaán mo	

(6) Agyo la ibabagá.

ag-	[yo mo	la	[álaen ibabagá aálaen ibabanták pílien iyaátol itér áawiten tétepeten sásalítaen gágawaen
-----	-----------	----	---

(7) Báleg ya, bálet balbáleg ni man.

(a) Báleg ya, bálet balbáleg ni man.

SARAY LOMALAKO

<u>báleg</u>			<u>balbáleg</u>	
<u>tíngit</u>	[ya man ...]	bálet	<u>tingtíngit</u>	ni [tan man ...]
<u>melág</u>			<u>melmélag</u>	
<u>daán</u>			<u>dadaán</u>	
<u>maksíl</u>	[ka si Juan ...]		<u>makmaksíl</u>	<u>ni si Pedro</u>
<u>máples</u>		<u>mapmaplés</u>	<u>irá ni</u>	

(b) Malínis ya, bálet malinlínis ni man.

<u>malínis</u>		
<u>ambalangá</u>		
<u>masamít</u>		
<u>mapilálek</u>		
<u>maríngot</u>	ya	
<u>maírap</u>		
<u>mabayág</u>		bálet ...
<u>mainomay</u>		
<u>mapalét</u>		
<u>maruták</u>		<u>diad San Carlos</u>
<u>malínggas</u>		
<u>magána</u>		
<u>makálna</u>	si Cora	
<u>magálang</u>		

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

	<u>malinlínis</u>		
	<u>ambalbalangá</u>		
	<u>masamsamít</u>		
	<u>mapilpilálek</u>		
	<u>maringringot</u>		man
	<u>mairírap</u>		
...	<u>mabaybayág</u>	ni	
	<u>mainínomay</u>		
	<u>mapalpalét</u>		
	<u>marutruták</u>		<u>dimád Dagupan</u>
	<u>malinglinggas</u>		
	<u>magangána</u>		si Caridad
	<u>makalkálna</u>		
	<u>magalgálang</u>	irá	ni

(8) Bálo ya, bálet bálóbálo ni man.

SARAY LOMALAKO

<u>bálo</u>			
<u>andekét</u>			
<u>maasím</u>	ya		
<u>andukéy</u>			
<u>maasinggér</u>			
<u>maóng</u>			
<u>maagéyet</u>	diád Binmaley	bálet	...
<u>marabók</u>			
<u>[amputí]+</u>			
<u>makulí</u>	[-[Si Lino] may marikít ...]		
<u>maapurádo</u>			
<u>malikét</u>			
<u>matuór</u>			

	<u>bálobálo</u>		
	<u>andekédekét</u>		
	<u>maasíasín</u>		
	<u>andukédukéy</u>		
	<u>maasíasinggér</u>		
	<u>maómaóng</u>		
...	<u>maagéagéyet</u>	ni	dimád Bayambang
	<u>marabórabók</u>		
	<u>amputíputí</u>		
	<u>makulíkulí</u>		si Fe
	<u>maapúapurádo</u>		
	<u>malikélikét</u>	ka	ni
	<u>matuótuór</u>		

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Bálon salíta

almó; aném; apurádo: maapurádo; asín: maasín; bálang; banták; bínting: mamínting; bontók; dingót: maringot; duták: maruták; eskuéla; írap: maírap; isá; kamóteng káhoy; likná; marúnggay; ókra; píso; pitó; sakéy: labinsakáy; siám; tabiáyong; taló; tinggál: maninggál; waló.

4. DAISET A PANGALAWAN

(a) Kanción

Marikít

Ed sáray makarinyón matá
Agkó komón la líknaen
So írap kon masegsegáng

Tan labáy mo ran kábaten
Betél ya panangáro ed siká
Ikál mo la yan biláy ko
Ta pián naándi ak lan samál ed pusóm.

Tan labáy mo ran kábaten
Betél ya panangáro ed siká
Ikál mo la yan biláy ko
Ta pián naándi ak lan samál ed pusóm.

Balolakí

Agtá ka nalínguanan anggád kaúyos na biláy.
Malinák lay lábi, óras na ondérengél
Mapálpalnáy dagém, katépét toy linaó:
Samít day ogíp ko, binangonán kon tampól
Lápud tay línggas mo, sikán sikáy amamáyoén.

Lanór na biláy no siká lay nanengnéng
Napúnas lá ran amín só ermén ya ginetél
No nanónotan ko ray samít day ugálim
Agtá ka nalínguanán anggád kaúyos na biláy.

Lanór na biláy no siká lay nanennéng

SARAY LOMALAKO

Napúnas la ran amín só ermén ya ginetél.
No nanónotan ko ray samít day ugalím
Agta ka nalínguanán anggád kaúyos na biláy.

Bálon salíta

amáyo; andí: naándi; bangón; betél; dagém; ekál; ermén; getél;
karinyó: makarinyó; lanór; lápo: lápud; línak: malínak; linaó;
linggas; mata; ugáli; ogíp; úyos: kaúyos; palná: mapalpalná;
púnas; pusó; samál; samít; segáng: masegáng; tampól; tepetz:
katepét.

(b) Diad kosína

Menúdon Sirá

Ikaná

- 2 losór ya alutón pinalinán ya lamáy sirá
 - 1 tinartár ya sibúyas
 - 1 látan camátis
- 3 patátas, gálipen na ankelág tan cuadrádo
 - 1 losór ya inlambóng ya garbánzos
 - 1 melág ya látan gisántes
 - 1 melág ya cajón ya pásas
 - catsup tan asín.

Panaggawá

Gísaen so báwang tan sibúyas, tan no bínmalangá la, ilaók so de-látan camátis tan lútoen ya maóng. Ilaók so garbánzos tan patátas tan lútoen ed talóran minúto insán ilaók so gisántes tan pásas ya inorasán tan intalém ed danúm. Ilaók so sirá tan catsup. Kíwalen ya maóng tan timplaáy asín. Adornoáy ginálip ya inlambóng ya iknól.

Bálon salíta

adórno; báwang; gisá; gisántes; garbánzos; cajón; camátis;
catsup; cuadrádo; lambóng; láta: de-láta; menúdo; orás; palín;
pásas; patátas; talém.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

(c) Pabitlá

Princésan masansantíng, nanespáda ed móling.

Bálon salíta

espáda: nanespáda; móling.

THE ITINERANT VENDORS

1. DIALOGUE

Nana Maria (NM); Flora (F); Nanay (N); Bill (B);
Nana Juana (NJ).

(A) -----

- NM: ... MaN-salíw kayó-y sirá? Walá-y angka-báleg
Will-buy you-mkr fish? Existing-mkr quite-big
nátan.
now.
- F: Nánay, wadiá-y Nána Maria. Te-tepet-én
Mother[1] being-here-mkr Nana Maria. Being-asked
da no maN-salíw kayó konó-y sirá.
by-her if will-buy you perhaps-mkr fish.
- N: Tepét mo kinen Bill no labáy to pantát.
Be-asked by-you to Bill if is-liked by-him mudfish.
- B: Nánay, nan-sirá tíla-y pantát károman.
Nánay, did-eat we-already-mkr mudfish yesterday.
Say karní tan pisíng so labáy ko nátan.
The meat and vegetable mkr is-liked by-me now.
- NM: Sígi la karní. MaN-salíw kíla anggáno duá-ra[2]
O.K. already meat. Will-buy you-already even-if
labát.
two(individual) only.
- N: O, sígi sirin. Pián angka nabaingán.
Well, all-right then. So-that not-you
will-be-discouraged.
Pigá ta-y duá-ra?
How-much question-mkr two?
- NM: Píso labát ta súki kayó. Úno binti
Peso only because special-customer you. One twenty
so láko-k ed aróm.
mkr price-my to other.

(B) -----

- NJ: ... MaN-salíw kayó-y pisíng?
Will-buy you-mkr vegetable?
- F: Nánay, wadiá ra di Nána Juana ya súki yo-d pisípising.
Nánay, being-here she mkr Nana Juana Inkr favorite[3]
your-for vegetables.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

- N: Agí! Ná-pno-y bigaó-m na pisípisíng.
Goodness! Full-mkr winnower-your of vegetables.
Antó-y wadtán ed búksot mo ey?
What-mkr being-there in basket your eh?
- NJ: Walá-y iládo - bangós, sapsáp, bunór ...
Existing-mkr fresh-fish, bangos, ...
- (C) -----
- N: Sam-pigá-y atádo-m ed sáta(n)-y sapsáp?
How-much-each-mkr pile-your for that-mkr sapsáp?
- NJ: MaN-salapí labát. Alá kila sakéy atádo ta
50-centavos-each only. Get you-already one pile
aromán ko la. Say pisíng
because will-be-added-to by-me already. The vege-
ey?
table eh?
- N: I-td-án mo kamí duá-ra-n berber na agáyep tan sakéy
Will-be-given by-you we two-lnkr bundle of string-
gergér na kalabása.
beans and one slice of squash.

Special Notes

[1] Nánay is a term applied either to one's own mother, or (as here) to a mother in law or person whose closeness of relationship to the speaker makes her 'equivalent' to a mother. As Bill and Flora are staying with nanay, she is given this special status.

[2] duára. The suffix -ra denotes individuality or separateness in the things enumerated.

[3] súki. This term is used by both customer and trader to denote a special relationship holding between them. In return for the buyer's regular patronage, his súki will give him a better price than would be charged to other customers, first choice of items in short supply, etc.

[4] agyó la ibabagá, i.e. 'Don't go telling anyone!'

Matching Exercise

Answers: e, i, d, c, h, j, a, f, b, g.

THE ITINERANT VENDORS

2. TEXT FOR READING

Itinerant traders

Notes

[1] managtúnog, lit. 'person who goes all over the place', applied to wandering vendors of produce and merchandise.

[2] kagawaán 'products'.

3. FORMAL EXERCISES

R - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(1) Aliwá-n amín ya Americáno et ma-kuárta.

Not-lnkr all lnkr American however wealthy.

'Not all Americans are wealthy.'

Pattern: Equational sentences, the second part of which consists of a descriptive phrase relating to the first and introduced by et 'but, and, however'.

R - - - - -

(a) (b) (c)

(2) Pigá-ra ni labáy yo ey? - Sam-pló.

How-many still wanted by-you eh? - Ten.

'How many (or how much) do you want, then?'

'Ten (items or pesos).'

Pattern: Questions regarding amount or quantity, answered in terms of Pangasinan (as against Spanish-derived) numerals.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

A - - - - -

(a) (b) (c)

(3) MaN-salíw kí-la anggáno duá-ra labát.

Will-buy you-already even-if two-individuals only.

'Please buy something, even just two.'

Pattern: Requests and statements involving individuated forms of Pangasinan numerals.

C - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(4) Sam-píga-y atádo-m ed sátoy sapsáp? - MaN- salapí labát.

Each-how-much-mkr pile-your for the-(near-you) sapsáp? -
Apiece-50-centavos only.

'How much is a pile of sapsáp?' 'Only fifty centavos each.'

Pattern: Questions concerning price using distributive interrogative sampíga 'how much each', with answers requiring distributive forms of nouns representing major monetary units.

R - - - - -

(a) (b)

(5) I-bagá yo so angaá(n)-y na-yari-án yo met.

Will-be-asked by-you mkr utmost-mkr
can-be-accomplished by-you also.

'You should also ask for the limit you think you can get.'

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Pattern: Imperative or quasi-imperative sentences employing passive forms of the verb (affixes i- and -en).

R - - - - -

(a) (b)

(6) Ag-yo la i-ba-bagá.

Not-by-you already be-being-asked.

'You shouldn't say anything; don't say anything.'

Pattern: Negative transformation of (5).

R - - - - -

(a₁) (b) (a₂) (c)

(7) (a) Báleg ya, bálet bal-báleg ni man.

Big this but intensively-big yet that.

'This is big, but that is bigger.'

Pattern: Intensive reduplication of adjective stems, where initial consonant, vowel, and consonant immediately following vowel (if any) are repeated.

Note: Two of the stems in this first drill are inflected with prefix ma-, but as the first vowel in the root is lost, they are treated as uninflected stems.

The intensive form of an adjective may indicate plurality, intensity (often translated by English 'very'), or, as in the pattern practiced here, comparison. Note that where a subject pronoun is used with an intensive adjective, it will precede ni, which must be present where contrast or comparison is indicated; other phrases follow ni.

R - - - - -

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(a₁) (b) (a₂) (c)

(7) (b) Ma-línis ya, bálet ma-lin-línis ni man.

Clean this, but intens.-clean yet that.

'This is clean, but that is cleaner.'

Pattern: Intensive forms of adjectives - reduplication of initial consonant (if any), following vowel, and consonant (if any) immediately following vowel, in word root following adjectival prefix (ma- or aM-).

Note: This (C)V(C) reduplication is the most commonly encountered for adjectives, although a significant number are associated with a (C)V(C)V type reduplication, illustrated in drill (8).

R - - - - -

(a₁) (b) (a₂) (c)

(8) Bálo ya bálet bálo-bálo ni man.

New this but intensively-new yet that.

'This is new, but that is newer.'

Pattern: Intensive forms of adjectives, in reduplication of initial consonant (if any), first vowel, following consonant (if any) and second vowel, of word root.

Note: maóng, with a one syllable word root (óng), plus an adjectival affix ma-, is treated as a single word root for purposes of reduplication.

Almost all the adjectives introduced so far in these lessons have been used in preparing drills (7a), (7b), and (8).

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

(a) Song

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This song is a typical Pangasinan folk song (although shorter than most), taking the form of a debate between a girl and her suitor. In this case, the girl is complaining of unreciprocated love, and the boy issues a categorical denial of her charges in the form of an elaborate affirmation of his devotion.

Notes

[1] Shift in stress: malinák = malínak, la rá = lá ra in similar situations in normal speech.

[2] The use of ra and da in phrases like no nanóntan ko ray samít day ugálim ‘when I contemplate the sweetness of your ways’ (lit., ‘when they-are-thought-of by-me the sweetnesses of them your-ways’) is common in Pangasinan, especially in formal speech or song. ‘Sweetness’ like ‘sleep’ elsewhere in the song, is thought of as a multifaceted thing or state, and takes a plural pronoun accordingly. The use of an attributive pronoun plus -y instead of na, in phrases like samít day ugálim is also commonly resorted to to stress plurality. This may also be employed where -y marks attribution as in pístay inatáy ‘fiesta of the dead’, which is frequently expanded to písta day inatáy ‘fiesta their the-dead’.

(b) In the kitchen

Recipe for menudo with fish. Menudo is a highly esteemed dish cooked for special occasions.

Notes

[1] no binmalangá ‘when (they are) red’, i.e. when they are golden brown.

[2] lamáy sirá (= lamán na sirá) ‘fish’s body’, i.e. just the flesh of the fish.

(c) Riddle. Answer: Oráng.

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

Note: In previous lessons some words consisting of a word root and a prefix, particularly adjectives, were given ‘independent’ listings in the vocabulary, while others were listed under the heading of a word root. From this lesson on, all words will be

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listed according to the word root around which they are built. Thus, for example, maríngot, which would have been alphabetized under 'M' as a separate entry in previous lessons, will be found as a subentry under DINGOT in this list.

adórnó	to decorate, garnish
agáyep	string beans
almó	to find
amáyo	to dream of, contemplate
ANDI	
naándi	totally out of sight, vanished
aném	six
APURADO	
	be in a hurry, hurried
maapurádo	
ASIN	
maasín	salty
atádo	classified 'pile' of produce
baíng	become ashamed, be discouraged
bálang ₂	to lose
BALEG	
	quite large
angkabáleg	
banták	to throw away (= <u>bontók</u>)
bangón	to wake
bangós	milk fish
báwang	garlic
berbér	bundle of produce
betél	cold
BINTING	
	twenty five centavos each
mamínting	
búksot	closely woven deep bamboo basket
bunór	small, black finned fish with soft, white, oily flesh
bontók	to throw away (= <u>banták</u>)
dagém	wind
DINGOT	
maríngot	dirty
DUTAK	
maruták	dirty
ekál	to take away
ermén	sorrows

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escuéla	student
ESPADA	carrying a sword
nanespáda	
galóggong	edible fish species with dry flesh
GAWA	
kagawaán	product
garbázos	chick peas
gendát	habitual
gergér	slice
getél	gather, pluck
gisá	to sauté
gisántes	green peas
iládo	fresh fish
IRAP	
maírap	(also) poor
isá	one (= <u>sakéy</u>)
cajón	box, packet
kalobása	calabash gourd, squash
camátis	tomato
kamóteng	cassava (The roots of the tree are cooked and eaten.)
káhoy	
KARINYO	romantic
makarinyo	
kariton	travel in a cart; carabao cart; to cart
catsup	tomato sauce (ketchup) /káchap/
cuadrádo	square, squared
labin-	prefix indicating 'teen'
LAKO	
lomaláko	vendor; one who makes a living by selling
lambóng	to boil
lanór	excited, happy
LAPO	
lápud	because of (= <u>lápu</u> + ed)
LATA	
de-láta	canned
likná	to feel, want, be inclined towards
LINAK	
malínak	calm
linaó	dew
línggas	beauty
marúnggay	a shrub, the fruit and leaves of which are used as vegetables

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matá	eye
menúdo	a meat or fish dish with tomatoes, onions, chick peas, green peas, potatoes and raisins
móling	forehead
ugáli	(also) character, ways
ogíp	sleep
ókra	okra
orás	to wash
UYOS	
kaúyos	end, termination
palín	to scrape vegetables clean, scale fish, etc.
PALNA	
mapalná	steady, calm (movement of air)
pantát	a mudfish (like a large catfish in appearance)
pásas	raisins
patátas	potatoes
perá	be satiated
PIGA	
sampíga	how much each?
pisíng	fresh vegetables
PISO	
mamíso	one peso each
pitó	seven
púnas	to wipe
pusó	heart
SALAPI	
manalapí	fifty centavos each
samál	poison
samít	sweetness
sapsáp	edible fish species with small, flat round body, and soft, white flesh
SEGAN	
masegáng	acute, severe
siám	nine
sirá	to eat meat or fish
súki	regular and favored customer or vendor regularly patronized by such a customer.
tabiáyong	a white variety of squash
talém	to soak
taló	three
tampól	suddenly, quickly
TEPET ₂	
katepét	something co-occurring with something else

THE ITINERANT VENDORS

TINGGAL

five centavos each

maninggál

waló

eight

UNIT IX

INKIANAK NA OGAW

1. TONGTONG

Tita (T); Mary (M); Linda (L).

(A) -----

T: Masantós ya ngárem ed siká Mary.

M: Ontán met ed sikayó atchí. Iróng kayó.

T: Nánanak ka la manáya. Antóy anak mo ey?

M: Lakí atchí.

T: Agáy lay tabá ton ogáw. Amputí-putí!

M: Panangási Dios ya katawán matabá met.

T: Inér so nánanakán mo? Siopáy nánpaanak ed siká?

M: Diá ak ed abóng ya nánanak. Si Sofing so nánpaanak.

(B) -----

T: Onpápaway kílán saniná? Pigáy símba ya la?

M: Walá lay sakéy bolán mi atchí. Pinmasiár kami met lan amiduá.

T: Sáli yo met so onpasiár dimád sikamí.

M: Míla kami sírin atchí.

T: Tíla la ta masakbáy met ni. Itulór ta kayó no onpawíl kíla.

M: Ngárem ed sikayó.

L: Agí, wadiáy Mary! Awít toy anak to. Guapíton ogáw tan matabá-tabá.

M: Salámat. Puéra baltík, kuán mo anáko.

(C) -----

L: Ánganko, malikélikét si Nilo ta lakí so inmonán anak to. Suerté konó so lakí ya ononá.

M: Sikató so kuandá. Ontán pa komón Katawán.

L: Antóy labáy mon ontombók ey? Bií o lakí?

M: Bií komón so labáy ko. Bálet sáno walá lay talóy taón to yay anáko, insán komón manyogtán.

L: Maóng komón pián naásikasom ya maóng so ogáw.

M: Agí, ngárem la! Makakaorán ni met.

L: Alám yay píso ya papetpét ko ed anak mo.

M: Ay, salámat tiá, kuán mo anáko. Ónla kami ni sírin.

L: Adiós. Salámat met ed impasiár yo.

Salíta tan tepét

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

(A) -----

Nananák si Mary dimád abóng to.

Inér so nananakán to?

(Nananák) dimád abóng.

Si Sofing so nanpaanák kinen Mary; sikató so manamianák dimád sámán ya báley.

Ákin et nanpaanák si Sofing kinen Mary?

Nanpaanák ed sikató ta manamianák dimád sámán ya báley.

(B) -----

Pinmasiár irán saniná met lan amiduá.

Amínpiga lan pinmasiár si Mary tan say anak to?

Amiduá lá ran pinmasiár.

Labáy nen Titan panpasiáren irán saniná dimád abóng to ta masakbáy ni.

Ákin et labáy nen Titan ibaán irán saniná?

On, ta maskbáy ni.

(C) -----

Malikélikét si Nilo ta lakí so inmonán anak to.

Ákin et malikélikét so asawá nen Mary?

Malikélikét ta lakí so inmonán anak da.

Inbagá nen Mary kinen Linda ya bíi so labáy ton ontombók ya anak to.

Inbagá ta nen Mary ya agá naliketán no lakí la met so anak to?

Andí, labáy to labát ya bíi so ontombók.

INKIANAK NA OGAW

Inbagá nen Linda ya maóng no talóy taón insán manyogtán so anak to, pián natagíbi ton maóng so anak to.

Antóy inbagá nen Linda kínen Mary ed pláno ton manalagár na pigáran taón insán manyogtán?

Maóng, pián natagíbi ton maóng so anak to.

Párapára

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| (1) Alám yoy píso | (a) so onpasiár dimád sikamí. |
| (2) Suérte konó | (b) kuán mo anáko. |
| (3) Sáno walá lay talóy taón to man ya anak nen Mary | (c) so lakí ya ononá. |
| (4) Salámat met | (d) anak mo ey? |
| (5) Guapíton ogáw | (e) matabá met. |
| (6) Puéra baltík, | (f) tan matabátabá. |
| (7) Onpápawáy kílán | (g) ed inpasiár yo. |
| (8) Sáli yo met | (h) ya papetpét ko ed anak mo. |
| (9) Panangási Dios ya Katawán | (i) saniná? |
| (10) Antóy | (j) insán komón manyogtán. |

Bálon salíta

anáko: manának, manamianák; ásikaso; baltík; duá: amiduá; íba; iná : sániná; kási; Katawán; petpét; pláno; puéra; suérte; tabá: matabá; tagíbi; taón; tiá; tulór; yogtán.

2. BABASAEN

Inkianák na Ogáw

No nasabí panának na sakéy ya iná, say lánang a natáwag et say manámíának ed Rural Health Center. Bálet, walá met iráy manátawag [1] na doktór o dinó ners. Diad abóng so panánakan na iná. Et no ag nayárian na manámíának, ibagá ton tampól ed akán asawá [2] ta iakár da ed ospítal.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Onsempét iráy saniná no maksíl la ra. Pankakábatan [3] na sanáábáy tan kakánayon so isabí na saniná. Ontán sírin ágew-ágew ya nabisíta so kapanianák a ugáw. Et karaklán ed sáray onbisíta et waláy iyabét da ed kapanianák. Nayárin pulvó, gátas, lampíng, kawés na ugáw tan aróm ni ra.

No maksíl lay iná tan makapawáy met la gapoán to Ian ipasiár so anak to ed sáray kabkaábay tan kakanáyon. Walán-walá so ipapetpét ed ugáw. Nayárin papél a kuárta o dinó sinsílo. Onábig so biláy na ugáw ed sáyan pananísia [4]. Kaugalián yan táwir ed sáray akokúlaw.

Bálon salíta

ábay: sánabay; ábig: onábig; anak: kapanianák, panának, paná-nanakan; bisíta; doktór; lampíng; lánang; ners; ogáli: kaogalián; ospítal; papél; púlvo; sinsílyo; táwir; yabét.

3. INPANPASAL

(1) Agáy lay tabá ton ogáw!

agáy lay	tabá melág báleg putí dekét ebéng kaatagéy kamelág	[to da	-n	ogáw anak yo bíi lakí Americáno Africáno
----------	---	-----------	----	---

(2) Sáli yo met so onpasiár dimád sikamí.

[sáli]- [isáli]	[mo]- [yo]- +[to]	met so	onpasiár onsamár ontakbúno onlá onogíp onbisíta ontilák	dimád	sikamí sikarâ ***** abông mi Manila ***** +[sikatayó] +[sikayó]
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(3) Pigáy símba yo la?

INKIANAK NA OGAW

<p> <u> <u> pigáy </u> </u> </p> <p>Pigáran</p>	<p> símba bolán taón ágew lábi </p>	<p> yo to nen Primo na balólakí ... </p>	...
---	---	--	-----

la

...	lan	<p> mantátrabájo manaáyam onpásiár manbábangat </p>	<p> diá dimán ... </p>	?
		<p> wadmán wadtán wadiá </p>		

(4) Walá lay sakéy bolán mi, atchí.

walá		lay	<p> sakéy duáy talóy apát limáy anemirán pitóran walóran siamirán samplóran pigáran </p>	...
anggapó		ni		
<p> wadiá wadmán [nanáyam]+ mantatrabájo onpapasíár manbábangat [manaáyam]+ wadtán </p>	<p> ak si Mondong may marikit ... </p>	lan		

...	<p> bolán símba taón ágew -[lábi] </p>	<p> mi ko ... </p>	<p> atchí máma kúya nána tiá tió nánay tátay komáre kompáre maéstro abogádo láki báí </p>
-----	--	--	--

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

(5) Pinmasiár kami met lan amiduá.

<p>[pinmasiár sinmamár pinmawíl linmá angán akitindaán nantoktók tinmáwag angansiôn nantepêt</p>	<p>[kami si Fe met lan may ogáw ...]</p>	<p>[amiduá amínsan amítlo amímpat amínlima amínanem amínpito amínwalo amínsiam amínpiga</p>
--	--	---

(6) Panagási Dios ya Katawán matabá met.

<p><u>panangási</u></p>	<p>==</p>	<p><u>Dios ya Katawán</u></p>
<p><u>panagdasál</u></p>	<p>na</p>	<p><u>iná to</u></p>
<p>[panangán panagsirá</p>	<p>-y</p>	<p>[pising bangós áltey karní goto</p>
<p>==</p>	<p>==</p>	<p>...</p>
<p>panaginúm</p>	<p>na</p>	<p><u>kalamansí</u></p>
<p>==</p>	<p>==</p>	<p>[basí sióktong álak</p>

<p>[matabá maóng maábig maksíl ***** binmáleg tinmabá manmaóng inmábig</p>	<p>[met]+</p>	<p>+ [so lamán (to)] ----- [si Pedro irá -[ak met] ...]</p>
--	---------------	---

<p>[abuék]- [nanambágel]- [alóko]-</p>
--

(7) Inér so nananakán mo? Nananák ak dimád ospítal.

(a) Inér so nananakán mo?

INKIANAK NA OGAW

	<u>nanaralán</u>		<u>(ya manlúto)</u>
	<u>[nananakán]+</u>		<u>_____</u>
	<u>nanbangatán</u>		<u>_____</u>
	<u>nanayamán</u>	{	<u>+ [mo]</u> <u>(nen katantaón)</u>
	<u>panayamán</u>		<u>to</u> <u>(no sakéy taón)</u>
inér so	<u>panbasáán</u>		<u>- [nen Gil]</u> <u>(no lábi)</u> ?
	<u>nanogipán</u>		<u>- [na ogáw]</u> <u>(kalabián)</u>
	<u>nangawaán</u>		<u>...</u> <u>(na kánen)</u>
	<u>nanelekán</u>		
	<u>nanpunasán</u>		<u>_____</u>
	<u>panpunasán</u>		<u>(ed limá- [to])</u>

(b) Nananák ak dimád ospítal.

	<u>nanáral</u>		<u>abóng</u>
	<u>[nananáak]+</u>		<u>ospítal</u>
	<u>nanbángat</u>		<u>San Fabián</u>
	<u>nanáyam</u> ak		<u>+ [dimán]</u>
	<u>manáyam</u> ø		<u>+ [diá]</u>
	<u>manbása</u> - [si Gil] [dimad]-		<u>librería</u>
	<u>inmogip</u> - [may ogáw]		<u>dalán</u>
	<u>nangawá</u>		<u>kosína</u>
	<u>inmelék</u>		<u>loób na síni</u>
	<u>nanpunás</u>		<u>kolaay punasán</u>
	<u>manpúnas</u>		<u>_____</u>

Bálon salíta

álak; altéy; bágel: ambágel; basí; buék₂: abuék; dalán; ebéng; goto; kalamasí; libro: librería; lóko: alóko; melág: kamelág; punás: punás, punasán; síni; sióktong; taón: katantaón; tilák; toktók.

4. DAISET YA PANGALAWAN(a) Balbalíta

Biék Taéw

Isasáli Day Logánan Dan Ondápod Bolaán

Amapatikiáb [1] la met so Estádos Unídos na sakéy ya báleg ya “cuétis” [2] ya niloganáy talóran katáo [3] ya tináwag day “Apollo 9” ya awít to met so sakéy ya lologánan na toón ondápo ed bolán. Sáyan lologánan ya ondápod bolán so isáli da labát kaleganáy panlíberlíber na Apollo 9 ed pawáy na sansinokobán [4]. Amtá la na sáray americános no pánon so pakasabíd bolán ta nen boláy deciémbre ya binenegán, pinatikiab da lay Apollo 8 ya linmán nanlíberlíber ed bolán ya aminpólo kasakbayáy in-pawíl tod sáyan dálin ya panaglowaan. Anemirán ágew so in-panbáruy na “Apollo 8” ya linmán nanlíberlíber ed bolán tan say in-pawíl tod sáyan múndo. Say pilálek day americános ya gamorán so aliwá lambengát ya nasabín naákar so bolán ta ag-amorán da la ya no agsay yakar [5] ya ondápo so toón manpasiár ya manákar ed dílin bolán [6], tan say logánan na toón ondápod bolán so sikatóy isasáli da nátan ed in-pamatikiáb dad “Apollo 9” ya mangawít ed bolán bálet ta no asinggér lad bolán nayárián toy onikbán ed Apollo Spaceship ya onlán ondápod bolán ed inkasikatón díli [7], insán ompawíl la met ed Apollo Spaceship ya mangipawíl ed sikatód sáyan múndon panaglowaan. Say kanonótan day americános ed panggáwad sáya so no ipatikiáb day “Apollo 11” ed boláy júlio ya árapen.

Marso 19, 1969

Bálon salíta

bároy; benég: benegan; dápo; deciembre; estado: Estádos Unídos; gamór; gawíng; ikbán; júlio; cuétis; lambengát; légan: kaleganán; luá: panaglowáan; logán; márso; múndo; nónot: kanonótán; pilálek; polo: aminpólo; sokób: sansinokobán.

(b) Párapára: Antóy anggapóy kaná ton salíta?

matabá, ners, babóy, limá, maksíl, anák, bangós, likét, gamét, pantát, maóng, sióktong, kaermenán, manók, karní, manamianák, álak, akís, maábig, sankailí, aném, lampíng, elék, lalóng, bisíta.

(c) Sanáysay

Say sakéy ya maóng ya gawá nakaukolán ni ontombók.

BIRTH OF A CHILD

1. DIALOGUE

Tita (T); Mary (M); Linda (L).

(A) -----

M: ... Iróng kayo.

Sit you(resp).

T: Nan-anák ka la manáya. Antó-y anak mo ey?
Gave-birth you already it-is-so. What-mkr offspring your
eh?

M: Lakí, atchí.
Male, older-sister.

T: Agáy la-y tabá to-n ogáw.
Heavens! already-mkr health his-lnkr child.
Am-putí-putí.
Intensely fair.

M: PanaN-kási Dios ya katawán ma-tabá met.
Through-mercy God lnkr almighty healthy also.

T: Inér so nan-anak-án mo? Si-opá-y
Where mkr location-of-bearing your? Who-mkr
nan-pa-anák ed siká?
did-cause-offspring(assist) to you?

M: Diá ak ed abóng ya nan-anák. Si Sofing so
Here I in house lnkr gave-birth. Mkr Sofing mkr
nan-pa-anák. did-assist.

(B) -----

T: On-pá-paway kí-la-n san-iná? Pigá-y símba
Going-out you-already mother-and-child?
How-many-mkr
yo la? week
your already?

M: Walá la-y sakéy bolán mi, atchí.
Existing already-mkr one month our, atchí.
P-inm-asiár kamí met la-n ami-duá.
Went-visiting we also already-lnkr twice.

T: Sáli yo met so on-pasiár dimád sikamí.
Be-tried by-you also mkr will/to-visit there-at us
(=our-place).

BIRTH OF A CHILD

- M: Mí-la kamí sírin, atchí.
Will-reciprocally-go we surely, atchi.
- T: Tí-la la ta ma-sakbáy met ni. I-tulór
Let's-go already because early also still. Will-be
ta kayó no on-pawíl kí-la.
taken by-me you when will-return you-already.
- L: Agí, wadiá-y Mary! Awít to-y anák to.
Well, existing-here-mkr Mary! Carried by-her-mkr child
her.
Guapíto-n ogáw tan ma-tabá-tabá.
Handsome-lnkr child and intensively-healthy.
- M: Salámat. Puéra baltik[1], kuán mo anáko.
Thanks. Depart colic, be-said by-you my-child.
- (C) - - - - -
- L: Ángan ko, ma-liké-likét si Nilo ta lakí so
Is-thought by-me, intensely-happy mkr Nilo because
inm-onán anák to. Suerté konó so
male mkr became-first child his. Fortunate indeed
lakí ya ononá.
mkr boy lnkr first.
- M: Sikató so kuan-dá. On-tán pa komón Katawan[2].
It mkr said-by-them. Like-that please hopefully
Almighty.
- L: Antó-y labáy mo-n on-tombók ey?
What-mkr wanted by-you-lnkr will-follow eh?
Bií o lakí?
Female or male (girl or boy)?
- M: Bií komón so labáy ko. Bálet sáno
Female hopefully mkr wanted by-me. But after walá la-y
taló-y taón to yay anáko, insán komón
existing already-mkr three-mkr year his this-mkr
man-yogtán.
my-child then hopefully will-have-a-younger-sibling.
- L: Ma-óng komón pián na-ásikaso-m ya ma-óng so ogáw.
Good hopefully so-that can-be-taken-care-of-by-you lnkr
good mkr child.
- M: Agí, ngárem la! Makaka-orán ni met.
Goodness! afternoon already. Inclined-to-rain still also.
- L: Alá-m ya-y píso ya pa-petpét ko ed anák mo[3].
Be-taken-by-you this-mkr peso lnkr
cause-to-enfold-in-palm by-me to child your.
- M: Ay, salámat tiá, kuan mo anáko. On-lá
Oh, thanks aunty, be-said by-you my-child. Will-go

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

kamí ni sírin.
we yet surely.

- L: Adiós. Salámat met ed in-pasiár yo.
Goodbye. Thanks also for having-been-visited by-you.

Notes

[1] puéra baltík. This is said to ward off the ill effects of jealousy which might result if spirits of the dead heard the child being praised.

[2] Expressions like puéra baltík!, or requests for God's indulgence, are normally appended to statements about the future, or about present good fortune. The examples in this and other dialogues are typical of such conversational contexts. The phrase panagasi Dios ya. Katawán 'through the mercy of God Almighty' (which occurs earlier in this dialogue), is also commonly used when referring to some past good fortune or realized ambition.

[3] It is customary for the person visited to give a child one peso (paper money is used now that silver pesos are no longer in circulation) the first time he or she is brought to the house of a relative, friend, or neighbor.

Matching Exercise

Answers: h, c, j, g, f, b, i, a, e, d.

2. TEXT FOR READING

'Birth of a Child'

Notes

[1] iray manátawag 'those who would be calling'.

[2] akanasawá 'the one who has a spouse', i.e. her husband.

[3] pankakabatan 'circumstances of meeting'.

[4] ed sáyan pananísia 'according to this belief'.

BIRTH OF A CHILD

3. FORMAL EXERCISES

A - - - - -

(a) (b)

(1) Agáy lay tabá to-n ogáw.

Heavens! already-mkr health his-lnkr child.

‘Goodness, he’s such a healthy child!’

Pattern: Exclamatory sentence containing nominalized adjective (word root alone or with prefix ka-) followed by attributive pronoun referring to and linked by ya to following noun or noun phrase.

B - - - - -

(a) (b) (c)

(2) Sáli yo met so on-pasiár dimád sikami.

Be-tried by-you also mkr to-visit there-at us.

‘You also tried to visit us there (at our home).’

Pattern: Independent pronoun as ‘location’.

Note: The plural pronouns sikará, sikamí, sikayó and sikatayó are normally used to refer to ‘us’ in the sense of ‘our place’ etc. These plural pronouns are used where English would normally use the singular, e.g. ‘I went to his place’ would be rendered in Pangasinan by the plural. The only time Pangasinan speakers use the singular would be in matters where definitely only one occupant of a place is concerned, e.g. in a legal discussion.

B - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d)

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

- (3) Pigá-y Símba yo la?

How-many-mkr week your already?

'How many weeks have you (been in this state) now?'

Pattern: Questions concerning duration of activity, expressed with time periods attributed to object of inquiry.

B - - - - -

- (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)

- (4) Walá la-y sakáy bolán mi, atchí.

Existing already-mkr one month our, atchí.

'It's been one month now (that we've been like this),
atchí.'

Pattern: Suitable replies to (3), containing type of attribution.

Substitutions: (c) Pangasinan numerals. Note that for occasions above five, the form with the affix (i)rá is used, pigára in this context means 'so many, a great number of times'. Note also the use of -y (or no affix at all in the case of sakáy and apat) to link the uninflected forms of the numerals to the following noun. (d) Nouns representing major divisions of time. (f) Terms of address.

B - - - - -

- (a) (b) (c)

- (5) P-inm-asiár kami met la-n ami-duá.

Went-visiting we also already-lnkr twice.

'We've already gone visiting twice.'

BIRTH OF A CHILD

Substitutions: (c) Numerals with frequentative prefix ami(n)-

A - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(6) PanaN-kási Ø Dios ya Katawán matabá met Ø

Through-the-being-merciful (of) God ya Almighty healthy
also (he).

'Through God's mercy he's also healthy.'

Pattern: Equational sentences, first phrase introduced by nominalized verb stem with nominal-instrumental affix panag- (panaN-).

A - - - - -

(a) (b) (c)

(7a) Inér so nan-áral-an mo (ya manlúto)?

Where mkr where-learned by-you lnkr will/to-cook?

'Where did you learn (to cook)?'

Pattern: Referent focus (locative) verbs in interrogative sentences.

Note: This drill introduces past forms (circumfix nan-...-an) of verbs used in this construction, supplementing the non-past forms (pan- ...-an) introduced in Unit 6, Drill 11.

A - - - - -

(a) (b) (c)

(7b) Nan-áral ak dimád abóng.

Did-learn I there-at house.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

'I learned at home.'

Pattern: Normal response to (7a).

Note: Active verbal inflections and the constructions associated with them are generally used in replying to questions like those in (7a).

General Note

The drills in this lesson may be supplemented by the following which appear in subsequent units: Unit 10, Drill 3; 26, 3; 11, 3.

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

(a) News (Overseas)

They are testing their vehicle which will land on the moon.

Notes

[1] amapatikiáb 'have successfully attempted to launch'

[2] cuetis 'firecracker', i.e. rocket

[3] katáo = totóo

[4] sansinakoban 'the whole world', i.e. the universe

[5] no agsay yakar 'if it were not for', i.e. except for

[6] dilin bolán 'the moon itself

[7] ed inkasikatón dilí 'all by itself'

(b) Matching

Pairs: matabá - maksíl; maóng - maábig; karní - babóy; álak - sioktong; bangós - pantát; manók - lalóng; ners - manmianák; lampíng - anák; bisíta - sankáili; elék - likét; akís - kaermenán; limá - gamet; Odd man out: aném.

(c) Proverb

BIRTH OF A CHILD

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

ABAY	
sanábay	relative
ABIG	
maábig	sound, healthy, good
álak	liquor
altéy	liver
ANAK	
kapanianák	newly born child
	midwife
manamianák	
panának	time of delivery
	place where someone will give birth
panananakan	
antés	before (/è/ or /i/)
asikáso	take care of
BAGEL	
ambágel	crazy; become crazy (<u>na-</u>)
baltík	stomach discomfort (often thought to be caused by malign spirits)
bároy	to journey
basí	liquor made from sugar cane
BENEG	
benegán	past
bisíta	to visit
BUEK ₂	
abuek	drunk
dalán	road
dápo	alight, drop onto
deciémbre	December (/è/ or /i/)
doctór	doctor
ebéng	thinness
ESTADO	
Estádos	United States of America
Unidós	
gamór	to achieve
gawíng	be connected
GUAPO	
guapíto	handsome (of a child)
goto	tripe
ikbán	to release from
INA	

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

sanína	mother and child
júlio	July
kalamansí	type of citrus fruit like a small, round lime
KASI	
pikási	request mercy
katawán	almighty
cuétis	rocket, firecracker
lambengát	only
lampíng	diaper
lánang	habitually
LEGAN	
kaleganán	while
LIBRO	
librería	library
LUA	
	(place) full of tears and sorrows
panaglowaán	
logán	to travel
LOKO	
alóko	crazy, irresponsible
manáya	'so it is'
márso	March
MELAG	
kamelág	smallness
múndo	world, earth
ners	nurse
NONOT	
kanónotan	plan
ó	or
UGALI	
kaugalián	tradition
ONA	
oná	become first (<u>on</u> -)
ospitál	hospital
papél	paper
pawáy	to go out
PETPET	
papetpét	cause to be held in the palm of the hand
pilálek	interest
pláno	plan
fuéra	go away! depart! (/è/ or /i/)
púlvo	powder (any kind)
PUNAS	
punás	to wash

BIRTH OF A CHILD

punasán	place where towels are kept
síni	movie theatre
sinsillo	small change (/sinsilyo/)
sióktong	kind of alcoholic drink
suérte	fortunate, lucky (/è/ or /i/)
SOKOB	
	universe
sansinokobán	
TABA	
matabá	fat, healthy
TAON	
katantaón	last year
táwir	inherited
TIKIAB	
tikiáb	fire a rocket, firecracker etc.
patikiáb	cause rocket, fireworks etc. to be launched
tilák	to stay
TO	
inkasikato	itself
toktók	to knock (<u>man</u> -)
tulór	to take
yabét	to hand something over
yogtán	to bear or produce a younger sibling for one's children

UNIT X

PABINYAG

1. TONGTONG

Ninong (No); Ninang (Na); Mary (M); Nana Feling (NF); Nanay (N); Fe (F).

(A) -----

No & Na: Masantós ya kabuasán ed sikayó.

NF: Ontán met ed sikayó. Gáli diá, loób kayó.

M: Iróng kayó komádre, kompádre. Alagarén tayó ray aróm ya iba tayó. Onsabi la ra komón.

Na: Kulaán nen bíbi ey? Naogíp?

M: On komádre. Pinaogíp ko pián agá mánabosadó naáni dimád simbaán.

(B) -----

No: Alás diés la manáya. Onlá itíla komádre. Álaen ko lay logánan tayó.

M: Sígi kopádre, salámat. Onla itíla sírin. Nánay, asikáso yo ray bisíta diád abóng.

N: On siák lay akaoléy dia. Lakí ta agní ampetáng.

F: Siopá iráy manganák tan pigáran páres?

N: Sakéy páres labát so manganák. Si Nena tan si Gil. Agtó labáy so dakél si Berting.

(C) -----

F: Pigáy bulán to la si bíbi? Asakbáy dan pabinyagán.

N: Talóy bulán to la. Onpawíl la ra ed báley nen Berting kanián pabinyagán da la.

F: Antóy alaén ton ngarán si bíbi ey? Siopáy nanpilí?

N: Alfredo konó so labáy dan ngarán to. Si Berting so nanpilí.

F: Grandí so binyág ta pangúloan ya anák da. Insán lakí ni met.

N: Sikató so nánpaknaán da sánasawá. Duáran babóy so pinatéy da.

F: Kanián dakél so bisíta ya binagaán da.

(D) -----

N: Tukdól nen abalayán ko imáy sakéy ya babóy.

F: Ay, wadiá la ray nánlapód simbaán. Kristiáno lay bibi.

M: Pedong la so itáwag yo kinen bíbi.

F: Ay on, gapoán itílay manparongóy bisíta.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

- M: Sígi kompádre, komádre, ipaabóng yo labát. Nengnéng yo ray aróm ya bisíta, Nánay.
N: On, siák so akaoléy. Asikásom iráy padríno tan madríno.

Salíta tan tepét

(B) -----

Inalagár di Mary ray aróm ya íba da.

Siópay inalagár di Mary?

Inalagár day íba da.

(A) -----

pinaogíp nen Mary may ogáw pián agá manabosádo dimád simbaán.

Akin et akaogíp imáy ogáw?

Inpaogíp nen Mary pián agá manabosádo.

B -----

Sakéy pares labát so manganák ta agtó labáy so dakél si Berting.

Akin et daisét so anganák na binyág ed anák nen Mary?

On, ta agtó gabáy nen Berting so dakél.

(C) -----

Grandí so binyág ta panguloán ya anák dan sanasawá.

Ákin et grandí so selebrasión?

On, ta panguloán ya anák da.

Tukdól nen abalayán nen Nana Feling imay sakéy ya babóy.

Antóy initér na áteng nen Berting parád selebrasión?

Angitukdól iráy sakéy ya babóy.

PABINYAG

(D) - - - - -

'Kristiáno lay bibí,' kuánen Fe nen nanlapó lára ed simbaán.

Akin et inbagá nen Fe man?

On ta kabunbunyág to may anák.

Inasikáso nen Nana Feling sáray bisíta da bálet si Mary
inasikáso to ray padríno tan madrína.

Siópay akaoléy ya manasikásoy nínong tan nínang?

Si Mary so akaoléy ed sikarán duá.

Abunyangán so ogáw ya Alfredo, bálet Pedong so panangáran na
sakéy tan sakéy.

Antóy balingás da ed ogáw?

(Say balingás da ed sikató so) Pedong.

Párapára

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Pigáy bolán to la | (a) ya binagaán da. |
| (2) Antóy álaén ton ngarán | (b) nanlapód simbaán. |
| (3) Asakbáy dan | (c) aróm ya íba tayó. |
| (4) Sikató | (d) so akaoléy. |
| (5) Alagarén tayó ray | (e) pabinyagán. |
| (6) Gapoán itílay | (f) si bíbi ey? |
| (7) Wadiá la ray | (g) si bíbi? |
| (8) Siák | (h) so nanpaknaán da sanasawá. |
| (9) Álaen ko lay | (i) nanparongóy bisíta. |
| (10) Kanián dakél so bisíta | (j) logánan tayó. |

Bálon salíta

abosádo; anák: anganá, manganák; babóy; balingás; bíbi;
bunyang: kabunyang; gáli; grandí; kinen; logán: logánan; loób;
mádre: komádre, madríno; may: imáy; naáni; nínang; nínong;
ogíp: naogíp; uló: panguloán; padre: kompádre, padríno; pákna;
páres; pigá: pigára; simbaán; tukdól.

2. BABASAEN

Binyág

Nabínyagán so ogáw no walá lay pigáran bulán to. Matálag ya nasasabí sakéy o onsulók so taón na ogáw. Mabayág ni pan-binyág na ogáw et abagaán la ray manganák. Say áteng na ugáw so mánpili tan manbága ed sáray komádre tan kompádre. Sikará met so manpíli na ngarán na ogáw. Anggáno pigáran [1] páres so manganák.

Nakaukolán ya manparaán iráy áteng na ogáw no nasabí binyág na anák da. Nabagaán ya amín iráy kakanáyon, kabkaábay tan kabkábat. Anggapóy aróm a mangosína no ag sáray kakanáyon na áteng. Walá met iráy ontúlong ya kabkaábay.

Sáray komádre, kompádre tan áteng na ogáw labát so onlá ed simbaán. Natílak iráy bisíta ed abóng.

Kasabí ray manlápod simbáan, et gapoán da la so manpóni. Et légan na poní [2], say ogáw so pantotóngtongán [3] na totóo. Táwagén da met lay asantoán a ngarán to. Manlápod sáman ya ágew na binyág tan anggád biláy to ámay ogáw táwagen to irámay anganák ed sikató so nínong tan nínang. Komádre tan kompádre met so tawagan na áteng tan sáray anganák.

Bálon salíta

légan; poní; tílak; túlong; santo: asantoán; sulók.

3. INPANPASAL

(1) Pinaogíp ko pián agá manabosádo naáni dimád simbáan.

<p>[pinaogíp]+ pinainúm pinakán [pinasusú]- [pinaeléék]+ [pinaebák]+ [pinairóng]+ [pinaakís]+</p>	<p>[ko to +[nan Juan] +[na marikít] ...]</p>	<p>pián ...</p>
<p>[pinaeléék pinaebák ...]</p>		

<p>... agá</p>	<p>[manabosádo -[naérasán] nakatangán onakís nakesawán]</p>	<p>naáni (dimád</p>	<p>[+[simbaán] plaza ...])</p>
	<p>[naliketán [mangálaw]-</p>		

(2) Paógipen ko pián agá manabosádo.

<p>[paógipen]+ paínumen pakánen pasúsuen [paéleken]+ [paébaken]+ ...]</p>	<p>[ko na iná to ...]</p>	<p>pián agá</p>	<p>[manabosádo nakesawán nakatangán -[naerasán]</p>
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(3) Alám yay píso ya papetpét ko ed anák mo.

<p>[alá]+ álaen inalá anengnéng nálmo ...]</p>	<p>[mo, -m yo -[to] ...]</p>	<p>yay</p>	<p>[píso kuárta regálo]</p>	<p>ya ...</p>
<p>... [(i-) in-</p>	<p>[papetpét paabét pasarábo patulór payátol pagimpér]</p>	<p>[ko to ...]</p>	<p>ed</p>	<p>[anák mo sikató ...]</p>

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

(4) Tukdól nen abalayán ko imáy sakéy ya babóy.

[tukdól túlong ...]	nen	[abalayán anák katulungán kaábay amígo kumpáre nínong]	[ko to nen Tito ...]
	na	[ámo [kasamák]+ [ogáw]+ [kaíba]+ [alíla]+]	
...	(imáy)	[sakéy duára talóra]	ya, -n
			[-[babóy] -[kandíng] -[duég] -[báka] asó itík páto manók]

(5) Angítukdól si abalayán ko na sakéy ya babóy.

[angítukdól angitér angilimós angitúlong angipawíl angipawít angibalón angipatulór angitulór]	si	[abalayán anák katulangán kaábay amígo]	[ko, -k to nen Juan ... na marikít]
	may	[amó [ogáw]+ [alíla]+]	
...	na	[sakéy duára ...]	ya, -n
			[-[babóy] -[duég] asó itík ...]

(6) Mangítukdol si abalayán ko na sakéy ya babóy.

PABINYAG

[mangítukdol mangíter mangilimós mangitúlong mangipawíl mangibalón mangipatulór ...]	si	[abalayán anák amígo kumpáre nínong ...]	[ko, -k mo, -n ...]	...
	may	[[kasamák]+ [kaíba]+]		
...	na	[sakéy talóra ...]	ya, -n	[-[babóy] -[kandíng] -[báka] páto manók]

- (7) (a) Agtó labáy so dakél si Berting.
 (b) Labáy nen Berting so dakél.

ag-	<u>to</u> <u>da</u>	[labáy ilaloán nayarián itér sáliwen]	so	[dakél daisét amayamay dagdaisét melmelág tingtingít balbáleg mablí mamúra]	...
[labáy ilaloán nayarián itér sáliwen]	[to nen Berting na balolakí da di Nánay]				
	si	[Berting Júlia Pedong]	may	[balólakí]	
...		[di nánay di Pedro tan si Juan ...]			

- (8) Naogíp si Pedro natan.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

[naogíp narasán nabangón naksél]	[si Pedro ak may ogáw ...]	nátan -----
[[naksít]+ nabuál]	may [báso iknól losór -[kiéw] -[lángka] -[sangá]]	nen [wadiá [ak sinmabi [mi anggapo [...]]
[[napisít]+ nabuál]	no [Viernes sakéy símba onsabi ka]	----- karomán nabuás
[onogíp naérasán onbangón napesél]	[si Pedro ak ...]	-----

Bálon salíta

abét: paabét; abosadó; alíla; ámayámay; bálon; buál; ebák:
 paebák; elék: paelék; gimpér: pagimpér; íba: kaíba; inóm:
 painóm; iróng: pairong, irongán; kerá; kesáw; ketáng; lábi:
 kalábián; langka; ogáw; Páto; Pesél: naksél, napesél; pisít:
 naksít, napisít; putí; samák: kasamák; sangá; sarábo: pasarábo;
susú: pasusú.

4. DAISET YA PANGALAWAN

(a) Diád kosína

Ókoy ya Patátas

Ikaná

- 6 ya patátas (angkabáleg)
- 1 sibúyas
- 2 iknól na páto
- 1 kutsáran vétsin
- 1/2 losór ya alutón oráng o híbe
- asín tan tabá ya panfrítoán

PABINYAG

Panaggawá

Obakán so patátas tan kúskusen (singá panagkoskós na atsáran apáyas) insán pespesán. Gálipen so sibúyas na fino. Panláoken so kinuskús ya patátas tan sibúyas. Itáyak ed melág ya platíto so duáran kucháran inpanlaók ya patátas tan sibúyas, tan iyarégla ed tápew so pigáran oráng o híbe. Timplaán so binatín iknól na asín tan vétsin insán kalboán so gáwaen ya ókoy. Kasumpál, manpapatáng na dakél ya mantíka ed kawáli antés ya ipelág so ókoy. Pulyanán ya anggád onbalangá insán ákiren. Iyopót so ginawán patátas tan sibúyas. Iparungón ampetáng ya waláy sawsáwan ya tukán timplaán na asín, pamíntan bináyo tan pinitpít ya báwang.

Bálon salíta

antés; akír; báyo; híbe; kálbo; mantíka; ókoy; pamínta; pelág; petáng; pitpít; pláto: platíto; pulyán; frito: panfritoán; sawsáw; táyak; tuká.

(b) Tongtóng

Istória na Amputín Kalobása

Diád melág ya bárrio, waláy manaáyam ya sanasawán anggapoáy anak. Sárayan sanasawá dakél so tanáman da. Sakéy la ya so kalobása ya pangaalaán day buágen da ed inagewágew. Malikélikét irá ta anggáno anggapóy anak da, dápot no waláy inlambóng ya kalobásan panugtoán da.

Sakéy ya kabuasán, naantaán dan nakán da lá may sankasampután ya kalobása da. Inalagár dan manbúnga lamét may kalobása da, bálet ta anggapóy balón bungán pinmawáy.

‘O Diós,’ dasál da, ‘no agmó kamí naitdán na anak, itdán mo kamí ni dakél ya bungá na kalobása mi.’

Agá abayág amputín kalobása so pinmawáy ed taném da. Akelawán irá ta sáman labát so imuná ya amputín kalobásan anengnéng da. Say sanasawá et ngalngáli agdá la naálagar ya palútoen so kalobása. Et nen asabí lay báleg to, say asawán lakí kuánto:

‘Akuláw, alám la may kalobása ta ilutóm, ta abayág lan agá ak akapangán na kalobása.’

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Inalá to may bungá tan inyán to dimád kusína. Insán to in-gapón piniság may amputín kalobása ed baráng, et agáy lay kigtót to nen akaréngel na bóses dimád dalém na kalobása.

'Agmo ak sasakitán,' kuánto may bóses.

'Asawák!' eyág to may bí, 'Gála diá! Makatongtóng yay kalobása!'

'Agká ambágel, akuláw!' kuánto may asawán lakí, 'Ed sátan ya taón mo, akaréngel ka lay kalobásan ontongtóng? Piság yo yay kalobása.'

Bálet 'Agmo ak sasakitán!' kuánto lamét may bóses.

Nangél to may lakí so salíta, et dáli ton inalá may baráng ed asawá to insán kinalkálnaán ton piniság. Pinmawáy so magánan lakí, tan inmalagéy, inmelék ed sáray sanasawá, insán kuánto:

'Salámat ta inpawáy ya ak!'

(Itúloy)

Bálon salíta

bágel: ambágel; buág: buágen; bungá; bóses; dalí; dasál; keláw; kigtót; lambóng; lutó: palutó; ngalí; piság; sampút: sankasam-pután.

CHRISTENING

1. DIALOGUE

Ninong (No); Ninang (Na); Mary (M); Nana Feling (NF); Nanay (N); Fe (F).

...

(A) -----

NF: ... Gáli diá, loób kayó.

Come! here inside you.

M: Iróng kayó, komádre, kompádre. Alagar-én tayó ra-y
Sit you, komadre, kompadre. Will-be-awaited by-
aróm ya íba tayó. On-sabí la
us they-mkr other lnkr companion our. Will-arrive
ra komón[1].

already they hopefully.

Na: Kulaán nen bibi[2] ey? Na-ogíp[3]?

Whereabouts of baby eh? Sleeping?

M: P-in-a-ogíp ko pián agá man-abosádo naáni dimád
Was-put-to-sleep by-me so-that not-he will-throw-a-
simbaán.

tantrum later-on there-in church.

(B) -----

No: ... Ála-en ko la-y logán-an tayó.

Will-be-gotten by-me already-mkr place-of-riding(vehicle)
our.

M: ... On-lá itíla sírin. Nánay, asikáso

Will-be-going we-already surely. Mother, be-

yo ra-y bisíta diá-d abóng.

looked-after by-you they-mkr visitor here-at house.

N: On, siák la-y aka-oléy diá.

Yes, I already-mkr happen-to-be-in-charge here.

Láki ta ag-ní am-petáng.

Go-you because not-yet hot.

F: Siopá irá-y mang-anák tan pigá-ra-n páres[4]?

Who they-mkr (future)sponsors and how-many-lnkr
pairs?

N: Sakéy páres lábat so mang-anak. Si Nena tan si Gil.

One pair only mkr sponsor. ...

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Ag-to labáy so dakél si Berting.
Not-by-him liked mkr many si Berting.

(C) - - - - -

F: Pigá-y bulán to la si bíbi? A-sakbáy
How-many-mkr month his already mkr baby?
Was(done)-
da-n pa-binyag-án.
early by-them-lnkr baptism.

N: Taló-y bulán to la. On-pawíl la ra ed
Three-mkr month his already. Will-return already
báley nen Berting kanián pa-binyag-an da la. they to
town of Berting therefore will-be-caused-to-be-baptized
by-them already.

F: Antó-y ála-en to-n nagrán si bíbi ey?
What-mkr will-be-got by-him-lnkr name mkr baby eh?
Siopá-y nan-pilí?
Who-mkr did-choose?

...

F: Grandí so bínyag ta pang-ulo-an ya anák da. Lavish mkr
baptism because premier lnkr offspring
Insán lakí ni met.
their. Moreover male yet also.

N: Sikató so nan-pakna-an da-n san-asawá.
It mkr circumstance-of-having-released-resources
by-them-lnkr married-couple.
Duára-n baboy so p-in-atéy da.
Two-lnkr pig mkr were-killed by-them.

F: Kanián dakél so bisíta ya b-in-aga-án da.
Therefore many mkr visitor lnkr
were-recipients-of-invitation by-them.

(D) - - - - -

N: Tukdól nen abalayán ko imay sakéy ya babóy.
Donation of parent-of-son/d.-in-law my mkr one lnkr pig.

F: Ay, wadiá la ra-y nan-lapó-d simba-án.
Oh! existing-here already they-mkr came-from-at
Kristiano la-y bíbi.
church. Christian already-mkr baby.

M: Pedong la so i-táwag yo kinen bíbi.
Pedong already mkr will-be-called by-you to baby.

F: Ay on, gapo-án itíla-y man-pa-rongó-y bisíta.
Oh! yes, will-be-begun by-us-mkr will-serve-mkr
Na-rasán lá ra.
visitor. Are-hungry already they.

CHRISTENING

- M: ... i-pa-abóng yo labát. Nengnéng
will-be-felt-at-home by-you already. Be-observed
yo ra-y aróm ya bisitá, nánay.
by-you they-mkr other lnr visitor, mother.
- N: On, siák so aka-oláy. Asikáso-m irá-y
Yes, I mkr happen-to-be-in-charge. Be-taken-care-
padrino tan madrino.
of-by-you they-mkr padrino and madrino.

Notes

[1] onsabí lá ra komón, i.e. they'll surely arrive soon.

[2] bíbi. This word, which appears quite frequently in this dialogue, is normally used only in informal conversations between close friends or relatives. It is regarded as slang by many speakers of Pangasinan, and would be replaced by the vaguer indigenous terms anáak and ogáw in situations where any kind of circumspection was called for.

[3] na-ogíp. The affix na- here does not indicate futurity.

[4] parés. Sponsors are chosen in terms of 'pairs', each pair consisting of a man and a woman. Married couples rarely if ever constitute a pair, but the compadre - comadre relationship holds between the spouses of the members of the 'pairs' for that occasion themselves.

Matching

Answers: g, f, e, h, c, i, b, d, j, a.

2. TEXT FOR READING

Christening

Notes

[1] anggáno pigára 'there may be any number'.

[2] et légan na poní 'while the table is being prepared'.

[3] pantótongtongán 'subject of conversation'.

3. FORMAL EXERCISES

A - - - - -

- (a) (b) (c)

(1) P-in-a-ogíp ko pián agá man-abosádo náani

(d)

dimád simbaán.

Was-made-sleep by-me so-that not-he will-throw-a-tantrum
later there-in church.

'I put him to sleep so he won't (wouldn't) throw a tantrum
later in church.'

Substitutions: (a) Verb stems formed from word root plus
causative prefix pa-, inflected with -in- (past, passive).

A - - - - -

- (a) (b)

(2) Pa-ogíp-en ko pián agá man-abosádo.

Will-be-made-to-sleep by-me so-that not-he
will-throw-a-tantrum.

'I'll put him to sleep so he won't throw a tantrum.'

Pattern: Non-past transformation of (1).

R - - - - -

- (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(3) Alá-m ya-y píso ya pa-petpét ko ed anák mo.

CHRISTENING

Be-taken-by-you this-mkr peso lnkr cause-to-be-enfolded
by-me to/for child your.

'Take this peso which I'm putting in your child's hand for
him.'

Substitutions: (a) Verb stems formed from word root plus pa-, without tense/aspect inflections (implication of continuous action, passive), or with passive affixes i- (non-past) or in- (past).

Note: In these sentences ed marks the ultimate beneficiary of the action.

D - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(4) Tukdól nen abalayán ko (imay) sakéy ya babóy.

Donation of co-parent-in-law my mkr one lnkr pig.

'My son (daughter)-in-law's parents gave one pig.'

Pattern: Equational sentence, second part of which is optionally marked by (i)may.

Note: The use of imay in this construction gives added emphasis to the phrase which follows it.

D - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(5) Angi-tukdól si abalayán ko na sakéy ya babóy.

Did-donate mkr co-parent-in-law my mkr one lnkr pig.

'My son-in-law's parents donated one pig.'

Pattern: Transformation of (4) into active verbal sentence.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Substitutions: (a) Verb stems inflected with active past affix angi-.

D - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(6) Mangi-tukdól si abalayán ko na sakéy ya babóy.

Will-donate mkr co-parent-in-law my mkr one lnkr Pig.

'My son-in-law's parents will donate one pig.'

Pattern: Non-past transformation of (5).

B - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(7) (a) Ag-to labáy so dakél si Berting.

Not-by-him liked mkr many mkr Berting.

'Berting didn't want (there to be) many.'

Pattern: Negative sentence with cross-reference between pronoun (substitution (a)) and postposed appositive phrase (substitution (d)).

B - - - - -

(a) (b) (c)

(7) (b) Labáy nen Berting so dakél.

Liked by Berting mkr many.

'Berting wanted (there to be) many.'

Pattern: Positive transformation of (7a)

CHRISTENING

A - - - - -

(a) (b) (c)

(8) Na-ogíp si Pedro nátan.

Sleeping mkr Pedro now.

'Pedro is asleep.'

Pattern: Sentences with verb stems containing quasi-adjectival affix na- (active, incomplete or past), and future transformations, which exhibit varying degrees of irregularity.

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

(a) In the kitchen

Recipe for okoy with potatoes. This dish is also prepared using other starchy vegetables, or different kinds of squash, as a base.

(b) Story

The Story of the White Calabash

This folk tale will be concluded in the next unit.

Notes

[1] ngalngáli agdá naalagár, i.e. they could hardly wait.

[2] akuláw 'old woman' is a common form of address used by the husband to his wife among older couples. Among younger couples, it is more common as a term of reference (cf. Dialogue, Unit II). The corresponding term for the husband is often simply asawák 'my spouse'.

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

ABET

paabét
abosádo

give as a gift
throw a tantrum (man-)

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

akír	to remove from fire
alíla	servant
ámayámay	many
ANAK	
manganák	one who will be sponsor at baptism, wedding, etc. (if past, <u>anganák</u>)
antés	before (/è/ or /i/)
babóy	Pig
BAGEL	
ambágel	foolish, silly
baliñgás	nickname, pet name
bálon	take food prepared for journey (<u>mangi-</u>)
báyo	to pound
bíbi	baby
BUAG	
buágen	food, sustenance
buál	tear out, break off (as branch from tree)
bungá	to bear fruit (<u>on-</u>)
BUNYAG	
kabunyág	one who has been baptized (= <u>kabinyág</u>)
bóses	voice (/è/ or /i/)
dalí	hurriedly
dasál	prayer
EBAK	
ebák	to carry
paebák	cause to be carried
ELEK	
paelék	to make laugh
gáli	come!
GIMPER	
pagímper	to save
grandí	lavish
híbe	dried shrimp
IBA	
kaíba	maid, houseboy
INOM	
painúm	give water etc. to drink
IRONG	
pairóng	make sit down
kálbo	to pour
keláw	astonish
kerá	to leave
kesáw	to tire
ketáng	to tire of standing

CHRISTENING

kígtot	astonished
kínen	to (personal) (= <u>ed</u> + <u>si</u>)
LABI	
kalábian	last night
lambóng	to boil
lángka	tree bearing very large fruit, up to two feet or more in length, and about a third to a half that width, cylindrical in shape, with an outer skin studded with protrusions shaped like the tips of large nails
loób	inside
légan	duration
LOGAN	
logánan	vehicle
LUTO	
palutó	to ripen
MADRE	
komádre	female co-sponsor in wedding, baptism etc. (term of reference and address)
madríno	woman who is sponsor at wedding, baptism etc. (term of reference only)
mantíka	lard
naáni	later on
nínang	godmother; female confirmation or wedding sponsor, etc.
nínong	godfather; male confirmation or wedding sponsor, etc.
ngalí	early
ogáw	(also) maid, houseboy
OGIP	
naogíp	sleeping, asleep
ókoy	dish made from potato, squash, etc.
ULO	
panguloán	first child
PADRE	
kompádre	male co-sponsor in wedding, baptism etc. (also <u>kompáre</u>)
padríno	man who is sponsor at wedding, baptism etc. (term of reference only)
pákna	approve, delight in
pamínta	pepper
páres	pairs of sponsors at wedding, baptism, etc. (/è/ or /i/)
páto	European duck

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

pelág	to fall
pesél	eat to one's heart's content (note irregular past form <u>naksél</u>)
petáng	to warm (<u>man-</u>)
PIGA	
pigára	how many?, so many
piság	to open (fruit etc.)
pisít	break, shatter (note irregular past form <u>naksít</u> 'was shattered')
pitpít	to crush
PLATO	
platíto	small plate
pulyán	to watch, observe
poní	to go about setting the table (<u>man-</u>)
putí	fairness, beauty
FRITO	
panfritoán	for use in frying
SAMAK	
kasamák	tenant
SAMPUT	
	the last
sankasampután	
SANTO	
asantoán	having been sanctified: <u>asantoan a ngáran</u> 'Christian name'
sangá	branch
SARABO	
pasarábo	gift given as souvenir by returning relative; to give/cause such a gift (to be given)
sawsáw	sauce; to make a sauce
SIMBA	
simbaán	church
sulók	to exceed (<u>on-</u>)
SUSU	
pasusú	to breast feed
táyak	to spread
tílak	to leave behind
tuká	vinegar
tukdól	donation; to donate, give assistance
túlong	help; to help

UNIT XI

SIRA

1. TONGTONG

Nana Maria (NM); Bill (B).

(A) - - - - -

NM: Masántos ya kabuasán ed sikayó. Manalíw kayóy gelé-gelé tan pántat.

B: Néngnengén ko pa. Inér so nanlapuán na sirán láko yo?

NM: Inangkát ko dimád Mangaból.

B: Ay, angkekélag manáya. Say angkákabaleg komón na daisét.

NM: Matálag lay angkabáleg ya sirá nátan.

B: Ákin ey?

NM: Nasísipor ya nakékemel so sirá. Ágew-ágew ya mankémel iráy totoó.

(B) - - - - -

B: Ákin sírin et síporen dan kémelen, a? Pabálegen da ra komóy daisét.

NM: Mankémel tan manlákoy sirá so sakéy ya anápan na totóo diá ed sikamí. Et sáya so napanánapan koy kuárta ya panáral na anáko.

B: Andí báli ta walá ni pagéy ya nílako yo. Dinmalós kayó ánganko.

NM: Ay katawán! Maírap so biláy mi nátan ta adeláp ya amín so pagéy mi.

(C) - - - - -

B: Maóng komón no ágew-ágew ya makapanláko kayóy sirá.

NM: Sáya so masárag kon gawaén, ya pakatúlong ko ed sámay anákon ondaralós.

B: O, makulí tan marúnong ya ondalós so anak yo. Masikén la sírin.

NM: Ogáw met ni. Sikató so sankapangoloán. Bálet ta agtó labáy so manáral. Láblabáy to lay ondalós konó.

(D) - - - - -

B: Maóng no walá ni makákatúlong ed sikayó ya anak yo.

NM: Anggapó la. Manáaral ed Haiskól imáy komaduán anáko. Walá met ni ed primariá grádo irá may duáran angkelág.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

- B: Sapá komón ta makasumpál na áral da ray ának yo.
NM: Pikásik ed Diós ya katawán so pakasumpál to may walád Haiskól. Sikató so ilaloán ko ya makatúlong ed panáral da ray agági to.
B: No mankalákal irá, agdá nasabí yan írap na panagbiláy tayó nátan. Manináwa irá ed árapen dan taón.
NM: Sapá komón ta kásian iráy Diós.

Salíta tan tepét

(A) - - - - -

Inangkát nen Nána Maria may sirá dimád Mangabol.

Kinemél ta nen Nána Maria may sirán bukbúkor to?

Andí ta inangkát to dimád Mangabol.

Inbagá nen Nána Maria ya matálag lay angkabáleg ya sirá nátan.

Ákin et angkekélag labát so sirán láko nen Nána Maria?

On, ta matálag lay angkabáleg ya sirá nátan.

Ágewágew ya mankémel iráy totóo dimád Mangabol.

Mankékemel tan inágewágew so komakémel ed Mangaból?

On, mankékemel irán inágewágew/inágewágew irán mankémel.

(B) - - - - -

Manlákoy sirá so napananapán nen Nána Maria so kuárta ya panáral na anák to.

Pánon ya manánap na kuárta si Nána Maria pián napaáral to ray ának to?

Manlákoy sirá so panánapan nen Nána Maria pián makaáral anák to.

Maírap so biláy di Nána Maria ta adeláp ya amín so pagéy da.

Maínomay tay biláy na anák nen Nána Maria?

SIRA

Andí, maírap so biláy da ta adeláp ya amín so pagéy.

(C) -----

Naraság nen Nána Maria ya manlákoy sirá ya pakatúlong to ed sámay anák ton ondaralós.

Pánon ton ontúlong si Nána Maria ed anák ton ondaralós?

Manlákoy sirá pián natulongán toy anák to.

(D) -----

Iláloan nen Nána Maria so pakatúlong na komaduán anák to ed panáral da ray agági to.

Pánoy panilálo nen Nána Maria ed komaduán anák to ed pakatúlong tod agági to?

Say komaduán anák to so iláloan nen Nána Maria ed panáral na agági to.

Párapára

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| (1) Manináwa irá | (a) ta kásian iráy Dios. |
| (2) Makulí tan marúnong | (b) ya nakékemel so sirá. |
| (3) Ákin sírin et | (c) na sirán láko yo? |
| (4) Nasísipor | (d) ed árapen dan taón. |
| (5) Sapá komón | (e) ondalós konó. |
| (6) No mankálakal irá | (f) ya niláko yo. |
| (7) Lablabáy to lay | (g) ya ondalós so anák yo. |
| (8) Pabálegen da ra | (h) agdá nasabí yan írap na panagbiláy tayó nátan. |
| (9) Inér so nanlápuán | (i) komóy daisét. |
| (10) Andí báli ta waláy ni pagéy | (j) síporen dan kémelen, a? |

Bálon salíta

angkát; ay; búkor; deláp; dúnong: marúnong; gelégelé; grádo; háiskol; ináwa; kalákal; uló: sankapanguloán; pagéy; primaría; sarág; sikén: masikén; sípor; tálag: matálag.

2. BABASAEN

Panagkálap tan Panagkemél na Sirá

Say sakéy a anapán na totóo diád Pangasinan so say panagkálap tan panagkemél na sirá. Mankálap iray sirá diád dáyat. Mankémel met irá diád álog. Walá met iráy manaasikáso na pukókan tan alaáy talabá. [1]

Maksíl yan anapán na totóo. Dakél so makapanpaáral na ának da. Mantótolóngan so sakéy a família ta pián makatípon irá pára árapen da. Sáray papanguloán so ontúlong ed áteng da ya mankálap, mankemél o manasikáso na pukókan.

Dápot no anggapóy onsabi-sabín bengát lan mandéral ed saráyan ánapan na totóo, et onábig met komón so panagbiláy da. Say deláp tan bagió labát so antakót dan mandéral ed panbíbilayán da. [2]

Bálon salíta

ábig: onábig; álog; bagió; bengát; dápot; dáyat; déral; kálap; kemél; família; pukók: pukókan; talabá; típon.

3. INPANPASAL

(1) Makakaorán ni met.

[	makakaorán		
	makakaragém		
	makakaágew		
	makakalorém	ni	met
	makakabagió		
	makakakaról		
	makakakimát		
	makakamayamayá		

(2) Makakaloób may anak nen Pedro.

makaka-	[	loób	]	may	[	anák nen Pedro
		pawáy				marikít
		gálang				masikén
		gálaw				ogáw
		akís		-----		
		akár		ak		
		ogíp		-----		
				[		si Carmelita
]		...

(3) Makakáral si Pedro ed asawá to.

makaka-	[	áral	]	[	si Pedro	]	ed	[	-[asawá to]
		túlong			may balólakí				-[kaáro to]
		bangát			...				mamaírap
		itér							mipapayábol
		ibóg							...
		[limós]+							

(4) Makakadaít na aysíng si Fe pára kínen Mondong.

makaka-	[	[daít]+	]	na	-	aysíng
		gawá				-----	-[irongán]
		suliáb				-----	-[atép]
		asúl				danúm	
						...	
		taném				kamóte	
		bayúbo				pagéy	
		palínis				maís	
						balatóng	
		[Fe]+				kínen	
		-----				[
		[Mondong]-				+ [Mondong]	
		[Pedro]-				- [Celia]	
		[amígok]-				- [Araceli]	
		...				-----	
...	sí			para			
						ed	
						[
						asawá to	
						kaáro to	
						...	

(5) (a) Onsabí may makakatúlong ed sikayó ya anák yo.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

[onsabí pinmawíl pinmasiár ...]	may	(ag-)	makaka-	[túlong tukdól kansión súlat itér ...]
...	ed	[sikayó sikará ...]	ya	[anák íba amígo ...]
	kínen	Corita		[yo to nen Primo ...]

(5) (b) On-sabí may (ag-) makakatrabájo ya anák yo.

[onsabí onpawíl angansión ...]	may	(ag-)	makaka-	[trabájo ilíw libér pasiár sayáw tongtóng ...]
...	ya	[anák kaábay ...]		[yo ...]
		[marikit balólaki ...]		

(5) (c) Onsabí may anák yon makákatúlong ed sikayó.

[onsabí mangansión pinmawáy ondalós ...]	may	[anák yo managtúnog toó akuláw ...]	ya,-n	...
...	makaka-	[túlong itér súlat ...]	ed	[sikayó sikará amimígo to ...]
		[sayáw tongtóng trabájo ilíw ...]		

(6) Maírap so biláy mi nátan ta adeláp ya amín so pagéy mi.

maírap	so biláy	mi	natan	ta	...
makápoy		=			
...	a-	deláp	ya amín so	pagéy	mi
	na-	bagiô		maís	=
		kebét		productós	=
		bigís		intaném	
		layláy		balatóng	
				púnti	
				talón	

(7) Akábat ko may anák yon makulí tan marúnong ya ondalós.

akábat		amígo		yo	
anengnéng	[ko	íba	may	da	...
apasiár	nen Pedro	anák		...	
asábat	...	kaábay			
nakábat		...			
nanengnéng					
...					
...	-n, ya	makulí	tan	ya	ondalós
		malikét		marúnong	mangáwa
		malínis		maóng	mantánem
		magayágay		mapilálek	manpasagár
				...	manbayúbo
					mankémel

(8) Sípor nen sinmabí ak dakél lay atrabájo tayó.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

sipor	nen	[sinmabí linma sinmempét pinmasiár sinmamár	[ak si Mariano may ámo	...
naáni	no	[onsabí onlá onsempét onpasiár onsamár		
...	[dakél daisét anggapó walá	lay	[atrabájo agawá anengnéng aláko asaliw akán	[tayó yo na gomagáwa mi na mangoopisina yo ...
			[natrabajo nagawá nanengnéng naláko nasaliw nakán	

(9) Isípor mon agéebaén may ogáw.

<u>isípor</u>	[mo na áteng to	-n,ya	...
insípor	[ko ...		
...	[agéebaén onakár onsusú agonakís iparokól mangálaw	may	[ogáw anak to ----- bíi lakí -n,ya anák mo singín

Bálon salíta

ábay; bagió; bayúbo; bigís; dokól: parakól; ebá; gayágay: magayágay; ibóg; ilíw; írap: mamaírap; iróng: irongán; kamóte; karál; kebét; kimát; layláy; maís; mayámayá; obak; opisína: mangoopisína; productos; sábat; sagár: pasagár; singín; suliáb.

4. DAISET YA PANGALAWAN

(a) Diád kosína

Rellenon Sirá

Ikaná

l bangús ya báleg, 1/4 kílo ya babóy (giníling), 1/4 losór ya pásas, 1/4 ya gisántes, l cucháran sibúyas (tinadtár), l iknól (binatí), báwang ya pangisaán, tabán panfritowán, l cucháran arína, táuyo, asín, taból na kalamánsi tan vet-sín ya panawáy.

Panaggawá

Linisáy sirá ya maóng. Bánelen so sirá na áklo o bángaren na kutsílo. Sálgeren ed benég insán ékalen so sabít tan lamán na sirá. Asikásoen ya maóng pián agnapílat so báug na sirá. Palínan so lamán na sirá insán igísa ya maóng so ikakána. Timplaán. No agísa la, ipabetél insán ikamés so binatí ya iknól tan arína. Iseksék ed sirá. Kayári to dáiten so benég na sirá. Ifríto ed dakél ya tabá tan ag bigtaén na daláng pián nalutó ed dalém. No alutó la, iyán ed bandejádó tan adornoán na ginálip ya camátis o parsley.

Bálon salíta

áklo; bánel; bángar; báug; bigtá; daláng; gíling; kamés; pilák; relleño; sabít; salgér; seksék; taból; táuyo.

(b) Tongtóng

Istória na Amputín Kalobása

(Katuloyáy Tekáp X)

Nen nákal lay keláw da ray sanasawá, say akuláw angaláy bangá insán inmasól na danúm ed bobón. Insán angibelkág na ikamén dimád dátal, inparokól to may ogáw insán ton kinalkalnaán ya inamés. Diád sáyan sistéma akigtót lamét ta say danúm ya ikálbo to ed lamán na ogáw nanmáliw na butíl na gínto. Say akuláw inyopót ton inyamés so danúm anggád anggapolá, tan nanmáliw ya gínton amín, mayáman lá ra ta dakél lay gínto da, agdá la antá no antóy pangigastosán da.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Nagogonóyan anonotán dan mangipaálagey na palásyo ya dakél so kuárto to, tan dakél met so íba da. Anonotán da met ya manalíw irá ni maawáng ya dálin, inamés da la met so ogáw, insán, nen antá dan sústo lan isalíw na dálin so gínto ya kinérew da, intónnda da la ya inamés so ogáw.

Agní ra amó konténto ed yáman da, anonotán da lamét ya manpagáway sakéy nen palásyo. Inmasól lamét so akuláw na danúm ed bobón insán pinmawíl, nen ámesén da la may ogáw, inmalagéy insán nansalíta:

‘Panérmenan ko ta agkayó konténto ed pálar yo. Nen inmuná akála kayóy dakél ya kuárta, akapanpaálagey kayóy palásyo. Insán kayó lamét añgaláy kuártan insalíw yoy dálin. Bálet ed sátan ya yáman agkayó ni akontentoán. Anggáno inítán ta kayó ni segúro kuárton napnóy gínto, say gabáy yo dakél ni komón. Nátan ta masyádo kayón malaní, onsián ak la ed sikayó, tan say gínto míla ed siák.’

Kapánbaga to ya, say ogáw tan gínto naandín singá dagém, tan say sanasawá atílak irán anggapoáy anák la met tan maírap ra lamét ya singá dáti.

(Kasangpotán)

Bálon salíta

ákal; alagéy: paalagéy; awáng: maawáng; belkág; bobón; butíl; dálin; dáti; gonóy; ikamén; keláw; keráw; konténto; lanír: malaní; máliw; masyádo; pálar; palásyo; sakít; sistéma; tondá.

(c) Sanáysay

No maragém, angkekelág so sirá.

FISH

1. DIALOGUE

Nana Maria (NM); Bill (B).

(A) - - - - -

B: Néngneng-en ko pa. Inér so nan-lapu-án na
Will-be-seen by-me please. Where mkr place-came-
sirá-n láko yo?
from by(of) fish-lnkr goods your?

NM: In-angkát ko dimád ...
Were-bought-wholesale by-me there-at ...

B: Ay, ang-ke-kélag manáya. Say ang-ka-báleg komón
Oh, quite-small it-is-so. The somewhat-bigger
na daisét.
should-be by a-little.

NM: Ma-tálag la-y ang-ka-báleg ya sirá nátan.
Scarce already-mkr quite-big lnkr fish now.

...

NM: Na-sí-sipor ya na-ké-kemel[1] so sirá.
From-the-earliest-stage lnkr can-be-caught mkr fish.
Ágew-ágew ya man-kémel irá-y totóo.
Daily lnkr will-catch they-mkr people.

(B) - - - - -

B: Ákin sírin et sípor-en da-n kémel-en, a?
Why surely however will-be-so-soon by-them-lnkr
will-be-caught, eh?
Pa-báleg-en da ra komó(n)-y daisét.
Will-be-let-get-bigger by-them they should-be-mkr
a-little.

NM: Man-kémel tan man-láko-y sirá so sakéy ya anap-án
To/will-catch and to/will-sell-mkr fish mkr one lnkr
na totóo diá ed sikamí.
source-of-livelihood of people here at us(our-district).
Et sáya so na-pan-ánap-an ko-y kuárta ya pan-áral
Moreover this mkr means-by-which-can-be-obtained
na anáko.
by-me-mkr money lnkr means-of-learning of
my-offspring.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

- B: Andí bálí ta walá ni pagéy ya ní-lako yo.
No matter because existing still unhusked-rice lnkr
would-be-sold by-you.
D-inm-alós kayó áñgan ko.
Harvested you supposed by-me.
- NM: Ay Katawán! Ma-írap so bílay mi nátan ta a-deláp
Oh Almighty! Difficult mkr life our now because
ya amín so pagéy mi.
was-flooded lnkr all mkr rice our.
- (C) -----
- B: Ma-óng komón no ágew-ágew ya maka-pan-láko
kayó-y
Good should-be if daily lnkr would-be-able-to-sell
sirá.
you-mkr fish.
- NM: Sáya so ma-sarág ko-n gawá-en, ya paka-túlong ko
This mkr able-to by-me-lnkr to-be-worked-at, lnkr
ed sámay anako-n on-daralós[2].
can-happen-to-be-helped by-me to the my-child-lnkr
is-harvesting/farming.
- B: O, ma-kulí tan ma-rúnong ya on-dalós so anak yo.
Oh, industrious and skilled lnkr to-farm mkr child
Ma-sikén la sírin.
your. Adult already surely.
- NM: Ogáw met ni. Sikató so san-ka-pang-ulo-án.
Child also yet. He mkr oldest(of-all).
Bálet ta agtó labáy so man-áral.
But because not-by-him liked mkr to/will-study.
Lablábáy to so on-dalós konó.
Intensely-liked by-him mkr to-farm it-seems.
- (D) -----
- B: Ma-óng no walá ni makaka-túlong ed sikayó ya anak
Good if existing yet inclined-to-help to you lnkr
yo.
child(ren) your.
- NM: Anggapó la. Man-á-aral ed Haiskó1 imáy
Not-existing already. Is-studying in High-school
koma-duá-n anakó. Walá met ni ed primaría
mkr second-lnkr my-child. Existing also still in
grádo irá may duá-ra-n ang-kelág.
primary grade they mkr two-lnkr quite young.
- B: Sapá komón ta maka-sumpál na áral da ra-y anak yo.
Hopefully should-be because(that) can-complete mkr
study their they-mkr children your.

FISH

- NM: Pi-kási-k ed Dios ya Katawán so paka-sumpál to may
Is-asked-to-reciprocate-mercy-by-me to God lnkr
wala-d Haiskól.
almighty mkr will-happen-to-be-finished by-him mkr
existing-at high-school.
Sikató so ilálo-án ko ya maka-túlong ed pan-áral
He mkr location-of-hope my lnkr can-help with
da ra-y agági to.
means-of-education their they-mkr younger-siblings
his.
- B: No man-kalákal irá, ag-da na-sabí ya-n írap[3] na
If will-be-diligent they, not-by-them can-be-come-to
panag-biláy tayó nátan.
this-lnkr hardship of way-of-living our now.
Man-ínawa irá ed árap-en da-n taón.
Will-be-comfortable they in will-be-faced by-them-lnkr
years.
- NM: Sapá komón ta kási-an irá-y Diós.
Hopefully should-be because will-be-pitied they-mkr
God.

Notes

[1] nasísipor ya nankemél, i.e. they are caught while still undeveloped.

[2] sámay anákon ondaralós, i.e. the child of mine who is farming.

[3] agdá nasabí yan írap, i.e. they won't be affected by these troubles.

Matching Exercises

Answers: d, g, j, b, a, h, e, i, c, f.

2. TEXT FOR READING

Catching Fish

Notes

[1] alaáy talabá, i.e. oyster beds.

[2] panbíbilayán, i.e. means of day to day living.

3. FORMAL EXERCISES

R - - - - -

(a)

(1) Makaka-orán ni met.

Inclined-to-rain yet also.

'It feels like rain.'

Pattern: Simple sentences with stems inflected with quasi-adjectival affix makaka- 'having a tendency towards'.

Substitutions: Weather terms.

D - - - - -

(a) (b)

(2) Makaka-loób may anak nen Pedro.

Inclined-to-be-inside mkr child of Pedro.

'Pedro's child likes to stay inside.'

Pattern: As (1), but with phrases referring to human beings as topic of sentence.

D - - - - -

(a) (b) (c)

(3) Makaka-áral si Pedro ed asawá to.

Inclined-to-learn mkr Pedro from wife his.

'Pedro is disposed to learning from his wife.'

Pattern: Sentence containing verb stem inflected with makaka-, with actor marked by topic marker (si, may) and accessory marked by ed.

Note: In this context ed may be equivalent to either 'to' or 'from' in English; it marks the 'other party' involved in the action, which may be responsible for the action (as in makakaáral ed asawá to 'he likes to learn from his wife'), or the indirect goal of the action (as makakaitér ed mipapayábol 'he likes to give to beggars').

D - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(4) Makaka-daít na aysíng si Fe pára kínen Mondong.

Inclined-to-sew mkr clothing mkr Fe for-the-benefit-of to Mondong.

'Fe is inclined to sew clothes for Mondong.'

Pattern: Sentences with makaka-, containing phrases denoting actor/topic, object, and beneficiary.

D - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(5) (a) On-sabí may (ag-) makaka-túlong ed sikayó ya

(e)

anák yo.

Will-arrive mkr inclined-to-help to you Inkr child your.

'Your child who is (not) inclined to help you will arrive.'

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Pattern: Sentence with structure of those in (3) used as adjectival phrase linked to topic by ya.

D - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(5) (b) On-sabí may (ag-) makaka-trabájo ya anák yo.

Will-arrive mkr not-inclined-to-work lnkr child your.

'Your child who is (not) inclined to work will arrive.'

Pattern: Sentences with structure of those in (2) as adjectival phrases linked to actor/topic by ya.

D - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(5) (c) On-sabí may anak yo-n makaka-túlong ed sikayó.

Will-arrive mkr child your-lnkr inclined-to-help to you.

'Your child who is inclined to help you will arrive.'

Pattern: As in (5a) and (6), but with adjectival phrase following topic (and functioning in much the same way as the relative phrase in the English translation).

D - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(6) Ma-írap so biláy mi nátan ta a-deláp yaamín

(e) (f)

so pagéy mi.

Difficult mkr life our now because was-flooded lnkr all mkr
rice our.

‘Our life is very hard now because all our rice was
flooded.’

Pattern: Sentences using passive potential affixes a- (re-
alized possibility) and na- (unrealized possibility).

Substitutions: (d) Verb stems denoting natural calamities.

C -----

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(7) A-kábat ko may amígo yo-n ma-kulí tan

(f) (g)

ma-rúnong ya on-dalós.

Was-met by-me mkr friend your-lnkr industrious and
skilled lnkr to-farm.

‘I have met your friend who is industrious and good at
farming.’

Pattern: Sentences containing topic with post-posed adjectival
(‘relative’) phrase with a nucleus of two adjectives linked
by tan ‘and’.

Substitutions: (a) Verb stems inflected with passive potential
affixes a- and na-.

Note: The adjectival phrases with two adjectives linked by
tan are as ambiguous in Pangasinan as their equivalents are
in English. Thus makulí tan marúnong ya ondalós could mean
either ‘industrious (generally) and skilled in farming (in particu-
lar)’, or ‘industrious in farming and skilled in farming’, or
both.

A -----

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(8) Sípor nen s-inm-abí ak dakél la-ya-trabájo tayó.

Since when arrived I much already-mkr
accomplished-work by-us.

'Since I came, we have accomplished a great deal of
work.'

Pattern: Sentences beginning with time-words sípor 'since, from the time of and naáni 'later on, after (future)' and containing verb stems with passive potential affixes a- and na-.

(B) -----

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(9) I-sípor mo ag-é-eba-én may ogáw.

Will-be-from-the-beginning by-you not-being-carried mkr
child.

'You will get the child used not to be carried right from
the start.'

Pattern: Imperative and narrative sentences illustrating the use of sípor 'since' as a verb stem, with passive and active forms of other verbs acting as 'infinitives'.

General Note

The drills incorporated in this lesson may be supplemented by the following which appear in later units: 31.1, 31.2, 31.3.

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

(a) Rellenon sirá

This recipe is widely esteemed in the Philippines. The stuffed fish resulting is a very tasty dish.

FISH

Notes

[1] panawáy (paN-tawáy) 'as flavoring'.

[2] asikásoen ya maóng, i.e. be especially careful.

[3] agbígtáén, i.e. moderate, don't let it get out of control.

(b) Story

Conclusion of the story of the white calabash.

Notes

[1] kinakalnaán ya inamés 'bathed him very carefully'.

[2] anggad anggapolá 'until there was nothing at all left'.

[3] inyamés = inamés

[4] akála = akaála

[5] kapánbaga to ya 'on saying this'.

(c) Proverb

(This saying seems to be borne out by experience!)

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

ábay	to put beside
ábig	become big (<u>on-</u>)
ákal	to recover from surprise
áklo	ladle
ALA	
aláan	source of product etc.
ALAGEY	
paalagéy	to erect
álog	stream
angkát	to buy wholesale
AWANG	
maawáng	wide, extensive
ay!	interjection denoting surprise, hesitation, etc.
bágio	storm; to (be affected by) storm
bánel	to crush, roll flat
báug	skin
bayúbo	to cultivate

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

belkág	to spread out
bengát	alone, only
bigís	be affected by insect larvae
bigtá	severe, sudden
bobón	well (for water)
búkor	alone
butíl	piece
daláng	fire
dálin	lands
dápot	provided that
dáti	before, previously
dáyat	the sea
deláp	flood; to (be affected by) flood
derál	to destroy
DOKOL	
parokól	let lie down in a crib
DUNONG	
marúnong	skilled, good at (work etc.)
ebá	be carried
GAYAGAY	
magayágay	happy
gelégelé	edible mudfish
gíling	to grind
gonóy	presently, by and by
grádo	grade (school class)
ibég	jealousy, possessiveness
ikamén	mat
ilíw	homesickness
ináwa	be comfortable, live comfortably
IRAP	
mamaírap	the poor
IRONG	
irongán	chair, furniture
háyskol	high school
kalákal	do well, behave well
kálap	to catch fish with a net
kamés	to mix
kamóte	sweet potato
karól	thunder
kebét	(be affected by) poor harvest
keláw	surprise
kemél	to catch fish (especially with the hands)
keréw	ask for, beg
kimát	lightning

FISH

konténto	content, satisfied (/è/ or /i/)
LANIR	
malaní	avaricious, self interested
layláy	to wither
maís	maize
máliw	to change (be transformed)
masyádo	too much
mayámayá	shower of rain
obák	to peel
ULO	
	oldest child
sangkapanguloán	
OPISINA	
mangoopisína	office workers
pagéy	unhusked rice
pálar	fortune
palásyo	palace
família	(usually immediate) family
pilát	to tear
PUKOK	
pukókan	fish pond
primaría	primary, elementary
prodúctos	produce
relleno	stuffed chicken or fish (/relyèno/)
sábat	to meet on the way
sabít	bone, thorn
SAGAR	
pasagár	to plow using carabao
sakit	to hurt
salgér	to slit
sarág	be able to do a task etc.
seksék	to stuff fish etc.
SIKEN	
masikén	grown up, adult
singín	twin
sípor	since; to be from the start
sistéma	course of events (/è/ or /i/)
suliáb	to repair
taból	juice
talabá	oyster
TALAG	
matálag	rare, scarce
táuyo	soy sauce
típon	to save

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

tondá

to stop, cease

UNIT XII

MISA DE GALLO

1. TONGTONG

Remy (R); Celing (C).

(A) -----

R: Masántos ya kabuasán ed sikayón amín. Agáy lay betél!

C: O lantí, ngálngalín agkó labáy so onbangón. Apúyat ak ni met so kalabián.

R: Ákin a, inér so nílám?

C: Linmá kamín nánaginaldó. Duáran óras mi ya nánliber.

R: Dakél so naáginaldó yo? Pigára ey?

C: Daisét met. Waláy angitér na bínti, waláy angitér na diés.

R: Kúlang nin isalíw yoy Vicks no apanaténg kayó. Ha! Ha!

(B) -----

C: Maóng labát ya pánpalabasán na orás tan panlíketán.

R: Nílabi-lábi kayón onlá ta?

C: Andí, manlagsán kamí sakéy lábi. Maírap no nílabi-lábi.

R: Agká sírin mimímisan pinálbá ngon?

C: Mimísa ak pa. Onbábá ngon ak la no nangél koy ononán kukáok na mánok. Manálas kuátro la ed sátan.

R: Anggáno siák, mimímisa ak met ya pinálbá ngon. Andí báli ta duáran palbá ngon labát la insán Paskó.

C: Kasumpál to et Paskó la.

(C) -----

R: Ay on, manalíw itayóy púto. Ipangán tayód dinálaán.

C: Mangán ak labát na púto insán ak lamét onogíp.

R: Agá ak la onogíp. Onlá ak dimád garítak.

C: Maóng ed siká ta agká napupúyat.

R: Napúpuyat ak met.

C: Ákin ey? Antóy gagawaén mo?

(D) -----

R: Nílabi-lábi ak met ya mansísiim, na mangíbatík na manók mi.

C: Walá sírin iráy manáaláy manók ya mánaaginaldó?

R: Walá ra, a. Bálet aliwán amín et manála. Pilién da met amó so pángawaán da.

C: Ambaíng irá ed sikayó. Antará met.

R: Ontán la mansisián itíla.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Salíta tan tepét

(A) - - - - -

Apúyat si Celing ni met kalábián.
Inmogíp ta si Celing ya maóng kalábián?
Andí, ta apúyat.

Nanagináldo si Celing tan sáray amimíga to na duáran óras kalabián.

Pánoy inpanpalabás na óras da kalabián?
Nanagináldo irán duáran óras kalabián.

(B) - - - - -

Manlagsán iráy sakéy lábi ta maírap no nilabilábi.
Nilabilábi irán manáginaldo ta?
Andí ta manlagsán iráy sakéy lábi.

Onbabangón si Celing no nangél toy ononán kukaók na manók pián mimísa.

Ákin et onbangón si Celing ya masaksakbáy?
(Onbangón ya masakbáy) pián mimísa.

(C) - - - - -

Ipangán nen Celing so pútod dinálaán.
Antóy pangigawaán nen Celing ed púto?
Ipangán tod dinálaán.

Nilábilábi si Remy met ya mansísiim na mangibatík na manók to.

Ákin et mansísiim ya nilábilábi si Remy?
On, mansísiim na mangibatík na manók to.

MISA DE GALLO

Inbagá nen Celing ya sáray manáginaldo ambaíng dan takewán si Remy.

Ilaloán ta nen Celing ya natakewán na manók si Remy?

Andí, ta ambaíng dan takewán si Remy.

Párapára

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| (1) Pílien da met amó | (a) mansísiim itíla. |
| (2) Ontán la | (b) ya manáginaldó? |
| (3) Maóng ed siká | (c) no apanaténg kayó. |
| (4) Walá sírin iráy manáaláy manók | (d) ya pinalbángon. |
| (5) Mimísa ak met | (e) so nanaginaldó da? |
| (6) Kasumpál to ya | (f) so pangawaán da. |
| (7) Kúlang nin isalíw yoy Vicks | (g) et Paskó la. |
| (8) O, lantí, | (h) so nílam? |
| (9) Inér | (i) ta agka napupúyat. |
| (10) Dakél | (j) ngálngalín agkó labáy so onbangón. |

Bálon salíta

baíng: ambaíng; bangón; batík; dengél: nangél; garíta; kukaók; lantí; libér; naténg; Pásko; púyat; samít; síim.

2. BABASAEN

Misa de Gallo

Malikét so totóo no nasabí 'misa de gallo' [1] ta asinggér lay Paskó. Anggáno agáy lay betél [2] et siánsián dakél so mamál-bangón [3] a mimisa. Dakél met iráy mánaginaldó antés irán mimisa. Bálet, nakaukolán a siimén iráy mánaginaldo. Walá ra so mangíbatík na manók tan antokamán a nakarápas [4] da.

Agáy lay betél no kapapáway ed simbaán. Kanián dakél so manalíw na púto o dino bibingká. Ipangán da ed ampetáng a chocolatí tan kafé. Kasumpál da et árapen da met lay gawá ra. Sáray aróm et iogíp da ta apúyat irá.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Siamirán palbá ngon ya nagagáwa [5] so ‘misa de gallo’. Et diád ononán kukáok na manók so tandá ya mánalas kuátro la. Onbangón iráy malabáy ya mimísa.

Bálon salíta

aginaldó; antó: antókaman; bibingká; chocoláti; kafé; karápas; likét; palbá ngon.

3. INPANPASAL

(1) Ipangán moy púto ed dinalaán.

<u>[(i)pangán inpangán</u>		<u>[baáw]+ púto pan di sal pan de leche</u>
<u>[(i)pansíra inpansirá</u>		<u>[bangós]+ baáw</u>
<u>pangalá inpangalá</u>	<u>to tayó mo nen Pedro ...</u>	<u>+ [limák] bislák kaláwit</u> ...
<u>[(i)pangaláb inpangaláb</u>		<u>bakés lakí</u>
<u>[(i)panguyor inpanguyor</u>		lubír
<u>[(i)pansínger inpansínger</u>		

MISA DE GALLO

		[dinalaán - [tambotambóng] sópas
		[pisíng - [paksíw]
...	ed	bayáwas lumbóy apáyas
		nióg tagéy na torre
		babóy bágabága
		langóche

(2) Siopáy so nílam? -- Nílak si kompárek.

	<u>níla</u>		<u>níla</u>
	<u>nipasiár</u>		<u>nipasiár</u>
siopá	<u>nibangát</u>		<u>nibangát</u>
	<u>nisúlat</u>		<u>nisúlat</u>
	<u>nisamár</u>		<u>nisamár</u>
-y	<u>nipakán</u>	{	<u>nipakán</u>
	<u>nisúlat</u>	}	<u>nisúlat</u>
	<u>nisalíta</u>		<u>nisalíta</u>
antó	<u>nibangát</u>		<u>nibangát</u>
	<u>niogíp</u>		<u>niogíp</u>
	<u>niakís</u>		<u>niakís</u>
	<u>nisamár</u>		<u>nisamár</u>

{	[mo]-	?	
}	[to]+		...
}	[nen Pedro]+		

MISA DE GALLO

[	minónot	[	mi		[	waláy	[	betáng	
	níilálo		yo					tukdól	[
	níanta		to	ya				kuarta	da
	nibalíta		nen	Juan				bisíta	tayó
	nirengél		...					íba	...

(5) Níbangát kamín maóng ya mansalítay Pangasinan dimád Peace Corps.

[	nibangát							
	nipanengnéng	da	[	kamí		[	-[maóng]	
	nitúlong			ra			+[daisét]	...
	nitukdól			...			+[dakél]	
	niilálo							

			[	manlúto			
				mansalítay Pangasinan			
...	ya			mangansión		[	dimád Peace Corps
				manlagáy ikamén			diá
				ondalós			...
				mangáway kasiliás			
				...			

(6) Waláy kapilítan kon túloy.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

<u>gawá</u>		<u>kagáwaán</u>	
<u>pilít</u>		<u>kapilpilitan</u>	
<u>ermén</u>		<u>kaermenán</u>	
<u>likét</u>		<u>kaliketán</u>	
<u>pága</u>		<u>kapagaán</u>	
<u>gayagáy</u>		<u>kagayágayan</u>	
<u>derél</u>		<u>kaderelán</u>	
<u>elék</u>		<u>kaelekán</u>	
<u>akís</u>	—————	<u>kaakisán</u>	
<u>salíta</u>	waláy	<u>kasalítaan</u>	kon túloy
<u>tepét</u>		<u>katepetán</u>	
<u>bangát</u>		<u>kabangátán</u>	
<u>áral</u>		<u>kaaralán</u>	
<u>basá</u>		<u>kabasáan</u>	
<u>súlat</u>		<u>kasulatán</u>	
<u>kansión</u>		<u>kakansionán</u>	
<u>trabájo</u>		<u>katrabajoán</u>	
<u>bagá</u>		<u>kabagaán</u>	

(7) Itdán mo kamí duáran berbér na agáyep.

MISA DE GALLO

[itdán ialaán ilogánán isaliwán ilakoán ikeráan itukdolán ilimosán itulongán initdán insaliwán inlimosán ...]	[[mo]+ to nen Juan	[-[tayó] kamí ak si Nánay ...]	-y	...
			na	

... [duára talóra limára samlóra duámplo talómplo apátaplo limámplo anémaplo pitóra walómplo siamámplo sanlasós]	-n	berbér	na	agáyep
		atádo		sirá
		[langóche gátang kabán]	-n, ya	[belás ilík maís]

Bálon salíta

apág; baáw; bágabága; bakés; basá: kabasaán; bislák; buék₂; inkabuék; gátang; guyór; inglés; kabán; kaláb; kaláwit; langóche; lubír; lumbóy; maní; pan: pan de sal, pan de leche; pága: kapagaán; pakuán; pínya; frútas; sáyang; sínger; súlat: kasúlatan; tónog; tórre.

4. DAISET YA PANGALAWAN

(a) Kansionán

Marikít: Maóng lay lakín waláy ináro to
Onpatengél ya naynay ed ábay mo
Balolakí: Sínga say bií met, no waláy ináro to,
Onbásarot no agtá natambáyo.
Marikít tan

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Balolakí: Say bíi tan lakín manaroán ni say patéy.
Agdán balót ikabkabilangán.
No sikará lan duáy makapanábay
Karútan da lan karútan,
Elékan daylagdá nasabsabaán
Lalálo et diád baíli onlá ra,
Napaknaán dan sayáw máambo tan kuratsa
Tan mamaábig irán manparíhas.

Bálon salíta

áro: ináro; balót; básarot; biláng: kabilang; karút; kurátsa; láló; máambo; naynáy; parího: manparíhas; patengél; tambáyo.

(b) Dasal

Say 'Amá mi'

(Católico tan Independiénte)

Amá min walá kad táwen, nagálang so ngarán mo;
Onsabíd sikamí panárián mo,
Ónorey linawám diád dálin a onóng ed táwen.
Say kánen min ágewágew itér mod sikamíd ágew áya;
Tan paándien mo ray otáng mi a onóng na panamaandí mi
otáng day akaotáng ed sikamí;
Tan agmó kamí itér a onabóloy ed toksá;
Ilában mo kami iñgéd maóges. Amen.

(Protestante)

Amá min walá ka ed táwen, nagálang komón so ngarán mo.
Onsabí komón so panárián mo.
Nagawá komón so linawám, onóng ed táwen, ontán met ed dálin.
Say kánen mín ágewágew itér mod sikamí ed ágew áya.
Tan perdonám iráy utáng mi a sínga say inpamerdoná. mi
met ed sáray akautáng ed sikamí.
Tan agmó kamí yabóloy ed toksó,
Ilában mo kami iñgén ed maugés.
(Lapúd kién moy panárián, pakayári tan glória ya andí anggaán. Amen).

MISA DE GALLO

Bálon salíta

abóloy; andí: paandí; ári: panarián; glória; Independiéntel iñguén; Católico; lában; onóng; otáng; onór; pirdoná; Protestante; táwen; toksó; yári: pakayári.

(c) Pabitlá

Princésan ambálingít walád utél na sabít.

Bálon salíta

balangít: ambalingít; utél.

MASS OF THE ROOSTER

1. DIALOGUE

Remy (R); Celing (C).

...

(A) -----

C: O lantí, ngalangalí-n ag-kó labáy so on-bangón.
Oh indeed! very-nearly-lnkr not-by-me liked mkr to-
A-puyat ak ni met ka-labi-án.
get-up. Was-sleepless I still also last-night.

R: Ákin a, inér so ni-la-m?
Why huh where mkr purposely-gone-by-you?

C: L-inm-á kamí-n nan-aginaldó. Duá-ra-n óras mi ya
Went we-lnkr did-carol. Two-lnkr hour our lnkr
nan-libér.
went-around.

R: Dakél so na-áginaldó yo? Pigá-ra ey?
Much mkr proceeds-of-caroling your? How-much eh?

C: Daisét met. Walá-y angí-tér na bínti, walá-y
Little only. Existing-mkr gave mkr twenty existing-
angi-tér na diés.
mkr gave mkr ten.

R: Kúlang ni-n i-salíw yo-y Vicks no a-pa-naténg kayó.
Insufficient yet-lnkr will-be-bought by-you-mkr Vicks if
caught-a-cold you.

(B) -----

C: Maóng labát ya pan-pa-labas-án na óras tan pan-líket-
Good just lnkr means-of-letting-pass mkr time and
an.
way-of-celebrating.

R: Ní-labi-lábi kayó-n on-la ta?
Every-night you-lnkr will-go eh?

C: Andí, man-lagsán kamí sakéy lábi. Ma-í-rap no
No, will-skip we one night. Difficult if
ní-labi-lábi.
every-night.

R: Ag-ka sírin mi-mí-misa-n p-in-álbángon?
Not-you then going-to-mass-lnkr every-dawn?

MASS OF THE ROOSTER

- C: Mi-mí-misa ak pa. On-bá-bangon ak la no nangél
 Going-to-mass I still. Getting-up I already when
 ko-y ononá-n kukáok na manók.
 heard by-me-mkr first-lnkr crow of (rooster).
 Man-álas kuátro la ed sátan[1].
 Will-be four(o'clock) already at that.
- R: Anggáno siák, mi-mí-misa ak met ya p-in-álbangon.
 Even I going-to-mass I also lnkr every-dawn.
 Andí báli ta duá-ra-n palbangon labát la insán
 No consequence because two-lnkr dawn only already
 Paskó[2].
 then Christmas.
- C: Ka-sumpál to ya et Paskó la.
 Terminations its lnkr moreover Christmas already.
- (C) -----
- R: Ay on, maN-salíw itayo-y puto. I-paN-kán tayó-d
 Oh yes, will-buy we-all-lnkr puto. Use-for-eating
 d-in-ála-án.
 we-with dinalaan.
- C: MaN-kán ak labát puto, insán ak lamét on-ogíp.
 Will-eat I just puto, then I again will-sleep.
- R: Ag-á ak la on-ogíp. On-la ak dimád garíta-k.
 Not I already will-sleep. Will-go I there-at small-store
 -my.
- C: Ma-óng ed siká ta ag-ka na-pú-puyat.
 Good for you because not-you being-sleepless.
- R: Na-pú-puyat ak met.
 Being-sleepless I also.
- C: Ákin ey? Antó-y gá-gawa-én mo?
 Why eh? What-mkr being-done by-you?
- (D) -----
- R: Ni-lábi-lábi ak met ya man-sí-siim na mangí-batík[3]
 Every-night I too lnkr watching-closely mkr will-run
 na manók mi.
 off-with mkr chickens our.
- C: Walá sírin irá-y man-á-ala-y manók ya man-a-aginaldó?
 Existing then they-mkr getting-mkr chickens lnkr caroling.
- R: Walá ra, a. Bálet aliwá-n amín et man-ála.
 Existing they indeed. But not-lnkr all however will-
 Píli-en da met amó so pan-gawa-án[4] da.
 take. Will-be-chosen by-them also isn't-it-so mkr
 locality-of-working their.
- C: Am-baíng[5] irá ed sikayó. Antará met[6].
 'Ashamed' they in-relation-to you. Known by-them also.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

R: On-tán la man-sí-sian ití-la.
Like-that already parting we-already.

Notes

[1] The first crow of the rooster takes place about four o'clock, and is the signal for the start of a special mass on each of the nine mornings before Christmas. Most churches are crowded beyond their capacity at this very early hour; even people who do not otherwise go to church regularly often make special effort to attend the misas de gallo, as well as the services on Christmas day, Easter Sunday, and during Holy Week preceding Easter. These are important social and cultural events throughout the Christian areas of the Philippines.

[2] Paskó signifies both Easter and Christmas.

[3] mangibatík here refers to the chicken stealers themselves.

[4] pangawaán, i.e. victim.

[5] ambaíng. There is no precise English translation for this word. It means 'ashamed' in the sense of desisting from action (good, bad, or indifferent) out of respect or shyness in relation to some other person.

[6] antará met, i.e. they know when to desist.

Matching Exercise

Answers: f, a, i, b, d, g, c, j, h, e.

2. TEXT FOR READING

Mass of the Rooster

Notes

[1] misa de gallo, a Spanish phrase meaning 'mass of the rooster'.

[2] Anggáno agáy lay betél, i.e. no matter how cold.

[3] mamálbángon (maN-palbángon) 'will (go) at dawn'.

MASS OF THE ROOSTER

[4] antokamán a nakarápas da 'whatever they may come across'.

[5] nagagáwa, i.e. constitute.

3. FORMAL EXERCISES

C -----

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(1) I-paN-kán mo-y puto ed d-in-ála-an.

Will-be-used-to-eat by-you-mkr puto related-to dinalaan.

'You will eat your dinalaan with puto.'

Pattern: Sentences with verbs inflected for instrumental focus.

Notes: Instrumental focus has connotations in English which should not be taken too literally. The range of 'instruments' may be much narrower than one might expect with certain verbs. Where eating is concerned, the 'instrument' is not a knife or fork, but usually another food which will help one digest the main dish. With kaláb 'climb' the 'instrument' is the animate agent who performs the action on behalf of the actor; with alá 'get' the 'instrument' is closer to an English speaker's idea of what an instrument should be. Instrumental focus is probably the least commonly encountered of the major 'voices' of Pangasinan verbs, but it occurs often enough to make it important for the learner of the language to be able to at least recognize it at this stage. Note that the non-past forms of instrumental prefixes (i)pan-... -an and (i)paN-... -an may occur with or without the initial vowel in all the verbs presented in the drill except alá, which seems to occur only with an initial consonant.

(A) -----

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

- (2) Si-opá-y ni-lá-m? -- Ni-la-k si kompáre-k.

Who-mkr reason-for-going-by-you? --
Reason-for-going-by-me mkr compadre-my.

'Who did you go to?' 'I went to my compadre.'

Pattern: Questions and answers incorporating verbal affix ni-. (See note below.)

Substitutions: (f) Various noun phrases. Common sense (or the instructor's advice) will dictate which lines may be crossed.

Note: The unusually great discrepancy between the literal and free translations of the model sentence is an attempt to communicate something of the meaning of this use of ni-. The sense of the Pangasinan original is somewhere between the two English versions. (Note also nisúlat implies writing about rather than to someone or something.)

A - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d) (d) (e)

- (3) Andí báli ta walá ni pagéy ya niláko yo.

No consequence because existing still rice lnkr
might-have-been-bought by-you.

'It doesn't matter because there is still rice that you
should be able to buy.'

Pattern: Sentences involving use of verb stems affixed with ni- indicating contingent possibility.

A - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

- (4) Ni-nónot mi ya walá-y betáng da.

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Might-have-been-thought by-us lnkr existing-mkr share
their.

'We had some reason to think there would be a share for
them.'

Pattern: Phrase with verb stem affixed with ni-linked to exist-
ential predication. (cf. (2) and (3) above.)

A - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(5) Ni-bangát kamí-n ma-óng ya man-salíta-y Pangasinan

(e)

dimád Peace Corps.

Were-able-to-have-been-taught we-lnkr good lnkr
to-speak-mkr Pangasinan there-in Peace Corps.

'We were able to learn to speak good Pangasinan there in
the Peace Corps.'

Pattern: Expansion of (4) to include adjective modifying verb
affixed with ni-, and with existential predication replaced with
active verbal sentence.

Note: As in the previous model sentences, there is an impli-
cation here not only of realized or realizable possibility, but of
non-arbitrariness in regard to the performance of the action de-
noted by the verb affixed with ni-.

R - - - - -

(a)

(6) Walá-y ka-pilít-an ko-n túloy.

Existing-mkr things-which-obstruct my-lnkr continuous.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

'I am always beset by obligations.'

Note: This is primarily a word building exercise, bringing together stems which may be inflected with ka-... -an without the connotation of simple plurality encountered earlier (Unit 5, Drill 9).

The derived forms resulting from the present exercise have a common denominator of meaning which may be generalized as 'someone or something to be involved with me in the action', as, e.g. katrabajoán 'office mates' (contrast kagawaán 'tools'), kabasáan 'literature one likes to read', kaelekán 'something to laugh about'. It is obvious from these examples that the exact shade of meaning conveyed by a form circumfixed with ka-...-an will have to be learned in relation to that form in most cases, and that, at least in terms of translation into English, the general groupings made here should be regarded with caution lest they lead to the making of many false analogies.

R-----

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)

(7) I-td-an mo kamí duá-ra-n berbér na agáyep.

Will-be-benefited-by-giving by-you I've two-lnkr bundle of string-beans.

'You will give me two bundles of string beans.'

Pattern: Sentences with verbs inflected for benefactive focus. Subject is beneficiary of action performed by actor. This type of construction has been encountered in several dialogues, and was briefly illustrated in Unit 3, Drill 8.

Substitutions: (d) Pangasinan numerals with emphasis on the decades to 100.

General Note

The drills in this exercise may be supplemented by the following from later units: 13.5, 13.6, 16.1.

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

(a) Song

This brief, lighthearted exchange ends up as a duet.

(b) prayer

Two texts of the Lord's Prayer are reproduced here. The first is the most widely used, as about 83% of the population of Pangasinan province was Roman Catholic in 1960, and about 9% of the people were Aglipayans (Iglesia Filipina Independiente); about 3% were members of various protestant denominations. In Pangasinan speaking areas the proportion of Catholics is even higher, about 90% overall, with a much smaller number of Aglipayans who are concentrated in the Ilocano speaking areas.

The Catholic-Aglipayan text was composed under the influence of Spanish missionaries who arrived in Pangasinan in the latter half of the sixteenth century. The protestant text is taken from the Pangasinan version of the Bible published by the Philippine Bible House, Manila (1961).

Notes

[1] panárián, i.e. kingdom

[2] ónoréy = ónoren + so

[3] ingéd = ingén + ed

[4] panamaandi = panaN- + paandí

[5] inpamerdona = inpaN- + perdoná

(c) Riddle

Answer: pínya.

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

abóloy	readily allow or agree to
aginaldó	to carol (<u>man-</u>); <u>naaginaldo</u> : proceeds from caroling
ANDI	
paandí	to blot out, make as nothing
ANTO	
antókamán	whatever

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

apág	to share
ARI	
panarián	kingdom
ARO	
ináro	sweetheart, beloved, 'steady'
baáw	cooked rice
bágabága	kite
BAING	
ambaíng	ashamed, inhibited by respect etc.
bakés	monkey
BALINGIT	
ambalingít	sweet smelling
balót	absolutely not (always preceded by a negative)
bangón	arise, get out of bed
BASA	
kabasaán	book one likes to read
básarot	to pout
batík	to run off with (<u>mangi-</u>)
bibíngka	rice cake usually topped with red sugar
BILANG	
inkabilangan	having worries, cares
bislák	stick
BUEK ₂	
inkabuék	drunkenness
chocoláti	drinking chocolate (also <u>chocolate</u>) (/è/ or /i/)
dengél	to hear (note irregular forms <u>angél</u> 'was heard', <u>nangél</u> '(will) be heard')
garíta	small store
gátang	ganta (dry measure used for grain: 25 gantas make one cavan)
glória	glory
guyór	to tie
Independiente	Aglipayan (member of the Iglesia Filipina Independiente)
Inglés	English (/è/ or /i/)
inguén	but moreover
kabán	cavan (dry measure, slightly more than a bushel)
kafé	coffee
kaláb	to climb up

MASS OF THE ROOSTER

kaláwit	pole with small stick tied crosswise at the tip, used for picking fruit
karápas	touch, come across
karút	to pinch
Católico	(usually Roman) Catholic
kukáok	crowing of the rooster
kurátsa	fast Mexican dance (<u>curácha</u>)
lában	to liberate
lálo	especially
langóche	sack
lantí	indeed, very much so
libér	go around from house to house, visit ing, caroling, etc.
likét	happiness, joy
lubír	rope
lumbóy	dark purple oval fruit, “black plum”
mámbo	mambo
maní	peanuts
NATENG	
panaténg	catch a cold
naynáy	always
onóng	as, just as
otáng	debt; to owe, have a debt
onór	to obey
utél	inside, at the center
PAGA	
kapagaán	worries
pakuán	watermelon
pálbángon	dawn
PAN	
pan de sal	bread roll
pan de leche	bread loaf
PARIHO	
manparihos	partners
paskó	Christmas
patengél	be close to
pínya	pineapple
pirdoná	to pardon (also <u>perdoná</u>)
púyat	be sleepless
frútas	fruit
Protestánte	protestant
samít	good to eat
sáyang	too bad; it’s a pity
siím	watch closely for in secret

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

sínger	to encircle
SULAT	
kasulatán	things one likes to write or person one likes
	to write to
tambáyo	affectionately cajole
táwen	sky, heaven
toksó	temptation
tónog	to distribute
tórre	tower (/è/ or /i/)
YARI	
pakayári	power

UNIT XIII

AGEW NA PASKO

1. TONGTONG

Fe (F); Nora (N).

(A) -----

F: Mimísa itayó naáni no pegléy lábi.

N: Sigí, samár mo ak ta anggapóy íba mi.

F: Íba ta ra di nánay ko tan di atchík.

N: Íbak met iráy agágik. Manóolóp itayó lan amín no kapápawil.

F: Ay on a! Anggapóy onsísian. Dakél so toó la no kapápaway.
(Kayariy Misa)

(B) -----

N: Malígan Paskó ed sikayón amín. Agáy lay betél natan.

F: Ontán met ed siká. Ambetél ak met ya maóng.

N: Bágaán takayón amín ya onlá dimád sikamí naáni no ugtó.

F: Ákin a? Inkianák mo sírin?

N: Andí. Waláy daisét ya pamaskoán tayó. Awít mo irá di Nána Felíng tan di tió Ramón.

F: Dakél tay bágaán mo?

N: Sikayó labát. Anggapóy aróm.

(C) -----

F: Naáni no lábi bálet, sikayón amín met so onla dimád abóng mi.

N: Ákin met ey? Antóy walá dimád sikayó?

F: Ágew na Paskó so inkianák di nánay ko. Kanián Jesúsa so ngarán da. Manlechón irá di tátay ko.

N: O, masamít manáyay panátawagán nen Fe. Onlá itayón amín.

F: Dimán ko met la táwagén ya amín iráy inaanák kod binyág. Pansíraén ko la ray lechón ta anggapóy íter ko ed sikará.

(D) -----

N: Pigáray inanak mod binyág a?

F: Limára so inanak ko diád Alcalá. Walá met ed aróm ya báley. Siká ey?

N: Talóra so inanak ko ed binyág. Anggapó la ed aróm ya báley. Itdán ko iráy sánsakey ya kawés.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

- F: Agká ta onlá met ed nínong tan nínang mo? Onlá ak met mo. Onpáno itdán da ak na balón kawés ko.
N: Ambaíng ak ya onla. Akuláw ak lan míaginaldó.
F: Nabuás waláy bailí ed plása. Onbantáy itayó.
N: On, samár yo kamí lamét.

Salíta tan tepét

(B) -----

Binagaán nen Nora irán amín ya onlá dimád sikará naáni no ugtó.

Kapigán ya iláloán nen Nora iráy aróm dimád abóng da?

Naáni na ugtó.

(C) -----

Inbitáran nen Fe si Nora tan sáray aróm ya bisíta ya onlá ed abóng da ed sáman ya lábi.

Laén nen Norá no lábi?

Onlá ed abóng di Fe.

Ágew na pásko so inkianák di nánay nen Fe, kanián Jesúsa so ngarán to.

Ákin et Jesúsa so ngarán nen Nánay nen Fe?

On, ta kapaskoán so inkianák da.

Manlechón si tátay nen Fe.

Mangán ta ray bisíta nen Fe na babóy?

On, ta manlechón si tátay to.

Dimán met la táwagen nen Fe ya amín iráy inaná tod binyág.

Siopá ni ray ininvitarán nen Fe dimád abóng da?

Invitarán to met iráy inaná tod bunyág.

AGEW NA PASKO

Pansiraén nen Fe la ray inanák ton lechón ta anggapóy iter tod sikará.

Itlán ta nen Fe na regalo iráy inanák to?

Andí, bálet pansiraén to la ray lechén.

(D) -----

Ambaíng si Nora ya onlád nínong tan nínang to ta akuláw lan miaginaldó.

Inilaloán ta nen Nora ya naitdáy aginaldó manlápod nínong to?

Andí, ta akuláw lan miaginaldo/to ambaíng (si Nora).

Párapára

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| (1) Masamít manáyay | (a) na balón kawés ko. |
| (2) Malíngan pásko | (b) panátawagán nen Fe. |
| (3) Waláy daisét | (c) no kapápawil. |
| (4) Naáni no lábi bálet | (d) ed sikayón amín. |
| (5) Onpáno itlán da ak | (e) ya maóng. |
| (6) Ambetél ak met | (f) ta anggapóy íbak. |
| (7) Mimísa itayó naáni | (g) ya pamaskoán tayó. |
| (8) Manóolop itayó lan amín | (h) sikayón amín met so onla dimád abóng mi. |
| (9) Samár mo ak | (i) no kapápaway. |
| (10) Dakél so toó la | (j) no pegléy lábi. |

BÁLON SALÍTA

aginaldó: miaginaldó; amó: mó; baíli; bantáy; buás: nabuás; kawés; lechón; líga: maligá; páno: onpáno; paskó: kapaskoán, pamaskoán.

2. BABASAEN

Pásko

Kasumpalán na ultimón 'Misa de Gallo' sikató so pakagawáy mísa ed pegléy na lábi. Kaimbuasán [1] to et sikató met lay inkianák na Diós tayón Jesu Kristo. Napanú-panó so simbáan na totóo. Maliké-likét iran onpawáy ed simbáan.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Sáray ogógaw so onlá irán onbisíta ed nínong tan nínang da. Walán-walá so agináldo ra. Walan-walá met so pamáskoán ed amín ya abóng. Kanián dakél so manbága ed sakéy a onbisíta ed kaábongán. Waláy manlechón; waláy mangáway kánen; waláy mamatéy na kandíng. Anggád balón taón so panagbagá na totóo. Dakél so manparáan na nakán.

Bálon salíta

anggán; buás: kaimbasán; kan: nakán; mísa.

3. INPANPASAL

(1) Pansíraen ko la ray lechón.

[pansíraen]+ pangánen [pinasirá]+ pinangán					
panínumen pinaninúm	[ko nen Fe la ...]	la	[ra si Pedro may balólakí ...]	-y,na	...
paníteren panlákoen pansáliwen pantúkdolen pinaniter pinanláko ...					
panpatéyan pinanpatéy					

AGEW NA PASKO

<p>[lechón -[guláman] -[bibíngka]]bangós</p> <hr/> <p>[pepsi]sópas</p> <p>...</p> <hr/> <p>[ulés kawés pagéy]ilík</p> <hr/> <p>[manók]babóy</p>	<p>(ed</p>	<p>[mamaírap mipapayabol íba da kaábay mi]...)</p>
---	------------	--

(2) Nankakábat la ran sanaabalayán.

<p>[nankakábat naniinum nanmemerienda naaalmosál nandurungo nansasalíta nantotongtóng nannenengnéng</p>	<p>(1a)</p>	<p>[ray sankaabongán ran sanaabalayán rámay totóo ran amín ran amín ya sankakaabongán]...</p>
---	-------------	--

(3) Dakél so toó la no kapápaway.

<p>[darakél líbo lasós lasolasós líbolíbo]dakél</p>	<p>so</p>	<p>[tóo bisíta sankaáli onsabí onpawíl]lomaláko</p>	<p>la no</p>	<p>...</p>
--	-----------	--	--------------	------------

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

[kapápaway kapapáwil kaeépas kasásabí kaónla kapápakan kakangansion ...	[kapawáy kapawíl kaépas kasabí kaonlá kapakán kakangansion	_____ nen [Pedro Presidente Gobernador ----- [day bisíta da ray Beatles ...
--	--	--

(4) Katotongtóng toy Nilo.

[katotongtóng katatrabájo kanenengnéng kapapasiár kasasamár kalologán kapapaelék kapapaakís kakangansion kagagawá	[to nen Pedro [mi]+ ...	-[-y,si]	[Pedro amám Alcâlde Lopez ...
--	--------------------------------------	----------	--

(5) Katrabajoan nen Flora si Bill.

[katrabájoán kaábayán kaánongán kabagaán kakangsionán kasúlatan katongtongán kasebegán kapunítíán kaároán	na balólakí ----- nen [Flora Fe ----- [mo ...	may marikít ----- si [Bill Mondong ----- [ak ...
--	---	--

(6) Ka-súmpal to ya et Pásko la.

AGEW NA PASKO

[kasúmpal kayári kagapó kasámpot katúloy kapégley	to	[ya man	et	[pásko fiésta bakás lumpós inkianák mo bakasión ponpón	la
--	----	------------	----	--	----

(7) Labáy ko komón ya katongtóng si Maria.

[labáy gabáy ilaloán	[ko nen Pedro may marikit	komón ya	[katongtóng kagawá katrabájo katúlong kaíba kalogán kanengnêng kasalíta kaamigo kakábat kabalíta	...
...	[si Maria may balolakí kayó			

(8) Waláy daisét ya pamaskoán tayó.

[walá anggapó	-y	[daisét tingit dakél grandí báleg	ya	[pamaskoán panatáwagán panáwagán pamiestaán panselebráran panilibraran pamegtaán pamagaán pamonsiaán
------------------	----	---	----	--

(9) Iyán mod tápew na kahón -- itápew mód kahón.

arawí	larawí
tápew	itápew
ábay	iábay
silóng	isilóng

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

iyán mod	benég	na kahón --	ibenég	mod kahón
	gilíg		igilíg	
	pegléy		ipegléy	
	timbukél		itimbukél	
	aráp		iaráp	
	singgér		isinggér	
	loób		iloób	

Bálon salíta

aoóng: sankaabongán; almusál; amóng: kaamongán; bagá: kabagaán; épas; gawá: kagawaán; gilíg; governadór; inúm (man-) lasós; líbo; fiésta; puníti; pinsiá; sebég; timbukél.

4. DAISET YA PANGALAWAN

(a) Diad kosina

Onda-onday

Ikaná

Ansak-két, bobokáyowen ya nióg tan refinádo.

Panaggawá

Gílingen o tápongen so ansak-ket. No atapóng la, másaen insán típayen. Ibokáyoy nióg. Ipaltáw so tinípay tan no linmetáw la, paleenáy daisét insán ákiren ed bandejádo o pláto ya inapisáy bokáyo. Diá itapéw tan idáseg so alutó lan tinípay. Isalét-salét so bokáyo ed alutó lan tinípay pián agmanpépeketán. Marakép ya kánen no ambetél la.

Nayári met ya aliwán bokáyó so íyan. Sámay tinípay ya alutó la, kóbotan na inigár ya nióg ya bobokáyowen. Iparúngo kaíba toy refinádo.

AGEW NA PASKO

Bálon salíta

apís; bokáyo; daség; kóbot; leén: letáw; letáw, paletáw; mása; pekét; salétsalét; tápong; típay.

(b) Tongtóng

Si Bakes tan si Bakokól

Si Bakes tan si Bakokól sankaaáro ran maóng. Sakéy ágew nanpasiár irán duá. Nanpasiár irád gilíg na ílog. Akálmo ray sansingég ya pónti. Masyádoy likét dan duá.

‘Antoy gáwaen tad sáya nátan ey? Saksakéy met,’ kuánen Bakés.

‘Say maóng paldúaaen ta -- kién moy kapáldua, kién ko met so kapáldua,’ ebát nen Bakokól.

‘Ay, ón a tuá. Kién koy ngorá ta siák so akaonán aka-nengnéng. Kién moy sengég bálet,’ kuánen bakés.

Pináldua ray sansengég a pónti.

Sinmempét iráy sankaaárod abóng da. Insempét day apág dan pónti. Intaném nen Bakés so apág ton ngoró. Intaném met nen Bakokól so apág ton sengég. Apalabás so pigáran ágew. Say pónti nen Bakés inatáy. Amagaán iráy bulóng to. Masyádoy ermén nen Bakés. Say pónti nen Bakokól mabilábiláy bálet. Makakalikét.

Sakéy ya ágew linmán dinmálaw si Bakés ed kínen kaáro ton Bakokól. Anengnéng toy pónti nen Bakokól a mabilábiláy tan mabonáboná.

‘Agí! Maóng ka, kaáro ta say póntim mabilábiláy. Sámay pontík inatáy. Makápoy manáyay ngoró. Maóng so sengég manáya,’ kuán to.

‘Ha! Ha! Ha!’ elék nen Bakokól. ‘Sikáy akaonán nanpilí na betáng mo.’

Masmasyádoy ermén nen Bakés ta inatáy so intaném ton pónti. Maérmén met si Bakokól. Mabongábongáy pónti to, bálet agtó makaaláy bongá ta agmakakaláb.

‘Mabongábongáy póntim, kaáro,’ kuánen Bakés. ‘Alulótu láray bongá to. Bálibáli lá ran kánen. Ákin et agmó la ra alaén ey?’

(Itúloy)

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Bálon salíta

apág; áro: kaáro; bakokól; bálibáli; biláy: mabiláy; boná: maboná; bongá: mabongá; ermén: maermén; ílog; kién; lutó; magá; ngoró; palduá: palduá, kapalduá; sengég: sansengég; tuá.

CHRISTMAS DAY

1. DIALOGUE

Fe (F); Nora (N).

(A) -----

- F: Mi-mísa itayó naáni no pegléy lábi.
Will-attend-mass we later when middle night.
- N: Sígi, samár mo ak, ta anggapó-y íba mi.
O.K., will-be-stopped-in-for by-you I, because
not-existing-mkr companion our.
- F: Íba ta ra di Nánay ko tan di atchí-k.
Companion our they mkr mother my and mkr
older-sister-my.
- N: Íba-k irá-y ag-ági-k.
Companion-my they-mkr younger-siblings-my.
Man-ó-olop itayó la-n amín no ka-pá-pawíl.
Will-be-keeping-together we already-lnkr all when
returning.
- F: Ay on a! Anggapo-y on-sí-sian.
Oh yes indeed! Not-existing-mkr becoming-separated.
Dakél so toó la no ka-pá-paway.
Many mkr person already when exits.

...

(B) -----

- N: Ma-lígan[1] Pasko ed sikayo-n amín. Agáy la-y
Bountiful Christmas to you-lnkr all. Terrible!
betél nátan.
already-mkr cold now.
- F: ... Am-betél ak met ya ma-óng.
Cold I also lnkr good.
- N: Bagaán ta kayó-n amín ya on-lá dimád sikamí naáni
Will-be-asked by-me you-lnkr all lnkr to-come there-
no ugtó.
to us later-on when noon.
- F: Ákin a? Inkianák mo sírin?
Why huh? Birthday your then?
- N: Andí. Walá-y daisét ya paN-pásko-an tayó.
No. Existing-mkr little lnkr
means-of-celebrating-Christmas our.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Awít mo irá di Nána Feling tan di tió Ramon.
 Be-brought by-you they mkr Nana Feling and mkr uncle Ramon.

- F: Dakél ta-y baga-án mo?
 Many eh-mkr will-be-asked by-you?
 N: Sikayó labát. Anggapó-y aróm.
 You only. Not-existing-mkr other.

(C) -----

- F: Na-ani no lábi bálet, sikayó-n amín met so on-lá
 Later when evening however, you-lnkr all also mkr
 dimád abóng mi.
 will-come there-at house our.
 N: Ákin met ey? Antó-y walá dimád sikayó?
 Why also eh? What-mkr existing there-at you(r place)?
 F: Ágew na Pásko so inkianák di Nánay ko, kanián Jesúsa
 Day of Christmas mkr birthday of mother my, there-
 so ngarán da. Man-lechón irá di tátay
 fore Jesusa mkr name her. Will-be-preparing-lechon
 ko.
 he(resp) mkr father my.
 N: O, ma-samít manáya-y paN-tá-tawag-án nen Fe.
 Oh, delectable it-is-so-mkr means-of-calling by Fe.
 On-lá itayó-n amín.
 Will-go we-lnkr all.
 F: Dimán ko met la táwag-en ya amín irá-y in-anák
 There by-me also already will-be-called lnkr all
 ko-d binyág.
 they-mkr were-sponsored by-me-at baptism.
 Pan-síra-en[2] ko la ra-y lechón ta anggapó-y iter
 Will-be-let-eat by-me already they-mkr roast-pork
 ko ed sikará.
 because not-existing-mkr to-be-given by-me to them.

(D) -----

- N: Pigá-ra-y in-anák mo-d binyág a?
 How-many-mkr were-sponsored by-you-at baptism eh?
 F: Limá-ra so in-anák mo diá-d Alcalá. Walá met
 Five mkr sponsored by-me here-at Alcalá. Existing
 ed aróm ya báley. Siká eh?
 also at other lnkr town. You eh?
 N: Taló-ra so in-anák ko ed binyág. Anggapó la
 Three mkr sponsored by-me at baptism. Not-existing
 ed aróm ya báley. I-td-an ko irá
 already at other lnkr town. Will-be-given by-me
 san-sakéy ya kawés. they each-one lnkr clothes.

CHRISTMAS DAY

- F: Agká ta on-la met ed nínong tan nínang mo?
Not-you eh? will-go also to ninong and ninang your?
On-lá ak met mó. Onpánó i-td-an da ak na
Will-go I also indeed! Could-be-so will-be-given
bálo-n kawés ko.
by-them I obj-mkr new-lnkr clothing my.
- N: Am-baíng ak ya on-lá. Akuláw ak la-n[3]
Ashamed I lnkr to-go. Old-woman I already
mi-aginaldó.
to-go-asking-for-presents.
- F: Ná-buás walá-y bailí ed plása. On-bantáy
Tomorrow existing-mkr dance at plaza. Will-watch
itayó. we.
- N: On, samár yo kamí lamét.
Yes, be-called-in by-you we again.

Notes

[1] malígan. This word is now used mainly in the Christmas greeting in which it appears here. It formerly referred to a season of bountiful harvest.

[2] pansíraen. See notes accompanying the first exercise in section 3 of this unit for an explanation of this structure.

[3] akuláw ak la, i.e. 'I'm too old already'.

2. TEXT FOR READING

Christmas

Notes

[1] kaimbuasán 'the following day'

3. FORMAL EXERCISES

C-----

- (a) (b) (c) (d)

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

- (1) Pan-síra-en ko la ra-y lechón.

Will-be-moved-to-eat by-me already they-mkr lechón.

'I'll let them eat roast pork.'

Pattern: Sentences with verbs affixed with circumfix pan-...-en, paN-... -en.

Note: The pan-...-en affix indicates that the action of the verb is performed by the subject under the influence of the agent, but not directly for the benefit of the agent.

R - - - - -

(a) (b) (c)

- (2) Nan-ka-kábat la ra-n san-a-abalayan.

Did-severally-meet already they-lnkr co-parents-in-law.

'Both sets of parents have already met each other.'

Pattern: Sentences with verbs inflected for multiplicity of action through reduplication of first vowel and initial consonant (if any) of stem.

Note: Examples of plural or distributive verb stems have been encountered in several dialogues, including that for this lesson. When the verb stem is inflected with a non-past tense aspect affix (e.g. man-) the continuous and multiple forms of the verb are identical. With past affixes, reduplication of the first (consonant and) vowel of the stem always indicates multiplicity of the action.

Not all verb stems may be used in this way; also, some verbs require a change of affix if the stem is reduplicated for multiple action, e.g. inminum 'drank', but naniinúm 'severally drank', maniinúm 'will severally drink'.

A - - - - -

CHRISTMAS DAY

(a) (b)

(3) Dakél so tóo no ka-pá-paway.

Many mkr person when multiple-exits.

‘There will be many people when they all emerge.’

Pattern: Sentences including phrases containing verb stems inflected with the nominalizing particle ka-.

Note: In the examples in this drill, the derived forms containing ka- have the sense of ‘the occurrence of this event’. Note that the verb stems can be reduplicated to convey multiplicity of action.

A - - - - -

(a) (b) (c)

(4) Ka-to-tongtóng to-y Nilo.

One-being-conversed-with by-him-mkr Nilo.

‘Nilo’s the one he’s talking to.’

Pattern: Verb stems reduplicated for continuity of action and prefixed with ka-.

Note: In this drill, ka- indicates ‘the one with whom the action is performed’.

A - - - - -

(a) (b) (c)

(5) Ka-trabájo-an nen Flora si Bill.

Environment-of-work of/by Flora mkr Bill.

‘Bill is Flora’s work-mate.’

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Pattern: Further use of the circumfix ka-...-an. In the sentences generated in this drill the affix is used with verb stems and the form resulting has the force of 'the one with whom the action is normally performed' (in contrast with ka- in (4), indicating only 'the one with whom an isolated action is performed at the time or in the circumstances spoken of').

R - - - - -

(a) (b) (c)

(6) Ka-súmpal to ya et pásko la.

Completion its this moreover Christmas already.

'When this is finished it will be Christmas.'

Pattern: Verb stems inflected by ka- as initial element in sentence (same connotations as unreduplicated forms in Drill (3)).

A - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(7) Labáy ko komon ya ka-tongtóng si Maria.

Liked by-me hopefully lnkr one-to-converse-with mkr Maria.

'I would (have) like(d) to talk to Maria.'

Pattern: Phrase with verb stem prefixed with ka- as initial member linked to preceding verb phrase by ya. (Sense of form with ka- same as in (4), but verb stem not reduplicated for continuity of action.)

B - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(8) Walá-y daisét ya paN-pasko-án tayó.

CHRISTMAS DAY

Existing-mkr a-little Inkr means-for-Christmas our.

'We have a little something for celebrating Christmas.'

Pattern: Nouns and verb stems pertaining to social events inflected with circumfix paN-...-an to indicate means of accomplishing what is appropriate for the occasion.

Note: The verb selebrár remains unchanged if pronounced /sèlèbrár/, but the initial consonant is replaced by the corresponding nasal sound if it is pronounced /silibrár/. Both forms are included in the drill.

R - - - - -

(a1)

(a2)

(9) Iyán mo-d tápew na kahón -- i-tápew mo-d kahón.

Will-be-put by-you-at top of box --will-be-placed-atop by-you-at box.

'Put it on top of the box.'

Pattern: Transformation of nouns indicating location into verbs of positioning.

GENERAL NOTE

These drills may be supplemented by the inclusion of Drill 3, Unit 26.

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

(a) In the kitchen

Recipe for Onda-onday, a rice-cake containing fresh coconut and served with sugar.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Notes

[1] ibobokayoy niog make the coconut into bokayoy, i.e. candy it.

[2] másaen ... 'mold it ...' For onda-onday the shape of the individual pieces should be oval and flat.

[3] ipaltáo cook in water: when cooked the pieces will float (onletáw)

[4] isalétsalét 'intersperse', i.e. sprinkle bokayoy on top of one piece of cooked ansakkét so it will not stick to a piece placed on top of it, etc.

[5] niog ya bobokayowén here indicates coconut suitable for bokayoy. Ordinary grated coconut will do.

(b) Folk Tale

The Monkey and the Turtle

This folk tale is well known throughout the Philippines. The Pangasinan version presented here is continued in the next two units.

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

ABONG

neighbors, people from same locality

sankaabongán

agináldó

Christmas present; go asking for presents
(mi-)

almusal

to eat breakfast

AMO

mó

isn't it? (interjection) = amó

AMONG

kaamongán

people living together like husband and wife

anggán

during, throughout, until

apág

share

apís

to coat or cover with something

ARO

kaáro

(also) close friend

BAGA

kabagaán

people usually invited

baíli

dance

bakokól

turtle

CHRISTMAS DAY

bálibáli	very nice
bantáy	to watch (a spectacle etc.) (<u>on-</u>)
BILAY	
mabiláy	alive
BUAS	
kaimbuasán	the following morning
nabuás	tomorrow
bokáyo	to candy coconut
BONA	
maboná	luxuriant in growth
BUNGA	
mabungá	bearing fruit
daség	put in line, arrange
épas	to alight from a vehicle
ERMEN	
maermen	sad, lonely
GAWA	
kagawaán	tools
gilíg	put at the edge
governadór	governor
ilóg	river
inóm	to drink (with <u>man-</u> the action is usually performed by several actors)
KAN	
nakán	food
kawés	clothing
kién	thing; used to mark possession (<u>kién ko</u> 'my, mine')
kóbot	to cover
lasós	hundred; <u>lasóslasós</u> many hundreds
lechón	whole pig roasted on a spit; to prepare <u>lechón</u> (<u>man-</u>)
LEEN	
paleén	to drain
LETAW	
letáw	to float (of objects being cooked) (<u>on-</u>)
paletáw	to cook (in water, oil, etc.) so that when cooked the object will float
líbo	thousand; <u>libolíbo</u> many thousands
LIGA	
malíga	fruitful, bountiful (see note [1] on the dialogue for this lesson)
lutó	to ripen
magá	to wither

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

mása	to mold
misa	mass
ngoró	top part of plant
PALDUA	
kapalduá	half
palduá	to halve
PATEY	
patéy	death; to kill or butcher (<u>maN-</u>)
PANO	
onpáno	it might be so
PASKO	
kapaskoán	at Christmas time
pamaskoán	something (usually food) to celebrate Christmas with
pekét	to stick
fiésta	fiesta (also <u>písta</u>) (/è/)
puníti	to box
ponsiá	social gathering
salétsalét	intersperse
sebég	to quarrel
SENNEG	
sansengegán	entire plant or tree
silóng	underneath; put underneath
tápong	to pound
timbangél	around, circumference; put around
típay	to shape
tuá	truly

UNIT XIV

BALON TAON

1. TONGTONG

Susan (S); Linda (L); Remy (Re); Fe (F); Rose (Ro); Tessie (T).

(A) - - - - -

- S: Bálon taón la nabuás. Insán waláy bailí naáni no lábi.
L: Ay on! Bálon taón la manáya nabuás. Asumpál la lamét so sakéy taón. Angangganó antó?
Re: Ay agí, inmakuláw ak la lamét na sakéy taón et anggapó ni inárok anggád natan.
F: Anggáno siák a! Anggapó met ni inárok. Agák ni akalmó.
S: Sos! Antó rátay ibábagá yo. No labáy yo, onlá itayó ed bailí naáni.
L: Pánon tayón míbailí et anggapóy kaparija tayó.
Re: Onlá itayó labát a onbantáy. Sámarén tayó irá di Rose tan si Jessie pián dakél tayó.

(B) - - - - -

- F: Anggád alás dóse labát so inbantáy tayó. Onlá itayó la ed símbaan no bimatingtíng so kámpana.
S: Misalámat itayó ed Dios a Katawán. Tan míkasi itayó la lamét para ed say onsalát a taón.
Re: Antóy píkasi tayó ed Dios a Katawán natan ey?
L: Ay siák? Píkasi ya makalmó ak la komóy lakín abayág ko lan ánapén.
F: Siák met? Píkasi komón a makánengneng ak na mamaóng a pakalmoán.
Ro: Say labáy ko komón so nasumpál koy panáral ko tan makalmó ak a tampól na trabájok.
T: Nanpará ta manáya na píkasi ed Dios a Katawán. Ontán pa komón.
S: Antóy gáween tayó nabuás ey?
L: Onlá kayon amin dimád abóng ta mamatáy kamí kandíng.
F: Kasumpál to ed sikayó, onsubláy met ed abóng mi.
Re: Sígi, mansusubláyan itayón onbisíta.
Ro & T: Talagán manpéra itayón manlíket ed sáyan ágew.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Salíta tan Tepét

(A) -----

Inbagá nen Remy ya inmakuláw na sakéy taón et anggapó ni ináro to.

Siopáy onkakáraw ed Remy nen imbenég irán taón?

Anggapó, ta anggapó ni ináro to. (nen Remy)

(B) -----

Misalámat tan mikási tayód Diós, inkuán nen Susan pára ed say onsalát lamét ya taón.

Antóy pikási tayód Diós la lamét ey?

Misalámat tan mikási tayód Diós párad onsálat a taón lamét.

Ónla irámay mamarikít ed simbáan na binmatíngting so kampána.

Antóy nagawá no bimmatíngting lay kampána?

Sarámay mamarikít so onlá ed simbaán.

Pikási nen Rose ed Diós ya Katawán ya makálmon tampól na trabájo to no nasúmpal toy panáral.

Iláloan ta nen Rose ya makálmon tampól na trabájo, kayárián ton manáral?

On, ta pikási tod Diós ya makálmon tampól na trabájo to.

(C) -----

Inbagá nen Susan ed sáray amimíga to ya ónla ra dimád abóng da ta mamatáy iráy kánding.

Ákin et inímbitá nen Susan so amimíga to?

Inimbitá to ray amimíga to ta mamatáy iráy kánding.

BALON TAON

Parápará

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Talagán nanperá itayón | (a) et anggapó ni inárom
anggad nátan. |
| (2) Mikási itayó la lamét | (b) onsúblay met ed abóng mi. |
| (3) No labáy yo | (c) manlíket ed sáyan ágew. |
| (4) Kasúmpal to ed sikayó | (d) nabuás ey? |
| (5) Asúmpal la lamét | (e) et anggapóy kaparija tayó? |
| (6) Inmakuláw ak lalamét na sakéy taón | (f) ónla itayó ed baíli naáni. |
| (7) Antóy gaweén tayó | (g) lakín abayág ko lan anapén. |
| (8) Pánon tayón mibaíli | (h) pián dakél tayó. |
| (9) Pikásik ya makálmo ak la komóy | (i) so sakéy taón. |
| (10) Samarén tayó irá | (j) pára ed say onsalát a taón. |

2. BABASAEN

Bálon Taón

Say balón taón so onsabí diád nanpégleyáy Inkianák tan fiéstay talóran Arári. Sanléleg tonián panaón, say Bitúoen na Inkianak so maslák ya akásabít ed tágetagéy na bintána, loóban o díno diád payápaán na kaábongán ya manlápud onán “Mísa de Gálo”, parakép ed sáray kaábongán diád Pangasínan. Sárayan bitúoen so kaálimbaoáan ton may masnág ya bitúoen pínmelnák ed dápit boquíg ya anéngneng da níran may talóran matalinón Arári, so gináwa ed panamégley na kinayásan ya kawayán pinágkatáglang tan kinawésan na “celophane” o díno papél íran mankanínag tan inádornóan ed nagsiká-sikmát a néngneng. Sáray aróm ed sárayan bitúoen so waláy siléw ed dalém pián lálon ondakép, tan laótlad sáray maráarakép ya bitúoen, nanéngneng íran maslák ya akásabít ed peték na atotóng ya angíparokúlan ed ugáw a Jesús diád sáray kasímbaanan. Kasák-bayán say marakép ya bitúoen so akásabít nin unóng ed loóban na simbáan ínsan gúyuren ed panamegléy na lobír tan ipaárap ed sámay tatawágey belén léleg ya kakántaéy “Gloria” ed sámay mísa ed pegléy lábi na Inkianák.

Diád Visperás na balón taón maslák ya waláy sayáwan ed plása na báley. Ámayámay ya totoó so manlílikét laót lad sáray ugógao ed pansínit day labíntadór. Say manággawáy maksíl ya ingál so say kanyón ya tobóng na kawáyan - gináwa ed pégpeg na apátera o limáran álwas na kawáyan ya binotawán

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

so amín ya peték na pongét ándibáli may peték na pongét ed sakéy ya sángpot ya inggáwaay abót ya melág ed ábay to. Say panamátanól ed sáyan canión so kargáay petrólio, papetángen ínsan sibókan dimád melág ya ábot ínsan siníten ed sámay melág ya gináwan ábot. Nagmáliw ya sárayan kanyón so maslák ya patatánolen ed balón taón ed sárayan panaón lapúd ínpangisebél na manóley ed pansínit na angkabáleg ya labintáador. Sárayan kanyón ya kawáyan so aliwán maátap ed biláy tan laótla ni aliwán magástos. Diád pegléy lábi na visperáy balón taón ámayámay so totóo ya mimísa. Kayári mísa karaklán ed sáray sankákaáro so mandurómog irá tan nagáway maóng ya panangán ed sakéy ya abóng na sakéy a kaáro. Sáray tindáan so lukás met tan sáray managtínda so sambotén da met so panláko ray cárne tan kánkanén ed palbángon ya anggád kabuasán.

3. INPANPASAL

(1) Agmakasabí si Luis ta lábi la.

ag- maka-	sabí			
	sempét			
	pawíl	si Luis		
	ónla	-----		
	ála		akuláw	ta ...
	[ogíp]-	may	masikén	
	tílak	...	ogáw	
	rúmog			
	pánis			
	lampáso			

...	-[lábi]	
	ampetáng	
	-[atrasádo]	la
	-[nansirongét]	
	nanorasión	
	masaksakbáy	
	ampetápetáng	
	ambetébetél	ni
	mansirongét	
	...	

(2) Makasumpál na áral da ray anáko.

BALON TAON

makasumpál makatúloy makarúnong makamaóng makakulí makapilálek makayári	na	áral gawá trabájo lálagaen bábasaen kékemelen kákalapen pepésaken	da	—	...
...	[ray saramay may]	íba anák alíla kaíba amígo kábat ogáw ámo labandéra ...	[ko, -k yo mi nen Luis na Inchik ...		

(3) Agirá makasumpál na áral da (ray lomaláko).

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

		[makasumpál makatúloy makagapó makarúnong [makaúsar]+		[áral -[trabájo] bábasáen susúlaten -[pápanisen]	
ag-	<u>irá</u>	[makaáral]+ makagawá	na	[leksión -[áral]	...
	-a	[makapakán makasirá makatawáy makapatéy		[babóy manók páto pusá	

...	<u>da</u>	([ray saramay	[lomaláko managtúnog ogáw)
	to	may	stámbay sondálo balólakí ...	
		<u>si</u>	Juan ...	

(4) Labáy di tátay ko so makapitongtóng kindí Máma Lucio.

[labáy gústó gabáy	[di tátay ko nen Ción da na marikit ...		[makapitongtóng makapikábat makapisalíw makapiláko makapikálap makapikemél makapitrabájo makapisalíta	...
[sankaíli balólaki Marites Juan managtunóg manáglako ...		so		

BALON TAON

	<u>kindí</u>	Máma Lúcio Alcalde Santos
...	<u>kínen</u>	Pedro Cora
	ed	siák sikará ...

(5) Maóng no makapiamés tayó ed grípo di Nána Susing.

		makapiamés makapipesák makapiasól	[tayó]+
maóng	ta	<u>makapiinúm</u>	irá
maábig		[makapibánsal]-	...
makápoy	no	makapisalíta	ka
...		[makapikábat]-	
		makapibalíta	kayó
		[makapinengnén]-	
		makapitáwag	

		grípo	di Nána Susing
		bányo	nen Julio
...	ed	búmba	na amimigok
		<u>-[sikamí]</u>	
		sáray kakanáyon ko	
		<u>+ [teléfono]</u>	
	<u>kindí</u>	Nána Susing	
		...	

4. DAISET YA PANGALAWAN

(a) Balbalíta

Diád Loób na Bánsa

Báleg so Paraán ed Pangilúgay ed Si Rizál

Báleg so paraán ya gágawaén na sakéy ya olúp day kataón atoró ya mangasikásod pamalabás na fiésta nen Dr. Jose Rizál nabuás (Lúnes). Si Dr. Jose Rizál so sikatóy sankabalgán ya “heroe” na bánsa lapúd inpangitér toy alenlenég ya biláy to pián komón namória day maroksán mamakaóley so lamés ya

gágawaén dad sáray Filipínos tan say pankatonongán day Filipínos ya makarápat na kawayañgán na bánsa. Say mansalíta ed ayáyam ya nagáwad Ibáli nipaákar ed pamalabás na ágew ya inpamáltog ya inpatéy dad si Dr. Rizál ed Bagumbáyan (Luneta nátan) ed Ibáli so si dílin Presidénte Marcos. Likúd ed sáyan ayáyam ya nagáwad Lunéta, Ibáli.

-- Silew 29 xii 1968

(b) Tongtóng

Si Bakés tan si Bakokól

(Katuloyáy Tekáp XIII)

‘Lantí,’ ebát nen Bakokól. ‘Alutó lá ray bongá ton tuá. Bálet agák makakaláb. Pánon kon álaey bongá ey?’

‘Waláy maóng, kaáro,’ kuánen Bakés. ‘Siák lay onkaláb ed sátay póntinm. Siák lay onkaláb ta yalaán ta kay alutón bongán kánen mo.’

‘Ay sátan, kaáro,’ ebát nen Bakokól. ‘Maóng itáy anotonán mo. Sígi sírin ta kánen tan duá.’

Kinmaláb si Bakés ed pónti nen kaáro ton Bakokól. Malikelikét a maóng. Napesél na póntin alutó. Ginánatan toy angán lan angán.

‘Antótan met, kaáro,’ kuánen Bakokól. ‘Agka met la mangipelág. Ipelagán mo ak la karí. Akán ka lan akán ni daisét la. Inopót mo la amó.’

‘Ha! Ha! Ha!’ elék nen Bakés ya angipelág na obák. ‘Nítay obák sikatóy betáng mo. Agtaká itdán anggán sakéy. Kánen kon amín.’

‘Dalí la karí, kaáro,’ kuánen Bakokól. ‘Itan mo akana anggán saksakéy labát pián natawán ko met so sagpót ko.’

Agto initdán nen Bakés si Bakokól na anggán sakéy a póntin betáng to. Apasnokán si Bakokól. Batík ed abóng. Nanaláy sabisabít a maoótok. Akálad sílong na kakawáyan. Pinmawíl dimád sengég na pónti. Batík ya inmamót. Inmamót a maóng. Agá abayág inmempás si Bakés. Asabitán. Atoróktorák so lamán toy sabisabít ya intorók nen Bakokól.

‘Agí! Atorók ak!’ kuánton maingál tan manákis. ‘Agáy lay utók da ray niyán sabít. Intorók nen Bakokól iráya!’

BALON TAON

Lingáw lan lingáw si Bakés. Ánapén toy Bakokól bálet agtó naálmo. Inmamót a maóng si Bakokól. Marereén natatakót. Naksawán si Bakés a nananáp ed si Bakokól. Akanengnéng na lapis. Linmád sámay lapis. Inyoróng tod tapéw. Nen manéekal na sabít ed lamán to, waláy angetkét ed ikól to. Kinmogtót si Bakés tan kuán to:

‘Agi antóman!!? Waláy angetkét ed siák! Kinetkét toy ikól ko! Ansakit!! Agí! Agí!’

Nilokasán nen Bakés so lapis. Wadmán si Bakokól ya akaamót.

(Ituloy)

NEW YEAR

General Note

At this point, several crutches which have been available to the student are removed. The commentary on the dialogue consists simply of notes on new structures or passages which may prove difficult to interpret in the light of what has previously been introduced. The notes on the text for reading and on the supplementary materials are also made as brief as possible. In the Pangasinan section, the lists of new words are discontinued. The general vocabulary at the end of each unit, and the notes on the formal exercises, follow the same patterns as in previous lessons, although the number of formal and informal exercises is reduced.

1. DIALOGUE

Notes

[1] aganganó antó? what next?

[2] Sos! exclamation of surprise, annoyance, etc. Contraction of Jesús.

Matching Exercise

Answers: c, j, f, b, i, a, d, e, g, h.

2. TEXT FOR READING

New Year

Notes

[1] Inkianák 'birthday', i.e. Christmas.

[2] Fiéstay talóran Arári 'feast of the Three Kings' (the Epiphany, January 6).

NEW YEAR

[3] bituóen, i.e. bitúen, bitúwen ‘star’. In this and subsequent texts dialect variants and the orthographic idiosyncracies of the authors are ‘uncorrected’. as in the supplementary materials. The student will by now be ready to start coping with these comparatively minor difficulties, which he will encounter in almost all Pangasinan texts to which he may have access.

[4] kaálimbawáan similarity in appearance.

[5] dápit bokíg in the East.

[6] inggawaáy = ingawaán + -y.

[7] Visperás ‘vespers’, i.e. early in the evening.

3. FORMAL EXERCISES

B - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(1) Ag-maka-sabi si Luis ta labi la.

Not-can-arrive mkr Luis because night already.

‘Luis won’t be able to arrive because it’s already night.’

Pattern: Negative sentences containing verbs with active potentiality marking affix maka-, followed by the topic and a reason phrase.

B - - - - -

(a) (b) (c₁) (c₂) (d) (e)

(2) Maka-sumpál na arál da ra-y anáko.

Can-finish obj. study their they-mkr my-child.

‘My children will be able to finish their studies.’

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Pattern: Sentences with verb containing prefix maka-, followed by phrases representing object (introduced by ra) and subject.

B - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)

(3) Ag-ira maka-sumpál na áral da (ra-y l-om-aláko).

Not-they can-finish obj-mkr study their they-mkr trader.

'The traders weren't able to complete their studies.'

Pattern: Negative transformation of (2).

B - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(4) Ladáy di tátay ko so maka-pí-tongtóng kindí mama Lucio.

Want mkr father my mkr can-mutually-talk to(personal-resp.)
máma Lucio.

'My father would like to be able to discuss things with Mάma Lucio.'

Pattern: Sentences with verb stem preceded by prefix pi- 'mutuality of action', with the resultant stem affixed with maka-.

Note: In the examples in this drill, the action is performed mutually by subject and referent (the phrase indicating the latter is introduced by ed, kínen, or kindí).

B - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(5) Ma-ong no maka-pi-amés tayó ed grípo di Nána Susing.

NEW YEAR

Good if can-mutually-bathe we(incl) at tap of Nana Susing.

'It would be good if we could bathe at Nana Susing's faucet.'

Pattern: As in (4), but sentence is part of phrase denoting contingency or reason.

Note: In the sentences in this drill it is the subjects themselves (in the case of plural subjects) who are mutually involved in the action; either with (in the case of a singular subject, necessarily with) or without other unstated actors. The phrases introduced by ed etc. here indicate location, not referent.

General Note

The following drills from subsequent lessons may be used to supplement those presented here: 29. 1-3; 30. 1-4; 32. 1, 3.

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

(a) News

Inside the nation: Big preparations for the Commemoration of the death of Rizal.

Notes

[1] pamalabás 'way of celebrating'.

[2] sankabalgán 'greatest (without equals)'.

[3] Rizal. Dr. Jose Rizal, the national hero of the Philippines, was one of the leaders of the Propaganda movement aimed at securing political freedom for the Filipino people. He was opposed to violent revolution, and directed his efforts to securing the political emancipation of Filipinos as Spanish citizens with the same rights and freedoms as those of Metropolitan Spain. He was falsely accused of taking part in the conspiracy of the more militant revolutionary groups to drive the Spaniards from the Philippines, and executed by firing squad at what is now the Luneta park, Manila, on December 30, 1896. His execution marked the beginning of a renewed effort on the part of the leaders of the Philippine revolutionary movement to secure total

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

independence for their country, culminating in the successful revolution of 1898 and the establishment of the first Philippine republic under General Emilio Aguinaldo y Famy.

[4] Ibáli (also Ibále) 'the city', i.e. Manila.

(b) Folk Tale

The Monkey and the Turtle (continued from previous lesson).

Notes

[1] waláy angetkét ed siák! 'something bit me!'

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

abót	hole
alég	negative request ('don't'), prohibitive negation
ALIMBAWA	example, representation, symbol
kaalimbáwaán	
álmo	to find (the initial /a/ disappears before most affixes with final /a/)
álwas	space between two nodes (e.g. of bamboo or cane)
ANINAG	
mankanínag	transparent
ATAP	
maátap	wild
atótung	trough (for pigs)
atrasádo	late
áwel	loiterer, ne'er do well
AYAM	
ayáyam	festivity, get-together
baíli	to dance
BALEG	
abálgan	grown out of (item of clothing etc.)
batingtíng	to ring or chime (<u>on</u> -)
belén	Christmas crib
bokíg	east (direction)
buná	be of luxuriant growth
dálaw	visit; pay a visit (<u>on</u> -)

NEW YEAR

dápat	obtain, reach, arrive at
dapít	in the direction of, towards (the East etc.)
ekál	to remove
gánat	be in a hurry
GANÓ	
aganó	soon, for a short while
grípo	tap, faucet
Ibale	the City (Manila) (/è/ or /i/)
kampána	bell
kanión	bomb, cannon (also <u>kanyón</u>)
KAPOY	
makápoY	weak, ineffectual, inferior
KASIL	
maksíl	strong, vigorous
kayás	to clean cane or reed by scraping with a knife
kétket	to bite
kógtot	movement in water
labandéra	washerwoman (/è/ or /i/)
LABAS	
palabás	pass by (of time)
labintáador	firecracker
lamés	trouble
langóy	to swim
lapís	coconut shell
lenég	only
lenér	to drown
lingáw	to look back
MAGA	
amagá	dry
mékmek	to pound into pieces
mória	give me, hand me
opót	consume completely
orasión	time angelus is recited (dawn, noon and sunset) (<u>man-</u> , <u>nan-</u>)
OTOK	
otók	point of a knife
maotók	pointed
paulián	allow one to do whatever he pleases, abandon, leave
PARIHO	
kparíja	partner
pégpeg	cut
péra	to do something to one's heart's content (<u>man-</u>)

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

petrólio	kerosine, liquid fuel
pongét	node
salát	change one thing for another, next (<u>on-</u>)
sawá	be tired, tire of something
sélnak	sprout (<u>on-</u>)
SINAG	
masnág	bright
sinít	start burning, ignite, kindle
singkát	catch with both hands, as in catching a chicken
sirongét	be dark (at nightfall) (<u>man-</u>)
subláy	to take turns, do in turn (<u>on-</u> , <u>man-</u>)
sos!	expression of disgust, impatience, annoyance, etc.
tagláng	frame, rib (also <u>táglang</u>)
TALINO	
matalinó	wise
tanól	loud sound, explosion (<u>patatanólen</u> 'firecrackers')
teléfono	telephone (/è/ or /i/)
tindáan	market
tuá	true, truly
TONONG	
tonóng	just, convenient, reasonable
katónongán	justice
torók	to prick
trabájo	job, work, occupation

UNIT XV

DIAD GARITA

1. TONGTONG

Bill (B); Tony (T).

(A) -----

B: Manalíw ak pay gátas yo.

T: Antón gátas so labáy yo ey?

B: Say Alpine komón.

T: Ay anggapóy Alpine a láko mi nátan. Liberty tan Darigold evaporáda labát so wala.

B: Akin ag makasasábi may ajénti Alpine dia ed sikayó?

T: Matálag a onlá dia. Sáray ajénti Liberty tan Darigold so lanang dia.

(B) -----

B: Inér sírin so panáalaán yoy láko yon Alpine ey?

T: Diad Carmen. Et no dakél so sáliwen ko, onlá ak ed Dagupan. Makasaliw ak ni aróm a lálakok.

B: Tindaán so panásaliwán yo?

T: Andi, diad angkabáleg a groserí na Intsik pián walá met so daisét a natubo mi.

B: Inér kasí pakásaliwán koy Alpine nátan?

T: Sali yo dimád Intsik. Onpáno waláy Alpine to.

B: Andí la. Itdán yo ak lay Darigold. Pánon ey, asinger lay Paskó tan Bálon taon. Dakél so manalíw na ambabángil.

T: Andí báli ta onlá ak ed Carmén naáni no ngárem. Manalíw ak na Alpine tan aróm a lálakok.

(C) -----

B: Onlá ka la ed Dagúpan pian dakél ni ray aróm a nasalíw yo.

T: Labá-labáy ko komón bálet ta daisét so kuartá.

B: Say maóng sírin, álagarén ko lay isabím a gátas. Ag ak ni onlá dimád Intsik.

T: No sicutóy kuán yo. Salámat met sírin.

B: Anggapóy walá. Manpatánir ak ni.

Salíta tan Tepét

A -----

Liberty tan Darigold evaporáda labát so walád garita nen Tony.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Dakél lay láko nen Toni'n gátas?
Darígold tan Libérty labát so walá.
Darígold tan Libérty labát so walád garíta to.

B - - - - -

Dakél so manalíw na ambabángil ta asinggér lay Pásko tan
Bálon Taón.
Makápoy lay panagláko no panaóy Inkianák tan Bálon Taón?
Andí ta dakél so totóon manalíw na ambabángil.

(A) - - - - -

Matálag so ajentí Álpine a ónlad barrión kawalaáy garíta nen
Tony.
Dakél tay láko nen Toni'n Álpine?
Anggapó ta matálag so ajentí Álpine ya ónlad barrión kawalaáy
garíta to.
Andí ta matálag so ajentí ya ónla dimán.

(B) - - - - -

Manasalíw si Tony na gátas dimád angkabáleg ya grocéri na
Inchík pián walá met so daisét a natúbo to.
Manasalíw lay Tony na gátas dimád grocéri na Inchík pián
makatúbo?
On, pián makatúbo met na daisét.
On, pián walá met so daisét a natúbo to.

(C) - - - - -

Labálabáy nen Tony komóy onlád Dagúpan pián makasalíw na
abásto, bálet anggapóy malaém ya kuárta to.
Ágto ta labáy nen Tony mangalíw na abásto to ed Dagúpan?
Andí, labáy to, bálet anggapóy malaém a kuárta to.

DIAD GARITA

Parápará

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| (1) Makasalíw ni | (a) ya Alpine ey? |
| (2) Tindáan | (b) waláy Alpine to. |
| (3) Say ajentí Libérty | (c) naáni no ngárem. |
| (4) Inér kasí pakasaliwán | (d) kuán yo. |
| (5) Manalíw ak pay | (e) so panásaliwán mo? |
| (6) Ónla kamí ed Dagúpan | (f) isabím a gátas. |
| (7) Álagarén ko lay | (g) koy Alpine nátan. |
| (8) Onpáno | (h) so lánang diá. |
| (9) No sikatóy | (i) aróm a láko to. |
| (10) Inér sírin so panaálaán moy lákóm | (j) gátas yo. |

2. BABASAEN

Say Garíta

Diád Pangasinan ya singá diád sáray nikasikasikmát ya pásen ed Filipínas, say sankatúytuyakán ya anápan so say garíta. Sárayan ankekélag ya gárgaríta so narómog ed sáray angkákabáleg ya ciudádes óntan met ed anggán sáray ankekélag ya barriós, tan sárayan gárgaríta so dílin kayáryan na kalamánan na sakéy a bolég. Akapásen iráya ed mísmon abóng na akán garíta o díno diád sakéy a sokóng na solár dan díli tan másلاك ya akaárap ed pólong. Inárkosán ya mararákep na sáray nagsikásikmat ya táwag na imóno na sáray lumaláko na íinomén tan tamtámbal tan magmáliw iráyan pinagkadíngding na garíta.

Say manággaríta so másلاك ya mansáliw na láko to diád say angkákabáleg ya lakóan ed báley. Lapúd gunaét ton manóbo na daíset labát, másلاك ya say panláko to so atágtagéy nen sáray ankábkabáleg ya lomaláko. Íngen lapúd mansuyát la ra so totóo ya onlán mansáliw ed sáray ankákabáleg ya lakóan ed báley, gábgabáyen daláy mansáliw na atágtagéy na daíset dapót aglára naabála. Óntan met so manággaríta so abulóyan to ray mapétepet ya sumasáliw ed sikató ya onótang, ya maírap dan gawáen ed ankákabáleg a lakóan ed báley.

3. INPANPASAL

- (1) Saráy ajintí Liberty so lánang diá.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

[sáray say	[ajintí managdelíver	-y,na	[Liberty Darigold petrolíó gasolína abásto tobáco sigarílyo	...]
	[managláko			
	[lomaláko			

... so (ag-)	[lánang naynáy matálag ontotóloy	ya	[onla mandelíver onpasiár onsamar ontonda	[diá dimán ...]
	[samuét kinabuasán nginárem nilúnes sinábado			
	andiriá			

(2) Say apiléy ya salí to so agtó pakáalageyán.

say	[apiléy asugát ansakkét linmarág asakkítán apataán	ya	[salí limá takláy abalá tangán	to	so	...]
	... agtó		[pakáalageyán pakaakaran pakaébaán pakagalawán pakabatikán pakakalabán pakagawaán			

(3) Inér kasí pakasaliwán koy Alpine nátan?

DIAD GARITA

inér	kasí **** so	pakasaliwán [pakaangkatán]+ pakarumogán pakalmoán pakalakoán pakaalaán pakanengnengán	[ko mo nen Pedro ...	so, -y ...
------	--------------------	---	-------------------------------	------------

...	Alpine gátas belás kagawaán nátan ? kawayan - [retráto] líbro film
-----	---

(4) Inér so pakanengnengán ko ed sikayó?

inér	so	pakanengnengán pakakábatán pakaabétan pakasamarán pakapasiarán pakaloganán pakapakanán	[ko nen Pedro na Inchik	ed [sikayó sikamí ----- kindí baik ? ----- [kínen Puring ...
------	----	--	-------------------------------	--

(5) Makápoy so pakanengnengán nen Láki.

[makápoy maóng [maplés]+ makálna maábig	so	- [pakanengnengán] pakabatík pakangalngál - [pakarengél] pakaakár pakasalíta - [pakakansión]	nen [Juan Láki Bái ----- na [baló kompárem amigók agím ----- [mo ...
---	----	--	--

4. DAISET YA PANGALAWAN

(a) Balbalíta

Diád Loób na Luyag

Aliwán Onúng so Likét ed Inpamátabí 1969

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Aliwán masayáksak so inpamasabí day karáklan ed balón taón, onúng ed anímatonan ed sáray bínaleybáhley ya angipáknobang ed binénegan ya taón tan inpamasabí balón taón so say írap na kuárta. Singá arálem so kawaláay soból na pilák ed saráyan panaón, ísan maírap lay panagánap na kuárta, mablín amín níray sásaliwen ya kakánen tan arún níran pamaákaran nipaákar ed panággpalabás na Fiestáy inkianák tan say balón taón. Sankapátngagán so írap day karáklan lapúd intagéy na panagsáliw day totóon managláko ya apitóngtongán so mangíbagá ya tinmagéy ya onúng so panagláko da no ipará ed bínenegan íran panaón. Sikató ya so makalánor na pangíbagaán ya aliwán masayáksak so inpamálabás ed fiestáy Inkianák tan say balón taón lapúd sáray likélikét ya agáwa ed saráyan pamaákarán so singá indáges tan pinéspes.

Enéro 5, 1969

(b) Tongtóng

Si Bakés tan si Bakokól

(Katuloyáy Tekáp XIV)

'A, siká manáya á,' kuánen Bakés. 'Sikáy angetkét na ikól ko -- agáy lay sakít. Sikáy nansabít na póntin kinalabán ko. Atórok-tórok so lamán ko. Nátan tikéltikélen ta ka!'

Inalá nen Bakés si Bakokól ed bekléw. Masyádoy takót nen Bakokól. Bálet agtó inpanengnéng ya antakót. Masyádoy pasnók nen Bakés ed si Bakokól. Labay ton páteyen.

'Páteyen ta ká!' iningal nen Bakés.

Nannónot si Bakokól na gáwaen to.

'Sígi -- gáwam so labáy mo,' kuán ton akanónot. 'Labálabáy ko tan.'

'Agkó sírin. Agta ka páteyen. Máyá ta pítpitén ta kay bató pián namekmék so baléy mo,' kuánen Bakés. 'No amekmek la onpatéy ka met lad sátan.'

'Sátan! Agí labálabáy ko tan! Sígi la sírin. Gánatan mo. Gawám la nátan. Pitpít mo ak ya maóng pián magmáliw irán bakokól lamét irátay atómektómek a lamán ko. Diád óntan ondakél kamín bakokól,' ebát nen Bakokól ya inkasíl.

'Ay, agkó lamét sírin,' kuánen Bakokól, 'Agko labáy ya ondakél iráy bakokól. Magogoló ra.'

DIAD GARITA

Nónot lan nónot si Bakés na gáween to ed si Bakokól, no pánon to kasín napatéy. Agá abayág anonotán ton ibántak si Bakokól ed dalém na ílog.

'Ay, waláy maóng ya gáween ko ed siká. Ibántak ta kad ílog pián naléner ka. Diád óntan onpatéy ka la,' kuánen Bakés a makapasnók.

'Ay, kaárok a Bakés,' kuánen Bakokól ya akísakísan, 'Agmo ak karí ibábantak ed ílog ta naléner ák -- agkó antáy onlangóy. Antakót koy danúm. Alég karí!'

'Andí, ibántak ta kan ibántak ed ílog pián nalenér ka!' kuánen Bakés.

'Ay, alég kaáro. Kasián mo ak. Pitpít mo ak la, bálet agmo ak ibábanták ed ílog ta naléner ák,' kuánen Bakokól ya manák-isakísan. 'Kasián mo ak la kaáro, pián manbílay ak ni.'

Inmalagéy si Bakés tan kuán to, 'Andí, agta ká látay ibántak ta kad ílog ta pián onpatéy ka.'

Siningkát nen Bakés si Bakokól insán to inbántak na maksíl ed ílog.

...

Kabebékta pinmawáy si Bakokól ed danúm. Manélek na makmaksíl.

'Salámat kaáro! Alinguánan mon danúm so ayáman ko! Ha! Ha! Ha! Ha! Ha!' Elék lan elék si Bakokól. Lángoy lan lángoy. Elekán toy kaáro to. 'Gálá kaáro ta manlángoy itá Ha! Ha! Ha! Ha!' elék lamét nen Bakokól.

(Kasampotán)

AT THE SARI-SARI STORE

1. DIALOGUE

Notes

[1] Intsík (also inchik) 'Chinese'. Chinese traders are seldom referred to by name, unless this is necessary to distinguish one from the other. Even when more than one Chinese store is operated in a community, expressions equivalent to 'Chinese in the West' and so on are often used to differentiate the establishments. Newspaper headlines follow the same kind of pattern.

Matching Exercise

Answers: i, e, h, g, j, c, f, b, d, a.

2. TEXT FOR READING

The Sari-Sari Store

Notes

[1] nikasikasikmát ya pásen, i.e. every kind of locality.

[2] sankatúytuyakán, i.e. most widely patronized and where the most varied business is transacted.

[3] nagsikasikmat ya táwag different kinds of.

3. FORMAL EXERCISES

A - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(1) Sáray ajínti Ø Liberty so ... lánang diá.

AT THE SARI-SARI STORE

The(pl) agent of Liberty-milk mkr ... often here.

'The agents for Liberty milk are often here.'

Pattern: Equational sentences, first part of which is introduced by an article (say/saray) and the second (containing statements regarding frequency of occurrence) introduced by so.

Note: This drill contains examples of the alternation between na (/C __), -y (/V __), and Ø (/i __).

B - - - - -

(a) (b) (c)

(2) Say a-piley ya salí to so ag-to paka-alagey-án.

The fractured lnr leg his mkr not-by-him will-happen-to-be-able-to be-walked.

'He could/can not walk because of his fractured leg.'

Pattern: Equational sentences similar in structure to (1), the phrase introduced by so functioning as a reason clause and containing verbs inflected with the circumfix paka-...-an, indicating involuntary state or condition.

B - - - - -

(a) (b) (c)

(3) Inér (kasi) Ø paka-saliw-án ko-y Alpine nátan?

Where is-it? mkr will-happen-to-be-able-to-be-bought by-me-mkr Alpine-milk now?

'Where would I be able to buy Alpine now?'

Pattern: Questions illustrating the use of circumfix paka-...-an to indicate indefinite intent.

B - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(4) Inér so paka-nengneng-án ko ed sikayó?

Where mkr will-happen-to-be-seen by-me to you?

‘Where would I be able to see you?’

Pattern: As (3), with phrase denoting referent. The focus of the verb in these sentences is locative rather than referential.

B - - - - -

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(5) Ma-kápoy so paka-nengnéng nen láki.

Weak mkr happen-to-be-seen by grandfather.

‘Grandfather’s sight is weak.’

Pattern: Equational sentences with adjective followed by phrase introduced by so. The latter contains verb stems inflected with paka- ‘unintended potentiality’ indicating states of being over which the actor has no direct control.

General Note

The drills in this lesson may be supplemented by the following: 26.1.

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

(a) News

Inside the province: There is not the usual joy marking the arrival of 1969.

AT THE SARI-SARI STORE

Notes

[1] binaleybáhley 'from town to town; in every town'. (The h in this word is an idiosyncrasy of a certain news writer. It will be found in some of the other extracts from the paper included in this book.)

[2] fiéstay Inkianák, i.e. Christmas.

[3] sankapatnagán 'the strongest indication'.

[4] inpamálabas 'commemoration'.

[5] pamaakarán, i.e. way, manner.

(b) Folk Tale

The Monkey and the Turtle (final part).

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

abalá	shoulder
abásto	supplies
ajínti	agent (also <u>agente</u> /ahínti/ or /ahèntè/)
akan-	person responsible for or affected by (= <u>makan-</u>)
ánap	to make a living
árkos	to decorate
baló	widow, widower
BANGIL	
	assorted, varied, of many kinds
ambabangíl	
barrio	ward or similar division of a municipality
bolég	family in its entirety
dagés	to bear down (as a woman in labor); be forced to take stringent measures
dingdíng	wall, partition (<u>pinagkadingdíng</u> 'serving as a wall')
dúma	different
evaporáda	evaporated milk (/i/ or /è/)
gasolína	gasoline
groserí	grocery store
larág	be swollen (<u>on-</u>)
ngalngál	to chew
páta	to crush
patnág	distinguish clearly, recognize

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

pepés	to squeeze
film	film (for camera)
samuét	occasionally but regularly
sára	to fill
séntimo	centavo
sugát	to cut
solár	small piece of land
SUYAT	
masuyát	lazy
tabáko	tobacco
taganóy	food, sustenance
takláy	arm
túyak	(become) popular (<u>on-</u>)

UNIT XVI

PANAGGAWAY KASILIAS

1. TONGTONG

Linda (L); Susan (S); Miguel (M).

- L: Masantos a kabuasán ed sikayón duá.
S & M: Ontán met ed sika Linda. Loób ka. Irong ka.
L: Akapasiár ak ta akábatán kon sinmabí kayó la.
S: On, kárumán labát so insabí mi.
L: Kulaán da di Nanay tan Tatay yo ey?
M: Walá irá ed tindáan di Nanay. Manáames met irá di Tatay.
L: Ay on anónotán ko manáya. Naplág konó lawári may anak di Nana Maria ed Kasílias da. Agebá konóy kasílias.
S: Anto? Siopán Nana Maria?
M: Sámay súki tayóy sirá ey.
L: On, di Nana Marian managtúnog na sirá tan súki mi met.
S: Maóng komón no ag asakitán so anak da.
L: Andí ta akáluksón tampól so ugaw.
M: Pánon nátan ey? Anggapóy kasiliás da.
L: Naántaán ko met ya inggáwaán iran tampól nen Bill na balón kasiliás da.
S: Siopá kuán? Akin kabat di Nana Maria si Bill?
L: Ay on, pankakábatán na susúki di Nana Maria. Agkalálo iráy anggaponí kasiliás da.
S: Talagán ontán so nagáwa. Ibagá ra ed susúki ra ya inggáwaán ira nen Bill.
M: No ontán, dakél so igawaán nen Bill na kasiliás nátan.
S: Bálet ta aderál met a tampól konó may gínawá nen Bill.
M: Antóy agáwa to ey?
S: Ag onpekét so cementó tan ag onawét.
L: Akabatán nen Flora ya nilóko ray Bill. Aliwán buer na ílog so inláko ra ed sikató. Buer na dáyat so intéer da ed sikató.
M: Antóy kuán nen Bill ey?

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

S: Manélek a maóng. Say kuán to so apígerén ton maóng konó so manalíw na buér no maminsán nin manggáway kasiliás.

Salíta tan Tepét

Naplág konó lawári may anak di Nana Maria ed kasíllias. Agebá konóy kasíllias da.

Ákin et naplág may anak di Nana Maria ed kasíllias?

On, ta agebá konó may kasíllias da.

Maóng komón no ag asakitán so anak da. Ándi ta akaluksón tampól may ogáw.

Asakitán tan maóng so anak di Nana Maria?

Andí, ta akalúkson tampól. (may ogáw)

Namtaan nen Linda inggawaan irán tampól nen Bill na balón kasíllias di Nana Maria.

Siopáy nangawá na balón kasíllias di Nana Maria?

Si Bill so nangawá na balón kasíllias da.

Ingawaan irá nen Bill.

Akabátan nen Flora ya nilóko ray Bill. Aliwán buér na ílog so inláko ra ed sikató, no ag say buér na dáyat.

Ánton klasén buér so inláko da kinen Bill?

Buér na dáyat so inláko da ed sikató, aliwán buér na ílog.

Nanelék a maóng si Bill ed sámay inpákalóko to. Kuán to so apígerén to la konóy manalíw na buér no maminsán.

Ántoy inbagá nen Bill ed sámay inpákalóko to?

Kuán to so apígerén to la konóy manalíw na buér no maminsán ya mangalíw lamét.

PANAGGAWAY KASILIAS

Parápará

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1) Akapasiár ak ta | (a) agawá to ey? |
| (2) Karúman labát | (b) ya nilóko ray Bill. |
| (3) Agebá konóy | (c) ed tindáan di Nanay. |
| (4) Maóng komón | (d) irá di Tatay. |
| (5) Ákin kábat | (e) so insabí mi. |
| (6) Walá irá | (f) kasíliás da. |
| (7) On di Nana Marian
managtúnog | (g) di Nana Maria si Bill? |
| (8) Manaámes | (h) ag asakitán so anak da. |
| (9) Ántoy | (i) na sirá tan sukí mi met. |
| (10) Akabátan nen Flora | (j) akabátan kon simmabí kayó
la. |

2. BABASAEN

Panággawáy Kasílias

Diád sárayan panaón, sakéy ed sáray mapetépet ya ipopórek dáray manóley laótlad dapág na ábig lamán, so say panggáway kasílias. Sankámaóngan ya itsóra na kasílias, sámay waláy tiponán na bawás (septic vault). Diád sáyan tiponán waláy túbo ya akasóldong ed sámay patiáangan. Tagtágey tonián patiáangan akasóldong lamét so kargáay danúm ya pangorás na bawás ya walád patiáangan.

Lapúd báleg so gástos ed panggáwa ed sáyan itsóray kasílias, napilípilí so kawaláan toniá. Nátan walá may cláse na kasílias, ya ámay ingángaranáy ‘water seal types’ tan mamúra, tan dakdákel yan clási kanián sikatóya so nanausár. Sáyan clási na kasílias, lapúd anggapóy water tank kaúkulán ya waláy akatáryan danúm. Laut lad barriós, say danúm ya ikaná so ásolen ya manlapód grípo, bálang lad sakbáten so duáran láta o díno inágtó so láta ya nankargáy danúm.

3. INPANPASAL

- (1) Nilábilábi kayón onlá ta?

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

[nilábilábi
 kínabuakabuasán
 ngínaremngárem
 ínagewágew
 ínogtoógto
 bínolanbólán
 sínimbasimba

[kadakabuasán
 kadaogto

[sinábado
 nílunes
 sínimba
 minártes
 miniercoles
 jinuêves
 viniérnes

[kayó

irá

-n,ya

...

si Martin

...

...

[onlá
 mimísa
 mitindaán
 manláko
 mirásal
 mandásal
 manrosário
 manámes
 manesísiw

ta

?

(2) Maírap no nílabilábi.

[maírap
 mainomáy
 makápoy
 masanting
 makapúyat
 makapasawá
 ...

no

[nilábilábi
 ínagewágew
 bínolanbolan
 sínimbasimba
 kínabuakabuasán
 ngínaremngárem
 ...

(3) Akabatán nen Flora ya nilóko day Bill.

PANAGGAWAY KASILIAS

[akabatán abalitaán arengelán anotótán alinguanán ...	nen	[Flora Juis	ya	[nilóko nilimás niloób nípaterakiáng nibálang...	...
...	[da to nen Mondong ...	-y, si	[Bill Primo Alejandro ...		

(4) Nakargaán na buér itáy botílla.

(ag-)	[a- na-	[karga pelag [sara]+	-án	na	[buér deták -[danúm] papél basúra dabók ...
	[siksik seksek linis gerger luto samit	nen	[Lisa Genáριο Juaníta		...
				[ko ...	
		[itán imán ya	-y	[botílla láta kahón abót bongá	
	...	-----		[dalág sirá pantát bangós malága	
		may			

(5) Naanusán mi irátan.

[naanusán nagawaán natrabajoán nasompalán nasampotán nasabián nagapoán	[ko mi to ...	[irátan iráman itán man kién ko ...
--	------------------------	--

4. DAISET A PANGALAWAN

(a) Diád kosína

'Sweet-Sour Fish'

Ikaná

I sirá ya báleg tan malamán (boláleg, bégsáng taéw, malága o takólit), tabá ya panfrítoán tan pangisáan, l síli ya Americanó (ambálangá) tan ginálip na andókey, pigára ya sitsaró, l bolóng na repóllo (ginálip na ankabáleg na daisét), l sengég na sibúyas, 4 bokél na báwang, l sibúyas (ginálip), vétsin, taúyo tan asín ya panímpla, toká, masamít, agát tan arína ya panpápalét.

Panggawá

Linísay sirá insán asínan. Ifríto na malasádo ed dakél ya tabá. Kayári to akíren. Pitpíten ya maóng so agát insán itálem ed toká ya tinimpláan na masamít tan danúm. Igisáy bawáng tan sibúyas ed tabá. Itumbók iráy arúm ya písing insán sirá. Péspesen so agát ínsan iyaróm so tinímpla ed sirá. Paluwágen tan timpláan na asín, tauyó, vétsin, tan masamít to. Lutówen anggád 10 minótos. Pigáren so sirá ya mamínsan. No atimplá la, manganáw na arína ya panpápalét na digó.

(b) Kansión

Siánsián Ináro Taká

Siák nonónoten taká ed ónia lan gayágay panaón
 Ágko la nalínguánay samísamít day panangárom
 Ágko antá bálet ed siká no pinunás mo ak lad púsom
 Ta pakalíknak ed siká singá ka ombabaráng, ta akálmo ka
 lay aróm.

PANAGGAWAY KASILIAS

Diád óras na itáynan mo singá ka malikélikét
Sarayáy maták so mansálmár, maérmen ak lan inpeté-petél
Nátan ta wádia ka la say bisílnom na liwáwak
Pangiulópan koy árok enérmey kospay maták diád siká
anggád-anggá.

(c) Sanáysay

Say masílib ya tóo makaáral na liksión diád tonggál lingón
nagáwa to.

BUILDING A TOILET

1. DIALOGUE

Notes

[1] naplág konó lawári 'he almost fell'.

[2] agkalálo = nagkalalo.

[3] maminsán next time.

Matching Exercise

Solution: j, e, f, h, g, c, i, d, a, b.

2. TEXT FOR READING

Building a Toilet

Notes

[1] sankamaóngan ya itsóra 'best (i.e. most satisfactory) type'.

[2] kanián sikatóya so nanausár 'that's why it is very widely used'.

3. FORMAL EXERCISES

(a) (b) (c)

(1) Ni-lábi-lábi kayó-n on-la ta?

Every-night you-lnkr will-go eh?

'Are you going every night?'

BUILDING A TOILET

Pattern: Sentences introduced by words containing frequentive infix -in- (ni- / ___ #1) followed by phrase marked as topic and linked to following verb by ya.

Note: It is customary to reduplicate part or all of a stem denoting a time period when the infix -in- is used; for days of the week, the reduplication is unnecessary. In a few words, the prefix kada- may be used with the same meaning as -in-.

(a) (b)

(2) Ma-írap no ni-lábilábi.

Difficult if every-night.

'It's difficult (to go, etc.) every night.'

Pattern: Sentences consisting of adjective followed by contingency phrase comprising no 'if, when' followed by word inflected with frequentive -in-.

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)

(3) A-kabat-án nen Flora ya ni-loko da-y Bill.

Could-definitely-be-known by Flora that definitely-tricked
by-them-mkr Bill.

'Flora knew that they had tricked Bill.'

Substitutions: (a) Verb stems inflected with circumfix a...-an 'realized potentiality, referent focus' (referent unstated). (b) Verb stems inflected with ni-, here indicating intended action against the subject (f).

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(4) Na-karga-án na buér itá(n)-y botilla.

Can-definitely-be-filled by sand that-mkr bottle.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

'That bottle will be filled with sand.'

Pattern: Sentences with verb inflected with affixes na-...-an (non-past) or a-...-an (past) indicating realized potentiality, with phrases indicating agent (marked by na) and referent/subject.

(a) (b) (c)

(5) Na-anus-án mi irátan.

Can-definitely-tolerated by-us those.

'We'll be able to put up with those (irritations).'

Pattern: As (4) (but with agent represented by non-focus pronoun).

General Note

The substitution drills presented here may be supplemented by the following from succeeding units: 27.1, 2.

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

(a) In the kitchen

Recipe: Sweet Sour Fish.

Notes

[1] panímpla 'mixed to taste'

(b) Song

'I love you just the same'

(c) Proverb

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

agát

ginger

BUILDING A TOILET

apíger	put in order, fix
arína	flour
awét	to become hard (<u>on-</u>)
basúra	rubbish, trash
BAWAS	
nabawás	excreta
baybáy	sea, seaside
buér	sand
deták	dirt
digó	soup, cook as soup
elék	to laugh (<u>man-</u>)
esísiw	to take exercise (<u>man-</u>)
gálip	slice
gástos	expense; to spend (<u>man-</u>)
gebá	fall, collapse
gisá	to sauté
kanáw	to mix, stir
kasillas	toilet (<u>kasílyas</u>)
liksión	lesson
limás	to hold up, kidnap
lingó	mistake
lóko	to fool, trick
malága	edible fish shaped like large angel fish
malasádo	half cook(ed); soft boil(ed)
minóto	minute (time)
PALET	
mapalét	thick
PATIANG	
patiangán	toilet bowl
pigár	inverted, inside out; to turn over (<u>man-</u>)
pitpít	to crush, smash to pieces
PINSAN	
amínsan	once only
mamínsan	next time, another time
porék	to insist
repó1lo	cabbage /rèpólyo/
rosário	rosary; say the rosary (<u>man-</u>)
sakkít	become painful, hurt (<u>on-</u>)
sanáysay	proverb
ceménto	cement, concrete (/è/ or /i/)
siksík	to scale a fish
SILIB	
masilíb	wise, wise man

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

sitsaró	Chinese pea, a legume eaten like green beans
sóldong	join, connect, add, enlarge
TERAKIANG	
paterakiáng	to cause to stumble
timplá	mix, blend ingredients
TIPON	
tiponán	septic tank
nabawás	
túbo ₂	water pipe
tómbok	to follow
tonggál	every, each

UNIT XVII

POMPON

1. TONGTONG

Nana Juana (NJ); Bill (B); Flora (F).

- NJ: Maábig a ngárem ed sicayó.
B: Ontán met Nána. Gáli diá iróng kayo.
F: Maóng nana ta akapasiár kayó.
NJ: Agí Katawán, on anáko ta waláy ipakábat ko ed sikayón duá.
B: Antóman nana ey? Sigi ibagá yo labát.
NJ: Si Pedring ya kaábay mi et akétkét na olég nimán nen kabuasán.
F: Inér nana ey so akakétkétan to?
NJ: Dimád alóg. Manáaláy kánen na dueg to.
B: Antóy intéer dan rimídio ed sikató ey? Ag irá anáwag na doktór?
NJ: Ay on! Intáwagán da met na doktór. Bálet ta ag da la sambót so biláy to.
F: Pigáy taón da la di mama Pedring? Tan pigáray anák da.
NJ: Duduára so anák to. Bií tan lakí. Bálet ta andí irá dia. Manaáyám may bíi ed Manila. Walá met ed Mindanao may lakí. Limampló tan dua to la si Pedring.
B: Anggapóy kanáyon da sírin ya asingér ed sikará?
NJ: Anggapón balót. Waláy saksakéy a agí ton lakí balét ta walá met ed Guám.
B: Pánon da nátan ey? Siopáy íba di asawá ran mangíponpón ey?
NJ: Sáray totoó. Say maábig a túlong da tan limós da met. Maírap so biláy dan sánasawá.
F: Mangitéer kamí met nana na limós mi.
B: Ay on nana. No onlá kayó ed abóng da, míla kamí.
NJ: Ta ontúloy ak nátan. No labáy yo, tila ed abóng na inatáy.
F: No kasabí tayó ed abóng na inatáy ikál moy sombrérom insán pasamánom so asawá di mama Pedring.
NJ: Say pangitéer moy limós, sano manpatánir kayó la.
B: Kapigáy tulór nana kasi?
NJ: Lúnes konó so tulór ta pasábien da ni ray anák to.
F: Samár yo kamí nana ta mitúlor kamí.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

- NJ: Mirásal tayón nginárem anggád nasumpál so siam ágew.
Manlumpós no Martés.
F: Manbákas met no nasabí sakéy taón.
B: Ontán manáya.

Salíta tan Tepét

Si Pedring ya kaábay mi et akétket na olég nimán nen kabuasán.

Siopáy akétket na olég nimán nen kabuasán?

Si Pedring. (ya kaábay mi)

Duduára so anak to. Bí tan lakí. Bálet ta andí irá diá. Manaáyam
may bí ed Manila. Walá met ed Mindanao may lakí.

Pigára so anak di mama Pedring tan inér so panaáyaman da?

Duduára so anak to. Bí tanlakí. Walá ed Manila may bí tan
walád Mindanao imáy lakí.

Anggapón balót so kanáyon nen mama Pedring. Waláy saksakéy
a agí ton lakí, bálet ta walá ed Guám.

Anggapó tay asinggér ya kanáyon nen mama Pedring?

Walá saksakéy a agí to bálet walád Guám.

Inbagá nen Nana Juana ya sáray totóon maóng tan say maábig
a túlong da limós so ontúlong ed sanasawá.

Siopáy iláloan dan ontúlong ed sáray sanasawá?

Sáray totóon maóng tan say maábig a túlong tan limós da.

No kasabí tayó ed abóng na inatéy, ikál moy sombrérom insán
mo pasamánoen so asawá di mama Pedring. Inkuán nen
Flora ed si Bill.

Ántoy inbagá nen Flora ya gawáen nen Bill?

Inbagá to ya kasabí da ed abóng na inatéyan, ikálen toy som-
bréro to, tan pasamánoen toy asawá nen mama Pedring.

POMPON

Mirásal tayón ngínarém anggád nasúmpal so siám ágew.

Ántoy gawéen dan ngínarém?

Mirásal irán ngínarém anggád nasúmpal so siám ágew.

Parápará

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Maábig | (a) remídió ed sikató ey? |
| (2) Sígi ibagá | (b) ta mitúlor kamí. |
| (3) Si Pedring a kaábay mi | (c) akakétketan to. |
| (4) Inér so | (d) et akétket na olég nimán. |
| (5) Pigáy taón da la | (e) a ngárem ed sikayó. |
| (6) Pánon | (f) anawág na doctor? |
| (7) Ántoy intéer da | (g) manáya. |
| (8) Ag irá | (h) di mama Pedring. |
| (9) Samár yo kamí nana | (i) yo labát. |
| (10) Óntan | (j) da nátan ey? |

2. BABASAEN

Pómpon

Say ugáli na pómpon diád Pangasinan unóng ed walán imatón, so nankaduá ya clasí. Domá so urí pómpon na waláan o mayaman. Say bángkay ya walá nid abóng so alibérlibér na mararákep ya balangét (corona) tan mararakép irán urí siléw. Kasákbayáy pangiakseb na bángkay ya akalúgan ed ankáblan longón, igawáan day pikakási, Kayári toniá, yaksét so bángkay ínsan ilógan ed marakép a cáro tan túgtogay makálnan laineng ya anggád simbáan. Ugáli na sáray mayáman ya ábetéy pári so inatéy kasákbayáy isabí ed simbáan. Mamítlon dasálay pádre ínsan la iloób ed simbáan. Lapúd báleg ya pankanawnáwa, imísa so inatéy. Kayári mísa dasálan lamét na pári. Kasómpal toniá ínsan la ipawáy ed simbáan tan iyárap lad cámposánto.

Diád pangírap ed Cámpo Sánto ándi téldon lamet so tógtog na laineng ya anggád aráp na puértay cámpo sánto. Say bángkay so isamár ed ermíta na cámpo sánto, dasálan lamet ínsan la, isobá ed marakerakép ya lobók o pánteon, tan say pómpon so asómpala.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Diád urí na maírap biláy yákseb ed dálin so bángkay tan sinákbát ya anggád simbáan. Dasálay pádre na inmerémeré ínsan la yárap ed cámpo sánto. Lapúd kakísiran say inátey so ikótkot ed dálin, tabónan ínsan ínay mélag ya tánda ed tápew na lobók tan nagsipawíl láray akipónpon.

3. INPANPASAL

(1) (a) Mangibangát si Juan na ogáw.

	<u>bangát</u>				<u>ogáw</u>
	lutó	ak			<u>sayáw (ed sikamí)</u>
[	mangi- <u>súlat</u>	-----			<u>adóbo</u>
	angi- <u>alagéy</u>	si	[Juan Belen Cion	na	<u>líbro</u>
	<u>paalagéy</u>	-----			<u>marikít</u>
	<u>pakán</u>	may	balólaki		<u>kaláwit</u>
	<u>pelág</u>				<u>relléno</u>
					<u>bayáwas</u>

(1) (b) Manbángát si Juan ed Alcála.

	<u>manbángat</u>				<u>ed Alcála</u>
	<u>manlúto</u>				<u>dimád kosína</u>
	<u>mansúlat</u>				<u>dimád lamisaán</u>
	<u>manálagéy</u>	[	si Juan		<u>dimád sokóng</u>
	<u>manpaalagéy</u>		kami	may marikít		na lúsek
	<u>manpakán</u>		...		<u>na ogáw</u>
	<u>manpélag</u>				<u>na súlat</u>

(2) Ilakoán koy chinélas si Pedring.

POMPON

i-	<table border="0"> <tr><td>[lako</td></tr> <tr><td>sempet</td></tr> <tr><td>saliw</td></tr> <tr><td>gawa</td></tr> <tr><td>[pesak]-</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2"><hr/></td></tr> <tr><td>[apiger</td></tr> <tr><td>linis</td></tr> </table>	[lako	sempet	saliw	gawa	[pesak]-	<hr/>		[apiger	linis	-án	<table border="0"> <tr><td>[ko</td></tr> <tr><td>to</td></tr> <tr><td>da</td></tr> <tr><td>nen Juan</td></tr> <tr><td>na balólakí</td></tr> <tr><td>...</td></tr> </table>	[ko	to	da	nen Juan	na balólakí
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Nana Inggay																		
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(3) Inlakoán to kamí chinélas.

in-	<table border="0"> <tr><td>[lako</td></tr> <tr><td>salíw</td></tr> <tr><td>itd</td></tr> <tr><td>gawa</td></tr> <tr><td>[plancha]**</td></tr> </table>	[lako	salíw	itd	gawa	[plancha]**	-án	<table border="0"> <tr><td>[to</td></tr> <tr><td>[ko]-</td></tr> <tr><td>[mo]-</td></tr> <tr><td>[ta]+</td></tr> </table>	[to	[ko]-	[mo]-	[ta]+	<table border="0"> <tr><td>[-,+[kamí]</td></tr> <tr><td>+ [ka]</td></tr> <tr><td>ra</td></tr> <tr><td>...</td></tr> </table>	[-,+[kamí]	+ [ka]	ra
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*-[chinélas.]								
áysing								
camiséta								
lampíng								
kawés								
...								

(4) Pigáray taón to la si Pedring? - Duámpló tan limá to la.

POMPON

	<u>[sílong na lamisáan abóng kuartok</u>				
[diád dimád	<u>[tindaán garíta dálan Manila</u>		so		...
	<u>[Manila abóng</u>				
	<u>[anap almo</u>			<u>[tínggal líbro</u>	
... aka-	<u>[tepet salíta nengneng</u>	-án	[ko to da ...]	may	<u>[balólakí managtúnog stámbay</u>
	<u>[laga gawa</u>				<u>[ikamén básket</u>

4. DAISET A PANGALAWAN

(a) Diád kosína

Embutído

Ikana

1/2 kílo ya giníling ya cárne babóy, 1 láta ya saúsage, 4 gálip ya hámon, 2 iknól ya tariwa, 1/3 losór ya kinuskós ya késo, 2 iknól ya inlambóng na anawét.

Panaggawá

Ilaók so kinuskós ya késo ed giníling ya cárne babóy. Timplaán na asín tan pimientá. Iyaróm so tariwan iknól tan ikámes ya maóng. Ibílkag so gábot ed lamisaán o tábla. Iyarégla so cárne, inlambóng ya iknól, saúsage tan ibalkót ed gábot. Iyórno ed kapégleyán ya petáng. No alúto la, pabételán tan galípgalipén ya iyarégla ed bandehádo.

(b) Balbalíta

Biék Taéw

Waláy Balíta Ya Inatáy Si Maó Tsé Túng

Waláy maksíl ya balíta ya si Maó Tsé Túng, sankaaátagueyán ya manoóley ed sáray comunísta Insík ed Chína, so inatáy ed sakít na cáncer bálet ta agní napamíntowán yan balíta lapúd maírap so panangálay balíta ed loób na Comunístan Chína. Say kábat na karáklan so waláy sakít nen Maó ya cáncer bálet ta, likúd ed sáray bolég nen Maó, anggapúy mikábat no inmabíg ed sáyan sakít odíno andí. Aminpigápigá lan nibawág ya inatáy si Maó nen binenégan irán panaón bálet ta pinmawáy ed matómbok irán panaón ya anggapúy katuaáy balíta lapúd pinmátnag met si Maó ed sáray báleg irán míting day comunístas ya Insík. Say balíta so no tuán petég ya inatáy la si Maó Tsé Túng, nayárin nagoló so dantál na oléy ed Chína lapúd dakél iráy liderés ya comunístas ed Chína ya manpílpilálek ya on-sóbláy ed sikató kanián asíngsinggér so revolucíon ya nagawá.

FUNERAL

1. DIALOGUE

Notes

[1] akaketketán 'where he happened to be bitten', i.e. he was not bitten of his own volition!

[2] anáwag 'called for' (aN- + táwag).

[3] anggapón balót 'none at all'.

[4] nginárem 'every afternoon' (-in- + ngárem).

[5] manlumpós to observe the ninth day after the tulór. (See vocabulary listings for further explanations of these terms.)

Matching Exercise

Solution: e, i, d, c, h, j, a, f, b, g.

2. TEXT FOR READING

Funeral

Notes

[1] nankaduá ya clasí 'there are two kinds'.

[2] kakisíran 'lack of space'.

[3] nagsipawíl 'each one (will return)'.

3. FORMAL EXERCISES

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(1) (a) Mangi-bangát si Juan na ogáw.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Will-teach mkr Juan of child.

'John will teach the child.'

Substitutions: (a) Actor focus active affixes mangi- (non-past), angi- (past) indicating transitive action with definite object.

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) |
|-----|-----|---------------------------------------|-----|
| (1) | (b) | Man- <u>bángat</u> si Juan ed Alcala. | |
| | | Will-teach mkr Juan at Alcala. | |
| | | 'John will teach in Alcala.' | |
-

Substitutions: (a) Verb stems inflected with non-past actor focus active prefix man- (past = nan), indicating transitive action with object not necessarily definite.

Note: The pairs of sentences produced in parts (a) and (b) of this drill illustrate part of the difference between mangi- and man-, two affixes which can be used interchangeably in many situations but whose implications are somewhat different.

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|--|-----|-----|-----|
| (2) | I- <u>lako-án</u> ko-y <u>chinélas</u> si Pedring. | | | |
| | Will-be-sold-for by-me-mkr slippers mkr Pedring. | | | |
| | 'I'll sell slippers for Pedring.' | | | |
-

Pattern: Sentences with verb inflected for benefactive focus (actor, object and beneficiary stated).

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|--|-----|-----|-----|
| (3) | In- <u>lako-án</u> to <u>kamí</u> (-y) <u>chinélas</u> . | | | |

FUNERAL

Were-sold-for by-him we (mkr) slippers.

'He sold slippers for us.'

Pattern: Past transformation of (2), with beneficiary represented by subject pronoun (note change in word order).

(a) (b)

(4) Pigá-ra-y taón to la si Pedring?

How-many-mkr year his already mkr Pedring?

'How old is Pedring?'

(c) (d)

Duámplo tan limá to la.

Twenty and five his already.

'He's twenty-five already.'

Pattern: Questions about age, with appropriate responses.

(a) (b) (c)

(5) Inér so aka-anap-án mo may tینگgal?

Where mkr did-happen-to-be-found by-you mkr five-centavos?

'Where did you find the five centavos?'

Pattern: Questions with verb inflected with referential circumfix aka-...-an (past, non deliberate).

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(6) Diá-d sílong na lamisáan so aka-anap-án ko may

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

(e)

tínggal.

Here-at under of table mkr did-happen-to-be-found by-me mkr
five-centavos.

'I found the five centavos under the table.'

Pattern: Appropriate answers to questions posed in (5), use of aka...-an affix retained, location emphasized.

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

(a) In the kitchen

Recipe: Embutido. This tasty dish consists of a mixture of ground meats and other ingredients made into a giant sausage.

(b) News

Overseas: There is a rumor that Mao Tse Tung has died.

Notes

[1] sankaátageyán 'highest (with no equal)'.

[2] Say balíta so no tuán peteg 'if the news is really true'.

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

ákseb	go or come down, descend
alagáy	to stand with (<u>mangi-</u>)
bakás	observe death anniversary (<u>man-</u>)
balangét	crown of flowers placed on head of deceased
bángkay	corpse
baróng	to resent (<u>on-</u>)
bawág	to publicize (<u>on-</u>)
bolég	intimates (<u>sankabolég</u> 'whole family')
dantál	order, harmony
duég	carabao
gábot	unsalted lard

FUNERAL

goló	to disrupt, ruin
ikál	to remove (= <u>ekál</u>)
intsík	Chinese (= <u>inchík</u>)
KAN	
pakán	to serve food (<u>mangi-</u>)
cáncer	cancer
cáro	funeral car, hearse
késo	cheese (/è/ or /i/)
kílo	kilo (2.2 lbs.)
kísir	sparcity, smallness, shortness
KULONG	
kulongán	pigpen
comunísta	communist
káspay	mistiness of the eyes
labin-	(prefixed to numerals) to turn an age (<u>man-</u>)
laók	to mix
líder	leader (plural <u>líderes</u>) (/è/ or /i/)
lobók	grave
lumpós	ninth day after burial; to observe this (<u>man-</u>)
longón	coffin
lusék	post, pillar
merémére	to murmur
mínto	confirm, verify (<u>napamintoán</u> 'confirmed, verified')
míting	conference, meeting
olég	snake
oléy	be empowered, responsible
órno	bake (<u>man-</u>); oven
Pádre	Father (when addressing or referring to a priest)
palánsa	iron; to iron (also <u>plancha</u> , <u>palancha</u>)
pasamáno	handshake; to shake hands
pawáy	to go out
pelág	to drop, cast (<u>mangi-</u>)
PETANG	
	hot, warm
ampetáng	
petég	sure, certain, the truth
POLO	
limampló	fifty
ponpón	to bury the dead
revolúcion	revolution
rimíidio	remedy, cure
sakít	hurt, pain

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

sálmar	be gloomy (<u>man</u> -)
sobá	put something in the bath
SOLOK	
masolók	more, more than sufficient
sombréro	hat
tabón	bury, cover (<u>mangi</u> -)
TAGEY	
atagéy	high
TAON	
panaón	season
TAPAY	
tinápay	bread
tariwa	fresh
túlong	help
tulór	to attend a funeral (<u>mi</u> -)
túloy	to go immediately (<u>on</u> -)

UNIT XVIII

PANAGUSAR NA ABUNO TAN PANAGPATEY NA BIGI-BIGIS

1. TONGTONG

Bill (B); Mama (M).

- B: Maábig a ngárem ed sikayó mama. Komústay panagáni nátan?
- M: Walá met so daisét. Dakél so aderál ed sámay deláp.
- B: Antóy insubláy yo ed pagéy ey?
- M: Nandurumán pisí-pisíng. Waláy agáyep, waláy balatóng, talón, palyá, kamátis, pecháy tan labanós.
- B: Dinakelán yo komóy nantaném, mama.
- M: Ay on, pián waláy nilako mi met. Waláy nísaliw na aróm a nakaúkolán.
- B: Say maóng sírin so manusár kayóy abúno tan say panágpatey na bigí-bigís.
- M: Labá-labáy ko komón agí balét ta anggapóy kuarta.
- B: Mainomáy itán. Mangílako kayóy ilík yo ta sikatóy isalíw yoy abúno.
- M: Antoy kánen mi no gáwat ey? Mablí belás sátan a panaón.
- B: Onbuná-buná iráy intaném yon pisí-pisíng. Insán onbungá. met irán maóng.
- M: Nabáwik kasí isalíw koy abúno ed panlákoan koy pisíng labát?
- B: Ay on mama. Nabáwi yon maóng. Makasalíw kayóy abásto yo no gáwat. Makasalíw kayó ni ray aróm a nakaukolán yo ed abóng.
- M: Balét ta onpáno makasalíwak na makapóy ya abúno? Agko antáy onnéngnéng na maóng a klasen abúno.
- B: Ulopen takayón manalíw ed Carmen. Maínomay a pilien so abúno nen say buér a singá say inpakalóko ra ed siák.
- M: Kapigáy inpakalókom? Antóy agawá, a?
- B: Nilákoan da ak na buér ed baybáy. Aliwán buer na ílog so intér da.
- M: Antóy gináwam ed buér ey?
- B: Ingawaán koy nana Maria na kasiliás da.
- M: Onla itán manalíw sírin. Bálet ta pabayés mo ak ni na kuartám. Báyanan ko no makaláko ak ed pisí-pisíng ko.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

- B: Labáy ko met komón mama. Anggapó balét so kuarták natán. Nayarián yoy onbayés ed Credit Union diá.
- M: Ay on! Duáy taón ak la manáyan manpépelág. Makabayés ak lay malaém angánko.
- B: Makaonlá itayó sirín ed Carmen nabuás na ngárem no makabayés ed Credit Union.
- M: Salámat agí no íbaan mo ak. Manpatánir ak ni.

Salíta tan Tepét

Nandurumán pisi-pising so insúblay dad pagéy, waláy agáyep, balatóng, talón, pálya, kamátis, pecháy tan labanós.

Antóray tantanáman ya intaném dan insúblay ed pagéy?

Waláy agáyep, balatóng, talón, pálya, kamátis pecháy tan labános.

Inbagá nen Bill ya onbunábuná iráy intánem dan pisi-pising tan onbungá met irán maóng.

Ántoy inbagá nen Bill ed sáray intaném dan pisi-pising?

Onbunábuná tan onbungán maóng.

Ay on mama. Nabáwi yon maóng. Nakasalíw kayóy abásto yo no gáwat. Nakasalíw kayó met ni ray aróm a nakaúkulán yo ed abóng, inkuán nen Bill.

Ántoy inkuán nen Bill kínen mama ya pakabáwian da?

Inkuán to ya nabáwi dan maóng. Nakasalíw ni ray abásto tan aróm níran nakaúkulán da.

Inggawáan nen Bill na kasíllias di Nana Maria.

Ántoy ginawá nen Bill kíndi nana Maria?

Nanggawá na kasíllias. Inggawáan to na kasíllias di Nana Maria.

Ay on! Duáy taón ak la manáyan manpépelág. Makabayés ak lay malaém angánkod Credit Union.

Inér so nayárin pakabayésan toy kuárta?

Dimád Credit Unión.

Parápará

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) Komústay | (a) na maóng a klasén abúno. |
| (2) Dakél so aderál | (b) no gáwat ey? |
| (3) Ántoy isúblay | (c) ed sámay deláp. |
| (4) Mangiláko kayóy ilík yo | (d) ak ni. |
| (5) Labá-labáy ko komón agí | (e) no ibaán mo ak. |
| (6) Ántoy kánen mi | (f) bálet ta anggapóy kuárta. |
| (7) Nabáwik kasí isalíw koy | (g) ta sikatóy isalíw yoy abúno. |
| (8) Ágko amtay annéngneng | (h) panagáni nátan? |
| (9) Salámat agí | (i) abúno ed panlakóan koy pisíng. |
| (10) Manpatánir | (j) yo ed pagéy ey? |

2. BABASAEN

Panagpatéy na Bigí-bigís

Say belás so sánkamaónaan ya panbíbilay na totóon Filipino. Nanlapúd gapóy-gapó ya anggá níd nátan so sáyan kakanén ágni makasalipótpot ed amín ya totoó ed Filipínas. Tinaón ni so pansásalíw na uléy ed biék taéw, bálet ta no nagawá so marakép ya polaíng nayárin say bélas et niláko ed biék taéw. Anggáman óntan ya say Filipínas et mayáman ed daralúsan ya dálin, say panagpawalá na mágnap ya bélas so ágni nagá-gawáan. Nakasengég ed sáya so sáray nagsikásikmat ya gonígon dáray domarálos.

Sárayan gonígon so sámay:

1. Karáklan ed sámay dumarálos so ágda kayáryan ya díli so dadalúsan dan dálin.

2. Say ikokólang na paranúm.

3. Say kakolángan na támbal ya panagpátey na bigí-bigís no nitánem lay pagéy.

4. Say panaglamés na ámo ed sáray kasamák to.

3. INPANPASAL

(1) Mantánem si Pedro na pónti dimád tanáman.

	[	tánem		
		sálog		
		láko		

	[	[ámes]-	si	[
		[pésak]+		Petra
		-----		Pedro
man-				Lákik
	[	púnas	-----	
		pánis	may	lavandéra
		-----	-----	-----
	[	gáwa	ak	
		[lúto]+	...	
		[dáit]+		

súlat

		[	pónti	
			macétas	
			mabólo	

		[	-[ogáw]	
			+ [kawés]	

...	na	[	duták	dimád
			irongán	

		[	+ [kánen]	
			- [áysing]	

		[	balíta	
			kansión	

				[
				tanáman
				jardín

				[
				bányo
				grípo

				[
				abóng mi
				...

(2) Itaném nen Pedro may pónti dimád tanáman.

	[taném salóg láko		
	[amés]- [pesák]+		
i- in-	[punás pánis	[nen Pedro na lavandéra ko ...]	may ...
	[gawá [lutó]- [daít]+		
	súlat		
	[pónti macétag mabólo		
	-[ogáw] +[kawés]		[tanáman ...]
...	[duták dabók	dimád	[bányo ...]
	-[kánen] -[ansakkét] +[áysing]		[abóng mi ...]
	[balíta kansión .		

(3) Itaneman koy Pedro na pónti.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

	[tanem salog lako				
	[ames]+ [pesak]-				
i-	[punas panis	-án		[ko]+* to [nen Juan]-* [na marikít]-* ...	...
	[gawa [luto]- [daít]+				
	sulat				
					[pónti macétas kalamánsi
	-y, si	[Pedro Maria ...]			[+[anáks] -[kawés]
...	may marikít	na			[irongán dátal
	[*- ,+[kamí] *+[irá] ...]				[-[kanen] +[áysing] -[relleno]

(4) Si Juan intanemán to kay pónti.

[si Juan say marikít ...]	[in- i-	[tanem salog lako punas panis ...]	-án	to	...
[ka kamí irá tayó ...]	-y	[pónti macétas kalamánsi irongán dátal ...]			

(5) Antóy pantaném nen Pedro na pónti?

[antó kapiḡán	-y,so (in)pan-	[taném salóg pesák gawá súlat daít	nen Pedro to may lavandera ... da ...
	... na	[pónti macétas ulés abóng líbrio áysing	?

(6) (a) Pantaném nen Pedro imáy limá to ed sáray pónti.

(in)pan-	[[taném]+ [salóg]- pesák gawá súlat daít	nen Pedro to may lavandera ... da ...
... imáy	[+[limá to] -[macitéra sabón seménto kawayán lápís dágom	ed sáray
		[pónti macétas ulés abóng líbrio áysing

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

(6) (b) Mantánem ak na pónti no símba.

	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{tánem} \\ \text{salóg} \end{array} \right.$			$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{pónti} \\ \text{macétas} \end{array} \right.$	
man-	$\frac{\text{pesák}}{\text{gawá}}$	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{ak} \\ \text{may lavendera} \\ \text{irá} \\ \text{si Juan} \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$	na	$\frac{\text{ulés}}{\text{abóng}}$	...
	$\frac{\text{súlat}}{\text{daít}}$			$\frac{\text{líbro}}{\text{áysing}}$	
...	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{no} \\ \text{sáno} \end{array} \right.$	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Símba} \\ \text{sabádo} \\ \text{Deciembre} \\ \text{Enéro} \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$			

4. DAISET YA PANGALAWAN

(a) Diád kosína

Maruyan Pónti

Ikana

6 pónti ya lakatán, 2 losór ya arína, 1 cucharítan baking powder, 1 losór ya masamít, 1 iknól, 1 cucharítan vanilla, gátas ya panmása na arína tan tabá ya panfrítoán.

Panaggawa

Teméken so pónti na tinidór. Iyaróm so masamít tan iknól tan panlaóken ya maóng.

Sapítey arína tan baking powder. Masáen na gátas insán iyaróm so vanilla tan pónti. Panlaóken ya maóng. Mamapetáng na tabá ya panfrítoán. Tónggal cucharán infríto tan no alutó la, itolín ed masamít. Marakép ya panmeriendáan.

(b) Balbalíta

Daisét So Naánin Paguéy Ed Sáyan Taón

Say balítan napápasabí na sáyan palápagán ya manlálapúd kabálbahléyan na lúyag so sangkanéngneng da ya daíset so naánin paguéy ed sáyan panagáni lapúd dakél ed saray kapasólan so nakbétan lapúd inkólang day danúm. Dakél met so kapaguéyan so maápa lapúd sámay indalán na maksíl ya dagém nen kaplésan dan ombobóyag. Onúng ed si Alcalde Florencio Villánueva na Sta. Barbara, pigáran bárrios na asalítan báhley so nakbétan so kapaguéyan da, óntan met so balítan apasabí ya manlapúd Malasiqui, Bayambang, Calásiao, tan aróm níran kabáhleyan ed búkid. Onúng ed si Alcálde Villánuevá say makalánor na inkapúyan na paguéy ed sáyan taón so say inkólang day danúm. Ináko nen Villánuevá ya waláy paranúm ed báhley na Sta. Bárbara bálet ta say kiwalá labát na danúm na sáyan paranúm so no mamaóran tan no anggapóy orán anggapó met so danúm ya onágus ed sáray kapasólan kanián nansákbetán iráy kapaguéyan ánggad diád paspásen irán waláy nasasalítan waláy paranúm da. No mamínsan say ikakaná day arúm ya dumarálos so say bómba ya manópsup na danúm ed ílog bálet ta no mamínsan anggapó met so danúm ya nasópsup ed ílog. Sikará ya so makalánor na pangibábagaán da ya say naánid sáyan taón so aliwán singá say biláng na naáni nen binénegán irán panagáni. Báleg so kagogonígon day domarálos lapúd patí sáray kapaguéyan ya ombés so onkokólang iráy danúm et no ágto yorán ed saráyan panaón, nayárin dakél ed saráyan ombés ya paguéy so nakbétan. Dakél ed Sáray kapaguéyan ya “maganó” singá say makaraniág so naáni lad saráyan ágew bálet ta say balíta so dakél ed sikára so nakbétan tan maápa.

(c) Pabitlá

Waláy ulés kon báleg nanbábangil ya baték.

KILLING THE INSECT PESTS

1. DIALOGUE

NOTES

[1] panagáni harvest season.

[2] antóy agáwa a? 'how was it done?'

[3] makabayés ak lay malaém ánganko 'I think I'll be able to borrow more than enough'.

Matching Exercise

Solution: h, c, j, g, f, b, i, a, e, d.

2. TEXT FOR READING

Killing the Insects

Notes

[1] sankamaónaán, i.e. primary means, staple.

3. FORMAL EXERCISES

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(1) Man-tánem si Pedro na pónti dimád tanáman.

Will-plant mkr Pedro mkr banana there-at orchard.

'Pedro will plant the banana in the orchard.'

KILLING THE INSECT PESTS

Pattern: Sentences containing verb stem inflected with man- (active, transitive, non-past) followed by phrases denoting subject ((b)), object (na + (c)) and location (dimád + (d)).

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(2) I-taném nen Pedro may pónti dimád tanáman.

Will-be-planted by Pedro mkr banana there-at orchard.

'The banana was planted by Pedro in the orchard.'

Pattern: Passive transformation of (1); note that object of (1) is marked as subject in (2).

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(3) I-tanem-án ko-y Pedro na pónti.

Will-be-planted-for by-me-mkr Pedro mkr banana.

'I will plant the banana for Pedro.'

Pattern: Benefactive transformation of (1). Note the introduction of the beneficiary-subject (-y, si + (c)) with the actor (b) cast as agent (as in (2)), and the object again marked as object (as in (1)).

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(4) Si Juan in-tanem-án to kay-y pónti.

Mkr Juan was-planted-for by-him you-mkr banana.

'John planted the banana for you.'

Pattern: Benefactive transformation of (1), with beneficiary represented by pronoun. This necessitates the placing of the non-pronominal phrase denoting the actor in a pre-verbal po-

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

sition ((a)), with cross-reference to an appropriate non-focus pronoun (e.g. to for a singular third person agent) following the verb.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(5) Anto-y pan-tanem nen Pedro na ponti.

What-mkr will-be-planted-with by Pedro mkr banana.

‘With what will Pedro plant the banana?’

Pattern: Questions with verb inflected for instrumental focus (actor, verb root, and object from same elements as in previous exercises in this section).

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(6) (a) Pan-taném nen Pedro imáy limá to ed sáray pónti.

Will-be-planted-with by Pedro mkr hand his to the banana.

‘Pedro will plant the banana with his hands.’

Pattern: Instrumental transformation of (1); reply to question introduced by antó in (5).

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(6) (b) Man-tánem ak na pónti no Símba.

Will-plant I mkr banana on Sunday.

‘I’ll plant the banana on Sunday.’

Pattern: Active sentences with time phrase ((d)). Appropriate replies to question introduced by kapigán in (5).

KILLING THE INSECT PESTS

General Note

The drills presented in this unit may be supplemented by the following from subsequent lessons: 20.5-7; 21.2-4; 24.3.

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

(a) In the kitchen

Recipe: Banana fritters.

(b) News

Small amount of harvested rice this year.

Notes

[1] kabábaléyan 'towns', i.e. the various towns.

[2] sankanéngneng 'it can be seen'.

[3] kapagéyan 'rice paddies'.

[4] inkápuyan 'reduction in amount'.

(c) Riddle

Answer: táwen.

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

abúno	fertilizer
ANI	
áni	to harvest
panagáni	harvest season
APA	
maápa	destroyed
vanilla	vanilla flavoring /banílya/
balátong	mongo beans
baték	speckled and dappled colors found in nature
báwi	to recover what one has lost, given up, etc.
bayés	to borrow (<u>on-</u>)
bigís	grubs, caterpillars, crawling insects
biláng	to count

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

bumbá	pump
buná	begin bearing fruit (<u>on-</u>)
dágom	needle
dalós	to harvest any crop
deláp	flood
duták	mess, filth
gapó	to start
gáwat	famine
gonígon	problem, trouble
ilík	unhusked rice
kamátis	tomato
labanós	mustard
lakatán	sweet banana usually eaten raw
masétag	plant (/è/ or /i/)
urán	rain
palyá	bitter melon
pásol	field
pecháy	vegetable like silver beet
pelág	to deposit (<u>man-</u>)
sabón	soap
salipótpot	be enough
sápit	to strain
SITMAT	
	of many different kinds, quite different
nagkasikasímat	
talón	eggplant
tolín	to roll

UNIT XIX

PISTAY BALEY

1. TONGTONG

Nana Juana (NJ); Bill (B); Flora (F).

- NJ: Masántos a ngárem ed siká Bill.
B: Ontán met ed sikayó nana.
NJ: Sinmabí kayó la manáya. Komustáy bakasyón ey?
B: Nimán labát nen kabuasán so insabí mi.
NJ: Kolaán nen Flora ey? Bukbúkor mo amó?
B: Limmá ed tindáan si Flora maganó. Anggapóy síraen mi natáy ugtó tan naáni no lábi.
NJ: Álagarén ko la sírin. Waláy ibagák ed sikayón duá.
B: Mamaóng nana no álagarén yo la. Maganó labát man ta antá ton anggapóy íbak diá ed abóng.
NJ: Níla to may íba yo, a?
B: Nánbakasyón met nana ed baléy to.
NJ: Kapigáy isabí to ey?
B: Sakéy simbá to labát kono. Onsabí no Lúnes.
NJ: O, wadiá lay Flora. Dakél so sinalíw to.
B: Flóra, walá konóy ibagá di nana Juana ed sikatá.
F: Antomán nana ey? Abayág kayó lan manáalagar ed siák?
NJ: Aganó ak met ni. Labáy takayó komón a bágaan no fiesta mi ed Bugallon.
F: Siopáy análon réyna yo ey?
NJ: Sámay apók so análo. Kanían míla kayón míla ed siák.
B: Siopáy masánton patrón na Bugallón nana?
NJ: San Andres so patrón mi.
F: Kapígay fiesta yo, a?
NJ: Sano Enéro 18-19-20. Bálet ta labáy kon onlá itayó la no ngárem na 18 ed Enero. Talóran lábi so bailí.
B: Kapigáy koronación ey? Sikató labát so labáy kon nabantayán.
NJ: Diád labí 19 so koronación.
F: Diad labí o ngárem na 19 sírin so iakár tayó.
NJ: Bálet ta labáy kon ipasiár takayó ed dakél a nanéngnengen ed plása. Waláy sirkós; waláy moro-moro; waláy kansionan tan aróm ni ra.
B: O sígi, míla kamí ed sikayó.

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- NJ: Ay on, míla kayón talagá ed siák. Waláy intalaga rán panáyaman tan irongán na sáray bisíta na réyna. Et patí sikayó so inbiláng ko dimán.
- B: Ay, makatawáy ak la lamét na lechón tan igadó.
- F: Anggano siak, makatátawáy ak lan maóng.

Salíta tan Tepét

Inkuán nen Bill ya nimán labát nen kabuasán, so insabí ra.

Kapigáy insempét di Bill?

Nimán labát nen Kabuasán so insabí ra.

Linmá ed tindáan si Flora maganó ta anggapóy siraén mi nátay úgto tan naáni no lábi.

Ákin et linmá si Flora ed tindáan?

On, ta anggapóy siráen mi nátay úgto tan naáni no lábi.

Alagáren ko la sírin si Flora ta waláy ibagák ed sikayón duá kuánen Nana Maria.

Ákin ta aalagáren nen Nana Juana si Flora?

On, ta waláy ibagá to ed sikarán sanasawá.

Sámay apók so análo. Kanián míla kayón míla ed siák. (Nana Juana)

Ákin et kapilitán ya míla ra ed kinen Nana Juana?

On, ta sámay apó to so análo.

Diád lábi desí nuéve (19) so koronación.

Kapigán so koronación?

Diád lábi desí nuébe (19).

Parápará

(1) Nanbakásyon met (a) makatatawáy ak lan maóng.

PISTAY BALEY

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| (2) O, wadiá | (b) takayó ed dakel a nenengnéng ed pláza. |
| (3) Siopáy | (c) to labát konó. |
| (4) Labáy takayó komón | (d) míla kamí ed sikayó. |
| a | |
| (5) Sakéy símba | (e) análon Réyna yo ey? |
| (6) Siopáy masánton | (f) lay Flora. |
| pátron | |
| (7) Bálet ta labáy kon | (g) nana ed báley to. |
| ipasiár | |
| (8) O, sigí | (h) bagáan no fiésta mi ed Bugallón. |
| (9) Ay, makatawáy ak | (i) na Bugallón nana? |
| (10) Anggáno siák | (j) la lamét na léchon tan igadó. |

2. BABASAEN

Pístay Báley

Say pístay báley so sankaugálián ya nagagáwa ed lápag ya bánsá tayón Filipínas. Sikatóyan pamaákarán so pakaimáno na ándi ebás ya likét tan sayáksak day katóoan.

Pigáran ágew kasákbayáy panpístay báley, say pláza na báley so naláknabán na nasíkasikmát irán nenéngneng-én. Wadtán la ran akapásen so Agricultural Exhibition, “Ferris Wheel”, “Binggóan” tan aróm níran nenéngnengén.

Say sankaraképan ya ágew diád vispéray písta. Bálang kaábongán nagsiparáan ed sáray onsabín sankáli. Panangán dimán, inóman diá so nagáwa ed kapág kaábongán.

Diád dapág dáray mamatákken, diád pláza so láen da no kayári pángdem, bálet ed sáray kalángwerán diád “auditorium” so árapen da.

Say sánkamaónaan ed sáraya, sámay panággawáy laslásay límgas. Bálet aliwán másلاك ya laslásay límgas no ágta laslásay pílak. Siopáman a napilí ed abítlan laslásan so ilíber irá ed lansángán ed báley ed mararákep irán karúsa, tan ulúpen irá na nagsiká-sikmát ya “Banda Músico” tan ‘Drum and Bugle Corps’.

Kayári na sárayan likélikét nagsipawíl láray sankáli, no bílang dáiset láray natilák.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Diád ágew na písta, nagawá so pígapigán mísa ed simbáan ya pamagálang ed Nasánton Pátron na báley. Bálet dáiset lay totóo ed sáyan pamaákarán, ta nátan másلاك ed sáray totóo so pamalíket dan lamán nen say kamareruá.

3. INPANPASAL

(1) Mangipabangát ak na sayáw ed si Linda.

[mangí-	pa-	<div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;"> bangát [súlat]- </div> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> gawá	[ak	si Pedro	...
[man-		<div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;"> daít bebá salíw pesák </div> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> alagéy	may	akuláw	

...	na	<div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;"> +[sáyaw] kanción </div> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> abóng	ed	si	<div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;"> Linda Juan Julio ... </div> <hr style="width: 100%; border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> sikató
		<div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;"> áysing ulés moskitéro kurtína </div> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> abóng kulongán			

(2) Pabángaten kon onsayáw si Celing.

PISTAY BALEY

pa- $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{b\`ang}at \\ \text{\`a}ral \\ \text{s\`a}li \end{array} \right.$ -en $\left[\begin{array}{l} ko \\ da \\ to\ may\ bal\`o\ lak\`i \\ nen\ Juana \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$ -n, ya ...

... $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{onsay\`aw} \\ \text{manl\`uto} \\ \text{mangansi\`on} \\ \text{man\`abong} \\ \text{mans\`ulat} \end{array} \right.$ $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{si}\ Celing \\ \text{may}\ marik\`it \\ \text{di}\ L\`akik \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$

(3) Pab\`angaten koy Celing na kansi\`on.

pa- $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{b\`ang}at \\ \text{[s\`ulat]}- \\ \text{\`a}ral \end{array} \right.$ $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{da\`it} \\ \text{s\`aliw} \\ \text{[b\`eba]}- \\ \text{p\`esak} \end{array} \right.$ -en $\left[\begin{array}{l} ko \\ nen\ Juan \\ to \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$ -y, si ...
 \`alagey

... $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Celing} \\ \text{asaw\`a}\ to \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$ na $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{kansi\`on} \\ \text{+[say\`aw]} \\ \text{leksi\`on} \end{array} \right.$
 $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{\`aysing} \\ \text{+[ul\`es]} \\ \text{moskit\`ero} \\ \text{kurtina} \end{array} \right.$
 $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{ab\`ong} \\ \text{kulong\`an} \end{array} \right.$

(4) Ipabang\`at ko yan say\`aw ed marik\`it.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

	[bangát [súlat]-			
ipa-	[gawá]- alagéy	[ko to nen Juan ...]	[ya man sáman ...]	-n, ya ...
	daít [bebá]- salíw pesák			
...	[+[sayáw] kansión		[marikít balolakí si Juan ...]	ed
	kaláwit +[kiéw] abóng			
	áysing moskitéro +[ulés] kurtína			

(5) Panagtaném la lamét no sakéy a bulán.

	[taném paráan gamál	no sakéy	a	[bulán símba ágew
panag-	[gapó [dasál]-	la lamét	na	[orasyón +[trabájo] ...]
	inúm úgto amés ogíp		#	

panañgan				

4. DAISET A PANGALAWAN

(a) Diád kosína

Mitsádo

PISTAY BALEY

Ikaná

1 kilo ya cárne báka, 3 sibúyas ya angkabáleg, losór ya camátis ya alutó (ginálip), pigáran tégteg ya tabá, 1 bolóng na laúrel, 1 cucharán pamínton, asín, pimíenta ya pólva, 1/2 losór ya toká, 2 losór ya danúm, tabá ya panfrítóán tan vét-sin.

Panaggawá

Tégtegéy cárne na 1/4 pulgáda kapál tan gabáy ya kabáleg. Isalét-salét so tégteg na tabá ed cárne. Timplaán na asín tan pimíenta. Paulián ya sakéy óras. Kayári to ifrito na malasádo. No afrító lan amín, danúman tan iyaróm so toká, laúrel, camátis, sibúyas tan vét-sin. Sakóban tan lutówen ed mankanéyney ya daláng. Kiwál-kiwálen ya tónggal pamínsan. Paulián anggád anlemék la tan amagá. Iyaróm so pamiénton. Paluagén anggád mapalét lay digó.

No iparungó, tapéway infrító ya patátas, camóte o pónti ya sabá.

(b) Tongtóng

Say Dumarálos Tan Say Duég To

Diád sakéy ya barrió waláy manaáyam ya dumarálos. Taóntatón no atanéman lan amín so dadalúsan to na pagéy álaen toy duég to dimád sílong na kawáyan ínsan to pakánen na apáterán bálkot ya deká tan apáterán timbán danúm ya inúmen to.

Sakéy ya kabuasán say dumarálos kuánto: “Man-dedéral ak labát na óras ko ed panaálay deká tan mana-awít na timbáy danúm pára ed duég ko. Nayári sigúron bangátan kon agá mangán tan agá unínom so duég ko. Ed sátan agá ak ni nairapan. Makaónla ak ni ed báley ya unínom na alák. Ántoy santíng to komón duég ya agá mangán tan ag onínom.”

Diád onsónan ágew, inggapó ton binangátan so duég to. Ímbes ya itdan toy apáteran bálkot ya deká, inítan to labát na duára, óntan met ed danúm duáran tímba labát so iníter to. Say duég kinán ton amín imay dikán agánganó tan ininum to met may danúm, ínsan bímmaléktar ed ámo to, ya onkeréw ni komón. Bálet say dumarálos inyeléng toy uló to ya inkuán: “Sustó la tan pára nátan, kaáro. Bangátan ta kay masánting ya galáw.”

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Diád onsónan ágew lamét, inítan toy duég to na saksakéy ya bálkot ya deká tan sakéy timbán danúm. Say duég pinás-pasán ton kinán so deká ta narásan ya maóng, ininum to met ya agáanganó may danúm ta makákainóm. Ínsan to néngnengen so ámo ton onkeréw ni. Bálet say dumarálos ágto inítan so duég to.

Diád mikátlan ágew say dumarálos, inítan to labát na kapálduan deká tan kapálduan timbán danúm. Diád sáya, say duég makapkápoi a maóng. Nen nakán ton amín may deká tan ininum may danúm, agá makáalagéy so duég. Anéngneng to may dumarálos iyá tan kuánto: “Say duég ko, naáralan to lay masánting ya galáw.”

Diád mikapát ya ágew say dumarálos binisíta toy duég toy kaíba to met so amimígo to. Labáy kon ipanéngneng so duég kon agá mangán tan ag met uninúm. Anéngneng day duég ya akadukól tan makapkápoi.

Say dumarálos iningál to: “Say duég ko ágto la senlewén so mangán tan uninúm. Naáralán to may imbangát ko ed sicutó. Agáy lay sánting no panagtánem. Say duég ko, mantrabájo lan mantrabájo ya ag mangán tan uninúm.”

Bálet nen nengnéngen to may duég to ed kabuasán, say duég to inatéy dimád sílong na kawayán.

“Agáy lay tangá ton duég,” kuánto may dumarálos, “ákin et inatéy binangátan ko labát ya agá mangán tan uninúm?”

TOWN FIESTA

1. DIALOGUE

Notes

[1] réyna. The queen of the fiesta is chosen from a number of 'princesses' representing various organizations (some formed just for the purposes of the fiesta) or sponsored by notable persons or families in the town. The winner is the one for whom the greatest amount of money has been contributed. Each princess may keep a certain proportion of the money donated to her cause; from this she will buy an elaborate gown for the parade through the town and coronation, the surplus being disposed of as she wishes. The rest of the money is used for some civic cause.

[2] patrón. Each town (and barrio) has a patron saint, whose feast day is the climax of the fiesta (the celebrations usually begin two days before this).

[3] panayamán. Distinguished and wealthy spectators are accommodated in 'boxes' in the plaza, from which they may observe the celebrations in comfort.

Matching Exercise

Solution: g, f, i, h, c, i, b, d, j, a.

2. TEXT FOR READING

Town Fiesta

Notes

[1] nagsikasikmát, i.e. many and varied.

3. FORMAL EXERCISES

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(1) Mangi-pa-bangát ak na sayáw ed si Linda.

Will-cause-to-teach I mkr dance to mkr Linda.

'I'll make Linda teach the dance.'

Pattern: Active causative sentences, agent marked by ed.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(2) Pa-bángat-en ko-n on-sayáw si Celing.

Will-be-caused-to-teach by-me-lnkr to-dance mkr Celing.

'I'll make Celing teach dancing.'

Pattern: Passive causative sentence (subject = agent); main verb linked to subordinate 'infinitive' verb by ya, -n.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(3) Pa-bángat-en ko-y Celing na kansión.

Will-be-caused-to-teach by-me-mkr Celing mkr song.

'I'll make Celing teach the song.'

Pattern: Passive transformation of (1), agent = subject.

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(4) I-pa-bangát ko ya-n sayáw ed marikít.

Will-be-caused-to-be-taught by-me this-lnkr dance to maiden.

TOWN FIESTA

'I'll make the girl teach this dance.'

Pattern: Passive transformation of (1), object = subject.

(a)

(b)

(5) Panag-taném la lamét no sakéy a bulán.

Occasion-for-planting already again in one lnkr month.

'It will be planting time again in one month.'

Pattern: Sentences with verb stem inflected with nominalizing prefix panag- 'occasion of, circumstances surrounding'.

General Note

The drills presented in this unit may be supplemented by the following from later lessons: 22.5; 24.5; 25.4.

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

(a) In the kitchen

Recipe: Mitsádo.

Notes

[1] tónggal pamínsan 'once in a while'.

[2] pónti ya sabá 'cooking banana'.

(b) Folk Tale

The Farmer and his Carabao.

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

apó

BEBA

pabebá

vét-sin

grandchild

to lower, let down (man-, mangi-)

monosodium glutamate (/è/ or /i/)

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

BINGGO	
binggoán	place where bingo is played
DALOS	
dumarálos	farmer
maralós	clean (of weeds etc.)
déral	to destroy (<u>man</u> -)
dokól	to lie down (<u>man</u> -)
enéro	January (/è/ or /i/)
galáw	to play
ganó	proximate (of time)
gangán	order, direction; to order, direct
igadó	liver sautéed with onions, garlic, etc.
kanéney	moderate, just enough
KANSION	
kansionán	singing contest where a pair composed of a man and a woman debate each other in song
kapitán	captain
karúsa	float carrying queen during procession
kiwál	to stir
koronasión	coronation
láknab	occupy, fill, inhabit
LANGUER	
	teenagers, younger set, youth
kalanguéran	
laurél	laurel (leaves)
laslásan	contest
léktar	escape
lemék	soft, soften
móromóro	folk dramas centered around the conflicts between Christians and non-Christians in the early years of Christianization
moskitéro	mosquito net (/è/ or /i/)
nimán	then, a while ago
patí	even, including, together with
patrón	patron (saint etc.)
réyna	queen
sabá	large cooking banana
SANTING	
masantíng	nice
singléw	care, heed, feel inclined
sirkós	circus; traveling show
SONO	
onsóno	next
sústo	complete

TOWN FIESTA

tálo	to win, defeat (<u>maN</u> -)
tégteg	sever with a sharp instrument, divide
TUA	
patuá	tell the truth

UNIT XX

PANAGKARAW

1. TONGTONG

Linda (L); Flora (F); Susan (S).

- L: Anengnéng koy Mondóng kindí Fe.
F: Ay on, sinmabí nimán nen kabuasán.
S: Tagá inér si Mondóng, a? Lánang a wadtán ed abóng di Fe.
L: Abayág lan onkakáraw ed sikató. Agmo ta antá?
F: Labáy nen Fe kasí? Say pakalíknák et ag labáy nen Fe. Si nanay to lobát so manlabáy kinen Mondóng.
S: Dakél la balét so írap to ed Fe.
F: Talagán ontán so ugáli na Pangasinanse. Mangátulangán a mabayág.
S: Anengnéng kon manáasol na danum. Papanoén to amo may drum.
L: Manpésak si Fe anganko.
S: Manámes si Fe, si Mondóng so pára-asól na amés to.
F: Agáy met la!
L: Aliwán sátan so pagáwa nen Fe. Panpóterén to ni kiew da.
F: Tan panapígerén toy abóng da met.
S: Andí bálin nairapán no sikató lamlámang so makáasawá ed sikato.
L: Ay, ag yo níbaga ni nátan no labáy nen Fe o andí. Akábatán to ya si Mondóng so angilákoy buér kinen Bill.
F: Ay on! Kanián aderál a tampól imáy ginawá ton kasiliás di nana Maria.
S: Andí báli ta inpatuá ton akipírdonáan si Mondóng a tampól kinen Bill.
F: No siák bálet, agko la panbáyagen a mangátulangan. Managlóko si Mondóng.
L: Agto la angánko gaweén no sanasawá la ra nen Fe.
F: Ontán pa komon. Kaskásian met si Mondóng ya igágangán nen Fe.
S: Si Fe balét so manmáliw a igágangán no sanasawá la ra.
All: Ha! Ha! Ha! Ha!

Salíta tan Tepét

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Anéngneng nen Linda si Mondong kíndi Fe.

Siopáy akanéngneng kínen Mondong?

Si Linda. Anéngneng nen Linda si Mondong kíndi Fe.

Say pakalíknak et ag labáy nen Fe. Si Nanay to labát so manlabáy kínen Mondong.

Labáy ta nen Fe si Mondong?

Ándi ka si Nanay to labát so manlabáy ed kínen Mondong.

Aliwan sátan so pagawá nen Fe. Panpotéren to ni kiéw da.

Ánto ni pagáwa nen Fe kínen Mondong?

Panpotéren to ni kiéw da.

Aliwán buér na dáyat so inláko ra kínen Bill. Kanián aderál a tampól imáy ginawá ton kasíllias di Nana Maria.

Ákin et aderál a támpol imáy gináwa nen Bill a kasíllias di Nana Maria?

On, ta buér na dáyat so inláko ra ed sikató. (Bill)

Inbagá nen Susan ya ándi bali ta inpatuá nen Mondong ya sikatóy nanlóko kínen Bill tan akipírdonaán met.

Ántoy inpatuá nen Mondong tan ákin et akipírdonaán?

Inpatuá to ya sikatóy nanlóko kínen Bill, kanián akipírdonaán.

Parápará

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1) Lánang a wádtan | (a) lamlámang so makaasawá ed si Fe. |
| (2) Labay nen | (b) Fe angángko. |
| (3) Talagán óntan so ugáli | (c) pa komón. |
| (4) Manpésak si | (d) ed abóng di Fe. |
| (5) Ándi bálin nairápan no sikató | (e) manaásol na danúm. |

PANAGKARAW

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| (6) Tagá inér | (f) a igagárgan no sanásawá la ra. |
| (7) Anéngneng kon | (g) Fe kasí? |
| (8) Managlóko si | (h) si Mondong a? |
| (9) Óntan | (i) Mondong. |
| (10) Si Fe bálet so
manmáliw | (j) Pangasinánse mangatúlangán a
mabayág. |

2. BABASAEN

Panagkáraw

Ononáoná no say sakéy ya balólakí et waláy nagostóan to ásawáen, kalkálnaán toy mamagpagílig ed abábay na abóng ton may marikít ya nagágostóan to. No alíkas day áteng to ya man-aábalabák na dáiset ya panáon tepétay áteng to no gabáy to lay mangasawá. No góstó to lay mangasawá sáraya so gawáen so sáray ongándan.

Sáray áteng na balólakí so mangíparáan na dáiset ya iinómen ya álak tan say polótan. Mangála irá met na kaíba ra laútlad sakéy ya maóng ya manalíta ínsan onlára ed abóng na gogóstoen ya marikít ya ontepét no waláy kikána ran mangísukít na bokél na áro tan no naábuloyán irán mangalíla ed abítlan itaném dan bókel. No bílang ta naábuluyán irá gapóan lad sátan nen balólakí so mangátulangán, no mamínsan siád loób na aném bolán o díno diád loób na sakéy taón. Say balólakí no mangatulangán so mapetepét ya walád abóng na marikít ya ásawaen to tan kiméy ton amín so walán kiméy da tan say sakéy met ya gétma tonían panangátolangán say pangímaton da na ugáli tan wálna na balólakí. No nagústóan da so kiméy tan ugáli to, ibagá ra ed sikató ta onsempét ed abóng da tan ibagá tod sáray áteng to so walán panalánsan da. Diád sáyan daták na ásawaán, na babáleg na dáiset so paráan ya gawaén na áteng na balólakí ed pisíngbat da lamét, lapúd walára ed sátan so bagáan da ran totoón onímatón.

Kayári salónson ontómbok so panéngneng. Sikatóya may yorong dad báley ya pangála na solicitúd ya firmáan na sáray manasawá tan say sakéy met say panaláysay na pádre ed sikará. Diá man nátan nagáwa so pangítawág ed simbáan ed loób na talóran simbá kasákbayáy pankásal da.

3. INPANPASAL

(1) Panpóteren to tayó ni na kiéw da.

pan-	poter apiger balsíg	-en	to da nen Juan ...	Juan	[[tayó]+ [kamí]+ [si Pedro]- [may balolakí]- ...	...
	asól					

...	+[ni]+	na,-y	kiéw tanáman macétas danúm	[da	- [ni]	...]
-----	--------	-------	-------------------------------------	-----	--------	------

(2) Si Mondong so paraasól nen Fe.

si Mondong sikato [siák]+ ...	so	para-	asól orás súlat bása balsíg punás daít pesák	nen	Fe Corazon ... ----- na ----- to ... ----- lamisaán ----- na ----- áysing ----- lampíng
--	----	-------	---	-----	--

(3) Labáy ko komóy akisayáw ed sikató.

PANAGKARAW

[labáy gústo gabáy inilaloán	[ko nen Pedro na marikít ...]	komóy	...
---------------------------------------	--	-------	-----

...	[aki- mi- [lugán]+ [irong]- daít	[sayaw tongtong kansión abay balita ed sikató kínen Pilar kindí Nánay mo ...]	#	[ed dimád [+ [jeep] - [bángo] mákina
-----	--	---	---	--

(4) Nimán nen kabuasán a akipirdonaán si Bill kínen Mondong.

[nimán nen kabuasán sanen kalabián nen inbenêg a símba naáni no ngárem sáno lábi sáno Sábado	a	[aki- mi- pirdona tongtong nengneng sayaw subeg ingal pusta [linggis]+	-án ...
---	---	---	---------

...	si	[Bill Pedro amígok compadrek ...]	kinen	[-[Mondong] Fe amígak ináro to ...]
	[may marikít ...]		[ed balólakí ...]	

(5) Si Pedro tanemán toy pónti imáy garden nen Juan.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

	[<u>tanemán</u> <u>salogán</u>]			
	lakoán			
[si Pedro ámay toó ...]	[<u>[amesán]-</u> <u>[pesakán]+</u>]	[to	-y	...]
	[<u>punasán</u> <u>[panisán]-</u>]			
	[<u>gawaán</u> <u>[lutoán]+</u>]			

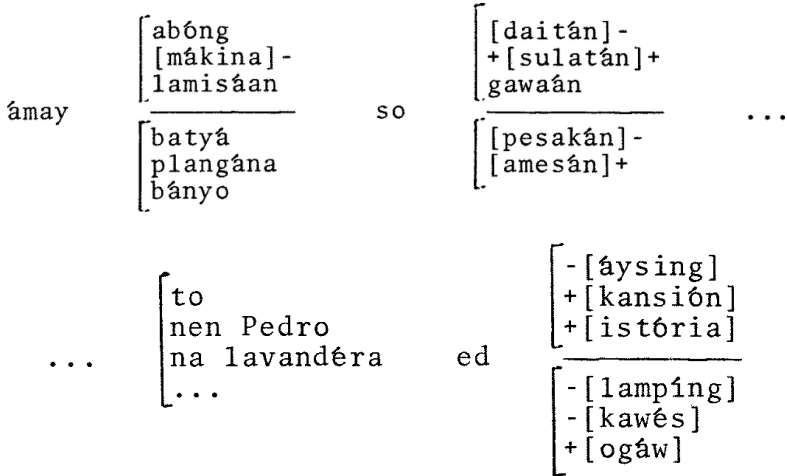
	[<u>pónti</u> <u>bayáwas</u> <u>talón</u>]		[<u>garden</u> <u>tanáman</u>]
...	[<u>-[ogáw]</u> <u>+[lampíng]</u>]	imáy	garíta
	+ [lúpot]		[<u>batyá</u> <u>plangána</u>]
	[<u>-[tinápáy]</u> <u>sirá</u>]		[<u>+[lamisáan]</u> <u>dátal</u>]
			[<u>pogón</u> <u>dalikán</u>]

(6) Ámay dalikán so lutoáy sirá.

	[<u>dalikán</u> <u>pogón</u>]		[<u>luto</u> <u>gawa</u>]	
ámay	<u>abóng</u>	so	<u>sulat</u>	-án ...
	[<u>batyá</u> <u>plangána</u>]		[<u>[ames]+</u> <u>[pesak]-</u>]	
...			[<u>sirá</u> <u>kánen</u>]	
	-y		kansión	
to	[<u>+[may ogáw]</u> <u>-[may kawés]</u>]			

PANAGKARAW

(7) Ámay abóng so daitán nen Pedro ed áysing.



4. DAISSET YA PANGALAWAN

(a) Diád kosína

Agáyep ya Andekét tan Salí Babóy

Ikaná

1 salí babóy

2 losór ya bokél na agáyep, lazónan pigára ya ginálip,

1/2 losór ya tariwan chíli ya tábal, asín tan pimiénta ya panímpla.

Panaggawá

Ilambóng ya onóna so tinégteg ya salí babóy. No manleluág la, ipélag so agáyep tan lambóngen ya anggád onlémek so agáyep tan babóy. Ipélag so lazóna tan chíli tan lutoén na daíset. Insán tímplaan. Iparongá ya kaíba toy atcháran talón.

(b) Kansiôn

Nesénggeg ed Siká

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Antóy nagáwa inárok ya liglíwa no siák so ompatéy.
Nesengeg ed siká mandénden so írap
Naningít so lináwak ipatéy kon pílit no oniák lan oniá
Ágko sapát say matoór ya áro
Inpalisáy mo ak inárok inkaíndan moy púsok.

Siák paláy aguát mo ed írap siá ed múndo.
Gawám la ináro pián manlíket lay púsok.
Nátan biláy ko inárom liglíwa
Magayágay púsok no mantúyaw tan duá.
No say matám lan say maták so makapánlinggísan inawáy
pagéw ko agá nasábsabaán.

(c) Sanáysay

Anggán say kaawetán ya púso, napaámo ed áro.

COURTSHIP

1. DIALOGUE

Notes

[1] pakaliknák 'I have a feeling that ...'

[2] Pangasinense, a term often used to distinguish the people of Pangasinan (especially those who are Pangasinan speakers) from other Filipinos.

[3] paraasól 'the one responsible for getting water'. In Pangasinan, the man traditionally has to perform many menial tasks for his beloved and her family before being accepted as a son-in-law.

[4] lamlámang 'just the same'.

[5] inpatuá ton akipirdonaán si Mondong 'Mondong told the truth and was forgiven ...'

[6] managlóko, an irresponsible fellow.

[7] igágangán, servant, errand boy.

Matching Exercise

Solution: d, g, j, b, a, h, e, i, c, j.

2. TEXT FOR READING

Courtship

Notes

[1] mamagpagílig ed abábay na abóng 'walking about as close as possible to the site of the house'.

[2] panañgátolangán, the customary process by which an accepted suitor becomes acquainted with his future parents-in-law.

[3] pankásal '(time of) marriage'.

3. FORMAL EXERCISES

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(1) Pan-póter-en to tayó ni na kiéw da.

Will-be-let-cut by-him we yet mkr wood their.

'He will yet make us cut their wood.'

Pattern: Sentences with agentive circumfix pan-...-en affixed to verb. (See also 13.1.)

(a) (b) (c)

(2) Si Mondong so para-asól nen Fe.

Mkr Mondong mkr one-responsible-for-drawing-water of Fe.

'Mondong is Fe's water carrier.'

Pattern: Equational sentences illustrating use of prefix para- attached to verb stem, indicating 'one responsible for performing the action'.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(3) Labáy ko komo (n)-y aki-sayáw ed sikató.

Wanted by-me should-be-mkr did-mutually-dance with her/him.

'I would have liked to have danced with her.'

Pattern: Sentences incorporating verb stem inflected with reciprocal prefixes mi- (non-past) and aki- (past), used in 'infinitive' sense.

(a) (b) (c)

COURTSHIP

(4) Nimán nen kabuasán a aki-pirdona-án si Bill

(d)

kínen Mondong.

Then at morning lnkr mutually-pardoned mkr Bill to Mondong.

'Bill forgave Mondong this morning.'

Pattern: Sentences with mutual circumfixes aki-...-an (past), mi-...-an (non-past). Although the actor remains the subject of the sentence, as is the case with mi-, aki-, the circumfix serves to place additional emphasis on the action.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(5) Si Pedro tanem-án to-y pónti imáy

(e)

garden nen Juan.

Mkr Pedro will-be-planted by-him-mkr banana mkr garden of John.

'John's garden will be planted in bananas by Pedro.'

Pattern: Referent focus affix -an (non-past) used with verbs to denote location of action as subject. Sentences generated in this drill contain verb with inflections, actor ((c)), object (mkr + (d)), and subject/referent/location (imáy + (e)). Actor is stated in phrase preceding verb (a), in cross-reference with non-focus pronoun (c).

(a) (b) (c)

(6) Ámay dalikán so luto-a(n)-y sirá.

That stove mkr will-be-cooked-in-mkr fish.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

'The fish will be cooked in the stove.'

Pattern: Emphasized subject (location/referent) in equational relationship with verb inflected for referent focus followed by object.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(7) Ámay abóng so daít-an nen Pedro ed aysíng.

That house mkr will-be-sewn-in by Pedro to dress.

'Pedro will be sewing the clothes in the house.'

Pattern: Emphasized location/referent in equational relationship with verb inflected for referent focus and containing second referent (not in focus) marked by ed.

General Note

The drills presented in this unit may be supplemented by the following from a subsequent unit: 24.5.

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

(a) In the kitchen

Recipe: Black beans and pig's feet.

(b) Song

'Because of You'

(c) Proverb

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

aguát	lift (out of a hole, box, etc.)
asawá	to marry (<u>maN-</u>)
asól	to fetch water from a well, river etc. (<u>man-</u> 'repeatedly'; <u>on-</u>)

COURTSHIP

baldé	to sprinkle
balsíg	to chop wood
bánko	bench
batyá	shallow basin for washing clothes etc.
dalikán	stove
GANGAN	
igangán	servant
GAYAGA	happy
magayága	
káraw	to go courting, to court
kiéw	tree
kindí	= <u>ed</u> + <u>di</u>
lámang	just the same; (him)self
likná	feel, sense, deduce from observation
línggis	exchange glances (<u>mi</u> -)
lúpot	cloth, rag
mákina	sewing machine
pakiáw	buy up entire stock at bargain price (<u>maN</u> -)
pára-	prefix indicating responsibility for performing the action
PETEPET	always, often
mapetepét	
pílit	have obligations
plangána	large basin for washing clothes etc.
pogón	oven
polótan	half-cooked animal meat usually eaten with wine
pústa	to bet
potér	to cut
SABA	extreme, cannot be contained
nasabaán	
síngbat	debate, discuss
subég	quarrel, argument
sukít	to bury; sow (seed etc.) (<u>mangi</u> -)
solicitud	application forms; to apply (e.g. for a license) (<u>man</u> -)
tíngit	small, tiny
TOOR	
matoór	sincere
wálna	character, attitude

UNIT XXI

DOMINGO DE PASCUA

1. TONGTONG

Nana Maria (NM); Nana Juana (NJ); Nanay (N).

- NM: Masántos a kabuasán ed sikayó.
NJ: Wadiá kayó la manáya atchí. Pigáran ágew kayón ag nanláko.
N: Talóy ágew, antó atchí?
NM: On ta linmá ak ed Rizál. Binisítak met may sakéy a anáko.
NJ: Inér ey dimád Rizal?
NM: Diad barrió Barangka, Marikina.
N: Domingo de Pascua la nabuás. Ákin et sinmabí kayó la ey?
NM: Ay on ta agko naánusán so panágpuyát dimán. Insán agáy lay ingál.
NJ: Ákin et napúyat kayo ey? Insán akin et maíngal a kuán yo?
NM: Say panagpacióon da ed ágew tan lábi. Amín a manpacióon et manúsar na mikróponó.
N: Maóng ni dia sírin. Ag napúyat so totoó. Walá met so nausár ya mikróponó, bálet ta ag da labáy.
NM: Ay Katawán! Atélek ak dimán.
NJ: Insán mareén so kaábungán diá.
N: Komustáy líbut kárumán dimán ey? Dakél met so akilibut? Abayág so prosición?
NM: On, dakél so toón akilibut. Insan duáran óras met so prosición. Balet ta say bibingká dimán so agko labáy.
NJ: Ákin atchí et agyó labáy so bibingká dimán? Antóy labáy yon ibagá?
NM: Aliwán púron ansakkét so gagaweén dan bibingká. Kanián ag makulnét. Tan kúlang na gatá.
N: Say labáy yon ibagá sírin et say bibingká labát so sinambót yo dia?
NM: Talagán sikató so pináwilán ko dia? Ag ko la nayárin isalát so inkagawáy bibingká tayó diá.
NJ: Mimísa itayó manáya naáni no palbágon.
N: Ay on ta waláy abét-abét. Sámay apók et sakéy a anghíl. Ulopen day Virjén. Labindua iran anghíl kono.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

- NM: Sámay sakéy a apók met so mangíleksáb na vílo na Virjén.
NJ: Kasumpál na mísa ed kabuasán, ontúloy itayó ed abóng di atchí Maria ta mangán itayóy púto tan dinalaán.
N: Mansisían itayó la sírin. Mannénengnengán itayó ed simbáan.

Salíta tan Tepét

On, ta linmá ak ed Rizál. Binisítak may sakéy a anáko, kuán nen Nana Maria.

Ákin et linmá si Nana Maria ed Rizál?

On, ta binisíta to may sakéy a anák to.

On, ta binisíta to may anák to.

Dimád barrío Barángka Marikína sa nanáyamán nan Nana Maria.

Inér sa nanáyaman nen Nana Maria?

Diád or Dimád barrío Barángka Marikína.

Nanáyam ed barrío Barángka Marikína.

Say panagpacióon da ed ágew tan lábi so pakapúyatán ko tan agáy lay ingál, ta amín a manpacióon et manúsar na mikrófono.

Ántoy sengég na pakapúyatán nen Nana Maria?

Say panapacióon dad ágew tan lábi.

Say ingál na pumapacióon ya manúsar na mikrófono.

Aliwán púron ansákket so gagawén dan bibíngka. Kanián agá makúlnet tan ag masamít so bibíngka ed Marikína.

Ákin et ag makúlnet tan ag masamít so bibíngka ed Marikína?

On, ta aliwán púron ansákket so gagaweén da.

DOMINGO DE PASCUA

Talagán sikató labát so pinawílan ko diá. Ag ko la nayárin isalát so ingkagawáy bibíngka tayó diá.

Ántoy pinawílan nen Nana Maria diá?

Pinawílan toy bibíngka diá.

Parápará

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Wadiá kayó | (a) simmabí kayó la ey? |
| (2) Ákin et | (b) dimán so agkó labáy. |
| (3) Ínsan maréen | (c) yon ibagá? |
| (4) Bálet ta say bibíngka | (d) so panagpúyat dimán. |
| (5) Ay, on ta agko naánusán | (e) la sírin. |
| (6) Atélek | (f) la manáya átchi. |
| (7) Ántoy labáy | (g) ak dimán. |
| (8) Mimísa itayó manáya | (h) ta mangán tayóy, púto tan dinalaán. |
| (9) Kasúmpal na mísa ed kabuasán, ontúloy tayó ed abóng di atchí Mariá | (i) so kaabóngka diá. |
| (10) Mansisián itayó | (j) naáni no palbángon. |

2. BABASAEN

Domíngo de Pascuá

Say Domíngo de Pascua so sakéy ya ágew na simbá ya pip-istáan ya tinatón ya pakanónotan na inkiolí na Katawán tin Jesú Crísto. Sikatóyay onán simbá kayári tulaó o díno ontómbok ed sámay “Vernal equinox”, Marzo 21.

Sakéy simbá kasákbayán tonían ágew so ingangaránay mablí ran ágew (Holy Week). Diád ágew na Juéves Sánto tan Viérnes Sánto, ágew irán pakanónotan na inpanírap tan inpátey na Katawán tin Jesú Crísto.

Kaógalián ya sárayan ágew mas so panagbása na Passion na Katawán tin Jesú Crísto. Diád sáyan pambása na Passiún na Katawán, ikankánta so sáray irírap na katawan ya manlapúd in-pangerél dad sikató ya anggád inpátey to.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Diá bálet ed ágew na Domingo de Pascuá, nagáwa so sakéy ya libót ed kayári mísa, líbot ya panábet na inmolin katawán tin Jesú Crísto tan say masinagém tan maérmen Iná to.

3. INPANPASAL

(1) Mamaltóg ak na criminál.

<u>mamaltóg</u>		<u>criminál</u>
<u>mamasión</u>		<u>(biláy nen Cristo)</u>
<u>mamakiáw</u>		<u>sirá</u>
<u>mangansión</u>	[ak si Pedro na may balolaki	<u>bálon kansión</u>
<u>mangán</u>		[ ...	tinápáy
<u>manalíw</u>		<u>álak</u>
<u>mangalá</u>		<u>bayáwas</u>

(2) Manpáltog ak na kandíng.

	<u>páltog</u>		<u>kandíng</u>
man-	[láko	[ak	[rádio
	ángkat		si Juan	sirá
	[bása	may toó	[líbro
	súlat	[...	istória
	<u>sáli</u>		<u>sapátos</u>

(3) (a) Pinaltóg koy kandíng.

DOMINGO DE PASCUA

<u>pinaltóg</u>			<u>kandíng</u>
<u>pinakiáw</u>			<u>+ [áyasing]</u>
<u>kinansión</u>			<u>pasión</u>
<u>kinan</u>	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{ko} \\ \text{nen Pedro} \\ \text{na toó} \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{[na, -y]-} \\ \text{ray} \end{array} \right.$	<u>pisíng</u>
<u>sinalíw</u>			<u>tinápáy</u>
<u>pinasión</u>			<u>biláy nen Cristo</u>
<u>[binása sinulat]</u>			<u>[líbrio istória]</u>
<u>sináli</u>			<u>sapátos</u>

(3) (b) Paltogen koy kandíng.

<u>páltog</u>			<u>kandíng</u>
<u>pakiáw</u>			<u>+ [áyasing]</u>
<u>kánsion</u>	-en	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{ko} \\ \text{nen Pedro} \\ \text{na toó} \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$	<u>pasión</u>
<u>kán</u>			<u>tinápáy</u>
<u>[salíw ...]</u>			<u>[pisíng ...]</u>

(4) Inpaltóg koy bálak.

	<u>paltóg</u>			<u>[bálak paltík]</u>
	<u>kansión</u>			<u>pasión</u>
	<u>salíw</u>			<u>tinápáy</u>
$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{in-} \\ \text{i-} \end{array} \right.$	<u>pasión</u>	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{ko} \\ \text{to} \\ \text{nen Juan} \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$	-y, na	<u>biláy nen Cristo</u>
	<u>bása</u>			<u>istória</u>
	<u>súlat</u>			<u>chinélas</u>
	<u>sáli</u>			<u>rádio</u>
	<u>láko</u>			

(5) Antóy ipangán moy tinápáy.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

[antóy pánon	[i(n) pangán] + i(n) panalíw i(n) pangalá i(n) panangkát i(n) paniáko	[mo, -m ko nen Pedro ...]	-y, so	[tinápáy pisíng sirá -[rádio] -[sinélas]
	[i(n) panbása i(n) pansúlat]			[bíblia istória]
	i(n) pansáli			sapátos

(6) Mantiquílla so in pangán koy tinápáy.

[mantiquílla kapé chocoláte]		[ipangán in pangán]	
[sinsillo kuárta]		[ipanalíw in panalíw]	
[antipára antiójos]	so	[ipanbása in panbása]	[mo, -m ko nen Pedro ...]
lápis		[in pansúlat ipansúlat]	[...]
banuít		[ipangalá in pangalá]	
anúnsio		[in panláko ipanláko]	
salián na sapátos		[ipansáli in pansáli]	

		tinápáy
		[pisíng sirá]
...	[-y, so na]	bíblia
		istória
		sirá
		ráudio
		sapátos

4. DAISET A PANGALAWAN

(a) Tongtóng

Say Nanlapóay Pínya

Si Nana Rosa baló. Waláy sáksakéy ya anák ton bií. Say ngarán to Pinyang. Samplóy taón to la. Ínaráro nen nana Rosa ya maóng si Pinyang. No nayári agto pankiméyen a balót, say labáy ton pagáwa labát manggálaw tan manlíket a náynay. Labáy to met a si Pinyang et ikaná ton amín so óras to ed panggálaw ed járdin.

“Manggalaw ka labat Pinyang. Manggalaw tan manliket kay laba-labay mo anako. Siak lay makimey.”

Gógostó nen Pinyang so manáyam ed járdin. Labá-labáy to met a galáwan. Nilabí-labín nanengneng di Celia tan Nora ya maliwliwawa so pasen a galawen nen Pinyang. Sakéy a labí nen mantotóngtong irá biglán anéngneng dan maliwliwawán maóng imáy pasén a galáwan to.

“Agáy lay liwáwa to may galáwan nen Pinyang,” kuánen Celia.

“Néngneng yo átchi imáy pásen a kawaláan day rósas,” kuánen Nora, “malíwliwawán maóng. Dimáy kolaán ton náynay a pánggálawán. Inér kasí panlalapoáy liwáwa? Ákin et dimán labát lan pásen so maliwáwa ey?”

“Lánti malíwliwáwan náynay itán a pásen. Angánko waláy kaáro ton inkántada,” inebát nen Celia.

Sakéy a ngárem makákainagém si Nana Rosa. Nanáyam ed dukolán. Ágto nayárián so mankímey.

“Manlúto ka anáko. Makákainagémak,” kuán to. Kaskásian nen Pinyang si ína to, Linmád kusínan maganggánat. Línman manlúto. Ágto naálmoáy gurábis.

“Inér so koláay gurábis, iná?” kuán ton intáwag.

“Wádmán ed ábay na kahón.”

Ágto lamét ánta so koláay belás. “Iná, inér so koláay belás?” tepét lamét ni Pinyang.

“Wádtad pásig ed benég na kapót.”

Nanlutóy Pinyang. Manpapáti so nilutó. Ágto lamét naálmoy baláok.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

“Iná inér so kawaláay balaók?” kuán ton maingál. “Iná inér so kawaláan to?”

Ansakit so uló nen nana Rosa. Ansakit a maóng.

Aliwliwá so liknáan to. Ágto gabáy so mansalíta no nayári. Ágto labáy met so onlímatá no nayári ed sakit na uló to. Nakálan lay anós si nana Rosa. Nákal so ánus lapód sáray nambabángil irán tepét nen Pinyang. Apasnókan. Apasnókan a maóng.

“Tepét ka lan tepét. Ákin et ágmod tan nengnéngen? Néngneng módtan karín maóng. Néngneng módtan ed panangínay balaók. Ikanám itáy matám,” kuánen nana Rosa ya apasnókan. Inarúman to ni, “Agí, ágka la naítday daréракél a matá, pián dakél so pannéngneng mo. Dakél a pannéngneng móray ánapen mo nen say tepét ka lan tepét. Masyádoy sakit na ulók et....”

Masyádoy pásnok nen nana Rosa. Kapangíbagá nen nana Rosa na pásnok to, waláy nangél ton bóses. Waláy nangél ton bóses ed ábay to. Say kuánto, “Labáy mo sírin ya ondakél so matá na anak mo. Sikatóy labáy mo manáya. On iláloan mo ta ontuá, itáy keréw mo. Ítdan koy dakéракél a matá to.”

Nikeláway nana Rosa. Nikelawán ed salítan nangél to. Bok-bókor tod silíd. Natátakót. Natátakót ed maóng. “Siopáy nansalíta? Siopáman bósis? Ánto kasí talós to may inbagá to? Ántoy labáy ton ibagá? Gawaén to kasín tuá imáy kuán to?” kuánen nana Rosa ya natátakót.

Diád masyádon takót nen Nana Rosa maingál a naálagár to bimmangón a nankalkálna. Linmád kusína. Manpapáti so nilutó, bálet andídman si Pinyang. Linmád bintáná ya tinmándag. Ágto anéngneng si Pinyang ed járdin. Biglán waláy anéngneng ton dumán tanaman ya akalaók sáray tanáman a walád ábay na galawán nen Pinyang. Nidumá-dumá ed sáray wadmán a tanáman da. Nikeláwan si nana Rosa. Nanlapód bílay to anggapó ni anéngneng ton kapára to man a tanáman. Ataktákot.

Limmasór ed dálin. Mantáwag “Pinyang, Pinyang inér so koláan mo anáko?” Limád járdin si Nana Rosa.

Linmád pásen ya akanéngnengán to may tanáman a nidumádumá. Inásinggéran to. Waláy anéngneng ton bungá.

DOMINGO DE PASCUA

“Ay waláy bungá. Waláy báleg a bungá to. Agí, ambálbalingét so angób to, balíbalín balingét. Singá angóg toy masamsamít. Sayáy bongá to bálet alibér na amáyamáy a matá-matá” kuánen nana Rosa ed nónot to.

Kabébehtëá amenéng magbabawí. Say panagbabawí to masyádo. Anónotán to ray sálsalíta to nen manpapásnok.

“Agák la komón nampásnok. Ágko la komón nanpás-nokáy Pinyang. Pinaúlyan ko labát komón. Ánto kasí gawáen ko nátan ey? Ágák la komón nansalítay namba-bángil,” kuánen nana Rosa.. “Natan naándi laíngay anáko.”

Maérmen a mannenéngneng na bungáy tanáman. Singá lamét nangél to may bósis. Anggapó lay nagáwaán to. Nagmáliw a tanáman si anák ton Pinyang.

“Sáyan tanáman say bongá to alibér na matá-matá,” manákis si nana Rosa. Masyádoy akís to.

Kabébehtëá waláy anonótan to. “Ngaránan ko la yay pínya. Inónot kod kínen Pinyang ya anáko,” kuán to.

(Kasampotan)

EASTER SUNDAY

1. DIALOGUE

Notes

[1] Marikína, a municipality in Rizal province, near Manila. The Baranka district there has a large Pangasinan speaking community.

[2] panagpasión, chanting the passion, i.e. the gospel accounts of the events leading to the death of Christ. This is a feature of Holy Week throughout the Christian Philippines, but the Pangasinan chanting is musically quite different from that of the neighboring linguistic regions. In some places, the professional chanters will 'compete' with one another, even using microphones to enhance their performances.

[3] prosióón, processions through the town, bearing symbols of events in the gospel narrative, as a prominent feature of Good Friday afternoon, as is the reenactment of Christ's meeting with his mother after the resurrection on Easter Sunday morning.

[4] abétabét, a reenactment of the meeting of Christ and Mary after the resurrection. Before dawn on Easter Sunday, the women of the town march in procession behind a veiled statue of the Virgin, while the men set off in another direction behind a representation of the risen Christ. The two groups meet at the gate to the church where a little girl dressed as an angel is suspended from a wire or rope and 'flies' to the virgin to remove her veil. Other angels then strew flowers to celebrate the joyful recognition of Christ by his mother.

Matching Exercises

Solution: f, a, i, b, d, g, c, j, h, e.

2. TEXT FOR READING

Easter Sunday

EASTER SUNDAY

Notes

[1] inkiolí 'resurrection'.

[2] panábet, i.e. the reenactment of the meeting of Christ with his mother --see note [4] on the dialogue (above).

3. FORMAL EXERCISES

(a) (b) (c)

(1) MaN-paltóg ak na criminal!

Will-shoot I mkr criminal!

'I'll shoot the criminal!'

Pattern: Active sentences, verb stem inflected with nasal-replacive affix maN- (first consonant of stem is replaced by corresponding nasal consonant). See further comments below ((2)).

(a) (b) (c)

(2) Man-páltog ak na kandíng.

Will-shoot I mkr goat.

'I will be hunting goats.'

Pattern: Verb stems inflected with active transitive prefix man-.

Note: The prefixes man- and maN- may sometimes appear contrastively before the same verb stem, as with paltóg: ma-maltóg 'shoot spontaneously', manpáltog 'hunt'; with other stems, only one of the affixes may be used, as with kan: mangán 'to eat', but not "mankán".

(a) (b) (c)

(3) (a) P-in-altóg ko-y kandíng.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Was-shot by-me-mkr goat.

'I shot the goat.'

(a) (b) (c)

(3) (b) Páltog-en ko-y kandíng.

Will-be-shot by-me-mkr goat.

'I will shoot the goat.'

Pattern: Passive transformation of (1) and (2), with passive affixes -en (non-past), -in- (past). See also note on drill (4) below.

(a) (b) (c)

(4) In-paltóg ko-y bálak.

Was-shot by-me-mkr bullet.

'I fired a bullet.'

Pattern: Passive transformation of (1) and (2), with passive prefixes i- (non-past), in- (past).

Note: Although some verbs are associated only with -en/-in-, and others with i-/in-, a significant number of verb stems may be used contrastively with these sets of affixes. In these cases the passivity of -en/-in- is usually neutral in connotation, and that with in-/i- implies some special meaning: e.g. pinaltóg 'shot something', inpaltóg 'fired something'; binása 'read something', inbása 'read it (rather than sang it, etc.)'; sinúlat 'wrote something (rather than, e.g., read it)'. Even when there is no contrast with -en/-in-, the use of in-/i- may imply some special restriction on the action, e.g. inláko 'had to sell it' (cf. niláko 'sold it freely').

(a) (b) (c) (d)

EASTER SUNDAY

- (5) Antó-y ipaN-kan mo-y tinápay?

What-mkr will-be-eaten-with by-you-mkr bread?

‘What are you going to eat your bread with?’

Pattern: Questions involving verb with ‘instrumental’ affixes ipaN- (non-past), inpaN- (transformation of active affixes maN-, aN-) or inpan-/ipan- (corresponding to active nan-, man-)

(a) (b) (c) (d)

- (6) Mantiquílla so inpaN-kan ko-y tinápay.

Butter mkr was-eaten-with by-me-mkr bread.

‘I ate the bread with butter.’

Pattern: Appropriate answers to questions in (5), verb remaining inflected for instrumentality, ‘instrument’ placed in emphasis position in equational relationship with rest of sentence.

General Note

The drills in this unit may be supplemented by the following from subsequent units: 25.1-3; 33.4.

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

- (a) Folk Tale

The Origin of Pineapple.

Notes

[1] saksakéy ‘only one’.

[2] kabébehtë́ amenéng magbabawí ‘she immediately became speechless and filled with remorse’.

[2] nagmáliw ‘changed irrevocably’.

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

ABET	
abétabét	reenactment of Christ's meeting with his mother after the resurrection
antiójos	eyeglasses
antipára	eyeglasses
anghíl	angel (also <u>angél</u> /anhèl/)
añgób	smell, kiss
APAT	
mikápat	fourth in order
bála	bullet
baláok	ladle
BALINGIT	
	sweet smelling
ambaliñgít	
banuít	fishhook
báwi	recover what has been lost
bíblia	bible
biglá	abrupt, sudden
vílo	veil (also <u>vélo</u> /bèlo/)
virjén	(statue of) the Virgin Mary (also <u>virgén</u> /virhèn/)
búkor	alone, set apart
DEEN	
mareén	quiet, calm
gatá	coconut milk
inkantáda	fairytale
INGAL	
maiñgál	rowdy, excessively noisy
kímeý	work
kolán	where
KULNET	
makulnét	sticky, chewy
lasór	go down (from a staircase), descend (<u>on-</u>)
leksáb	to lower (<u>mangi-</u>)
líbut	procession
liwáwa	bright
menég	remain speechless
mikropóno	microphone
ngób	to smell
pasión	gospel account of passion of Jesus Christ; to chant the passion (<u>man-</u> , <u>maN-</u>)
paltík	gun

EASTER SUNDAY

paltóg	to shoot (<u>ma</u> N-); go hunting (<u>ma</u> n-)
pásig	jar
prosísiön	procession (usually religious)
sánto	saint
SINAGEM	
	sympathetic
masinagém	
sinagém	pity, sympathize with; compassion
talús	have an understanding of
telék	be deafened

UNIT XXII

ONLOGAN SI BILL ED JEEPNEY

1. TONGTONG

Nana Juana (NJ); Bill (B); Driver (D); Passenger (P); People (Pe).

- NJ: Labáy ko komón so onlá ed Bugallon bálet ta dakél ni susumpálen kon gawák.
- B: Kapigán so labáy yon iakár ey? Tan antóy áleen yo dimán?
- NJ: Say kuán nen Joe so itulór ko konó may búro ya ginawák. Naibalítak nen linmá itayó dimán ya nayári lan siraén.
- B: Antón sirá so binúro yo ey, Nana? Maóng komón no pantát.
- NJ: Ay on, pantát tan gelé-gelé.
- B: Et ákin ta agyó onaén a itulór. Onpáno nakaúkolan to la.
- NJ: Lantí, bálet ta agmét nayárin taynanán kóy gawák ya agní asumpál.
- B: No labáy yo nana, siák so mangítulór may búro ed Bugallon. Amták met so láen ko. Tan amták met so mitalúsan ed Pangasinan.
- NJ: Ay, sígi palá sírin anáko. Onpáno aalagarén to lan tuá. Misalámat ak na balbáleg ed siká.
- B: (On the jeepney) Onlargó yay jeepney ed Bugallon Mama?
- D: On, onlargó ed Bugallón. Onlugán kayó?
- B: On. Anggapó met la bálet amóy irongán.
- P: Wala ni sakéy diad loób. Loób kayó labát.
- B: Ay, salamat ta walá ni. Agáy lay írap na lugánan dia.
- P: Talagán matálag so onlargo ed Bugallon. Maóng ta nabutan yo kamí ni. Sakéy óras lamét so palábasén insan waláy 'jeepney' la lamét.
- B: Mabayág sírin so manálagar na lugánan a onaráp ed Bugallon.
- P: On, mabayág so manálagar a tuá. Insán makapákel-keláw ta marúnong kayón mansalítay Pangasinan. Nanlapuán yo ed sátan ey?
- B: Akaáral ak dia ta abayág ak met la diad Pangasinan. Pangasinanse so asawák.
- P: Tagá inér so asawá yo ey?

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

- B: Tagá Alcalá. Dimán ak nanlapó. Onlá ak met nátan dimád Bugallon.
- P: Walá sírin so kábat yo dimán. Kanián anéngnéng takayón amindán nen fiésta.
- B: Si Joe Reyes so láen ko dimán. Bisítaen ko met.
- P: Kumustáy biláy ed Alcalá? Nangelán mi ya nakbetán irá dimán.
- B: On a tuá ta anggapóy paranúm dimán. Maóng komón no nasumpál may gagaweén dan díki pián naípalagéy da may bumbáy danúm ya kayarián na município.
- P: Balbáleg a ináway totoó no waláy paranúm.
- D: Bugallon la dia. Siopán abóng so láen yo?
- B: Abóng di Joe Reyes. Inér so dalán?
- D: Tontón yo labát tan ya dalán. Tepét yo ed sámay sampót a abóng ta ituró da ed sikayó.
- B: Dia ak la sírin. Salamát na balbáleg ed sikayón amín.
- Pe: Adios!

Salíta tan Tepét

Labáy nen Nana Maria komón so onlá ed Bugallón bálet ta dakél so susumpálen ton gawá to.

Ágto ta labáy nen Nana Maria so onlá ed Bugallón?

Labáy to bálet dakél so susumpálen ton gawá to.

Say kuánen Joe so itulór ko konó may búro ya ginawák.

Ántoy itulór to ed kinen Joe?

Itulór to may búron ginawáto.

Inbagá nen Bill kinen Nana Maria ya ónaen dan itulór may búro onpáno nakaúkolan la nen Joe.

Ákin et kailángan ya ónaen ya itulór imáy búro?

On, ta onpáno nakaukolán la nen Joe.

Talagán matálag so onlárگون lulugánan ed Bugallón, sakéy óras so palábasen ínsan waláy jeepney la lamét.

ONLOGAN SI BILL ED JEEPNEY

Akin et matálag so lulugánan ya onlárkod Bugallón?

On, ta sakéy óras so palábasen ínsan waláy jeep lamét.

Inbagá nen Bill ya akaáral na Pangasinan ed kinen asawá to.

Siopáy akaáralan nen Bill na Pangasinán?

Akaáral na Pangasinan ed asawá to.

Parápará

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| (1) Labáy ko komón | (a) met so laén ko. |
| (2) Lantí bálet ta agmet
nayarín | (b) so onla ed Bugallón. |
| (3) Ánton sirá so | (c) takayón amínsan nen fiésta. |
| (4) Amták | (d) taynanán koy gawák ya agní
asumpál. |
| (5) Agáy lay írap | (e) ta marúnong kayóy mansalítay
Pangasinan. |
| (6) Ínsan
makapakélkeláw | (f) tan ya dalán. |
| (7) Tagá inér | (g) |
| (8) Kanián anéngneng | (h) na lugánan diá. |
| (9) Tónton yo labát | (i) na balbáleg ed sikayón amín. |
| (10) Salámat | (j) so asawá yo ey? |

2. BABASAEN

Onlug án Si Bill ed Jeepney

Diád sárayan panaón, say jeepney so másلاك ya lulugánan ya manlapúd sakéy ya pásen ya anggád sanáne y a lugar.

Si Bill so ónla ed sakéy a pásen tan mantataláran na lugánan to. Inawés toy limá to tánda ed pamatónda to ed jeepney. Tinondáan da tan linmugán ta walá ni lugar to. Kalugán to say onáonán naimáno to so sakéy ya marikít ya akakawés na angángad kapálduáy úlpo so sáloy na kawés to. Pirípirí so marikít tan pínat ya pínat na sáloy na kawés to, ta akawándag so kamataán day aróm ya akalugán.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Diád sáray aróm bálet ya akalugán manngosem irá ta singá ra inátip ya bolóng na lawér ed karákel da. Manaangóbay poég day akalugán ta patí diád pégley na jeepney walá ni bángko ya yuróngan. Karáklan ya tóng-tong day akalugán say ingóngot da lapúd ngalngáli ag ira makalínawa ed inkaséksek da.

3. INPANPASAL

(1) Onlárگو yay jeepney ed Bugallon?

on-	[lárگو túloy talós tónđa estación	[yay may ...	[jeepney bas Pantran trak ...	ed	[Bugallon Manila ...	?
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(2) Onpalárگو yay jeepney ed Bugallon?

on- pa-	[lárگو túloy talós tónđa estación	[yay may ...	[jeepney bas Pantran trak ...	ed	[Bugallon Manila ...	?
---------	---	--------------------	---	----	----------------------------	---

(3) Mangitulór ak na búro ed Bugallon.

[mangi- angi-	[tulór láko sempét sabí awít	[ak si Juan ...	na	[búro áysing líbro dasalán bayóng	ed	[Bugallon Manila ***** sikato si Jose
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(4) Siák so mangitulór may búro ed Bugallon.

[siák sikató si Juán samáy balólakí ...	so	[mangi- angi-	[tulór láko sempét sabí awít	...
---	----	------------------	--	-----

...	may	[búro áysing líbro dasalán bayóng	ed	[Manila sikará ...
-----	-----	---	----	--------------------------

ONLOGAN SI BILL ED JEEPNEY

(5) Masansantíng so pananalíta to.

[masansantíng makapkápoy [makmaksí1]- mairírap [makalkálna]- [mapmaplés]-	so	[pananalíta panañgán panañgansión panañgánta panañgakár +[panañgawés]	[to ...]
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4. DAISET A PANGALAWAN

(a) Diád kosína

Insal ádan Pínya

IKANA

3 losór ya ginálip na fíno ya repólyo
1 losór ya ginálip na fíno ya carróts
1 látan pínya mélag (tidbits)
1/2 losór mayonésa

Panaggawá

Panlálaóken ya amín tan kamésan ya maóng. Iyaréglá ed bolóng na lechúgas.

(b) Balbalíta

Diád Loób Na Luyag

Gagupuán Day Kímeý ya Panginatn át Ed Telefono

Inggapó lay Philippine Long Distance Telephone ed sáyan símba so panpáalaguéy toy póste (lúsek) na káwat na telefono ya mamaárap ed báhley na Calasiao. Onúng ed balíta, say PLDT angibiúg na 5 milliónes ya gástosen ed pangarúm na línea na teléfono ed sáyan cuidád na Dagúpan, tan say pangisabí na teléfono ed sáray kabáhleyan na Calasiao tan Mangaldan. Sanén binénegán ya taón komón so gagála dan pangigapó ed sáyan kímeý bálet ta agakasabí iráy nakaókolán dan kágkagawaán ya ikána ed sáyan kímeý. Say balíta so onaén dan ásikasoén ya parákelen so línea na teléfono ed Dagupán, ínsan da isúblay

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

ya kabítan so báhley na Calasiao tan Mangaldan. Diád inpan-tóngtong na say managsúlat ed sáyan bálbalíta ed saray totoó na PLDT ya mankikímey ya mangileletnég na póste, inbagá da ya nasúmpal da letnégan na telefóno ed asalítan duáran báhley ed loób na talúy bolán.

February 16, 1969

(c) Pabitlá

Waláy babóy kon báleg pásak ton amín so benég.

BILL TAKES A JEEPNEY RIDE

1. DIALOGUE

Notes

[1] búro a delicacy made by fermenting fish in a special marinade.

[2] siák so mangitolor may búro 'I'll be the one to take the búro'. See also the formal exercises for this unit.

[3] ónaen '(will) be first (to do something)'.

[4] makapakelkeláw 'amazing'.

[5] paranúm 'irrigation system'.

[6] kayarián na municipio that over which the municipal authorities have jurisdiction.

Matching Exercise

Solution: b, d, g, a, h, e, j, c, f, i.

2. TEXT FOR READING

Bill Rides on the Jeepney

Notes

[1] inkaséksek 'being crammed full almost beyond its capacity'.

[2] yuroñgán = irongán.

[3] singá ra inátip ya bolóng na lawér, i.e. packed in like sardines.

3. FORMAL EXERCISES

(a) (b) (c) (d)

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

- (1) On-lárgo ya-y jeepney ed Bugallon?

Will-go-direct this-mkr jeepney to Bugallon?

'Does this jeepney go direct to Bugallon?'

Pattern: Active sentences, verbs relating to movement of vehicles etc.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

- (2) On-pa-lárgo ya-y jeepney ed Bugallon?

Will-be-caused-to-go-directly this-mkr jeepney to Bugallon?

'Will this jeepney be made to go directly to Bugallon/Is it sure to go there directly?'

Pattern: Causative transformation of (1).

(a) (b) (c) (d)

- (3) Mangi-tulór ak na búro ed Bugallon.

Will-take I mkr fermented-fish to Bugallon.

'I'll take the búro to Bugallon.'

Pattern: Active sentences--verb inflected with mangi- (non-past), angi- (past) followed by subject, object, and direction.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

- (4) Siák so mangi-tulór may búro ed Bugallon.

I mkr will-take mkr buro to Bugallon.

'I'll be the one to take the buro to Bugallon.'

BILL TAKES A JEEPNEY RIDE

Pattern: Emphasis transformation of (3), with subject (actor) in equational relationship to rest of sentence, and phrase representing object in (3) marked as subject following the verb.

(a) (b) (c)

(5) Ma-san-santíng so panaN-salíta to.

Intensely-sweet mkr way-of-talking her.

'Her speech is very sweet.'

Pattern: Equational sentences illustrating use of nominalizing nasal-replacive affix panaN- 'occasion, circumstances of'.

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

(a) In the kitchen

Recipe: Pineapple Salad.

(b) News

Within the province: They are beginning work on expanding the telephone service.

Notes

[1] Telephones are still rare in the Philippines; even in Manila the number of private telephones is very small by American standards. The expansion of the telephone system in Pangasinan is therefore of great significance to the development of the province.

(c) Riddle

Answer: lángka.

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

ábot	to catch up with
aréglá	regulate, modulate
átíp	pile, heap; stack up

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

áwes	move hand to stop jeep etc., signal with hand
báka	to plough, roughly loosen the ground (<u>man-</u>)
biíg	isolate; appropriate (sum of money etc.)
búro	fish fermented with rice and yeast
estación	stop for passengers etc. at depot (/è/ or /i/)
iñgótñgot	annoyance, anger
jeepney	minibus made from jeep (/dyípni/)
káwat	(telephone) wire
KELAW	strange, amazing
makapakeláw	
lárgo	to go directly (<u>on-</u>)
lawér	leaf of pepper tree, used for wrapping betel nut
létneg	place
línya	line
millión	million (/milyón/)
município	municipal hall housing offices of mayor, tax collector, post office etc.
NGOSEM	
mañgósem	grumbly, murmuring discontentedly
PINSAN	
amínsan	once, at one time
pirípirí	uneasy
poég	knee
palá	then, so
sabí	to bring back (<u>mangi-</u>)
saéw	to escape
sampút	end
talós	to go at once and directly (<u>on-</u>)
taláran	to wait (<u>man-</u>)
tontón	to trace, follow
turó	to point out
wándag	eye something, look at curiously
YARI	
kayarián	ownership, right to property

UNIT XXIII

STA. CRUZ DE MAYO

1. TONGTONG

Susan (S); Flora (F); Linda (L).

- S: Marakép so nanéngneng no lábi. Onla itayón onbantáy.
F: Ákin ta a? Walá sírin so bailí?
S: Nakoronaán so 'Reyna Elená'. Napeketán met na bandá iráy duáran princísa.
F: Ay on! Siopá so 'Reyna Elena' tayo nátan? Tan siopára met so duáran princísa to?
L: Si Tessie so 'Reyna Elena'. Si Rose so 'Flores de Mayo'. Si Lisa met so 'Ester'.
S: Asumpál la manáya so siam ágew a panlilibot na Cruz ed kaabungán.
F: Kapigán ta may in pangípawáy tayóy Cruz ed simbaán a?
L: Sanén kinsi ed sáyan bulan. Kanián mansampót nátan.
F: Antóra so nanéngneng naáni no lábi?
S: Waláy sayáw na ugúgaw. Waláy kanciónan. Mansalíta met iráy angípangulo ed sáyan santa Cruzán.
L: Malikelikét yan santacruzán tayo. Aliwán sínga nen katantaón. Dakél so nanéngneng nin galáw.
S: Dakél met so apápaway a kuárta ed inpánkandidáta ra di Tessie, Rose tan si Lisa.
F: Maóng pián walá met so itúlong tayó ed simbaán.
L: Dia labát kono ed pulók tayó so sankaabigán na santacrúzan.
S: Ákin kono ey?
F: On, ta dakél so tinmúlong tan akitakbúno ed pulók tayó. Dakédakél so toó.
L: Sanó ipawíl tayóy cruz ed simbaán, sikató so pangíawát tayóy túlong ed simbaán.
F: Naliketán a túloy si Padre Vegilla.
S: Say maóng et bagaán tayo si Padre ya onbantáy naáni no lábi.
L: Láloy ábig no onbantáy si Padre ed koronacion na 'Reyna Elena'.
F: Siopá so ibáki tayón manbága ed sikará ey?
F: Say barió Kapitán tayo so maóng a manbága kíndi Padre.
L: Onlá itayó la sírin nátan kíndi barió Kapitan.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

- F: Siglatán tayó ta manparaán itayo ni líbot. Onlíbot ni so cruz ya benbén na 'Reyna Elena' tan sáray princisa.
S: Andí báli ta akáparaán laray kandila tan rosrosas.
L: Ontan la sírin. Onlá itayó la.

Salíta tan Tepét

Si Tessie so nakoronaán ya Réyna Eléna.

Siopáy nakoronaán ya Réyna Eléna?

Si Tessie.

Sanén kínsi ed sayan bulán (Mayo), so in pangipawáy tayóy krús?

Kapigán so in pangípawáy day Krús?

Sanén kínsi ed Máyo.

Dakél met so apapawáy a kuárta ed in pankandidáta ra di Tessie, Rose tan Lisa.

Daíset tay kuártan apapawáy da?

Ándi, ta dakél so apapawáy da.

Inbagá nen Linda ya dimád pulók da labát so sankaabígan a san-takrúsan ta dakél so tinmúlong tan akitabúno ya totoó.

Ákin et dimád pulók di Linda labát so sankaabígan a san-takrúsan?

On, ta dakél so totóon tinmúlong tan akitabúno.

Nalikétan a túloy si Pádre Vegilla ta walá met so itúlong tayó ed simbáan.

Ákin et naliketan a túloy si Pádre Vegilla?

On, ta walá met so itúlong tayó ed simbaán.

STA. CRUZ DE MAYO

Parápará

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Marakép so | (a) pangyawát tayóy túlong ed simbaán. |
| (2) Ántora | (b) nenéngnengen nin galáw. |
| (3) Dakél so | (c) nanéngneng no lábi. |
| (4) Napekétan met | (d) ya onbántay naáni no lábi. |
| (5) Malikélikét yan | (e) nátan kíndi barrío kapitán. |
| (6) Sanó ipawíl tayóy krúz ed simbáan sikató so | (f) na banda iráy duáran princísa. |
| (7) Say maóng bagáan tayó si Pádre Vegilla | (g) manparáan itayó ni líbot. |
| (8) Ónla itayó la sírin | (h) láráy kandíla tan rosrósas. |
| (9) Síglatan tayó ta | (i) santakrús an tayó. |
| (10) Ándi báli ta akaparáan | (j) nanéngneng no lábi. |

2. BABASAEN

Sánta Cruz De Máyo

Bángno asabílay buláy Máyo, sáray totóo ya manaáyam ed báley tan úma so masayáksak irá lapúd panagpístay Sta. Cruz de Máyo.

Nen immóna ran ágew no asabí buláy Máyo, say Sánta Cruz so ilíber ed kaábongán tan nagáwa so pandásal. Kapág abóng ya pangídasalán na Sánta Cruz so nagsíparaán na bengátlan kakanén ya ipasipót ed sáray mirásal. Karáklan ya midádasál so sáray ogúgao lapúd say akatádia ya kakanén so nikenád sikará. Bálet say bilín ed sáray ugógao so yebát dan máksil ed gosós na Sánta Cruz.

No asabí lay kasángputáy ágew ed bólay Máyo nagáwa so pangilúngpos ed Sánta Cruz ed irmíta na lugár. Diád aráp na irmíta akásabít so báleg ya sawáli ya angísabi-táy pigápigán urí na kakanén ya intáryan ipasipot ed sáray ugógao. Kayári dasál iyabebá so báleg ya sawáli tan talikorogán day ugógao ya manínkat na sáramay kakanén yaakasabít.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Diá bálet ed báley dumá. so ugáli ed panágnovénas tan panangilóngpos ed Santa Cruz. Sanléleg na siám ágew ya pan novénas waláy líbot ed kapág lábi tan ilíbot ed sáya so Santa Cruz ya ulópen na pígapigán língas laútlad sámay Réyna Eléna ya aántabayáy mataríkin lakí. Sáyan líbot so nagáwa met ed ágew na lóngpos na Sta. Cruz de Máyo.

3. INPANPASAL

(1) Singá ra di Nánay mo.

singá	ra ka ∅ si Maria ...	[di, si so	Nánay Tátay amíga kumpári ...	[mo, -m ko, -k nen Juan ...
-------	----------------------------------	---------------	---	--------------------------------------

(2) Singá yúro may baráng.

singá	[yúro ulêg ----- [gáring]- sónggo [akuláw]- sánto ----- [iknól uló	[máy yay imáy ...]	[baráng igát ----- [ogáw +[ayép] marikít +[pári]
-------	---	-----------------------------	--

(3) Singá onpapatéy no mansasalíta may toó.

singá	[onpapatéy makapkápoy [makakaakís]- [makakaelék]- higante ansisít abuék	no	[mansasalíta +[onalagéy] +[manakár] +[oniróng] +[onbatík] mañgansión	[may toó si Juan ∅ ...
-------	---	----	---	---------------------------------

(4) Aliwán singá sikató di nánay mo.

STA. CRUZ DE MAYO

[agá		[sikató			[Nanay		[mo
	singá	sikará		di, si	Tatay		ko
aliwán		si	[Fe		amigá		...
			Juanita		kumpáre		
			Pedro		...		

(5) Aliwán singá yúro ámay baráng.

		[yúro			[baráng
		ulég			igát
[aliwán	singá	[gáring]-		[ámay	[ogáw
agá		sónggo		...	+[ayép]
		[akuláw]-			marikít
		santo			+[pári]
		[iknól			[bóla
		uló			pakwán

(6) Aliwán singá onpapatéy no mansalíta may toó.

[aliwán		[onpapatéy			
	singá	makapkápoy			
[agá		[makakaakís]-		no	...
		[makakaelék]-			
		higante			
		ansisít			
		abuék			

...	[mansalíta		[may toó
	mansasalíta		si Juán
	+[onalagéy]		∅
	+[manakár]		[...
	+[onirông]		
	+[onbatík]		
	mañgansión		
	...		

4. DAISET A PANGALAWAN

(a) Diad kosina

Dalíwey tan Nióg

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Ikana

2 cucharán tabá ya panfritoán, 1 cucharítan báwang (pinítpit), 2 cucharán sibúyas (ginálip), 1/4 losór ya camátis (ginálip), 2 1/2 losór ya nióg (bobokáyowén tan binalíkátkát), 1 losór ya taból na nióg, asín ya panimplá, 3 dalíwey (matabá tan pinalduá), 2 cucharítan sibúyas ya bolóng (ginálip na angkélag).

Panaggawá

Igisay báwang, sibúyas, camátis tan nióg. Iyaróm so taból ínsan timpláan na asín. Kayári to itómbok so dalíwey. Sakóban tan paúlian ya onluwág ya ánggad 10 minútos. Naáni gunóyan, iyaróm so sibúyas ya bolóng tan no linmuág la nayári lan iparungó.

(b) Kansión

Santa Cruz

Dáray ka lan irayráyew
ed sansínakobáy táwen;

Láwas sikáy galgálangén
Sánta Cruz, sikáy lakápen.

Say pósok a masimóon
iápay kod sikán magnáyon,
ilában mo ak pa komón,
Sánta Cruz ed tálbay kabusól.

Láwas sikáy etc. --

Ágko panduáruaán
so nagnáp a kayamánan
a mangipekét na póso ran
mangáro, tan mangigálang.

Láwas sikáy etc. --

Ta sikáy manónan lírío
buláklak moy makaróyo,
Sánta Cruz sikáy paraíso
nen Jesús a mapaáro.

STA. CRUZ DE MAYO

Láwas sikáy etc. --

Kiék kan nirumárumán
nibókod ed ganáganá;
ta binódbor lantí ed sikáy
Jesús a masámit mon bongá.

Láwas sikáy etc. --

Sáyan kiék say bongá to
inpanaég tayód tókso,
bang say sílib na demónio
sikán kiék met so análo.

Láwas sikáy etc. --

Dínay pinálsan miolibáy
ed surím, tan kablían,
vírtud mo tan kakanáan
talongáring moy agnabiláng.

Láwas sikáy etc. --

Say Trinidad ya agnárاندán
Amá, Anák tan Espíritún biláy
ítawtawág láwas, ígalgálang
ed pangurús tayód kabálgan.

Láwas sikáy etc. --

No móling, sangí tan pagéw
so curózan tid lábi ágew,
kilábanán tin andí saéw
ed tálbay maóges a naraténg.

Láwas sikáy etc. --

Sánta Cruz, sikáy manónan tandá
na toón cristiános a tálba;
ta siká lánti kaálimbáway
Jesúcrístód Cruz a nandepá.

Láwas sikáy etc. --

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

...

Onpekét ak lan onsúblay
gawáen tan kan panpáltawán,
Crúz kod dáyat na káirapán,
Áko mo ac pan ag isián.

Láwas sikáy *etc.* --

Pián matoód naraténg ko
si doróongáy Paraíso,
diád táwen ed ándo lan ándo
tan glorián andí pasó.

Láwas sikáy *etc.* --

Dáray ka lan írayráyew
ed sansínakobáy táwen.

Láwas sikáy gálgalangén,
Sánta Crúz, sikáy lakápen.

(c) Pabitlá

Sinámpuso kánen ed buláy máyo.

SANTA CRUZ DE MAYO

(Celebrating the Finding of the True Cross)

1. DIALOGUE

Notes

[1] Réyna Elena. One of the Santacruzán pageants. Reyna Elena represents the Empress Helena, mother of Constantine, who led excavations resulting in the rediscovery of what was said to be the cross on which Christ died. Other characters in the Santacruzán are Constantine himself (usually a small boy), and symbolic characters quite unconnected with the historical event, like Methuselah, Flores de Mayo (Flower of May) and Esther. The event (which is repeated nightly) originally was primarily of religious significance, but is now primarily a secular celebration, although some religious aspects are retained (for example, the taking of the cross from the church to the houses, alluded to in the dialogue).

[2] inpankandidata 'for securing the candidacy'. Just as in the town fiesta, the 'princesses' vying for the title of Reyna Elena etc. are selected according to the amount of money their relatives and friends contribute to their cause.

Matching Exercise

Solution: c, j, b, f, i, a, d, e, g, h.

2. TEXT FOR READING

Santa Cruz de Mayo

Notes

[1] nagsiparaán 'each one prepares'.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

[2] panágnovénas tan panangilóngpos. A novéna (English 'novena') is a series of prayers recited on nine consecutive days. Here panagnovénas refers to the first eight days of the novena, and panaglóngpos to the last day (lóngpos).

[3] sanléleg throughout.

3. FORMAL EXERCISES

(a) (b) (c)

(1) Singá ra di nánay mo.

Appears-to-be they/she (resp) mkr mother your.

'She is like your mother.'

(a) (b) (c)

(2) Singá yúro may baráng.

Appears-to-be dagger mkr bolo.

'That bolo is like a dagger.'

(a) (b) (c)

(3) Singá on-pa-patáy no man-sa-salíta may toó.

Appears-to-be is-dying when is-talking mkr man.

'The man sounds as if he's dying when he speaks.'

Pattern: ((1), (2), (3)) Sentences illustrating use of singá 'appears to be, seems like'.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(4) Aliwá-n singá sikató di nánay mo.

SANTA CRUZ DE MAYO

Not-lnkr appears-to-be she mkr mother your.

'She doesn't seem like your mother/It seems that she is not your mother.'

Pattern: Negative transformation of (1).

(a) (b) (c)

(5) Aliwá-n singá yúro ámay baráng.

Not appears-to-be dagger that bolo.

'That bolo is not like a dagger.'

Pattern: Negative transformation of (2).

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(6) Aliwá-n singá on-pa-patéy no man-salíta may toó.

Not appears-to-be is-dying when will-speak mkr man.

'He doesn't speak like a dying man!'

Pattern: Negative transformation of (3).

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

(a) In the kitchen

Recipe: Sea crabs and coconut.

(b) Song

'Santa Cruz'

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Notes

[1] This hymn is sung in churches and in many private homes throughout the month of May; its use has spread from Pangasinan to other parts of the Philippines also. There are 23 verses in all, of which the first ten and last three are reproduced here.

[2] inpanaég delivered.

[3] agnárandán mysterious.

[4] pangurús making the sign of the cross.

[5] pan ag isián not to be separated (pan = pa 'respectful request marker' plus linker -n).

[6] ándo lan ándo forever and ever.

(c) Riddle

Answer: mángga.

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

áko	take
alimbáwa	signify, stand as an example
ándo	duration (<u>ándo lan ándo</u> 'forever')
báki	to send, fetch
bandá	band
bang	even, though
bángno	when
bebén	be held
BILI	
kablían	priceless
bodbór	to pick
bokáyo	coconut candy
bóla	ball
bulaklák	flower
daég	to deliver, overcome, prevail
daliwéy	large sea crab
DANDAN	
agnarandán	mysterious
daténg	encounter
DAWI	
arawí	far

SANTA CRUZ DE MAYO

dáyew	praise, honor, celebrate
demónio	devil
depá	arm; spread with arms outstretched (<u>man-</u>)
DOONG	
doroogán	door, gateway
DOYO	
makaróyo	inviting fragrance
galáw	games
ganáganá	everything
higánte	giant (also <u>gigánte</u> /higántè/)
igát	eel
KANA	
kakanáan	use, effect
kandidáta	(be a) candidate
kandíla	candle
kapitán	captain, barrio captain
CRUZ	
crúz	cross
kurús	make the sign of the cross (<u>maN-</u>)
lakáp	to embrace
láwas	always
lírio	lily
meriéndá	take a snack (<u>man-</u>) (/è/ or /i/)
NAYON	
magnáyon	till the very end
nílib	wisdom, wiles (cf. <u>sílib</u>)
olíbay	equality; be equal
OLO	
	leader, one in forefront
angipangúlo	
pagéw	breast
pálsa	to create
pasó	passing, departing
pekét	to pin something (on clothing etc.)
pulók	district
PUSO	
sinámpuso	heart shaped
SAKBAY	
kasakbáy	before
sampút	to end (<u>man-</u>)
sanén	then, on (past time)
sañgí	lips, mouth
sawáli	flattened bamboo made into mat-like panels serving as walling for traditional-type houses

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

siglát	fast, prompt, speedy
SIMOON	
masimóon	devoted
SIPOT	
pasipót	to present something
sónggo	monkey (also <u>tsónggo</u> , <u>chónggo</u>)
taból	juice
takbúno	to witness
tálba	all, every
talikoróg	to vie with one another
talongáring	excellence
tangáy	to look up at; drink from a glass; stand outside someone's house shouting insults at occupants
TAON	
katantaón	last year
TARIKIN	
mataríkin	handsome
tárya	to reserve
yúro	dagger

UNIT XXIV

PANAGTANEM I

1. TONGTONG

Nilo (N); Miguel (M).

- N: Asinggér la lamét so panagtánem. Panagpaparaán lay biní. Antó kasí iparáan ko?
- M: Agmo ni amtáy biním nátan. Agní ginmapóy orán. Onpanó atrasádo la lamét a singa nen katántaón.
- N: Mamaóng bálet no iparáan lan amín so nakaúkolán. Láló et anggapó met so malaém a kuartá.
- M: On a tuá. Mairap so mangastós na biglá. Pañgúpaán so manbáka, manságar, tan mantánem.
- N: Manpatraktór ta la. Manbanság ta pián mamínpinsán so panáwag na traktór.
- M: Antóy itaném ta nátan a panagtánem? Say bayág o dino say katló-bulán.
- N: Maóng so katló-bulan a pára sikátayó. Báleg so familiám tan ontán met ed siák.
- M: Antón katló-bulán so labáy mon itaném ta nátan ey?
- N: Sámay tatawagén dan “miracle” komón so lábay ko. Dakél so naaní ed sáman a pagéy.
- M: Dakél a tuá so naánin pagéy bálet ta makápoy so tawáy to.
- N: Say kuán da so matrabájo so “miracle” a pagéy. Singá ogáw ya asikasoén.
- M: Aliwan sátan labát so matrabájo. Mangastós ta ni ed abúno tan panágpatéy na bigís. Dakél so abúno ya nakaúkolán.
- N: Kapigán sírin so igapó tan manpasersér? Néngneñgen ta ni manáya ed lunáριο so maóng ya agéw.
- M: Manpasersér ta la anggád sáyay mantápos so bulán. Kabkaábigán to ed sátan.
- N: Onlá ak la sírin a manalíw na biní ed Urdanéta no Lúnes.
- M: Agká la óonlá dimán. Miápag ka la ed sáray nantaném nen katántaón.
- N: Dimán so labáy ko ta ontepét ak ni aróm a gáweén a makapáabig na pagéy.
- M: Láka la sírin no Lúnes. Ibagám met ed siák so aróm ya ibangát da ed siká.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Salíta tan Tepét

Maóng so kátlo-bulán a pára sikatayó. Báleg so famíliam óntan met ed siák.

Ákin et mamaóng so kátlo-bulán a pára ed sicará?

On, ta báleg so famíliá dan duá.

Inbagá nen Nilo ya labáy ton itaném so pagéy ya miracle ta dak-dakél so naáni to.

Ákin et labáy nen Nilo ya itaném so pagéy ya miracle?

Labáy to ya itaném so pagéy ya miracle ta dakdakél so naáni to.

Dakél a tuá so naánin pagéy ed miracle bálet ta makápoy so tawáy to tan matrabáho ni.

Daíset ta so naánin pagéy ed miracle?

Dakél bálet makápoy so tawáy to tan matrabáho ni.

Manpasérser ta la anggád sayáy mantápos so bulán.

Kapigán so panpasérser da?

Sanó mantápos so bulán. or Sanó mantápos.

Dimád Urdaneta so labáy nen Nilo ta ontepét konó ni aróm a gawéen ton makapaabig na pagéy.

Ákin et dimád Urdaneta so labáy nen Nilo ya panalíway biní?

On, ta ontepét ni aróm a gawéen ton makapaabíg na pagéy.

Parápará

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) Asinggér la | (a) to ed sátan. |
| (2) Kapigán sírin | (b) no lúnes. |
| (3) Ágni | (c) ya asíkasoén. |
| (4) On | (d) ed lunarío so maóng ya ágew. |
| (5) Ántoy itaném ta | (e) so igápo tan manpasérser? |
| (6) Singá ógaw | (f) gimmapóy orán. |

PANAGTANEM I

- (7) Say kuán da so (g) nátan a panagtánem?
(8) Néngnengen ta ni manáya (h) a tuá.
(9) Kábkaabígan (i) matrabáho so miracle a pagéy.
(10) Láka la sírin (j) lamét so panagtánem.

2. BABASAEN

Panagpasérser

Diad itérter na urán ed buláy ábril tan ngálngalín onlemék lay dalín sáray dumarálos so bonággen daláy pásen ya pasérser da. Say gétma ed sáya so say pamokákkal na dálin tan say památey na dikádiká. Kasabí bálet na mamégpegleyáy buláy Máyo dápot inmorán la pígaran so dálin ya pasérserán, ságaran pián ondín-tek so sáray bíngkol. Kayári ton sinagáran, isiboág so ilík ya biní ínsan ipigár na lókoy pián nitabón so biní et maganón ontobó tan ágmet kanawnawán tótktokey manók.

3. INPANPASAL

- (1) Asinggér la lamét so panagtánem.

[	asinggér					[	taném
	maganó	la					áni
	walá						láko
	=====	==	lamét	so	panag-		gamál
	anggapó	ni					káraw
							abúno
							...

- (2) Nátan so panagpaparáan lay biní.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

[nátan so]			[paraan
[[maganó la so]-]	panag-	pa-	buná
			báleg
			salóg
			gamál
			abúno
			ranúm
			...
...	+ [la]	-y, na	[biní
			pagéy
			tanáman
			maís
			pónti
			...

(3) Nibasaán mo ak na istória?

[bása			[pabitlá
súlat			istória
anap			na [kaíba
			igagangan
komis			anáko
ni- linis	-án	[[mo]-	abóng to
		[ta]+	
kasi		da	Diós
		...	ed
			[sikató
[limos			...
ala			
salíw			

(4) (Kapigáy fiesta yo a?)
Sáno dési ócho ed boláy Enéro.

[sáno	[désiocho		[+[Enéro]
	[trínta]-		Noviembre
	nuève		Deciembre
	saís	ed boláy	Júnio
	desisaís		Júlio
[sánen	baínti tres		Máyo
	úno		Márso
	...		Abril
			Febrero
			Septiembre
			Octobre
			Agóstó

PANAGTANEM I

(5) Onlá irá dimád abong anggad nabuás na ngárem.

[onlá onsabí onpasiár onsempét manbisíta ...]	[irá kayó si Juan ...]	[dimád diád ...]	[abóng Manila Lingayen sikamí ...]	...
...	[(no) (anggad) (anggad kayári)]	[Sabádo nabuás símba ...]	na, -y	[ngárem kabuasán ugtó panamandém panangugtó lábi alas dos ...]

4. DAISSET A PANGALAWAN

(a) Diád kosína

Babóy tan Pínya

Ikana

1 kílo ya babóy o manók
1 látan pineápple chúnks
5 cuchará ya tóyo
bolóng na lazóna ya tinégteg-tég na antitikey

Panaggawá

Orasán tan tégtégén so babóy ya cárne. Igísa ed sibúyas tan danúman na sostón panlemékan to. Timpláan na tóyo tan daíset ya asín. No anlemék la, insán ilaók so digó tan lamán na pínya. No sinmárse la, akirén tan iservi.

(b) Balbalíta

Diád Loób Na Luyag

Báleg so Kinésasáy Naánin Pagéy

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Inbagá nen Diréctor Bernardo Castillo na Bureau of plant industry ya báleg so kinésayáy biláng na naánin paguéy nen binenégan ya panagáni tan, no bílilang napamíntowaán so balíta, masolólok ya 550,000 cavánes ya elík so abawás ed biláng na quendát ya nanaánid sáyan luyág ed sáyan taón. Onúng ed si Diréctor Castillo, makalánor na índaisét na biláng na naánin pagéy so say pinalabás ya maksíl ya dagém na báguio, sáray bigís ya nandéral ed sáray kapaguéyan insán say ikákbetan day kapásolan. Say balíta so masólok ya 7,000 hectárias ya tatanémay paguéy so nakbétan ed lúyag tan, diád sáyan biláng, masolólok ya 250 hectárias so ámagaán.

(c) Sanáysay

No waláy inyátol
Waláy tangayén;
No waláy intaném
Waláy ánién.

PLANTING RICE

1. DIALOGUE

Notes

[1] bayág 'delay'. Here, like katló-bulán, it refers to a rice variety.

[2] sáyay mantápos so bulán the last day of the month.

Matching Exercise

Solution: j, e, f, h, g, c, i, d, a, b.

2. TEXT FOR READING

Planting

Notes

[1] mamégpegleyán '(occurring) right in the middle'.

3. FORMAL EXERCISES

(a) (b) (c)

(1) A-singgér la lamét so panag-taném.

Close already again mkr occasion-of-planting.

'Planting time is near again.'

Pattern: Sentences illustrating use of nominalizing affix panag- to indicate 'time of, occasion for', (cf. 22.5)

(a) (b) (c)

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

- (2) Nátan so panag-pará-an la-y biní.

Now mkr occasion-of-preparing already-mkr seedlings.

'It's already time to plant the seedlings.'

Pattern: Extension of use verb stem prefixed with panag- to include object (-y, na + (c)).

(a) (b) (c) (d)

- (3) Ni-basa-án mo ak na istória?

Could-be-read-for by-you I mkr story?

'Could you read me a story?'

Pattern: Sentences with verb stem inflected with benefactive/potential affix ni...-an.

- (4) (a) Kapiga(n)-y fiesta yo a?

When-mkr fiesta your eh?

'When are you having your fiesta?'

(a) (b) (c)

- (b) Sáno desiócho ed bolá(n)-y Enéro.

On eighteen of month-of January.

'On the eighteenth of January.'

Pattern: Sentences involving dates of the month.

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)

PLANTING RICE

(5) On-lá irá dima(n) -d abóng angga(n)-d nabuás

(g)

na ngárem.

Will-come they there-at house until-at tomorrow of afternoon.

'They will come home before tomorrow afternoon.'

Pattern: Sentences with time phrases concerning time of day where specific temporal division is related to preceding more general term by na, -y.

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

(a) In the kitchen

Recipe: Pork and Pineapple.

(b) News

Within the province: A big decline in the amount of harvested rice.

Notes

[1] napamintowaán confirmed, verified.

[2] insán say ikákbetán day kapásolán, i.e. the fields dried out and the plants withered.

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

balsákan	rosary beads
bawás	deduction, reduce
biáje	journey, trip (/è/ or /i/)
bigís	caterpillars, crawling grubs
biní	seeds saved for sprouting; seedlings
bíngkol	broken crust that results from plowing during the dry season
diká	grass, weeds

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

gamál	to invite help (with harvest etc.)
guéndat	usual
kamarérua	soul
kanawnáwa	easy, comfortable (also <u>kanawánáwa</u>)
labás	to pass
LAEM	
malaém	plenty, more than enough
lókoy	plow
LALO	
lálo	especially
nagkalálo	most especially
lunáριο	almanac; farmer's calendar
lúyag	province
magá	dry
PASOL	
pasól	uneven ground
kapasolán	rice fields
PINSAN	
	together at one time; all at once
maminpínsan	
ságar	to till the ground finely (<u>man-</u>)
SERSER	
pasersér	to firm the soil (<u>man-</u>)
siboág	to throw water
solók	extra (money, food, etc.)
TALO	
katló	one third
TANEM	
	planting season
panagtaném	
térter	drip
tiróng	pirate
tubó	to sprout (<u>on-</u>)
toktók	to peck
TRABAJO	
matrabájo	demanding, requiring work

UNIT XXV

BULANG

1. TONGTONG

Nilo (N); Bill (B); Flora (F).

- N: Maábig a kabuasan ed siká Bill. Dakél amóy gagaweén mo nin liksión mo.
- B: Ontán met ed siká. Daisét met la. Nasumpál ko la anganko no símban sakéy. Ákin ta man, a?
- N: No anggapóy gaweén mo nátan sírin, itagar ta ka. Ibagák kinen Flora.
- B: Inér so láen ta ey? Arawí?
- N: Diad Calasíao. Onla itan mibúlang. Báleg tan maksíl so búlang nátan ta símba.
- B: Manpáles ak ni sírin a maganó. Mantongtóng kayó nen Flora.
- F: Agmó ibábangát a manbúlang si Bill, a. Onpáno nailwam et anápanápen to.
- N: Ag met maogés ta tonggal maninsán labát.
- F: Nítan lay Bill. Onlá kila pián makalugán kayó ya tampól. Mairáp so lugánan nátan ta simbá. Dakél a toó.
- B: Talá la sírin Nilo.
- N: Manpatánir kami ni Flora.
- F: Adiós! Maóng komón so biáje yo tan napálarán kayó met komón.

(Dimád Arena)

- N: Onpustá ta ed sámay ambálangá. Tupagán mo yay bintí písos ko.
- B: Atálo ta amó. Ákin et anggapóy íter dan kuartá ed sikatá.
- N: On atálo so pustá ta. Isubláy ta may amputí. Tupagán mo lamét yay apatápoy písos ko.
- B: Sátan labát lay akerán kuarták. Manálo met la komón.
- N: Ay, atálo la lamét. Anggapóy pálar tan talagá.
- B: Agkó la Nilo; Talagán anggapóy kuarták la.
- N: Walá ni trínata písos ya naipústa ta ipaláran ta labát.
- B: Onpáno anggapóy manplíti tan onpawíl. Manakár ta saló ya anggád abóng.
- N: Ha! Ha! Ha! Angíkera ak na samplóy písos. Masulók met lan panplíti tan onpawil. Walá met lay pan-miríenda ta.
- B: Ay! Atálo la lamét. Talagán onlá itá la.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

- N: On a tuá. Onlá itá la. Ngarém met la. Sanó simbá la lamét míla ka.
- B: Agko la míla ed siká no simbá. Manparaán kamí nen Flora lay áwiten mín manbakasyón ed Mindanaó.
- N: Onsamár ta ni sírin a manmiríenda ta narasán ta. Manpasnók saló si Flora ed siká ta atálo tan duá.
- B: Andí. Antató ya agá ak marúnong a manbúlang.
- N: Ontán la sírin Bill. Salámat ed siká.
- B: Salámat met ed siká ta akapasiár ak tan asálik so nanbúlang.

Salíta tan Tepét

Itatagár nen Nilo si Bill ya mibúlang ed Calasiao.

Siopáy mangitatágar kínen Bill ya mibúlang?

Si Nilo.

Báleg tan máksil so búlang nátan ta símba.

Ákin et báleg tan máksil so búlang nátan?

On ta símba.

Inkuán nen Flora kínen Nilo ya ágto babangátan si Bill ya manbúlang, onpáno naíluam et anápanápen to.

Ákin ta ágto gabáy nen Flora ya bangátan nen Nilo si Bill ya manbúlang?

On ta ágto labáy ya naíluam si Bill tan onpáno anápanápen to.

Onpústa ta ed sámay ambalangá.

Ántoy pinústaán da?

Sámay ambalangá.

Ágko la míla ed siká no símba. Manpáraan kamí la nen Floray awíten min onpawíl ed Hawaii.

Ákin et ágto la míla si Bill no símba kínen Nilo?

BULANG

On ta manpáraán la ray awíten dan onpawíl ed Hawaii.

Parápará

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| (1) Maábig a kabuasán | (a) makalúgan kayo ya támpol. |
| (2) Nasúmpal ka la
angán ko | (b) ta atálo ta. |
| (3) Inér so | (c) ta akapasiár ak tan asálik so
manbúlang. |
| (4) Manpatánir | (d) ta tónggal mamínsan labát. |
| (5) Onla kíla pián | (e) kamí ni Flora. |
| (6) Ágmet maogés | (f) onlá itá la. |
| (7) Taltalagán | (g) no símban sakéy. |
| (8) Mampásnok saló | (h) laén ta ey? |
| (9) Óntan la sírin | (i) ed siká Bill. |
| (10) Salámat met ed siká | (j) Bill. |

2. BABASAEN

Búlang

Kapág báley ed lápag na Pangasinan tan aróm níran lúyag ed Filipínas pakálmoán na abóng ya báleg o díno búlangan. Say búlang so sakéy ya itsúra na sugál diád panlában na duáran manók ya lalóng ya póros tinakéray tári. Sáyan itsúra na sugál so awalaáy “Licencia” tan nagagáwa labát ed ágew na simba; Diá bálet ed pístay báleg say búlang so nagáwa ed loób na talóy ágew o díno apátagew.

Diád ágew na búlang sáray managbúlang so mandadágop irá ed búlangán karáklan ed sáray managbúlang so nagsiawít na manók ya ibubúlang. Pián nagáwa so lában na manók ya sengég na angkakabáleg ya pustáan, panpa-paréngen dáray manók. Iloób ed ruída na sáray largadór so sáray manók ya manlában. Say walád dalém na ruída labát so sáray duáran largadór, sakéy ya manangíter na totál tan sakéy ya polís. Bálet kasák-bayáy pangiloób na sáray manók ed ruída, say pósta na bálang sakéy so ibagá ed managpabúlang. No agnámpara so pústa na sakéy tan sakéy, itáwag imáy báleg so pósta to tan nagáwa so págowen. Léleg na panpópostáan, manbálbáles pantóktokén manók ed lambílambí o díno diád bándad ebét pián onpetáng so lamán day manók. No akapánpapakná lára ed postáan, ínsan lad sátan bolósan iráy manók tan ditán lad sátan nanéngneng so análo tan atálo.

3. INPANPASAL

(1) Isaliwán ta kay tinápay.

i- in-	salíw ala lako angkat	-an	[[ta]+ to da [mi]+ ...]	[ka kayó si Juan -[kamí]	-y, so	tinápay sirá rádio pisíng
	basa súlat					istória inpanbilay
	sali					sapátos

(2) (a) Inér so pañganán nen Pedro?

	pañganán		
inér so	panaliwán pangaláan panlakoán panangkatán	[nen Pedro mo to ...]	...
	panbasaán pansulatán		
	pansálian		
...	-y, na	pisíng tinápay sirá rádio	
		bíblia istória	
		sapátos	

(2) (b) Pañganán nen Pedro imáy pláto.

BULANG

pañganán

[panaliwán
pañgalaán
panlakoán
[panangkatán]+

[nen Pedro
ko
to
...]

na,-y

[pisíng
tinápáy
sirá
rádio

...

[panbasaán
pansulatán

[bíblia
istória

pansalián

sapátos

imáy pláto

[tindaán
Dagupan
-[garíta]

...

dimád

[convénto
abóng mi
librería

lakoáy sapátos

(3) Kapigán so pañgán moy tinápáy?
(Mangán ak na tinápáy no almusál.)

kapigán so

(in-)

[pañgán]+
panalíw
pañgalá
panláko
panangkát

[mo,-m
to
nen Juan
...]

...

[panbása
pansúlat

pansáli

...

na,-y

[tinápáy
pisíng
sirá
-[rádio]
-[sapátos]

?

[bíblia
istória

tapakán

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

(4) Atagtagéy so panañgipatáwal yo.

[	atagtagéy					[	táwal	
	abebá	so	panañgi-	pa-			láko	[yo
	maóng						salíw	nen Fe
							alagéy	...
							gawá	

4. DAISET YA PANGALAWAN

(a) Tongtóng

Say Duég tan Si Dolákak

Waláy sakéy a dolákak a manáanáp na nakán tod sakéy ya átapew a kolós a walád ábay na dáyat. Manáanáp na nákan ton sirá-sirá tan patáng.

“Malínlinéw yay danúm na kolós,” kuán to, “nanéngneng kon amín iráy onlúkson sirá tan patáng.”

Kabébekta waláy limmúkson sirá, siníngkat to, tan kinán ton tampól. Intagéy toy salí ton sakéy. Manáalagár na onggálaw a sirá lamét.

Nítan la bálet so sakéy a duég so imminóm ed kolós. Limmá ed bándad toló nen Dolákak. Si dolákak napápasnokan bálet ta agá immesél. Inóm lan inóm si duég. Si dolákak ag makanéngneng na nákan to ta makilót so danúm. Imbáles toy sakéy a salí ton intagéy. Napápasnókan ta si duég a walád ábay to ag ontóndan onínium.

“Makilót lan maóng so danúm, ágko la makanéngneng na sirá tan patáng,” kuánen dolakák.

Timmóndan imminóm si duég. Ninéngneng toy dolákak.

“Et ántoy labáy mo ey?” kuán to. Imminóm lamét.

“Agáy látay kakainom mo, kaáro. Ngálngalín opóten moy danúm na kolós,” kuánen dolákak.

“Et ántoy labáy mon ibagá ey? Agák la sírin onínium,” kuánen duég.

“Et no ántoy kuán mo, mansúbukán itá. Say makapádaisét na danúm to niyáy onorén,” kuánen dolákak.

“E dalí mansobúkan itá. Kapigán ey?” kuánen duég.

“Diád Lúnes,” kuánen dolákak so lában. “Manáwit itáy ombántay.”

Ágew na Símba. Manaákar ed kolós si dolákak. Iimanoén to so kiwás na danúm ed kolós nónoten to no panóy gawaén to pián taló-en toy duég. Kabébehtëá anéngneng to ya say danúm ed kolós óndadaíset. Singá mimílad dáyat.

“Ni antóman?” kuánto. “Niman nen kabuasán dakérakél so danúm na kolós. Nátan ta atagéy lay ágew onákat. Say danúm mimílad dáyat. Ay ántak la,” kuán tod sikatón díli. “No kabuasán dakérakél so danúm na kolós. Mílay danúm ed dayát. Nátan anták lay gawaén ko nabuás no mansukátan kamí nen duég. Paónaén kon onínun pián diád atagéy lay ágew so isúblay ko. Diád sátan no anggapó lay káti mankálkalnán ondaíset lay danúm.”

Kabkabuasáy Lúnes, ágew a pansobokan di duég tan dolákak. Asákbay ya linmád kolós si dolákak tan sáray ibíba ton ombántay. Wádman met lay duég tan sáray ibíba ton dorúweg. Sárayan ibíba ra so mangíbagáy manálo.

“Ántoman, say manálo magmáliw ya ámo?” tepét dáray ibíba ran ombabántay. “Say natálo magmáliw ya igagángan?”

“On,” ébat nen duég tan dolákak.

“Igapo la sírin so sobókan,” kuán day onbabántay. “Say onóná si duég.”

Gimmapó si duég. Inósdong toy uló to ed danúm insán imminúm. Imminóm na dakérakél. Piniduá to. Bálet ta say danúm ag nabábawásan. Mandákel íngen. Naknaksél lay duég. Timmóna la.

“Anggapó lay nayárian ko,” kuánen duég. “Dakél lay nainóm ko. Naknaksél ak la.”

Simmóblay si dolákak. Nankálkalnán inósdong toy uló to ed danúm. Simmípsip na daíset, ínsan to intagéy ya abayág so uló to. Inósdong toy uló to lamét. Nankálkalnán simmípsip na danúm. Lapúd atagéy ágew onggágapó lay káti. Say danúm na kolós onkálkalnán onéekát. Ontátabóy ed dáyat. Alíkas darámay onbabántay, nanaópot lay danúm.

“Ay, tonda ka la, dolákak. Tóna ka la ta ompáno naékatan yay kolós. Anggapó lay panínunán mi,” kuán day doruwég.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

“Tónnda ka la,” kuán da met iráy dolákak a wádman. “No naékatán yay kolós, inér so pangálaán tayóy sirá ey?”

Timmónnda lay dolákak.

“Si dolákak so análo,” kuán dan amín na ombabántay.

Análo si dolákak. Si duég ag oneséesél. Mangá-kabkáb na diká ed gilíg na kolós. Si dolákak manimímis.

“Nátan siák so ámo,” kuánto. “Si duég bálet so igagáangan ko. Népeg ton onóren ya amín so gáangan ko. Manlapúd nátan siák so onlugán ed benég na duég, galá diá ed ábay ko ta onlugán ak ed benég mo.”

Simméngger si duég ed ámo to. Limmogán lay dolákak.

(Kasampotan)

A COCKFIGHT

1. DIALOGUE

Notes

[1] On atálo so pustá ta, i.e. 'We've lost our bet!'

Matching Exercise

Solution: i, g, h, e, a, d, f, b, j, c.

2. TEXT FOR READING

Cockfight

Notes

[1] panlában 'fight', 'time, occasion of fighting'.

[2] totál 'sum', i.e. all the money wagered.

[3] managpabúlang 'organizer or promoter of cockfights'.

3. FORMAL EXERCISES

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(1) I-saliw-án ta ka-y tinápay.

Will-be-bought-for by-me you-mkr bread.

'I'll buy bread for you.'

Pattern: Benefactive sentences (verb stem plus circumfix i-...-an (non-past) or in-...-an (past)).

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

(a) (b)

(2) (a) Iner so paN-kan-án nen Pedro?

Where mkr location-of-eating by Pedro?

‘Where (on what) will Pedro eat?’

Pattern: Questions with locative circumfixes paN-...-an, pan-...-an (non-past) or nan-...-an, an-...-an (past) affixed to verb stem.

(a) (b) (c)

(2) (b) PaN-kan-an nen Pedro imáy pláto.

Location-of-eating by Pedro mkr plate.

‘Pedro will eat from the plate.’

Pattern: Appropriate answers to (2) (a), with same circumfix employed as in question.

(a) (b) (c)

(3) (a) Kapigán so paN-kán mo-y tinápay?

When mkr eating by-you-mkr bread?

‘When will you eat the bread?’

Pattern: Use of prefixes pan-, paN- in ‘infinitive’ sense in questions relating to time of the action.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(b) MaN-kán ak na tinápay no almusal.

Will-eat I mkr bread when breakfast.

A COCKFIGHT

'I'll eat the bread at breakfast.'

(a)

(b) (c)

(4) A-tag-tagéy so panangi-pa-táwal yo.

Intensely-high mkr circumstances-of-causing-to-bargain your.

'The price you are asking is too high.'

Pattern: Sentences illustrating use of nominalizing prefix panangi- (corresponds to active affix mangi-) (cf. 22.5, 24.1).

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

(a) Folk Tale

The Carabao and the Egret

Notes

[1] kakainóm 'constant drinking'.

[2] Ni antóman? 'Oh, what's that?'

[3] imminúm = inminóm.

[4] paninumán 'place to drink'.

[5] doruwég 'carabaos' (also derewég).

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

akár	going, movement, action
balés	put, place
bantáy	watch (a spectacle etc.)
BEKTA	
kabékta	all of a sudden
búlang	cockfight; attend a cockfight
dolákak	egret
ekát	absence of water in a river, brook, lake etc.;
	reduce the water therein (<u>on-</u>)

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

esél	answer; intercede
ilwán	habit, addiction (either good or bad)
imáno	take care, see to
itsúra	kind, face, appearance
kilót	dirtiness of water
kiwás	movement in or of water
convénto	rectory (/è/ or /i/)
lámбилámbi	wattles of rooster
largadór	person in charge of cockfight
líkas	hear something
loksó	to skip, jump
ósdong	to bow the head
palés	to change clothing (<u>man-</u>)
pásnok	to become angry
patáng	frog
pesél	be satisfied with food (<u>náksel</u> 'is, was satisfied')
plíti	have (money for) fare (also <u>pléte</u> /plètè/)
pústa	bet
ruída	section of cockpit where fight takes place, i.e. the 'pit' itself
sakbáy	early
saló	then, it seems
señgég	root
subláy	to take turns
súbok	to try
takér	to tie with rope
TALO	
atálo	vanquished, defeated
tári	spurs of rooster
toktók	to peck at each other (as roosters are made to do before the fight begins)
toló	ahead of

UNIT XXVI

ESKUELAAN

1. TONGTONG

Bill (B); Flora (F); Supervisor (S).

- B: Flora, naawát ko la so lugár a panbángatán ko.
F: Ay salámat! Inér ey? Asinggér komón.
B: Diád Unesco Center ed Bayambang. Ongapó ak konó no primíro ed sáyay onsalát a bulán. Bálet ta onlá ak la nátan pián napitóngtongán koy supírvisór da dimán.
F: Agáy lay sakbáy mon onlá, ey. Sanó Viernés la so iakár mo.
B: Nátan la Flora pián nibágak ya amín so labáy kon ibagá. Tan sáray aróm níran nakaúkolan dan iparaán a pára siak.
(Dimád eskueláan)
B: Maábig a kabuásan ed sikayó Mr. de Guzman.
S: Maábig a kabuásan met ed sikayó Mr. Davidson. Iróng kayo. Kumústay biláy ed Pangasinan?
B: Maóng, Mr. de Guzman. Labá-labáy ko diá ed Pangasinan.
S: Dia ed Bayambang, labayín yo kasí?
B: Labayín ko aňgangko, Mr. de Guzman.
S: Inér so nanlapoán yo nátan Mr. Davidson?
B: Diád Alcala ta wadmán so asawák. Tagá dimán met so báito, kanián dimán kami sínmempét. Tagá San Fabián iráy áteng to.
S: Agáy lay ábig ta tagá Pangasinan manáya so asawáyo. Marúnong a mansalítay Pangasinan. Nibangát to kayó la ánggang kon maóng.
B: On, akáarál ak met la ed sikató légan mín nánasawá.
S: Agyó sírin írapén so mitalúsan ed sáray totóo diá ed Bayambang.
B: Andí met la aňgang ko. Say írap ko so anggapón bálot so kabkábat ko diá.
S: Agyó tan nonónotén ta ikábat ta kayó ed sáray mamáistra diá. Dakél so naamígo yo dia.
B: Walá ni sakéy a labáy kon tépetén ed sikayó Mr. de Guzman.
S: Antóman, Mr. Davidson? Ibagá yon amín so labáy yon amtaén ta tólongán mi kayó.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

- B: Maírap ko so mánpawil a inágew-ágew. Mairap so lugánan a onaráp diá ed Bayambang. Maírap met so dalán lálo la no nasabí mamáoran. Onpáno agkó naábután so klási.
- S: On a tuá. Amín a onsásabi dián Peace Corps so nanáitdan iráy abóng da diá ed loób na eskuelaán. Anggapó so báyar da ed abóng.
- B: Naáwit ko sírin so asawák, Mr. de Guzman?
- S: Ay on, Mr. Davidson. Awít yo so familia yo.
- B: Salámat na balbáleg ed sikayó Mr. de Guzman.
- S: Say kánen yo bálet so betáng yo la. Manlúto kayó o dinó manpárasión kayó káda panangán.
- B: Say asawák so mannónot ed sátan la.
- S: Antoní so tépetén yo Mr. Davidson?
- B: Dínan so ibangát ko ey?
- S: Manbángat kayóy Modern Math. diá ed Center.
- B: Salámat Mr. de Guzman. Kapigán so ipawíl ko diá?
- S: Nabuás la no nayári. Patí asawá yo met la.
- B: Manpatánir ak ni sírin, Mr. de Guzman.
- S: Adiós!

Salíta tan Tepét

Manbángat si Bill ed Unesco Cénter ed Bayámbang. Ongapó no primíro ed sáyay onsalát a bulán.

Manbángat tay Bill ed Unesco Cénter ed Bayámbang?

On, dimán manbángat, ongapó no primíro ed sáyay onsalat a bulán.

Tagá Alcalá so asawá nen Bill kanián dimán irá simmempét.

Tagá inér so asawá nen Bill?

Tagá Alcalá.

Say irápen nen Bill so say anggapón balót so kabkábat to ed Bayámbang.

Ántoy irápen nen Bill dimád Bayámbang?

Say anggapón balót so kabkábat tod Bayámbang.

ESKUELAAN

Mairáp ko so manpawíl a inágewagéw. Mairáp so lugánan a onaráp diá ed Bayámbang. Mairáp met so dalán láló no nasabí mamaorán. Onpáno ágko naábutan so klási.

Ántoni ray irapén nen Bill ed panbángat to ed Bayambang?

Inbagá ton mairáp toy mapáwil ya inágewágew, say lugánan tan say dalán láló no mamaóran.

Ag irápen nen Bill so mitalúsan ed sáray totoó ed Bayámbang ta antáto met lay mansalítay Pangasinan.

Ánta to ta lay mitalúsan si Bill ed Pangásinan?

On ta ánta to met lay salítan Pangasinan.

Parápará

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| (1) Flora, naawát ko la | (a) la angánkon maóng. |
| (2) Maábig a | (b) so lugár a panbangátan ko. |
| (3) Diá ed Bayámbang | (c) so asawák Mr. de Guzman? |
| (4) Mibángat to kayó | (d) kabuasán ed sikayó. |
| (5) Agáy lay | (e) so naamígo yo diá. |
| (6) Dakél | (f) so ipawíl ko diá. |
| (7) Ibagá yon amín | (g) labáyin yo kasí? |
| (8) Naawít ko sírin | (h) sakbáy mon ónla ey? |
| (9) Kapigán | (i) ni sírin Mr. de Guzman. |
| (10) Manpatánir ak | (j) so labáy yon amtáen ta túlungan mi kayó. |

2. BABASAEN

Diád Eskwelaán

Diád eskwelaán so panágasólay kakabatán. Sárayan panaón, say paáralan so nikáykayát ed sáray lugálugár tan binaléybaléy na lúyag. Lapúd kinarakél lay paáralan singá la onaábebá so urí na panagáral.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Nátan say sankabálgan ya gonígon ed escuéléaán laútlad abebán paáralan so say abóng panloóban dáray ugógao. Dakdákel ni ray ugógao ya ágmakakaloób. Ontan sírin say manoóley gawáen toy maóng ya pólaíng ed pakaloób dan amín na ugógao ya náknep ed taón.

3. INPANPASAL

(1) Ay, anggapóy Alpine a láko mi nátan.

ay,	[anggapó walá]	-y	[Alpine gátas pásas guláman belás mantíka tabá ...]	a	[lako ***** [naangkát]- [aangkát]+ [asalíw]+ [nasalíw]- [naalá]- [naotáng]- [aotáng]+]	...
-----	-------------------	----	--	---	--	-----

...	[mi da ----- na ***** dimád]	[Inchik marikít ... garíta grocería tindaán]	[+[karomán] nátan -[nabuás]
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(2) Ilaloán mo napasabím irá.

ESKUELAAN

<div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> iláloán [idasál]+ [ipañgási]+ </div>	mo, -m <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> ko, -k <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> napasabí napasempét napakán napaogíp napatrabájo - [napasegéj] </div>	...
<div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> iniláloan indasál inpangási </div>	mi <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> [nen Zonia na marikít ...]	<div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> apasabí apasempét apakán ... </div>	
...	mo, -m <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> ko, -k <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> mi	<div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> irá si Pedro may baloláki </div>	

(3) Dakél tay bagaán mo?

<div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> dakél daisét pigára ... </div>	ta -y	<div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> bagaán tepetán balitaán samarán tulongán limasán bangatán linisán lutoán sirbián </div>	<div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> mo da yo ... </div> ?
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4. DAISET YA PANGALAWAN

(a) Diád kosína

Sópa Con Maíz tan Sili ya Bolóng

Ikaná

- 1/2 losór ya tinégtég ya ankekélag ya babóy
- 1/2 losór ya inokísan ya oráng
- 1/2 losór ya lazónan ginálip na báwang
- 1 losór ya bolóng na síli
- 3 losór ya maíz a malángwer ya binórbor ed pukél

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

4 losór a danúm, asín ya panímpla

Panaggawá

Iguísay báwang, lazóna, babóy tan oráng ed tabá. Iyarúm so danúm, sokóban tan lutówen. Ipélag so maíz insán no aluto la, iyaróm so bolóng na síli. Paluaguén ya duáran minútos insán la iparongó.

(b) Balbalíta

Diád Loób Na Bansa

Onpawíl Irán Manbángat Iray Mamaestros Ed Ibále

Masólok ya sakéy ya símba ya anggapúy oróng day ogúgaw ya manaáral ed sáray éscuelaán ya eleméntariá tan high school ed Ibále lapúd inpatálakán nen Secretáριο Onófre Córpuz iráy paáralay walán oléy ed Ibále nen agíra inmoróng iráy mamaestros lapúd inpamawás day suéldo da tan say ágni inpak-abáyar na walán oléy na kaáromay sueldo da, bálet say balíta karóman ya nanlapúd Ibále so ompáwil iran manbángat láray mamaestros ed Ibále nabuás (lúnes) onúng ed sipán dad si Presidénte Marcos nen inpatáwag tóran ákitongtongán. Say in-súlming na sáyan gotgótan so say inpagáko na gobiérno nacionál ya sikáttoy manbáyar na suéldo day amín ya mamaestros, ed eleméntaria ed bansá tan onúng ed walán ganggán ya naábobonán ed congréso, say suéldo day mamaestros ed eleméntaria so agonabedád ₱250.00 ya binólan ed amín ya binaleybáhley. Kasákbayan na inkaábobonáy asalítan ganggán, say manbabayár na suéldo day mamaestros ed Ibále so say cuidád tan say suéldón aawáten da so ₱350.00 kanián nen inggapó na gobiérno nacionál so panbáyar ed s-aray mamaestros ed Ibále abawásan so suéldo day managbángat lapúd sikató lánti so biláng na kuártan inbíig ed sáyan pamaákarán. Kinérew day mamaestros so panggáway kanepégan pián komón say guéndat ya suéldo so awáten da tan aliwán ₱250.00. Say balíta so waláy sipán day mamakóley ya gawaén day polaíng ya mangibíig na kuártan yarúm ed suéldo day mamaestros ed Ibále bálet ta anggád nátan agní ya adóndon ya sipán kanián nan-huelgá iráy mamaestros. Waláy kapágaán day mamakaóley ya nayárin onkamáyat yan guínawa day mamaestros ed Ibále ed arúm irán kalúyluyágan na bansá.

January 26, 1969

(c) Sanáysay

Diád benég na makapál ya lorém,
Mansernak ni ágew.

AT SCHOOL

1. DIALOGUE

Notes

[1] labayín yo 'do you really like'. The use of the suffix -in here is regarded as slang by some speakers. It is used almost entirely in informal speech.

[2] naamigo yo, i.e. people who will befriend you.

[3] nanaitdán iray abóng 'they are regularly provided with housing'.

[4] manparasión kayó káda panangán, i.e. you can eat in a restaurant or cafeteria.

Matching Exercise

Solution: b, d, g, a, h, e, j, c, f, i.

2. TEXT FOR READING

At School

Notes

[1] panágasólay kakabatán 'well of knowledge'.

[2] náknepep ed taón, i.e. children of school age.

3. FORMAL EXERCISES

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(1) Ay, anggapó-y Alpine a láko mi nátan.

Oh, not-existing-mkr Alpine-milk lnkr merchandise our now.

'Oh, we have no Alpine milk in stock now.'

Pattern: Existential statements with topic containing noun linked to following noun or verb by a.

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(2) Ilalo-an mo na-pa-sabí-m ira.

Will-be-expected by-you will-be-caused-to-arrive-by-you they.

'You will be looking forward to their arrival (for which you are responsible).'

Substitutions: (c) Verb stems inflected with causative prefix pa-, to which is added the affixes na- (non-past) or a- (past) denoting realized potentiality.

(a) (b) (c)

(3) Dakél ta-y baga-án mo?

Many is-it-mkr will-be-invited by-you?

'Are you inviting many?'

Substitutions: (b) Verb stems inflected for referent focus by -an, here focusing attention on the recipient of the action.

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

(a) In the kitchen

Recipe: Soup with corn and pepper-leaves.

Note

[1] bolóng na síli. The leaves of the chili pepper are best for this recipe, but leaves from the bell pepper plant are also quite satisfactory.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

(b) News

Within the country: The teachers in Manila are returning to their classrooms.

Notes

[1] kaaromay suéldo da 'their additional pay'.

[2] inkaabobonan, i.e. approved (having been given approval).

[3] kalúyluyagan 'provinces'.

(c) Proverb

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

abála	busy
abóbon	agree, consent, approve
AYAT	
kamáyat	be likely to attract (<u>on-</u>)
bebá	become lower (<u>on-</u>)
bétbet	always, often
biíg	set aside, appropriate (<u>mangi-</u>)
DONDON	
adóndon	done, accomplished, fulfilled
educación	education /èdukasyón/
gobiérno	government
GOTGOT	
gotgótan	trouble, misunderstanding
KAPAL	
makápal	thick
líwat	miss, be absent, go on strike (<u>on-</u>)
nágnag	slow in working
nacionál	national
otáng	to charge, buy on credit (<u>na-</u>)
pasóot	force; act violently (<u>maN-</u>)
primíro	first
SEGEP	
pasegép	to bring upstairs
sérnak	to shine (<u>man-</u>)
súlming	to begin, start
supervísor	(usually school) supervisor

UNIT XXVII

PANAGTANEM II

1. TONGTONG

Miguel (M); Nilo (N).

- M: Amtá ta la so ipasersér tan biní ed sáyan panagtánem. Antó nátan so isubláy tan gáwéen?
- N: Say kuantá nen sáman so pangópaán tan amín so mantrabájo. Say mántraktór, manbágot na pasersér tan mantánem et pangópaan tan amín.
- M: Ay on, manáya. Anónotán ko la. Pigára kasí iparáan tan gastosén?
- N: Pigáray labáy mon ópaán tan mantánem a? Say kuán ko so nayári lay samplóran toó. Nasumpál dan amín so mantánem ed duáy ágew.
- M: No ontán sírin, mánparáan ta na duan lasós a gastosén anggád nasumpál so panagtánem.
- N: Siopára so ópaán tan manbágot tan mantánem ey?
- M: Siák so akaoléy ed sáray totóon ópaán. Onla ak naáni no ngárem.
- N: E, sígi ta ibagák kindí komádre Enieng ya inéngnengán da ta na manbágot.
- M: Say kapágaán ko la lamét nátan so onpáno wala lamét so deláp a onsabí.
- N: Say kapágaán ko nen sáman so say kebét ta anggapóy orán. Nátan bálet ta sínmabí lay orán et lípos met la lalaíngen so pagéy.
- M: Kanián napápagaán ak lantí ta onpáno nagáwa la lamét so agawá nen katantaón. Adeláp ya amín so pagéy ko.
- N: Ipáarawí Dios a Katawán komón. Nagkalálo et dakél so agastós ta nátan a panagtánem.
- M: Say maóng a gáwéen ta so mánbuáng tay pilápil pián nabáwasan so danúm.
- N: Ay on a tuá. Talá la pián aga nalípos so pagéy ta.

Salíta tan Tepét

Amtá ta la so ipasérser tan biní ed sáyan panagtánem.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Ágda ta ni antá so ipasérser dan biní?

Antá da la so ipasérser dan biní.

Inkuán nen Miguel ya sikatóy akaoláy ed sáray totóon ópaan.

Siopáy akaoláy ed sáray totóon ópaan?

Si Miguel.

No óntan sírin mánparáan ta na duán lasós a gastósen anggád nasúmpal so panagtánem.

Pigára so iparáan dan gastósen da?

Duán lasós (?200.00).

Say kapagáan ko la lamét nátan so onpáno walá lamét so deláp a onsabí.

Ántoy kapagáan nen Miguel a onsabí lamét?

Say deláp lamét a onsabí.

Say maóng a gawéen ta so mánbuáng tay pilápil pián nabawásan so danúm.

Akín et manbuáng iráy pilápil?

On, ta pián nabawásan so danúm.

Parápará

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) Ánto nátan | (a) nayári lay samplóran toó. |
| (2) Ay on | (b) manbágot tan mantánem ey? |
| (3) Siopára so ópaan ta | (c) so isúblay tan gawéen? |
| (4) Ónla ak | (d) so pagéy ko. |
| (5) Pigáray labáy mon | (e) agástos ta nátan a panagtánem. |
| (6) Say kuán ko so | (f) naáni no ngárem. |
| (7) Adeláp ya amín | (g) Diós a Katawán komón. |
| (8) Nagkalálo et dakél so | (h) agá nalípos so pagéy ta. |
| (9) Ipaarawí | (i) ópaan tan mantánem a? |
| (10) Talá la pián | (j) manáya. |

PANAGTANEM II

2. BABASAEN

Panágbonál

Say panágbonál so say pangitaném na pasérser no atagéy lára singá bílang walaláy katatagéy ya duáran dapán. Kasakbayáy pangitaném na pasérser, say dálin ya pangitanéman so amidúa o díno amítlo lan binaká.

Say pasérser so bagóten tan bérberen tan say kakabáleg na potóngan so singá bílang nguró na ngalóngaloán ed pásey pamérberan. Kasákbayáy pangibónal na binagót ya pasérser, bákaen tan ságaren so dálin ya pangitanéman.

No ibonál lay pasérser, sanderuá o díno santátlon sengég na pasérser so kapág torék ed dawás ya sakéy tan kapálduáy dapán.

3. INPANPASAL

(1) Onpekét so sementó.

	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">[onpekét [onawét]+ onmagá onbasá [onbuér]+</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">[sémentó +[arína] +[ansakkét] fundación ...</div>
(ag-)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">[ontabá onikbán onloksá onbalég onmelág ondukéy</div>	so,-y	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">[sirá manók babóy ogáw anáak to ...</div>
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">[ondaisét ondakél onbulóng [onsangá]- onlaylay onberde onbuná onbungá onlamót dinmakél ...</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">[mángga apáyas +[nióg] lansónes chíco +[pontí] langka mabólo +[maís] chiésa ...</div>

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

(2) Di Nána Maria so managtúnog na sirá.

[di Nána Maria si Juan saray toó ...]	so	[managtúnog managláko managlínis managsalíw managángkat managkaritón [managkemél]- [managkálap]- [managpatéy]+]	na	[sirá +[babóy] +[kandíng] +[duég] +,-[kagawán kawayan] +,-[irongán] +,-[lamisáan] +[báka]]
--	----	---	----	--

(3) Malikélikét si Nilo ta lakí so inmonán anák to.

[malikélikét maerermén magaygayága mapagpága masaysayá makulíkulí]	si	[Nilo Juanita asawám ...]	ta	[lakí bií síngin talóran tampól ...]	...
---	----	--	----	--	-----

...	so	[inmoná mikaduá mikatló mikápat mikalimá mikaném mikapitó mikawaló mikasiám ikasamló ikalabinsakéy ikalabindua onór]	-n,ya	anák	to
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4. DAISET YA PANGALAWAN

(a) Balbalíta

Diád Loób Na Luyag

Gáwaén Day 5.-to Distrito Ya 'Land Reform Area'

Waláy balíta ya apasabí na sáyan palápagán nen binénegán ya símba ya nonónotén nen Presidente F. Marcos ya gawáen so amín ya balbáhley ya nasasákopáy quínto Distrito na Pangasinan ya "Land Reform Area," (pangipáslekán na oléy na balón panagtalimáy dadálosán) lapúd keréw nen Góvèrnador

PANAGTANEM II

Estrélla na LAND AUTHORITY ADMINISTRATION. Onúng ed si Gobernador Estrella diád quinto distrito so kawaláan day haciéndas ya angkabáleg ed lúyag kanián manépeg komón no say walán oléy et salíwen to iráyan haciéndas ed sáray makánkien ed sikára pian nipálpag ed sáray wadmán irán domarálos ya misásamák. Say kuánen Estrella so saráyan totoón ondadálos ed saráyan haciéndas so kasamák labát so kipapásen da et say kanónotán nen Gobernador Estrella so salíwen na oléy iráyan haciéndas pian sáray domarálos ya wadmán et naka-yarián day dálin ya abáyag lan dádalosán da. Ágto kabalíksan ya ipalángkap na walán oléy so dálin ed sáray domarálos. Salíwen na walán oléy so dálin ya ipálpag ed sáray domarálos ya wadmán ya mankikímey ed dalin ya onlád sikára ya pelágan ya tinaón odíno duamplóy taón, onúng ed walán panpáknaán da. Onúng ed si Gobernador Estrella siabóloy si Presidente Márkos ed sáyan kanonótan nen Gobernador Estrella bálet ta say makakaábala so say kakolángan na kuárta ya malaém ya panalíw na walán oléy ed saráyan haciéndas, kanián ing-gánggan nen Presidente Marcos so panáral ed polaing ya paká-pamawalaáy kuártan nakaókolán.

19-i-1969

(b) Pabitlá

Antá kákanen ko ngíngiréyetan ko.

TRANSPLANTING RICE

1. DIALOGUE

Notes

[1] duán lasós, i.e. 200 pesos.

[2] onpáno nagáwa la lamét ..., i.e. it might happen again.

Matching Exercise

Solution: c, j, b, f, i, a, d, e, g, h.

2. TEXT FOR READING

Transplanting

Notes

[1] amítlo lan binaká 'already ploughed thrice'.

[2] pásey pamerberán 'place where (the plants) are put in bundles'.

[3] sanderuá o díno santátlo 'one by one or two by two'.

3. FORMAL EXERCISES

(a) (b)

(1) On-pekét so sementó.

Become-sticky mkr cement.

'The cement will become sticky.'

Substitutions: (a) Stems inflected with active focus non-transitive prefix on- (past: -inm-) to denote 'becoming'.

TRANSPLANTING RICE

Note: A very large number of noun and adjective stems may be used with on- in the sense conveyed by the sentences generated in this drill.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(2) Di Nána Maria so manag-túnog na sirá.

Mkr Nana Maria mkr one-who-goes-around-vending obj-mkr fish.

'Nana Maria is a fish vendor.'

Substitutions: (c) Verb stems inflected with nominalizing prefix manag-, indicating 'one who habitually performs the action'.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(3) Ma-liké-likét si Nilo ta lakí so inm-oná-n anák to.

Intensely-happy mkr Nilo because male mkr became-first-1nkr child his.

'Nilo was very happy because his first child was a boy.'

Substitutions: (d) Ordinal numerals of mika- series (the prefix mika- is replaced by on- (non-past) or -inm- (past) before oná 'first', and becomes ika- with numerals above siám 'nine').

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

(a) News

Within the province: Fifth District to be made a land reform area.

Notes

[1] quinto Distríto, i.e. 5th congressional District.

[2] nasasakópan, i.e. included in.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

[3] ágto kabalíksan, i.e. this does not mean to say.

[4] panpaknaán 'agreement'.

[5] kakolángan 'lack'.

[6] pakapamawalaán 'where to obtain'.

(b) Riddle

Answer: maís.

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

abóloy	aid; readily allow or agree to (<u>on-</u>)
ANEM	
mikaaném	sixth in order
bagót	to uproot, plow up (<u>man-</u>)
BALIKAS	
kabaliksán	implied, meaning to say
basá	become wet (<u>on-</u>)
bérde	become green (<u>on-</u>) (/è/ or /i/)
buáng	to organize (<u>man-</u>)
chíco	(tree with) fruit about the size of a plum, with sweet, coarse-grained flesh
chiésa	(tree with) pear shaped fruit, yellow-orange dry flesh (/è/ or /i/)
dalúyon	wave of the sea
dapán	(sole of) foot (also used as a rough unit of measurement)
distrito	district
e	interjection 'oh!'
haciénda	large landed estate (/è/ or /i/)
quínto	fifth (district etc.) /kínto/
kristiánismo	Christianity
lalaíngen	excessively, overwhelmingly
lamisáan	table
lánsar	to anchor (<u>on-</u>)
lansónes	(tree with) small oblong white-fleshed fruit with bitter seeds
lángkap	give away; gift
lípos	submerging of crops by flood waters; be so submerged

TRANSPLANTING RICE

mabólo	(tree with umbrella-like growth and) large reddish-purple fruit the shape of a small pumpkin and having a sweet aroma.
magá	become dry (<u>on</u> -)
nepég	utmost expectation, most that could be gained
ngalóngalóan	wrist
ngiréyet	to show the teeth
PAGA	
pága	to worry
kapágaán	worries
páslek	appoint, commission, establish
pilápil	small earth wall separating rice fields etc. to control amount of water retained in field
PITO	
mikapitó	seventh in order
polaíng	strategy, program
POLO	
ikasampló	tenth in order
fundación	foundation
sangá	to grow branches (<u>on</u> -)
SAYA	
masayá	happy
SIAM	
mikasiám	ninth in order
sílib	wisdom
TALO	
mikatló	third in order
takiás	escape, go away (<u>on</u> -)
telegráma	telegram

UNIT XXVIII

GAWA ED ABONG

1. TONGTONG

Mila (M); Susan (S); Linda (L).

- M: Agí Katawán! Agáy lay kesáw kon nanpesák. Agák ni akápanpaináwa et panaglutó la lamét.
- S: Angáno siak kakasumpál kon nanlínis na abóng. Agák met ni akápesák. Dakdakél la lamét so papalansáen ko.
- L: Anggapó ni sírin so nalmó yon kaíba yo. Abayág kayó lan manáanap.
- M: Talóy bulán la nátan ya manáanap ak na kaíba mi.
- S: Talagán mairáp a tuá so manáanap na kaíba.
- L: Walá ray malabáy met. Bálet ta diád Manila so labáy dan panáyamán.
- M: Sáray aróm met et míala ra na patengan sakéy o duáy bulán a suéldó.
- L: Andí báli la komón no waláy naalá.
- S: Alíwan sátan labát so kairápan to. No aróm onekál la no naikáro to la so inala ton patenga.
- L: Insán no agmó nabántayán a manpíkal, manálay ambabángil.
- M: Sikató tan so sankairápan a kaíba. Konsintidór met iráy áteng da ta agdá ipawíl so inaláy anak da.
- S: Agák met ni akálay kaiba ya manála. Say agkó labáy bálet et say no abayág lan manáayam et insán onekál.
- L: Sátan met so agko labá-labáy ed sáray aróm na kaíba.
- M: Mairáp so mangipasál na kaiba. Lalo et manpíli iráy gawá ed abóng.
- S: Sakéy ni onáatagéy met so sueldóy kaíba. Talónploy písos so labáy da.
- M: Anggáno mablí la dápot no waláy naála. Nanairapán ak lan talagá diád abóng.
- L: Sigi, agkayó mapága ta ianapán takayó na kaíba yo.
- M: Ay salámat. Makalmó ka komón a tampól.

Salíta tan Tepét

Inbagá nen Mila ya talóy bulán lan manáanap na baíba to.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Pigáy bulán lan manáanáp na kaíba to si Mila?

Talóy bulán la.

Walá ray malabáy met bálet ta diád Manila so labáy dan panáyamán.

Anggapó tay malabay diá?

Walá ra met, bálet diád Manila so labay da.

Inkuán nen Susan ya say ágto labáy ed sáray kaíba ya no abayág lan manaáyam et ínsan onékal.

Ántoy ágto labáy nen Susan ed sáray kaíba?

No, abayág lan manaáyam et ínsan onékal.

Maírap so mangípasál na kaíba. Lalo et manpíli iráy gawá ed abóng.

Maírap tay mangipasál na kaiba?

On, lalo no manpíli iráy gawád abóng.

Onaatagéy so suéldoy kaíba nátan, talónploy písos so labáy da.

Pigáray suéldoy kaíba nátan?

Talónploy písos (?30.00).

Parápará

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Agí | (a) so mangípasál na kaíba. |
| (2) Anggapó sírin | (b) panaglutó la lamét. |
| (3) Sikató tan a tuá | (c) komón a tampól. |
| (4) Ándi báli la | (d) lan talagád diád abóng. |
| (5) Maírap | (e) komón no waláy naála. |
| (6) Nanaírapán ak | (f) met ni akapesák. |
| (7) Agák | (g) so nálmo yon kaíba yo. |
| (8) Agák ni akapanpainawa | (h) so sankairapan a kaíba. |
| (9) Ay | (i) Katawán! |
| (10) Makálmo ka | (j) salámat. |

GAWA ED ABONG

2. BABASAEN

Gawá ed Abóng

Diád sáray bóleg ya anggapó so katulong ya oópaán da, sáraya so gawá ed abóng:

Say gawáy lalakí so say pangíparáan na kiéw ya itongó ed dalikán tan say panásol na danúm.

Say gawá na sáray bibíí so say panlínis na abóng, panlútoy kakanén, pandáit tan panpésak na kawés, pansalóbay na apilát irán kawé-kawés, tan say panásikáso ed sáray angkekélag ya ogúgao.

Sáray ogógao sarág daláy ontúlong, gawá da met lay mansínop na angánan, mangísegép na kiéw ya itongó ed dalikán, manpákay babóy asó tan manómanók.

3. INPANPASAL

(1) Pigáray ibáyar yo? Píso baínti so báyar mi.

pigára	-y	[ibáyar	yo	?	...
		inbáyar			
		[itáwal	[mo		
		intáwal		...]	

...	[píso	so	báyar	mi	
	úno baínti				=
	tínggal				
	salapí				
	bínting				
*****	táwal	ko			
	[mamíso				
	manalapí				
	santatlón sentímos				

(2) Pigáray sinalíw yo? Analíw ak na duára.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

	<u>sinalíw</u>	<u>to</u>			
pigáray	<u>inláko</u>	[yo	?	...	
	<u>isalíw</u>				[mo]+
	[lakoén				
	[...]				[...]

	<u>anlíw</u>	<u>∅</u>		[duára talóra apatéra limára anemíra pitóra samplóra ...]	
...	<u>nanláko</u>	[- [kamí]	na		
	<u>manalíw</u>				ak
	[manláko				
	[...]				

(3) Samipígay inpanbáyay yod sakéy? -- Abayarán mi mamíso so duáran berber.

GAWA ED ABONG

			<u>inpanbáyar</u>	
			<u>panbáyar</u>	
			<u>ibáyar</u>	
			<u>in pantáwal</u>	yo
			<u>pantáwal</u>	mo
sampipíga	-y	táwal	[to	-d sakéy ? ...
sampíga		láko	[...]	
<u>abayarán</u>			[mamíso	
<u>nabayarán</u>			mamínting	
			...	
	mi		-----	
<u>atawalán</u>			[sansakéy	
<u>natawalán</u>	ko		sanderuá	
			santatló	
			sanépat	
... [atawalán	[to		(sanlilíma)	
[natawalán	[...]		sananém	a, -n sentimos ...
			sanpipíto	
[alákoán			sanwawálo	
[nalakoán			sansisiám	
			sansamplóra	
			sanlalabinsakéy	
			santalompló	
			...	
...			[(so duáran berber)	
			(so talóran atádo)	
			(...)	

4. DAISET A PANGALAWAN

(a) Diád kosína

Bingalo Curry

Ikana

- 12 bingaló, obakán ya ikerá so uló tan ikól
- 1/2 lostór ya tinunáw ya mantikílya
- 1 1/2 losór ya gatáy nióg
- 1/4 losór ya arína

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

1/2 kutsarítan curry powder (nasalíw ed Grocery) asín ya panímpla

Panaggawá

Panlaóken so mantikílya, arína tan asín. Daísetdaíseten ya ilaók so gatá. Itoón ed mankanéney ya daláng. Ag tondáan ya kiwálen ya anggád ag ompalét. Itumbók so arúm ya kalaók insán say oráng. Pulyánan ya anggád nalutó.

(b) Balbalíta

Diád Loób Na Bánsa

Waláy Kanónotan Day Estudiántes Ya Oney-éy

Lapúd singá agamóran day estudiántes ed Ibále so keréw dan paniábabay babayaran ed sáray escuelaán tan univérsidadés ya panaáralan da, nalálaguiát iráy manaáral met ed sáray colégios tan univérsidadés ed sáyan ciudad ya oney-éy ed sáray mamakaóley ed saráyan eskuelaán. Inkuánda ya manatáguey so babáyan dan tínaón ed sáray escuelaán ya panaáralán da, tan mandákel met so babáyan dan tínaón. Walá met so balíta ya waláray escuelaán ed sáyan ciudad ya manisingíl ed báyar na unifórme no ag diád escuelaán ya panaáralan da, óntan met na panagpa-retrató. Anggapó komón met so nibága day és-tudiántes ed sáyan pamaákarán no say bilí da odíno say báyar ya álaen da et mipára ed pakasáliw dad arúm irán paspásen irán panágsaliwán, anggapó ta ataguéy konó so sísingilén dan bilí to, kanián gabáy na sáray estudiántes ya oney-éy pián maérep iráyan lamés ya nagagawád sikará. Anggapóni so malinéw ed sáyan pamaákarán lapúd no aarálen dan limpéken yan pamaákarán.

(c) Sanáysay. No mananges ak, manilálo ak.

HOME CHORES

1. DIALOGUE

Notes

[1] patengán advance payment.

[2] papalansáen things to be ironed.

[3] manpíkal, i.e. when they leave.

[4] konsintidór, i.e. they are accomplices after the fact in that they do not take positive steps to deter their children.

[5] nanairapán ak 'I'm always hard up'.

Matching Exercise

Solution: i, g, h, e, a, d, f, b, j, c.

2. TEXT FOR READING

Home Chores

Notes

[1] panlínis, i.e. cleaning.

3. FORMAL EXERCISES

(a) (b) (c)

(1) Pigá-ra-y i-báyar yo? -- Píso baínti so

(d) (e)

báyar mi.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

How-much-mkr will-be-paid by-you? -- Peso twenty mkr payment
our.

'How much will you pay? -- I'll pay one peso twenty (centavos).

Pattern: Questions with pigára 'how much, how many' concerning price, answerable in terms of total price (e.g. píso '(one) peso') or distributive price (e.g. mamíso 'one peso each').

(a1) (b1) (a2) (b2)

(2) Pigá-ra-y s-in-alíw yo? -- AN-salíw ak

na duá-ra.

How-many-mkr were-bought by-you? -- Did-buy I obj-mkr
two-individuals.

'How many did you buy? -- I bought two.'

Pattern: Questions with pigára in the sense of 'how many', with verb in the passive form, answered by a corresponding active sentence containing a numeral inflected with -ra.

(a1) (b1)

(3) Sam-pi-píga-y inpan-báyar yo-d sakéy?--

How-much-each (by-means-of-which) was-paid by-you-for one? --

'How much did you pay for each one?' --

(a2) (b2) (c) (d)

Á-abayar-án mi mamíso (so duá-ra-n berbér).

Was-able-to-be-paid by-us one-peso-each mkr two-lnkr bundle.

HOME CHORES

'We paid one peso each (for two bundles).'

Pattern: Questions relating to amounts paid or to be paid with interrogative sampipíga, sampíga 'how much each' followed by a verb with instrumental or object affixes, or by a noun, with answers in which the verb or noun stem from the question is inflected with the referential realized potential circumfixes a-...-an (past) or na-...-an (non-past), and the price is represented by a noun inflected by maN- or a numeral inflected with saM- plus (with some exceptions) reduplication of first consonant and vowel of numeral stem indicating 'so much each'.

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

(a) In the kitchen

Recipe: Prawn Curry.

(b) News

Inside the country: The students are planning to demonstrate.

Notes

[1] mamakaóley 'authorities'.

[2] panagparetráto 'picture taking'.

(c) Proverb

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

áñges	to breathe
bebá	low, short
bingaló	prawn
eyéy	call, demand
lagiát	convince, attract, persuade
LIMPEK	
malimpék	round
univérsidád	university
unifórme	uniform (/è/ or /i/)
retráto	photograph, picture
sarág	within (one's) means

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

salóbay
tunáw
toón

to mend
melt, dissolve
put on to cook

UNIT XXIX

BAKAS

1. TONGTONG

Bill (B); Flora (F); Nana Juana (NJ); Nana Maria (NM).

- B: Flora, wadiá ra di Nana Juana. Paloób mo ira.
F: Loób kayó nana. Maóng ta pinmasiár kayó dia ed sikamí.
NJ: On anáko ta ibagák ed sikayó ya asabí lay bakás nen Pedring.
F: Ay on! Sakéy taón la manayay apalabas.
B: Et ákin no asabí lay bakás da? Antóy labáy yon ibagá?
NJ: Siak so abagaán dan mangipoún na dasál. Kanián bagaán takayó met.
F: Walá sirín so páteyén dan babóy?
NM: Waláy duara. Simmabí la may agí nen Pedring ya nanlapód Guam. Sikatón amin so makaoléy ed gastós.
F: Ay salámat met. Makainaway nana Pacíng. Talagán sinambót day bakás.
B: Antóy labáy a ibagáy bakás, nana?
NJ: Say bakás sikató so panangékal na panés tan andekét a kawés da ray inateyán.
B: Sakéy taón sirín so palábasén insán ékalén so panés tan andekét a kawés.
F: No aróm, pitóy bulán labát so palabasén da.
B: Antóy labáy a ibagáy lumpós balét ey? Agkó met ni antá.
NJ: No nasabí siám ágew manlápod inpatéy na too, sikató so panlumpós to. Sikató met lay pangíleksáb na dalungdóng dan andekét iráy inateyán.
B: Dakél sirín so too ya onlá ed bakás?
NJ: On dakél. Insán ikábat ta ká ed samáy agí nen Pedring ya simmabí.
B: Sámay nanlápod Guam a kuan yo?
NJ: On. Akábatán to ya dakél so túlong yon sánasawá nen iponpón si Pedring. Kanián labáy to konó so misalámat ed sikayó.
F: Panón dan naantaán nana ey?
NJ: Aliwán siak labát so akasalíta ed sikató. Sáray aróm nin totoó ya makaánta.
B: Onlá itayó la sirín.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Salita tan Tepét

Akapsiár si Nana Juana kíndi Bill tan Flora ta ibagá ton asabí lay bakás nen Pedring.

Akin et akapsiár si Nana Juana kíndi Bill tan Flora?

On ta ibagá ton asabí lay bakás nen Pedring.

Si Nana Juana so abagáan ya mangipoún na dasál.

Siopáy mangipoún na dasál?

Si Nana Juana.

Say bakás, sikató so pangékal na panés tan andekét a kawes da ray ináteyan.

Ántoy labáy a ibagáy bakás?

Sikató so panangíkal na panés tan andekét a kawés da ray ináteyan.

Sakéy taón sírin so palabásen ínsan ékalen so panés tan andekét a kawés, no aróm pitóy bulán labát so palabásen.

Pigáran taón so palabásen ínsan ékalen so panés tan andekét a kawés?

Sakéy taón so palabásen, no aróm pitóy bulán labát.

No asabí siám ágew manlapód impátey na toó, so panlúmpos to. Sikató met lay pangilépsab day dalúngdong dan andekét iráy inateyán.

Pigáran ágew so palabásen ísan nasabí lúmpos?

Siám ágew so napalabás, sikató met lay pangilépsab day dalúngdong dan andekét.

Parápará

(1) Flora, wadiá ra

(2) Loób kayó

(a) lúmpos bálet ey?

(b) akasalíta ed sikató.

BAKAS

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (3) Et ákin no | (c) nen Pedring ya nanlapód Guam. |
| (4) Simmabí la ray agí | (d) asabí lay bakás da. |
| (5) Sikatón amín | (e) di Nana Juana. |
| (6) Makaínaway | (f) ya ónla ed bakás? |
| (7) Ántoy labáy a ibagáy | (g) la sírin. |
| (8) Dakél sírin so toó | (h) so makaóley ed gástos |
| (9) Aliwán siák labát so | (i) nana Juana. |
| (10) Ónla itayo | (j) Nana Pacing (widow of Pedring). |

2. BABASAEN

Bakas

No bakásan lay sakéy ya inatéy, sikató may ágew ya pangékal na balíwan na sáray akán inátey tan aróm níran kakanáyon diád mikáplon bulán ya manlapúd inpátey to.

Bángno nasabí yan ágew so panbákas, nagáwa so báleg ya paráan lapúd idagóp dáray kakanáyon tan kakaáro.

Kasákbayán na panangán nagáwa so dasál ya inónot ed kilábay na kamarérúa ton may inátey. Bálet sáyan pandásal, no mamínsan diá nagáwa ed simbáan. Máslak bálet diád abóng so pangágawáan. Say áltar ed abóng ya pandásalán nankaduán kalatúp so adórno to. Say bándad dalém so ambalangá tan amputí so kolór na adórno diá bálet ed bandád tapéw polós ya andekét so kolór. Diád léleg na dasál et kantáen lay “GLORIA” ekálen imáy adórnon andekét, óntan met na sáray solúng irán balíwan na sáray akaninátey. Kasómpal na dasál ipakán lámay inparáan ya kakanén ed sáray kakanáyon tan kakaáro ya dimágup.

3. INPANPASAL

- (1) Di Mama Lucio so makapíkábat ed sátan a balíta.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

[di Máma Lucio sámay balólakí sáray managtúnog si Fransisco	so	[makapíkábat [makapidengél]- makapítongtóng makapíbasa	...
		[makapisirá]- makapíkán makapítawáy [makapilutó]- [makapípalutó]+	

...	ed	[sátan sáya sáman	a, -n	[balíta +[súlat] telegráma salíta
				[- [adóbo] + [bayáwas] + [mángga] - [kandíng]

(2) Say rádio so pakapíkábatán na balítan ágewágew.

say	[rádio periódico bábasaen transístor	so	[pakapikabatán pakapidengelán pakapisalitaán pakapigámorán [pakapítongtongán]+	...

...	na	[balíta kansiòn -[tongtóng] anónsio	-n, ya	ágewágew

(3) Waláy betáng dan agá akapíbánsal ed Manila.

BAKAS

[walá anggapó	-y	[betáng apág regálo tukdól túlong intér	[da to mi nen Luz na marikít ...]	a, -n	...
...	agá	[akapíbansal akapítúyaw akapibegtá akapisabí akapíonla akapifiésta akapiselebrár ...]	[ed Manila dimán diá ...]		

4. DAISET YA PANGALAWAN

(a) Balbalíta

Diád Loób Na Lúyag

Lapúd Babóy Pinatáy Toy Toó

Nen lábi panagkamarérua, inmikngít so babóy di Pédro Gabílan y Tamóndong ed Barrío Ambónao-Cruz, Calásiao, Pangásinan kanián anggáman kuán ya mandokdókol met lay Pédro lapúd mamegpégley lay lábi, abalikuát tan tampól ya inála toy fláslight ya inpanílew ed pasén ya kawaláan na babóy da. Waláy apasimáran ton toó ya batík bálet ta inkuánton abírbir toy toón batík. Diad ngárem na sabádo, apasimátan toy toón birbíren ton mangakamarérua ed babóy da nen sáyan toó et man-aákar ed pólong na barrío Ambónao-Cruz. Pinmawíl si Pedro ed abóng da ya angálay páltik tan binálaán toy bálán onboyák no ipáltog et nen anéngneng toy Daníel Diégo y Felominó ya siánsián mamaráp ed abóng, bengát-bengát ya kinablít toy páltog tan atabék na bála si Daniel ya nipasóbsob ed dálin. Diád inkakólitéptepán to nen Pédro tan lapúd anggapóy bála ya nayárian ton ipáltog, angála nin siánsiá na baráng tan dinagó to nin sinigbát si Daniel anggád inpakaragó day totoón nambáno ed sikató, tan anókdok ed si Daniel ya inbatík ed hospítal. Akasabí met nid hospítal provincial ed Dagúpan si Daniel bálet ta aglá nanbáyag ya nanbiláy. Nen inbatík day Daniel ed hospítal batík met si Pedro ed abóng na báhley na Calasiao tan pinmátnag ed jéfe day populís tan say jués na báhley ya angibagáan toy agáwa ton kasalánan. Diád inpanaláysay nen jués Húgo S.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Estráda ed si Pédro, ináko ton tampól ya kasalánan so inpamál-tog tan inpaníkbát tod si Daniel ed sakéy ya kasulátan ya sinámbaran tod si Jués Estrada nen lábi Sabádo. Inggánggan nen Juéz Estrada so pangipokók ed si Pedro insapatá nen Jéfe na Polís Alejandro Padilla na dalém ya amatéy ed kapára ton toó nen naawát nen Padilla so kasulátan ya nanlapúd hospítal ya inatéy la si Daniel. Duáran kasalánan so angidaléman nen Padilla ed si Pedro: say inpanbénben toy paltík ya anggapóy licénsia; tan say inpamatéy toy kapára ton toó. Say ingguétad na ókoman ya biláng na fiánza nen Pedro ed inpamatéy tod si Daniel so ₱30,000 tan ₱5,000 ed inpanbénben toy paltóg ya anggapóy licénsia to. Akapokók si Pedro ed cárcel lapúd ágto pakapamawaláy fiánza ya nakaókolán na ókoman ed ipawáy tod carcél.

10-xi-1968

(b) Tongtóng

Princesa Urdúja

Nen komaduan bakál dakél so “hero” niyanák, bálet dakél met ed sikará so asanibán ya “hero”. Sakéy lad diá si Princesa Urdúja ya nibílang. Si Princesa Urdúja so tatáwágen ya Tándang Sóra o díno Josefa Gabriela Silang ed pásey Pangasinan. Sikató so angipauló na bakál ed Lingayen Gulf ya simmánglarán dáray Kastílan sumasákop. Sáya so sengég na inpakagapóy bakálan ta ag naábuluyan nen Princesa Urdúja ya sakópen day Pangásinán ya bengát-bengát la. Lapúd anggapóy mákpel ya lakín mangiúlo ed grúpo da, inprisínta nen Princesa Urdúja so díli to, ya pinílaan dan amín ya kakaíba to. Nanlapúd sáman si Princesa Urdúja la so benírbir dan uló na bónggoy da.

Akibákal irád marúksan kastíla. Kinanéngnengán day Urdúja na kinabelér tan kinamákpel ton milában bálet lapú ed ikukúlang day ármás tan aróm níran kaukulán da, dakél so alagás ed sikará, sakéy la diá si Princesa Urdúja. Inatéy so Urdúja, bálet say maóng ya ginawá to so mabiláy. Diád pinónot day Princesa Urdúja, waláy building ya inngaranán day ‘Princess Urdúja House’ ya panaáyaman na Governadór na Pangásinán dimád Lingayén.

BAKAS

(Commemorating the Anniversary of a Death)

1. DIALOGUE

Notes

[1] mangipóún. It is customary for a woman to lead the prayers at these private ceremonies. In each community there will be a number of women regularly called on to perform this task.

Matching Exercise

Solution: e, i, d, c, h, j, a, f, b, g.

2. TEXT FOR READING

Bakás

Notes

[1] akán inátey 'the bereaved'.

[2] bángno 'when'.

[3] kamarérua 'soul'.

3. FORMAL EXERCISES

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(1) Di Máma Lucio so maka-pi-kábat ed sátan

(e)

a balíta.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Mkr Mama Lucio mkr supposed-to-know about that lnkr news.

'Mama Lucio is the one who is supposed to know about that news.'

Pattern: Emphatic sentences (subject + so + verb ...) with verb stem preceded by pi- 'reciprocity, mutuality', the resulting stem prefixed with, maka- 'possibility'. In the sentences generated in this drill, the combination makapi- denotes that the actor ought to have some kind of exclusive control over the action.

(a) (b) (c)

(2) Say rádio so paka-pi-kábat-án na balíta-n ágewágew.

The radio mkr source-of-happening-to-know obj-mkr news-lnkr every-day.

'It's over the radio that I hear the news every day.'

Pattern: As (1), but with referential circumfix paka...-an (non-past, non-deliberate) attached to verb stem prefixed by pi-. In the sentences generated in this drill, the reciprocity implied by pi- is inherent in the action, which depends on a source and receiver (e.g. speaker -hearer) for its completion.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(3) Walá-y betáng da-n ag-á aka-pi-bánsal ed Manila.

Existing-mkr share their-lnkr not happened-to-mutually-attend-the-wedding at Manila.

'There is a share for those who were unable to go to the wedding reception in Manila.'

Substitutions: (d) Verb stems inflected with aka- active, non-deliberate, past verbal affix preceding the affix pi- 'mutuality'.

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

(a) News

Within the Province: Because of a pig he killed a man.

Notes

[1] lábi na panagkamarérua 'Halloween'.

[2] siansián mamaráp ed abóng, i.e. still going to the house.

[3] inkakoliteptepán 'being frantic'.

[4] diád inpanaláysay 'upon investigation'.

[5] say inpamatéy toy kapára ton toó 'his having killed a fellowman'.

(b) Story

Princess Urduja

Notes

[1] Princess Urduja is the popular hero of Pangasinan. In this account she is likened to Tandang Sora (Melchora Aquino, 1812-1917), who, as an old woman of 84, aided the katipuneros in their revolt against the Spaniards in 1896, and Gabriela Silang, wife of the Ilocano hero Diego Silang who rose in rebellion in 1762 (after his death at the hands of a hired assassin, Gabriela led his followers, until she herself was captured and executed several years later). Princess Urduja antedates these other heroines by several centuries, and her defeat, according to this traditional account, marked the end of Pangasinan's political independence and the former kingdom's integration into a new entity, the Philippines.

[2] sakéy la diá si Princésa Urduja, i.e. one among them being Princess Urduja.

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

adórno	decorate, garnish
áko	accept, receive
anónsio	advertisement
ármás	arms, weapons

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

bakál	war
bála	bullet
balikuát	to waken
balíwan	black clothing worn by a person in mourning
BELER	
kabelér	tendency to stay long in a fight
bénben	to hold, be in possession of
bengát	only
birbír	recognize
bónggoy	group, association
bóyak	spread
dalém	to accuse (<u>man-</u>)
dalungdóng	black headcloth worn by female relatives of the deceased for one year (until <u>bakás</u>) as sign of mourning
dokdók	to pick up or raise something from the floor (<u>maN-</u>)
KAMARERUA	
	All Souls' Day
panagkamárerúa	
cárcel	prison, jail
kastíla	Spaniard
kolitéptep	fed up, angry
lagás	to wound (<u>alagás</u> 'wounded')
latúp	place something over another, cover
licéncia	license
lumpós	ninth day after burial
mákpel	brave
míkngrit	grunt (<u>on-</u>)
úkol	necessity, obligation
okóm	court (of law)
panés	piece of black cloth pinned on clothing of relatives of deceased and worn as a symbol of mourning for one year, until the <u>bakás</u>
fiánza	bail, bond (/pyánsa/)
píla	to agree upon
pukók	to confine
póun	to be the leader in reciting prayers (<u>mangi-</u>)
prisínta	to present oneself
SALA	
kasalánan	sin, fault, defect

BAKAS

sám̄ba	condemn, curse
sapatá	promise, pledge
siléw	artificial light
súbsub	snout of pig
solúng	to put on clothing (<u>man-</u>)
tabék	to wound or injure seriously (<u>atabék</u> 'seriously wounded') (also <u>tabók</u>)
transístor	transistor radio

UNIT XXX

INA ED SILONG NA PLATO

1. TONGTONG

Mila (M); Nana Juana (NJ).

- M: Nana Juana, mansakéy bulán la nátan a napépetáng si Alfredo. Padoktór ak lan padoktór bálet ta ag met onaábig.
- NJ: Sikató tan lantí so pankélawán ko. Onpáno waláy aróm a lilítnaén to ya ag natambál na doktór.
- M: Antóy maóng a gáweén ko nana? Tulongán yo ak pa kári.
- NJ: Say maóng so ipánengnéng mo ed manágilót. Onpáno apiléy.
- M: Andí, Nana. Ag apiléy. Ag komón makágaláw o makaálagéy no apiléy.
- NJ: Walá komón so línmarág a pásen na lamán to. Tan onakís no nadiwít.
- M: Ay on a Nana. Manébeng so ogáw. Kaskásian ko lan maóng.
- NJ: Ipánengnéng mo sírin ed írbolarío. Onpáno agtó labáy so inalá ton ngarán.
- M: On a tuá Nana! Say maóng amó et mánpalubás kamín sániná. Tan binyagán da met ed “silong na plato”.
- NJ: Antóy labáy mon ngarán nen Alfredo ey?
- M: Sikayó la so akáoléy nana. Anggapóy anták a maóng a ngarán.
- NJ: Say ngarán to sírin ed “silong na plato” ed Roque.
- M: Siopá so bágaán tayón mánlubas ed sikamí?
- NJ: Laén ko si kúya Juan a Pabunan. Itagár ko diá ta katongtóng mo.
- M: On Nana, pián namtaan ko met iráy ipáraán a pára lubás mi.
- NJ: Nónot mo met la sírin iráy manganák kinen Alfredo.
- M: Si Ludy tan si Ely la so manganák.
- NJ: Ay on a ta amíga tan amígo met irán dua.
- M: Agkó la labáy so aróm a toó. Sikará la kaabáy mi irá.
- NJ: Manpatánir ak ni pián napitóngtongán koy kúya Juan.
- M: Sígi palá sírin nana. Kaskásian yo ak la ta anggapóy natáwag kon ontúlong ed siak. Salámat na balbáleg.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Salíta tan Tepét

Mansakéy bulán la nátan la napepetáng si Alfredo.

Pigára lan bulán a napepetáng si Alfredo?

Mansakéy bulán la.

Say maóng so ipanéngneng mo ed managilót onpáno apiléy.

Pangípanéngnengán da ed Alfredo?

Diád managilót.

Ándi Nana. Ag apiléy. Ag komón makagaláw o makaálagéy no apiléy.

Apiléy ta so anak nen Mila?

Ándi ta no apiléy ag komón makagaláw o makaalagéy.

Si Ludy tan Ely la so manganák kinen Alfredo.

Siopáy manganák ed kinen Alfredo?

Si Ludy tan Ely. or Anáken nen Ludy tan Ely.

Ipanéngneng mo sírin ed írbolarió onpáno ágto labáy so inála ton ngarán, inkuán nen Nana Juana.

Ákin et ipanéngneng da ed írbolarió si Alfredo?

On, ta onpáno ágto labáy so inála ton ngarán.

Parápará

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| (1) Ántoy maóng | (a) so aróm a toó. |
| (2) Tulongan yo | (b) sílong na pláto ed Roque. |
| (3) Walá komón so linmarág | (c) ak pa karí. |
| (4) Nónot mo met la | (d) na balbáleg. |
| (5) Laén ko si | (e) pián napitóngtongán koy kúya Juan. |

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| (6) Say ngarán to sírin ed | (f) kúya Juan a Pabunan. |
| (7) Sígi pala | (g) sírin iráy manganák kinen Alfredo. |
| (8) Ágko la labáy | (h) a gawéen ko Nana ey? |
| (9) Manpatánir ak ni | (i) sírin nana. |
| (10) Salámat | (j) pásen na lamán to. |

2. BABASAEN

Iná Ed Sílong na Pláto

Diád Pangásinán mabískeg ya pananísia na sáray Papáng-gasinánses, ya no say sakéy ya ogáw, et náynay ya manínagem tan makápoy iráy lamán to, anggán ipanéngneng da ed dóktor, et bálet anggápóy nanéngneng dan sakít na ogáw, ilalóan na áteng na ogáw ya ágto labáy so inála ton ngarán.

Kanián nakaúkulán ya manáwag iráy maóng ya arboláριο tan pigáran totoó. Nagáwa ya ed panamegléy na íknol tan atápew ya pláton pangipaálageyán na íknol. Say ononá dasálan na arboláριο may íknol insán to pansúsublayen irámay pigáran totoó ya mangipaálagey ed íknol tan mamítla irá na ngarán ya labáy dan isálat ed ngarán na ogáw.

Siopamán so makapaálagey na íknol tan ánto man so ngarán ya abítla to, sikató so iná na ogáw ed sílong na pláto. Diá met la onábig so ogáw ed panamegley na balón ngarán to.

Diád abambáno so sananéy met. Naála ya no pínmasiár ka et ábano ka na toón waláy bambáno to. Ambetél so pakalíknam, manggiw-giw tan manúta. Nakaúkulan ya onpawíl so toó ed pinásyarán to, ínsan pakémkem ed uló tan sáray lamálamán pián onábig ya támpol.

Sakéy nin pananísia so makatalápos na toón ag nanéngneng. Sáray totóon ag nanéngneng so onpawáy no ngalngáli mansíronget. Napátngagán mo no akatalápos ka na sárayan malígnō ta walá ray onpawáy ya larág o díno bókol ed lamán na toón akatalápos. Onábig ya no manátang kay larak ed lábi o díno manbisíbis kay danúm ed mansíronget.

Say larak o díno say danúm ya kerá ed inpanbisíbis so ípuyok ya nilábi-lábi anggád ag onábig so larág o bókol ya pinmawáy.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

3. INPANPASAL

(1) Si Lucila so piulopán kon onlá ed Manila no Símba.

[Si Lucila Di Tátay ko ...]	so	[piulopán piábayán piíbaán pitongtongán pipalóganán pipaakarán pipakanán piolaán pilaán]	[ko to nen Pedro na marikít ...]	...
-----------------------------------	----	--	--	-----

... -n, ya	[onlá onpawíl onsempét onsabí ...]	ed	[Manila Baguio San Carlos baley mi simbaán ospítal kampo]	no	[Símba Martes Agusto ...]
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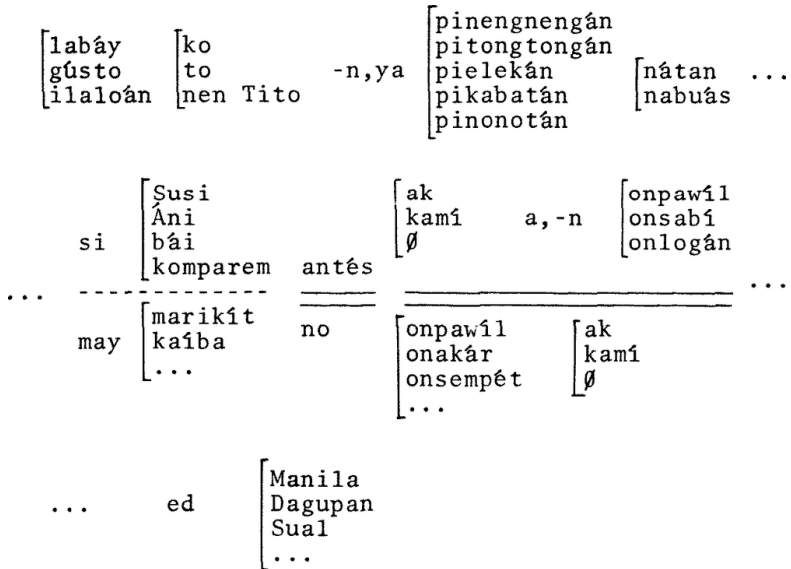
(2) Si Juanita so nanpigalawán to ed Manila nen Agosto.

[Si Juanita say balólakí ...]	so	[nanpigalawán nanpítrabahoán nanpiabongán nanpidramaán nanpilágaán nanpigawaán nanpikansionán]	[to mi ...]	[ed dimád diád ...]
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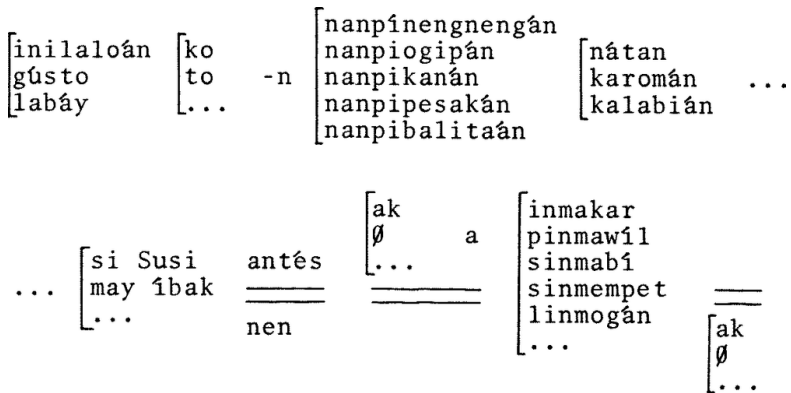
...	[Manila Mangatarem Urdaneta Tayug Manaoag Sison ...]	[no nen]	[Agústoto Enéro Marso Mayo ...]
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(3) Labáy kon pinengnengan nátan si Susi antés ak a onpawíl ed Manila.

INA ED SILONG NA PLATO



(4) Inilalolán kon nanpinengnengán karomán si Susi antés ak a pinmawíl.



4. DAISET A PANGALAWAN

(a) Diád kosína

Bachoy

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Ikana

2 cucharán tabá, 3 bokél na báwang, 1 sibúyas ya ginálip, melág ya agát, (ginálip na angkélag tan andókey). 1/2 kílo ya lomó na babóy, 1/2 kílo minodénsia na babóy tan patís ya panawáy.

Panaggawá

Linísay lomó tan minodénsia ya maóng. Tegtegen na angkélag. Igésay báwang, sibúyas tan agát ed tabá. Kayári to iyaróm so lomó tan minodénsia. Timplaán na 1 cucharán patís. Sakóban tan kayári na 10 minútos, digóan na sostón panpálemekán to. No anlémek la, timplaán na patís so digó tan kasák-bayáy pangíparungó, arómay tinártar ya sibúyas ya bolóng. Iparungó ya ampetáng.

(b) Balbalíta

Diád Loób Na Luyag

Akalikét Iráy Atáteng Day Manáaral

Báleg so likét dáray atáteng dáray ogógaw ya manaáral ed amín ya panaggáralan ed luyag lapúd inpangisebél na secretario na departamentó na education so pansingil na bengátlan osós ed sáray ogógaw ya manaáral ed sáray paáralan na walád oléy tan diád sáray colegios privádos nipaákar ed tinaón dan gagawaén ya fund-raising-drives ya singá say Red Cross, Anti-Tb, Boy Scouts tan arúm niran pamaákarán ya pangekérewan say osós ed sáray ogógaw ya manaáral. Dakél ed sáray atáteng so mangibagá ya báleg so kakairapan dad sáray píkekeréw day osós ed sáray anak da lapúd mantótombokán met so píkekeréw day osós iráy mamaéstros ya inpáslek na sáray kakatawán dad ésuelaán. Onúng ed sáray atáteng, no mamínsan anggapó lay malaém ya kuárta san panáliw na pantaganóy na lamán, óntan met na isáliw day kawés, et nabébelatán ira ni lapúd ed sáray osós ya kekérewkérewén dad sáray anak dárán manáral ed ésuelaán.

(c) Pabitlá

Nítan lay makérew awít toy siléw.

INA ED SILONG NA PLATO

(Mother Under the Plate)

1. DIALOGUE

Notes

[1] iná ed silóng ... This is the name given to the custom of 're-baptizing' a sickly child. The circumstances and nature of this event are illustrated and explained in the dialogue and text for this unit.

[2] padoktór ak lan padoktór 'I've taken him to the doctor time and again'.

[3] napépetang 'running a high fever'.

[4] írbolarió (also arboláριο, herbolario) a practitioner of native (non-Western) medicine.

[5] Juan a Pabunan, i.e. Juan Pabunan. Family names, when stated, are often linked to the given name by a.

[6] namtaán 'will be known'.

Matching Exercise

Solution: h, c, j, g, f, b, i, a, e, d.

2. TEXT FOR READING

Iná ed Sílong na Pláto

Notes

[1] This text describes the custom of re-naming a sick child, and several other practices designed to deal with the affects of malign influences on the individual.

[2] panamegléy, i.e. through the aid of.

3. FORMAL EXERCISES

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(1) Si Lucila so pí-ulop-án ko-n on-la

(e) (f)

ed Manila no Símba.

Mkr Lucila mkr will-be-gone-together-with by-me-lnkr will-go to Manila on Sunday.

'Lucila will be coming with me when (I) go to Manila on Sunday.'

Pattern: Emphatic sentence linked to second sentence by ya; the unstated subject of the second sentence is identical with the emphasized subject of the first.

Substitutions: (b) Verb stem formed from word root or root affixed with pa- 'causative', to which is prefixed pi- 'mutuality'; this complex stem is inflected with -an (referential, non-past).

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(2) Si Juanita so nan-pi-galaw-án to

(e) (f) (g) (h)

ed Manila nen Agústo.

Mkr Juanita mkr was-played-together-with by-him in Manila in (past) August.

'Juanita was the one who played with him in Manila last August.'

Substitutions: (c) As (b) in drill (1) above, but with verb stems inflected with referential circumfix nan-...-an (past).

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(3) Labáy ko-n pi-nengneng-án nátan

(e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j)

si Susi antés ak a on-pawíl ed Manila.

Wanted by-me-lnkr will-be-mutually-seen today mkr Susi before I
lnkr will-return to Manila.

‘I want to see Susi today before I return to Manila.’

Substitutions: (c) Verb stem formed and inflected as in (b) of drill (1) above, here used in an ‘infinitive’ sense; the referent is stated in the phrase comprised by substitutions (e) and (f).

Note: This drill brings out the contrast in structure between certain phrases introduced by antés ‘before’ and corresponding ones introduced by no ‘when, if’. Antés is followed by a pronoun-subject linked by ya to the verb with which it is associated, whereas the analogous phrase with no consists simply of no + verb + subject, e.g. antés ak a onpawíl, no onpawíl ak.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(4) In-ilalo-án ko-n nan-pi-nengneng-án karomán

(e) (f) (g) (h) (i)

si Susi antés ak a p-inm-awíl.

Was-expected by-me-lnkr was-mutually-seen yesterday mkr Susi
before I lnkr did-return.

‘I was hoping to have seen Susi yesterday before I returned.’

Pattern: Past transformations of sentences generated in (3).

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

(a) In the kitchen

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Recipe: Bachoy.

Notes

[1] bokél, i.e. cloves.

(b) News

Within the province: Parents of students are pleased.

Notes

[1] inpangisebél 'prohibited'.

[2] pamaakarán ya pangekérewán, i.e. ways and means of collecting.

(c) Riddle. Answer: kankantí.

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

arboláριο	specialist in traditional medicine, quack doctor (also <u>herboláριο</u> /èrboláριο/)
átang	to make an offering of coconut, cake, etc. to spirits (usually performed before sunset) (<u>man-</u>)
BANO	
abáno	harmed (usually with colic) by malevolent spirit
bambáno	harm to individual caused by malevolent spirit
bisíbis	sprinkle water with the fingers
bítla	to mention (<u>man-</u>)
bokél	bean, grain, seed, clove (of garlic)
bókol	swelling caused by blow
dráma	to act (as in a play etc.)
GANDAN	
ongándan	the following
gíwgiw	to tremble (<u>man-</u>)
ilót	to heal by traditional methods
kámpo	camp (army camp etc.)
kankantí	firefly
katawán	authority, lord
laém	center
LEMEK	
anlemék	softened
lómo	tenderloin

INA ED SILONG NA PLATO

malígno	evil spirit
minodénsia	innards, including heart, liver etc.
osós	dues, demand (for money), forced general contribution
utá	vomit
puyók	rub gently
privádo	private
secretário	secretary
tadtár	to chop up

UNIT XXXI

MITING NA LIBIRAL

1. TONGTONG

Nilo (Ni); Miguel (M); Nana (Na).

- Ni: Waláy miting na partido libirál naáni no lábi. Onlá irá dia di Sinadór Padilla tan di gobernador Perez.
- M: Ongapó la lamét sírin so kompaníay polítiká. Agáy lay sakbáy da.
- Na: Ay on pián agirá naónaán na partido nacionalísta. Amtá yo la.
- M: Agkó la labáy so ondengél na kompanía na antóman a partido. Onsásawá ak la ed pananalíta ra.
- Ni: Ondengél itayó labát. Bálibáli met iráy pananalíta tan pangansión da ray kandidátos tan líderés.
- Na: Sáray kancionés dáray bibiín ibíbará so labá-labáy kon dengelén.
- M: On a, ta makápalpálek bálet ta panágkaláwit day votós.
- Na: Agáy lay ábig dan mangáway kanción da. Singára tugtówa.
- Ni: E, ta dakél met so aliwán tuá ya ikákanción da. Diád Plaza:
- M: Dengél ya lan máong nana tay kanción da. Waláy kandidata ra bíi.
- Ni: Nanpará la kono so panágoléy na lakí tan bíi. Mamaóng la amó kono so bíi nátan a manóley.
- Na: Say kuantó ni may kanción da so dakél la kono so bibiín walád tapéw na lakí.
- Ni: Makapálek a tuá. Waláy kapilián da met bálet ta say labáy dan ibagá so say bíi nátan et nayárin manóley na báley.
- M: Say kuán da ni so sáray bibií nátan et nayárián da lay mangíbatík.
- Na: Talagán ilalában day biín kandidata ra. Labáy dan napilí la lamét si Sinadór Katigbák.
- Ni: Dengél yo so ibábagáy totoó. Mamaóng la amó konóy bíi nátan a manóley na báley.
- M: On amó. Sálien tayó nátan a panágpilí. Nengnéngén tayó no antóy kaabígan na báley ya íter da.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

- Na: Ta sikató so kuan da ray totoó lantí. Lablabay dalá konóy bibíí ya napilí ed sáyay árapen a panagpilí.
- M: Tíla la ta lábi lan maóng. Nangelán tayó met lan amín so pananalíta ray kandidátos tan sáray líderís.
- Ni: Ondengél itayó lamét no say partido nacionalísta so onsubláy.
- Na: Onlá itilá sírin.

Salíta tan Tepét

Waláy míting na partido Libirál naáni no lábi.

Siopán partido so manmíting naáni no lábi?

Say partido Libirál.

Ágko la labáy so ondengél na kompána na antoman a partido.
Onsasawá ak la ed pananalíta ra.

Ákin et ágto labáy nen Miguel so ondengél na antóman a partido?

On, ta onsasawá la ed pananalíta ra.

Inkuán nen Nilo ya ondengél labát ta báli-báli met iráy pananalíta tan panangación da ray kandidáta tan lidéres.

Ákin et labáy nen Niloy ondengél ed sáray kandidátos tan lidéres?

On, ta báli-báli met so pananalíta ra tan panangación da.

Dengél yo lan maóng nana tay kación da. Waláy kandi- dáta ra ya bíí.

Siopá iráy kumákación da?

Sáray kandidáta ran bibíí.

Nanpará la konó so panagoléy na lakí tan bíí. Mamaóng la amó konó so bíí nátan a manoléy.

Ákin et nanpará la konó so panagoléy na lakí tan bíí?

MITING NA LIBIRAL

On, ta mamaóng la konó nátan so biín manoláy.

Parápará

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| (1) Waláy míting
na | (a) sírin. |
| (2) Ongapó la
lamét | (b) sáray bibíí nátan et nayárian da lay
mangibatík. |
| (3) Dengél yo lan
maóng | (c) tuá. |
| (4) Say kanción da
so dakél | (d) totóo. |
| (5) Makapálek a | (e) tay kanción da. |
| (6) Waláy kapilián
da | (f) sírin so kompániay polítika. |
| (7) Say kuán da ni
so | (g) partido libíral naáni no lábi. |
| (8) Dengél yo so
ibábagáy | (h) la konó so bibíin walád tapéw na lakí. |
| (9) Tíla la | (i) met bálet ta say labáy dan ibagá so bíí
et nayárin manoláy. |
| (10) Ónla itíla | (j) ta láki lan maóng. |

2. BABASAEN

Miting na Liberal

Say Partido Liberál so walá nátan ed pásen na managsúngpa. Kapág manmíting so Partido Liberál mapétepét ya isalángbit da ed sáray domeréngel so say kaógesán na partido o díno dápag ya pelés ya walád poder o díno pankanáwnawá. Bómbo ya angkakabáleg so ipélag ed dápag na pankanáwnawá so sáray isisipán na walád poder ya agá sumpal, laútlad sámay sipán ya yabebá so bilí na amín ya sasaliwen, pangíter na kiméy ed sáray anggapóy anápan, tan say pangípagamór ed sáray misa-samák na sáray daldálin ya daralúsan da.

Kasumpal na panpaliwáwa ra ed sáray kaúgsan na biék ya partido isúblay da bálet so sáray maóng irán kanónotan ya gawáen dan pankaabígay onbáley no síkaray napaláran no ágew na panamíli. Sanléleg na míting isalétsalét da so sáray kankanción irán makapálek pián unánus irán mandéngel so toón onbabántay ed míting. Andí téldon met ed sáray domeréngel.

3. INPANPASAL

(1) Pakán mo yay báleg tan amputín asó.

[pakán painúm paakár pasiróm isínger ilutó iparungó	[mo yo	[ya man tan	so,-y	[báleg melág malanír narasán atagéy tíngit	tan	...
---	-----------	-------------------	-------	---	-----	-----

...	[amputí andekét matabá mábeng maingál makápoy	-n,ya	[asó pusá babóy báka lalóng dúmalága
-----	--	-------	---

(2) Ay, angkekélag manáya. -- Say ankákabáleg komón na daisét.

ay,	[angkekélag melmelág mabmábeng dagdaisét matálag	manáya	--	...
-----	--	--------	----	-----

...	say	[angkákabáleg balbáleg matatába dakérakél dakél	komón na daisét
-----	-----	---	-----------------

(3) Matálag lay angkabáleg ya sirá natan.

MITING NA LIBIRAL

$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{matálag} \\ \text{dakél} \\ \text{daisét} \\ \text{[maganó]}+ \\ \text{anggapó} \\ \text{walá} \end{array} \right.$	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{la} \\ \text{-[ni]}+ \end{array} \right.$	so, -y	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{angkabáleg} \\ \text{dakél} \\ \text{matába} \\ \text{angkelág} \\ \text{angkakabáleg} \\ \text{angkekélag} \\ \text{matatába} \\ \text{dakerakél} \\ \text{mábeng} \\ \text{mabmábeng} \end{array} \right.$	...
...	ya, -n	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{sirá} \\ \text{oráng} \\ \text{patáng} \\ \text{pantát} \\ \text{bangós} \\ \text{galongóng} \\ \text{tinapá} \end{array} \right.$	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{nátan} \\ \text{...} \end{array} \right.$	

4. DAISET A PANGALAWAN

(a) Diád kosína

Bangós Tocho

Ikana

1 bangús (báleg tan matabá), 2 cucharán tabá, 5 bokél na báwang, 1 sibúyas (ginalíp), 2 camátes ya alutó (ginálip na fíno), agát ya melág, 1 cucharán toká ya mabayáni, 1 losór ya danúm, 2 cucharán taúsi, tabá ya panfritoán tan vétsin ya panawáy.

Panaggawá

Linísay sirá insán tégtegéy inpaebés. Asínan tan ifritó. Igísay báwang, sibúyas, camátis tan agát ed tabá. Kayári to iyaróm so toká, danúm tan taúsi insán bangús. Paluwágen ya pigáran minútos. Kaluwág to timplaáy vét-sin. Iparungó ya ampetáng.

(b) Balbalíta

Diád Loób Na Bánsa

Sáray High School Graduate so Manbóto

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

Pigáran sakál na ganggán so sasángsangén dad senádo ed saráyan ágew nipaákar ed pangóman day taón ya nakaókolán nipaákar ed panagbóto. Sakéy ed saráya so yabebáy taón ya 21 taón ya singá say nakakaókolán nátan et 18 taón bálet ta nen sasángsangén daya, waláy sakéy ya sinádor ya pián malínis so panagbóto nakaókolán ya aliwá labát ya mantaón na 18 taón so makapanbóto bálet na asúmpal toy áral tod high school. Say ganggán ed sáyan pamaákarán so amín ya toón mantaóy 21 tan makabása tan makasúlat so makapanbóto bálet ta dakél iráy balótas ya nadederál kanián gabáy dan ómanen so walán ganggán.

March 2, 1969

(c) Pabitlá

Kawayán kilíng ag natakíling.

MITING NA LIBERAL

(A Political Meeting)

1. DIALOGUE

Notes

[1] makapalpálek 'very funny'.

[2] singára tugtowa, i.e. it's as if they were really telling the truth.

[3] kapilián

Matching Exercise

Solution: g, f, e, h, c, i, b, d, j, a.

2. TEXT FOR READING

Meeting of the Liberals

Notes

[1] There are only two officially recognized political parties in the Philippines, the Liberals and the Nacionalistas. Candidates belonging to parties other than these may run for office, but are not permitted to appoint representatives to inspect the counting of the votes; this gives the two official parties a virtual monopoly of political power. At the time the dialogue and text for this unit were written, the National government, as well as the provincial government of Pangasinan, was controlled by the Nacionalistas, with the Liberals forming the opposition party.

[2] managsúngpa 'the people in power'.

[3] kapág manmítng 'whenever there is a meeting'.

[4] pankaabigáy onbáley 'to advance the welfare of the community'.

[5] panamíli 'election'.

3. FORMAL EXERCISES

-
- (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)
- (1) Pa-kan mo ya-y báleg tan amputí-n asó.
Be-fed by-you this-mkr big and white-lnkr dog.
'Feed this big white dog.'
-

Pattern: Imperative sentences containing nouns qualified by more than one adjective.

- (a) (b)
- (2) Ay, ang-ke-kelág manáya. -- Say ang-ka-ka-báleg komón na daisét.
Oh, quite-small it-is-so. --The quite-large thus of few.
'They are really quite small. --The larger ones are scarce.'
-

Substitutions: (a), (b) Adjectives with stems reduplicated to indicate frequency or comparison.

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (3) Ma-tálag la-y ang-ka-báleg ya sirá nátan.
Rare already-mkr quite-big lnkr fish now.
'The bigger fish are quite rare now.'
-

Substitutions: (a) Unreduplicated adjective stems. (b) Adjective stems reduplicated and unreduplicated.

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

- (a) In the kitchen
Recipe: Bangos Tocho.
- (b) News

MITING NA LIBERAL

Within the country. High School Graduates as voters.

Notes

[1] makapanbóto 'able to vote'.

[2] pamaakarán, i.e. matter, state of affairs.

(c) Riddle

Answer: ágew (the sun).

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

bayáni	aftertaste of wine, tuba, etc.
balóta	ballot
bóto	vote
ebés	thin, empty, without grain
kilíng	smooth stemmed small variety of bamboo
omán	change, repair, repeat
podér	(present) administration
sángsang	to discuss (<u>man-</u>)
SIROM	
pasiróm	to shade
SUNGPA	
	one who is a member of the opposition party
managsúngpa	
takíling	to peep
taúsi	salted beans used especially in Chinese dishes
TAPA	
tinapá	smoked fish

UNIT XXXII

PANAGANI

1. TONGTONG

Nilo (N); Miguel (M); Nana Juana (NJ); Rose (R);
Tessie (T).

- N: O, Miguel maóng ta anéngnéng taká. Gála diá ta waláy ibagák ed siká.
- M: Antomán ey? Maóng a balíta.
- N: Limá dia irá si nana Juana. Bábagaán datá ya mangíban manáni.
- M: Manpágamál irá sírin. Pigáray bágaán dan mígamal ey?
- N: Andí, aliwán gamál so laén ta. Labáy day mandéremén na áwitén to may anak da ed Manila.
- M: Ay, say ansakkét sírin so ánién da.
- N: On kanían onlá itá no alás kuátro ed ngárem. Iba ta irá di Rose tan si Tessie. Limára tayón amín a manáni.
- Diád álog:
- M: Dakél la manáyay aanien a pagéy. Walá la lamét so pigámalan.
- NJ: Manpágamál kamí no diés ed sáyan bulán. Onla kayón amín dia a. Mantáwag kayó met na ibíba yo.
- N: Diad fécha 15 met so panpágamál mi. Ibagák la ed sikayó nátan pián agyó nalínguánan.
- M: Antóy ipakán yo nana Juana ey? Labáy koy ginawán kánen tan káfi.
- NJ: No antóy labáy yo sikatóy gaweén ko.
- N: Say ípakán ko bálet et tinápay la ta anggapóy mangáwa.
- M: Andí báli dápot no waláy sorbítis ta ampetáng lay ágew.
- NJ: Sikayó bálet Miguel, ey? Kapigán so pagamál yo?
- M: Sanó nasumpál kayó lan amín insán kamí onsubláy. Bagaán takayón amín. Agkayó met mapága ta walay bibíngka, súman, púto, tan tsá.
- N: Ay, masámsamít manáya so ípakan di Miguel. Talagán onlá itayón amín.
- R: Agko amtá so pánpagamál di tátay ko. Balét ta ibagák ed sikayon talagá. Onlá kayón onlá.
- T: Anggáno sikamí met. Agkó amtá no kapigán so pánpagamál mi. Siák la so manbága ed sikayó no nasabí.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

NJ: Agmó kamí lilinguanán, Tessie. Maníibaán tayon amín pian maganó so manáni.

N: On a tuá. Manbábagáan itayón amín.

NJ: Sustó la. Dakél met la anganko ya. Deremenén tayo naáni no lábi.

M: On, nana ta samáren ko ira ya onlá dimád abóng yo.

NJ: Salamát sírin ed sikayo. Manálagár ak ed sikayó.

Salíta tan Tepét

Inbagá nen Nilo kinen Miguel ya babagáan da ra nen Nana Juana ya mangíban manáni.

Ántoy inbagá nen Nilo kinen Miguel?

Inbagá to ya babagáan da ran duá ya mangíban manáni.

On, kanián ónla itá no alás kuátro ed ngárem, íba ta ra di Rose tan Tessie.

Ánton óras so iónla da tan siopá ray íba da?

Ónla ra no alás kuátrod ngárem íba di Rose tan Tessie.

Manpagámal met irá di Nilo no fécha kínsi (15).

Kapigán so panpagámal di Nilo?

Sanó fécha kínsi (15).

Onsúblay ya manpagámal si Miguel no ayári la ran amín ya nangámal. Manpákan na bibíngka, súman, púto tan tsá.

Ántoy ipákan nen Miguel no manpagámal?

Manpákan na bibíngka, súman, púto tan tsá.

Maníibaán tayón amín pián maganó so manáni.

Ákin et maniíbaán irán amín?

Pián maganó irán manáni.

PANAGANI

Parápará

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| (1) O, Miguel | (a) amín a manáni. |
| (2) Pigáray bagáan | (b) waláy sorbítis ta ampetáng lay ágew. |
| (3) Limára tayón | (c) itayón amín. |
| (4) Ántoy ipakán yo | (d) maóng ta anéngneng taká. |
| (5) Ándi báli dápot no | (e) lílinguánan, Tessie. |
| (6) Kapigán | (f) ed sikayó. |
| (7) Ágmo kamí | (g) dan migámal ey? |
| (8) Ónla | (h) so pánpagámal yo. |
| (9) Talagán ónla | (i) kayón ónla. |
| (10) Salámat sírin | (j) nana Juana ey? |

2. BABASAEN

Panag áni

Say panagáni so panaón ya sankalíketán ed sáray dumarálos, lapúd pakagamór da la na bongáy sagsaggpót da. Diád sáya met ya panaón so panpálot na dawá o díno dayámi ya kaíba toy dawá. No apálot da lan amín so pagéy isalansán ya isagána ed pantélyar. Diá la nátan onsián so ilík ed pagéy.

Makapalíklikét ed anián laútlad no waláy gamál tan lálo láno say amagamál ed sakéy ya malímgas. Andí téldon ya narengél so sáray mararákep irán láinen tan kankanción na sáray mararikít, babalolakí tan óntan da met na sáray mamatátken. Onpanó ni ed sáyan líkelíket so say betáng na egés ta wádtan ya akaparáan so dakdákel ya iinómen tan kakanén.

3. INPANPASAL

- (1) Antoy pikási tayó ed Dios ya Katawán nátan ey?

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

antóy	$\left[\begin{array}{l} [\text{pikási}] + \\ [\text{pidasál}] + \\ [\text{piráwat}] + \\ [\text{piála}] - \\ [\text{piiter}] + \\ [\text{pitúlong}] - \\ [\text{pilimós}] - \end{array} \right.$	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{tayo} \\ \text{mo, -m} \quad \text{ed} \quad \dots \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$
...	$\left[\begin{array}{l} +[\text{Dios ya Katawán}] \\ \text{amám} \\ \text{nánay to} \\ \text{sarámay totóo} \\ -[\text{mipapayábol}] \\ -[\text{mamaírap}] \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{nátan} \\ \text{nabuás} \\ \text{nen karomán} \quad \text{ey ?} \\ \text{no kabuasán} \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$

(2) Pikásik ya makálmo ak la komóy lakí.

$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{pikási} \\ \text{pidasál} \\ \text{piilálo} \\ \text{pitepét} \end{array} \right.$	$\frac{\text{ko, -k}}{\text{nen Fe}}$	ya	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{makálmo} \\ \text{makaanáp} \\ [\text{makanengnéng}] + \quad \dots \\ [\text{makakábat}] + \\ \text{makaalá} \end{array} \right.$
...	$\frac{\text{ak}}{\emptyset}$	la	komóy
	$\frac{\text{irá}}{\dots}$		$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{lakí} \\ \text{amígo} \\ \text{ináro} \\ \text{asawá} \\ -[\text{trabájo}] \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$

(3) Paíbangát koy Juan ed si Milo ya onsayáw.

(in-)	paí-	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{bangát} \\ \text{panengnéng} \\ \text{tepét} \end{array} \right.$	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{ko} \\ \text{nen Pedro} \quad -y, \text{si} \quad \dots \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$
		$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{salíta} \\ \text{pakábat} \end{array} \right.$	
...	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Juan} \\ \text{Fe} \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$	ed	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{sikató} \\ \text{si Milo} \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$
		(ya	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{onsayáw} \\ \text{manlúto} \\ \text{mañgansión} \end{array} \right.$
			#

(4) Manpatúlong ak ed si Juan so pansayáw nen Milo.

PANAGANI

[manpa- nanpa-	[túlong bangát nengnéng tepét	[ak si Fe ...	ed	[si Juan sikará...	...
...	so	[pansayáw panlutó pangansión pantrabájo ...		[nen Milo to ...	

4. DAISET YA PANGALAWAN

(a) Balbalíta

Mankakanonotan Iray Mamaestros Ya Onliwat

Waláy balítan manlibélibér ed sáyan ciudád ya mankakanonotan iráy mamaéstros na city high school ya manpatánir ya onliwat lapúd kakaábaláy panagbáyar na suélto da tan say ágda ni inpakaawát na “salary differential” (kaaróman na aawáten dan suéldon binólan) ya kanepégan dan awáten lapúd inpakaábobonán na balón ganggán ya angitaguéy na suélto da. Sakéy met ni, inkuánda ya waláy lamés ya nagagawád sikará lapúd sarámay mamaéstron abáyag lad servicio so ?160.00 so aawáten dan suéldon binólan bambálet sáray balón mamaéstros ya manbabángat ed city high school suélto dan nágnag na ciudád so naawát dan binólan ya andí abála, bambálet say suélto dan manlapúd gobiérno nacionál so sikatóymabébet ya naabálay pakaawát da. Makalánor ed sáya, gabáy day mamaéstros so onáleg ed sámay guinawá day mamaéstros ed lbále ya agíra inmoróng ed sáray escuelaán ya panbábangatán da kanián apasoótan iráy mamakaoléy na depártaménto na educácion ya mamaát ya yorong day ogógaw anggád agáwa so maóng ya talósan ed sáray mamaéstros.

February 2, 1969

(b) Inpanbiláy

‘Duksay Kapalrán’

(Komatalomplo tan apat a tekáp)

...

Nen kuánda lan onlásor itán lay Dona Julia ya ipopónas tod sáloy na sapéy to so ambásan limá to ta kalapúlapú to konón mamepesák niran may kamicéta nen anák to ya ágto la niálagar ed lavándera. Inábot to ra ta walá konóy ibága ton magánu no sikáto kasí matolóngan da. “Yoróng ki pani ya maganú aanáko, ta waláy ítongtong kon maganú met ed sikáyo.”

“Ay, on nána. Nanggánat kamí la warín tinmáynan ta ágni labáy ya pakésawen si Gíl,” kuáy Conchíta. “Ánto la man so isíngbat yod sikámi a?”

“Amtáyo,” kuáy Julia ya inggapó, “nen sarámay lábin ambélat si Gil ed paniínagém to, ágki lágui manísia no ibagák ed sikáyo ya si Rosíng áman ya ináro to et mabéttbet díay ipáyawar to tan sikatón náynay so salítaán ko ed pankékeréw kod sikátay pamirdóna to la ed si Gil ta ágto kasalánan so singá impakálamáng tod sikató noág ta sikamí lay tetelén to ta sikamí kuéntay amásoót ed sikató. ‘Anáko!’ kuánkod sátan ya mannán-nangís ed espíritu to kapág alíkas kon wadíá lata tagóweng day asó mi no palíkas la, ‘Ágmo aawítey Gil ta pián makapansérvi ni ed sáray kabaléyan to, napabáleg to níray anák to. Anáko, perdóna mo lamí, polím lay Gil ta say Diós lay makaóley ya ontómang ed siká, ombáles ed siká noág makasápot so pikakási tan keréw mi ed siká, Anáko. No say lalaén mo diá et lapúd matálag ya daláwen diá nen dílin asawá to ta antákut toy naálisan, tan si Gil et mabéttbet so yíliw tod sáray anák to, isipán kod siká. so panggawák na anggaáy nayarián ko ya mamaonlád sikarán saniína diá. Say Dios a Katáwan tan Inán Virgén lay mangantábay ed siká ed yakár mod Táwen ya impáraán a pára siká.’ Nen oniá lan oniáy oliolién ko lapág lábi ya ompalíkas ed siká mi, taltalóy ágew so impandánay to ed inaákar to diá. Nátan matálag la anggáman walaní tónggal pamínsan ta lapú láguid ágko ni diá ra naáwit di saniínan bolég nen Gil.”

Inkuáy Conchíta ya singá tinmálaw ed sáman ya imbágay iná nen Gil, “Paulián yo, nana, ta ibaán takáyo ya mamaonlád sáray família to. Láen ko ra ed sáyan ngárem no makapaínawaák na daisét ta pislítaán koy Don Floro. Manilálo kayó. Agmabayág so yákar da la diá tan ámongan day Gil. Diád sátan ágmet la dia lagláen nen Rosíng áman ya unóng ed imbalíta yod siák.

Imán lára légan dad dalán agíra nansalsalítan duá nen Mrs. Hortález tan Conhíta ta sansankanúnot da may nangél dan salíta nen Dona Juliá. Kuáy Conhíta ed nunót to, “Agpinmálso may inián tod súlat to nen pinataníran toy Gil ed sámay ántes na impankásal to. Say kuánto man ed súlat to, ‘Diád békta ran sikáy

PANAGANI

nasabiáy ánton dúkmal, walaák ed sáyan biláy o diád biláy a sakéy, sikán sikáy láen kon dálawen, láen kon lígliwaén ed sáray irírap, sulísulít o ánton sakísakít ya mamaonóng ed siká...”

ALAY DUKSAY KAPALARAN!

(c) Pabitlá

Si Magsaysay walá bálet andukéy,
Walán met si Quirino bálet antikéy,
Waláan met si Tátay mo,
Bálet inalá nen Nánay mo,
Say Pári walaán met
Bálet agtó niusár.

HARVEST

1. DIALOGUE

Notes

[1] derémenen tayó 'we'll be having black rice'. 'Black rice', made by toasting young sticky rice (ansakket) which is then pounded, is made into a number of different desserts. The pounding of the rice and eating the various desserts is one of the most enjoyable aspects of the harvest.

Matching Exercise

Solution: d, g, a, j, b, h, e, i, c, f.

2. TEXT FOR READING

Harvest

Notes

[1] sankaliketán happiest of all.

[2] ínumen tan kákanen things to eat and drink.

3. FORMAL EXERCISES

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(1) Antó-y pi-kási tayó ed Diós ya Katawán nátan ey?

What-mkr mercy-sought by-us from God lnkr almighty now eh?

'What favor shall we seek from God at this time?'

HARVEST

Substitutions: (a) Stems formed from pi- + word root, indicating action involving third party (phrase marked by ed, consisting of ed + substitution (c)).

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(2) Pi-kási-k ya makálmo ak la komó(n)-y lakí.

Mercy-sought-by-me Inkr can-find I already should-be-mkr male.

'The favor I will ask is that I should be able to find a man!'

Pattern: Reply to (1).

Substitutions: (a) Word roots inflected as in (1) (a). (c) Verb stems inflected with potential prefix maká-.

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(3) Pai-bangát ko-y Juan ed si Milo ya on-sayáw.

Will-be-caused-to-teach by-me-mkr Juan to mkr Milo Inkr to-dance.

'I'll let Juan teach Milo how to dance.'

Pattern: Sentences with passive causative affixes pai- (non-past), inpai- (past).

(a) (b) (c)

(4) Man-pa-túlong ak ed si Juan so

(d) (e)

pan-sayáw nen Milo.

Will-cause-to-help I to mkr Juan mkr dancing by Milo.

'I'll make John teach Milo how to dance.'

Pattern: Active sentences expressing similar ideas to those conveyed in preceding passive sentences (3), but with main verb and attendant phrases in equational relationship to clause containing verb stem prefixed with ‘infinitive’ pan- ((d)); cf. active form of verb linked to remainder of sentences by ya in (3).

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

(a) News

Within the province: Teachers are formulating plans to strike.

Notes

[1] kakaabaláy panagbáyar na suéldo da ‘the payment of their salaries is always delayed’.

[2] sáyan ciudád, i.e. Dagupan City.

(b) Novel

‘Cruel Fate’

Notes

[1] This extract comprises the closing paragraphs of Maria C. Magsano’s novel Duksay Kapalaran, published in two volumes in 1959. Miss Magsano, who was born in 1898 and died May 25, 1969, was an accomplished novelist and journalist, founding the Pangasinan-language monthly Silew, which was later incorporated into the weekly Pangasinan Courier, also founded by Miss Magsano. As a supplement to the Courier, Silew still publishes serialized novels by Pangasinan writers, summaries of the local, national, and international news of the week, and a women’s section containing household hints and recipes. Much of the supplementary material in this book has been drawn from Silew, which was edited by Miss Magsano up to the time of her death.

[2] paniinangém ‘suffering from fever’.

[3] kasalánan ‘fault’.

HARVEST

[4] singá impakalamáng tod sikató ‘appearing to have been unfaithful to her’.

[5] makapansérvi ‘could serve’.

[6] nayarián ko ya mamaonlád sikará ‘I could let them come’.

[7] Imán lára, légan dad dалан, i.e. they went, and while on their way’.

[8] sansankanónot da..., i.e. they were completely preoccupied with the thought of (what they had been told).

(c) Riddle

Answer: Apelyádo.

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

amóng	live under the same roof
antábay	guide, assist in learning
apelyédo	surname
békta	before, beforehand
dawá	rice grain
dáwat	favor sought
duká	beggar
dúknal	to attend, be present at a gathering
don,	honorific titles preceding Christian names of
doña	adult members of notable families
espíritu	spirit
gótgot	trouble
íliw	homesick
inagém	fever, sickness; be sick (<u>man-</u>)
congrésó	congress (/è/ or /i/)
lainéng	slow, sorrowful music
liglíwa	happiness, joy
limá	hand
pálsa	false, untrue
payáwa	visit
pínat	stretch
polí	inheritance, family traits, etc.
sapót	complete, have enough, be sufficient
sísia	belief
téldon	non-stop, continuous
tétel	be blamed
wélga	strike (also <u>huélga</u> /wélga/)

UNIT XXXIII

BANSAL

1. TONGTONG

Linda (L); Susan (S); Flora (F).

- L: Malikélikét so bansál di Fe tan si Mondong. Kapálaran dan talagá so makapántulóyan.
- S: On a tuá. Abayág met a nankáraw si Mondong kinen Fe.
- F: Sikató so sankaanúsán a kínmáraw ed sikató. Manásol na amés to; manpóter na kiew; mansúlyab na atép na abóng da.
- L: Tan inágew-ágew nen sáman a onlá ed abóng da di Fe.
- S: Agí! Nengnéng yo iráy sanaábalayán. Manpapándanggó ira. Patí valsí ni.
- L: Ha! Ha! Ha! Abuék lay tatay nen Fe. Agdá la napeté k so lamán da. Nengnéng yo ta agáy lay kalalákap da met ed akuláw da.
- F: Ay! Abuék met manáya so amá nen Mondong. Talagán malikélikét irá. Sáray mamarikit so labá-labáy dan isayáw.
- S: Nitan lay asawá ra. Igúguyór day Mama Jose (tatay nen Mondong). Say labáy da so sikará labát konó so isayáw da. Agda labáy a mangísayáw na marikit.
- L: Ibagá yo ed músiko ta mantogtóg iráy modernón sayáw. Pasáyawén tayó iráy sanaabalayan.
- S: Agí! Labá-labáy da ta abuék la ra. Anton sayáw so patogtóg tayó? Say “horse-horse” amó.
- F: Ha! Ha! Ha! Nengnéng yoy salí-sali da ta manlalágaan. Amtá ra met a ikumpás ed tiempó.
- S: Malikélikét irá natán ta walá bálet so onakís nabuás. Láló iráy bibiín sanaábalayan.
- F: Waláy labáy kon manengnéng a onsayáw. Saráy nóbia tan nóbio.
- L: Ay on, táwagen tayo irán dua. Pasáyawén tayó irán “horse-horse” met.
- S: Maóng no labáy da. Sígi, manpustaán tayo no siopáy manálo. Say natálo et onsayáw met.
- F: No apásayáw yo irá onsayáw ak met.
- S: Ay agí! Agyo napásayáw si Mondong ta mabaíng tan agtó amtá.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

- F: O, sígi siak so manáwag ed sikará. Pantúgtogen koy músiko.
- L: Ay, labáy to met. Agtó met labáy so mamábaing na toó. Típakán tayó irá pián piduaén day tugtóg.
- S: Atálo ka Flora. Sayáw kala sírin.
- F: Labí la. Andi báli ta apasayáw tila iray nobia tan nobio. Onpawíl itayó dia ya masáksakbáy nabuás.
- L: Ay on, antomay betáng tayon lútoén?
- F: Mangáwa itayó na 'leche flan'. Talónplón tuón kono so gáweén tayo.
- S: Agáy lay kárakél manáya. Onla itayó la sírin.
- L: Manpatánir tayó ni.

Salíta tan Tepét

Si Mondong so sankaanúsán ya kinmáraw kínen Fe. Sicatóy manásol na ámes to, manpóter na kiéw, tan mansúlyab na atép na abóng da.

Ákin et si Mondong so sankaanúsán ya kinmáraw kínen Fe?

On, ta sicutóy manásol na amés, manpóter na kiéw, tan mansúlyab na atép.

Abuék lay Tatay nen Fe. Ágda la napetéék so laman da.

Ákin et abuék so Tatay nen Fe?

On, ta ágda la napetéék so lamán da.

Inbagá nen Flora ya labáy dan naméngneng ya onsayáw so nóbia tan nóbio.

Siopáy labáy dan nanéngneng ya onsayáw?

Labáy dan nanéngneng ya onsayáw so nóbio tan nóbia.

Simmayáw si Mondong ta ágto met labáy so mámabaing na toó.

Ágta símmayáw si Mondong?

Símmayáw ta ágto met labáy so mámabaing na toó.

BANSAL

Betáng di Flora so mangawáy léche flán. Talónplon toón konó so gawéen da.

Pigáran toón so gawéen di Floran léche flán?

Talónplon toón.

Parápará

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) Malikélikét so bansál | (a) iráy modérnon sayáw. |
| (2) Pasayáwen tayó | (b) mangisayáw na marikít. |
| (3) Ánton sayáw | (c) no siopáy manálo. |
| (4) Ágda labáy a | (d) iráy modérnon sayáw. |
| (5) Ibagá yo ed musíko ta mantógtog | (e) tayó ni. |
| (6) Néngneng yoy | (f) di Fe tan si Mondong. |
| (7) Sígi mánpustáan tayó | (g) salí-salí da ta man-lalagáan. |
| (8) O, sígi siák | (h) ya masáksakbáy nabuás. |
| (9) Ónpawil itayó diá | (i) so patógtog tayó. |
| (10) Manpatánir | (j) so manáwag ed sikará. |

2. BABASAEN

Bansál

Say kaugálián ed bánsal so say₁ panpákan ed amín ya ondágop ya miámbegía. Say pakán so másلاك ya nagagáwa ed abóng na noviá. Bálet no mamínsan, nagkalálo lad sáray maóng bílay, diád Hotél so pangawáan na pákan.

Onán gawá no bánsal say pankásal na duáran maláktípan ya púso. Kasúngpal na kasál, ontómbok so panangán. Kayári panángan, gawéen day pagátin ed abóng na novío tan nagáwa so paloáran. Say paloáran so sámay pansáliw na álak na sáray kapánkasál. Sáray walád dápag na lakiyan so mansáliw na álak na nóvia tan sáray walád dápag na biíyan so mansáliw na álak na nóvio. Kasómpal na asalítan paloáran, bilángen so walán atógnop ya kuárta, balkóten ed pánio ínsan iyawát na novío ed asawá to.

3. INPANPASAL

- (1) Sikatóy inpamatikiáb dad Apollo 9.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

sikatóy	inpama-	[tikiáb]- gawá [sáli]+	[da [nen Juan]-*
		sempét alagéy	
		iter	

...	ed,-d	*[Apollo 9] cuétis +,- [abóng] +[sapátos]
		sikato sarámay marikít
		súlat ...

(2) Inpamatikiáb nen Pedro may cuétis.

inpama-	[tikiáb]- gawá [sáli]+	to nen Pedro may ...	cuétis +,- [abóng] +[sapátos]
	alagéy		abóng
	sempét		ogáw
	itér		súlat

(3) Amapatikiáb lamét so Estádos Unidos na sakéy ya cuétis.

[ama- mama-	pa-	[tikiáb]+ gawá [sáli]- [pínta]-*	lamét	*[so Estados Unídos] si Juan ...	...
		[sempét]-* [kan]-*			
		[iter]-*			
			sakéy ya	[cuétis -[bómba] aeropláno]	
...	na		+,-[abong]		
		[bisíta toó]			
		[súlat túlong]			

(4) Naíbalítak nen linmá itayó dimán.

naí-	[balíta salíta nónot pakábat]	[mi ko,-k nen Pedro ...]	nen		...
			no		
...	[linma sinmabí]	[itayó si Pedring ...]		[dimán dimád Manila ...]	
	[onlá onakár]				

(5) (Antón tekáp so binásam?) -- Binásak may kumátlo.

[binása
labáy
...]

[ko, -k
nen Milo
...]

may

[priméro
onáan
kumátlo
kumápat
kumáduá
kumálimá
kumánem
kumápitó
kumáwaló
kumásiám
kumásámplo
...]

4. DAISET YA PANGALAWAN

(a) Kansión

Pílit Kon Áro

Diád pílit kon pangáro lapúd siká
 Anggán ántoy írap ko ágko ontondá
 No patéy so daténg ko nesengég ed ináro
 Ágko ya isumbrá yan biláy
 Dáput no sikáy lapuán to
 Kanián sebég ka pa
 Ináro ed bilay ko
 Ta siká so lingkóran ko
 Et no andí sebég mo
 Pakaskási pálar ko, O ináro
 Naapdón paít erérmen pateyán ko.

(b) Inpanbiláy

'Gangan na Reyna'

Kumápat ya Tekáp

Abágbag ya Áro

Duáy Bulán so Linmabás

Sakéy ya malígan ngárem nen si Adelina et walá ed bálkon na abóng dan mansásalog na akasabít íran macétas, kabékta say managítulór na súlat (Cartéro) ya sinmabí. Kapangitawág nen cartéro na súlat to, naíkbanán to wári so melág ya láta ya kawalaáy danúm ya pansásalog to ed kabálgay inpakalíket to. Inawát ton magáygayága tan kanéngneng ton nanlapúd

Americá, lálon pinmalálo so kalikétan to. Ingáton to so pansáalog ton láta magánat ya angurang ed Iuób. Inmiróng ed sakéy a irungán tan nilukasán ton binása.

Pináblik ya Adélina:

Anggáman wadiáak lan niarawí tan nipolísay ed arawín pásen, siansián ag nasálín so pakanúnot kod tan ed siká, kaúgalián a sípor ed sakéy ya ináro no ágto labáy so pasakbungán ed pándong na panangilínguán. Anggáman óntan lay karákel na nanéngneng ya marákep ed sáyan bansá, siansián ag onpamaraán so likét kod tan ed dálin tayón niánakán ya kawalaán mon musiá na biláy ko. Adelina, manwarín óntan la so ilíw kod siká, sóngduan kon tepélen pián nasúngpal ko so sengég na inákarán ko diá, pián naáni no makápan típkel ita ed biláy, et walán kaamóng mo ed ayáman so kakabátan a mangiágel ed siká ed antón bebláy na lamán.

Adelina, sinmabiák diá ed America ed pégley na báleg ya kaérmenán lapúd inpátey nen papák. Kabatén mo a diád sáya so inbéneg a bulán, akisiyán irá ed biláy. Inátey irá ed ágew na recéption ya insáklang dan pamasipót ed yákar ko diá ed Americá. Makapandnúnot Adelina. Anggán kapígan ag napúrak ed kaisipán ko, taróken ko ya anggád ambétel kon ponpónan so pakanúnot ko láwas ed si inárok ya amá. Kanián liglíwa na biláy ko, sikató so ag kon tampól akápan sulátan ed siká ta akobútan a sígpot so múling kod makdél ya sukék na kaérmenán. Andí ed siká so pakalíkna ed sáyan ukéd na kasulítan ta agmó asáli so naulí ed dikíng na maáron áteng. Alán sulít tan segsegáng so nalíknad ipatéy na sakéy ya amá. Adélina ... say kapaítan na luán inmágus ed kaérmenán ko, ágko narúmog so magénap a ya balikás ed pangipáliwawák ed siká. Bálet nen walá níra ed biláy Adélina, inpáliwawák ed sikará so walán arówan tan sipánan ta, inter da so sigpót dan piábubon. Alán siblét met na kapalarán ya ag irá nandúkey na biláy pián naímatonán da itán mankasakéy ed dáyat na biláy. Bálet anéngneng da nimán so retráto to ed tróno. Adelina, andí lay pitágleéy ko ed Manamálsa, say agmó komón pangilínguán ed siák. Nunót mo komón ya ag lilínguanán ya siká so saksakéy a nitátak ed pagéw ko, tan lapúd siká so amín ed biláy ko, manísia ka sírin ya siká labát so panlíngkorán ko ed légay panbílay ta.

Sikatólaya Adelina tan suláten taká lamét ed mantómbok irán ágew. Balés mopá yan sulát kon tampól pián makinawa so púsok tan kamaréruak ya mañliw lan maóng ed siká.

Say matoór ed siká,

Ricárdo

Lapúd nantarók na kaérménán so lugán na sulát nen ináro to, ámeneng kalamór ya ag makaskásel. Nen akaímásmas so kalákal ton kinémkem na talágnaw ed walán akabátan to ed in-pátey na amá nen Ricardo, akaínawa lamlámang so pagéw to tan inúlít-úlít ton binása so sáman a sulát. Lapúd abangón ed púso to so masamít ya árowan da nen Ricardo, dápit makalúkso ed gawáy likét a sinmabí ed sikató. Lapúd andí radmán so áteng to ed sáman a békta, nangawá na andúkkurokéy a súlat ed si ináro ton walá ed biék na dáyat.

Lapúd panlúksa la na sáray Paáralan ed sáman a taón, linmá ed Manila si Adelina ta manáral na “Comércio” ta sikatóya met so okéd na áral ya kawalaáy tindék na kalákal ton naga-murán. Say niluóban to so diád Far Eastern University. Nantondá ed sakéy ya abóng ya manpapácaséra. Bibiín amín so akatón da ed sáman ya abóng. Bálet diád amín day nankakaámungán, andín balút makapára ed sikató ed kalíngasán. Sáray kaíba to ed sáman ya abóng ya mamarikít tan ed sáray asíngger ed sáman a panaáyamán to, sikató so pitálaran dan ondalán ta anggáman kapára ra ed néngneng, asim-símbang so lamán to tan indénga. Ag abáyag ed insabí to ed Manila, nansúlat a tampól ed si Ricardo tan inpakábat to so inpakaloób tolá ed Far Eastern University. Manwárin maawáng so dáyat na Pácifico ya nanleétan na ag da pakapán néngneng ya sanináro, singá lamlámang asíngger lapúd mabétbet ya panpapásabián day súlat.

(c) Pabitlá

Inbóntok koy iknól

Kinmokaók a tampól.

WEDDING

1. DIALOGUE

Notes

[1] makapantulóyan able to carry things through (to their conclusion).

[2] kalalákap embracing frequently.

[3] mangisayáw na marikít to take the initiative in dancing with the young ladies.

[4] talomplón tuón, i.e. thirty dishes, from each of which individual portions could be cut; in all probably at least 400 servings.

Matching Exercise

Solution: f, a, i, b, d, g, c, j, h, e.

2. TEXT FOR READING

Wedding

Notes

[1] kapankasál 'newly weds'.

[2] álak na noviá 'wine for the bride'.

3. FORMAL EXERCISES

(a) (b) (c)

(1) Sikató-y inpama-tikiáb da-d Apollo 9.

It-mkr responsible-for-being-caused-to-fly by-them-to Apollo 9.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

'That's why they launched Apollo 9.'

Pattern: Sentences illustrating use of compound prefix inpama- (inpaN- + pa-) to indicate reason or circumstances surrounding action.

(a)

- (2) Inpama-tikiáb nen Pedro may cuetis.

Supposed-to-be-caused-to-fly by Pedro mkr rocket.

'Pedro was responsible for launching the rocket.'

Pattern: Use of inpama- to connote responsibility for the action on the part of the causer.

(a)

(b)

- (3) Ama-pa-tikiáb lamét so Estádos Unídos na sakéy ya cuétis.

Was-successfully-caused-to-be-flown again mkr states united
obj-mkr one lnr rocket.

'The U.S. has again successfully launched a rocket.'

Pattern: Sentences with causative affixes ama- (past), mama- (non-past) attached to causative verb stems, denoting actual or anticipated successful completion of the action.

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)

- (4) Nai-balíta- k nen l-inm-a itayó dimán.

Made-known-by-me when went we there.

'I let it be known when we went there.'

WEDDING

Pattern: Sentences with passive affix nai-, subject = time phrase ((c) + (d) + (e) + (f)).

(5) (a) Antó-n tekáp so b-in-ása-m?

What-Inkr chapter mkr was-read-by-you?

‘What chapter did you read?’

(b) (a) (b) (c)

B-in-ása-k may kumátlo.

Was-read-by-me mkr third.

‘I read the third.’

Pattern: Sentences incorporating ordinal numerals of koma-series (cf. 27.3).

4. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

(a) Song

My Unwilling Love

(b) Novel

‘The Queen’s Command’

Notes

[1] This extract is from the novel Gangan na Reyna by Juan C. Villamil, published in serial form in Silew in the early months of 1969. Mr. Villamil is a contemporary Pangasinan writer who has published several novels in serial form. Gangan na Reyna was preceded by Duka ya Mayaman ‘Wealthy Beggar’, and followed by Panibeg tan Irap na Linawa.

[2] kapangitáwag na cartéro, i.e. as soon as the mailman called out.

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

[3] ed kabálgay inpakalíket to 'from her tremendous joy'.

[4] pándong na panangilínguán 'veil of forgetfulness'.

[5] kaisipán 'mind, feelings'.

[6] andí lay pitagleéy ko ed Manamálsa..., i.e. there is nothing I would ask from God except that...

[7] panlúksa 'fast approaching'.

[8] kalíngasán 'beauty, excellence'.

[9] sanináro 'sweethearts'.

[10] panpapasabián day súlat, i.e. writing to each other.

(c) Riddle

Answer: Kampána.

5. GENERAL VOCABULARY

Note: This vocabulary list includes some supplementary items not included in the materials for Unit XXXIII.

ágos	to flow
agél	zeal, care, conscientiousness; be conscientious
aparadór	wardrobe, closet
ambegíá	join, attend a gathering (<u>mi-</u>)
amés	bath (act of bathing)
ampáya	hold, keep in the palm of the hand
BAING	
mabaíng	shy
balikátkat	instrument for scraping coconut
bánko	bank; bench
báug	skin
béblay	illness
bengér	naughty; always wanting or having own way
BISKEG	
mabískeg	strong, inflexible
bískeg	strength
buliáw	answer by shouting
bonál	plowing, cultivation
botéte	kind of fish, similar to <u>sapsap</u>

WEDDING

dágup	place where people happen to meet or come together; come together without prearranged plan
DAMA	
maráma	often, frequent, persistent
damá	width of the hand or four fingers (<u>sankaramá</u> width of four fingers)
división	division
embajador	ambassador
gáton	put down
imásmas	recover from illness, relax (<u>man-</u>)
imatón	observe, see, witness
ínap	suspicion, suspect (<u>man-</u>)
cajéro	cashier
kalamór	the pity of it!, pathetic, grieving
cartéro	postman
KEREL	
mákdél	thickly populated, tangled, thick (growth), preoccupied
KASEL	
makasél	able to give voice to emotions, thoughts, etc.
ketég	boundary of a community or political division
COBRA	
cóbra	to collect payment due
cobrador	jueteng bet collector
commércio	commerce (/è/ or /i/)
kutsílyo	knife (also <u>cuchillo</u>)
kuráng	step
córte	court of law
laktíp	to unite
LEEN	
paleén	to observe
LIGA	
malíga	happy
lingkór	to serve (<u>man-</u>)
LINGO	
alingó	mistaken
LIWAWA	
paliwáwa	explanation, clarification
magistrádo	magistrate
máskin	needed, important
menéng	be without anything to talk about
móyong	association, club
NAYON	

SPOKEN PANGASINAN

	forever, till the very end, lasting
magnáyon	
ulíla	orphaned
úlit	repeat, again
úma	village, settlement
omámeng	scrutinize, stare at, consider
ombés	late maturing variety of rice; be late
paít	bitter
paloáran	marriage rite involving the drinking of wine by the bride and groom after the church ceremony. The bride's family provides the wine for the groom, and vice versa.

PALSA

Mamálsa, Amálsa	the Creator, God
pánio	handkerchief
pánpia	trust, confidence
paráda	parade
páti	to boil over (<u>man</u> -)
polisáy	to erase from the mind
púnto	provincial accent
púrak	totally gone; erase, obliterate
póslit	escape; take without permission, smuggle
sagrádo	holy, blessed, sacred
ságwat	accomplice
saksák	stab
sáklang	dine; serve food in a gathering
salónson	pile in line
sálot	epidemic, sickness
senadór	senator (/è/ or /i/)
síblet	selfish
soból	flowing stream, falls
sogál	game of chance, gambling
sukék	innermost part
súmbra	withhold, keep from, hold back

SUYAT

masuyát	lazy, sluggish
tagléey	loud cry, wail (in mourning for the dead)
tágnaw	frighten
tarók	bring, take, carry with one
tási	witness
taták	trademark, brand
témplo	temple (/è/ or /i/)
tépél	endure
testimónio	testimony

WEDDING

tombalík
torék
toyóng

inverted order
prick, stick (in the ground etc.), stake, nail onto
to point at, direct towards

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

Included here are brief definitions of technical terms and other words used in a rather special sense in the commentaries on the lesson materials. Where no specific examples are given in these notes, refer to the Index to Substitution Drills. Locate the lesson and then refer to notes on the topic in Part 3 of the commentary.

active--applied to sentences where the focus of attention is on the performer of the action (including unstated abstractions, as in onuurán '[it's] raining'), and to verbal affixes implying this relationship between actor and action.

adjective--a descriptive word linked to a noun or verb, or standing in an equational relationship with a phrase, and modifying the meaning of these entities. Pangasinan 'adjectives' cover the range of meaning and use of adjectives and adverbs in English.

affix--an element found only in combination with a stem, the meaning or grammatical function of which it affects in some way. There are five kinds of affixation in Pangasinan: prefixing, suffixing, circumfixing, infixing, and reduplication.

agent--the person or entity through whom the action is performed, as distinct from the actor causing or initiating the action.

agentive--a focus relationship whereby the agent is the subject of the sentence.

article--one of a group of markers specifying a particular object (as against markers with more general meaning), very much like the English definite article 'the'.

aspect--in relation to verbs--how the action is viewed in relation to such factors as completeness, potentiality, deliberateness, desirability, etc. Various verbal affixes have different aspectual implications.

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

beneficiary--the person or entity for whom the action is performed. When the beneficiary is the subject of the sentence, the verb stem is said to be inflected for benefactive focus.

causative--a relationship denoted by the prefixing of pa- to a verb stem, whereby the action denoted by the verb may be said to be caused by the actor, and performed either indirectly (through an agent), or directly by the actor himself.

circumfix--an affix which consists of two parts, one occurring before the stem as a prefix, and the other after as a suffix, but functioning as a unit, e.g. the benefactive circumfix i-...-án as in íálaán 'will get for'.

clause--a verbal sentence forming part of another larger sentence.

consonant--a phoneme which cannot function as the nucleus of a syllable, including the 'true' consonants /b, ch, d, g, h, k, l, m, n, ñg, p, r, s, t/, the pronunciation of which involves obstruction to the passage of air from the lungs, and the semi-vowels /w, y/ which are formed in the same way as vowels but do not function as syllable nuclei. (This definition is not necessarily valid for languages other than Pangasinan.)

demonstrative--a class of word whose function is to indicate the relationship of an entity to the speaker and/or hearer in terms of proximity to or distance from either or both.

distributive--an affix or grammatical device (e.g. reduplication of part of a stem) indicating that an action or object is spread or distributed over a wide area or among a number of persons or entities.

dual--allowing for two and only two entities.

equational--a term applied to sentences which do not have a verb as the major element.

exclusive--applied to pronouns, a plural pronoun whose frame of reference includes the speaker and at least one other individual, but specifically excludes the addressee.

focus--a relationship between the verb and a phrase (the topic or subject) which is marked by focus markers (or elements marked by focus, e.g. subject pronouns) in the phrase itself, and by the particular affixes attached to the verb stem. The major focuses in Pangasinan are active, passive, referential, benefactive, instrumental, and agentive.

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

imperative--a sentence conveying a direct command, and the verb signalling this meaning.

inclusive--a pronoun whose frame of reference includes at least the speaker and the addressee.

indicative--a verbal inflection signifying that what is spoken of simply occurred (or is to occur), without additional aspectual connotations such as possibility, intention, etc.

infinitive--verb stems used in a way which continues to imply the performance of the action, but without requiring or implying the presence of a subject in the clause concerned.

infix--an affix which is inserted before the first vowel of a stem, as -inm- in linmá 'went'.

inflection--an affix, especially one modifying the meaning of a noun or verb stem in a particular way.

instrumental--a focus relationship wherein the subject of the sentence is the means whereby the action is or was performed.

interrogative--signalling a question.

intonation--changing the pitch of the voice at certain points in a phrase or sentence to indicate different shades of meaning (see Reference Grammar for fuller explanation).

linker--a particle (a, ya, -n) which links descriptive phrases to the nouns or verbs they modify, and performs a similar function in relation to other sentence elements.

locative--denoting the physical location of the action or entity concerned. See also referent.

marker--a particle signalling a particular relationship between the phrase marked and the verb or some other sentence element.

modify--to alter the meaning of--applied mainly to the relationship between verbs and descriptive words or phrases associated with them.

multiple--occurring a number of times, as, e.g., the effect of reduplicating the first syllable of the noun toó 'man' to form totóo 'men'. The term multiple is preferred to plural in such circumstances, as words like toó need not be inflected to

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imply simple plurality; the form totóo, like similar forms of other nouns, is used only when a fairly large number is involved.

narrative--a sentence which is a statement about something, rather than a question, exclamation, etc.

negative--a particle or other word signalling that what is stated is or should not be so, and the sentence or phrase affected by such an element.

nominalize--have the effect of making into a noun, used especially of certain affixes which may be used with verb or adjective stems.

noun--a word which may occur, with the appropriate marker, as subject, object, referent, agent, location or instrument in a sentence; where meaning is concerned, a noun usually denotes a person, place, thing or abstract quality.

object--a grammatical category, pertaining to the phrase marked by na (or an equivalent marker) or represented by a non-topic pronoun, in relationship to the verb in an active sentence, and which will become the subject (marked by may etc.) of a corresponding passive sentence.

particle--a word which has primarily a grammatical function, serving to mark the relationship of words and phrases to each other or to the sentence as a whole.

passive--a sentence containing a verb affixed with object-focus (passive) affixes in which the object of an active sentence becomes the subject, while the subject of a corresponding active sentence is marked with na or its equivalent, with the referent potentially present and marked in the same way in both sentences.

phoneme--a single significant sound grouping in a language--i.e. one or more identifiable speech sounds which are regarded as identical by the native speakers of the language concerned, although they may be perceived differently by persons speaking other languages.

phrase--a group of words which functions as a unit in relation to the sentence as a whole (e.g. the phrase representing the subject) or in relation to another word or phrase (e.g. an attributive phrase like na ogáw 'of the boy' in relation to a word phrase representing the object possessed), or a single

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word which can replace or be replaced by such a group of words (e.g. to 'his', gátas 'milk' used as a generic term). The term phrase is also occasionally used for any significant grouping of words, including the sentence as a whole.

plural--in pronouns: denoting more than one, with no other restrictions on the number of entities involved (as against singular and dual). See also multiplicity.

potentiality--an aspect denoted by certain verbal affixes in which the action is viewed from the point of view of whether its occurrence was, might be, might have been, or will be possible.

prefix--an affix which occurs before the stem to which it is attached, as on- in oninúm.

pronoun--an element which represents an entire noun phrase. Three sets of pronouns have been distinguished in the lessons--subject or focus pronouns, independent pronouns, and non-topic pronouns. The latter group also function as possessives. Certain demonstratives may also be regarded as pronouns, when they represent an entire locative phrase. The term pronoun has been used in the notes to the lesson materials exclusively in relation to the three sets of pronouns first mentioned above, however. These pronouns are sometimes called personal pronouns, as they give the hearer information as to whether the entity they represent is the speaker, hearer, a third party, or a combination of these categories or 'persons'.

qualify--used of the relationship holding between an adjective and the noun or noun phrase to which it is linked, whereby the adjective qualifies, i.e. delineates the range of meanings of, the unit concerned.

reduplication--a process whereby some of the phonemes of a stem are repeated to alter the meaning of the original. When the action of the verb has commenced but has not yet finished, for example, this aspectual information is conveyed through the reduplication of the first vowel and preceding initial consonant (if any) of the stem before the verbal affix, as in onpapawíl 'returning' from on- + reduplication + pawíl.

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referent--the phrase representing the location of the action, which may vary from the actual site where the action took place (locative phrase) to the object on which the action was performed or the person or entity with whose cooperation the action took place (but not in an instrumental sense). The referent is marked by ed or a corresponding marker when not in focus, and becomes the subject of a referent focus sentence; in such sentences the verbal affix always contains the element -an. The nature of the focused referent varies from one verb to another, and cannot always be determined from what can occur as a referent with the same verb in a different focus.

replacive, nasal--an affix which causes the first consonant of the stem to which it is attached to be converted into a corresponding nasal; e.g. manalíw 'will buy' results from the prefixing of the nasal replacive affix maN- to the verb stem salíw. Where the stem begins with a vowel, the nasal will be /ñg/, as in mañgalá from maN- + alá 'get'.

root--a basic lexical unit consisting of a single meaningful unit devoid of affixes. Most roots may stand alone as words, e.g. abóng 'house', iróng 'sit!', but some have no existence independent of affixes, e.g. kan 'eat', which is found only in such combinations as mañgán (maN- + kan 'will eat'), kánen (kan + -en 'will be eaten, food').

sentence --a phrase or series of phrases which is grammatically complete in itself and could form a complete utterance.

stem--any root combination of root and affixes to which another affix is to be added. Thus salíw 'buy' forms the stem to which maN- is prefixed to form manalíw 'will buy'; while it also forms the stem to which pa- is added to form a second stem pasalíw 'cause to buy', to which another affix may be added, e.g. man- to form manpasalíw 'will cause to buy'.

stress--basically the degree of loudness or emphasis with which a syllable is pronounced. Most Pangasinan words have one strongly stressed syllable, which is commonly referred to simply as the 'stressed' syllable, although all other syllables are, by their nature, also stressed, but to a lesser degree.

subject--the phrase which is in a relationship of focus to the verb, and accordingly marked as the topic of a verbal sentence.

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suffix--an affix which occurs following the stem to which it is attached, as -en in pílien (píli + -en) 'will be chosen'.

syllable--a phonological unit which is marked by one and only one stress. In Pangasinan a syllable consists of a nucleus (a single vowel) which may be followed by one and/or preceded by one or more consonants, although only the nucleus is essential to constitute the syllable.

tense--time of the action as indicated by verbal affixes. What can be regarded from an English speaker's point of view as tense (present, past, future) in Pangasinan is, however, more properly regarded as aspect. All actions are viewed as either complete or incomplete, and, if incomplete, real or unreal, thus producing three basic tense/ aspect categories--incomplete, unreal = future (as far as the action is concerned--translatable in English as 'will', 'would' etc.), incomplete, real = continuous, and complete = past.

topic-- in a verbal sentence, the topic is synonymous with the subject of the sentence. In an equational sentence the topic may be regarded as the phrase which may be marked in the same way as the topic of a verbal sentence, i.e. with the topic markers may etc., or be replaced by a subject pronoun.

transformation--this term is applied to the process of deriving one kind of sentence from another by regular rules. It may also be used to denote similar processes in relation to words or phrases. Thus the active sentence mañgipawíl ak na líbro 'I will return the book' may be transformed into the passive sentence ipawíl ko may líbro or ipawíl koy líbro by making the required adjustments to the various sentence elements, just as the word toó 'man' may be transformed into the word totóo 'a number of men' by applying the appropriate reduplication rule to the stem.

verb--any stem inflected with verbal affixes, or unaffixed stems (roots) which may function in environments similar to those occupied by such affixed stems.

verbal affixes--affixes signalling aspectual criteria and a focus relationship between the verb and its subject (topic).

vowel--a significant sound which occurs only as the nucleus of a syllable. Pangasinan has four vowel phonemes accepted by all speakers, /a, i, e, o/, with another, /è/, accepted by some, but combined with /i/ by others.