

## Lesson 5

### Review

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

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

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

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

Translate the following:

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

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### Verbal Sentences / Focuses and ma- Actor Focus

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

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

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

These are as follows:

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

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

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

### **Ma- Actor Focus**

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

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

#### **MA- ACTOR FOCUS**

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

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

**Ma -verb + I Class Actor**

**Examples (in simple form)**

The verb usually precedes the noun in Waray.

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

**Oral Exercises**

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

Example

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

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

Example

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

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

**Written Exercises**

Use the vocabulary lists to translate the following:

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

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

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### Vocabulary

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