# **Cebuano Study Notes**

**Tom Marking** 

**November 7, 2005** 

For Cathy,

Without whom my journey into Cebuano Would never have begun

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# **Abstract**

Title: Cebuano Study Notes

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Date: November 7, 2005

Format: PDF (Adobe Acrobat Reader 4.0 or higher)

Number of Pages: 250

Availability: Can be downloaded from the following web site:

http://www.tomandcathymarking.com/cebuano.htm

Price: Free

Description: Cebuano Study Notes was written for the beginning Cebuano

student who would like to extend his or her knowledge of the language. It provides concise information on the Cebuano language with a particular focus on the grammar. It has the

following features:

- Covers all the major parts of speech: nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, verbs, pseudoverbs, etc.
- Includes information on phonemes, accents, morphological processes, and regional dialects.
- Includes a language map showing the areas where Cebuano is spoken.
- Contains a total of 2,285 example Cebuano sentences.
   Each Cebuano sentence has a corresponding English translation.
- Contains 300 grammar formulas covering all aspects of the Cebuano language.
- Contains 100 commonly used verbs. Each verb is displayed on its own page with up to 23 conjugations listed. Each conjugation has an example Cebuano sentence and its corresponding English translation.

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#### 1. Introduction

I wrote this document in order to aid myself in learning the Cebuano language. It is a distillation of knowledge which I have obtained from various sources over approximately five years of trying to learn Cebuano. I hope it can be of assistance to you in your quest to master the Cebuano language.

Cebuano is the primary language of approximately 15 million people living in the central Philippines (i.e., the Visayas) and also large parts of Mindanao. It is spoken in the following regions:

- Cebu
- Bohol
- Western Leyte
- Eastern Negros
- Northern coast of Mindanao
- Davao region of Mindanao

It has the following language classification:

- Austronesian
  - Malayo-Polynesian
    - Western Malayo-Polynesian
      - Meso Philippine
        - Central Philippine
          - Visayan
            - Cebuan
              - Cebuano

#### 1.1 Conventions

The following conventions are used throughout this document:

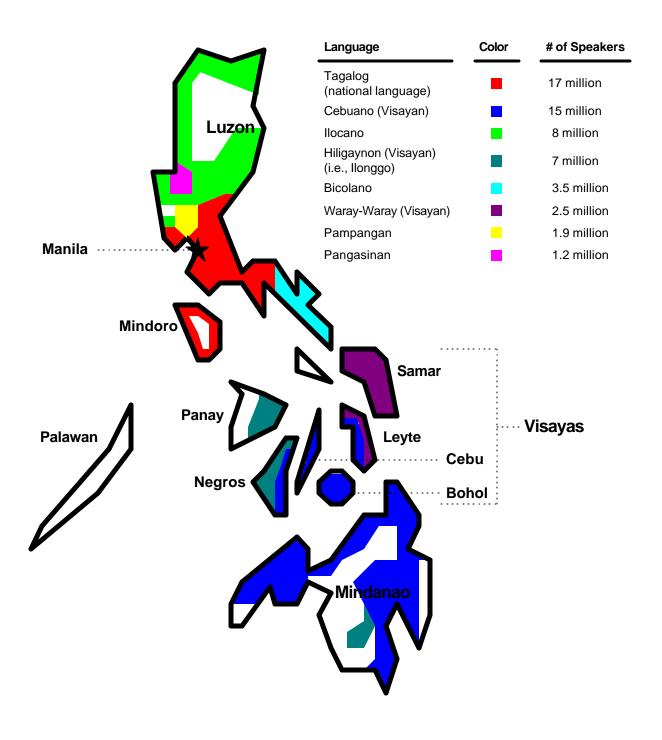
- Bolding will be used to emphasize example words, letters, and affixes (e.g., mikaon).
- Optional components of a word will be enclosed in parentheses. Thus, (ka)nimo indicates that the ka is optional (e.g., the word can be either kanimo or nimo).
   In actual example Cebuano sentences the parentheses will not be used (e.g., Misumbag ako kanimo or Misumbag ako nimo).
- A phoneme is a basic speech sound which cannot be broken down into more primitive sounds. It may be represented by either a single letter (e.g., **a**, **b**, **k**) or by a group of letters (e.g., **ts**).

# 1.2 Formula Notation

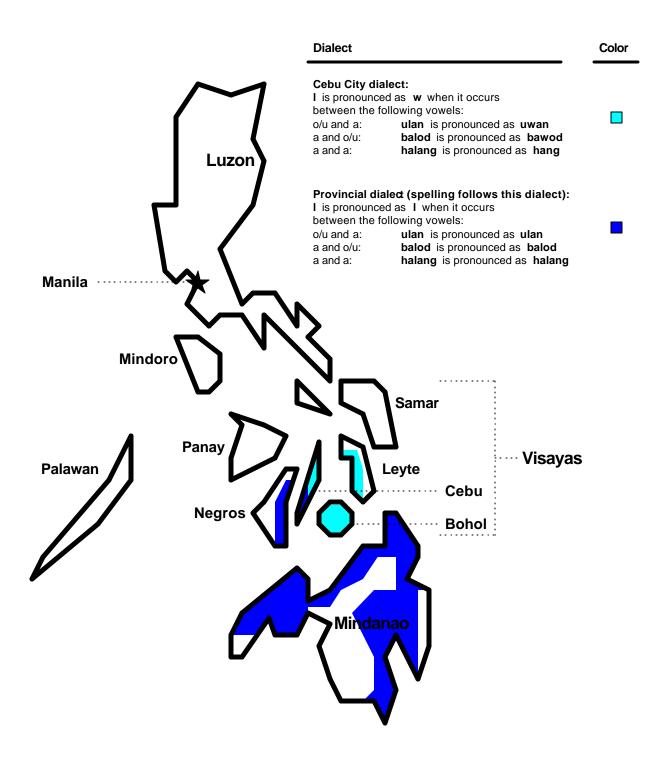
Formulas are used to describe various grammar rules in Cebuano. The following conventions are used for formulas:

- Literals are denoted by bold letters (e.g., ang, pinaka, etc.)
- Variables are enclosed in angle brackets (e.g., <adjective>, <noun>, etc.)
- Plus signs denote word boundaries (e.g., ang + mga + <noun>)
- A literal which precedes a variable with no intervening plus sign represents a prefix (e.g., **pinaka**<adjective>)
- A literal which follows a variable with no intervening plus sign represents a suffix (e.g., <verb root>on)

# 2. Language Map of the Philippines



# 3. Language Map of Cebuano Dialects



# 4. Phonemes

# 4.1 Alphabet

There are 15 consonants and 3 vowels in Cebuano:

<u>Letter</u>	<u>Mnemonic</u>	<b>Classification</b>	Description
а	ah	vowel	central tongue advancement
b	ba	consonant	bilabial
k	ka	consonant	velar
d	da	consonant	alveolar
i/e	ee/ih	vowel	frontal tongue advancement
g	ga	consonant	velar
h	ha	consonant	glottal
1	la	consonant	alveolar
m	ma	consonant	bilabial
n	na	consonant	alveolar
ng	nga	consonant	nasal
o/u	oh/oo	vowel	back tongue advancement
р	ра	consonant	bilabial
r	ra	consonant	alveolar
S	sa	consonant	alveolar
t	ta	consonant	alveolar
W	wa	consonant	labio-velar
У	ya	consonant	palatal

The letter g is always pronounced like a hard g in English (e.g., get). Unlike English, in Cebuano the ng sound can occur at the beginning of a word (e.g., ngalan). It takes a while for an English speaker to master this pronunciation.

The following letters are absent from Cebuano except for foreign words:

- c (hard **c** is replaced by **k**; soft **c** is replaced by **s**)
- f (replaced by **p**)
- j (replaced by **dy**)
- q (replaced by **kw**)
- v (replaced by **b**)
- x (replaced by **ks**)
- Z

#### 4.2 Vowels

There are only 3 vowel sounds in Cebuano:

- **a** is always pronounced like the first vowel in the English word **father**.
- i and e are interchangeable. There is no difference in pronunciation between the two of them. i/e is either pronounced like the second vowel in the English word taxi (e.g., gabii) or like the vowel in the English word it (e.g., pansit).
- o and u are interchangeable. There is no difference in pronunciation between the two of them. In vowel-consonant syllables o/u is pronounced like the vowel in the English word cute (e.g., ug). In consonant-vowel syllables o/u is pronounced like the vowel in the English word coat (e.g., ko).
- If two vowels are adjacent to one another then they do NOT form a diphthong. Rather, each vowel must be pronounced separately (e.g., taas, gabii, makainom).

There are a number of spelling rules pertaining to vowels:

- **e** is only used after **y** (e.g., **babaye**) except for words of Spanish origin (e.g., **edad**)
- **o** is used for the last syllable of a word and **u** is used for previous syllables (e.g., **mubo**) but there are some notable exceptions:
  - o affixes use **o** (e.g., **mo**palit, palit**on**, kan-**onon**)
  - o certain words of Spanish origin use **o** (e.g., **Dominggo**)
  - certain words built on the repetition of subunits keep the o (e.g., bongbong)
  - if affixes are added the o can change to u because it is no longer in the last syllable (e.g., Sugbo changes to Sugbuanon)
  - og is used as a nonspecific objective case marker and ug is used as the conjunction and
  - o kon means if and kun means or

# 4.3 Diphthongs and Consonant Combinations

There are 3 diphthongs in Cebuano:

<u>Diphthong</u>	Sounds like the vowel in the English word			
aw	cow	(e.g., ik <b>aw</b> )		
ay	sky	(e.g., bal <b>ay</b> )		
oy/uy	toy	(e.g., kah <b>oy</b> , pin <b>uy</b> -anan)		

The following consonant combinations are of interest:

<b>Consonants</b>	Description	
by	there is an implicit <b>i</b> before the <b>y</b>	(e.g., <b>By</b> ernes)
dy	pronounced like the English <b>j</b>	(e.g., <b>dy</b> ipni)
kw	pronounced like the English <b>q</b>	(e.g., <b>kw</b> arta)
my	there is an implicit i before the y	(e.g., <b>My</b> erkoles)
nw	there is an implicit <b>u</b> before the <b>w</b>	(e.g., <b>nw</b> ebe)
ny	there is an implicit <b>i</b> before the <b>y</b>	(e.g., <b>ny</b> ebe)
ру	there is an implicit <b>i</b> before the <b>y</b>	(e.g., <b>py</b> ano)
sy	there is an implicit <b>i</b> before the <b>y</b>	(e.g., <b>sy</b> ento)
ts	pronounced like the English <b>ch</b>	(e.g., o <b>ts</b> o)

# 5. Accents

There are a number of rules concerning accents in Cebuano:

- Words of Cebuano origin have their accent either on the last syllable (e.g., karon) or on the second to the last syllable (e.g., mahigugma).
- If a word is composed of duplicate subunits then the primary accent goes on the second occurrence of the subunit and the secondary accent goes on the first occurrence (e.g., **buangbuang** has a primary accent on the 4th syllable and a secondary accent on the 2nd syllable).
- If a Cebuano word ends with a vowel then the final vowel may contain a glottal stop. The final vowel sounds like it is cut off abruptly (e.g., dako, mubo).
   Cebuano words ending with the o/u vowel (spelled o) typically have a glottal stop.

 Borrowing from Tagalog we can define the following accent patterns for Cebuano words:

o **malumay**: accent on second to last syllable, no glottal stop on final vowel

(e.g., se'ro - Spanish origin and hence no glottal stop)

o **malumi**: accent on second to last syllable, glottal stop on final vowel

(e.g., napu'lo)

o mabilis : accent on last syllable, no glottal stop on final vowel

(e.g., usa')

o maragsa: accent on last syllable, glottal stop on final vowel

(e.g., dak**o**')

- Certain Cebuano words contain an internal pause which is represented by a hyphen (e.g., bag-o, tan-aw).
- Sometimes the placement of the accent determines the meaning of the word. Here are some examples:

tu'o (accent on 1st syllable) - verb root meaning to believe
 tuo' (accent on 2nd syllable) - adjective meaning right

o wa'la (accent on 1st syllable) - verb root meaning to become lost

o wala' (accent on 2nd syllable, no glottal stop) - adjective meaning left

o wala' (accent on 2nd syllable, glottal stop) - noun meaning none

o a'mo (accent on 1st syllable, no glottal stop) - noun meaning master

o a'mo (accent on 1st syllable, glottal stop) - adjective meaning our

o amo' (accent on 2nd syllable, glottal stop) - noun meaning monkey

# 6. Morphological Processes

There are a number of morphological processes which occur in the Cebuano language. Most of these processes exist in order to achieve euphony (i.e., they make the word easier to pronounce).

#### 6.1 Assimilation

Assimilation is a process in which the ending phoneme of a prefix combines with the beginning phoneme of the verb stem in order to form a new phoneme. The type of assimilation depends upon the starting phoneme in the verb stem being modified. As an example, let us consider the prefix for verbs in the plural mood which is **mang**.

The following rules apply:

- If the verb stem begins with **b** or **p** then the prefix is assimilated to **mam** (e.g., **mangb**alik changes to **mam**alik, **mangp**alit changes to **mam**alit).
- If the verb stem begins with **d**, **s**, or **t** then the prefix is assimilated to **man** (e.g., **mangd**agan changes to **man**agan, **mangs**akay changes to **man**akay, **mangt**ago changes to **man**ago).
- If the verb stem begins with **k** then the prefix is assimilated to **mang** (e.g., **mangk**aon changes to **mang**aon).
- If the verb has stative mood (i.e., uses the **ma-** prefix) then the prefix is assimilated to **manga** (e.g., **mang**tulog changes to **manga**tulog).

#### 6.2 Deletion

Deletion is a process in which the final vowel sound of a verb stem is dropped when a suffix is added to it. Here are some examples:

- The Cebuano root for the verb **sleep** is **tulog**. Forming the adjective **sleepy** we add the prefix **ka-** and the suffix **-on**. Thus: **katulogon**. Due to deletion the last vowel in **tulog** is dropped and we end up with **katulgon**.
- The Cebuano root for the verb **eat** is **kaon**. Forming the "goal as subject" conjugation we add the suffix **-on**. Thus: **kaonon**. Due to deletion the last vowel in **kaon** is dropped and we end up with **kan-on**.

#### 6.3 Metathesis

Metathesis is a process in which adjacent phonemes are swapped during the addition of a suffix. It usually takes place after the deletion process has already occurred. Here is an example:

• The Cebuano root for the verb **enter** is **sulod**. Forming the "beneficiary as subject" conjugation we add the suffix **-an**. Thus: **sulodan**. Deletion brings us to **suldan**. Due to metathesis the **I** and the **d** swap places and we end up with **sudlan**.

# 6.4 Epenthesis

Epenthesis is a process in which extra phonemes are added to words which are borrowed from other languages. Here are some examples:

- The Spanish **viaje** meaning trip becomes **biyahe** (the **y** is added).
- The Spanish **tia** meaning aunt becomes **tiya** (the **y** is added).
- The English **smart** becomes **esmarte** (two **e's** are added)
- The English **ball** becomes **bola** (the **a** at the end is added)

#### 6.5 Alternation

Alternation is a process in which one phoneme is replaced with another during the addition of a suffix. Here is an example:

• The Cebuano root for the verb **translate** is **hubad**. Forming the "goal as subject" command we add the suffix **-a**. Thus: **hubada**. Due to alternation the **d** is replaced by **r** and we end up with **hubara**.

# 7. Contractions

Cebuano supports a wide variety of contractions. Typically the apostrophe is not used to denote a contraction as it is in English. The following list shows some typical Cebuano contractions:

<u>Contraction</u>	Expanded Form
akog akong	ako og ako ng
among	amo ng
atong	ato ng
bang	ba ng
di	dili
ilang	ila ng
imong	imo ng
inyong	inyo ng
iyang	iya ng
kadtong	kadto ng
kag	ka og
kamig	kami og
kamog	kamo og
kanang	kana ng
kining	kini ng

Contraction	Expanded Form
kinsang kinsay kitag ko kog may mi mig mo mog nganong niadtong nianang niining pilay silag siyag ta tag unsang unsay	kinsa ng kinsa ang kita og ako ko og man ang kami mi og kamo mo og ngano ng niadto ng niana ng niini ng pila ang sila og siya og kita ta og unsa ng unsa ang
walay	wala ang

# 8. Dialects

There are two basic dialects of Cebuano which differ from one another in pronunciation mainly. They are defined as follows:

# 8.1 Cebu City Dialect

As the name implies, the Cebu City dialect is spoken in Cebu City but also in the northern part of the island of Cebu, western Leyte, and Bohol. It has the following features:

- The phoneme I is replaced by the phoneme w when it occurs between the vowels o/u and a (e.g., ulan is pronounced as uwan).
- The phoneme **I** is replaced by the phoneme **w** when it occurs between the vowels **a** and **o/u** (e.g., **balod** is pronounced as **bawod**).
- The phoneme I and the vowel that follows it are dropped when it occurs between the vowels a and a (e.g., halang is pronounced hang).
- The pronoun **siya** (meaning he/she) is pronounced like **sha**.

#### 8.2 Provincial Dialect

The provincial dialect is spoken in the southern part of the island of Cebu, eastern Negros, and Mindanao. Cebuano words are spelled according to their pronunciation in the provincial dialect. It has the following features:

- The phoneme I is retained when it occurs between the vowels **o/u** and **a** (e.g., **ulan** is pronounced as **uwan**).
- The phoneme I is retained when it occurs between the vowels **a** and **o/u** (e.g., **balod** is pronounced as **balod**).
- The phoneme I and the vowel that follows it are retained when it occurs between the vowels a and a (e.g., halang is pronounced as halang).
- The pronoun **siya** (meaning he/she) is pronounced just like it is spelled (i.e., with two syllables).

# 9. Nouns

Nouns are words that refer to people, places, or things. They fall into the following two categories:

#### 9.1 Personal Nouns

Personal nouns refer to people. They are always preceded by case markers depending on how the personal noun is being used in the sentence. The following table shows the case markers for personal nouns:

noun is being used as	case	case marker	example sentence	English translation
subject of sentence	subjective	si	Misumbag si Juan kanako.	Juan punches me.
subject of sentence (plural)	subjective (plural)	sila si	Misumbag sila si Juan ug Pedro kanako.	Juan and Pedro punch me.
possessor of something	possessive	ni	Awto ni Juan kini.	This is Juan's car.
possessor of something (plural)	possessive (plural)	nila ni	Awto nila ni Juan ug Pedro kini.	This is the car of Juan and Pedro.
object of sentence	objective	kang	Misumbag ako kang Juan.	I punch Juan.

The following table shows some common personal nouns which are used in referring to various categories of people. These common personal nouns function just like names. For example, one might have the sentence:

# Miadto si Dudong sa tindahan. (The young man goes to the store.)

speaker	referring to an	referring to an	referring to a	referring to a
	old man	old woman	young man	young woman
old man	Bay	Manang	Dudong	Inday
		(Nang for short)	( <b>Dong</b> for short)	( <b>Day</b> for short)
old woman	Manong	Manang	Dudong	Inday
	(Nong for short)	(Nang for short)	( <b>Dong</b> for short)	(Day for short)
young man	Manong	Manang	Bay	Inday
	(Nong for short)	(Nang for short)		(Day for short)
young woman	Manong	Manang	Dudong	Inday
	( <b>Nong</b> for short)	(Nang for short)	( <b>Dong</b> for short)	( <b>Day</b> for short)

The following table shows some common titles which are used in conjunction with names:

Cebuano	English	example	English
title	title	sentence	translation
Ginuo, Senyor	Mr.	Miadto si Ginuo Ortega sa tindahan.	Mr. Ortega goes to the store.
Ginang, Senyora	Mrs.	Miadto si Ginang Ortega sa tindahan.	Mrs. Ortega goes to the store.
Gining, Senyorita	Miss	Miadto si Gining Ortega sa tindahan.	Miss Ortega goes to the store.
Doktor (male), Doktora (female)	Dr.	Miadto si Doktor Ortega sa tindahan.	Dr. Ortega goes to the store.
Padre (priest)	Father	Miadto si Padre Ortega sa tindahan.	Father Ortega goes to the store.

# 9.2 Impersonal Nouns

Impersonal nouns refer to places or things. They are always preceded by case markers depending on how the impersonal noun is being used in the sentence. The following table shows the case markers for impersonal nouns:

noun is being used as	case	case marker	example sentence	English translation
subject of sentence	subjective	ang	Misumbag ang tawo kanako.	The man punches me.
possessor of something	possessive	sa	Awto sa tawo kini.	This is the man's car.
object of sentence (nonspecific)	objective (nonspecific)	og	Mibasa ako og libro.	I read a book.
object of sentence (specific)	objective (specific)	sa	Mibasa ako sa imong libro.	I read your book.
object of sentence (nonspecific - certain pseudoverbs)	objective (nonspecific - certain pseudoverbs)	-у	Anaay awto si Juan.	Juan has a car.

#### 9.3 Pluralizer

Pluralization of impersonal nouns is achieved by inserting the word **mga** (pronounced **manga**) in front of the noun. Some examples are as follows:

example	<b>English translation</b>	
mga libro	books	
mga balay	houses	
mga tawo	people	

#### 9.4 Linkers

Words which precede impersonal nouns in order to modify them (e.g., adjectives, demonstrative pronouns, interrogative pronouns, etc.) must be separated from the noun by a linker. The following rules apply:

- If the preceding word ends in a vowel then **ng** is used (the linker may be combined with the preceding word to form a contraction).
- If the preceding word ends in a consonant then **nga** is used.

Some examples are as follows:

example	contraction	English translation
dako ng libro	dakong libro	big book
taas nga babaye	-	tall woman
kini ng libroha	kining libroha	this book
unsa ng libroha	unsang libroha	which book

# 9.5 Particularizers

If an impersonal noun is being modified by either a demonstrative pronoun or by an interrogative pronoun then a particularizer suffix must be appended to the noun in order to denote that a particular instance of the noun is being referred to. The following rules apply:

- If the noun ends in a consonant or an accented vowel then -a is used.
- If the noun ends in an unaccented vowel then -ha is used.

Sometimes the noun is changed for the sake of euphony (e.g., tawoha --> tawhana, babayeha --> bayhana). Some examples are as follows:

noun	phrase	English translation
babaye	kanang bayhana	that woman (subject)
babaye	nianang bayhana	that woman (object)
babaye	unsang bayhana	which woman
bata	kanang bataa	that child (subject)
bata	nianang bataa	that child (object)
bata	unsang bataa	which child
libro	kadtong libroha	that book over there (subject)
libro	niadtong libroha	that book over there (object)
libro	unsang libroha	which book
sulat	kining sulata	this letter (subject)
sulat	niining sulata	this letter (object)
sulat	unsang sulata	which letter
tawo	kanang tawhana	that man (subject)
tawo	nianang tawhana	that man (object)
tawo	unsang tawhana	which man

### 9.6 Noun List

The following is a list of nouns arranged by topic:

### 9.6.1 People and Professions

#### Cebuano noun

# **English translation**

abogado
adlawng natawhan
aktor, artista, maghihimo
aktora, artista, maghihimo

amiga amigo amo angga apelyido

atleta, magdudula

babaye

bakakon, butbuton

bakla, bayot

banda, magkakanta Bathala, Dios, Ginuo

binilanggo birhen bisita

boda, kasal buhat buluhaton dalaga

dautang palad

dentista direktor doktor doktora dravber

edad, panuigon

embahador emperador empleado

empleyo, pangita

estudyante, magtutuon, tinun-an

Fernando Magallanes

gastador

lawyer birthday actor actress

friend (female) friend (male)

boss nickname surname athlete, player

woman liar

homosexual

band God

convict, prisoner

virgin

guest, visitor wedding work task

lady, single woman bad luck, misfortune

dentist director doctor (male) doctor (female)

driver age

ambassador emperor employee occupation student

Ferdinand Magellan

spendthrift

#### **English translation**

gobernador, magmamando governor hadlukan, talawan coward hara, rayna queen hari king

Hesukristo Jesus Christ

Hesus Jesus
higala friend
inhenyero engineer
kaaway enemy
kadula playmate
kaila acquaintance
kaminyoon marriage

kapulisan the police (organization)

katawhan, mga tawo people

Katoliko Catholic (a person of the Catholic religion)

kauban companion kawatan thief kinabuhi life

klasmet classmate

kompaniya company (business)

kriminal criminal Kristo Christ

Kristohanon, Kristyano Christian (a person of the Christian religion)

Kristyanismo Christianity
kusinera, magluluto cook (female)
kusinero, magluluto cook (male)
labandera laundry woman

lalaki man

maestra, magtutudlo teacher (female)
maestro, magtutudlo teacher (male)
magbabaligya, tindera saleswoman
magbabaligya, tindero salesman
makinaadmanon scholar
mamumuo, trabahador worker

Maria, Inahan ni Hesus Mary, Mother of Jesus

marinero sailor mayor mayor

mestiso mestizo (person of mixed blood)

misyonero missionary mudista dress maker nars nurse

negosyante businessman negosyo business

#### **English translation**

ngalan name

nigro negro (person with black skin)

obispo bishop address padad-anan pagkabata childhood pagbunyag baptism pagkamatay death pagkatawo birth pagkatigulang old age pagpanamkon conception childbirth pagpanganak palad, swerte luck palikero playboy panday carpenter

pari priest (Catholic)
piloto pilot
politiko politician
presidente president

prinsipal principal (of a school)

propesor professor

Protestant (person of the Protestant religion)

pulis policeman puta prostitute

sekretarya secretary (female) sekretaryo secretary (male)

silingan neighbor sundalo soldier sweldo salary

tawo man, person tig-alagad waiter, waitress

trabaho job tulisan bandit ulitawo bachelor

# 9.6.2 Doer of Some Action

The doer of an action in Cebuano can be formed using the following formula:

mag<1st syllable of verb root><verb root>

Sometimes an ordinary noun may be used in place of a verb root and sometimes there are morphological changes. The following is a list of such nouns:

Cebuano noun	Cebuano root	English translation
magaawat	awat (imitate)	imitator
magaaway	away (fight)	fighter
magaawit	awit (song)	singer
magbabalak	balak (poem)	poet
magbabaligya	baligya (sell)	seller
magbabalita	balita (news)	reporter
magbabantay	bantay (guard)	guard (person who guards)
magbabaol	baol (farm)	farmer
magdadagan	dagan (run)	runner
magdadaog	daog (win)	winner
magdadawat	dawat (receive)	recipient
magdudula	dula (play)	athlete, player
magdudumala	dumala (manage)	manager
maghihimo	himo (act)	actor, actress
maghuhubad	hubad (translate)	translator
maghuhukom	hukom (judge)	judge
maghuhulagway	hulagway (photograph)	photographer
maghuhuni	huni (tune)	musician
magkakanta	kanta (sing)	band
maglalakaw	lakaw (walk)	pedestrian
maglilingaw	lingaw (entertain)	entertainer
magluluto	luto (cook)	cook
magmamando	mando (rule)	ruler, governor
magpapalit	palit (buy)	buyer
magpapatay	patay (dead)	killer
magpapatik	patik (print)	publisher
magsusugid	sugid (narrate)	narrator
magsusulat	sulat (write)	writer, author
magtutudlo	tudlo (teach)	teacher
magtutuon	tuon (learn)	student
magtutupi	tupi (trim)	barber
maguuma	uma (farm)	farmer
mamumulong	pulong (word)	orator
mananabang	tabang (help)	midwife

### Cebuano Study Notes

#### Tom Marking

11/7/2005

#### Cebuano noun Cebuano root

dagat (sea) mananagat mananahi tahi (sew) mananan-aw tan-aw (look) sumbong (accusation) manunumbong

sunod (follow)

fisherman tailor spectator informer successor

**English translation** 

#### **9.6.3** Family

manununod

#### Cebuano noun

# **English translation**

ama-ama amahan, papa, tatay anak nga babaye anak nga lalaki

anak sa gawas

apo apuhan apuhang babaye, lola apuhang lalaki, lolo apong babaye apong lalaki

asawa bana banay, pamilya bata

bayaw nga babaye bayaw nga lalaki

ginikanan

hinigugma, pinangga

humabdos

humabdos nga babaye humabdos nga lalaki

ig-agaw igsoong

igsoong babaye igsoong lalaki

inahan, mama, nanay

ina-ina

kadugo, paryente kagikanan kamagulangan

kerida

stepfather father daughter son

bastard, illegitimate child

grandchild grandparents grandmother grandfather granddaughter arandson wife husband family

sister-in-law brother-in-law

child

parents sweetheart stepchild stepdaughter stepson cousin sibling sister brother mother stepmother relative ancestor eldest

mistress

#### **English translation**

kinugos kinugos nga babaye kinugos nga lalaki komadre, ninang kompadre, ninong magulang

magulang nga babaye magulang nga lalaki

manghod

manghod nga babaye manghod nga lalaki

masuso nobya, trato

nobyo, pamanhunon pag-umangkong babaye pag-umangkong lalaki

tita, tiya, iyaan tito, tiyo, uyuan ugangang babaye ugangang lalaki

umagad nga babaye umagad nga lalaki uyab nga babaye uyab nga lalaki godchild goddaughter godson godmother godfather elder sibling elder sister elder brother younger sibling younger sister younger brother

baby

fiancée (woman) fiancé (man)

niece nephew aunt uncle

mother-in-law father-in-law daughter-in-law son-in-law

girlfriend boyfriend

# 9.6.4 Parts of the Body

#### Cebuano noun

### **English translation**

abaga agtang

amimislon, rinyon

aping atay baba baga

balatang, bat-ang balbas, bangas, bungot

balahibo bigote

bilat, buto, puday

bitiis

forehead kidney cheek liver mouth lungs hips beard body hair mustache vagina

shoulder

shin (lower leg)

lagos

#### **English translation**

braso upper arm

buhok hair (on the head)

bukog bone bukton forearm bulbol pubic hair buolbuol ankle dagway, nawong face dalunggan, dunggan ear dila tongue chest, heart dughan

blood dugo spine dugukan ginhawaan, tinai intestine hawak waist hilanat fever ihi urine ilok armpit ilong nose itlog sa laki testicle

lapa-lapa sole (bottom of foot)

gums

lawas body
laway saliva
likod back
liog neck
lubot anus
kabaskog sa lawas, panglawas health

kalimutaw pupil (of the eye)

kamot hand hand kasingkasing heart kilay eyebrow kuko sa kamot fingernail kuko sa tiil toenail kumagko hand

kunot wrinkle (of the skin)

lagos gums
luso, pikoy, utin penis
masahe massage
mata eye
ngabil, wait lip
ngipon tooth

palad thigh (upper leg) palm (of the hand)

#### **English translation**

skin panit pilok eyelash pulso wrist navel pusod sakit pain sampot buttocks sid-ok hiccup siko elbow singot sweat

suso, tutoy breast (woman's)

suwang chin, jaw tabon-tabon eyelid feces

tangkugo back of the neck (nape)

tiil foot
tiyan stomach
tudlo finger
tudlo sa tiil toe
tuhod knee

tulos semen, sperm

tutunlan throat tuway-tuway kneecap ubo cough ulo head utok brain utot

# 9.6.5 Food and Eating

#### Cebuano noun

# **English translation**

ahos garlic
alak, bino wine
asin salt
asukar sugar
balatong beans
banilya vanilla

baso glass (drinking)

bayabas guava bibingka, budbod rice cake bihon, miki, tanghon noodles botilya bottle

#### **English translation**

bugas uncooked rice
bulad dried fish
buongon pomelo
duga juice
dulse, karmelitos candy
gatas milk
ginamos salted fish

humay unprocessed rice ilimnon drink, beverage

isda fish
itlog eggs
kahil orange
kamatis tomato
kamote sweet p

kamote sweet potato kan-on cooked rice kapayas papaya kape coffee karne meat karneng babov pork

karneng baboy pork
karneng baka beef
keik, torta cake
keso cheese
kinhason shellfish
kutsara spoon
kutsilyo knife

lamas, paminta spice tin can lata letsugas lettuce lubi coconut lugaw porridge luy-a ginger mais corn mangga mango manok chicken mansanas apple

meryenda, timo snack mung beans munggo jackfruit nangka food pagkaon pagpuasa fasting breakfast pamahaw pan, tinapay bread panaksan, yahong bowl

onion

#### Cebuano noun

#### **English translation**

dinner panihapon paniudto lunch pasayan shrimp pasas, ubas grapes potato patatas pinggan, plato plate, dish piniritong manok fried chicken pinya pineapple prutas fruit repolyo cabbage restawran restaurant sabaw soup banana saging beer serbesa serbilyeta napkin

sili pepper (vegetable)

sud-an main dish talong eggplant tasa cup tenedor fork tsa tea

tuba coconut wine tubo sugarcane tubig water vegetables

# 9.6.6 Things You Wear

#### Cebuano noun

sibuyas

# **English translation**

alahas jewelry

amerikana suit (worn by men)

antepara eyeglasses arites earrings bakos, sinturon belt

bakya wooden shoes baligtos shoelace

barong traditional shirt (worn by men) bestida dress (worn by women)

blusa blouse bolsa pocket

bra

#### Cebuano noun

#### **English translation**

bra, putos sa suso

bulawan gold (precious metal)

dyaket, tsaketa jacket gapas cotton

igngusngus brush (for brushing hair)

kahumot perfume
kalo hat
kalupo overcoat
kalupo sa ulan raincoat
kamisa shirt

kamisin, kamisita, sando t-shirt, undershirt

karsones pants korbata necktie necklace kulintas medal medalya medyas socks mga bisti, mga sinina, mga sapot clothes nagwas underskirt palda, saya skirt panapton cloth

panyo handkerchief payong umbrella pitaka wallet

plata silver (precious metal)

pomada haircream pulseras bracelet puyo purse

relo watch (timepiece)

sandalyas sandals sapatos shoes sapot sa ilalom underwear

sida silk

singsing ring (something one wears on one's finger)

sudlay comb tsinilas slippers

#### 9.6.7 Household Items

#### Cebuano noun

#### **English translation**

abang rent
abuhan, halingan fireplace
alkoba, kisame ceiling
alpombra carpet
aparador, armaryo, pingganan cupboard

angang stair (single step)

arko arch
atop roof
awto, kotse car
balay house
balili, sagbot grass
balilihan lawn
balkon, kayda porch

banig sleeping mat

banyo bathroom (has the washtub)

basura garbage
batiya tub
bentana window
bongbong, dingding wall
dilaab, siga flame

distornilyador screwdriver elektrisidad electricity estante shelf

estante sa mga libro bookcase gabas saw (tool) garahe gasolina gasoline habol blanket hagdan bookcase

hagdanan staircase, ladder

halaman, hardin, tanaman garden haligi post, pillar

higdaan, kama, katre bed
himan tool
hudnohan oven
hunos drawer
igtutupi sa balili lawn mower
itaas upstairs

kaha, kahon, sudlanan box

kaha sa mga hunos chest of drawers

kalayo fire

sopa

#### **English translation**

kandela candle

kasilyas restroom, toilet

koreyo mail kusina kitchen kwarto. lawak bedroom lagwerta, nataran yard lamesa, talad table lampara, lamparilya, sugaan lamp

lansang nail (to be hammered)

lawaktipiganan closet lingkuranan seat

engine, machine makina makinang igpanglaba washing machine

martilyo, maso, pakang hammer pakamiganan refrigerator

iron (for pressing clothes) palansa, utaw

panimalay, pinuy-anan home parol lantern pintura painting

posporo match (used to light something)

pultahan, pwerta door punlas shampoo radio radyo roska, tornilyo screw sabon soap sala living room salog floor

salog nga kahoy wooden floor sigarilyo cigarette silong downstairs chair siya sofa

light (something that gives light) suga

telebisyon television telephone telepono toalya towel tustahanan toaster tustus cigar wolliq unlan key yawi

ground, land, soil, lot yuta

#### 9.6.8 Around Town

#### **English translation** Cebuano noun

customs (in the airport) adwana

asyenda hacienda awit song ayroplano airplane

bahin share (portion belonging to someone)

bakasyon, lulinghayaw vacation brothel balay sa mga puta balay abutanan, hotel hotel baligyaanan, tindahan store sailboat bangka

bank (place for depositing money) bangko

banha, saba noise farm baol, uma bapor, barko ship

baratilyo bargain (something that's cheap), sale

baroto

dance (party where people dance) bayle, sayaw

bilangguan, prisuhan prison, jail price bili, presyo bisikleta bicycle biyahe, panaw trip biyolin violin

buok piece (single item out of many)

bus bus

street, road dalan, kalye, karsada

dulaan toy dyip jeepney erport airport

corner (place where two streets meet) eskina

estasyon sa bus bus station

gasa, hatag, regalo gift outside gawas hangyo haggling hilo poison huni, musika music kanal canal, ditch karetera highway truck karomata, trak clinic klinika

kwarta, salapi money lugas, tipik

motorsiklo

### **English translation**

motorcycle

lupad flight (on an airplane)

medesina, tambal medicine merkado, tabuanan market

misa mass (religious service)

monyeka doll

opisina sa koreyo, pos opis post office ospital hospital pagabot arrival pagbayad payment pantalan pier

pantalan pier parada, pasundayag parade

paradahan sa dyip jeepney terminal

parke park

parti, salo-salo party (social celebration)
pasahe, plete fare (money paid for a ride)

pasahero, sumasakay passenger pasaporte passport pista, pyesta fiesta plasa plaza

programa program (television or theater)

pyano piano religion sakyanan boat

salida movie (a specific film)

saulog celebration
simbahan church
sine movies
sinehan movie theater

sista guitar sulod inside submarino submarine

taksi taxi

teyatro theater (live plays)

tiket ticket

tingog sound, voice

trisiklo tricycle

trompeta horn, trumpet

#### 9.6.9 In School

#### Cebuano noun

## **English translation**

angang, grado grade basahon, libro book basketball basketbol biblioteka, libreriya library bisbol baseball bola, lingin ball bolibol volleyball bolpen, pluma

buhatan, opisina office (place where work is done)

pen

dormitoryo dormitory dula game, sport dulaanan playground edukasyon, pag-eskwela, pagtuon education eksamen exam, test

eskwela school (studies in general) school (place for studies) eskwelahan, tulunghaan

eskwelahang pribado private school eskwelahang primarya grade school

arado, titulo degree (title given by a college) graduate (one who has graduated) graduwado

gramatika grammar hayskol high school

hilisgutan subject (topic of study)

hiyograpiya geography

hulagway, letrato picture, photograph

ideya idea igpapanas eraser impormasyon, kasayuran information istorya, kaagi history kaalam, kinaadman wisdom

kahibalo knowledge karton card

klase, saring class (group of students)

kolehiyo college composition komposisyon koreksyon correction

course (of study) kurso

lapis pencil

plan (intended course of action) laraw, plano

larawan image, symbol

#### **English translation**

leksyon, pagtolonan

lesson

letter (character used in writing) letra, titik

magasin magazine mantalaan, peryodiko newspaper matematika mathematics mensahe, tugon message nobela, sugilambong novel pagbasa reading graduation

paggraduwar thought paghunahuna writing pagsulat palid, panid page

pakigpulong, pakigsulti lecture, speech panunan sa balay homework panunanan curriculum papel paper pasulit, tukso quiz

persentahe percentage blackboard pisara proyekto project

putbol football, soccer putos, sobre envelope stamp selyo semestre, tunga sa tuig semester

sulat letter (written message)

talad-sulatanan desk

tarheta greeting card

tinta ink tisas chalk unibersidad university

## 9.6.10 Nationalities and Languages

#### Cebuano noun

### **English translation**

adberbyo adverb adhetibo adjective

Aleman German (a person)

Alemanya Germany

Amerika America (i.e., the United States)

Amerikana, Kana American (a woman) Amerikano, Kano American (a man)

Espanya

### **English translation**

Arabyan Arab (a person) Arabic (the language) Arabyanhon

Asya Asia

Asian (a person) Asyanhon

balak poem balos, tubag answer

ballot (piece of paper on which to vote) balota

bansa, nasod country, nation

barangay, baryo village batasan custom bayan, lungsod town berbo verb

Visayan (the language - same as Cebuano) Binisaya

Spain

Visayan (a person) Bisaya

Visayas (the group of islands) Bisaya vote (choice of candidates)

boto Boholano (person from Bohol) Bul-anon dakbayan, syudad city nightmare damag, urom

damgo dream diksyonaryo dictionary dila, pinulungan, sinultihan language eleksyon, piliay election embahada embassy

Espanyol, Katsila Spaniard (a person) Espanyol, Kinatsila Spanish (the language)

ginharian empire, kingdom gobyerno, kagamhanan government

gubat, gyera war, battle Hapon Japan

Haponanon, Hapones Japanese (a person) Hinapon Japanese (the language)

Iglesya Katolika Catholic Church llokano llocano (a person) German (the language) Inaleman

Inglatera England

English (a person) Ingles Inilokano Ilocano (the language) Iningles English (the language) Ininsik Chinese (the language) Insik, Tsino Chinese (a person) Islam (the religion) Islam

### **English translation**

istorya, sugilanon story

Kadagatan sa Atlantiko Atlantic Ocean Kadagatan sa Pasipiko Pacific Ocean kadaganan majority

kadaghanan majority
kaduulan neighborhood
kadyutayan minority
kahibulong, katingala surprise

kamatutuan, kultura culture
kampanya campaign
kangalan noun
kanyon cannon
kapanulundanan heritage

kapitolyo capitol (government building)

kasabutan, tratado treaty kasundaluhan army

kauluhan capital (of a country) komersyo, pamatigayon trade, commerce

lalawigan, probinsya province langyaw foreigner lungsuranon citizen

Moro Moslem (a person)

nasyonalidad nationality
Oropa Europe

Oropanhon European (a person) pagampo, pagtugyan surrender (a giving up)

paghubad translation
paglitok pronunciation
paglungsuranon citizenship
pakigsabot agreement

panakayang iggugubat navy

pangataki attack (military operation)

pangutana question parapo paragraph Pilipinas Philippines

Pilipina, Pinay Filipina (a woman)
Pilipino, Pinoy Filipino (a man)

pistola pistol

Pranses French (a person)

Pransya France

Prinanses French (the language)

probinsyano provincial (a person living in a province)

problema, suliran problem pulinganan pronoun

#### **Tom Marking**

11/7/2005

#### Cebuano noun

### **English translation**

pulong word pusil gun riple rifle

sentensya sentence (group of words)
Sinugbuanon Cebuano (the language)
sinulat article (literary composition)

Sugbo Cebu

Sugbuanon Cebuano (a person)

sugo command

suheto subject (of a sentence)

Syudad sa Sugbo Cebu City

Tagalog Tagalog (a person)
Tinagalog Tagalog (the language)

Tsina China

#### **9.6.11 Animals**

### Cebuano noun

### **English translation**

agila eagle
alibangbang, kabakaba butterfly
alimango crab
amo, unggoy monkey
bao turtle
baboy pig
baka cow
bakbak, baki frog

baka baka frog baktin piglet balay sa iro kennel banog hawk bitin, halas snake buaya crocodile

bulang cockfight, cockfighting

bulangan cockpit (place for cockfighting)

elepante elephant gansa goose hawla, tangkal cage

hayop, mananap animal, beast

hikot, pugong leash

hiniktan fighting rooster (for cockfighting)

hulmigas ant

ilaga mouse, rat

### **English translation**

iring cat iro dog itik, pato duck itoy puppy kabaw carabao kabayo horse kalanggaman birds kanding goat kasili eel koneho rabbit kugita octopus laking manok, sunoy rooster lamok mosquito fly (insect) langaw

bird langgam lawa, lawalawa spider liyon lion lobo wolf chicken manok miming kitten bear oso pabo turkey

pugaran chicken coop pusta bet, wager putyukan bee

tabili, taluto small lizard tabugok squid talisik grasshopper

talisik grassnopper tigbakay illegal cockfighting

tigre tiger gecko gecko uk-uk cockroach ulod worm deer

#### 9.6.12 Nature and the Weather

## Cebuano noun English translation

abo ashes abog, alikabo, aliyabok dust adlaw sun

### **English translation**

alimpulos, buhawi tornado, whirlwind

alindahaw rain shower

amihanan, norte
bag-ong bulan
bagyo, unos
baha, lunop
balangaw, bangaw
balas
north
new moon
flood
rainbow
sand

balas sand balod wave

balod sa linog tidal wave, tsunami

bato rock, stone
baybay, baybayon seashore
bituon star
bukid mountain
bulak flower
bulan moon

bulak flower
bulan moon
bulok, kolor color
bungtod hill
busay waterfall
dagat sea
dahon leaf

dakong bagyo, urakan hurricane, typhoon

dal-og ravine dalugdog thunder

danaw, lanaw, linaw lagoon, lake, pond

dapit, lugar place disyerto, kamad-an desert gabon, panganod cloud habagatan, sur south hangin wind

hayag light (that which makes things visible)

hayag sa adlaw sunlight hayag sa bulan moonlight hulaw drought hunas low tide huyuhoy breeze kabukiran mountains kabituunan stars

kadagatan, lawod ocean kadahunan leaves kahoy tree kakahuyan trees kalasangan, lasang forest

### **English translation**

kalibunan jungle kalibutan world

kamingawan wilderness (deserted place)

kangitngit darkness

kapuluan archipelago, islands

kasadpan west
kilat, lipak, liti lightning
kinaiyahan nature
klima climate
kweba, langob cave

langit heaven, sky

lapok mud lapyahan beach linog earthquake

minahan mine (excavation in the earth)

nyebe snow
pagba sa adlaw sunburn
pagbasabasa humidity
pagsubang sa adlaw sunrise
pagsalop sa adlaw sunset
panahon weather
pangpang cliff

patag plain (flat stretch of land)

pulo island

puthaw iron (mineral)

sapa brook, creek, stream

sidlakan, silangan east suba river taay, taya rust takdol sa bulan full moon taligsik, talisik, talithi, taliti drizzle

tanom plant (tree, bush, etc.)

taob high tide

tuburan spring (water coming out of the ground)

ulan rain valley yamog dew, fog

#### 9.6.13 Related to Time

#### Cebuano noun

## **English translation**

adlaw

Adlaw ni Bonifacio Adlaw ni Rizal

Adlaw sa Kagawasan Adlaw sa mga Mamumuo

Adlaw sa mga Santo

Adlaw sa Nasudnong mga Bayani

Bag-ong Tuig

bulan buntag

Byernes Santo

Dominggo sa mga Lukay Dominggo sa Pagkabanhaw

gabii

gatusan, siglo hapon, palis higayon

kaadlawon, kadlawon

kabuntagon

kadiyot kagabhion kahapunon kalendaryo kasumaran

katuigan minuto oras, takna Pagkabanhaw

panahon Pasko

petsa segundo

semana Semana Santa tapos sa semana tinagpulo ka tuig

tuig

tungang gabii

udto

day

Bonifacio Day (Nov. 30th - Philippines) Rizal Day (Dec. 30th - Philippines)

Independence Day (June 12th - Philippines)

Labor Day (May 1st - Philippines)

All Saints' Day (Nov. 1st)

National Heroes' Day (Aug. 31st - Philippines)

New Years month morning Good Friday Palm Sunday Easter Sunday

night century afternoon occasion dawn

early part of the day

moment night time dusk calendar anniversary

era minute hour Easter

season, time

Christmas (Dec. 25th) date (of the year) second (unit of time)

week
Holy Week
weekend
decade
year
midnight
noon

#### 9.6.14 Seasons of the Year

### Cebuano noun English translation

tingpamulak spring tinginit summer tingdagdag autumn, fall tingtugnaw winter

tingulan rainy season (June to February in Cebu)

#### 9.6.15 Months of the Year

### Cebuano noun English translation

Enero January Pebrero February Marso March Abril April May Mavo Hunyo June Hulyo July Agosto August Septembre September Oktobre October Nobyembre November Disyembre December

#### 9.6.16 Days of the Week

#### Cebuano noun English translation

Dominggo Sunday
Lunes Monday
Martes Tuesday
Myerkoles Wednesday
Hwebes Thursday
Byernes Friday
Sabado Saturday

#### 9.6.17 Units of Measure

#### Cebuano noun

### **English translation**

dolyar dollar (American unit of currency)

dosena dozen (a group of twelve)

galon gallon (4 quarts)

ganta unit of volume equal to 3 liters (obsolete)

gibagon, kabaga thickness gidaghanon, kadaghan, kantidad quantity gidakon, kadako, kadakon size, volume gidugayon, kadugayon, kadugay duration giladmon, kaladmon, kalawom depth gilapdon, kalapad width

gilayon distance

gitason, kataas, katason height, length degree (unit of temperature)

gramo gram
kabasabasa humidity
kabugat, timbang weight

kadasok density
kilo kilogram
kilometro kilometer
kilometro kubiko cubic kilometer
kilometro kwadrado square kilometer

kilowat kwadro kilowatt

libra pound (16 ounces)

linva line litro liter metro meter metro kubiko cubic meter metro kwadrado square meter miligramo milligram mililitro milliliter milimetro millimeter cubic millimeter

milimetro kubiko cubic millimeter milimetro kwadrado square millimeter

milya mile
milya kubiko cubic mile
milya kwadrado square mile
onsa ounce

Parenhayt Fahrenheit (water freezes at 32 degrees)

piso peso (Philippine unit of currency)

### Cebuano noun English translation

porsyento percent
pulgada inch
pulgada kubiko cubic inch
pulgada kwadrado square inch
pye foot (12 inches)
pye kubiko cubic foot
pye kwadrado square foot

sentigrado centigrade (water freezes at 0 degrees)

sentimetro centimeter sentimetro kubiko cubic centimeter sentimetro kwadrado square centimeter

sintabo centavo (one hundreth of a peso)

temperatura temperature termometro thermometer tonelada ton (2,000 pounds) tulin speed, velocity

wat watt

## 9.6.18 Singularized Plurals

Sometimes a plural concept can be represented by a noun which is grammatically singular. Such singularized plurals are formed using the following formula:

#### ka<base noun>an

If the <base noun> ends with an unaccented vowel then the suffix **-an** changes to **-han**. Sometimes there are other morphological changes. The following is a list of such nouns:

Cebuano noun	Base noun	English translation
kabituunan kabukiran kadahunan kakahuyan kalanggaman kapulisan kapuluan kasundaluhan katawhan katuigan	bituon (star) bukid (mountain) dahon (leaf) kahoy (tree) langgam (bird) pulis (policeman) pulo (island) sundalo (soldier) tawo (person) tuig (year)	stars mountains leaves trees birds police (the organization) archipelago, islands army people era

# 9.6.19 Nouns Formed from Adjectives

Nouns may be formed from adjectives using either of the following formulas:

ka<adjective>
pagka<adjective>

The following is a list of such nouns:

Cebuano noun	Cebuano adjective	English translation
kaaslom	aslom (sour)	sourness
kabaga	baga (thick)	thickness
kabag-o	bag-o (new)	newness
kabarato	barato (cheap)	cheapness
kabasa	basa (wet)	wetness
kabastos	bastos (rude)	rudeness
kabuang	buang (stupid)	stupidity
kabugnaw	bugnaw (cold)	coldness
kadako	dako (big)	size
kadato	dato (rich)	affluence
kadautan	dautan (evil)	evil (anything that is evil)
kaduol	duol (near)	nearness
kagahi	gahi (hard)	kagahi
kagamay	gamay (small)	smallness
kagutom	gigutom (hungry)	hunger
kahabol	habol (dull)	dullness
kahait	hait (sharp)	sharpness
kahayag	hayag (bright)	brightness
kahiktin	hiktin (narrow)	narrowness
kahilom	hilom (quiet)	quietness
kahinog	hinog (ripe)	ripeness
kahugaw	hugaw (dirty)	dirtiness
kahugot	hugot (tight)	tightness
kahumok	humok (soft)	softness
kahumot	humot (fragrant)	fragrance
kahusto	husto (correct)	correctness
kaisog	isog (brave)	bravery
kakapoy	gikapoy (tired)	tiredness
kakatulgon	katulgon (sleepy)	sleepiness
kalaay	gilaay (bored)	boredom
kalainan	lain (different)	difference
kalapad	lapad (wide)	width
kalawom	lawom (deep)	depth
kalayo	layo (far)	farness

pagkaulahi

#### Cebuano noun Cebuano adjective **English translation** limpyo (clean) cleanliness kalimpyo linaw (calm) kalinaw calmness lisod (difficult) kalisod difficulty kaluag luag (loose) looseness luya (weak) weakness kaluya kamabaw mabaw (shallow) shallowness kamubo mubo (short) shortness kangil-ad ngil-ad (ugly) ugliness kangitngit ngitngit (dark) darkness kanipis thinness nipis (thin) kapait pait (bitter) bitterness kapobre pobre (poor) poverty kaputli putli (chaste) chastity kasayon sayon (easy) ease subo (sad) kasubo sadness kataas taas (tall, long) height, length tam-is (sweet) sweetness katam-is katapulan tapulan (lazy) laziness katibuok tibuok (whole) wholeness kauga uga (dry) dryness kauhaw giuhaw (thirsty) thirst pagkaandam andam (prepared) preparedness youth (property of being young) batan-on (young) pagkabatan-on pagkatigulan tigulang (old) old age

lateness

ulahi (late)

## 10. Pronouns

Pronouns are substitutes for nouns. There are three basic types of pronouns in Cebuano which are defined as follows:

## 10.1 Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns are substitutes for personal nouns. In Cebuano personal pronouns have the following inflections:

#### number

o singular - pronoun represents only one person

o plural - pronoun represents more than one person

#### person

o 1st person - speaker

2nd person - the person being spoken to3rd person - the person being spoken of

#### case

subjective - pronoun is subject of sentence
 possessive - pronoun possesses something
 objective - pronoun is object of sentence

Cebuano has two forms of the possessive case, one in which the pronoun comes before the thing being possessed and one in which the pronoun comes after. These two forms are called pre-possessive and post-possessive, respectively. The following tables show the forms for personal pronouns in the various cases:

### **Subjective Case**

number	person	Cebuano pronoun	English pronoun	example sentence	English translation
singular	1st person	(a)ko, ako	I	Misumbag ako og tawo. Ako misumbag og tawo.	I punch a man.
singular	2nd person	ka, ikaw	you (singular)	Misumbag ka og tawo. Ikaw misumbag og tawo.	You punch a man.
singular	3rd person	siya	he, she	Misumbag siya og tawo. Siya misumbag og tawo.	He punches a man.
plural	1st person (including person being spoken to)	(ki)ta	we (inclusive)	Misumbag kita og tawo. Kita misumbag og tawo.	We punch a man.
plural	1st person (excluding person being spoken to)	(ka)mi	we (exclusive)	Misumbag kami og tawo. Kami misumbag og tawo.	We punch a man.
plural	2nd person	(ka)mo	you (plural)	Misumbag kamo og tawo. Kamo misumbag og tawo.	You punch a man.
plural	3rd person	sila	they	Misumbag sila og tawo. Sila misumbag og tawo.	They punch a man.

Some additional information for subjective personal pronouns is as follows:

- The 1st person singular pronoun may be abbreviated to **ko** only if it comes after the verb (in "actor as subject" sentences).
- The 2nd person singular pronoun must take the form **ka** if it comes after the verb and the form **ikaw** if it comes before the verb (in "actor as subject" sentences). If it takes the **ka** form then no other word may come between it and the verb.
- Do not use **siya** for the English subjective pronoun **it** (3rd person singular). Instead, use the demonstrative pronoun **kana** or **kini**.
- The 1st person plural (inclusive) pronoun may be abbreviated to **ta** only if it comes after the verb (in "actor as subject" sentences).
- The 1st person plural (exclusive) pronoun may be abbreviated to **mo** only if it comes after the verb (in "actor as subject").

### **Pre-possessive Case**

number	person	Cebuano pronoun	English pronoun	example sentence	English translation
singular	1st person	ako, akong	mine, my	Ako kini. Akong awto kini.	This is mine. This is my car.
singular	2nd person	imo, imong	yours, your (singular)	Imo kini. Imong awto kini.	This is yours. This is your car.
singular	3rd person	iya, iyang	his, hers, her	lya kini. Iyang awto kini.	This is his. This is his car.
plural	1st person (including person being spoken to)	ato, atong	ours, our (inclusive)	Ato kini. Atong awto kini.	This is ours. This is our car.
plural	1st person (excluding person being spoken to)	amo, among	ours, our (exclusive)	Amo kini. Among awto kini.	This is ours. This is our car.
plural	2nd person	inyo, inyong	yours, your (plural)	Inyo kini. Inyong awto kini.	This is yours. This is your car.
plural	3rd person	ila, ilang	theirs, their	lla kini. Ilang awto kini.	This is theirs. This is their car.

Some additional information for pre-possessive personal pronouns is as follows:

- The pre-possessive case is used even when there is no following noun which is the thing being possessed. Under these circumstances the **-ng** linker at the end of the pronoun is dropped.
- Do not use **iya(ng)** for the English possessive pronoun **its** (3rd person singular).

## **Post-possessive Case**

number	person	Cebuano pronoun	English pronoun	example sentence	English translation
singular	1st person	nako	my	Awto nako kini.	This is my car.
singular	2nd person	nimo	your (singular)	Awto nimo kini.	This is your car.
singular	3rd person	niya	his, her	Awto niya kini.	This is his car.
plural	1st person (including person being spoken to)	nato	our (inclusive)	Awto nato kini.	This is our car.
plural	1st person (excluding person being spoken to)	namo	our (exclusive)	Awto namo kini.	This is our car.
plural	2nd person	ninyo	your (plural)	Awto ninyo kini.	This is your car.
plural	3rd person	nila	their	Awto nila kini.	This is their car.

Some additional information for post-possessive personal pronouns is as follows:

- The post-possessive personal pronoun must follow a noun which is the thing being possessed.
- Do not use **niya** for the English possessive pronoun **its** (3rd person singular).

## **Objective Case**

number	person	Cebuano pronoun	English pronoun	example sentence	English translation
singular	1st person	(ka)nako	me	Misumbag ang tawo kanako.	The man punches me.
singular	2nd person	(ka)nimo	you (singular)	Misumbag ang tawo kanimo.	The man punches you.
singular	3rd person	(ka)niya	him, her	Misumbag ang tawo kaniya.	The man punches him.
plural	1st person (including person being spoken to)	(ka)nato	us (inclusive)	Misumbag ang tawo kanato.	The man punches us.
plural	1st person (excluding person being spoken to)	(ka)namo	us (exclusive)	Misumbag ang tawo kanamo.	The man punches us.
plural	2nd person	(ka)ninyo	you (plural)	Misumbag ang tawo kaninyo.	The man punches you.
plural	3rd person	(ka)nila	them	Misumbag ang tawo kanila.	The man punches them.

Some additional information for objective personal pronouns is as follows:

- All forms of objective personal pronouns may optionally drop the **ka-** prefix at the beginning.
- Do not use **(ka)niya** for the English objective pronoun **it** (3rd person singular). Instead, use the demonstrative pronoun **niana** or **niini**.

#### 10.2 Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns are substitutes for nouns that the speaker can demonstrably point to. The English words **this**, **that**, **these**, **those**, etc. are demonstrative pronouns. In Cebuano demonstrative pronouns have the following inflections:

#### case

subjectivepronoun is subject of sentencepronoun is object of sentence

#### relative location

- o pronoun is near to speaker
- o pronoun is far from speaker but near to listener
- o pronoun is far from both speaker and listener

There is no inflection for number (i.e., singular versus plural) for Cebuano demonstrative pronouns. The following table shows the forms for demonstrative pronouns in the various cases:

## **Subjective Case**

relative location	Cebuano pronoun	English pronoun	example sentence	English translation
near to speaker	kini	this, these	Akong awto kini. Akong mga awto kini.	This is my car. These are my cars.
far from speaker but near to listener	kana	that, those	Akong awto kana. Akong mga awto kana.	That is my car. Those are my cars.
far from both speaker and listener	kadto	that over there, those over there	Akong awto kadto. Akong mga awto kadto.	That is my car over there. Those are my cars over there.

## **Objective Case**

relative location	Cebuano pronoun	English pronoun	example sentence	English translation
near to speaker	(ni)ini	this, these	Mipalit ako niini.	I buy this.
far from speaker but near to listener	(ni)ana	that, those	Mipalit ako niana.	I buy that.
far from both speaker and listener	(ni)adto	that over there, those over there	Mipalit ako niadto.	I buy that one over there.

### **Tom Marking**

11/7/2005

The demonstrative pronouns may also be used as adjectives as shown in the following examples:

#### example sentence

#### **English translation**

Mipalit kining tawhana og isda.

Mipalit kanang tawhana og isda.

Mipalit kadtong tawhana og isda.

Mipalit ang tawo niining isdaa.

Mipalit ang tawo nianang isdaa.

Mipalit ang tawo niadtong isdaa.

This man buys fish.

That man over there buys fish.

The man buys this fish.

The man buys that fish.

The man buys that fish over there.

The demonstrative pronouns used as subjective case adjectives (i.e., **kining**, **kanang**, **kadtong**) replace the subjective case marker (e.g., **ang**). The demonstrative pronouns used as objective case adjectives (i.e., **niining**, **nianang**, **niadtong**) replace the objective case marker (e.g., **og**). These objective case adjectives may also include an implicit preposition. Take for example:

#### example sentence

#### **English translation**

Anaay daghang tawo **niining** syudada. Moadto ako **nianang** tindahana.

There are many people in this city. I will go to that store.

The following adverbs follow the same inflection for relative location as demonstrative pronouns:

relative location	Cebuano adverb	English adverb	example sentence	English translation
near to speaker	diri, dinhi	here	Mibutang akog libro dinhi.	I put a book here.
far from speaker but near to listener	diha, dinha	there	Mibutang akog libro dinha.	I put a book there.
far from both speaker and listener	didto	over there	Mibutang akog libro didto.	I put a book over there.

## Cebuano Study Notes Tom Marking

The following pseudoverbs follow the same inflection for relative location as demonstrative pronouns:

relative location	Cebuano pseudoverb	English meaning	example sentence	English translation
near to speaker	(a)nia	is here	Ania ang tawo.	The man is here.
far from speaker but near to listener	(a)naa	is there	Anaa ang tawo.	The man is there.
far from both speaker and listener	(a)tua	is over there	Atua ang taw o.	The man is over there.

11/7/2005

## 10.3 Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns are used to link subordinate clauses to the main clause of a sentence. In English there are three major relative pronouns: **that**, **which**, and **who(m)**. In Cebuano all of these are translated to the linker word **nga**. There is no inflection for number, person, or case. The following table shows the form for relative pronouns:

Cebuano pronoun	English pronoun	example sentence	English translation
nga	that, which, who(m)	Mibasa ako sa libro nga misulat ka.	I read the book that you wrote.
		Naila ako sa tawo nga misumbag kanimo.	I know the man who punched you.

#### 10.4 Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns are used to express information concerning an entire category of items. In English they are specified by such words as **everybody**, **anybody**, etc. In Cebuano there is no inflection for number, person, or case. The following table shows the forms for some common indefinite pronouns:

Cebuano pronoun	English pronoun	example sentence	English translation
matag usa	everybody, everyone	Mitan-aw matag usa nianang salidaha.	Everybody watches that movie.
bisan kinsa	anybody	Mitan-aw ba bisan kinsa nianang salidaha?	Does anybody watch that movie?
walay usa	nobody, no one	Mitan-aw walay usa nianang salidaha.	Nobody watches that movie.
usa ka tawo	somebody, someone	Mitan-aw usa ka tawo nianang salidaha.	Somebody watches that movie.
tanan	everything, all	Anaa akoy tanan.	I have everything.
bisan unsa	anything	Anaa ka bay bisan unsa?	Do you have anything?
usa ka butang	something	Anaa akoy usa ka butang.	I have something.

#### 10.5 Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive pronouns are used to express the concept that the verb reflexively acts back on the subject of the sentence. In English they are formed by taking the possessive personal pronoun and appending the suffix **-self**. In Cebuano they are always used as part of the object of the sentence. They have the following inflections:

#### number

o singular - pronoun represents only one person

o plural - pronoun represents more than one person

#### person

o 1st person - speaker

2nd person - the person being spoken to3rd person - the person being spoken of

# **Tom Marking**

11/7/2005

The following table shows the various forms for reflexive pronouns:

number	person	Cebuano pronoun	English pronoun	example sentence	English translation
singular	1st person	sa akong kaugalingon	myself	Misumbag ako sa akong kaugalingon.	I punch myself.
singular	2nd person	sa imong kaugalingon	yourself (singular)	Misumbag ka sa imong kaugalingon.	You punch yourself.
singular	3rd person	sa iyang kaugalingon	himself, herself	Misumbag siya sa iyang kaugalingon.	He punches himself.
plural	1st person (including person being spoken to)	sa atong kaugalingon	ourselves (inclusive)	Misumbag kita sa atong kaugalingon.	We punch ourselves.
plural	1st person (excluding person being spoken to)	sa among kaugalingon	ourselves (exclusive)	Misumbag kami sa among kaugalingon.	We punch ourselves.
plural	2nd person	sa inyong kaugalingon	yourselves (plural)	Misumbag kamo sa inyong kaugalingon.	You punch yourselves.
plural	3rd person	sa ilang kaugalingon	themselves	Misumbag sila sa ilang kaugalingon.	They punch themselves.

# **10.6** Interrogative Pronouns

Interrogative pronouns are exclusively used for questions. They are place markers for nouns which answer the questions **who**, **what**, **where**, etc. In Cebuano there is no inflection for number, person, or case. However, some interrogative pronouns have inflection for tense. The following table shows some common interrogative pronouns:

Cebuano	English	example	English
pronoun	pronoun	sentence	translation
kinsa	who, which	Kinsa ang imong higala? (Kinsay imong higala?) Kinsang tawhana misumbag kanimo?	Who is your friend? Which man punches you?
kang kinsa	to whom	Kang kinsa ka mipadala og kwarta?	To whom do you send the money?
kang kinsang	whose	Kang kinsang awtoha kini?	Whose car is this?
para kang kinsa	for whom	Para kang kinsa ang regalo?	For whom is the gift?
unsa	what, which	Unsa ang imong ngalan? (Unsay imong ngalan?) Unsang balaya imo?	What is your name? Which house is yours?
diin (past tense), asa (present/future tense), hain (present/future tense)	where	Diin ka? Asa ka? Hain ka?	Where have you been? Where are you? Where are you?
kanus-a (past/present tense), anus-a (future tense)	when	Kanus-a ka mikaon? Anus-a ka mokaon?	When did you eat? When will you eat?
ngano	why	Nganong misumbag ka kanako?	Why do you punch me?
kumusta	how is, how are	Kumusta ang panahon?	How is the weather?
giunsa (past/present tense), unsaon (future tense)	how	Giunsa nimo pagbuhat kana? Unsaon nimo pagbuhat kana?	How do you do that? How will you do that?
pila	how much	Pila ang awto? (Pilay awto?)	How much is the car?
tagpila	how much (per unit)	Tagpila ang isda? (Tagpilay isda?)	How much does the fish cost (per unit)?
pila ka buok	how many	Pila ka buok ang imong libro? (Pila ka libro anaa ka?)	How many books do you have?
(ma)kapila	how often	Makapila ka magtuon sa usa ka semana?	How often do you study in a week?

# 11. Adjectives

Adjectives are words which are used to modify nouns or to specify that a noun has some particular quality or characteristic.

# 11.1 Forming Noun Phrases (Single Adjective)

The following table shows the various ways in which a noun phrase may be formed from an adjective and a noun:

placement of adjective	number of noun	formula	example noun phrase	English translation
before the noun	singular	<adjective> + <linker> + <noun></noun></linker></adjective>	maayo ng libro (maayong libro)	good book
before the noun	plural	<adjective> + <linker> + mga + <noun></noun></linker></adjective>	maayo ng mga libro (maayong mga libro)	good books
after the noun	singular	<noun> + <linker> + <adjective></adjective></linker></noun>	libro ng maayo (librong maayo)	good book
after the noun	plural	mga + <noun> + <linker> + <adjective></adjective></linker></noun>	mga libro ng maayo (mga librong maayo)	good books

# 11.2 Forming Noun Phrases (Two Adjectives)

The following table shows the various ways in which a noun phrase may be formed from two adjectives and a noun:

placement of adjectives	number of noun	formula	example noun phrase	English translation
before the noun	singular	<adjective1> + ug + <adjective2> + <linker> + <noun></noun></linker></adjective2></adjective1>	kusgan ug isog nga tawo	strong brave man
before the noun	plural	<adjective1> + ug + <adjective2> + <li>linker&gt; + mga + <noun></noun></li></adjective2></adjective1>	kusgan ug isog nga mga tawo	strong brave men
after the noun	singular	<noun> + <linker> + <adjective1> + ug + <adjective2></adjective2></adjective1></linker></noun>	tawo nga kusgan ug isog	strong brave man
after the noun	plural	mga + <noun> + <linker> + <adjective1> + ug + <adjective2></adjective2></adjective1></linker></noun>	mga tawo nga kusgan ug isog	strong brave men

# 11.3 Plural Adjectives

Some adjectives change their form for plural nouns. The following table gives a list of such adjectives:

singular form	plural form	example of singular form	English translation (singular)	example of plural form	English translation (plural)
dako	dagko	dako ng libro (dakong libro)	big book	dagko ng mga libro (dagkong mga libro)	big books
duol	dug-ol	duol nga balay	near house	dug-ol nga mga balay	near houses
gamay	gagmay	gamay ng libro (gamayng libro)	small book	gagmay ng mga libro (gagmayng mga libro)	small books
layo	lagyo	layo ng balay (layong balay)	far house	lagyo ng mga balay (lagyong mga balay)	far houses
mubo	mugbo	mubo ng tawo (mubong tawo)	short man	mugbo ng mga tawo (mugbong mga tawo)	short men
taas	tag-as	taas nga tawo	tall man	tag-as nga mga tawo	tall men

# 11.4 Intensifying an Adjective

The effect of an adjective may be intensified by preceding it with the Cebuano adverb **kaayo** (meaning **very**). The following are some examples:

Example sentence	English translation	
Taas kaayo si Juan. Dako kaayo ang suba. Maayo kaayo kini. Mubo kaayo ikaw.	Juan is very tall. The river is very big. This is very good. You are very short.	

## 11.5 Exclamatory Adjectives

An adjective may be used in an exclamatory sentence using the following formula:

pagka<adjective> + <objective noun phrase>

The following are some examples:

#### Example sentence

### **English translation**

Pagkataas kang Juan! Pagkadako sa suba! Pagkamaayo niini! Pagkamubo kanimo!

Juan is so tall! The river is so big! This is so good! You are so short!

# 11.6 Comparative Adjectives

An adjective may be used to compare one noun to another noun using the following formula:

mas + <adjective> + <subjective noun phrase> + kay + <objective noun phrase>

The following are some examples:

#### Example sentence

## English translation

Mas taas si Juan kay kang Pedro. Mas dako ang suba kay sa sapa. Mas maayo kini kay niana. Mas mubo ikaw kay kanako. Juan is taller than Pedro.
The river is bigger than the stream.
This is better than that.
You are shorter than me.

# 11.7 Superlative Adjectives

An adjective may be used to express the superlative (i.e., maximum) degree of the quality or characteristic which the noun possesses by using either of the following formulas:

```
ang + pinaka<adjective> + <objective noun phrase>
ang + labing + <adjective> + <objective noun phrase>
```

The objective noun phrase is optional. The following are some examples:

#### Example sentence

#### **English translation**

Si Juan ang pinakataas kanila. Si Juan ang labing taas kanila. Juan is the tallest of them. Juan is the tallest of them.

Ang suba ang pinakadako sa nasod. Ang suba ang labing dako sa nasod.

The river is the biggest in the country. The river is the biggest in the country.

Kini ang pinakamaayo. Kini ang labing maayo. This is the best one.
This is the best one.

Ikaw ang pinakamubong tawo dinhi. Ikaw ang labing mubong tawo dinhi.

You are the shortest person here. You are the shortest person here.

## 11.8 Adjectives Used to Express Equivalence

An adjective may be used to express the equivalence of one noun to another noun in terms of some quality or characteristic. One of the following formulas must be used:

ingon + <objective noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> + ka<adjective>
pareho + <objective noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> + ka<adjective>
sama + <objective noun phrase> + ka<adjective>

The following are some examples:

#### Example sentence

## **English translation**

Ingon kang Pedro si Juan kataas. Pareho kang Pedro si Juan kataas. Sama kang Pedro si Juan kataas. Juan is as tall as Pedro. Juan is as tall as Pedro. Juan is as tall as Pedro.

Ingon sa sapa ang suba kadako. Pareho sa sapa ang suba kadako. Sama sa sapa ang suba kadako. The river is as big as the stream. The river is as big as the stream. The river is as big as the stream.

Ingon niana kini kamaayo. Pareho niana kini kamaayo. Sama niana kini kamaayo. This is as good as that. This is as good as that. This is as good as that.

Ingon kanako ikaw kamubo. Pareho kanako ikaw kamubo. Sama kanako ikaw kamubo. You are as short as me. You are as short as me. You are as short as me.

# 11.9 Negating Adjectives

Adjectives which begin with the prefix **gi-** are negated by preceding them with the word **wala**. All other adjectives are negated by preceding them with the word **dili**. Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### English translation

Dili taas si Juan.
Dili dako ang suba.
Dili maayo kini.
Dili mubo ikaw.
Wala gikapoy si Pedro.
Wala giduka ang katawhan.
Wala gilaay ang akong higala.
Wala gigutom ang mga bata.

Juan is not tall.
The river is not big.
This is not good.
You are not short.
Pedro is not tired.
The people are not sleepy.
My friend is not bored.

The children are not hungry.

# 11.10 Adjectives of Diminutive Degree

For some adjectives the base word can be duplicated in order to imply diminutive degree. Here are some examples:

#### Example sentence

### English translation

Taas-taas si Juan.
Mubo-mubo si Juan.
Dako-dako ang suba.
Gamay-gamay ang suba.
Layo-layo ang syudad.
Duol-duol ang syudad.

Juan is somewhat tall.
Juan is somewhat short.
The river is somewhat big.
The river is somewhat small.
The city is somewhat far.
The city is somewhat near.

# 11.11 Adjective List

The following is a list of adjectives arranged by topic:

# **11.11.1 Antonyms**

Cebuano adjective	English translation	Cebuano adjective	English translation
abli	open	sinirhan, sirado	closed
abtik	active, energetic	gikapoy	tired
adlawon	sunny	ulanon unuson	rainy stormy
ampay, paborito, pinalabi	favorite	labing dautan, pinakadautan	worst
andam	ready, prepared	dili andam	unready, unprepared
apiki, hiktin, pit-os	narrow	lapad	wide
asinon, parat aslom halang	salty sour spicy (hot)	pait tam-is	bitter sweet
awahi, nalangan, ulahi	late (delayed)	sayo	early
bag-o	new	daan karaan	old (a thing) very old (a thing)
bahin, dili tibuok	partial	tibuok	entire, whole
baho	malodorous (bad smell)	humot	aromatic, fragrant (good smell)
bakak, dili matuod, dili tinuod	false	matuod, tinuod	true

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Cebuano adjective	English translation	Cebuano adjective	English translation
balog, kurba	crooked, curved	deretso tarong, tul-id	straight (direction) straight (a thing)
banhaan, sabaan	noisy (a person)	hilumon hinulti, tabi-an	quiet (a person) talkative (a person)
barato, kubos	cheap	mahal	expensive
basa	wet	uga	dry
bastos	rude	makapahimuot, nindot	nice
batan-on	young (a person)	tigulang	old (a person)
bati	bad (a thing)	maayo	good (a thing)
binuang	foolish	maantigo	clever
buang	stupid	hawod, listo, utokan	intelligent, smart
buangbuang, gago	crazy	maayog salabutan	sane
bug-at	heavy	gaan	light (not heavy)
bugnaw, tugnaw	cold	init	hot, warm
buhi	alive	patay	dead
buotan	kind	madagmalon, salbahis	cruel
busog	full (not hungry)	gigutom	hungry
daghag buhat	busy	walay buhat, walay trabaho	idle
daghan	many, much, a lot	dyutay, pipila	few

# Tom Marking

Cebuano adjective	English translation	Cebuano adjective	English translation
daginutan	thrifty	gastador, mausikon	prodigal
dako	big, large	gamay	small
danghag	careless	maampingon, mabinantayon	careful
daot, niwang	thin (a person)	tambok	fat (a person)
dautan	bad, evil (a person)	maayo	good (a person)
dato, kwartahan, sapian	rich	kabos, pobre	poor
dili hinungdanon, dili importante	unimportant	hinungdanon, importante	important
dili hubog	sober (not drunk)	hubog	drunk, intoxicated
dili kasagaran	abnormal	kasagaran	normal
dili kuyaw, lingkawas, luwas	safe	kuyaw, peligroso	dangerous
dili lami, dili lamian	not delicious	lami, lamian	delicious
dili mahigalahon masukulon	unfriendly hostile	mahigalahon	friendly
dili masakit	painless	masakit	painful
dili nahadlok	unafraid	nahadlok	afraid
dimalas	unfortunate, unlucky	palaran, swertihan	lucky
dugang, sobra	extra		
duol	near	layo	far

# Tom Marking

Cebuano adjective	English translation	Cebuano adjective	English translation
gabunon	cloudy	walay gabon	clear (no clouds)
gahi	hard (to the touch)	humok	soft
garbosa garboso hambugero	proud (female) proud (male) boastful	maaghop, mapaubsanon	humble
giduka, katulgon	sleepy	nagmata	awake
gilaay	bored	interesado	interested
giuhaw	thirsty	wala giuhaw	not thirsty
grabe, seryuso	serious	kataw-anan kinuwanggol	funny silly
gwapa	beautiful (female)	laksot, maot, ngil-ad, pangit	ugly (female)
gwapo	handsome (male)	laksot, maot, ngil-ad, pangit	ugly (male)
habol	dull (refers to a blade)	hait	sharp
hanginon	windy	linaw	calm (no wind)
hayag	bright	ngitngit	dark
hilaw	unripe	hinog	ripe
hilom	quiet (a thing)	kusog mabanha, masaba	loud (a thing) noisy (a thing)
himsog	healthy (a person)	masakiton, nagdaot	sick
hinay	slow	paspas, tulin	fast
hugaw	dirty	limpyo, linis	clean

# Tom Marking

Cebuano adjective	English translation	Cebuano adjective	English translation
hugot, piot	tight	luag, lugak	loose
husto	correct	dili mao, sayop	wrong
igo	enough, sufficient	kulang	insufficient, lacking
inayo	fixed, repaired	nabasag, naguba	broken
isog	brave	matalaw	cowardly
kato, katuon	sloppy, slovenly	maayog bisti	well-groomed
kawili-wili	interesting	laay	boring
kugihan	industrious	tapulan, taslakan	lazy
kusgan	strong (a person)	luya	weak (a person)
labing daghan	most	labing dyutay	least
lahi, lain lainlain	different various	pareho, sama	same
lawom	deep	mabaw	shallow
lig-on	strong (a thing)	luya	weak (a thing)
lisod	difficult	sayon	easy
mabdos	pregnant		
magul-anon, masulub-on, subo	sad	malipayon	happy
makadaot	harmful	matabangon	helpful
makahilo	poisonous	makapanglawas	healthy (a thing)
maluloy-on	pitiful	dili maluloy-on	pitiless
mao	same (just referred to)	uban	other

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Cebuano adjective	English translation	Cebuano adjective	English translation
mas daghan	more (in quantity)	mas dyutay, mas menos	fewer (in quantity)
miagi	previous	sunod	next
mubo	low, short	taas	high, long, tall
naandan	usual	talagsaon	rare, ununsual
naglagot, nasuko	angry	natagbaw	contented
nipis	thin (a thing)	baga	thick (a thing)

pila, pipila some tanan all

ordinary

primero, una first katapusan final, last (in order)

ulusahon

ulahi final, last (in time)

extraordinary

putli, ulay chaste ulagan lecherous, lustful

seksi sexy yano homely

### 11.11.2 Colors

ordinaryo

# Cebuano adjectiveEnglish translationabuhongray

asul blue berde green dalag yellow itom black

morado purple, violet

pula red puti white

rosa pink, rose colored

#### 11.11.3 **Numbers**

Numbers may be expressed using either the Cebuano word (e.g., **duha**) or the Spanish word (e.g., **dos**). Spanish numbers are used for money, for telling the time of day, and for specifying the year. Cebuano numbers are typically used for counting items where the number is less than or equal to ten. Spanish numbers are typically used for counting items where the number is greater than ten.

When specifying the number of some item either of the following formulas is used:

```
<Cebuano number> + ka + <noun> <Spanish number> + ka + <noun> (ka is omitted if number is less than 11)
```

When specifying an amount of money the following formula is used:

<Spanish number> + <currency>

Cebuano adjective	Spanish adjective	English translation
_	siro	zero
tunga	medya	half
usa	uno	one
duha	dos	two
tulo	tres	three
upat	kwatro	four
lima	singko	five
unom	sayes	six
pito	syete	seven
walo	otso	eight
siyam	nwebe	nine
napulo	dyes	ten
napulog usa	onse	eleven
napulog duha	dose	twelve
napulog tulo	trese	thirteen
napulog upat	katorse	fourteen
napulog lima	kinse	fifteen
napulog unom	desisayes	sixteen
napulog pito	desisyete	seventeen
napulog walo	desiotso	eighteen
napulog siyam	desinwebe	nineteen
kawhaan	baynte	twenty
kawhaag usa	baynte-uno	twenty-one
kawhaag duha	baynte-dos	twenty-two
kawhaag tulo	baynte-tres	twenty-three
kawhaag upat	baynte-kwatro	twenty-four

#### Cebuano adjective

#### Spanish adjective

# **English translation**

kawhaag lima kawhaag unom kawhaag pito kawhaag walo kawhaag siyam

kawhaag siyam katluan katluag usa kap-atan kap-atag usa kalim-an kalim-ag usa kan-uman kan-umag usa kapituan kapituag usa kawalwan kawalwag usa kasiyaman kasiyamag usa

usa ka gatos ug usa duha ka gatos

kasiyamag nwebe

usa ka gatos

duha ka gatos ug usa tulo ka gatos

upat ka gatos lima ka gatos unom ka gatos pito ka gatos walo ka gatos siyam ka gatos usa ka libo

usa ka libo ug usa

duha ka libo

duha ka libo ug usa

tulo ka libo upat ka libo lima ka libo unom ka libo pito ka libo walo ka libo siyam ka libo napulo ka libo baynte-singko baynte-sayes baynte-syete baynte-otso baynte-nwebe

traynta traynta-i-uno kwarenta kwarenta-i-uno singkwenta singkwenta-i-uno

saysenta saysenta-i-uno setenta

setenta-i-uno otsenta otsenta-i-uno nobenta

nobenta-i-uno nobenta-i-nwebe syen

syento uno dos-syentos dos-syentos uno

tres-syentos kwatrosyentos kinyentos sayes-syentos setesyentos otsosyentos nobesyentos

un mil un mil uno dos mil

dos mil uno tres mil kwatro mil singko mil sayes mil syete mil otso mil nwebe mil dyes mil twenty-five twenty-six twenty-seven twenty-eight twenty-nine thirty

thirty-one

forty forty-one fifty fifty-one sixty sixty-one seventy-one eighty eighty-one nintey ninety-one ninety-nine one hundred

one hundred and one

two hundred

two hundred and one

three hundred four hundred five hundred six hundred seven hundred eight hundred nine hundred one thousand

one thousand and one

two thousand

two thousand and one

three thousand four thousand five thousand six thousand seven thousand eight thousand nine thousand ten thousand

#### Cebuano adjective

# kawhaan ka libo katluan ka libo kap-atan ka libo kalim-an ka libo kan-uman ka libo kapituan ka libo kawalwan ka libo kasiyaman ka libo usa ka gatos ka libo duha ka gatos ka libo tulo ka gatos ka libo upat ka gatos ka libo lima ka gatos ka libo unom ka gatos ka libo pito ka gatos ka libo walo ka gatos ka libo siyam ka gatos ka libo

# Spanish adjective

baynte mil
traynta mil
kwarenta mil
singkwenta mil
saysenta mil
setenta mil
otsenta mil
nobenta mil
syen mil
dos-syentos mil
tres-syentos mil
kwatrosyentos mil
kinyentos mil
sayes-syentos mil
setesyentos mil
otsosyentos mil
nobesyentos mil
un milyon
dos milyon
un bilyon
dos bilyon
,

# English translation

twenty thousand thirty thousand forty thousand fifty thousand sixty thousand seventy thousand eighty thousand ninety thousand one hundred thousand two hundred thousand three hundred thousand four hundred thousand five hundred thousand six hundred thousand seven hundred thousand eight hundred thousand nine hundred thousand one million two million one billion two billion

#### 11.11.4 Quantities

The following formula is used for questions which inquire about the quantity of some item:

pila + ka + <unit> + <noun phrase>

Sometimes the Cebuano word **buok** is used for <unit> to indicate the number of individual items.

Also, either of the following formulas can be used to express approximate numerical values:

mga + <Cebuano number>
mga + <Spanish number>

The following are some example sentences related to quantities:

#### Example sentence

# Pila ka buok ang imong iring? (Pila ka iring anaa ka? --> alternate) Anaa akoy tulo ka iring.

Pila ka kilo ang isda? (Pilay timbang sa isda? --> alternate) Napulo ka kilo ang timbang sa isda.

Pila ka adlaw sa usa ka semana? May pito ka adlaw sa usa ka semana.

Pila ka bulan sa usa ka tuig? May dose ka bulan sa usa ka tuig.

Pila ka adlaw sa usa ka tuig? May tres-syentos saysenta-i-singko ka adlaw sa usa ka tuig.

Pila ka buok ang iyang libro? Anaa siyay mga otsenta ka libro.

# **English translation**

How many cats do you have?

I have three cats.

How many kilograms is the fish?

The weight of the fish is ten kilograms.

How many days are there in one week? There are seven days in one week.

How many months are there in one year? There are twelve months in one year.

How many days are there in one year? There are three hundred and sixty-five days in one year.

How many books does he have? He has approximately eighty books.

# 11.11.5 Money

The following formula is used to specify the cost of some item per unit:

tag-<Spanish number> + <currency> + ang + <unit of measurement>

In addition, the prefix **tag-** is prepended to the question word **pila** (how much) when inquiring about the cost of some item per unit.

The following are some example sentences related to money:

#### Example sentence

# Sintabo ang presyo. Singkwenta sintabos ang presyo. Piso ang presyo.

Uno singkwenta ang presyo.

Dos pisos ang presyo.

Dos baynte-singko ang presyo.

# **English translation**

The price is one centavo.

The price is fifty centavos.

The price is one peso.

The price is one peso and fifty centavos.

The price is two pesos.

The price is two pesos and twenty-five centavos.

# Example sentence English translation

Tres pisos ang presyo. The price is three pesos.

Tres setenta-i-singko ang presyo. The price is three pesos and seventy-five

centavos.

Dolyar ang presyo. The price is one dollar.

Singko dolyars ang presyo. The price is five dollars.

Tagpila ang saging? How much are the bananas (per unit)?

Tag-dos pisos ang buok ang presyo. The price is two pesos per piece.

Tagpila ang isda? How much is the fish (per unit)?

Tag-otso pisos ang kilo ang presyo. The price is eight pesos per kilogram.

Tagpila ang itlog? How much are the eggs (per unit)?

Tag-kwarenta pisos ang dosena ang

The price is forty pesos per dozen.

presyo.

#### 11.11.6 Ordinal Numbers

Either of the following formulas can be used to specify a numerical ranking (the number one is an exception):

ika<Cebuano number>

**ika**<Spanish number> (optional for numbers greater than 10)

Cebuano adjective	Spanish adjective	English translation
ikaduha ikatulo ikaupat ikalima ikaunom ikapito ikawalo ikasiyam ikanapulog-usa ikanapulog-duha ikanapulog-tulo ikanapulog-tulo ikanapulog-lima ikanapulog-lima ikanapulog-unom	primero, una ikaonse ikadose ikatrese ikakatorse ikakinse ikadesisayes	first second third fourth fifth sixth seventh eighth ninth tenth eleventh twelfth thirteenth fourteenth fifteenth sixteenth
ikanapulog-pito	ikadesisyete	seventeenth

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Cebuano adjective Spanish adjective English translation	Spanish adjective English translation
---	---------------------------------------

ikanapulog-waloikadesiotsoeighteenthikanapulog-siyamikadesinwebenineteenthikakawhaanikabayntetwentieth

The following formula is used for questions which inquire about numerical ranking:

ikapilang + <noun> ...

The following are some example sentences related to numerical ranking:

# Example sentence English translation

Ikapilang adlaw kini? Which day is this? Ang ikaduhang adlaw kini. This is the second day.

Ikapilang semana kana? Which week is that?
Ang ikatulong semana kana. That is the third week.

# 11.11.7 Adjectives Formed from Nouns and Verb Roots

Adjectives may be formed from nouns and verb roots using one of the following formulas:

<noun>an
<verb root>an
<noun>on
ka<verb root>on
ma<noun>
ma<noun>on
ma<verb root>on
maka<noun>
na<verb root>on
na<verb root>
nag<verb root>

If the noun or verb root ends with an unaccented vowel then the suffix **-han** is used instead of **-an** and the suffix **-hon** is used instead of **-on**. Sometimes there are other morphological changes. The following is a list of such adjectives:

Cebuano adjective	Cebuano noun/root	English translation
adlawon	adlaw (sun)	sunny
asinon	asin (salt)	salty
daginutan	daginot (to save money)	thrifty
gabunon	gabon (cloud)	cloudy
hanginon	hangin (wind)	windy
hinungdanon	hinungdan (reason)	important
kataw-anan	katawa (to laugh)	funny
katulgon	tulog (to sleep)	sleepy
kwartahan	kwarta (money)	rich
mahigalahon	higala (friend)	friendly
makahilo	hilo (poison)	poisonous
makapanglawas	panglawas (health)	healthy (a thing)
malipayon	lipay (to enjoy)	happy
maluloy-on	luoy (to pity)	pitiful
masaba	saba (noise)	noisy (a thing)
masakit	sakit (pain)	painful
masakiton	sakit (pain)	sick
masukulon	sukol (to resist)	hostile
matabangon	tabang (to help)	helpful
mausikon	usik (to waste)	prodigal
naglagot	lagot (to rage)	angry
nahadlok	hadlok (to fear)	afraid
nalangan	langan (to delay)	late
natagbaw	tagbaw (to satisfy)	contented
sabaan	saba (noise)	noisy (a person)
swertihan	swerte (luck)	lucky
tabi-an	tabi (to talk)	talkative
ulagan	ulag (lust)	lustful
ulanon	ulan (rain)	rainy
unuson	unos (storm)	stormy
utokan	utok (brain)	intelligent

# 12. Adverbs

Adverbs are words which are used to modify verbs or adjectives. When they are used with verbs they typically specify the time, manner, or frequency of the action. Adverbs which modify verbs typically come at the end of Cebuano sentences.

# 12.1 Adverbs Which Modify Adjectives

Here are some examples of adverbs which modify adjectives:

Cebuano adverb	English translation	Example sentence	English translation
kaayo	very	Taas kaayo ikaw.	You are very tall.
pwerte	very	Pwerteng taas ikaw.	You are very tall.
pulos	all (having the san	Pulos taas sila. ne characteristic)	They are all tall.

# 12.2 Adverbs Formed from Adjectives

For many adjectives an adverbial phrase can be formed using the following formula:

og + <adjective>

This is the equivalent of the English suffix **-ly** which is appended to an English adjective in order to form an English adverb. Here are some examples:

Example sentence	English translation
Nagalakaw si Juan og hinay. Nagadagan si Maria og paspas.	Juan is walking slowly. Maria is running quickly.
Misimba si Pedro og naandan.	Pedro usually goes to church.

# 12.3 Adverbs Used to Express Frequency

Either of the following formulas may be used for adverbs which express the frequency of some action:

og + ka<Cebuano number>
og + ka<Spanish number>

The number specified is the number of times that some event happens over some specified time period. Either of the following formulas may be used to inquire about the frequency of some action:

makapila + <subjective noun phrase> + <verb> + <objective noun phrase>
kapila + <subjective noun phrase> + <verb> + <objective noun phrase>

The <subjective noun phrase> is optional.

The following are some example sentences related to frequency:

Example sentence	English translation
Makapila ka magtuon sa usa ka semana? Magtuon ako og kaduha sa usa ka	How often do you study in one week?  I study two times in one week.
semana.	
Kapila moulan dinhi sa usa ka tuig? Moulan dinhi og mga kasingkwenta sa usa ka tuig.	How often does it rain here in one year? It rains here approximately fifty times in one year.

#### 12.4 Adverb List

The following is a list of adverbs arranged by topic:

# **12.4.1 Time of Day**

The following formula is used to express the time of day (in hours) at which some action occurs:

sa + alas + <Spanish number>

One o'clock is a special case. It uses the following formula:

sa + ala + una

If the needed accuracy is in minutes then the following formula is used:

```
sa + alas + <Spanish number: hours> + y + <Spanish number: minutes>
```

The Cebuano word **medya** can be substituted for <Spanish number: minutes> to represent 30 minutes. In order to specify a certain number of minutes before the hour the following formula is used:

```
sa + menos + <Spanish number: minutes> + para + alas +
<Spanish number: hours>
```

In addition, the following formulas can be appended in order to specify which part of the day it is:

```
    sa + kadlawon
    sa + buntag
    sa + udto
    sa + banon

--> early morning hours before sunrise (a.m.)
--> noon
--> afternoon hours before sunset (p.m.)
```

sa + haponsa + gabii--> afternoon hours before sunset (p.m.)--> nighttime hours after sunset (p.m.)

The following are some example sentences related to the time of day:

#### **Example sentence**

# **English translation**

I wake up at 1:00 a.m.
I wake up at 2:00 a.m.
I wake up at 3:00 a.m.
I wake up at 4:00 a.m.
I wake up at 5:00 a.m.
I wake up at 6:00 a.m.
I wake up at 7:00 a.m.
I wake up at 8:00 a.m.
I wake up at 9:00 a.m.
I wake up at 10:00 a.m.
I wake up at 11:00 a.m.
I wake up at 12:00 noon.
I wake up at 1:00 p.m.
I wake up at 2:30 p.m.
I wake up at 3:15 p.m.
I wake up at 4:45 p.m.
I wake up at 5:30 p.m.
I wake up at 6:00 p.m.
I wake up at 7:00 p.m.
I wake up at 7:50 p.m.

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#### Example sentence

English translation

Mimata ako sa alas nwebe y singkwenta sa gabii.

Mimata ako sa alas dyes sa gabii. Mimata ako sa alas onse sa gabii. Mimata ako sa alas dose sa gabii.

Unsang orasa na?

Unsang orasa momata ka?

I wake up at 9:50 p.m. I wake up at 10:00 p.m. I wake up at 11:00 p.m. I wake up at 12:00 midnight.

What time is it now?

What time will you wake up?

# 12.4.2 Days of the Week

Either of the following formulas may be used to express the day of the week on which some future action will take place:

(e.g., on Sunday) sa + <day of the week> sa + sunod + <day of the week> (e.g., next Sunday)

The following formula is used to express the day of the week on which some past action has taken place:

(ka)niadtong + <day of the week> (e.g., last Sunday)

The following are some example sentences related to the day of the week:

#### Example sentence

English translation

Moabot siya sa Dominggo. Moabot siya sa sunod Lunes. Miabot siya kaniadtong Martes. Miabot siya niadtong Myerkoles. Unsang adlawa karon?

Unsang adlawa moabot siya?

He will arrive on Sunday. He will arrive next Monday. He arrived last Tuesday. He arrived last Wednesday. What day is it? What day will he arrive?

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#### 12.4.3 Months and Dates

Either of the following formulas may be used to express the month in which some future action will take place:

sa + <month> (e.g., in January)
sa + sunod + <month> (e.g., next January)

The following formula is used to express the month in which some past action has taken place:

**(ka)niadtong** + <month> (e.g., last January)

If a specific date is needed then the following formula can be appended in order to specify the day of the month:

<Spanish number>

The following are some example sentences related to months and dates:

#### Example sentence

#### English translation

Moabot siya sa Enero. He will arrive in January. Moabot siva sa sunod Pebrero. He will arrive next February. Moabot siya sa Marso uno. He will arrive on March 1st. Moabot siya sa sunod Abril traynta. He will arrive next April 30th. Miabot siya kaniadtong Mayo. He arrived last May. Miabot siya niadtong Hunyo kinse. He arrived last June 15th. Unsang bulana moabot siya? What month will he arrive? What date will he arrive? Unsang petsaha moabot siya?

# 12.4.4 Going Back in Time

The following formula may be used to express a specified amount of time previous to the current moment:

(ka)niadtong + <Cebuano number> + ka + <unit of time>

If the number being specified is one then <Cebuano number> + ka may be replaced by the Cebuano word **miaging**.

The following formula is used to refer to a specific year in the past:

**(ka)niadtong** + <Spanish number: year>

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The following formula is used to refer to a specific date in the past:

(ka)niadtong + <month> + <Spanish number: day> + sa +

<Spanish number: year>

The following are some example sentences related to dates in the past:

#### Example sentence

# **English translation**

Miabot siya kaniadtong usa ka adlaw.

Miabot siya kaniadtong miaging adlaw.

Miabot siya niadtong duha ka adlaw.
Miabot siya niadtong miaging semana.
Miabot siya niadtong duha ka semana.
Miabot siya niadtong miaging bulan.
Miabot siya niadtong duha ka bulan.
Miabot siya niadtong miaging tuig.
Miabot siya niadtong duha ka tuig.
Natawo si Carlos niadtong mil
nobesyentos saysenta-i-singko.
Namatay si Magallanes niadtong Abril
baynte syete sa mil kinyentos baynte

Unsang tuiga natawo ka? Unsang petsaha natawo ka? He arrived one day ago (day before vesterday).

He arrived one day ago (day before yesterday).

He arrived two days ago.

He arrived one week ago (last week).

He arrived two weeks ago.

He arrived one month ago (last month).

He arrived two months ago.

He arrived one year ago (last year).

He arrived two years ago. Carlos was born in 1965.

Magellan died on April 27th, 1521.

In what year were you born?
On what date were you born?

# 12.4.5 Other Expressions of Time

#### Cebuano adverb

uno.

# **English translation**

bisan karon
dugay na
gihapon
kada adlaw, matag adlaw
kada bulan, matag bulan
kada buntag, matag buntag
kada gabii, matag gabii
kada hapon, matag hapon
kada higayon, matag higayon
kada semana, matag semana
kada tuig, matag tuig
kada udto, matag udto

even now
a long time
as before, still
every day
every month
every morning
every night
every afternoon
every time
every week
every year
every noon

#### Cebuano adverb

# **English translation**

yesterday morning

kagabii

(ka)gahapon

(ka)gahapon sa buntag (ka)gahapon sa hapon (ka)gahapon sa udto

(ka)ganina kanunay, pirmi

karon

karon dayon karong adlawa karong bulan karong Dominggo karong Enero karong gabii karong semana karong tuig

nianang panahona

puhon

sa adlaw sunod ugma

sa adlawng una (ka)gahapon

sa bisan kanus-a

sa kalit sa umalabot sunod bulan sunod semana sunod tuig ugma

ugma sa buntag ugma sa hapon ugma sa gabii ugma sa udto

unya

unya sa buntag unya sa gabii unya sa hapon

unya sa udto usahay

last night yesterday

yesterday afternoon yesterday noon a while ago always now right now today this month this Sunday this January tonight this week this year

day after tomorrow day before yesterday

ever

all of a sudden sometime next month next week next year tomorrow

at the time

someday

tomorrow morning tomorrow afternoon tomorrow night tomorrow noon

later

later this morning later tonight

later this afternoon later this noon sometimes

#### 12.4.6 Miscellaneous Adverbs

#### Cebuano adverb

# **English translation**

basin might busa therefore

didto there (far from both speaker and listener)
diha there (far from speaker but near to listener)
dinha there (far from speaker but near to listener)

dinhi here
diri here
bisan even
bisan pa even if
daw somewhat
gawas pa besides
ilabi na, labi na especially

inigkabuntag when morning comes inigkagabii when night comes when afternoon comes inigkabuman when finished

inigkahuman when finished

inigkaugma when tomorrow comes

matod according to pagkahuman afterwards again pinaagi niana thereby pod, sab, usab also, too

sa bisan asa, sa bisan diin anywhere, everywhere sa bisan unsang paagiha anyhow, anyway

sa gawas outside sa sulod inside sa usa ka dapit somewhere sa usa ka paagi somehow tingali maybe

# 13. Prepositions

Prepositions are words which are used to specify the beneficiary of some action, time, relative time, location, relative location, etc.

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## 13.1 For

The English preposition **for** can be represented by the following Cebuano phrases:

alang
alang kang
alang ni
alang sa
para
para kang
para ni
para sa

In addition either of the following formulas may be used:

```
alang + nila + ni + <1st name> + ug + <2nd name>
para + nila + ni + <1st name> + ug + <2nd name>
```

Here are some examples:

#### Example sentence

Ang regalo alang kanimo.
Kining regaloha para kaniya.
Ang kwarta para kang Ana.
Para kang kinsa ang sulat?
Ang mensahe para ni Ricardo.
Ang kwarta para sa kanang bayhana.
Ang kwarta para nila ni Carlos ug Felipe.

#### **English translation**

The gift is for you.
This gift is for him.
The money is for Ana.
For whom is the letter?
The message is for Ricardo.
The money is for that woman.
The money is for Carlos and Felipe.

# 13.2 From

The English preposition **from** can be represented by the following Cebuano phrases:

gikan gikan kang gikan ni gikan sa taga-

Here are some examples:

#### Example sentence

Ang regalo gikan kanako.
Pilay plete gikan dinhi paingon sa erport?
Ang regalo gikan kang Felipe.
Ang sulat gikan ni Pedro.
Miadto ako gikan sa Houston padulong sa Dallas.
Taga-Amerika si Elena.
Taga-asa ka?
Taga-diin ka?

# **English translation**

The gift is from me.
How much is the fare from here to the airport?
The gift is from Felipe.
The letter is from Pedro.
I go from Houston to Dallas.

Elena is from America. Where are you from? Where are you from?

#### 13.3 Of

The English preposition **of** can be represented by the following Cebuano phrases:

ni sa

Here are some examples:

#### Example sentence

Si Ricardo ang amahan ni Carlos. Si Ricardo ang amahan sa kanang tawhana. Ang Manila ang kauluhan sa Pilipinas.

# **English translation**

Ricardo is the father of Carlos. Ricardo is the father of that man.

Manila is the capital of the Philippines.

# 13.4 To

The English preposition **to** can be represented by the following Cebuano phrases:

kang sa ngadto sa padulong sa paingon sa

Sometimes no explicit Cebuano phrase is used but the meaning is implied. Here are some examples:

Example sentence	English translation
Mihatag akog libro kang Gloria. Miadto ako sa Sugbo.	I give a book to Gloria. I go to Cebu.
Miadto kami gikan sa Sugbo ngadto sa Bohol.	We go from Cebu to Bohol.
Anaa silay pito ngadto sa napulo ka awto.	They have seven to ten cars.
Miadto si Felipe gikan sa Sugbo padulong sa Manila.	Felipe goes from Cebu to Manila.
Pilay plete paingon sa Mandaue? Mihatag akog libro kanimo. (no explicit Cebuano phrase used)	How much is the fare to Mandaue? I give a book to you.

# 13.5 Miscellaneous Prepositions

The following is a list of miscellaneous prepositions. If the preposition comes before an impersonal noun then the Cebuano word **sa** is placed between the preposition and the noun (**sa walay** is an exception). If the preposition comes before a personal noun then the Cebuano word **ni** (or **kang**) is placed between the preposition and the noun. If the preposition comes before a pronoun then the pronoun must be in the objective case (e.g., **kanimo**) and no intervening word exists.

Cebuano preposition	English <u>translation</u>	Example sentence	English translation
bahin	about	Miingon si Juan kanako bahin sa libro.	Juan tells me about the book.
batok, supak	against	Miaway sila batok sa gobyerno. Miaway ako supak kanila.	They fight against the government. I fight against them.

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Cebuano preposition	English translation	Example sentence	English translation
duol	by	Naa ang imong sapatos duol sa pultahan.	Your shoes are by the door.
hangtod	until	Naghulat ako hangtod sa alas otso.	I waited until eight o'clock.
hinuon, imbis	instead	Moadto ka sa Sugbo hinuon sa Manila. Mihatag akog kwarta kang Carlos imbis kang Pedro.	You will go to Cebu instead of Manila. I give money to Carlos instead of Pedro.
human	after	Mipauli kami human sa paniudto.	We went home after lunch.
kapin	more than	Anaa akoy kapin sa singkwenta ka libro.	I have more than fifty books.
kay	than	Felipe is taller than me.	Si Felipe mas taas kay kanako.
kuyog, uban	with	Miadto ako sa sine uban ni Juan. Miadto ako sa tindahan kuyog kanimo.	I go to the movies with Juan. I go to the store with you.
lahos	through	Naglabay siyag bola lahos sa bentana.	He threw a ball through the window.
pinaagi	by means of	Moabot sila pinaagi sa ayroplano.	They will arrive by means of an airplane.
sa	at	Mitan-aw akog telebisyon sa iyang balay.	I watch television at his house.
sa, sa ibabaw	on	Atua sila sa sakyanan. Anaa ang baso sa ibabaw sa lamesa.	They are over there on the boat. The glass is there on the table.

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Cebuano preposition	English translation	Example sentence	English translation
sa, sa sulod	in	Natawo ikaw sa Sugbo. Atua si Teresa sa sulod sa tindahan.	You were born in Cebu. Teresa is over there in the store.
sa atbang	across from	Atua ang tindahan sa atbang sa simbahan.	The store is over there across from the church.
sa atubangan	in front of	Atua ang iyang balay sa atubangan sa bangko.	His house is over there in front of the bank.
sa daplin	along, alongside	Atua ang balay sa daplin sa baybayon.	The house is over there alongside the seashore.
sa dili pa	before (future)	Mopauli kami sa dili pa panihapon.	We will go home before dinner.
sa gawas	out	Miadto siya sa gawas sa pultahan.	He goes out the door.
sa ibabaw, sa itaas	above	Mibiyahe ang ayroplano sa ibabaw sa mga panganod. Anaa ang langgam sa	The airplane travels above the clouds.  The bird is there above
		itaas sa yuta.	the ground.
sa ilalom, sa ubos	below, beneath, under	Anaa ang hayop sa ilalom sa kahoy. Mibiyahe ang submarino sa ubos sa dagat.	The animal is there beneath the tree. The submarine travels under the sea.
sa kilid	next to	Anaa ang bisikleta sa kilid sa awto.	The bicycle is there next to the car.
sa likod	in back of	Atua ang sinehan sa likod sa bangko.	The movie theater is over there in back of the bank.
sa luyo	behind	Atua ang among balay sa luyo sa simbahan.	Our house is over there behind the church.

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Cebuano preposition	English translation	Example sentence	English translation
sa taliwala, sa tunga	between	Anaa ang ulo sa taliwala sa duha ka dunggan. Atua ang Carcar sa tunga sa Argao ug Dalaguete.	The head is there between the two ears. Carcar is over there between Argao and Dalaguete.
sa tupad	beside	Milingkod Carlos sa tupad ni Ana.	Carlos sits beside Ana.
sa wala pa	before (past)	Mipauli kami sa wala pa panihapon.	We went home before dinner.
sa walay	without	Dili ako makakaon sa walay kutsara.	I can't eat without a spoon.
sukad pa	since	Nagkaon sila sukad pa sa alas sayes.	They have been eating since six o'clock.
sulod	within	Mahuman ako sulod sa duha ka semana.	I will finish within two weeks.
sulod	during	Nagkatawa ako sulod sa salida.	I was laughing during the movie.

# 14. Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words which are used to connect clauses together within a sentence. The following is a list of conjunctions:

Cebuano conjunction	English translation	Example sentence	English translation
apan, pero	but	Si Felipe pobre apan malipayon.	Felipe is poor but happy.
		Wala akoy awto pero mopalit akog awto.	I don't have a car but I will buy a car.
aron	in order to, so that	Miadto sila sa restawran aron mokaon.	They go to the restaurant in order to eat.
(the verb which	follows <b>aron</b> sh	ould be in the future tense)	
dihang	when	Naay daghang pagkaon dihang miabot ako sa salo-salo.	There was a lot of food when I arrived at the party.
0	or	Moadto ako sa Sugbo o Bohol.	I will go to Cebu or Bohol.
kay, tungod kay	because	Mikaon ako kay gigutom ako. Mihigda siya tungod kay katulgon siya.	I eat because I am hungry. He lies down because he is sleepy.
kon, kung	if	Mopalit akog awto kon anaa akoy igong kwarta. Mopauli ako kung moulan.	I will buy a car if I have enough money. I will go home if it rains.
kon dili	unless	Mopauli ako kon dili mokuyog ka kanako.	I will go home unless you accompany me.
kung	(used to connect a subordinate clause)	Nangutana si Juan kanako kung asa ang kasilyas.	Juan asks me where the restroom is.
nga	that	Miingon siya kanako nga gigutom sila.	He tells me that they are hungry.

Cebuano Study Notes		Tom Marking	11/7/2005	
Cebuano conjunction	English translation	Example sentence	English translation	
samtang	while	Miadto ako sa tindahan samtang nagtulog ka.	I went to the store while you were sleeping.	
sukad nga	since	Nagkaon sila sukad nga miabot sila.	They have been eating since they arrived.	
ug	and	Mikaon siyag karneng baka ug kan-on.	He eats beef and rice.	

# 15. Particles

Particles are Cebuano words which are used to provide emphasis, indicate a question, or change the meaning of the verb in some other way. Cebuano particles do not necessarily have a direct translation into English. They are typically placed right after the verb in statements and right after the question word in questions. The following is a list of particles:

Cebuano particle	English meaning	Example sentence	English translation
ba	question	Pilipino ba si Carlos?	Is Carlos a Filipino?
bitaw	indeed, surely	Moadto bitaw sa sine.	Indeed, we are going to the movies.
	Surery	Moabot bitaw sila kagabii.	Surely they will arrive tonight.
diay	surprise	Nia diay si Ricardo.	Oh, so Ricardo is here. (did not expect him to be here)
di(li) ba	confirmation	Estudyante siya, dili ba? Amerikano ka, di ba?	He's a student, isn't he? You're an American, aren't you?
gayod, gyod	really, quite	Mitan-aw gayod akog salida. Maayo gyod sila.	I really watched a movie. They are quite good.
kaha	wonder, speculation	Unsa kaha iyang ngalan?	I wonder what his name is.
kuno	rumor	Moulan kuno ugma.	They say it's going to rain tomorrow.
lagi	of course	Mokaon lagi si Felipe og isda.	Of course Felipe will eat the fish.
lamang, lang	just, only	Moinom lamang akog tubig.	I'll just drink water.
ung		Mopauli lang ako.	I'll just go home.

		J	
Cebuano particle	English meaning	Example sentence	English translation
man	emphasis	Kinsa ka man? (ka comes before man) Kinsa man siya? (siya comes after man) Unsa may problema? (may> man ang)	Well, who are you? Well, who is he? Well, what is the problem?
na	already, now	Mikaon na ako. Nia na si Elena. Katulog na.	I've already eaten. Elena is here now. Sleep now.
ра	still, yet	Nagakaon pa ako. Nia pa ang babaye. Wala pa ako moadto sa tindahan.	I am still eating. The woman is still here. I haven't gone to the store yet.
ra	only, just, too	Anaa akoy usa ra ka awto. Mahal ra kining awtoha.	I only have one car.  This car is too expensive.
unta	hope, wish	Moabot unta sila kagabii.	Hopefully they will arrive tonight.

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# 15.1 Multiple Particles

Cebuano Study Notes

More than one particle may be used in the same sentence. The following rules apply:

- The particles must occur consecutively (i.e., they must all be adjacent).
- The subjective pronoun **ka** must come before the first particle.
- A subjective pronoun other than **ka** must come after the final particle.
- The particles **na** and **pa** must come before the particle **ba**.
- The 2-letter particles (i.e., **ba**, **na**, **pa**, etc.) must come before longer particles.
- The particle **man** typically comes before longer particles.
- The particle **diay** typically comes at the end.

The following are some example sentences related to multiple particles:

### **Example sentence**

Asa ka man?
Asa man siya?
Ania ka na ba?
Ania na ba sila?
Ania ka pa ba?
Ania pa ba sila?

Ania na man si Juan. Ania pa man si Juan. Ania pa lagi si Juan.

Moabot ba gayod siya? Moabot ba kaha siya?

Nagakaon na ba kaha silag kan-on?

Moulan man kuno ugma. Ania man diay si Juan. Ania pa man diay si Juan. Pilipino ba diay si Juan?

# **English translation**

Well, where are you?
Well, where is he?
Are you here now?
Are they here now?
Are you still here?
Are they still here?
Well, Juan is here now.
Well, Juan is still here.
Of course Juan is still here.

Will he really arrive? I wonder if he will arrive.

I wonder if they're eating rice now.

Well, they say it's going to rain tomorrow.

Oh, so Juan is here. Oh, so Juan is still here. Oh, is Juan a Filipino?

# 16. Verbs

Verbs are words used to express action, state of being, or the influence of an action. In Cebuano almost all words can become verbs by affixation. Cebuano verbs are inflected for the following qualities: voice, mood, and tense.

#### **16.1** Voice

Voice determines who the subject of the sentence is. Cebuano supports the following voices:

Active

- The person or thing who performs the action (i.e., the actor) is the subject of the sentence. This is also known as **actor focus**.
- Direct passive
- The person or thing who receives the action (i.e., the goal) is the subject of the sentence. Another way of saying this is that the direct object is the subject of the sentence. This is also known as **goal focus**.
- Indirect passive
- The person or thing for whom the action is performed (i.e., the beneficiary) or the location where the action takes place is the subject of the sentence. Another way of saying this is that the indirect object is the subject of the sentence. This is also known as **beneficiary focus** or **location focus**.
- Instrumental passive
- The thing by which the action is performed (i.e., the instrument) is the subject of the sentence. This is also known as **instrument focus**. This voice can also be used in cases where the thing being conveyed or transferred from one person to another is the subject of the sentence.

#### 16.2 Mood

Mood determines the quality of the action in terms of its duration or in terms of its relationship to the doer of the action. Cebuano supports the following moods:

- **Temporal** The action is instantaneous or immediately completed.
- **Durative** The action takes place over an extended period of time.
- Stative

   The action expresses the state of being, condition, or emotion of the subject. A sentence containing a verb in the stative mood does not possess a direct object (unless the secondary prefix hi- is prepended to the verb root).
- Abilitive

   The action expresses the ability of the subject to perform the action, the possibility of the action occuring, or the unintentional nature of the action. For some verbs this mood does not express ability, possibility, or unintended action. But rather, it expresses the fact that the action is completed either in the past, present, or future.
- Plural

   This is an alternative to either the temporal or durative moods which is usually used only in cases where the subject of the sentence is plural or the direct object of the sentence is plural. For most verbs it is optional. For some verbs this mood is not optional. Rather, it is used in place of the temporal and durative moods. For these verbs the subject of the sentence or the direct object of the sentence do not have to be plural.

#### 16.3 Tense

Tense determines when the action takes place. It is also used to indicate whether or not a command is being issued. Cebuano supports the following tenses:

- Present/Past

   The action has already begun. Cebuano does not distinguish between actions which have already completed (i.e., the past tense) and actions which are continuing (i.e., the present tense).
- **Future** The action will occur in the future.
- **Command** The speaker is commanding that the action be done.

# 16.4 Verb Roots and Verb Stems

Verb roots are the fundamental building blocks of verbs. They cannot be broken down into further subunits. Verb stems are formed from verb roots by adding affixes (i.e., prefixes or suffixes). Conjugation (i.e., inflection for voice, mood, and tense) is always performed on the verb stem, not the verb root. However, oftentimes the verb stem is identical to the verb root (i.e., no affixes have been added). The following are some examples of verb stem formation:

Cebuano verb root	Cebuano affix	Meaning of affix	Cebuano verb stem	English translation
palit	ра-	causation	papalit	to cause to buy
gugma	hi-	allows a verb in the stative mood to have a direct object	higugma	to love

The following are some example sentences which use these verb stems:

Example sentence	English translation
Magpapalit si Carlos og isda.	Carlos will have someone buy fish.
Nahiguma si Felipe kang Gloria.	Felipe loves Gloria.

# 16.5 Conjugation Table

This table shows the various affixes which are used during conjugation of verbs:

voice	mood	tense	conjugation
active	temporal	present/	mi <verb stem=""></verb>
	-	past	ni <verb stem=""></verb>
active	temporal	future	mo <verb stem=""></verb>
active	durative	present/	naga <verb stem=""></verb>
		past	nag <verb stem=""></verb>
active	durative	future	maga <verb stem=""> mag<verb stem=""></verb></verb>
active	temporal/ durative	command	pag <verb stem=""></verb>
active	stative	present/ past	na <verb stem=""></verb>
active	stative	future	ma <verb stem=""></verb>
active	stative	command	ka <verb stem=""></verb>
			pagka <verb stem=""></verb>
active	abilitive	present/ past	naka <verb stem=""></verb>
active	abilitive	future	maka <verb stem=""></verb>
active	plural	present/ past	nang <verb stem=""></verb>
active	plural	future	mang <verb stem=""></verb>
direct	temporal/	present/	gi <verb stem=""></verb>
passive	durative	past	
direct	temporal/	future	<verb stem="">on</verb>
passive	durative		
direct	temporal/	command	<verb stem="">a</verb>
passive	durative		
direct	abilitive	present/	na <verb stem=""></verb>
passive	1.224	past	
direct	abilitive	future	ma <verb stem=""></verb>
passive	tomporal/	prograt/	el avorb atom: ==
indirect	temporal/ durative	present/	gi <verb stem="">an</verb>
passive		past	cyarh atams an
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	<verb stem="">an</verb>
indirect	temporal/	command	<verb stem="">i</verb>
passive	durative	Command	CACID SIGIIISI
instrumental	temporal/	present/	gi <verb stem=""></verb>
passive	durative	past	Sizvoin Stollis
instrumental	temporal/	future	i <verb stem=""></verb>
passive	durative		1.0.0 0.0
instrumental	temporal/	command	i <verb stem=""></verb>
passive	durative		
•	1	1	l l

# 16.6 Comments on the Conjugation Table

Here is some additional information concerning the conjugation table:

- If the verb stem ends with an unaccented vowel then the **-on** suffix changes to **-hon**, the **-an** suffix changes to **-han**, the **-a** suffix changes to **-ha**, and the **-i** suffix changes to **-hi**. Sometimes there are other morphological changes.
- The **mi-** prefix and the **ni-** prefix are interchangeable. They both mean the same thing.
- The mo- prefix is used for actions which repeat themselves. For example: Moulan sa Sugbo matag Enero (It rains in Cebu every January)
- The mi-, ni-, and mo- prefixes can be prepended to an adjective in order to form a verb which means "to become the adjective". For example: Motambok ako (I will become fat)
- The **naga** prefix is used for ongoing action in the present tense. The **nag** prefix is used for ongoing action in the past tense.
- The **maga** prefix and the **mag** prefix are interchangeable. They both are used for ongoing action in the future tense.
- A conjugated verb of the form **maka**verb stem> can usually be translated into English as: **can** <verb>. A conjugated verb of the form **naka**verb> can usually be translated into English as: **could** <verb>. However, there are some verbs where the **naka** and **maka** prefixes are used to express completed action.
- The **-on** suffix and its related prefix **gi-** (i.e., the affixes for the direct passive voice) may only be used with verbs which have a direct object. Verbs which have a direct object but in which the effect of the action does not "remain in the object" use the instrumental passive voice (i.e., the **i-** prefix and its related prefix **gi-**).
- Verbs of motion (e.g., to go, to travel, etc.) use the mi-, ni-, and mo- prefixes.
   Verbs of motion do not use the nag-, mag-, naga-, maga-, na-, or ma- prefixes.
   A sentence containing a verb of motion does not have a direct object.
- The active voice command tense for the temporal/durative mood may be alternatively represented by just the verb stem (without the **pag-** prefix) if a **mi-/ni-/mo-** conjugation of the verb exists.
- For verbs in which the plural mood of the active voice replaces the temporal and durative moods the command tense uses the prefix **-pang**.

#### 16.7 Infinitives

Cebuano lacks a true infinitive (i.e., unconjugated) form for verbs.

For sentences containing certain pseudoverbs (e.g., **gusto**, **kinahanglan**, etc.) the infinitive form is specified by the prefix **mo-**, **maga-**, **mag-**, **ma-**, **maka-**, or **mang-**. The infinitive form of the verb is preceded by the linker **ng** or **nga** (which is sometimes combined with the preceding word). Here are some examples:

#### Example sentence

# **English translation**

Gusto siyang mosimba.
Gusto silang magdula.
Kinahanglan akong matulog.
Kinahanglan kitang makadawat og kwarta.

He wants to go to church.
They want to play.
I have to sleep.
We need to receive the money.

In other cases the infinitive form is represented by an unconjugated verb stem. The verb stem is preceded by the nonspecific objective case marker **og** (which is sometimes combined with the preceding word). This form is also used in sentences containing a primary verb and a secondary verb in which the secondary verb is translated into English as a present progressive verb (i.e., ending with the **-ing** suffix). Here are some examples:

# Example sentence

# **English translation**

Misugod akog basa.
Misugod kag sulti.
Mohunong akog padala og kwarta kanimo.
Nahuman siyag basa nianang libroha.

I begin to read. You begin to speak. I will stop sending you money.

He finished reading that book.

#### 16.8 Sentence Structure

The formulas which follow use the following components:

```
<subjective noun phrase> is typically one of the following:
 ang + <noun>
 ang + mga + <noun>
 ang + <adjective> + <linker> + <noun>
 ang + <adjective> + linker> + mga + <noun>
 ang + <noun> + ker> + <adjective>
 ang + mga + <noun> + linker> + <adjective>
 ang + <noun> + <post-possessive personal pronoun>
 ang + mga + <noun> + <post-possessive personal pronoun>
  si + <personal name>
 sila + si + <personal name1> + ug + <personal name2>
  <subjective personal pronoun>
  <subjective demonstrative pronoun>
  <subjective demonstrative pronoun> + <linker> + <noun><particularizer>
  <subjective demonstrative pronoun> + <linker> + mga + <noun><particularizer>
<objective noun phrase> is typically one of the following:
 og + <noun>
 og + mga + <noun>
 og + <adjective> + <linker> + <noun>
 og + <adjective> + ker> + mga + <noun>
 og + <noun> + <linker> + <adjective>
 og + mga + <noun> + ker> + <adjective>
 sa + <pre-possessive personal pronoun> + <linker> + <noun>
 sa + re-possessive personal pronoun> + linker> + mga + <noun>
 sa + <noun> + <post-possessive personal pronoun>
 sa + mga + <noun> + <post-possessive personal pronoun>
 kang + <personal name>
 ni + <personal name>
 nila + ni + <personal name1> + ug + <personal name2>
  <objective personal pronoun>
  <objective demonstrative pronoun>
  <objective demonstrative pronoun> + <linker> + <noun><particularizer>
  <objective demonstrative pronoun> + <linker> + mga + <noun><particularizer>
```

```
<eguational predicate> is typically one of the following:
  <noun>
  mga + <noun>
  <adjective>
  <adjective> + <linker> + <noun>
  <adjective> + hker> + mga + <noun>
  <noun> + <linker> + <adjective>
  mga + <noun> + ker> + <adjective>
  <pre-possessive personal pronoun> + <linker> + <noun>
  <pre-possessive personal pronoun> + <linker> + mga + <noun>
  <noun> + <post-possessive personal pronoun>
  mga + <noun> + <post-possessive personal pronoun>
  si + <personal name>
  sila + si + <personal name1> + ug + <personal name2>
  <subjective personal pronoun>
  <subjective demonstrative pronoun>
  <subjective demonstrative pronoun> + <linker> + <noun><particularizer>
  <subjective demonstrative pronoun> + <linker> + mga + <noun><particularizer>
<simple object> is typically one of the following:
  <noun>
  mga + <noun>
  <adjective> + <linker> + <noun>
  <adjective> + ker> + mga + <noun>
  <noun> + ker> + <adjective>
  mga + <noun> + ker> + <adjective>
<actor noun phrase> is typically one of the following:
  sa + <noun>
  sa + mga + <noun>
  sa + <adjective> + <linker> + <noun>
  sa + <adjective> + linker> + mga + <noun>
  sa + <noun> + ker> + <adjective>
  sa + mga + <noun> + ker> + <adjective>
  ni + <personal name>
  <post-possessive personal pronoun>
  <objective demonstrative pronoun>
  <objective demonstrative pronoun> + <linker> + <noun><particularizer>
  <objective demonstrative pronoun> + <linker> + mga + <noun><particularizer>
```

# **16.8.1 Affirmative Equational Statements**

An affirmative equational statement is a statement which equates the subject with the predicate. In English a form of the **to be** verb is used for such statements. In Cebuano these statements typically follow the following formula:

<equational predicate> + <subjective noun phrase>

Note that there is no equivalent of the English **to be** verb. Also note that the predicate comes before the subject.

Here are some examples:

#### Example sentence

# Estudyante si Juan. Mga doktor sila. Tambok siya.

Hawod nga estudyante ka. Imong inahan si Maria. Si Teresa ang imong higala.

Siya si Pedro.

Maayong salida kini.

Iyang higala kanang tawhana.

Kini ang imong balay.

# **English translation**

Juan is a student. They are doctors.

He is fat.

You are a smart student.
Maria is your mother.
Your friend is Teresa.
Pedro is he (He is Pedro).
This is a good movie.
That man is his friend.

Your house is this one (This is your house).

# **16.8.2 Negative Equational Statements**

A negative equational statement is a statement which asserts that the subject and the predicate are not equal. In English a form of the **to be** verb along with the word **not** is used for such statements. In Cebuano these statements typically follow the following formula:

**dili** + <equational predicate> + <subjective noun phrase>

Note that there is no equivalent of the English **to be** verb. Also note that the predicate comes before the subject.

Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### **English translation**

Dili estudvante si Juan. Dili mga doktor sila. Dili tambok siva.

Dili hawod nga estudyante ka. Dili imong inahan si Maria. Dili si Teresa ang imong higala.

Dili siya si Pedro.

Dili maayong salida kini.

Dili iyang higala kanang tawhana.

Dili kini ang imong balay.

Juan is not a student. They are not doctors.

He is not fat.

You are not a smart student. Maria is not your mother. Your friend is not Teresa.

Pedro he is not (He is not Pedro).

This is not a good movie. That man is not his friend. Your house is not this one (This is not your house).

### 16.8.3 Equational Questions

An equational question is a question which asks whether or not the subject and the predicate are equal. In English a form of the **to be** verb is used for such questions. In Cebuano these questions typically follow either of the following formulas:

<equational predicate> + ba + <subjective noun phrase> <equational predicate> + <subjective noun phrase> + di(li) + ba

Note that there is no equivalent of the English **to be** verb. Also note that the predicate comes before the subject. Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### **English translation**

Estudyante ba si Juan? Mga doktor sila, dili ba?

Tambok ba siya?

Hawod nga estudyante ka ba?

(the pronoun **ka** comes before the particle **ba**)

Imong inahan si Maria, di ba?

Si Teresa and imong higala, dili ba?

Siya ba si Pedro?

Maayong salida ba kini?

Iyang higala kanang tawhana, di ba?

Kini ba ang imong balay.

Is Juan a student?

They are doctors, aren't they?

Is he fat?

Are you a smart student?

Maria is your mother, isn't she? Your friend is Teresa, isn't she?

Is he Pedro?

Is this is a good movie?

That man is his friend, isn't he?

Is this your house?

### 16.8.4 Simple Questions

A simple question is a question which can be answered by an affirmative equational statement. In Cebuano simple questions typically follow one of the following formulas:

```
<interrogative pronoun> + <subjective noun phrase>
<interrogative pronoun> + <linker> + <noun><particularizer>
<interrogative pronoun> + <linker> + <noun><particularizer> + <subjective noun phrase>
```

Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

# Kinsa kanang tawhana? Kang kinsang libroha kini? Para kang kinsa ang sulat? Unsa kini? Unsang adlawa kini? Asa ang imong higala? Anus-a ang ilang salo-salo? Kumusta ang pagkaon? Pila kining awtoha? Tagpila ang isda?

### **English translation**

Who is that man?
Whose book is this?
Who is the letter for?
What is this?
What day is this?
Where is your friend?
When is their party?
How is the food?
How much is this car?
How much is the fish? (per unit)

### 16.8.5 Affirmative Active Voice Statements

An affirmative statement in the active voice is one which asserts that the actor performs some action. In Cebuano these statements typically follow one of the following formulas:

```
<prefix><verb stem> + <subjective noun phrase>
<prefix><verb stem> + <subjective noun phrase> + <adverb phrase>
<prefix><verb stem> + <subjective noun phrase> + <objective noun phrase>
<prefix><verb stem> + <subjective noun phrase> + <objective noun phrase> + <adverb phrase>
```

For the present/past tense refix> is one of the following:

mi-, ni-, naga-, nag-, na-, naka-, or nang-

For the future tense refix> is one of the following:

mo-, maga-, mag-, ma-, maka-, or mang-

Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### **English translation**

Mitan-aw akog telebisyon kagabii.

Nikaon ang babaye og isda.

Nagabasa si Carlos.

Nagdula silag basketbol.

Natulog ka kagabii.

Nakadawat ang tawo og regalo.

Nanglangoy sila kagahapon.

Moadto ka sa akong balay.

Magatawag si Ana sa iyang higala.

Maghalok siya sa iyang bana ugma.

Malimot si Felipe sa akong ngalan.

Makasulti akog Binisaya.

Mangadto sila sa sine karong gabii.

I watched television last night.

The woman eats fish.

Carlos is reading.

They were playing basketball.

You slept last night.

The man receives a gift.

They swam yesterday.

You will come to my house.

Ana will be calling her friend.

She will be kissing her husband tomorrow.

Felipe will forget my name.

I can speak Visayan.

They will go to the movies tonight.

### 16.8.6 Negative Active Voice Statements

A negative statement in the active voice is one which asserts that the actor does not perform some action. Let <future prefix> be one of the following: **mo-**, **maga-**, **mag-**, **ma-**, **maka-**, or **mang-**. A negative active voice statement is typically formed using one of the following formulas:

```
<negator> + <future prefix><verb stem> + <subjective noun phrase>
```

<negator> + <future prefix><verb stem> + <subjective noun phrase> + <adverb phrase>

<negator> + <future prefix><verb stem> + <subjective noun phrase> + <objective noun phrase>

<negator> + <future prefix><verb stem> + <subjective noun phrase> + <objective noun phrase> + <adverb phrase>

For the present/past tense <negator> is **wala** and for the future tense <negator> is **dili**. In addition, if <subjective noun phrase> begins with a subjective personal pronoun then that pronoun is moved to be between the negator and the conjugated verb.

Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

Wala ako motan-aw og telebisyon kagabii.

Wala mokaon ang babaye og isda.

Wala magabasa si Carlos.

Wala sila magdula og basketbol.

Wala ka matulog kagabii.

Wala makadawat ang tawo og regalo.

Wala sila manglangoy kagahapon.

Dili ka moadto sa akong balay.

Dili magatawag si Ana sa iyang higala.

Dili siya maghalok sa iyang bana ugma.

Dili malimot si Felipe sa akong ngalan.

Dili ako makasulti og Binisaya.

Dili sila mangadto sa sine karong gabii.

### **English translation**

I did not watch television last night.

The woman does not eat fish.

Carlos is not reading.

They were not playing basketball.

You did not sleep last night.

The man does not receive a gift.

They did not swim yesterday.

You will not come to my house.

Ana will not be calling her friend.

She will not be kissing her husband tomorrow.

Felipe will not forget my name.

I can't speak Visayan.

They will not go to the movies tonight.

### 16.8.7 Affirmative Active Voice Commands

An affirmative command in the active voice is one which instructs the listener to perform some action. In Cebuano these statements typically follow one of the following formulas:

For the temporal mood cprefix> is pag- or is omitted. For the durative mood <prefix> is pag-. For the stative mood <prefix> is ka- or pagka-. If the command is addressed to more than one person then the subjective personal pronoun kamo is inserted right after the conjugated verb.

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### **Tom Marking**

11/7/2005

Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### **English translation**

Pagkanta. Sing. Lingkod. Sit.

Pagsayaw na. Dance now.

Kanta kamo na. Sing now (all of you).

Pagpalit og awto.

Katulog na.

Buy a car.

Sleep now.

Pagbasa kamo niining libroha. Read this book (all of you). Pagkalingaw kamog salidaha. Enjoy a movie (all of you).

### **16.8.8 Negative Active Voice Commands**

A negative command in the active voice is one which instructs the listener not to perform some action. In Cebuano these statements typically follow either of the following formulas:

ayaw + cycle stem>

ayaw + cyerb stem> + <objective noun phrase>

For the temporal mood cprefix> is pag- or is omitted. For the durative mood cprefix> is pag-. For the stative mood cprefix> is ka- or pagka-. If the command is addressed to more than one person then the subjective personal pronoun kamo is inserted just before the conjugated verb.

Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### **English translation**

Ayaw pagkanta.

Ayaw lingkod.

Ayaw pagsayaw.

Ayaw pagsayaw.

Don't sing.

Don't sit.

Don't dance.

Don't sing (al

Ayaw kamo kanta.

Ayaw pagpalit og awto.

Ayaw katulog.

Don't sing (all of you).

Don't buy a car.

Don't sleep.

Ayaw kamo pagbasa niining libroha.

Don't read this book (all of you).

Don't enjoy a movie (all of you).

### 16.8.9 Confirmation Questions in the Active Voice

A confirmation question in the active voice is one which asks whether or not some action has been or will be performed by the actor. In Cebuano confirmation questions in the active voice typically follow one of the following formulas:

```
di(li) + ba
<adverb phrase>
<adverb phrase> + di(li) + ba
```

For the present/past tense refix> is one of the following:

```
mi-, ni-, naga-, nag-, na-, naka-, or nang-
```

For the future tense refix> is one of the following:

```
mo-, maga-, mag-, ma-, maka-, or mang-
```

Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### **English translation**

Mitan-aw ba siyaq telebisyon kagabii? Nikaon ang babaye og isda, dili ba?

Nagabasa ba si Carlos?

Nagdula silag basketbol, di ba?

Natulog ka ba kagabii?

(the pronoun **ka** comes before the particle **ba**)

Nakadawat ba ang tawo og regalo? Nanglangoy sila kagahapon, dili ba? Moadto ka sa akong balay, di ba? Magatawag ba si Ana sa iyang

higala?

Maghalok ba siya sa iyang bana

uama?

Malimot ba si Felipe sa akong ngalan?

Did he watch television last night? The woman eats fish, doesn't she?

Is Carlos reading?

They were playing basketball, weren't they?

Did you sleep last night?

Does the man receive a gift? They swam yesterday, didn't they? You will come to my house, won't you?

Will Ana be calling her friend?

Will she be kissing her husband

tomorrow?

Will Felipe forget my name?

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### Tom Marking

11/7/2005

### **Example sentence**

### **English translation**

Makasulti ba silag Binisaya? Mangadto sila sa sine karong gabii, di ba? Can they speak Visayan? They will go to the movies tonight, won't they?

### 16.8.10 General Questions in the Active Voice

A general question in the active voice is one which asks who is performing some action, where is the action being performed, when is the action being performed, why is the action being performed, etc. The active voice is not used to ask what object is being acted upon. In Cebuano general questions in the active voice typically follow one of the following formulas:

kinsa + ang + prefix><verb stem>

kinsa + ang + cyerb stem> + <objective noun phrase>

kinsa + ang + crefix><verb stem> + <objective noun phrase> + <adverb phrase>

<interrogative pronoun> + refix><verb stem> + <subjective noun phrase> + <objective noun phrase>

<interrogative pronoun> + refix><verb stem> + <subjective noun phrase> + <objective noun phrase> + <adverb phrase>

For the present/past tense cprefix> is one of the following:

mi-, ni-, naga-, nag-, na-, naka-, or nang-

For the future tense cprefix> is one of the following:

mo-, maga-, mag-, ma-, maka-, or mang-

<interrogative pronoun> refers to an interrogative pronoun other than kinsa or unsa. If <interrogative pronoun> is ngano then the linker ng comes after it (sometimes the two are combined as nganong). If <interrogative pronoun> is not ngano and <subjective noun phrase> begins with a subjective personal pronoun then that pronoun is moved just before the conjugated verb.

Here are some examples:

### **Example sentence**

### Kinsa ang nagabasa? Kinsay nikaon og isda?

(kinsay is an abbreviation of kinsa ang)

Kinsay mitan-aw og telebisyon kagabii?

Asa ka natulog?

Diin sila nagdula og basketbol?
Diin sila nanglangoy kagahapon?
Kanus-a nakadawat ang tawo og

regalo?

Anus-a ka moadto sa akong balay? Nganong magatawag si Ana sa

iyang higala?

Nganong maghalok siya sa iyang

bana ugma?

### **English translation**

Who is reading? Who eats fish?

Who watched television last night?

Where do you sleep?

Where were they playing basketball? Where did they swim yesterday? When did the man receive a gift?

When will you come to my house? Why will Ana be calling her friend?

Why will she be kissing her husband tomorrow?

### 16.8.11 Affirmative Direct Passive Voice Statements

An affirmative statement in the direct passive voice is one which asserts that the direct object receives some action. In Cebuano these statements typically follow one of the following formulas:

For the present/past tense of the temporal/durative mood:

```
gi<verb stem> + <subjective noun phrase>
```

gi<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase>

gi<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> +

<adverb phrase>

For the future tense of the temporal/durative mood:

```
<verb stem>on + <subjective noun phrase>
```

<verb stem>on + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase>

<verb stem>on + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> +
<adverb phrase>

in a constant

For the present/past tense of the abilitive mood:

```
na<verb stem> + <subjective noun phrase>
```

na<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase>

na<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> +

<adverb phrase>

For the future tense of the abilitive mood:

```
ma<verb stem> + <subjective noun phrase>
ma<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase>
ma<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> + <adverb phrase>
```

If <verb stem> ends in an unaccented vowel then the **-on** suffix changes to **-hon**. Sometimes there are other morphological changes. If <actor noun phrase> is a post-possessive personal pronoun then there is an alternative form of these statements in which the pronoun is moved before the conjugated verb, the case of the pronoun shifts to pre-possessive, and the linker **ng** is placed between it and the verb. Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

## Gipalit ang balay. Paliton nako kining awtoha. Ilang gitan-aw ang salida kagabii. Himoon sa lalaki kana ugma. Gihubad ni Ricardo kining sulata. Magamit kanang makinaha. Nabasa nimo ang libro.

### **English translation**

The house is being bought.
This car will be bought by me.
The movie was watched by them last night.
That will be made by the man tomorrow.
This letter is being translated by Ricardo.
That machine can be used.
The book could be read by you.

### 16.8.12 Negative Direct Passive Voice Statements

A negative statement in the direct passive voice is one which asserts that the direct object does not receive some action. In Cebuano these statements typically follow one of the following formulas:

For the present/past tense of the temporal/durative mood:

```
wala + <verb stem>a + <subjective noun phrase>
wala + <verb stem>a + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase>
wala + <verb stem>a + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> + <adverb phrase>
```

For the future tense of the temporal/durative mood:

```
dili + <verb stem>on + <subjective noun phrase>
dili + <verb stem>on + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase>
dili + <verb stem>on + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> + <adverb phrase>
```

For the present/past tense of the abilitive mood:

```
wala + ma<verb stem> + <subjective noun phrase>
wala + ma<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase>
wala + ma<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> + <adverb phrase>
```

For the future tense of the abilitive mood:

```
dili + ma<verb stem> + <subjective noun phrase>
dili + ma<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase>
dili + ma<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> + <adverb phrase>
```

If <verb stem> ends in an unaccented vowel then the -a suffix changes to -ha and the -on suffix changes to -hon. Sometimes there are other morphological changes. If <actor noun phrase> is a post-possessive personal pronoun then it is moved just before the conjugated verb. Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### Wala palita ang balay. Dili nako paliton kining awtoha.

Wala nila gitan-aw ang salida kagabii.

Dili himoon sa lalaki kana ugma. Wala hubara ni Ricardo kining sulata. Dili magamit kanang makinaha. Wala nimo mabasa ang libro.

### **English translation**

The house is not being bought.
This car will not be bought by me.
The movie was not watched by them last night.

That will not be made by the man tomorrow. This letter is not being translated by Ricardo.

That machine can't be used.

The book could not be read by you.

### 16.8.13 Affirmative Direct Passive Voice Commands

An affirmative command in the direct passive voice is one which instructs the listener to perform some action on the direct object. In Cebuano these statements typically follow the following formula:

<verb stem>a + <subjective noun phrase>

If <verb stem> ends in an unaccented vowel then the -a suffix changes to -ha. Sometimes there are other morphological changes. If the command is addressed to more than one person then the post-possessive personal pronoun ninyo is inserted right after the conjugated verb.

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### **Tom Marking**

11/7/2005

Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### **English translation**

Palita ang balay.

Tan-awa ninyo ang salida.

Hubara kining sulata.

Buy the house.

Watch the movie (all of you).

Translate this letter.

### 16.8.14 Negative Direct Passive Voice Commands

A negative command in the direct passive voice is one which instructs the listener not to perform some action on the direct object. In Cebuano these statements typically follow the following formula:

ayaw + <verb stem>a + <subjective noun phrase>

If <verb stem> ends in an unaccented vowel then the **-a** suffix changes to **-ha**. Sometimes there are other morphological changes. If the command is addressed to more than one person then the post-possessive personal pronoun **ninyo** is inserted just before the conjugated verb. Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### English translation

Ayaw palita ang balay.

Ayaw ninyo tan-awa ang salida.

Ayaw hubara kining sulata.

Don't buy the house.

Don't watch the movie (all of you).

Don't translate this letter.

### 16.8.15 Confirmation Questions in the Direct Passive Voice

A confirmation question in the direct passive voice is one which asks whether or not the direct object receives some action. In Cebuano confirmation questions in the direct passive voice typically follow one of the following formulas:

For the present/past tense of the temporal/durative mood:

```
qi<verb stem> + ba + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase>
```

gi<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> + di(li) + ba

For the future tense of the temporal/durative mood:

```
<verb stem>on + ba + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase>
<verb stem>on + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> + di(li) + ba
```

For the present/past tense of the abilitive mood:

```
na<verb stem> + ba + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase>
na<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> + di(li) + ba
```

For the future tense of the abilitive mood:

ma<verb stem> + ba + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase>
ma<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> + di(li) + ba

If <verb stem> ends in an unaccented vowel then the **-on** suffix changes to **-hon**. Sometimes there are other morphological changes. If <actor noun phrase> is a post-possessive personal pronoun then there is an alternative form of these questions in which the pronoun is moved before the conjugated verb, the case of the pronoun shifts to pre-possessive, and the linker **ng** is placed between it and the verb. Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### **English translation**

Gipalit ba nimo ang balay?
Paliton niya kining awtoha, dili ba?
Gitan-aw ba ni Elena ang salida?
Magamit ba kanang makinaha?

Is the house being bought by you? This car will be bought by him, won't it? Is the movie being watched by Elena? Can that machine be used?

### 16.8.16 General Questions in the Direct Passive Voice

A general question in the direct passive voice is one which asks what object is being acted upon. In Cebuano general questions in the direct passive voice typically follow one of the following formulas:

For the present/past tense of the temporal/durative mood:

unsa + ang + gi<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase>

For the future tense of the temporal/durative mood:

unsa + ang + <verb stem>on + <actor noun phrase>

For the present/past tense of the abilitive mood:

unsa + ang + na<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase>

For the future tense of the abilitive mood:

unsa + ang + ma<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase>

If <verb stem> ends in an unaccented vowel then the **-on** suffix changes to **-hon**. Sometimes there are other morphological changes. If <actor noun phrase> is a post-possessive personal pronoun then there is an alternative form of these questions in which the pronoun is moved before the conjugated verb, the case of the pronoun shifts to pre-possessive, and the linker **ng** is placed between it and the verb.

Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

Unsay magamit niya?

### Unsay imong gipalit? (unsay is an abbreviation of unsa ang) Unsay paliton sa babaye? Unsay gitan-aw ni Elena? Unsay hubaron sa estudyante?

### **English translation**

What are you buying?

What will the woman buy?
What is Elena watching?
What will the student translate?
What can he use?

### 16.8.17 Affirmative Indirect Passive Voice Statements

An affirmative statement in the indirect passive voice is one which asserts that some action takes place for the benefit of the indirect object (or at some particular location). In Cebuano these statements typically follow one of the following formulas:

### For the present/past tense:

```
gi<verb stem>an + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase>
gi<verb stem>an + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> +
<objective noun phrase>
gi<verb stem>an + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> +
<objective noun phrase> + <adverb phrase>
```

### For the future tense:

```
<verb stem>an + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase>
<verb stem>an + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> +
<objective noun phrase>
<verb stem>an + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> +
<objective noun phrase> + <adverb phrase>
```

If <verb stem> ends in an unaccented vowel then the **-an** suffix changes to **-han**. Sometimes there are other morphological changes. If <actor noun phrase> is a post-possessive personal pronoun then there is an alternative form of these statements in which the pronoun is moved before the conjugated verb, the case of the pronoun shifts to pre-possessive, and the linker **ng** is placed between it and the verb. Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### Gipalitan nako si Juan og balay. Palitan ni Gloria ikaw niini ugma. Ilang hatagan ang babaye og regalo. Padalhan nimo ang lalaki og sulat. Gitulisan nila ang bangko.

### **English translation**

For Juan I am buying a house.
For you Gloria will buy this tomorrow.
For the woman they will give a gift.
For the man you will send a letter.
The bank is the place that they are robbing.

### **16.8.18** Negative Indirect Passive Voice Statements

A negative statement in the indirect passive voice is one which asserts that some action does not take place for the benefit of the indirect object (or not at some particular location). In Cebuano these statements typically follow one of the following formulas:

### For the present/past tense:

```
wala + <verb stem>i + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase>
wala + <verb stem>i + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> +
<objective noun phrase>
wala + <verb stem>i + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> +
<objective noun phrase> + <adverb phrase>
```

### For the future tense:

```
dili + <verb stem>an + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase>
dili + <verb stem>an + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> +
<objective noun phrase>
dili + <verb stem>an + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> +
<objective noun phrase> + <adverb phrase>
```

If <verb stem> ends in an unaccented vowel then the -i suffix changes to -hi and the -an suffix changes to -han. Sometimes there are other morphological changes. If <actor noun phrase> is a post-possessive personal pronoun then it is moved just before the conjugated verb. Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### Wala nako paliti si Juan og balay. Dili palitan ni Gloria ikaw niini ugma. Dili nila hatagan ang babaye og regalo. Dili nimo padalhan ang lalaki og sulat. Wala nila tulisi ang bangko.

### **English translation**

For Juan I am not buying a house.
For you Gloria will not buy this tomorrow.
For the woman they will not give a gift.
For the man you will not send a letter.
The bank is not the place that they are robbing.

### 16.8.19 Affirmative Indirect Passive Voice Commands

An affirmative command in the indirect passive voice is one which instructs the listener to perform some action for the benefit of the indirect object (or at some location). In Cebuano these statements typically follow the following formula:

<verb stem>i + <subjective noun phrase> + <objective noun phrase>

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If <verb stem> ends in an unaccented vowel then the -i suffix changes to -hi. Sometimes there are other morphological changes. If the command is addressed to more than one person then the post-possessive personal pronoun ninyo is inserted right after the conjugated verb. Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### **English translation**

Paliti si Juan og balay. Hatagi ninyo akog regalo. Padalhi ang lalaki og sulat. For Juan buy a house.
For me give a gift (all of you).
For the man send a letter.

### **16.8.20** Negative Indirect Passive Voice Commands

A negative command in the indirect passive voice is one which instructs the listener not to perform some action for the benefit of the indirect object (or not at some location). In Cebuano these statements typically follow the following formula:

ayaw + <verb stem>i + <subjective noun phrase> + <objective noun phrase>

If <verb stem> ends in an unaccented vowel then the -i suffix changes to -hi. Sometimes there are other morphological changes. If the command is addressed to more than one person then the post-possessive personal pronoun **ninyo** is inserted just before the conjugated verb. Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### English translation

Ayaw paliti si Juan og balay. Ayaw ninyo hatagi akog regalo. Ayaw padalhi ang lalaki og sulat.

For Juan don't buy a house. For me don't give a gift (all of you). For the man don't send a letter.

### 16.8.21 Confirmation Questions in the Indirect Passive Voice

A confirmation question in the indirect passive voice is one which asks whether or not some action has been or will be performed for the benefit of the indirect object (or at some location). In Cebuano confirmation questions in the indirect passive voice typically follow one of the following formulas:

For the present/past tense:

**gi**<verb stem>**an** + **ba** + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> + <objective noun phrase>

gi<verb stem>an + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> + <objective noun phrase> + di(li) + ba

For the future tense:

```
<verb stem>an + ba + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> +
<objective noun phrase>
<verb stem>an + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> +
<objective noun phrase>> + di(li) + ba
```

If <verb stem> ends in an unaccented vowel then the **-an** suffix changes to **-han**. Sometimes there are other morphological changes. If <actor noun phrase> is a post-possessive personal pronoun then there is an alternative form of these questions in which the pronoun is moved before the conjugated verb, the case of the pronoun shifts to pre-possessive, and the linker **ng** is placed between it and the verb. Here are some examples:

### **Example sentence**

### Gipalitan ba nimo si Juan og balay? Palitan ni Carlos ikaw niining awtoha, dili ba? Ilang hatagan ba ang babaye og regalo? Gitulisan ba nila ang bangko?

### **English translation**

For Juan are you buying a house? For you Carlos will buy this car, won't he?

For the woman will they give a gift?

Is the bank the place that they are robbing?

### 16.8.22 General Questions in the Indirect Passive Voice

A general question in the indirect passive voice is one which asks for whom some action is being performed or at what location some action is being performed. In Cebuano general questions in the indirect passive voice typically follow one of the following formulas:

Asking for whom the action is performed in the present/past tense:

```
kinsa + ang + gi<verb stem>an + <actor noun phrase> + <objective noun phrase>
```

Asking for whom the action is performed in the future tense:

```
kinsa + ang + <verb stem>an + <actor noun phrase> + <objective noun phrase>
```

Asking at what location the action is performed in the present/past tense:

```
unsa + ang + gi<verb stem>an + <actor noun phrase>
```

Asking at what location the action is performed in the future tense:

```
unsa + ang + <verb stem>an + <actor noun phrase>
```

If <verb stem> ends in an unaccented vowel then the **-an** suffix changes to **-han**. Sometimes there are other morphological changes. If <actor noun phrase> is a post-possessive personal pronoun then there is an alternative form of these questions in which the pronoun is moved before the conjugated verb, the case of the pronoun shifts to pre-possessive, and the linker **ng** is placed between it and the verb.

Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### Kinsay imong gipalitan og balay? (**kinsay** is an abbreviation of **kinsa ang**) Kinsay palitan ni Carlos niining awtoha? Unsay ilang gitulisan? (**unsay** is an abbreviation of **unsa ang**)

### **English translation**

For whom are you buying a house?

For whom will Carlos buy this car? What place are they robbing?

### 16.8.23 Affirmative Instrumental Passive Voice Statements

An affirmative statement in the instrumental passive voice is one which asserts that some action takes place via the object (or that the object is conveyed or transferred). In Cebuano these statements typically follow one of the following formulas:

For the present/past tense:

```
gi<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase>
gi<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> +
<objective noun phrase>
gi<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> +
<objective noun phrase> + <adverb phrase>
```

### For the future tense:

```
i<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase>
i<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> +
<objective noun phrase>
i<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> +
<objective noun phrase> + <adverb phrase>
```

If <actor noun phrase> is a post-possessive personal pronoun then there is an alternative form of these statements in which the pronoun is moved before the conjugated verb, the case of the pronoun shifts to pre-possessive, and the linker **ng** is placed between it and the verb.

Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### Ibaligya nako ang balay ugma. Gihatag ni Felipe ang regalo. Ipalit sa lalaki ang kwarta og awto. Iyang giputol ang kutsilyo og karne.

### **English translation**

The house will be sold by me tomorrow. The gift is being given by Felipe. With the money the man will buy a car. With the knife he is cutting the meat.

### **16.8.24** Negative Instrumental Passive Voice Statements

A negative statement in the instrumental passive voice is one which asserts that some action does not take place via the object (or that the object is not conveyed or transferred). In Cebuano these statements typically follow one of the following formulas:

```
<negator> + i<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase>
<negator> + i<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> +
<objective noun phrase>
<negator> + i<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> +
<objective noun phrase> + <adverb phrase>
```

For the present/past tense <negator> is **wala** and for the future tense <negator> is **dili**. If <actor noun phrase> is a post-possessive personal pronoun then it is moved just before the conjugated verb. Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### Dili nako ibaligya ang balay ugma. Wala gihatag ni Felipe ang regalo. Dili ipalit sa lalaki ang kwarta og awto. Wala niya giputol ang kutsilyo og karne.

### English translation

The house will not be sold by me tomorrow. The gift is not being given by Felipe. With the money the man will not buy a car. With the knife he is not cutting the meat.

### 16.8.25 Affirmative Instrumental Passive Voice Commands

An affirmative command in the instrumental passive voice is one which instructs the listener to perform some action using the object (or to convey or transfer the object). In Cebuano these statements typically follow either of the following formulas:

```
i<verb stem> + <subjective noun phrase>
i<verb stem> + <subjective noun phrase> + <objective noun phrase>
```

If the command is addressed to more than one person then the post-possessive personal pronoun **ninyo** is inserted right after the conjugated verb. Here are some examples:

### **Example sentence English translation**

Ibaligya ang balay. Ihatag ninyo ang regalo. Ipalit ang kwarta og awto. Sell the house. Give the gift (all of you). With the money buy a car.

### **16.8.26** Negative Instrumental Passive Voice Commands

A negative command in the instrumental passive voice is one which instructs the listener not to perform some action using the object (or not to convey or transfer the object). In Cebuano these statements typically follow the following formula:

```
ayaw + i<verb stem> + <subjective noun phrase>
ayaw + i<verb stem> + <subjective noun phrase> + <objective noun phrase>
```

If the command is addressed to more than one person then the post-possessive personal pronoun **ninyo** is inserted just before the conjugated verb. Here are some examples:

### Example sentence English translation

Ayaw ibaligya ang balay.

Ayaw ninyo ihatag ang regalo.

Ayaw ipalit ang kwarta og awto.

Don't sell the house.

Don't give the gift (all of you).

With the money don't buy a car.

### 16.8.27 Confirmation Questions in the Instrumental Passive Voice

A confirmation question in the instrumental passive voice is one which asks whether or not some action has been or will be performed via the object (or whether the object is conveyed or transferred). In Cebuano confirmation questions in the instrumental passive voice typically follow one of the following formulas:

For the present/past tense:

```
gi<verb stem> + ba + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase>
gi<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> + di(li) + ba
gi<verb stem> + ba + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> +
<objective noun phrase>
gi<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> +
<objective noun phrase> + di(li) + ba
```

For the future tense:

```
i<verb stem> + ba + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase>
i<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> + di(li) + ba
i<verb stem> + ba + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> +
<objective noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> +
<objective noun phrase> + di(li) + ba
```

If <actor noun phrase> is a post-possessive personal pronoun then there is an alternative form of these questions in which the pronoun is moved before the conjugated verb, the case of the pronoun shifts to pre-possessive, and the linker **ng** is placed between it and the verb. Here are some examples:

### **Example sentence**

### Ibaligya ba nimo ang balay? Gihatag ni Felipe ang regalo, dili ba? Ipalit ba sa lalaki ang kwarta og awto? Iyang giputol ang kutsilyo og karne, di ba?

### **English translation**

Will the house will be sold by you?
The gift is being given by Felipe, isn't it?
With the money will the man buy a car?
With the knife he is cutting the meat, isn't he?

### 16.8.28 General Questions in the Instrumental Passive Voice

A general question in the instrumental passive voice is one which asks what is being used to perform some action or what is being conveyed or transferred. In Cebuano general questions in the instrumental passive voice typically follow one of the following formulas:

In the present/past tense:

```
unsa + ang + gi<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase>
unsa + ang + gi<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase> +
<objective noun phrase>
```

In the future tense:

```
unsa + ang + i<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase>
unsa + ang + i<verb stem> + <actor noun phrase> +
<objective noun phrase>
```

If <actor noun phrase> is a post-possessive personal pronoun then there is an alternative form of these questions in which the pronoun is moved before the conjugated verb, the case of the pronoun shifts to pre-possessive, and the linker **ng** is placed between it and the verb.

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Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

Unsay imong ibaligya? (unsay is an abbreviation of unsa ang) Unsay gihatag ni Felipe? Unsay ipalit sa lalaki og awto? Unsay iyang giputol og karne?

### **English translation**

What will be sold by you?

What is being given by Felipe? With what will the man buy a car? With what is he cutting the meat?

### 16.9 Verb List

The following pages comprise a list of verbs arranged in alphabetical order (by Cebuano root). Each page contains up to twenty-three different conjugations of the verb with an example sentence for each conjugation (along with its English translation).

verb root: **abli** verb stem: **abli** English translation: **open** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	<b>mi</b> abli	Miabli akog pultahan.	I open a door.
		past	<b>ni</b> abli	Niabli akog pultahan.	I open a door.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> abli	Moabli akog pultahan.	I will open a door.
	· ·				
active	durative	present/	naga abli	Nagaabli akog pultahan.	I am opening a door.
		past	<b>nag</b> abli	Nagabli akog pultahan.	I was opening a door.
active	durative	future	<b>maga</b> abli	Magaabli akog pultahan.	I will be opening a door.
			<b>mag</b> abli	Magabli akog pultahan.	I will be opening a door.
active	temporal/	command	<b>pag</b> abli	Pagabli og pultahan.	Open a door.
	durative		abli	Abli og pultahan.	Open a door.
active	stative	present/	-	-	-
		past			
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/	<b>naka</b> abli	Nakaabli akog pultahan.	I could have opened a door.
		past			
active	abilitive	future	<b>maka</b> abli	Makaabli akog pultahan.	I can open a door.
active	plural	present/	<b>nang</b> abli	Nangabli kamig pultahan.	We open a door.
	<u> </u>	past		· ·	Mandu and a dam
active	plural	future	<b>mang</b> abli	Mangabli kamig pultahan.	We will open a door.
				'	The door is being
direct	temporal/	present/	<b>gi</b> abli	Giabli nako ang pultahan.	opened by me.
passive	durative	past		Ablihon nako ang	The door will be opened
direct	temporal/	future	abli <b>hon</b>	pultahan.	by me.
passive	durative	aammand	abli <b>be</b>	Abliha ang pultahan.	Open the door.
direct	temporal/ durative	command	abli <b>ha</b>	Abilita arig pultariari.	Open the door.
passive direct		procent/	ne obli	Naabli ang pultahan.	The door could have
passive	abilitive	present/ past	<b>na</b> abli	radon ang pananan.	been opened.
direct	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> abli	Maabli ang pultahan.	The door can be
passive	abilitive	luture	IIIaabii	Waasii arig palariari.	opened.
indirect	temporal/	present/	giablihan	Giablihan nako si Ana	For Ana I open a door.
passive	durative	past	giabiliali	og pultahan.	
indirect	temporal/	future	abli <b>han</b>	Ablihan nako si Ana og	For Ana I will open a
passive	durative	latare	abilitari	pultahan.	door.
indirect	temporal/	command	abli <b>hi</b>	Ablihi si Ana og	For Ana open a door.
passive	durative			pultahan.	·
instrumental	temporal/	present/	giabli	Giabli nako ang yawi og	With a key I open a
passive	durative	past	J. 2	pultahan.	door.
instrumental	temporal/	future	iabli	labli nako ang yawi og	With a key I will open a
passive	durative		- 3.0	pultahan.	door.
instrumental	temporal/	command	iabli	labli ang yawi og	With a key open a door.
passive	durative			pultahan.	

verb root: **abot** verb stem: **abot** English translation: **arrive, reach** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	miabot niabot	Miabot siya sa balay. Niabot siya sa balay.	He arrives at the house. He arrives at the house.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> abot	Moabot siya sa balay.	He will arrive at the house.
active	durative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	durative	future	-	-	-
active	temporal/ durative	command	pagabot abot	Pagabot og sayo. Abot og sayo.	Arrive early. Arrive early.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> abot	Nakaabot siya sa balay.	He could have arrived at the house.
active	abilitive	future	maka abot	Makaabot siya sa balay.	He can arrive at the house.
active	plural	present/ past	nangabot	Nangabot sila sa balay.	They arrive at the house.
active	plural	future	mangabot	Mangabot sila sa balay.	They will arrive at the house.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	giabot	Giabot niya ang balay.	The house is being reached by him.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	abt <b>on</b>	Abton niya ang balay.	The house will be reached by him.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	abt <b>a</b>	Abta ang balay.	Reach the house.
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	<b>na</b> abot	Naabot ang balay.	The house could have been reached.
direct passive	abilitive	future	maabot	Maabot ang balay.	The house can be reached.
indirect	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
indirect	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

verb root: **adto** verb stem: **adto** English translation: **go** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	miadto	Miadto ako sa tindahan.	I go to the store.
		past	<b>ni</b> adto	Niadto ako sa tindahan.	I go to the store.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> adto	Moadto ako sa tindahan.	I will go to the store.
active	durative	present/	-	-	-
		past			
active	durative	future	-	-	-
active	temporal/	command	<b>pag</b> adto	Pagadto sa tindahan.	Go to the store.
	durative		adto	Adto sa tindahan.	Go to the store.
active	stative	present/	-	-	-
		past			
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/	<b>naka</b> adto	Nakaadto ako sa tindahan.	I could have gone to the store.
		past			
active	abilitive	future	<b>maka</b> adto	Makaadto ako sa tindahan.	I can go to the store.
active	plural	present/	nangadto	Nangadto kami sa	We go to the store.
		past	J	tindahan.	
active	plural	future	mangadto	Mangadto kami sa tindahan.	We will go to the store.
direct	temporal/	present/	giadto	Giadto nako ang	The store is where I am
passive	durative	present	gradio	tindahan.	going.
direct	temporal/	future	adto <b>on</b>	Adtoon nako ang	The store is where I will
passive	durative	lutule	autoon	tindahan.	go.
direct	temporal/	command	adto <b>a</b>	Adtoa ang tindahan.	Go to the store.
passive	durative	Communa	aatou		
direct	abilitive	present/	-	-	-
passive		past			
direct	abilitive	future	-	-	-
passive					
indirect	temporal/	present/	<b>gi</b> adto <b>an</b>	Giadtoan nako ang	For food I go to the
passive	durative	past		pagkaon sa tindahan.	store.
indirect	temporal/	future	adto <b>an</b>	Adtoan nako ang	For food I will go to the
passive	durative			pagkaon sa tindahan.	store.
indirect	temporal/	command	adtoi	Adtoi ang pagkaon sa	For food go to the store.
passive	durative			tindahan.	
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
instrumental	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				

verb root: **anhi** verb stem: **anhi** English translation: **come** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	<b>mi</b> anhi	Mianhi siya sa balay.	He comes to the house.
G.G.I. V.G	10111,61101	past	<b>ni</b> anhi	Nianhi siya sa balay.	He comes to the house.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> anhi	Moanhi siya sa balay.	He will come to the
					house.
active	durative	present/	-	-	-
		past			
active	durative	future	-	-	-
active	temporal/	command	paganhi	Paganhi og sayo. Anhi og sayo.	Come early. Come early.
	durative	.,	anhi		,
active	stative	present/	-	-	-
		past			-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
o otivo	atativa.	a a m m a n d	_	-	-
active	stative	command	-		
active	abilitive	present/	<b>naka</b> anhi	Nakaanhi siya sa balay.	He could have come to
dolivo	abilitive	past	nakaanii		the house.
active	abilitive	future	<b>maka</b> anhi	Makaanhi siya sa balay.	He can come to the
G01170		1 313.13			house.
active	plural	present/	nanganhi	Nanganhi sila sa balay.	They come to the house.
	'	past			
active	plural	future	<b>mang</b> anhi	Manganhi sila sa balay.	They will come to the
					house.
direct	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
direct	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
direct	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				
direct	abilitive	present/	-	-	-
passive		past			
direct	abilitive	future	-	-	-
passive					
indirect	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
indirect	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
indirect	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
instrumental	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				

verb root: **baligya** verb stem: **baligya** English translation: **sell** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
	1		,	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	<b>mi</b> baligya <b>ni</b> baligya	Mibaligya akog awto. Nibaligya akog awto.	I sell a car. I sell a car.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> baligya	Mobaligya akog awto.	I will sell a car.
active	durative	present/	nagabaligya nagbaligya	Nagabaligya akog awto. Nagbaligya akog awto.	I am selling a car. I was selling a car.
active	durative	future	magabaligya magbaligya	Magabaligya akog awto. Magbaligya akog awto.	I will be selling a car. I will be selling a car.
active	temporal/ durative	command	<b>pag</b> baligya baligya	Pagbaligya og awto. Baligya og awto.	Sell a car. Sell a car.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> baligya	Nakabaligya akog awto.	I could have sold a car.
active	abilitive	future	maka baligya	Makabaligya akog awto.	I can sell a car.
active	plural	present/ past	<b>nam</b> aligya	Namaligya kamig awto.	We sell a car.
active	plural	future	<b>mam</b> aligya	Mamaligya kamig awto.	We will sell a car.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	<b>na</b> baligya	Nabaligya ang awto.	The car could have been sold.
direct passive	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> baligya	Mabaligya ang awto.	The car can be sold.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> baligya <b>an</b>	Gibaligyaan nako si Maria og awto.	For Maria I sell a car.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	baligya <b>an</b>	Baligyaan nako si Maria og awto.	For Maria I will sell a car.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	baligya <b>i</b>	Baligyai si Maria og awto.	For Maria sell a car.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> baligya	Gibaligya nako ang awto.	The car is being sold by me.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	<b>i</b> baligya	Ibaligya nako ang awto.	The car will be sold by me.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	ibaligya	Ibaligya ang awto.	Sell the car.

verb root: **balik** verb stem: **balik** English translation: **return** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	mibalik nibalik	Mibalik ako sa balay. Nibalik ako sa balay.	I return to the house. I return to the house.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> balik	Mobalik ako sa balay.	I will return to the house.
active	durative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	durative	future	-	-	-
active	temporal/ durative	command	<b>pag</b> balik balik	Pagbalik sa balay. Balik sa balay.	Return to the house. Return to the house.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> balik	Nakabalik ako sa balay.	I could have returned to the house.
active	abilitive	future	maka balik	Makabalik ako sa balay.	I can return to the house.
active	plural	present/ past	<b>nam</b> alik	Namalik sila sa balay.	They return to the house.
active	plural	future	<b>mam</b> alik	Mamalik sila sa balay.	They will return to the house.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> balik	Gibalik nako ang balay.	The house is where I am returning.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	balik <b>on</b>	Balikon nako ang balay.	The house is where I will return.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	balik <b>a</b>	Balika ang balay.	Return to the house.
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> balik <b>an</b>	Gibalikan nako ang kwarta sa balay.	For money I return to the house.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	balik <b>an</b>	Balikan nako ang kwarta sa balay.	For money I will return to the house.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	baliki	Baliki ang kwarta sa balay.	For money return to the house.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> balik	Gibalik nako ang kwarta sa balay.	The money is being returned to the house by me.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	<b>i</b> balik	Ibalik nako ang kwarta sa balay.	The money will be returned to the house by me.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	ibalik	Ibalik ang kwarta sa balay.	Return the money to the house.

verb root: **basa** verb stem: **basa** English translation: **read** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
			, 5	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	mibasa	Mibasa siyag libro.	He reads a book.
		past	nibasa	Nibasa siyag libro.	He reads a book.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> basa	Mobasa siyag libro.	He will read a book.
active	durative	present/	nagabasa	Nagabasa siyag libro.	He is reading a book.
		past	<b>nag</b> basa	Nagbasa siyag libro.	He was reading a book.
active	durative	future	<b>maga</b> basa	Magabasa siyag libro.	He will be reading a book.
			<b>mag</b> basa	Magbasa siyag libro.	He will be reading a book.
active	temporal/ durative	command	<b>pag</b> basa basa	Pagbasa og libro. Basa og libro.	Read a book. Read a book.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/	<b>naka</b> basa	Nakabasa siyag libro.	He could have read a
		past			book.
active	abilitive	future	<b>maka</b> basa	Makabasa siyag libro.	He can read a book.
active	plural	present/ past	namasa	Namasa silag mga libro.	They read books.
active	plural	future	mamasa	Mamasa silag mga libro.	They will read books.
direct	temporal/	present/	gibasa	Gibasa niya ang libro.	The book is being read by him.
passive	durative	past	haaaban	Basahon niya ang libro.	The book will be read by
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	basa <b>hon</b>	Dasanon niya ang libro.	him.
direct	temporal/	command	basa <b>ha</b>	Basaha ang libro.	Read the book.
passive	durative				
direct	abilitive	present/	<b>na</b> basa	Nabasa ang libro.	The book could have
passive		past			been read.
direct	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> basa	Mabasa ang libro.	The book can be read.
passive				0	
indirect	temporal/	present/	<b>gi</b> basa <b>han</b>	Gibasahan niya si Pedro og libro.	For Pedro he reads a book.
passive	durative	past	h a a a b a m	Basahan niya si Pedro	For Pedro he will read a
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	basa <b>han</b>	og libro.	book.
indirect	temporal/	command	basa <b>hi</b>	Basahi si Pedro og libro.	For Pedro read a book.
passive	durative	Command	Jasaiii	2.2.2.2.3	
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
instrumental	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				

verb root: **bayad** verb stem: **bayad** English translation: **pay** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
			, ,	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	mibayad nibayad	Mibayad kag kwarta. Nibayad kag kwarta.	You pay money. You pay money.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> bayad	Mobayad kag kwarta.	You will pay money.
active	durative	present/ past	nagabayad nagbayad	Nagabayad kag kwarta. Nagbayad kag kwarta.	You are paying money. You were paying money.
active	durative	future	magabayad magbayad	Magabayad kag kwarta.  Magbayad kag kwarta.	You will be paying money. You will be paying money.
active	temporal/ durative	command	<b>pag</b> bayad bayad	Pagbayad og kwarta. Bayad og kwarta.	Pay money. Pay money.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> bayad	Nakabayad kag kwarta.	You could have paid money.
active	abilitive	future	maka bayad	Makabayad kag kwarta.	You can pay money.
active	plural	present/ past	<b>nam</b> ayad	Na mayad kamog kwarta.	You (all) pay money.
active	plural	future	<b>mam</b> ayad	Mamayad kamog kwarta.	You (all) will pay money.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	<b>na</b> bayad	Nabayad ang kwarta.	The money could have been paid.
direct passive	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> bayad	Mabayad ang kwarta.	The money can be paid.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> bay <b>ran</b>	Gibayran nimo si Ana og kwarta.	For Ana you pay money.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	bayran	Bayran nimo si Ana og kwarta.	For Ana you will pay money.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	bay <b>ri</b>	Bayri si Ana og kwarta.	For Ana pay money.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> bayad	Gibayad nimo ang kwarta.	The money is being paid by you.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	ibayad	Ibayad nimo ang kwarta.	The money will be paid by you.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	ibayad	Ibayad ang kwarta.	Pay the money.

verb root: **biya** verb stem: **biya** English translation: **leave** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	<b>mi</b> biya	Mibiya ako sa balay.	I leave the house.
dollvo	tomporar	past	<b>ni</b> biya	Nibiya ako sa balay.	I leave the house.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> biya	Mobiya ako sa balay.	I will leave the house.
0.01170	10111,61101				
active	durative	present/	-	-	-
		past			
active	durative	future	-	-	-
active	temporal/	command	<b>pag</b> biya	Pagbiya sa balay.	Leave the house.
	durative		biya	Biya sa balay.	Leave the house.
active	stative	present/	-	-	-
		past			
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
				I NI I I I	
active	abilitive	present/	<b>naka</b> biya	Nakabiya ako sa balay.	I could have left the house.
		past		Makahiya aka aa halay	
active	abilitive	future	<b>maka</b> biya	Makabiya ako sa balay.	I can leave the house.
		.,		No prive kopei on halov	Ma lague the house
active	plural	present/	<b>nam</b> iya	Namiya kami sa balay.	We leave the house.
45	-11	past		Mamiya kami sa balay.	We will leave the house.
active	plural	future	<b>mam</b> iya	Walliya Kallii Sa Dalay.	we will leave the flouse.
direct	temporal/	present/	_	-	_
passive	durative	present	-		
direct	temporal/	future	_	-	-
passive	durative	lutule	_		
direct	temporal/	command	_	-	-
passive	durative	Communa			
direct	abilitive	present/	-	-	-
passive		past			
direct	abilitive	future	-	-	-
passive					
indirect	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
indirect	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
indirect	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
instrumental	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				

verb root: **biyahe** verb stem: **biyahe** English translation: **travel** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
			, ,	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	<b>mi</b> biyahe <b>ni</b> biyahe	Mibiyahe ako sa syudad. Nibiyahe ako sa syudad.	I travel to the city. I travel to the city.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> biyahe	Mobiyahe ako sa syudad.	I will travel to the city.
active	durative	present/ past	nagabiyahe nagbiyahe	Nagabiyahe ako sa syudad. Nagbiyahe ako sa syudad.	I am traveling to the city. I was traveling to the city.
active	durative	future	magabiyahe magbiyahe	Magabiyahe ako sa syudad. Magbiyahe ako sa syudad.	I will be traveling to the city. I will be traveling to the city.
active	temporal/ durative	command	<b>pag</b> biyahe biyahe	Pagbiyahe sa syudad. Biyahe sa syudad.	Travel to the city. Travel to the city.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> biyahe	Nakabiyahe ako sa syudad.	I could have traveled to the city.
active	abilitive	future	maka biyahe	Makabiyahe ako sa syudad.	I can travel to the city.
active	plural	present/ past	<b>nam</b> iyahe	Namiyahe kita sa syudad.	We travel to the city.
active	plural	future	<b>mam</b> iyahe	Mamiyahe kita sa syudad.	We will travel to the city.
direct	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	present/	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	future	-	-	-
indirect	temporal/	present/	_	-	-
passive	durative	past			
indirect	temporal/	future	_	-	-
passive	durative	lataro			
indirect	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

verb root: **buak** verb stem: **buak** English translation: **break** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	-	-	-
active	temporal	future	-	-	-
active	durative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	durative	future	-	-	-
active	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
active	stative	present/ past	<b>na</b> buak	Nabuak ang radyo.	The radio breaks.
active	stative	future	<b>ma</b> buak	Mabuak ang radyo.	The radio wll break.
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	nakabuak*	Nakabuak akog radyo.	I break a radio.
active	abilitive	future	maka buak*	Makabuak akog radyo.	I will break a radio.
active	plural	present/ past	<b>na m</b> uak	Na muak kitag radyo.	We break a radio.
active	plural	future	<b>mam</b> uak	Mamuak kitag radyo.	We will break a radio.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> buak	Gibuak nako ang radyo.	The radio is being broken by me.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	buk <b>-on</b>	Buk-on nako ang radyo.	The radio will be broken by me.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	buk <b>-a</b>	Buk-a ang radyo.	Break the radio.
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	<b>na</b> buak	Nabuak ang radyo.	The radio could have been broken.
direct passive	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> buak	Mabuak ang radyo.	The radio can be broken.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	gibuk-an	Gibuk-an nako si Carlos og radyo.	For Carlos I break a radio.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	buk <b>-an</b>	Buk-an nako si Carlos og radyo.	For Carlos I will break a radio.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	buk-i	Buk-i si Carlos og radyo.	For Carlos break a radio.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

<sup>\*</sup> The abilitive mood in this case functions just like the temporal mood.

verb root: **buhat** verb stem: **buhat** English translation: **do** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	-	-	-
active	temporal	future	-	-	-
active	durative	present/	nagabuhat nagbuhat	Nagabuhat siya niana. Nagbuhat siya niana.	He does that. He did that.
active	durative	future	magabuhat magbuhat	Magabuhat siya niana. Magbuhat siya niana.	He will do that. He will do that.
active	temporal/ durative	command	pagbuhat	Pagbuhat niana.	Do that.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	naka buhat	Nakabuhat siya niana.	He could have done that.
active	abilitive	future	maka buhat	Makabuhat siya niana.	He can do that.
active	plural	present/ past	<b>nam</b> uhat	Namuhat sila niana.	They do that.
active	plural	future	mamuhat	Mamuhat sila niana.	They will do that.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> buhat	Gibuhat niya kana.	That is being done by him.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	buhat <b>on</b>	Buhaton niya kana.	That will be done by him.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	buhat <b>a</b>	Buhata kana.	Do that.
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	<b>na</b> buhat	Nabuhat kana.	That could have been done.
direct passive	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> buhat	Mabuhat kana.	That can be done.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> buhat <b>an</b>	Gibuhatan niya si Elena og trabaho.	For Elena he does a job.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	buhat <b>an</b>	Buhatan niya si Elena og trabaho.	For Elena he will do a job.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	buhati	Buhati si Elena og trabaho.	For Elena do a job.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

verb root: **butang** verb stem: **butang** English translation: **put** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	-	-	-
active	temporal	future	-	-	-
active	durative	present/ past	nagabutang nagbutang	Nagabutang kag plato sa lamesa. Nagbutang kag plato sa lamesa.	You put the plate on the table. You put (past) the plate on the table.
active	durative	future	magabutang magbutang	Magabutang kag plato sa lamesa. Magbutang kag plato sa lamesa.	You will put the plate on the table. You will put the plate on the table.
active	temporal/ durative	command	<b>pag</b> butang	Pagbutang og plato sa lamesa.	Put the plate on the table.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> butang	Nakabutang kag plato sa lamesa.	You could have put the plate on the table.
active	abilitive	future	maka butang	Makabutang kag plato sa lamesa.	You can put the plate on the table.
active	plural	present/ past	namutang	Namutang kamog plato sa lamesa.	You (all) put the plate on the table.
active	plural	future	<b>mam</b> utang	Mamutang kamog plato sa lamesa.	You (all) will put the plate on the table.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	present/	<b>na</b> butang	Nabutang ang plato sa lamesa.	The plate could have been put on the table.
direct passive	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> butang	Mabutang ang plato sa lamesa.	The plate can be put on the table.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> butang <b>an</b>	Gibutangan nimo si Juan og plato sa lamesa.	For Juan you put a plate on the table.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	butang <b>an</b>	Butangan nimo si Juan og plato sa lamesa.	For Juan you will put a plate on the table.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	butangi	Butangi si Juan og plato sa lamesa.	For Juan put a plate on the table.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> butang	Gibutang nimo ang plato sa lamesa.	The plate is being put on the table by you.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	ibutang	Ibutang nimo ang plato sa lamesa.	The plate will be put on the table by you.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	ibutang	Ibutang ang plato sa lamesa.	Put the plate on the table.

verb root: **dagan** verb stem: **dagan** English translation: **run** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
	111000	101100	,	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	midagan	Midagan ako sa balay. Nidagan ako sa balay.	I run to the house. I run to the house.
		past	<b>ni</b> dagan		
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> dagan	Modagan ako sa balay.	I will run to the house.
active	durative	present/ past	naga dagan nagdagan	Nagadagan ako sa balay. Nagdagan ako sa balay.	I am running to the house. I was running to the house.
active	durative	future	magadagan magdagan	Magadagan ako sa balay. Magdagan ako sa balay.	I will be running to the house. I will be running to the house.
active	temporal/ durative	command	<b>pag</b> dagan dagan	Pagdagan sa balay. Dagan sa balay.	Run to the house. Run to the house.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> dagan	Nakadagan ako sa balay.	I could have run to the house.
active	abilitive	future	maka dagan	Makadagan ako sa balay.	I can run to the house.
active	plural	present/ past	<b>nan</b> agan	Nanagan kami sa balay.	We run to the house.
active	plural	future	<b>man</b> agan	Managan kami sa balay.	We will run to the house.
direct	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
direct	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
direct	abilitive	present/	_	-	-
passive		past			
direct	abilitive	future	-	-	-
passive					
indirect	temporal/	present/	<b>gi</b> dagan <b>an</b>	Gidaganan nako si	For Maria I run to the
passive	durative	past		Maria sa balay.	house.
indirect	temporal/	future	dagan <b>an</b>	Daganan nako si Maria	For Maria I will run to the
passive	durative			sa balay.	house.
indirect	temporal/	command	dagani	Dagani si Maria sa	For Maria run to the
passive	durative			balay.	house.
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

verb root: dala verb stem: dala English translation: bring

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
			, ,	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	midala nidala	Midala siyag kwarta. Nidala siyag kwarta.	He brings money. He brings money.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> dala	Modala siyag kwarta.	He will bring money.
active	durative	present/ past	nagadala nagdala	Nagadala siyag kwarta. Nagdala siyag kwarta.	He is bringing money. He w as bringing money.
active	durative	future	magadala magdala	Magadala siyag kwarta.  Magdala siyag kwarta.	He will be bringing money. He will be bringing money.
active	temporal/ durative	command	<b>pag</b> dala dala	Pagdala og kwarta. Dala og kwarta.	Bring money. Bring money.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/	<b>naka</b> dala	Nakadala siyag kwarta.	He could have brought money.
active	abilitive	future	maka dala	Makadala siyag kwarta.	He can bring money.
active	plural	present/ past	nangdala*	Nangdala silag kwarta.	They bring money.
active	plural	future	mangdala*	Mangdala silag kwarta.	They will bring money.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	gidala	Gidala niya ang kwarta.	The money is being brought by him.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	dal <b>hon</b>	Dalhon niya ang kwarta.	The money will be brought by him.
direct passive	temporal/	command	dal <b>ha</b>	Dalha ang kwarta.	Bring the money.
direct passive	abilitive	present/	<b>na</b> dala	Nadala ang kwarta.	The money could have been brought.
direct passive	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> dala	Madala ang kwarta.	The money can be brought.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	gidalhan	Gidalhan niya si Felipe og kwarta.	For Felipe he brings money.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	dal <b>han</b>	Dalhan niya si Felipe og kwarta.	For Felipe he will bring money.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	dal <b>hi</b>	Dalhi si Felipe og kwarta.	For Felipe bring money.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

<sup>\*</sup> The default assimilation of **mangd -> man** does not take place.

verb root: dawat verb stem: dawat English translation: receive

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	-	-	-
active	temporal	future	-	-	-
active	durative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	durative	future	-	-	-
active	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	nakadawat*	Nakadawat akog regalo.	I receive a gift.
active	abilitive	future	maka dawat*	Makadawat akog regalo.	I will receive a gift.
active	plural	present/ past	<b>na n</b> awat	Nanawat kamig regalo.	We receive a gift.
active	plural	future	<b>man</b> awat	Manawat kamig regalo.	We will receive a gift.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	gidawat	Gidawat nako ang regalo.	The gift is being received by me.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	dawat <b>on</b>	Dawaton nako ang regalo.	The gift will be received by me.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	dawat <b>a</b>	Dawata ang regalo.	Receive the gift.
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	<b>na</b> dawat	Nadawat ang regalo.	The gift could have been received.
direct passive	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> dawat	Madawat ang regalo.	The gift can be received.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> dawat <b>an</b>	Gidawatan nako si Pedro og regalo.	For Pedro I receive a gift.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	dawat <b>an</b>	Dawatan nako si Pedro og regalo.	For Pedro I will receive a gift.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	dawati	Dawati si Pedro og regalo.	For Pedro receive a gift.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

<sup>\*</sup> The abilitive mood in this case functions just like the temporal mood.

verb root: **dula** verb stem: **dula** English translation: **play** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
			, <b>,</b> ,	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	<b>mi</b> dula	Midula kag bola.	You play with a ball.
	·	past	<b>ni</b> dula	Nidula kag bola.	You play with a ball.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> dula	Modula kag bola.	You will play with a ball.
active	durative	present/	<b>naga</b> dula	Nagadula kag bola.	You are playing with a
		past	nagdula	Nagdula kag bola.	ball. You were playing with a ball.
active	durative	future	maga dula	Magadula kag bola.	You will be playing with
			<b>mag</b> dula	Magdula kag bola.	a ball. You will be playing with a ball.
active	temporal/	command	pagdula	Pagdula og bola.	Play with a ball.
	durative		dula	Dula og bola.	Play with a ball.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> dula	Nakadula kag bola.	You could have played with a ball.
active	abilitive	future	maka dula	Makadula kag bola.	You can play with a ball.
active	plural	present/ past	<b>nan</b> ula	Nanula kamog bola.	You (all) play with a ball.
active	plural	future	<b>man</b> ula	Manula kamog bola.	You (all) will play with a ball.
direct	temporal/	present/	gidula	Gidula nimo ang bola.	The ball is being played
passive	durative	past			with by you.
direct	temporal/	future	dula <b>o n</b>	Dulaon nimo ang bola.	The ball will be played
passive	durative				with by you.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	dula <b>a</b>	Dulaa ang bola.	Play with the ball.
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	<b>na</b> dula	Nadula ang bola.	The ball could have been played with.
direct	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> dula	Madula ang bola.	The ball can be played
passive					with.
indirect	temporal/	present/	<b>gi</b> dula <b>an</b>	Gidulaan nimo si Juan	For Juan you play with a
passive	durative	past		og bola.	ball.
indirect	temporal/	future	dula <b>an</b>	Dulaan nimo si Juan og	For Juan you will play
passive	durative			bola.	with a ball.
indirect	temporal/	command	dulai	Dulai si Juan og bola.	For Juan play a ball.
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				

verb root: **dungog** verb stem: **dungog** English translation: **hear** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
			, 5	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	-	-	-
	101114011	past			
active	temporal	future	-	-	-
active	durative	present/	-	-	-
		past			
active	durative	future	-	-	-
active	temporal/	command	-	-	-
	durative				
active	stative	present/	-	-	-
		past			
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
				Nieles de la companie de la companie	I la la a sua dia ad
active	abilitive	present/	naka dungog*	Nakadungog siya niana.	He hears that.
		past		Makadunana siya nisna	He will hear that.
active	abilitive	future	maka dungog*	Makadungog siya niana.	He will hear that.
			1 44	Nangadungangaila	They been thet
active	plural	present/	nangadungog**	Nangadungog sila niana.	They hear that.
	-11	past	**	Mangadungog sila	They will hear that.
active	plural	future	mangadungog**	niana.	They will hear that.
direct	temporal/	present/	<b>gi</b> dungog	Gidungog niya kana.	That is heard by him.
passive	durative	present	<b>gi</b> dungog	Cladingog mya kana.	That is floard by fillin.
direct	temporal/	future	dung <b>gon</b>	Dunggon niya kana.	That will be heard by
passive	durative	luture	dung <b>gon</b>		him.
direct	temporal/	command	dung <b>ga</b>	Dungga kana.	Hear that.
passive	durative	Communa	adrig <b>ga</b>		
direct	abilitive	present/	<b>na</b> dungog	Nadungog kana.	That could have been
passive	asimavs	past	na aangog		heard.
direct	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> dungog	Madungog kana.	That can be heard.
passive		1 2 2 2 2 2			
indirect	temporal/	present/	<b>gi</b> dungog <b>an</b>	-	-
passive	durative	past	• • •		
indirect	temporal/	future	dungog <b>an</b>	-	-
passive	durative				
indirect	temporal/	command	dungogi	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	present/	<b>gi</b> dungog	-	-
passive	durative	past			
instrumental	temporal/	future	idungog	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	command	idungog	-	-
passive	durative				

<sup>\*</sup> The abilitive mood in this case functions just like the temporal mood.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The default assimilation of **mangd -> man** does not take place.

verb root: **gakos** verb stem: **gakos** English translation: **hug** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
			, ,	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	migakos nigakos	Migakos akog bata. Nigakos akog bata.	I hug a child. I hug a child.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> gakos	Mogakos akog bata.	I will hug a child.
active	durative	present/ past	nagagakos naggakos	Nagagakos akog bata. Naggakos akog bata.	I am hugging a child. I was hugging a child.
active	durative	future	magagakos maggakos	Magagakos akog bata. Maggakos akog bata.	I will be hugging a child. I will be hugging a child.
active	temporal/ durative	command	<b>pag</b> gakos gakos	Paggakos og bata. Gakos og bata.	Hug a child. Hug a child.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/	naka gakos	Nakagakos akog bata.	I could have hugged a child.
active	abilitive	future	maka gakos	Makagakos akog bata.	I can hug a child.
active	plural	present/	nanggakos	Nanggakos kamig mga bata.	We hug children.
active	plural	future	manggakos	Manggakos kamig mga bata.	We will hug children.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> gakos	Gigakos nako ang bata.	The child is being hugged by me.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	gak <b>son</b>	Gakson nako ang bata.	The child will be hugged by me.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	gak <b>sa</b>	Gaksa ang bata.	Hug the child.
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	<b>na</b> gakos	Nagakos ang bata.	The child could have been hugged.
direct passive	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> gakos	Magakos ang bata.	The child can be hugged.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

verb root: **gamit** verb stem: **gamit** English translation: **use** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English	
				sentence	translation	
active	temporal	present/ past	<b>mi</b> gamit <b>ni</b> gamit	Migamit kag martilyo. Nigamit kag martilyo.	You use a hammer. You use a hammer.	
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> gamit	Mogamit kag martilyo.	You will use a hammer.	
active	durative	present/	<b>naga</b> gamit	Nagagamit kag martilyo.	You are using a	
		past	naggamit	Naggamit kag martilyo.	hammer. You were using a hammer.	
active	durative	future	magagamit maggamit	Magagamit kag martilyo.  Maggamit kag martilyo.	You will be using a hammer. You will be using a hammer.	
active	temporal/ durative	command	<b>pag</b> gamit gamit	Paggamit og martilyo. Gamit og martilyo.	Use a hammer. Use a hammer.	
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-	
active	stative	future	-	-	-	
active	stative	command	-	-	-	
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> gamit	Nakagamit kag martilyo.	You could have used a hammer.	
active	abilitive	future	maka gamit	Makagamit kag martilyo.	You can use a hammer.	
active	plural	present/ past	nanggamit	Nanggamit kamog martilyo.	You (all) use a hammer.	
active	plural	future	manggamit	Manggamit kamog martilyo.	You (all) will use a hammer.	
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> gamit	Gigamit nimo ang martilyo.	The hammer is being used by you.	
direct passive	temporal/	future	gamit <b>on</b>	Gamiton nimo ang martilyo.	The hammer will be used by you.	
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	gamit <b>a</b>	Gamita ang martilyo.	Use the hammer.	
direct passive	abilitive	present/	<b>na</b> gamit	Nagamit ang martilyo.	The hammer could have been used.	
direct passive	abilitive	future	magamit	Magamit ang martilyo.	The hammer can be used.	
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> gamit <b>an</b>	Gigamitan nimo si Maria og martilyo.	For Maria you use a hammer.	
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	gamit <b>an</b>	Gamitan nimo si Maria og martilyo.	For Maria you will use a hammer.	
indirect passive	temporal/	command	gamiti	Gamiti si Maria og martilyo.	For Maria use a hammer.	
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/	-	-	-	
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-	
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-	

verb root: **gasto** verb stem: **gasto** English translation: **spend** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
			, 5	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	migasto nigasto	Migasto siyag kwarta. Nigasto siyag kwarta.	He spends money. He spends money.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> gasto	Mogasto siyag kwarta.	He will spend money.
active	durative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	durative	future	-	-	-
active	temporal/ durative	command	<b>pag</b> gasto gasto	Paggasto og kwarta. Gasto og kwarta.	Spend money. Spend money.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/	<b>naka</b> gasto	Nakagasto siyag kwarta.	He could have spent money.
active	abilitive	future	<b>maka</b> gasto	Makagasto siyag kwarta.	He can spend money.
active	plural	present/ past	nanggasto	Nanggasto silag kwarta.	They spend money.
active	plural	future	manggasto	Manggasto silag kwarta.	They will spend money.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> gasto	Gigasto niya ang kwarta.	The money is being spent by him.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	gasto <b>hon</b>	Gastohon niya ang kwarta.	The money will be spent by him.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	gasto <b>ha</b>	Gastoha ang kwarta.	Spend the money.
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	<b>na</b> gasto	Nagasto ang kwarta.	The money could have been spent.
direct passive	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> gasto	Magasto ang kwarta.	The money can be spent.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> gasto <b>han</b>	Gigastohan niya si Carlos og kwarta.	For Carlos he spends money.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	gasto <b>han</b>	Gastohan niya si Carlos og kwarta.	For Carlos he will spend money.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	gasto <b>hi</b>	Gastohi si Carlos og kwarta.	For Carlos spend money.
instrumental	temporal/ durative	present/	-	-	-
passive instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

verb root: **gugma** verb stem: **higugma** English translation: **love** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
			, ,	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	-	-	-
	'	past			
active	temporal	future	-	-	-
	'				
active	durative	present/	-	-	-
		past			
active	durative	future	-	-	-
active	temporal/	command	-	-	-
	durative	.,		Nahimumaa aka kans	Lleve Merie
active	stative	present/	<b>na</b> higugma	Nahigugma ako kang Maria.	I love Maria.
		past		Mahigugma ako kang	I will love Maria.
active	stative	future	<b>ma</b> higugma	Maria.	i wili love iviaria.
	-4-4:			-	-
active	stative	command	-		-
active	abilitive	present/	<b>naka</b> higugma	Nakahigugma ako kang	I could have loved
active	abilitive	past	Hakariigugiria	Maria.	Maria.
active	abilitive	future	maka higugma	Makahigugma ako kang	I can love Maria.
dolivo	abilitive	Tatale	makanigagina	Maria.	
active	plural	present/	nanga higugma	Nangahigugma kami	We love Maria.
	P. S. S.	past	<b>3</b> g.g.g	kang Maria.	
active	plural	future	manga higugma	Mangahigugma kami	We will love Maria.
				kang Maria.	
direct	temporal/	present/	<b>gi</b> higugma	Gihigugma nako si	Maria is loved by me.
passive	durative	past		Maria.	
direct	temporal/	future	higugma <b>on</b>	Higugmaon nako si Maria.	Maria will be loved by me.
passive	durative				
direct	temporal/	command	higugma <b>a</b>	Higugmaa si Maria.	Love Maria.
passive	durative				
direct	abilitive	present/	-	-	-
passive	1.994	past			
direct	abilitive	future	-	-	-
passive indirect	temporal/	present/	_	-	-
	durative	present	-		
passive indirect	temporal/	future	_	-	-
passive	durative	luture	_		
indirect	temporal/	command	_	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
instrumental	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				

verb root: **halok** verb stem: **halok** English translation: **kiss** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	<b>mi</b> halok	Mihalok ako kang Ana.	I kiss Ana.
		past	<b>ni</b> halok	Nihalok ako kang Ana.	I kiss Ana.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> halok	Mohalok ako kang Ana.	I will kiss Ana.
active	durative	present/	naga halok	Nagahalok sila si Pedro	Pedro and Ana are
active	durative		_	ug Ana.	kissing each other.
		past	naghalok	Naghalok sila si Pedro ug Ana.	Pedro and Ana kiss each other.
active	durative	future	maga halok	Magahalok sila si Pedro	Pedro and Ana will kiss each other.
			<b>mag</b> halok	ug Ana. Maghalok sila si Pedro ug Ana.	Pedro and Ana will kiss each other.
active	temporal/	command	<b>pag</b> halok	Paghalok kang Ana.	Kiss Ana.
	durative		halok	Halok kang Ana.	Kiss Ana.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> halok	Nakahalok ako kang Ana.	I could have kissed Ana.
active	abilitive	future	maka halok	Makahalok ako kang Ana.	I can kiss Ana.
active	plural	present/ past	nanghalok	Nanghalok sila.	They kiss each other.
active	plural	future	manghalok	Manghalok sila.	They will kiss each other.
direct	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
direct	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
direct	abilitive	present/	_	-	-
passive	abilitive	past			
direct	abilitive	future	_	-	-
passive					
indirect	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
indirect	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
indirect	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
instrumental	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				

verb root: **hatag** verb stem: **hatag** English translation: **give** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	mihatag nihatag	Mihatag akog regalo. Nihatag akog regalo.	I give a gift. I give a gift.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> hatag	Mohatag akog regalo.	I will give a gift.
active	durative	present/ past	nagahatag naghatag	Nagahatag akog regalo. Naghatag akog regalo.	I am giving a gift. I was giving a gift.
active	durative	future	magahatag maghatag	Magahatag akog regalo. Maghatag akog regalo.	I will be giving a gift. I will be giving a gift.
active	temporal/ durative	command	<b>pag</b> hatag hatag	Paghatag og regalo. Hatag og regalo.	Give a gift. Give a gift.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> hatag	Nakahatag akog regalo.	I could have given a gift.
active	abilitive	future	maka hatag	Makahatag akog regalo.	I can give a gift.
active	plural	present/ past	nanghatag	Nanghatag kitag regalo.	We give a gift.
active	plural	future	manghatag	Manghatag kitag regalo.	We will give a gift.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	<b>na</b> hatag	Nahatag ang regalo.	The gift could have been given.
direct passive	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> hatag	Mahatag ang regalo.	The gift can be given.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> hatag <b>an</b>	Gihatagan nako si Elena og regalo.	For Elena I give a gift.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	hatag <b>an</b>	Hatagan nako si Elena og regalo.	For Elena I will give a gift.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	hatagi	Hatagi si Elena og regalo.	For Elena give a gift.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> hatag	Gihatag nako ang regalo.	The gift is being given by me.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	ihatag	lhatag nako ang regalo.	The gift will be given by me.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	ihatag	Ihatag ang regalo.	Give the gift.

verb root: **hibalo** verb stem: **hibalo** English translation: **know** (a fact)

voice	mood	tense conju	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	-	-	-
		past			
active	temporal	future	-	-	-
active	durative	present/	_		
active	durative	present	_		
active	durative	future	-	-	-
active	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
active	stative	present/ past	<b>na</b> hibalo	Nahibalo ka niana.	You know that.
active	stative	future	<b>ma</b> hibalo	Mahibalo ka niana.	You will know that.
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> hibalo	Nakahibalo ka niana.	You could have known that.
active	abilitive	future	maka hibalo	Makahibalo ka niana.	You can know that.
active	plural	present/ past	nanga hibalo	Nangahibalo kamo niana.	You (all) know that.
active	plural	future	mangahibalo	Mangahibalo kamo niana.	You (all) will know that.
direct	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
direct	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
direct	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	-	-	-
direct	abilitive	future	_	-	-
passive		1 3.13.13			
indirect	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
indirect	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
indirect	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				-
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-	-	<u>-</u>
passive	durative	past			-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

verb root: **higda** verb stem: **higda** English translation: **lie down** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
			, ,	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	<b>mi</b> higda <b>ni</b> higda	Mihigda siyag sopa. Nihigda siyag sopa.	He lies down on a sofa. He lies down on a sofa.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> higda	Mohigda siyag sopa.	He will lie down on a sofa.
active	durative	present/	<b>naga</b> higda	Nagahigda siyag sopa.	He is lying down on a
		past	<b>nag</b> higda	Naghigda siyag sopa.	sofa. He was lying down on a sofa.
active	durative	future	<b>maga</b> higda	Magahigda siyag sopa.	He will be lying down on
			<b>mag</b> higda	Maghigda siyag sopa.	a sofa.  He will be lying down on a sofa.
active	temporal/ durative	command	<b>pag</b> higda higda	Paghigda og sopa. Higda og sopa.	Lie down on a sofa. Lie down on a sofa.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> higda	Nakahigda siyag sopa.	He could have lain down on a sofa.
active	abilitive	future	maka higda	Makahigda siyag sopa.	He can lie down on a sofa.
active	plural	present/ past	<b>nang</b> higda	Nanghigda silag sopa.	They lie down on a sofa.
active	plural	future	<b>mang</b> higda	Manghigda silag sopa.	They will lie down on a sofa.
direct	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
direct	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
direct	abilitive	present/	-	-	-
passive		past			
direct	abilitive	future	-	-	-
passive					
indirect	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
indirect	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
indirect	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

verb root: **hikap** verb stem: **hikap** English translation: **touch** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
			, ,	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	<b>mi</b> hikap <b>ni</b> hikap	Mihikap akog plato. Nihikap akog plato.	I touch a plate. I touch a plate.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> hikap	Mohikap akog plato.	I will touch a plate.
active	durative	present/	nagahikap naghikap	Nagahikap akog plato. Naghikap akog plato.	I am touching a plate. I was touching a plate.
active	durative	future	magahikap maghikap	Magahikap akog plato. Maghikap akog plato.	I will be touching a plate. I will be touching a plate.
active	temporal/ durative	command	<b>pag</b> hikap hikap	Paghikap og plato. Hikap og plato.	Touch a plate. Touch a plate.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> hikap	Nakahikap akog plato.	I could have touched a plate.
active	abilitive	future	<b>maka</b> hikap	Makahikap akog plato.	I can touch a plate.
active	plural	present/ past	nanghikap	Nanghikap kamig mga plato.	We touch plates.
active	plural	future	<b>mang</b> hikap	Manghikap kamig mga plato.	We will touch plates.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> hikap	Gihikap nako ang plato.	The plate is being touched by me.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	hikap <b>on</b>	Hikapon nako ang plato.	The plate will be touched by me.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	hikap <b>a</b>	Hikapa ang plato.	Touch the plate.
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	<b>na</b> hikap	Nahikap ang plato.	The plate could have been touched.
direct passive	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> hikap	Mahikap ang plato.	The plate can be touched.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

verb root: hilak verb stem: hilak English translation: cry

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	<b>mi</b> hilak	Mihilak ka.	You cry.
		past	<b>ni</b> hilak	Nihilak ka.	You cry.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> hilak	Mohilak ka.	You will cry.
active	durative	present/	nagahilak	Nagahilak ka.	You are crying.
		past	naghilak	Naghilak ka.	You were crying.
active	durative	future	maga hilak	Magahilak ka.	You will be crying.
			<b>mag</b> hilak	Maghilak ka.	You will be crying.
active	temporal/	command	paghilak	Paghilak. Hilak.	Cry. Cry.
	durative		hilak		
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
2011.0		1 313.13			
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/	<b>naka</b> hilak	Nakahilak ka.	You could have cried.
		past			
active	abilitive	future	maka hilak	Makahilak ka.	You can cry.
active	plural	present/	nanghilak	Nanghilak kamo.	You (all) cry.
		past			
active	plural	future	<b>mang</b> hilak	Manghilak kamo.	You (all) will cry.
alina at	town and/			<u> </u>	_
direct	temporal/ durative	present/	-	_	-
passive		past		-	-
direct	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
passive direct	temporal/	aammand	_	-	-
	durative	command	-		
passive				-	-
direct	abilitive	present/	-		
passive direct	abilitive	past		-	-
airect passive	abilitive	future	-		
indirect	temporal/	present/	<b>gi</b> hilak <b>an</b>	Gihilakan nimo si Juan.	For Juan you cry.
passive	durative	present	giillakaii	Oli ilianai i iliino oi odai i.	i or oddir you ory.
indirect	temporal/	future	hilak <b>an</b>	Hilakan nimo si Juan.	For Juan you will cry.
passive	durative	luture	Illian <b>ali</b>	T markan Timino or odani.	Torougarryou will ory.
indirect	temporal/	command	hilak <b>i</b>	Hilaki si Juan.	Cry for Juan.
passive	durative	Command	Tillani		ory ror cuarn
instrumental	temporal/	present/	_	-	-
passive	durative	present			
instrumental	temporal/	future	_	-	-
passive	durative	luture	=		
instrumental	temporal/	command	_	-	-
passive	durative	Lommand	_		

verb root: **hilam-os** verb stem: **hilam-os** English translation: **wash** 

(one's face)

					(one's face)		
voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English		
				sentence	translation		
active	temporal	present/	-	-	-		
		past					
active	temporal	future	-	-	-		
active	durative	present/	-	-	-		
		past					
active	durative	future	-	-	-		
active	temporal/	command	panghilam-os*	Panghilam-os.	Wash your face.		
	durative						
active	stative	present/	-	-	-		
		past					
active	stative	future	-	-	-		
active	stative	command	-	-	-		
				Nakahilam as aka	Leaviel have weekeel my		
active	abilitive	present/	nakahilam-os	Nakahilam-os ako.	I could have washed my face.		
		past		Makabilangas aka			
active	abilitive	future	maka hilam-os	Makahilamos ako.	I can wash my face.		
		.,,	1.11	Nanghilam-os ako.	Lucah mu fasa		
active	plural	present/	nanghilam-os**	Nanghilanros ako.	I wash my face.		
		past		Manghilamos ako.	I will wash my face.		
active	plural	future	manghilam-os**	Mangillariros ako.	I will wash my lace.		
al: == a4	town a rol/			_	-		
direct	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-				
passive				-	-		
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	-				
direct	temporal/	command	_	_	-		
passive	durative	Command	-				
direct	abilitive	present/	_	-	-		
passive	abilitive	past	-				
direct	abilitive	future	_	-	-		
passive	abilitive	luture	_				
indirect	temporal/	present/	gihilam-osan	Gihilam-osan nako si	I wash Maria's face.		
passive	durative	past	giriiani ooun	Maria.			
indirect	temporal/	future	hilam-os <b>an</b>	Hilam-osan nako si	I will wash Maria's face.		
passive	durative	Tataro	man coun	Maria.			
indirect	temporal/	command	hilam-osi	Hilam-osi si Maria.	Wash Maria's face.		
passive	durative						
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-	-	-		
passive	durative	past					
instrumental	temporal/	future	-	-	-		
passive	durative						
instrumental	temporal/	command	-	-	-		
passive	durative						
		i	1	1	1		

<sup>\*</sup> The prefix pag- changes to pang-.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The plural mood in this case functions just like the temporal mood (i.e., the subject can be singular).

verb root: **himo** verb stem: **himo** English translation: **make** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	<b>mi</b> himo	Mihimo siya niana.	He makes that.
	<b>P</b>	past	<b>ni</b> himo	Nihimo siya niana.	He makes that.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> himo	Mohimo siya niana.	He will make that.
	'				
active	durative	present/	nagahimo	Nagahimo siya niana.	He is making that.
		past	naghimo	Naghimo siya niana.	He was making that.
active	durative	future	magahimo	Magahimo siya niana.	He will be making that.
			maghimo	Maghimo siya niana.	He will be making that.
active	temporal/	command	paghimo	Paghimo niana.	Make that.
	durative		himo	Himo niana.	Make that.
active	stative	present/	-	-	-
		past			
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/	<b>naka</b> himo	Nakahimo siya niana.	He could have made
		past			that.
active	abilitive	future	maka himo	Makahimo siya niana.	He can make that.
active	plural	present/	<b>nang</b> himo	Nanghimo sila niana.	They make that.
		past			
active	plural	future	manghimo	Manghimo sila niana.	They will make that.
				Cibina nive kana	That is being goods by
direct	temporal/	present/	<b>gi</b> himo	Gihimo niya kana.	That is being made by him.
passive	durative	past		Himaan niya kana	That will be made by
direct	temporal/	future	himo <b>on</b>	Himoon niya kana.	him.
passive	durative		la income	Himoa kana.	Make that.
direct	temporal/	command	himo <b>a</b>	i iiiiloa kaiia.	Make triat.
passive	durative		as a latina a	Nahimo kana.	That could have been
direct	abilitive	present/	<b>na</b> himo	Natilitio Kalla.	made.
passive	- I- 11141	past	and the land of	Mahimo kana.	That can be made.
direct	abilitive	future	mahimo	Ivial III TIO Kalla.	mat can be made.
passive indirect	tomporal/	procent/	gihimoan	Gihimoan niya si Felipe	For Felipe he makes
	temporal/ durative	present/	ginimoan	niana.	that.
passive indirect	temporal/	past future	himo <b>an</b>	Himoan niya si Felipe	For Felipe he will make
passive	durative	luture	IIIIIIO <b>aii</b>	niana.	that.
indirect	temporal/	command	himoi	Himoi si Felipe niana.	For Felipe make that.
passive	durative	Command	Tilliloi		. s. r sups mane that
instrumental	temporal/	present/	_	-	-
passive	durative	past			
instrumental	temporal/	future	_	-	-
passive	durative	luture			
instrumental	temporal/	command	_	-	-
					1

verb root: **hinumdom** verb stem: **hinumdom** English translation: **remember** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	-	-	-
		past			
active	temporal	future	-	-	-
active	durative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	durative	future	-	-	-
active	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
active	stative	present/ past	nahinumdom*	Nahinumdom ako niana.	I remember that.
active	stative	future	mahinumdom*	Mahinumdomako niana.	I will remember that.
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	nakahinumdom*	Nakahinumdomako niana.	I remember that.
active	abilitive	future	makahinumdom*	Makahinumdomako niana.	I will remember that.
active	plural	present/ past	-	-	-
active	plural	future	-	-	-
direct	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
direct	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	nahinumdoman**	Nahinumdoman kana.	That could have been remembered.
direct passive	abilitive	future	mahinumdoman**	Mahinumdoman kana.	That can be remembered.
indirect	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
indirect	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	hinumdomi	Hinumdomi kana.	Remember that.
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

<sup>\*</sup> The stative and abilitive moods in this case function just like the temporal mood.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The suffix **-an** is appended.

verb root: **hitabo** verb stem: **hitabo** English translation: **happen** 

mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
			sentence	translation
temporal	present/	-	-	-
	past			
temporal	future	-	-	-
durative	nresent/	_	-	-
darativo	•			
durative	future	-	-	-
temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
stative	present/ past	<b>na</b> hitabo	Nahitabo ang bagyo.	The storm happens.
stative	future	<b>ma</b> hitabo	Mahitabo ang bagyo.	The storm will happen.
stative	command	-	-	-
abilitive	present/	-	-	-
abilitive	future	-	-	-
plural	present/	-	-	-
plural	future	-	-	-
temporal/	present/	-	-	-
durative	past			
temporal/	future	-	-	-
	command	-	-	-
abilitive		-	-	-
abilitive	future	-	-	-
temporal/	present/	-	-	-
durative	past			
temporal/	future	-	-	-
durative				
temporal/	command	-	-	-
	nresent/	_	-	-
		_	-	-
durative	lataro			
temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
	temporal temporal durative durative temporal/durative stative stative abilitive abilitive plural plural temporal/durative temporal/	temporal present/ past temporal future  durative present/ past durative future  temporal/ command durative stative present/ past stative future  stative present/ past future  stative present/ past future  stative present/ past future  plural present/ past future  temporal/ past future  temporal/ durative past future  temporal/ durative present/ past future  temporal/ durative future  temporal/ durative present/ past future  temporal/ durative future  temporal/ durative past future  temporal/ durative past future  temporal/ durative past future  temporal/ durative temporal/ command durative  temporal/ durative temporal/ durative temporal/ durative temporal/ durative temporal/ durative temporal/ durative temporal/ durative temporal/ durative temporal/ command	temporal present/ past temporal future -  durative present/ past durative future -  temporal/ command - durative present/ past stative present/ past stative future mahitabo stative present/ past abilitive present/ past abilitive future -  plural present/ past plural future -  temporal/ durative past temporal/ durative temporal/ durative past abilitive future -  temporal/ command - durative present/ past abilitive present/ past temporal/ durative future -  temporal/ durative present/ past abilitive future -  temporal/ durative past abilitive future -  temporal/ durative future -  temporal/ durative past temporal/ durative past temporal/ durative temporal/ future -  temporal/ durative temporal/ command - durative temporal/ future -  temporal/ present/ - durative temporal/ past temporal/ past temporal/ present/ - durative temporal/ future -  temporal/ past temporal/ present/ - durative temporal/ future -  temporal/ future -  temporal/ durative temporal/ future -  temporal/ durative past temporal/ command -  temporal/ command -	temporal present/ past temporal future

verb root: **hugas** verb stem: **hugas** English translation: **wash** 

(dishes, etc.)

					(dishes, etc.)	
voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English	
				sentence	translation	
active	temporal	present/	mihugas	Mihugas ka sa aw to.	You wash a car.	
	10111	past	<b>ni</b> hugas	Nihugas ka sa awto.	You wash a car.	
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> hugas	Mohugas ka sa awto.	You will wash a car.	
	10		oagas			
active	durative	present/	naga hugas	Nagahugas ka sa awto.	You are washing a car.	
		past	naghugas	Naghugas ka sa awto.	You were washing a car.	
active	durative	future	maga hugas	Magahugas ka sa awto.	You will be washing a	
			maghugas	Maghuras ka as suits	car.	
				Maghugas ka sa awto.	You will be washing a car.	
active	temporal/	command	paghugas	Paghugas sa awto.	Wash a car.	
dolivo	durative	Communa	hugas	Hugas sa awto.	Wash a car.	
active	stative	present/	-	-	-	
donvo	otativo	past				
active	stative	future	-	-	-	
		1 2 2 2 2 2				
active	stative	command	-	-	-	
active	abilitive	present/	naka hugas	Nakahugas ka sa awto.	You could have washed	
		past			a car.	
active	abilitive	future	maka hugas	Makahugas ka sa awto.	You can wash a car.	
active	plural	present/	nanghugas	Nanghugas kamo sa	You (all) wash a car.	
	'	past		awto.		
active	plural	future	manghugas	Manghugas kamo sa	You (all) will wash a car.	
				awto.		
direct	temporal/	present/	-	-	-	
passive	durative	past				
direct	temporal/	future	-	-	-	
passive	durative					
direct	temporal/	command	-	-	-	
passive	durative					
direct	abilitive	present/	nahugasan*	Nahugasan ang awto.	The car could have been washed.	
passive		past				
direct	abilitive	future	mahugasan*	Mahugasan ang awto.	The car can be washed.	
passive		_			<u> </u>	
indirect	temporal/	present/	gihugasan**	Gihugasan nimo ang awto.	The car is being washed by you.	
passive	durative	past				
indirect	temporal/	future	hugas <b>an</b> **	Hugasan nimo ang awto.	The car will be washed by you.	
passive	durative	<u> </u>				
indirect	temporal/	command	hugas <b>i</b> **	Hugasi ang awto.	Wash the car.	
passive	durative	.,				
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-	-	-	
passive	durative	past			-	
instrumental	temporal/	future	-	-	-	
passive	durative					
instrumental	temporal/	command	-	-	-	
passive	durative					

<sup>\*</sup> The suffix **-an** is appended.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The indirect passive voice in this case functions just like the direct passive voice

verb root: **hulat** verb stem: **hulat** English translation: **wait** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
			, ,	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	mihulat nihulat	Mihulat siyag maestro. Nihulat siyag maestro.	He waits for a teacher. He waits for a teacher.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> hulat	Mohulat siyag maestro.	He will wait for a teacher.
active	durative	present/ past	naga hulat naghulat	Nagahulat siyag maestro. Naghulat siyag maestro.	He is waiting for a teacher. He was waiting for a teacher.
active	durative	future	maga hulat maghulat	Magahulat siyag maestro. Maghulat siyag maestro.	He will be waiting for a teacher. He will be waiting for a teacher.
active	temporal/ durative	command	paghulat hulat	Paghulat og maestro. Hulat og maestro.	Wait for a teacher. Wait for a teacher.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	naka hulat	Nakahulat siyag maestro.	He could have waited for a teacher.
active	abilitive	future	maka hulat	Makahulat siyag maestro.	He can wait for a teacher.
active	plural	present/ past	nanghulat	Nanghulat silag maestro.	They wait for a teacher.
active	plural	future	manghulat	Manghulat silag maestro.	They will wait for a teacher.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> hulat	Gihulat niya ang maestro.	The teacher is being waited for by him.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	hulat <b>on</b>	Hulaton niya ang maestro.	The teacher will be waited for by him.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	hulat <b>a</b>	Hulata ang maestro.	Wait for the teacher.
direct passive	abilitive	present/	<b>na</b> hulat	Nahulat ang maestro.	The teacher could have been waited for.
direct passive	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> hulat	Mahulat ang maestro.	The teacher can be waited for.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

verb root: hulog verb stem: hulog English translation: drop, fall

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
			, ,	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	mihulog nihulog	Mihulog akog bola. Nihulog akog bola.	l drop a ball. I drop a ball.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> hulog	Mohulog akog bola.	I will drop a ball.
active	durative	present/	nagahulog naghulog	Nagahulog akog bola. Naghulog akog bola.	I am dropping a ball. I was dropping a ball.
active	durative	future	magahulog maghulog	Magahulog akog bola. Maghulog akog bola.	I will be dropping a ball. I will be dropping a ball.
active	temporal/ durative	command	<b>pag</b> hulog hulog	Paghulog og bola. Hulog og bola.	Drop a ball. Drop a ball.
active	stative	present/ past	<b>na</b> hulog	Nahulog ako sa hagdan.	I fall on the stairs.
active	stative	future	<b>ma</b> hulog	Mahulog ako sa hagdan.	I will fall on the stairs.
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> hulog	Nakahulog akog bola.	I could have dropped a ball.
active	abilitive	future	maka hulog	Makahulog akog bola.	I can drop a ball.
active	plural	present/ past	nangahulog	Nangahulog kamig mga bola.	We drop balls.
active	plural	future	mangahulog	Mangahulog kamig mga bola.	We will drop balls.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	nahulog	Nahulog ang bola.	The ball could have been dropped.
direct passive	abilitive	future	mahulog	Mahulog ang bola.	The ball can be dropped.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> hulog	Gihulog nako ang bola.	The ball is being dropped by me.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	ihulog	Ihulog nako ang bola.	The ball will be dropped by me.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	ihulog	Ihulog ang bola.	Drop the ball.

verb root: **human** verb stem: **human** English translation: **finish** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
10100	mood	101100	Jonjagation	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	_	-	-
active	temporar	past	-		
active	temporal	future	_	-	-
dollvo	temperar	lataro			
active	durative	present/	-	-	-
		past			
active	durative	future	-	-	-
active	temporal/	command	-	-	-
	durative			Nahaman kan tuah ah a	Van finish a lah
active	stative	present/	<b>na</b> human	Nahuman kag trabaho.	You finish a job.
		past		Mahuman kag trabaho.	You will finish a job.
active	stative	future	<b>ma</b> human	Manuman kag trabano.	You will liftish a job.
active	stative	command	_		-
active	Stative	command	-		
active	abilitive	present/	nakahuman	Nakahuman kag	You could have finished
aonvo	abilitive	past	nakanaman	trabaho.	a job.
active	abilitive	future	maka human	Makahuman kag	You can finish a job.
		1.0.10.10		trabaho.	
active	plural	present/	-	-	-
		past			
active	plural	future	-	-	-
direct	temporal/	present/	<b>gi</b> human	Gihuman nimo ang trabaho.	The job is being finished by you.
passive	durative	past			1 ' '
direct	temporal/	future	human <b>on</b>	Humanon nimo ang trabaho.	The job will be finished by you.
passive	durative	ļ .			
direct	temporal/	command	human <b>a</b>	Humana ang trabaho.	Finish the job.
passive	durative	.,		Nahuman ang trabaho.	The job could have been
direct	abilitive	present/	<b>na</b> human	inaliuman ang trabano.	finished.
passive direct	abilitive	past	ma a bu uma a n	Mahuman ang trabaho.	The job can be finished.
passive	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> human	Manaman ang trabano.	The job can be limbred.
indirect	temporal/	present/	_	-	-
passive	durative	past			
indirect	temporal/	future	_	-	-
passive	durative	rataro			
indirect	temporal/	command	_	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
instrumental	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				

verb root: **hunahuna** verb stem: **hunahuna** English translation: **think** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	-	-	-
		past			
active	temporal	future	-	-	-
active	durative	present/	naga hunahuna	Nagahunahuna siya	He thinks that.
		past	naghunahuna	niana. Naghunahuna siya	He thought that.
				niana.	
active	durative	future	magahunahuna	Magahunahuna siya	He will think that.
			maghunahuna	niana. Maghunahuna siya	He will think that.
				niana.	TIE WIII UIII K UIAL.
active	temporal/	command	paghunahuna	Paghunahuna niana.	Think that.
	durative				
active	stative	present/	-	-	-
		past			
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/	<b>naka</b> hunahuna	Nakahunahuna siya niana.	He could have thought that.
		past			
active	abilitive	future	maka hunahuna	Makahunahuna siya niana.	He can think that.
	<del> </del>			-	_
active	plural	present/	-	-	-
45		past	_	_	_
active	plural	future	-	_	_
direct	temporal/	present/	<b>gi</b> hunahuna	Gihunahuna niya kana.	That is being thought by
passive	durative	past	ginunanuna		him.
direct	temporal/	future	hunahuna <b>on</b>	Hunahunaon niya kana.	That will be thought by
passive	durative	Tatare	Tidilalialia Oli	,	him.
direct	temporal/	command	hunahuna <b>a</b>	Hunahunaa kana.	Think that.
passive	durative	Communa	Trananau		
direct	abilitive	present/	<b>na</b> hunahuna	Nahunahuna kana.	That could have been
passive		past			thought.
direct	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> hunahuna	Mahunahuna kana.	That can be thought.
passive					
indirect	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
indirect	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
indirect	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
instrumental	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				

verb root: **hunaw** verb stem: **hunaw** English translation: **wash** 

(one's hands)

					(one's hands)	
voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English	
				sentence	translation	
active	temporal	present/ past	-	-	-	
active	temporal	future	-	-	-	
active	durative	present/ past	-	-	-	
active	durative	future	-	-	-	
active	temporal/ durative	command	panghunaw*	Panghunaw.	Wash your hands.	
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-	
active	stative	future	-	-	-	
active	stative	command	-	-	-	
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> hunaw	Nakahunaw ako.	I could have washed my hands.	
active	abilitive	future	maka hunaw	Makahunaw ako.	I can wash my hands.	
active	plural	present/ past	nanghunaw**	Nanghunaw ako.	I wash my hands.	
active	plural	future	manghunaw**	Manghunaw ako.	I will wash my hands.	
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-	
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-	
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-	
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	-	-	-	
direct passive	abilitive	future	-	-	-	
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> hunaw <b>an</b>	Gihunawan nako si Pedro.	I wash Pedro's hands.	
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	hunaw <b>an</b>	Hunawan nako si Pedro.	I will wash Pedro's hands.	
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	hunawi	Hunawisi Pedro.	Wash Pedro's hands.	
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-	
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-	
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-	

<sup>\*</sup> The prefix **pag-** changes to **pang-**.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The plural mood in this case functions just like the temporal mood (i.e., the subject can be singular).

verb root: **hunong** verb stem: **hunong** English translation: **stop** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
			, ,	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	mihunong nihunong	Mihunong kag awto. Nihunong kag awto.	You stop a car. You stop a car.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> hunong	Mohunong kag awto.	You will stop a car.
active	durative	present/ past	nagahunong naghunong	Nagahunong kag awto. Naghunong kag awto.	You are stopping a car. You were stopping a car.
active	durative	future	magahunong maghunong	Magahunong kag awto.  Maghunong kag awto.	You will be stopping a car. You will be stopping a car.
active	temporal/ durative	command	<b>pag</b> hunong hunong	Paghunong og awto. Hunong og awto.	Stop a car. Stop a car.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> hunong	Nakahunong kag awto.	You could have stopped a car.
active	abilitive	future	<b>maka</b> hunong	Makahunong kag awto.	You can stop a car.
active	plural	present/ past	nanghunong	Nanghunong kamog awto.	You (all) stop a car.
active	plural	future	manghunong	Manghunong kamog awto.	You (all) will stop a car.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> hunong	Gihunong nimo ang awto.	The car is being stopped by you.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	hunong <b>on</b>	Hunongon nimo ang awto.	The car will be stopped by you.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	hunong <b>a</b>	Hunonga ang awto.	Stop the car.
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> hunong <b>an</b>	Gihunongan nimo si Maria og awto.	For Maria you stop a car.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	hunong <b>an</b>	Hunongan nimo si Maria og awto.	For Maria you will stop a car.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	hunongi	Hunongi si Maria og awto.	For Maria stop a car.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

verb root: **ila** verb stem: **ila** English translation: **know** (a person)

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	-	-	-
active	temporal	future	-	-	-
active	durative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	durative	future	-	-	-
active	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	nakaila*	Nakaila siya kang Ana.	He knows Ana.
active	abilitive	future	makaila*	Makaila siya kang Ana.	He will know Ana.
active	plural	present/ past	-	-	-
active	plural	future	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	nailhan**	Nailhan niya si Ana.	Ana is known to him.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	ilhon	Ilhon niya si Ana.	Ana will be known to him.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	ilha	Ilha si Ana.	Know Ana.
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	nailhan**	Nailhan si Ana.	Ana c ould have been known.
direct passive	abilitive	future	mailhan**	Mailhan si Ana.	Ana can be known.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

<sup>\*</sup> The abilitive mood in this case functions just like the temporal mood.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The suffix **-han** is appended.

verb root: **ingon** verb stem: **ingon** English translation: **say, tell** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	<b>mi</b> ingon	Miingon ako niana.	I say that.
		past	<b>ni</b> ingon	Niingon ako niana.	I say that.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> ingon	Moingon ako niana.	I will say that.
active	durative	present/	-	-	-
		past			
active	durative	future	-	-	-
active	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> ingon	Nakaingon ako niana.	I could have said that.
active	abilitive	future	maka ingon	Makaingon ako niana.	I can say that.
active	plural	present/ past	-	-	-
active	plural	future	-	-	-
direct	temporal/	present/	giingon	Giingon nako kana.	That is being said by
passive	durative	past	3 9		me.
direct	temporal/	future	ing <b>non</b>	Ingnon nako kana.	That will be said by me.
passive	durative				
direct	temporal/	command	ing <b>na</b>	Ingna kana.	Say that.
passive	durative				
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	-	-	-
direct	abilitive	future	_	-	-
passive					
indirect	temporal/	present/	<b>gi</b> ing <b>nan</b>	Giingnan nako si Felipe	To Felipe I say that.
passive	durative	past		niana.	
indirect	temporal/	future	ing <b>nan</b>	Ingnan nako si Felipe	To Felipe I will say that.
passive	durative			niana.	
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	ing <b>ni</b>	Ingni si Felipe niana.	To Felipe say that.
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	present			
instrumental	temporal/	future	_	-	-
passive	durative	TULUIE	_		
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

verb root: **inom** verb stem: **inom** English translation: **drink** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	<b>mi</b> inom <b>ni</b> inom	Minom kag tubig. Niinom kag tubig.	You drink water. You drink water.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> inom	Moinomkag tubig.	You will drink water.
active	durative	present/ past	nagainom naginom	Nagainomkag tubig. Naginomkag tubig.	You are drinking water. You w ere drinking water.
active	durative	future	magainom maginom	Magainomkag tubig.  Maginomkag tubig.	You will be drinking water. You will be drinking water.
active	temporal/ durative	command	paginom inom	Paginomog tubig. Inomog tubig.	Drink water. Drink water.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/	nakainom	Nakainomkag tubig.	You could have drunk water.
active	abilitive	future	maka inom	Makainom kag tubig.	You c an drink water.
active	plural	present/ past	-	-	-
active	plural	future	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	giinom	Giinom nimo ang tubig.	The water is being drunk by you.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	imnon	Imnon nimo ang tubig.	The water will be drunk by you.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	imna	Imna ang tubig.	Drink the water.
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	<b>na</b> inom	Nainomang tubig.	The water could have been drunk.
direct passive	abilitive	future	mainom	Mainomang tubig.	The water can be drunk.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

verb root: ita verb stem: ita English translation: look for, search

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example sentence	English translation
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	-	-	-
active	temporal	future	-	-	-
active	durative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	durative	future	-	-	-
active	temporal/ durative	command	pangita*	Pangita og tindahan.	Look for a store.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	-	-	-
active	abilitive	future	-	-	-
active	plural	present/ past	nangita**	Nangita siyag tindahan.	He looks for a store.
active	plural	future	mangita**	Mangita siyag tindahan.	He will look for a store.
direct	temporal/	present/	gipangita*	Gipangita niya ang	The store is what he's
passive	durative	past		tindahan.	looking for.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	pangitaon*	Pangitaon niya ang tindahan.	The store is what he will be looking for.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	pangitaa*	Pangitaa ang tindahan.	Look for the store.
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	gipangitaan*	Gipangitaan niya si Juan og tindahan.	For Juan he looks for a store.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	pangitaan*	Pangitaan niya si Juan og tindahan.	For Juan he will look for a store.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	pangitai*	Pangitai si Juan og tindahan.	For Juan look for a store.
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive instrumental	durative temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
passive instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

<sup>\*</sup> The affix **pang-** is inserted before the verb stem.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The plural mood in this case functions just like the temporal mood (i.e., the subject can be singular).

verb root: **kanta** verb stem: **kanta** English translation: **sing** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	<b>mi</b> kanta	Mikanta akog awit.	I sing a song.
		past	<b>ni</b> kanta	Nikanta akog awit.	I sing a song.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> kanta	Mokanta akog awit.	I will sing a song.
active	durative	present/	<b>naga</b> kanta	Nagakanta akog awit.	I am singing a song.
		past	<b>nag</b> kanta	Nagkanta akog awit.	I was singing a song.
active	durative	future	magakanta magkanta	Magakanta akog awit. Magkanta akog awit.	I will be singing a song. I will be singing a song.
active	temporal/ durative	command	<b>pag</b> kanta kanta	Pagkanta og awit. Kanta og awit.	Sing a song. Sing a song.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/	<b>naka</b> kanta	Nakakanta akog awit.	I could have sung a song.
active	abilitive	future	<b>maka</b> kanta	Makakanta akog awit.	I can sing a song.
active	plural	present/	nanganta	Nanganta kamig awit.	We sing a song.
active	plural	future	manganta	Manganta kamig awit.	We will sing a song.
direct	temporal/	present/	gikanta	Gikanta nako ang awit.	The song is being sung
passive	durative	past			by me.
direct	temporal/	future	kanta <b>hon</b>	Kantahon nako ang awit.	The song will be sung by me.
passive	durative				
direct	temporal/	command	kanta <b>ha</b>	Kantaha ang awit.	Sing the song.
passive	durative			N. I. d. St.	
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	<b>na</b> kanta	Nakanta ang awit.	The song could have been sung.
direct	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> kanta	Makanta ang awit.	The song can be sung.
passive	abilitive	latare	makama	3	J T J T J T T T J
indirect	temporal/	present/	<b>gi</b> kanta <b>han</b>	Gikantahan nako si	For Maria I sing a song.
passive	durative	past	9	Maria og awit.	
indirect	temporal/	future	kanta <b>han</b>	Kantahan nako si Maria	For Maria I will sing a
passive	durative	1 2 2 2 2 2		og awit.	song.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	kanta <b>hi</b>	Kantahi si Maria og awit.	For Maria sing a song.
instrumental	temporal/	present/	_	-	-
passive	durative	present	=		
instrumental	temporal/	future	_	-	-
passive	durative	lutuie			
instrumental	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				

verb root: **kaon** verb stem: **kaon** English translation: **eat** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	mikaon	Mikaon akog isda.	I eat fish.
		past	nikaon	Nikaon akog isda.	I eat fish.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> kaon	Mokaon akog isda.	I will eat fish.
	'				
active	durative	present/	<b>naga</b> kaon	Nagakaon akog isda.	I am eating fish.
		past	nagkaon	Nagkaon akog isda.	I was eating fish.
active	durative	future	maga kaon	Magakaon akog isda.	I will be eating fish.
			<b>mag</b> kaon	Magkaon akog isda.	I will be eating fish.
active	temporal/	command	pagkaon	Pagkaon og isda.	Eat fish.
	durative		kaon	Kaon og isda.	Eat fish.
active	stative	present/	-	=	=
		past			
active	stative	future	-	=	=
active	stative	command	-	=	=
active	abilitive	present/	<b>naka</b> kaon	Nakakaon akog isda.	I could have eaten fish.
		past			
active	abilitive	future	maka kaon	Makakaon akog isda.	I can eat fish.
active	plural	present/	<b>nang</b> aon	Nangaon kamig isda.	We eat fish.
		past			
active	plural	future	mangaon	Mangaon kamig isda.	We will eat fish.
		_			T. (1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1
direct	temporal/	present/	<b>gi</b> kaon	Gikaon nako ang isda.	The fish is being eaten by me.
passive	durative	past			
direct	temporal/	future	kan <b>-on</b> *	Kan-on nako ang isda.	The fish will be eaten by me.
passive	durative			Van a anniada	
direct	temporal/	command	kan- <b>a</b> *	Kan-a ang isda.	Eat the fish.
passive	durative				T. C
direct	abilitive	present/	<b>na</b> kaon	Nakaon ang isda.	The fish could have been eaten.
passive		past			
direct	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> kaon	Makaon ang isda.	The fish can be eaten.
passive		.,			
indirect	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
indirect	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
indirect	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
instrumental	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				

<sup>\*</sup> The verb stem changes from **kaon** to **kan**-.

verb root: **katawa** verb stem: **katawa** English translation: **laugh** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	<b>mi</b> katawa	Mikatawa ka.	You laugh.
	10	past	nikatawa	Nikatawa ka.	You laugh.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> katawa	Mokatawa ka.	You will laugh.
dollvo	tomporar	Tataro	monatawa		
active	durative	present/	naga katawa	Nagakatawa ka.	You are laughing.
dollvo	daranvo	past	nagkatawa	Nagkatawa ka.	You were laughing.
active	durative	future	magakatawa	Magakatawaka.	You will be laughing.
dollvo	darativo	lataro	magkatawa	Magkatawa ka.	You will be laughing.
active	temporal/	command	katawa	Katawa	Laugh.
dollvo	durative	Communa	Natawa		
active	stative	present/	_	-	-
dollvo	Stativo	past			
active	stative	future	_	-	-
dollvo	Stative	Tatare			
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	Stative	Command			
active	abilitive	present/	<b>naka</b> katawa	Nakakatawa ka.	You could have laughed.
dollvo	abilitive	past	nakakatawa		
active	abilitive	future	<b>maka</b> katawa	Makakatawa ka.	You can laugh.
active	abilitive	latare	makakatawa		
active	plural	present/	nangatawa	Nangatawa kamo.	You (all) laugh.
active	piurai	past	nangatawa	J	(3, 7, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3,
active	plural	future	mangatawa	Mangatawa kamo.	You (all) will laugh.
dollvo	piarai	Tataro	mangatawa		
direct	temporal/	present/	_	-	-
passive	durative	past			
direct	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative	Tataro			
direct	temporal/	command	_	-	-
passive	durative				
direct	abilitive	present/	-	-	-
passive		past			
direct	abilitive	future	-	-	-
passive		1.01.0.1			
indirect	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
indirect	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
indirect	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
instrumental	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative	1		1	

## Tom Marking

Cebuano Study Notes

11/7/2005

verb root: kinahanglan verb stem: kinahanglan English translation: need

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
			, 0	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	-	-	-
	'	past			
active	temporal	future	-	-	-
active	durative	present/	<b>nag</b> kinahanglan	Nagkinahanglan siyag	He needs money.
		past		kwarta.	
active	durative	future	magkinahanglan	Magkinahanglan siyag kwarta.	He will need money.
active	temporal/	command	-	-	-
	durative				
active	stative	present/	-	-	-
		past			
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/	-	-	-
		past			
active	abilitive	future	-	-	-
		1		Nieuwia de a cale a cita a	There are described
active	plural	present/	<b>nang</b> inahanglan	Nanginahanglan silag kwarta.	They need money.
		past		Manginahanglan silag	They will need money.
active	plural	future	manginahanglan	kwarta.	They will need money.
direct	temporal/	present/	<b>gi</b> kinahanglan	Gikinahanglan niya ang	The money is needed by
passive	durative	past	gikinanangian	kwarta.	him.
direct	temporal/	future	kinahanglan <b>on</b>	Kinahanglanon niya ang	The money will be
passive	durative	Tataro	Milanangianon	kwarta.	needed by him.
direct	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				
direct	abilitive	present/	-	-	-
passive		past			
direct	abilitive	future	-	-	-
passive					
indirect	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
indirect	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
indirect	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental ·	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past		-	_
instrumental	temporal/	future	-	-	_
passive	durative			-	-
instrumental	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative		]		

verb root: **kita** verb stem: **kita** English translation: **see** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	-	-	-
active	temporal	future	-	-	-
active	durative	present/ past	nagkita*	Nagkita sila.	They saw each other.
active	durative	future	magkita*	Magkita sila.	They will see each other.
active	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	nakakita**	Nakakita akog bukid.	I see a mountain.
active	abilitive	future	maka kita**	Makakita akog bukid.	I will see a mountain.
active	plural	present/ past	-	-	-
active	plural	future	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> kita*	Gikita nako si Carlos.	Carlos and I saw each other.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	kita <b>on</b> *	Kitaon nako si Carlos.	Carlos and I will see each other.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	kita <b>a</b> *	Kitaa si Carlos.	You and Carlos see each other.
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	<b>na</b> kita	Nakita ang bukid.	The mountain could have been seen.
direct passive	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> kita	Makita ang bukid.	The mountain can be seen.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

<sup>\*</sup> The **nag-**, **mag-**, **gi-**, **-on**, and **-a** affixes denote reciprocal action.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The abilitive mood in this case functions just like the temporal mood.

verb root: **kuha** verb stem: **kuha** English translation: **get, take** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	-	-	-
active	temporal	future	-	-	-
active	durative	present/ past	nagakuha nagkuha	Nagakuha kag kwarta. Nagkuha kag kwarta.	You get money. You got money.
active	durative	future	magakuha magkuha	Magakuha kag kwarta. Magkuha kag kwarta.	You will get money. You will get money.
active	temporal/ durative	command	<b>pag</b> kuha	Pagkuha og kwarta.	Get money.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> kuha	Nakakuha kag kwarta.	You could have gotten money.
active	abilitive	future	maka kuha	Makakuha kag kwarta.	You can get money.
active	plural	present/ past	nanguha	Nanguha kamog kwarta.	You (all) get money.
active	plural	future	<b>mang</b> uha	Manguha kamog kwarta.	You (all) will get money.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> kuha	Gikuha nimo ang kwarta.	The money is being gotten by you.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	kuha <b>on</b>	Kuhaon nimo ang kwarta.	The money will be gotten by you.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	kuha <b>a</b>	Kuhaa ang kwarta.	Get the money.
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	<b>na</b> kuha	Nakuha ang kwarta.	The money could have been gotten.
direct passive	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> kuha	Makuha ang kwarta.	The money can be gotten.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> kuha <b>an</b>	Gikuhaan nimo si Elena og kwarta.	For Elena you got money.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	kuha <b>an</b>	Kuhaan nimo si Elena og kwarta.	For Elena you will get money.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	kuhai	Kuhai si Elena og kwarta.	For Elena get money.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

verb root: **kutana** verb stem: **kutana** English translation: **ask** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
	1		oon,agaa.on	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	_	-	-
active	temporar	past	_		
active	temporal	future	-	-	-
active	durative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	durative	future	-	-	-
active	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	nakapangutana*	Nakapangutana siya kang Pedro.	He could have asked Pedro.
active	abilitive	future	maka pangutana*	Makapangutana siya kang Pedro.	He can ask Pedro.
active	plural	present/ past	nangutana	Nangutana siya kang Pedro.	He asks Pedro.
active	plural	future	mangutana	Mangutana siya kang Pedro.	He will ask Pedro.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> pangutana*	Gipangutana niya si Pedro.	Pedro is the one whom he asks.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	pangutan- <b>on</b> **	Pangutan-on niya si Pedro.	Pedro is the one whom he will ask.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	pangutan- <b>a</b> **	Pangutan-a si Pedro.	Ask Pedro.
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	napangutana*	Napangutana si Pedro.	Pedro could have been asked.
direct passive	abilitive	future	mapangutana*	Mapangutana si Pedro.	Pedro can be asked.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

<sup>\*</sup> The verb stem **kutana** is replaced with **pangutana**.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The verb stem **kutana** is replaced with **pangutan** followed by an internal pause.

verb root: **kuyog** verb stem: **kuyog** English translation: **accompany**,

go with

				go with		
voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English	
				sentence	translation	
active	temporal	present/	mikuyog	Mikuyog ako kang Juan.	I accompany Juan.	
		past	<b>ni</b> kuyog	Nikuyog ako kang Juan.	I accompany Juan.	
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> kuyog	Mokuyog ako kang	I will accompany Juan.	
				Juan.		
active	durative	present/	<b>nag</b> kuyog*	Nagkuyog kami kang	We accompany Juan.	
		past		Juan.		
active	durative	future	<b>mag</b> kuyog*	Magkuyog kami kang	We will accompany	
				Juan.	Juan.	
active	temporal/	command	-	-	-	
	durative					
active	stative	present/	-	-	-	
		past				
active	stative	future	-	-	-	
active	stative	command	-	-	-	
	1 2124	.,		Nakakuyog ako kang	I could have	
active	abilitive	present/	<b>naka</b> kuyog	Juan.	accompanied Juan.	
	- I- 11145	past		Makakuyog ako kang	I can accompany Juan.	
active	abilitive	future	<b>maka</b> kuyog	Juan.	T can accompany Juan.	
active	plural	procent/	non au voa	Nanguyog kami kang	We accompany Juan.	
active	plural	present/ past	<b>nang</b> uyog	Juan.	we accompany Juan.	
active	plural	future	<b>mang</b> uyog	Manguyog kami kang	We will accompany	
active	piurai	lutule	iliali <b>g</b> uyog	Juan.	Juan.	
direct	temporal/	present/	_	-	-	
passive	durative	past				
direct	temporal/	future	_	-	-	
passive	durative	rataro				
direct	temporal/	command	_	-	-	
passive	durative					
direct	abilitive	present/	-	-	-	
passive		past				
direct	abilitive	future	-	-	-	
passive						
indirect	temporal/	present/	<b>gi</b> kuyog <b>an</b> **	Gikuyogan nako si Juan.	Juan is the one whom I	
passive	durative	past			accompany.	
indirect	temporal/	future	kuyog <b>an</b> **	Kuyogan nako si Juan.	Juan is the one whom I	
passive	durative				will accompany.	
indirect	temporal/	command	kuyogi**	Kuyogi si Juan.	Accomany Juan.	
passive	durative	_				
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-	-	-	
passive	durative	past				
instrumental	temporal/	future	-	-	-	
passive	durative					
instrumental	temporal/	command	-	-	-	
passive	durative	1				

<sup>\*</sup> The **nag-** and **mag-** prefixes only take a plural subject.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The indirect passive voice in this case functions just like the direct passive voice.

English translation: wash (clothes) verb root: laba verb stem: laba

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example sentence	English translation
				Sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	-	-	-
active	temporal	future	-	-	-
active	durative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	durative	future	-	-	-
active	temporal/ durative	command	panglaba*	Panglaba og bestida.	Wash a dress.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> laba	Nakalaba kag bestida.	You could have washed a dress.
active	abilitive	future	<b>maka</b> laba	Makalaba kag bestida.	You can wash a dress.
active	plural	present/ past	nanglaba**	Nanglaba kag bestida.	You wash a dress.
active	plural	future	manglaba**	Manglaba kag bestida.	You will wash a dress.
direct	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
direct	temporal/	command	I-	-	-
passive	durative				
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	nalabhan	Nalabhan ang bestida.	The dress could have been washed.
direct passive	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> lab <b>han</b>	Malabhan ang bestida.	The dress can be washed.
indirect	temporal/	present/	gilabhan***	Gilabhan nimo ang	The dress is being
passive	durative	past		bestida.	washed by you.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	lab <b>han</b> ***	Labhan nimo ang bestida.	The dress will be washed by you.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	lab <b>hi</b> ***	Labhi ang bestida.	Wash the dress.
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

<sup>\*</sup> The prefix **pag-** changes to **pang-**.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The plural mood in this case functions just like the temporal mood (i.e., the subject can be singular).
\*\*\* The indirect passive voice in this case functions just like the direct passive voice.

verb root: lakaw verb stem: lakaw English translation: walk

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	-	-	-
active	temporal	future	-	-	-
active	durative	present/ past	nagalakaw naglakaw	Nagalakaw siya sa bangko. Naglakaw siya sa bangko.	He is walking to a bank.  He walks to a bank.
active	durative	future	magalakaw maglakaw	Magalakaw siya sa bangko. Maglakaw siya sa bangko.	He will walk to a bank.  He will walk to a bank.
active	temporal/ durative	command	paglakaw	Paglakaw sa bangko.	Walk to a bank.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> lakaw	Nakalakaw siya sa bangko.	He could have walked to a bank.
active	abilitive	future	<b>maka</b> lakaw	Makalakaw siya sa bangko.	He can walk to a bank.
active	plural	present/ past	nanglakaw	Nanglakaw sila sa bangko.	They walk to a bank.
active	plural	future	manglakaw	Manglakaw sila sa bangko.	They will walk to a bank.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	gilakaw	Gilakaw niya ang bangko.	The bank is the place he is walking to.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	lakw <b>on</b> *	Lakwon niya ang bangko.	The bank is the place he will walk to.
direct passive	temporal/	command	lakw <b>a</b> *	Lakwa ang bangko.	Walk to the bank.
direct passive	abilitive	present/	<b>na</b> lakaw	Nalakaw ang bangko.	The bank could have been walked to.
direct passive	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> lakaw	Malakaw ang bangko.	The bank can be walked to.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

<sup>\*</sup> The verb stem lakaw undergoes deletion and becomes lakw.

verb root: langoy verb stem: langoy English translation: swim

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
			, ,	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	milangoy nilangoy	Milangoy ako sa dagat. Nilangoy ako sa dagat.	I swim in the sea. I swim in the sea.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> langoy	Molangoy ako sa dagat.	I will swim in the sea.
active	durative	present/ past	nagalangoy naglangoy	Nagalangoy ako sa dagat. Naglangoy ako sa dagat.	I am swimming in the sea. I was swimming in the sea.
active	durative	future	magalangoy maglangoy	Magalangoy ako sa dagat. Maglangoy ako sa dagat.	I will be swimming in the sea. I will be swimming in the sea.
active	temporal/ durative	command	<b>pag</b> langoy langoy	Paglangoy sa dagat. Langoy sa dagat.	Swim in the sea. Swim in the sea.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> langoy	Nakalangoy ako sa dagat.	I could have swum in the sea.
active	abilitive	future	maka langoy	Makalangoy ako sa dagat.	I can swim in the sea.
active	plural	present/ past	nanglangoy	Nanglangoy kami sa dagat.	We swim in the sea.
active	plural	future	manglangoy	Manglangoy kami sa dagat.	We will swim in the sea.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	gilangoy	Gilangoy nako ang dagat.	The sea is where I swim.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	langoy <b>on</b>	Langoyon nako ang dagat.	The sea is where I will swim.
direct passive	temporal/	command	langoy <b>a</b>	Langoya ang dagat.	Swim in the sea.
direct passive	abilitive	present/	nalangoy	Nalangoy ang dagat.	The sea is where one could have swum.
direct passive	abilitive	future	malangoy	Malangoy ang dagat.	The sea is where one can swim.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

verb root: **libang** verb stem: **libang** English translation: **defecate** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	-	-	-
active	temporal	future	-	-	-
active	durative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	durative	future	-	-	-
active	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
active	stative	present/ past	<b>na</b> libang	Nalibang ka sa kasilyas.	You defecate in the restroom.
active	stative	future	malibang	Malibang ka sa kasilyas.	You will defecate in the restroom.
active	stative	command	<b>ka</b> libang	Kalibang sa kasilyas.	Defecate in the restroom.
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> libang	Nakalibang ka sa kasilyas.	You could have defecated in the restroom.
active	abilitive	future	maka libang	Makalibang ka sa kasilyas.	You can defecate in the restroom.
active	plural	present/ past	nangalibang	Nangalibang kamo sa kasilyas.	You (all) defecate in the restroom.
active	plural	future	mangalibang	Mangalibang kamo sa kasilyas.	You (all) will defecate in the restroom.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

verb root: **ligo** verb stem: **ligo** English translation: **bathe** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	-	-	-
	'	past			
active	temporal	future	-	-	-
	'				
active	durative	present/	-	-	-
		past			
active	durative	future	-	-	-
active	temporal/	command	-	-	-
	durative	_			
active	stative	present/	<b>na</b> ligo	Naligo siya sa banyo.	He bathes in the bathroom.
		past		NA P	
active	stative	future	<b>ma</b> ligo	Maligo siya sa banyo.	He will bathe in the bathroom.
		-			
active	stative	command	<b>ka</b> ligo	Kaligo sa banyo.	Bathe in the bathroom.
		.,		Nekeline siye sa hanye	
active	abilitive	present/	<b>naka</b> ligo	Nakaligo siya sa banyo.	He could have bathed in the bathroom.
	1.904	past		Makaligo siya sa banyo.	He can bathe in the
active	abilitive	future	<b>maka</b> ligo	iviakaligo siya sa bariyo.	bathroom.
		.,		Nangaligo sila sa banyo.	They bathe in the
active	plural	present/	<b>nanga</b> ligo	Nangaligo sila sa banyo.	bathroom.
	ml. mal	past	man malina	Mangaligo sila sa banyo.	They will bathe in the
active	plural	future	<b>manga</b> ligo	iviangaligo sila sa banyo.	bathroom.
direct	temporal/	present/	<b>gi</b> ligo	Giligo niya ang bata.	The child is being
passive	durative	past	giligo	Cingo riiya arig bata.	bathed by him.
direct	temporal/	future	ligo <b>on</b>	Ligoon niya ang bata.	The child will be bathed
passive	durative	lataic	ligo <b>on</b>	,	by him.
direct	temporal/	command	ligo <b>a</b>	Ligoa ang bata.	Bathe the child.
passive	durative		904		
direct	abilitive	present/	_	-	-
passive		past			
direct	abilitive	future	-	-	-
passive					
indirect	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
indirect	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
indirect	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
instrumental	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				

verb root: **limot** verb stem: **limot** English translation: **forget** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
10100	mood	101100	oonjagation	sentence	translation
active	tomporal	present/	_	-	-
active	temporal	present/	-		
active	temporal	future	_	-	-
	10	1.0.10.10			
active	durative	present/	-	-	-
		past			
active	durative	future	-	-	-
active	temporal/	command	-	-	-
a ativa	durative	procent/	nalimot*	Nalimot ako niana.	I forget that.
active	stative	present/ past	naiimot	Naminot and mana.	riorget triat.
active	stative	future	malimot*	Malimot ako niana.	I will forget that.
active	Stative	luture	IIIaiiiiiot	aor and manar	· ····································
active	stative	command	-	-	-
40	otati v	Johnmana			
active	abilitive	present/	nakalimot*	Nakalimot ako niana.	I forget that.
		past			
active	abilitive	future	maka limot*	Makalimot ako niana.	I will forget that.
active	plural	present/	nangalimot	Nangalimot kami niana.	We forget that.
		past		Mangalimet kami njana	We will forget that.
active	plural	future	mangalimot	Mangalimot kami niana.	vve will lorget that.
direct	temporal/	present/	_	-	_
passive	durative	present	-		
direct	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative	rataro			
direct	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				
direct	abilitive	present/	-	-	-
passive		past			
direct	abilitive	future	-	-	-
passive	.,			Oliveliante a melue luca e	The tier wheat I formet
indirect	temporal/	present/	gikalimtan**	Gikalimtan nako kana.	That is what I forget.
passive	durative	past	1 1: 4 **	Kalimtan nako kana.	That is what I will forget.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	kalimt <b>an</b> **	Naminan nako kana.	macis what I will longet.
indirect	temporal/	command	kalimt <b>i</b> **	Kalimti kana.	Forget that.
passive	durative	Command	raiiiiiii	. will it	. orgot tricti
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
instrumental	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				

<sup>\*</sup> The stative and abilitive moods in this case function just like the temporal mood.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The verb stem **limot** is replaced with **kalimt**. The indirect passive voice in this case functions just like the direct passive voice.

verb root: **limpyo** verb stem: **limpyo** English translation: **clean** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	-	-	-
active	temporal	future	-	-	-
active	durative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	durative	future	-	-	-
active	temporal/ durative	command	panglimpyo*	Panglimpyo og kusina.	Clean the kitchen.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/	<b>naka</b> limpyo	Nakalimpyo kag kusina.	You could have cleaned the kitchen.
active	abilitive	future	makalimpyo	Makalimpyo kag kusina.	You can clean the kitchen.
active	plural	present/	nanglimpyo**	Nanglimpyo kag kusina.	You clean the kitchen.
active	plural	future	manglimpyo**	Manglimpyo kag kusina.	You will clean the kitchen.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	nalimpyohan***	Nalimpyohan ang kusina.	The kitchen could have been cleaned.
direct passive	abilitive	future	malimpyohan***	Malimpyohan ang kusina.	The kitchen can be cleaned.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	gilimpyohan****	Gilimpyohan nimo ang kusina.	The kitchen is being cleaned by you.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	limpyo <b>han</b> ****	Limpyohan nimo ang kusina.	The kitchen will be cleaned by you.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	limpyo <b>hi</b> ****	Limpyohi ang kusina.	Clean the kitchen.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

<sup>\*</sup> The prefix **pag-** changes to **pang-**.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The plural mood in this case functions just like the temporal mood (i.e., subject can be singular).

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> The suffix **-han** is appended to the end of the verb stem.

<sup>\*\*\*\*</sup> The indirect passive voice in this case functions just like the direct passive voice.

verb root: **lingaw** verb stem: **lingaw** English translation: **enjoy, entertain** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
			,	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	milingaw	Milingaw siya kang Ana.	He entertains Ana.
dolivo	tomporar	past	<b>ni</b> lingaw	Nilingaw siya kang Ana.	He entertains Ana.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> lingaw	Molingaw siya kang Ana.	He will entertain Ana.
active	durative	present/	naga lingaw	Nagalingaw siya kang	He is entertaining Ana.
		past	<b>nag</b> lingaw	Ana. Naglingaw siya kang Ana.	He was entertaining Ana.
active	durative	future	maga lingaw	Magalingaw siya kang Ana.	He will be entertaining Ana.
			<b>mag</b> lingaw	Maglingaw siya kang Ana.	He will be entertaining Ana.
active	temporal/ durative	command	paglingaw- ligaw*	Paglingaw -lingaw sa salida.	Enjoy the movie.
active	stative	present/ past	<b>na</b> lingaw	Nalingaw siyasasalida.	He enjoys the movie.
active	stative	future	malingaw	Malingaw siyasa salida.	He will enjoy the movie.
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> lingaw	Nakalingaw siya kang Ana.	He could have entertained Ana.
active	abilitive	future	maka lingaw	Makalingaw siya kang Ana.	He can entertain Ana.
active	plural	present/ past	nangalingaw	Nangalingaw sila sa salida.	They enjoy the movie.
active	plural	future	mangalingaw	Mangalingaw sila sa salida.	They will enjoy the movie.
direct	temporal/	present/	<b>gi</b> lingaw	Gilingaw niya si Ana.	Ana is being entertained by him.
passive	durative	past			•
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	lingaw <b>on</b>	Lingawon niya si Ana.	Ana will be entertained by him.
direct	temporal/	command	lingaw <b>a</b>	Lingawasi Ana.	Entertain Ana.
passive	durative	Command	iiiigaw <b>a</b>	Lingawaoi, ma.	Zinonam / ma.
direct	abilitive	present/	-	-	-
passive		past			
direct	abilitive	future	-	-	-
passive					
indirect	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
indirect	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
indirect	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental		<u> </u>		-	-
passive	temporal/ durative	future	-		
instrumental	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				

<sup>\*</sup> The suffix **-lingaw** is appended to the end of the verb stem.

verb root: **lingkod** verb stem: **lingkod** English translation: **sit** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
			, <b>.</b>	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	<b>mi</b> lingkod	Milingkod ako sa sopa.	I sit on a sofa.
dollve	temperar	past	<b>ni</b> lingkod	Nilingkod ako sa sopa.	I sit on a sofa.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> lingkod	Molingkod ako sa sopa.	I will sit on a sofa.
	10	1 3.13.13	lgg		
active	durative	present/	nagalingkod	Nagalingkod ako sa	I am sitting on a sofa.
		past	<b>nag</b> lingkod	sopa. Naglingkod ako sa sopa.	I was sitting on a sofa.
active	durative	future	magalingkod	Magalingkod ako sa	I will be sitting on a sofa.
active	durative	lataic	maglingkod	sopa.	
			magg.	Maglingkod ako sa	I will be sitting on a sofa.
active	temporal/	command	paglingkod	sopa. Paglingkod sa sopa.	Sit on a sofa.
active	durative	Command	lingkod	Lingkod sa sopa.	Sit on a sofa.
active	stative	present/	-	-	-
		past			
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/	<b>naka</b> lingkod	Nakalingkod ako sa	I could have sat on a sofa.
		past		sopa.	
active	abilitive	future	maka lingkod	Makalingkod ako sa sopa.	I can sit on a sofa.
	<u> </u>			· ·	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
active	plural	present/	<b>nang</b> lingkod	Nanglingkod kami sa sopa.	We sit on a sofa.
	+	past		Manglingkod kami sa	We will sit on a sofa.
active	plural	future	manglingkod	sopa.	vve wiii sit on a soia.
direct	temporal/	present/	_	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-
passive	durative	past			
direct	temporal/	future	_	-	-
passive	durative	Tataro			
direct	temporal/	command	_	-	-
passive	durative				
direct	abilitive	present/	nalingkuran*	Nalingkuran ang sopa.	The sofa could have
passive		past			been sat on.
direct	abilitive	future	malingkuran*	Malingkuran ang sopa.	The sofa can be sat on.
passive					
indirect	temporal/	present/	<b>gi</b> lingkur <b>an</b> **	Gilingkuran nako ang	The sofa is being sat on
passive	durative	past		sopa.	by me.
indirect	temporal/	future	lingkur <b>an</b> **	Lingkuran nako ang sopa.	The sofa will be sat on by me.
passive	durative		II I Bibb	· '	
indirect	temporal/	command	lingkuri**	Lingkuri ang sopa.	Sit on the sofa.
passive	durative	proof = t/		-	-
instrumental	temporal/ durative	present/	-		
passive instrumental	temporal/	past future	_	-	-
passive	durative	lutule			
	temporal/	command		<del> </del>	-
instrumental	i temporai/	COMBINATION	_		

<sup>\*</sup> The verb stem changes from **lingkod** to **lingkur** and the suffix **-an** is appended.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The verb stem changes from **lingkod** to **lingkur**. The indirect passive voice in this case functions just like the direct passive voice.

verb root: **lukso** verb stem: **lukso** English translation: **jump** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
			, ,	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	milukso nilukso	Milukso ka sa kama. Nilukso ka sa kama.	You jump on a bed. You jump on a bed.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> lukso	Molukso ka sa kama.	You will jump on a bed.
active	durative	present/	-	-	-
active	durative	future	-	-	-
active	temporal/ durative	command	lukso	Lukso sa kama.	Jump on a bed.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> lukso	Nakalukso ka sa kama.	You could have jumped on a bed.
active	abilitive	future	<b>maka</b> lukso	Makalukso ka sa kama.	You can jump on a bed.
active	plural	present/	nanglukso	Nanglukso kamo sa kama.	You (all) jump on a bed.
active	plural	future	manglukso	Manglukso kamo sa kama.	You (all) will jump on a bed.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> lukso	Gilukso nimo ang kama.	The bed is being jumped on by you.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	lukso <b>hon</b>	Luksohon nimo ang kama.	The bed will be jumped on by you.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	lukso <b>ha</b>	Luksoha ang kama.	Jump on the bed.
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

verb root: **luto** verb stem: **luto** English translation: **cook** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	miluto	Miluto siyag karne.	He cooks meat.
		past	<b>ni</b> luto	Niluto siyag karne.	He cooks meat.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> luto	Moluto siyag karne.	He will cook meat.
active	durative	present/	nagaluto	Nagaluto siyag karne.	He is cooking meat.
		past	nagluto	Nagluto siyag karne.	He was cooking meat.
active	durative	future	magaluto magluto	Magaluto siyag karne. Magluto siyag karne.	He will be cooking meat. He will be cooking meat.
active	temporal/ durative	command	<b>pag</b> luto luto	Pagluto og karne. Luto og karne.	Cook meat. Cook meat.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> luto	Nakaluto siyag karne.	He could have cooked meat.
active	abilitive	future	<b>maka</b> luto	Makaluto siyag karne.	He can cook meat.
active	plural	present/	nangluto	Nangluto silag karne.	They cook meat.
active	plural	future	mangluto	Mangluto silag karne.	They will cook meat.
direct	temporal/	present/	giluto	Giluto niya ang karne.	The meat is being
passive	durative	past			cooked by him.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	luto <b>on</b>	Lutoon niya ang karne.	The meat will be cooked by him.
direct	temporal/	command	luto <b>a</b>	Lutoa ang karne.	Cook the meat.
passive	durative				
direct	abilitive	present/	<b>na</b> luto	Naluto ang karne.	The meat could have
passive		past			been cooked.
direct passive	abilitive	future	maluto	Maluto ang karne.	The meat can be cooked.
indirect	temporal/	present/	gilutoan	Gilutoan niya si Juan og	For Juan he cooks meat.
passive	durative	past	gnatoan	karne.	
indirect	temporal/	future	lutoan	Lutoan niya si Juan og	For Juan he will cook
passive	durative	lataro	latouri	karne.	meat.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	lutoi	Lutoi si Juan og karne.	For Juan cook meat.
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

verb root: mata verb stem: mata English translation: wake up

voice	mood	tense conjugation	conjugation	example	English	
				sentence	translation	
active	temporal	present/ past	mimata nimata	Mimata ako sa alas dos. Nimata ako sa alas dos.	I wake up at two o'clock. I wake up at two o'clock.	
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> mata	Momata ako sa alas dos.	I will wake up at two o'clock.	
active	durative	present/ past	nagamata nagmata	Nagamata ako sa alas dos. Nagmata ako sa alas dos.	I am waking up at two o'clock. I was waking up at two o'clock.	
active	durative	future	maga mata mag mata	Magamata ako sa alas dos. Magmata ako sa alas dos.	I will be waking up at two o'clock. I will be waking up at two o'clock.	
active	temporal/ durative	command	<b>pag</b> mata mata	Pagmata sa alas dos. Mata sa alas dos.	Wake up at two o'clock. Wake up at two o'clock.	
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-	
active	stative	future	-	-	-	
active	stative	command	-	-	-	
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> mata	Nakamata ako sa alas dos.	I could have woken up at two o'clock.	
active	abilitive	future	<b>maka</b> mata	Makamata ako sa alas dos.	I can wake up at two o'clock.	
active	plural	present/ past	nangmata	Nangmata kami sa alas dos.	We wake up at two o'clock.	
active	plural	future	mangmata	Mangmata kami sa alas dos.	We will wake up at two o'clock.	
direct	temporal/	present/	-	-	-	
passive	durative	past				
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-	
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-	
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	-	-	-	
direct passive	abilitive	future	-	-	-	
indirect	temporal/	present/	-	-	-	
passive	durative	past				
indirect	temporal/	future	_	-	-	
passive	durative					
indirect	temporal/	command	-	-	-	
passive	durative					
instrumental	temporal/	present/	_	-	-	
passive	durative	past				
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-	
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-	

verb root: **matay** verb stem: **matay** English translation: **die** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	-	-	-
		past			
active	temporal	future	-	-	-
	· ·				
active	durative	present/	-	-	-
		past			
active	durative	future	-	-	-
active	temporal/	command	-	-	-
	durative				
active	stative	present/	<b>na</b> matay	Namatay siya.	He dies.
		past			
active	stative	future	<b>ma</b> matay	Mamatay siya.	He will die.
active	stative	command	<b>ka</b> matay	Kamatay.	Die.
active	abilitive	present/	-	-	-
		past			
active	abilitive	future	-	-	-
		.,		Nongonatavaila	Thoughin
active	plural	present/	<b>nanga</b> matay	Nangamatay sila.	They die.
	<del> </del>	past		Mangamatay sila.	They will die.
active	plural	future	manga matay	iviangamatay sila.	They will die.
alius at	town and/			<u> </u>	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	_	-
direct		<u> </u>		<del> </del>	-
passive	temporal/ durative	future	-		
direct	temporal/	command	_	-	-
passive	durative	Command			
direct	abilitive	present/	-	-	-
passive	abilitive	past			
direct	abilitive	future	_	-	-
passive	abilitive	Tatare			
indirect	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
indirect	temporal/	future	_	-	-
passive	durative	1 2 2 2 2 2			
indirect	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
instrumental	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				

verb root: **minaw** verb stem: **minaw** English translation: **listen** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	-	-	-
active	temporal	future	-	-	-
active	durative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	durative	future	-	-	-
active	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
active	stative	present/ past	<b>na</b> minaw	Naminaw akog musika.	I listen to music.
active	stative	future	maminaw	Maminaw akog musika.	I will listen to music.
active	stative	command	paminaw*	Paminaw og musika.	Listen to music.
active	abilitive	present/ past	nakapaminaw**	Nakapa minaw akog musika.	I could have listened to music.
active	abilitive	future	makapaminaw**	Makapa minaw akog musika.	I can listen to music.
active	plural	present/ past	-	-	-
active	plural	future	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	gipaminaw**	Gipaminaw nako ang musika.	The music is being listened to by me.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	paminawon**	Paminawon nako ang musika.	The music will be listened to by me.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	paminawa**	Paminawa ang musika.	Listen to the music.
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

<sup>\*</sup> The prefix **ka-** is replaced with **pa-**.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The verb stem changes from **minaw** to **paminaw**.

verb root: **padala** verb stem: **padala** English translation: **send** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
			,	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	mipadala nipadala	Mipadala kag libro. Nipadala kag libro.	You send a book. You send a book.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> padala	Mopadala kag libro.	You will send a book.
active	durative	present/ past	nagapadala nagpadala	Nagapadala kag libro. Nagpadala kag libro.	You are sending a book. You were sending a book.
active	durative	future	magapadala magpadala	Magapadala kag libro.  Magpadala kag libro.	You will be sending a book. You will be sending a book.
active	temporal/ durative	command	<b>pag</b> padala padala	Pagpadala og libro. Padala og libro.	Send a book. Send a book.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> padala	Nakapadala kag libro.	You could have sent a book.
active	abilitive	future	maka padala	Makapadala kag libro.	You can send a book.
active	plural	present/ past	-	-	-
active	plural	future	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	<b>na</b> padala	Napadala ang libro.	The book could have been sent.
direct passive	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> padala	Mapadala ang libro.	The book can be sent.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> padal <b>han</b>	Gipadalhan nimo si Maria og libro.	For Maria you send a book.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	padal <b>han</b>	Padalhan nimo si Maria og libro.	For Maria you will send a book.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	padal <b>hi</b>	Padalhi si Maria og libro.	For Maria send a book.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> padala	Gipadala nimo ang libro.	The book is being sent by you.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	ipadala	Ipadala nimo ang libro.	The book will be sent by you.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	ipadala	Ipadala ang libro.	Send the book.

verb root: **pahiyom** verb stem: **pahiyom** English translation: **smile** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
			7.5	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	<b>mi</b> pahiyom <b>ni</b> pahiyom	Mipahiyom siya. Nipahiyom siya.	He smiles. He smiles.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> pahiyom	Mopahiyom siya.	He will smile.
active	durative	present/	nagapahiyom nagpahiyom	Nagapahiyom siya. Nagpahiyom siya.	He is smiling. He was smiling.
active	durative	future	magapahiyom magpahiyom	Magapahiyom siya. Magpahiyom siya.	He will be smiling. He will be smiling.
active	temporal/ durative	command	<b>pag</b> pahiyom pahiyom	Pagpahiyom. Pahiyom	Smile. Smile.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> pahiyom	Nakapahiyom siya.	He could have smiled.
active	abilitive	future	maka pahiyom	Makapahiyom siya.	He can smile.
active	plural	present/ past	-	-	-
active	plural	future	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> pahiyum <b>an</b>	Gipahiyuman niya si Elena.	At Elena he smiles.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	pahiyum <b>an</b>	Pahiyuman niya si Elena.	At Elena he will smile.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	pahiyumi	Pahiyumi si Elena.	Smile at Elena.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

verb root: **pahulay** verb stem: **pahulay** English translation: **rest** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	mipahulay nipahulay	Mipahulay ako sa kama. Nipahulay ako sa kama.	I rest on a bed. I rest on a bed.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> pahulay	Mopahulay ako sa kama.	I will rest on a bed.
active	durative	present/ past	naga pahulay nagpahulay	Nagapahulay ako sa kama. Nagpahulay ako sa kama.	I am resting on a bed. I was resting on a bed.
active	durative	future	magapahulay magpahulay	Magapahulay ako sa kama. Magpahulay ako sa kama.	I will be resting on a bed. I will be resting on a bed.
active	temporal/ durative	command	pahulay	Pahulay sa kama.	Rest on a bed.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	naka pahulay	Nakapahulay ako sa kama.	I could have rested on a bed.
active	abilitive	future	maka pahulay	Makapahulay ako sa kama.	I can rest on a bed.
active	plural	present/ past	<b>nam</b> ahulay	Na mahulay kami sa kama.	We rest on a bed.
active	plural	future	<b>mam</b> ahulay	Mamahulay kami sa kama.	We will rest on a bed.
direct	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> pahulay <b>an</b> *	Gipahulayan nako ang kama.	The bed is where I rest.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	pahulay <b>an</b> *	Pahulayan nako ang kama.	The bed is where I will rest.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	pahulayi*	Pahulayi ang kama.	Rest on the bed.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

<sup>\*</sup> The indirect passive voice in this case is using location focus.

verb root: **palit** verb stem: **palit** English translation: **buy** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	mipalit nipalit	Mipalit akog awto. Nipalit akog awto.	I buy a car. I buy a car.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> palit	Mopalit akog awto.	I will buy a car.
active	durative	present/	nagapalit nagpalit	Nagapalit akog awto. Nagpalit akog awto.	I am buying a car. I was buying a car.
active	durative	future	magapalit magpalit	Magapalit akog awto. Magpalit akog awto.	I will be buying a car. I will be buying a car.
active	temporal/ durative	command	<b>pag</b> palit palit	Pagpalit og awto. Palit og awto.	Buy a car. Buy a car.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> palit	Nakapalit akog awto.	I could have bought a car.
active	abilitive	future	maka palit	Makapalit akog awto.	I can buy a car.
active	plural	present/ past	<b>nam</b> alit	Namalit kamig awto.	We buy a car.
active	plural	future	mamalit	Mamalit kamig awto.	We will buy a car.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> palit	Gipalit nako ang awto.	The car is being bought by me.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	palit <b>on</b>	Paliton nako ang awto.	The car will be bought by me.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	palit <b>a</b>	Palita ang awto.	Buy the car.
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	<b>na</b> palit	Napalit ang awto.	The car could have been bought.
direct passive	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> palit	Mapalit ang awto.	The car can be bought.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> palit <b>an</b>	Gipalitan nako si Juan og awto.	For Juan I buy a car.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	palit <b>an</b>	Palitan nako si Juan og awto.	For Juan I will buy a car.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	paliti	Paliti si Juan og awto.	For Juan buy a car.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> palit	Gipalit nako kining kwartaha og awto.	With this money I buy a car.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	ipalit	Ipalit nako kining kwartaha og awto.	With this money I will buy a car.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	ipalit	Ipalit kining kwartaha og awto.	With this money buy a car.

verb root: **patay** verb stem: **patay** English translation: **kill** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	<b>mi</b> patay	Mipatay kag iro.	You kill a dog.
		past	<b>ni</b> patay	Nipatay kag iro.	You kill a dog.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> patay	Mopatay kag iro.	You will kill a dog.
active	durative	present/	<b>naga</b> patay	Nagapatay kag iro.	You are killing a dog.
		past	<b>nag</b> patay	Nagpatay kag iro.	You were killing a dog.
active	durative	future	magapatay magpatay	Magapatay kag iro. Magpatay kag iro.	You will be killing a dog. You will be killing a dog.
active	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> patay	Nakapatay kag iro.	You could have killed a dog.
active	abilitive	future	maka patay	Makapatay kag iro.	You can kill a dog.
active	plural	present/ past	<b>nam</b> atay	Na matay kamog iro.	You (all) kill a dog.
active	plural	future	<b>mam</b> atay	Mamatay kamog iro.	You (all) will kill a dog.
direct	temporal/	present/	<b>gi</b> patay	Gipatay nimo ang iro.	The dog is being killed
passive	durative	past			by you.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	paty <b>on</b> *	Patyon nimo ang iro.	The dog will be killed by you.
direct	temporal/	command	paty <b>a</b> *	Patya ang iro.	Kill the dog.
passive	durative	Communa	parya	, ,	
direct	abilitive	present/	<b>na</b> patay	Napatay ang iro.	The dog could have
passive		past	, , , , ,		been killed.
direct	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> patay	Mapatay ang iro.	The dog can be killed.
passive					
indirect	temporal/	present/	<b>gi</b> patay <b>an</b>	-	-
passive	durative	past			
indirect	temporal/	future	patay <b>an</b>	-	-
passive	durative				
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	patay <b>i</b>	-	-
instrumental	temporal/	present/	gipatay	-	-
passive	durative	past			
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	ipatay	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	ipatay	-	-

<sup>\*</sup> The verb stem changes from patay to paty.

verb root: **patid** verb stem: **patid** English translation: **kick** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
10100	mood	101100	oonjagation	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	<b>mi</b> patid	Mipatid siyag bola.	He kicks a ball.
active	temporai	present/	<b>ni</b> patid	Nipatid siyag bola.	He kicks a ball.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> patid	Mopatid siyag bola.	He will kick a ball.
active	durative	present/ past	nagapatid nagpatid	Nagapatid siyag bola. Nagpatid siyag bola.	He is kicking a ball. He was kicking a ball.
active	durative	future	magapatid magapatid magpatid	Magapatid siyag bola. Magpatid siyag bola.	He will be kicking a ball. He will be kicking a ball.
active	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> patid	Nakapatid siyag bola.	He could have kicked a ball.
active	abilitive	future	<b>maka</b> patid	Makapatid siyag bola.	He can kick a ball.
active	plural	present/ past	<b>nam</b> atid	Na matid silag bola.	They kick a ball.
active	plural	future	<b>mam</b> atid	Mamatid silag bola.	They will kick a ball.
direct	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
direct	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative	Command			
direct	abilitive	present/	napatiran*	Napatiran ang bola.	The ball could have
passive		past			been kicked.
direct	abilitive	future	mapatiran*	Mapatiran ang bola.	The ball can be kicked.
passive					
indirect	temporal/	present/	gipatiran**	Gipatiran niya ang bola.	The ball is being kicked
passive	durative	past			by him.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	patir <b>an</b> **	Patiran niya ang bola.	The ball will be kicked by him.
indirect	temporal/	command	patir <b>i</b> **	Patiri ang bola.	Kick the ball.
passive	durative	Command	pauli	r dan ang bola.	ruon uro bain
instrumental	temporal/	present/	_	-	-
passive	durative	past			
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

<sup>\*</sup> The verb stem changes from **patid** to **patir** and the suffix **-an** is appended.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The verb stem changes from **patid** to **patir**. The indirect passive voice in this case functions just like the direct passive voice.

verb root: **pauli** verb stem: **pauli** English translation: **go home** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	<b>mi</b> pauli	Mipauli ako.	I go home.
		past	<b>ni</b> pauli	Nipauli ako.	I go home.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> pauli	Mopauli ako.	I will go home.
active	durative	present/	-	-	-
		past			
active	durative	future	-	-	-
active	temporal/ durative	command	pauli	Pauli.	Go home.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> pauli	Nakapauli ako.	I could have gone home.
active	abilitive	future	maka pauli	Makapauli ako.	I can go home.
active	plural	present/ past	namauli	Na mauli kami.	We go home.
active	plural	future	<b>mam</b> auli	Mamauli kami.	We will go home.
direct	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
direct	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
direct	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				
direct	abilitive	present/	-	-	-
passive		past			
direct	abilitive	future	-	-	-
passive					
indirect	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
indirect	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
instrumental	temporal/	future	_	-	-
passive	durative	lataro			
instrumental	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				

verb root: **pili** verb stem: **pili** English translation: **choose** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	<b>mi</b> pili <b>ni</b> pili	Mipili kag pulang awto. Nipili kag pulang awto.	You choose a red car. You choose a red car.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> pili	Mopili kag pulang awto.	You will choose a red car.
active	durative	present/ past	nagapili nagpili	Nagapili kag pulang awto. Nagpili kag pulang awto.	You are choosing a red car. You were choosing a red car.
active	durative	future	magapili magpili	Magapili kag pulang awto. Magpili kag pulang awto.	You will be choosing a red car. You will be choosing a red car.
active	temporal/ durative	command	<b>pag</b> pili pili	Pagpili og pulang awto. Pili og pulang awto.	Choose a red car. Choose a red car.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> pili	Nakapili kag pulang awto.	You could have chosen a red car.
active	abilitive	future	<b>maka</b> pili	Makapili kag pulang awto.	You can choose a red car.
active	plural	present/ past	namili	Na mili kamog pulang awto.	You (all) choose a red car.
active	plural	future	mamili	Mamili kamog pulang awto.	You (all) will choose a red car.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> pili	Gipili nimo ang pulang awto.	The red car is being chosen by you.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	pili <b>on</b>	Pilion nimo ang pulang awto.	The red car will be chosen by you.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	pili <b>a</b>	Pilia ang pulang awto.	Choose the red car.
direct passive	abilitive	present/	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> pili <b>an</b>	Gipilian nimo si Pedro og pulang awto.	For Pedro you choose a red car.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	pili <b>an</b>	Pilian nimo si Pedro og pulang awto.	For Pedro you will choose a red car.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	pili <b>i</b>	Pilii si Pedro og pulang awto.	For Pedro choose a red car.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

verb root: **putol** verb stem: **putol** English translation: **cut** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	<b>mi</b> putol	Miputol siyag kahoy.	He cuts a tree.
		past	<b>ni</b> putol	Niputol siyag kahoy.	He cuts a tree.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> putol	Moputol siyag kahoy.	He will cut a tree.
	·		·		
active	durative	present/	naga putol	Nagaputol siyag kahoy.	He is cutting a tree.
		past	<b>nag</b> putol	Nagputol siyag kahoy.	He was cutting a tree.
active	durative	future	magaputol magputol	Magaputol siyag kahoy. Magputol siyag kahoy.	He will be cutting a tree. He will be cutting a tree.
active	temporal/ durative	command	<b>pag</b> putol	Pagputol og kahoy.	Cut a tree.
active	stative	present/	-	-	-
		past			
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/	<b>naka</b> putol	Nakaputol siyag kahoy.	He could have cut a
		past			tree.
active	abilitive	future	maka putol	Makaputol siyag kahoy.	He can cut a tree.
active	plural	present/	namutol	Namutol silag kahoy.	They cut a tree.
401170	prara.	past	ilamoto.		,
active	plural	future	mamutol	Mamutol silag kahoy.	They will cut a tree.
direct	temporal/	present/	giputol	Giputol niya ang kahoy.	The tree is being cut by
passive	durative	past	gipator	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	him.
direct	temporal/	future	putl <b>on</b> *	Putlon niya ang kahoy.	The tree will be cut by
passive	durative	lataro	panen		him.
direct	temporal/	command	putl <b>a</b> *	Putla ang kahoy.	Cut the tree.
passive	durative		'		
direct	abilitive	present/	<b>na</b> putol	Naputol ang kahoy.	The tree could have
passive		past			been cut.
direct	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> putol	Maputol ang kahoy.	The tree can be cut.
passive					
indirect	temporal/	present/	giputlan*	Giputlan niya si Ana og	For Ana he cuts a tree.
passive	durative	past		kahoy.	
indirect	temporal/	future	putl <b>an</b> *	Putlan niya si Ana og	For Ana he will cut a
passive	durative			kahoy.	tree.
indirect	temporal/	command	putl <b>i</b> *	Putli si Ana og kahoy.	For Ana cut a tree.
passive	durative				NAPA A
instrumental	temporal/	present/	<b>gi</b> putol	Giputol niya ang gabas og kahoy.	With the saw he cuts a tree.
passive	durative	past		,	
instrumental	temporal/	future	iputol	Iputol niya ang gabas og kahoy.	With the saw he will cut a tree.
passive	durative		intal	Iputol ang gabas og	With the saw cut a tree.
instrumental	temporal/	command	<b>i</b> putol	kahoy.	vviiii iiie saw cut a tiee.
passive	durative				

<sup>\*</sup> The verb stem changes from **putol** to **putl**.

verb root: **puyo** verb stem: **puyo** English translation: **live** (in a place)

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
			,	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	mipuyo nipuyo	Mipuyo akog balay. Nipuyo akog balay.	I live in a house. I live in a house.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> puyo	Mopuyo akog balay.	I will live in a house.
active	durative	present/ past	nagapuyo nagpuyo	Nagapuyo akog balay. Nagpuyo akog balay.	I am living in a house. I was living in a house.
active	durative	future	magapuyo magpuyo	Magapuyo akog balay.  Magpuyo akog balay.	I will be living in a house. I will be living in a house.
active	temporal/ durative	command	puyo	Puyo og balay.	Live in a house.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> puyo	Nakapuyo akog balay.	I could have lived in a house.
active	abilitive	future	<b>maka</b> puyo	Makapuyo akog balay.	I can live in a house.
active	plural	present/ past	<b>nam</b> uyo	Na muyo kamig balay.	We live in a house.
active	plural	future	<b>mam</b> uyo	Mamuyo kamig balay.	We will live in a house.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	<b>na</b> puyo	Napuyo ang balay.	The house could have been lived in.
direct passive	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> puyo	Mapuyo ang balay.	The house can be lived in.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	gipuy-an*	Gipuy-an nako ang balay.	The house is being lived in by me.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	puy- <b>an</b> *	Puy-an nako ang balay.	The house will be lived in by me.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	puy-i*	Puy-i ang balay.	Live in the house.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

<sup>\*</sup> The verb stem changes from **puyo** to **puy-**. The indirect passive voice in this case functions just like the direct passive voice.

verb root: **sabot** verb stem: **sabot** English translation: **understand** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	-	-	-
active	temporal	future	-	-	-
active	durative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	durative	future	-	-	-
active	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	nakasabot*	Nakasabot kag Binisaya.	You understand Visayan.
active	abilitive	future	maka sabot*	Makasabot kag Binisaya.	You will understand Visayan.
active	plural	present/ past	-	-	-
active	plural	future	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	gisabot	Gisabot nimo ang Binisaya.	Visayan is understood by you.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	sabt <b>on</b> **	Sabton nimo ang Binisaya.	Visayan will be understood by you.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	sabt <b>a</b> **	Sabta ang Binisaya.	Understand Visayan.
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

<sup>\*</sup> The abilitive mood in this case functions just like the temporal mood.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The verb stem changes from **sabot** to **sabt**.

verb root: **sakay** verb stem: **sakay** English translation: **ride** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	misakay	Misakay siya sa taksi.	He rides a taxi.
		past	nisakay	Nisakay siya sa taksi.	He rides a taxi.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> sakay	Mosakay siya sa taksi.	He will ride a taxi.
active	durative	present/	<b>naga</b> sakay	Nagasakay siya sa taksi.	He is riding a taxi.
dollve	darative	past	nagsakay	Nagsakay siya sa taksi.	He was riding a taxi.
active	durative	future	magasakay	Magasakay siya sa	He will be riding a taxi.
			<b>mag</b> sakay	taksi. Magsakay siya sa taksi.	He will be riding a taxi.
active	temporal/	command	pagsakay	Pagsakay sa taksi.	Ride a taxi.
active	durative	Command	sakay	Sakay sa taksi.	Ride a taxi.
active	stative	present/	-	-	-
401170	otalivo .	past			
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/	<b>naka</b> sakay	Nakasakay siya sa taksi.	He could have ridden a taxi.
		past			
active	abilitive	future	<b>maka</b> sakay	Makasakay siya sa taksi.	He can ride a taxi.
active	plural	present/	nanakay	Nanakay sila sa taksi.	They ride a taxi.
		past			
active	plural	future	<b>man</b> akay	Manakay sila sa taksi.	They will ride a taxi.
direct	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
direct	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
direct	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				
direct	abilitive	present/	-	-	-
passive		past			
direct	abilitive	future	-	-	-
passive				Cinalaran niya ana takai	The taville being videlen
indirect	temporal/	present/	<b>gi</b> saky <b>an</b> *	Gisakyan niya ang taksi.	The taxi is being ridden by him.
passive	durative	past	1	Sakyan niya ang taksi.	The taxi will be ridden by
indirect	temporal/	future	saky <b>an</b> *	Sakyan niya ang taksi.	him.
passive	durative	command	saky <b>i</b> *	Sakyi ang taksi.	Ride the taxi.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	sakyi	Junyi ang tanoi.	That the taxis
instrumental	temporal/	present/	_	-	-
passive	durative	past			
instrumental	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative	13.3.3			
instrumental	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				

<sup>\*</sup> The verb stem changes from **sakay** to **saky**. The indirect passive voice in this case functions just like the direct passive voice.

verb root: **sakit** verb stem: **sakit** English translation: **hurt, be sick** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
			7.5	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	misakit nisakit	Misakit ang akong ulo. Nisakit ang akong ulo.	My head hurts. My head hurts.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> sakit	Mosakit ang akong ulo.	My head will hurt.
active	durative	present/ past	nagasakit nagsakit	Nagasakit ang akong ulo.	My head is hurting.
active	durative	future	magasakit magsakit	Nagsakit ang akong ulo.  Magasakit ang akong ulo.  Magsakit ang akong ulo.	My head was hurting.  My head will be hurting.  My head will be hurting.
active	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	- Inly flead will be fluiting.
active	stative	present/ past	<b>na</b> sakit	Nasakit ako.	I am sick.
active	stative	future	<b>ma</b> sakit	Masakit ako.	I will be sick.
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	-	-	-
active	abilitive	future	-	-	-
active	plural	present/ past	nangasakit	Nangasakit kami.	We are sick.
active	plural	future	mangasakit	Mangasakit kami.	We will be sick.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> sakit	Gisakit nako ang iring.	The cat is being hurt by me.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	sakit <b>on</b>	Sakiton nako ang iring.	The cat will be hurt by me.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	sakit <b>a</b>	Sakita ang iring.	Hurt the cat.
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

verb root: **sayaw** verb stem: **sayaw** English translation: **dance** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
			, ,	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	misayaw nisayaw	Misayaw ka. Nisayaw ka.	You dance. You dance.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> sayaw	Mosayaw ka.	You will dance.
active	durative	present/	nagasayaw nagsayaw	Nagasayaw ka. Nagsayaw ka.	You are dancing. You were dancing.
active	durative	future	magasayaw magsayaw	Magasayaw ka. Magsayaw ka.	You will be dancing. You will be dancing.
active	temporal/ durative	command	<b>pag</b> sayaw sayaw	Pagsayaw . Sayaw .	Dance. Dance.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> sayaw	Nakasayaw ka.	You could have danced.
active	abilitive	future	maka sayaw	Makasayaw ka.	You can dance.
active	plural	present/ past	nanayaw	Nanayaw kamo.	You (all) dance.
active	plural	future	manayaw	Manayaw kamo.	You (all) will dance.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	gisayaw	Gisayaw nimo ang kuratsa.	The curac ha is being danced by you.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	sayaw <b>on</b>	Sayawon nimo ang kuratsa.	The curacha will be danced by you.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	sayaw <b>a</b>	Sayawa ang kuratsa.	Dance the curacha.
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	<b>na</b> sayaw	Nasayaw ang kuratsa.	The curacha could have been danced.
direct passive	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> sayaw	Masayaw ang kuratsa.	The curacha can be danced.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	gisayawan	Gisayawan nimo si Felipe.	For Felipe you dance.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	sayaw <b>an</b>	Sayawan nimo si Felipe.	For Felipe you will dance.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	sayawi	Sayawisi Felipe.	For Felipe dance.
instrumental passive	temporal/	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

verb root: **singgit** verb stem: **singgit** English translation: **shout** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	misinggit	Misinggit siya.	He shouts.
ao	10	past	<b>ni</b> singgit	Nisinggit siya.	He shouts.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> singgit	Mosinggit siya.	He will shout.
			33		
active	durative	present/	nagasinggit	Nagasinggit siya.	He is shouting.
		past	<b>nag</b> singgit	Nagsinggit siya.	He was shouting.
active	durative	future	maga singgit	Magasinggit siya.	He will be shouting.
			magsinggit	Magsinggit siya.	He will be shouting.
active	temporal/	command	singgit	Singgit.	Shout.
	durative				
active	stative	present/	-	-	-
		past			
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/	naka singgit	Nakasinggit siya.	He could have shouted.
		past			
active	abilitive	future	maka singgit	Makasinggit siya.	He can shout.
				A1 2 20 21	
active	plural	present/	<b>nan</b> inggit	Naninggit sila.	They shout.
		past	,	Maninagit aila	They will shout.
active	plural	future	<b>man</b> inggit	Maninggit sila.	They will shout.
-Union and	4		ant a lim or with	Gisinggit niya kana.	That is being shouted by
direct	temporal/ durative	present/	<b>gi</b> singgit	Gisiriggit riiya karia.	him.
passive direct		past	oin a git e m	Singgiton niya kana.	That will be shouted by
passive	temporal/ durative	future	singgit <b>on</b>	Oinggitori riiya karia.	him.
direct	temporal/	command	singgit <b>a</b>	Singgita kana.	Shout that.
passive	durative	Command	Siriggita		
direct	abilitive	present/	_	-	-
passive	abilitive	past			
direct	abilitive	future	-	-	-
passive	abilitive	latare			
indirect	temporal/	present/	<b>gi</b> singgit <b>an</b>	Gisinggitan niya si	For Elena he shouts.
passive	durative	past	<b>3</b> 99	Elena.	
indirect	temporal/	future	singgit <b>an</b>	Singgitan niya si Elena.	For Elena he will shout.
passive	durative		33		
indirect	temporal/	command	singgit <b>i</b>	Singgiti si Elena.	For Elena shout.
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
instrumental	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				

verb root: **sira** verb stem: **sira** English translation: **close** 

active temporal durative active temporal durative active stative active abilitive active abilitive active plural direct temporal direct abilitive direct abiliti	pas ral futu re pre pas re futu re pas re futu re pas re pas re pre pas re futu re pas re futu re pas re futu re pas re futu re pas re futu	sent/ st ure mmand sent/ st ure mmand sent/ st ure mmand	misira nisira mosira  magasira nagsira magasira magsira nakasira  makasira	Sentence  Misira akog pultahan. Nisira akog pultahan.  Mosira akog pultahan.  Nagasira akog pultahan.  Nagsira akog pultahan.  Magasira akog pultahan.  Magsira akog pultahan.  -  -  -  Nakasira akog pultahan.  Makasira akog pultahan.	English translation  I close a door. I close a door. I will close a door. I will close a door. I was closing a door. I will be closing a door. I could have closed a door. I can close a door.
active durative active durative active stative active abilitive active plural direct tempor passive durative direct abilitive direct	pas ral futu re pre pas re futu re pas re futu re pas re pas re pre pas re futu re pas re futu re pas re futu re pas re futu re pas re futu	est ure esent/ est ure mmand esent/ est ure mmand esent/ est ure mmand esent/ est ure	nisira mosira nagasira nagsira magasira magsira nakasira	Nisira akog pultahan.  Mosira akog pultahan.  Nagasira akog pultahan.  Nagsira akog pultahan.  Magasira akog pultahan.  -  -  Nagsira akog pultahan.  Nagsira akog pultahan.  -  -  Nakasira akog pultahan.	I close a door.  I will close a door.  I am closing a door. I was closing a door. I will be closing a door. I will be closing a door.  -  -  I could have closed a door.
active durative active durative active stative active abilitive active plural direct tempor passive durative direct abilitive direct	pas ral futu re pre pas re futu re pas re futu re pas re pas re pre pas re futu re pas re futu re pas re futu re pas re futu re pas re futu	est ure esent/ est ure mmand esent/ est ure mmand esent/ est ure mmand esent/ est ure	nisira mosira nagasira nagsira magasira magsira nakasira	Mosira akog pultahan.  Nagasira akog pultahan. Nagsira akog pultahan. Magasira akog pultahan.  Nakasira akog pultahan.	I will close a door.  I am closing a door. I was closing a door. I will be closing a door. I will be closing a door.  I could have closed a door.
active durative active tempor durative active stative active active active active active active active abilitive active abilitive active plural active plural direct tempor durative direct tempor passive durative direct abilitive di	ral future	sent/ st ure mmand sent/ st ure mmand sent/ st ure mmand	mosira nagasira nagsira magasira magsira nakasira	Nagasira akog pultahan. Nagsira akog pultahan. Magasira akog pultahan. Magsira akog pultahan.  Nakasira akog pultahan.	I am closing a door. I was closing a door. I will be closing a door. I will be closing a door.  I could have closed a door.
active durative active tempor durative active stative active active active active active active active abilitive active abilitive active plural active plural direct tempor durative direct tempor passive durative direct abilitive di	/e pre- pas /e futu  ral/ con /e pre- pas e futu  con e pre- pas e futu  con futu	esent/ est ure mmand esent/ est ure mmand esent/ est ure mmand esent/ est ure	nagasira nagsira magasira magsira nakasira	Nagsira akog pultahan.  Magasira akog pultahan.  Magsira akog pultahan.  -  -  -  Nakasira akog pultahan.	I was closing a door.  I will be closing a door. I will be closing a door.  -  -  I could have closed a door.
active durative active stative active stative active active active active active active active abilitive active plural active plural active passive durative direct tempor passive durative direct abilitive direct	pas //e futu //e con //e pre pas //e pre pas //e pre pas //e futu //e pre pas //e futu //e pre pas //e futu //e pre pas	est ure mmand esent/ est ure mmand esent/ est ure	nagsira magasira magsira nakasira	Nagsira akog pultahan.  Magasira akog pultahan.  Magsira akog pultahan.  -  -  -  Nakasira akog pultahan.	I was closing a door.  I will be closing a door. I will be closing a door.  -  -  I could have closed a door.
active temporal durative active active abilitive active plural direct temporal durative direct temporal direct abilitive direc	pas //e futu //e con //e pre pas //e pre pas //e pre pas //e futu //e pre pas //e futu //e pre pas //e futu //e pre pas	est ure mmand esent/ est ure mmand esent/ est ure	nagsira magasira magsira nakasira	Magasira akog pultahan. Magsira akog pultahan.  Nakasira akog pultahan.	I will be closing a door. I will be closing a door.  I could have closed a door.
active temporal direct abilitive direct abilitiv	pral/ con pre pas con e pre pas e futu	mmand sent/ st ure mmand sent/ st ure ure sent/ st	magasira magsira nakasira	Magsira akog pultahan.  -  -  -  Nakasira akog pultahan.	I will be closing a door.  I could have closed a door.
active stative active active abilitive active abilitive active plural direct tempor passive durative direct passive durative direct tempor passive durative direct abilitive	pre pas pre-pas pre-pa	esent/ st ure mmand esent/ st ure	magsira nakasira	Nakasira akog pultahan.	I could have closed a door.
active stative active active abilitive active abilitive active plural direct tempor passive durative direct abilitive passive direct abilitive direct active direct abilitive direct active direct abilitive direct active direct	pre pas pre-pas pre-pa	esent/ st ure mmand esent/ st ure	- nakasira	Nakasira akog pultahan.	I could have closed a door.
active stative active stative active abilitive active abilitive active plural active plural direct tempor passive durative direct abilitive	e pre- pas c futu c con e pre- pas e futu e futu	est ure mmand esent/ est ure	- nakasira	- Nakasira akog pultahan.	- I could have closed a door.
active stative active abilitive active abilitive active plural active plural direct tempor passive durative direct abilitive passive direct abilitive	pas futu con e pre pas e futu	est ure mmand esent/ est ure	- nakasira	- Nakasira akog pultahan.	- I could have closed a door.
active stative abilitive active abilitive active plural active plural direct tempor passive durative direct abilitive passive direct abilitive	e futu e con e pre pas e futu	mmand sent/ st ure	- nakasira	- Nakasira akog pultahan.	I could have closed a door.
active stative abilitive active abilitive active plural active plural direct tempor passive durative direct abilitive passive direct abilitive	e con e pre pas e futu	mmand esent/ st ure	- nakasira	- Nakasira akog pultahan.	I could have closed a door.
active abilitiv active abilitiv active plural active plural direct tempor passive durativ direct abilitiv	e pre- pas e futu	esent/ st ure	<b>naka</b> sira	Nakasira akog pultahan.	I could have closed a door.
active abilitiv active abilitiv active plural active plural direct tempor passive durativ direct abilitiv	e pre- pas e futu	esent/ st ure	<b>naka</b> sira	Nakasira akog pultahan.	I could have closed a door.
active abilitiv  active plural  active plural  direct temporal  direct temporal  direct temporal  passive durativ  direct temporal  passive durativ  direct temporal  passive durativ  direct temporal  passive durativ  direct abilitiv  passive direct abilitiv	pas e futu	ire ure			door.
active abilitiv  active plural  active plural  direct temporal  direct temporal  direct temporal  passive durativ  direct temporal  passive durativ  direct temporal  passive durativ  direct temporal  passive durativ  direct abilitiv  passive direct abilitiv	pas e futu	ire ure			door.
active plural active plural direct tempor passive durative direct tempor passive durative direct tempor passive durative direct tempor passive durative direct abilitive passive direct abilitive	e futu	ıre	<b>maka</b> sira	Makasira akog pultahan.	
active plural active plural direct tempor passive durative direct tempor passive durative direct tempor passive durative direct tempor passive durative direct abilitive passive direct abilitive			<b>maka</b> sira	Makasira akog pultahan.	I can close a door.
active plural  direct tempor durative direct direct abilitive passive direct abilitive direct abiliti	nre	.,,			
active plural  direct tempor durative direct direct abilitive passive direct abilitive direct abiliti	nre				
direct tempor durative direct tempor passive durative direct tempor passive durative direct tempor durative direct abilitive passive direct abilitive		sent/	<b>nan</b> ira	Nanira kamig pultahan.	We close a door.
direct tempor durative direct tempor passive durative direct tempor passive durative direct tempor durative direct abilitive passive direct abilitive direct ab	pas				
passive durative direct tempor durative direct tempor durative direct tempor durative direct abilitive passive direct abilitive passive direct abilitive direct abilititive direct abilitive direct abilitive dire	futu	ıre	<b>man</b> ira	Manira kamig pultahan.	We will close a door.
passive durative direct tempore durative direct tempore durative direct tempore durative direct abilitive passive direct abilitive passive direct abilitive dir				Oleine meller enn	The description of a second
direct tempo passive durative direct tempo passive durative direct abilitive passive direct abilitive		sent/	<b>gi</b> sira	Gisira nako ang pultahan.	The door is being closed by me.
passive durative direct tempore durative direct abilitive passive direct abilitive direct				'	
direct tempor durative direct abilitive passive direct abilitive direct ab		ıre	sir <b>hon</b> *	Sirhon nako ang pultahan.	The door will be closed by me.
passive durative direct abilitive passive direct abilitive direct abilitive direct abilitive direct durative durative direct abilitive direct durative durative durative direct durative durative durative direct durative				Sirha ang pultahan.	Close the door.
direct abilitiv passive direct abilitiv		nmand	sir <b>ha</b> *	Siria ang pullanan.	Close the door.
passive direct abilitiv		.,,		Nosira and pultaban	The door could have
direct abilitiv		sent/	<b>na</b> sira	Nasira ang pultahan.	been closed.
	pas			Masira ang pultahan.	The door can be closed.
	e futu	ıre	<b>ma</b> sira	Masira ang pullahan.	The door can be closed.
passive			-1-1-1	Gisirhan nako si Carlos	For Carlos I close a
indirect tempo		sent/	gisirhan*	og pultahan.	door.
passive durativ			sir <b>han</b> *	Sirhan nako si Carlos og	For Carlos I will close a
indirect tempo passive durativ		ле	Sillian	pultahan.	door.
•		nmand	sir <b>hi</b>	Sirhi si Carlos og	For Carlos close a door.
indirect tempo passive durativ		nmand	SIIII	pultahan.	. 51 541155 51555 4 4551.
instrumental tempo		sent/	_	-	-
passive durativ	ial/ IDIE				
instrumental tempo			_	-	-
passive durativ	e pas	ai <del>C</del>			
instrumental tempo	ve pas oral/ futu		-	-	-
passive durativ	/e pas ral/ futu /e	nmand	1 -		1

<sup>\*</sup> The verb stem changes from sira to sir.

verb root: **sugod** verb stem: **sugod** English translation: **begin, start** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
			, 5	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	misugod nisugod	Misugod kag trabaho. Nisugod kag trabaho.	You start a job. You start a job.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> sugod	Mosugod kag trabaho.	You will start a job.
active	durative	present/ past	nagasugod nagsugod	Nagasugod kag trabaho. Nagsugod kag trabaho.	You are starting a job. You were starting a job.
active	durative	future	magasugod magsugod	Magasugod kag trabaho. Magsugod kag trabaho.	You will be starting a job. You will be starting a job.
active	temporal/ durative	command	<b>pag</b> sugod sugod	Pagsugod og trabaho. Sugod og trabaho.	Start a job. Start a job.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/	<b>naka</b> sugod	Nakasugod kag trabaho.	You could have started a job.
active	abilitive	future	maka sugod	Makasugod kag trabaho.	You can start a job.
active	plural	present/ past	-	-	-
active	plural	future	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	nasugdan*	Nasugdan ang trabaho.	The job could have been started.
direct passive	abilitive	future	masugdan*	Masugdan ang trabaho.	The job can be started.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	gisugdan**	Gisugdan nimo ang trabaho.	The job is being started by you.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	sugd <b>an</b> **	Sugdan nimo ang trabaho.	The job will be started by you.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	sugdi**	Sugdi ang trabaho.	Start the job.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

<sup>\*</sup> The verb stem changes from **sugod** to **sugd** and the suffix **-an** is appended.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The verb stem changes from **sugod** to **sugd**. The indirect passive voice in this case functions just like the direct passive voice.

verb root: **sulat** verb stem: **sulat** English translation: **write** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	misulat nisulat	Misulat siyag libro. Nisulat siyag libro.	He writes a book. He writes a book.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> sulat	Mosulat siyag libro.	He will write a book.
active	durative	present/ past	nagasulat nagsulat	Nagasulat siyag libro. Nagsulat siyag libro.	He is writing a book. He was writing a book.
active	durative	future	maga sulat mag sulat	Magasulat siyag libro.  Magsulat siyag libro.	He will be writing a book. He will be writing a book.
active	temporal/ durative	command	<b>pag</b> sulat	Pagsulat og libro.	Write a book.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/	<b>naka</b> sulat	Nakasulat siyag libro.	He could have written a book.
active	abilitive	future	makasulat	Makasulat siyag libro.	He can write a book.
active	plural	present/ past	nanulat	Nanulat silag libro.	They write a book.
active	plural	future	manulat	Manulat silag libro.	They will write a book.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	gisulat	Gisulat niya ang libro.	The book is being written by him.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	sulat <b>on</b>	Sulaton niya ang libro.	The book will be written by him.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	sulat <b>a</b>	Sulata ang libro.	Write the book.
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> sulat <b>an</b>	Gisulatan niya si Maria og libro.	For Maria he writes a book.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	sulat <b>an</b>	Sulatan niya si Maria og libro.	For Maria he will write a book.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	sulati	Sulati si Maria og libro.	For Maria write a book.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	gisulat	Gisulat niya ang bolpen og karton.	With a pen he writes a card.
instrumental passive	temporal/	future	isulat	Isulat niya ang bolpen og karton.	With a pen he will write a card.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	isulat	Isulat ang bolpen og karton.	With a pen write a card.

English translation: enter, verb root: **sulod** verb stem: **sulod** 

put inside

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	misulod nisulod	Misulod ako sa balay. Nisulod ako sa balay.	I enter a house. I enter a house.
active	temporal	future	mosulod	Mosulod ako sa balay.	I will enter a house.
active	durative	present/ past	nagasulod nagsulod	Nagasulod ako sa balay. Nagsulod ako sa balay.	I am entering a house. I was entering a house.
active	durative	future	magasulod magsulod	Magasulod ako sa balay. Magsulod ako sa balay.	I will be entering a house. I will be entering a house.
active	temporal/ durative	command	sulod	Sulod sa balay.	Enter a house.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> sulod	Nakasulod ako sa balay.	I could have entered a house.
active	abilitive	future	maka sulod	Makasulod ako sa balay.	I can enter a house.
active	plural	present/ past	nanulod	Nanulod kami sa balay.	We enter a house.
active	plural	future	manulod	Manulod kami sa balay.	We will enter a house.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	gisulod	Gisulod nako ang balay.	The house is being entered by me.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	sudl <b>on</b> *	Sudlon nako ang balay.	The house will be entered by me.
direct passive	temporal/	command	sudl <b>a</b> *	Sudla ang balay.	Enter the house.
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	nasulod	Nasulod ang awto sa garahe.	The car could have been put inside a garage.
direct passive	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> sulod	Masulod ang awto sa garahe.	The car can be put inside a garage.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	gisudlan*	Gisudlan nako ang pitaka og kwarta.	The wallet is where I put money.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	sudl <b>an</b> *	Sudlan nako ang pitaka og kwarta.	The wallet is where I will put money.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	sudli*	Sudli ang pitaka og kwarta.	Put money in the wallet.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	gisulod**	Gisulod nako ang awto sa garahe.	The car is being put inside a garage by me.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	isulod**	Isulod nako ang awto sa garahe.	The car will be put inside a garage by me.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	isulod**	Isulod ang awto sa garahe.	Put the car inside a garage.

<sup>\*</sup> The verb stem changes from sulod to sudl.
\*\* The focus of the sentence is the object being put inside.

verb root: **sulti** verb stem: **sulti** English translation: **speak, tell** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	misulti nisulti	Misulti kag Binisaya. Nisulti kag Binisaya.	You speak Visayan. You speak Visayan.
active	temporal	future	mosulti	Mosulti kag Binisaya.	You will speak Visayan.
active	durative	present/ past	naga sulti nagsulti	Nagasulti kag Binisaya. Nagsulti kag Binisaya.	You are speaking Visayan. You were speaking Visayan.
active	durative	future	magasulti magsulti	Magasulti kag Binisaya.  Magsulti kag Binisaya.	You will be speaking Visayan. You will be speaking Visayan.
active	temporal/ durative	command	sulti	Sulti og Binisaya.	Speak Visayan.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> sulti	Nakasulti kag Binisaya.	You could have spoken Visayan.
active	abilitive	future	<b>maka</b> sulti	Makasulti kag Binisaya.	You can speak Visayan.
active	plural	present/ past	<b>nan</b> ulti	Nanulti kamog Binisaya.	You (all) speak Visayan.
active	plural	future	manulti	Manulti kamog Binisaya.	You (all) will speak Visayan.
direct	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	present/	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> sulti <b>han</b>	Gisultihan nimo si Juan og mensahe.	To Juan you tell a message.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	sulti <b>han</b>	Sultihan nimo si Juan og mensahe.	To Juan you will tell a message.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	sulti <b>hi</b>	Sultihi si Juan og mensahe.	To Juan tell a message.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> sulti	Gisulti nimo ang mensahe.	The message is being told by you.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	isulti	Isulti nimo ang mensahe.	The message will be told by you.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	isulti	Isulti ang mensahe.	Tell the message.

verb root: **sumbag** verb stem: **sumbag** English translation: **punch, hit** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
			, 0	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	misumbag nisumbag	Misumbag siyag tawo. Nisumbag siyag tawo.	He punches a man. He punches a man.
active	temporal	future	mosumbag	Mosumbag siyag tawo.	He will punch a man.
active	durative	present/ past	nagasumbagay* nagsumbagay*	Nagasumbagay sila. Nagsumbagay sila.	They punch each other. They punch each other.
active	durative	future	magasumbagay* magsumbagay*	Magasumbagay sila.  Magsumbagay sila.	They will punch each other. They will punch each other.
active	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/	<b>naka</b> sumbag	Nakasumbag siyag tawo.	He could have punched a man.
active	abilitive	future	maka sumbag	Makasumbag siyag tawo.	He can punch a man.
active	plural	present/ past	-	-	-
active	plural	future	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> sumbag	Gisumbag niya ang tawo.	The man is being punched by him.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	sumbag <b>on</b>	Sumbagon niya ang tawo.	The man will be punched by him.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	sumbag <b>a</b>	Sumbaga ang tawo.	Punch the man.
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

<sup>\*</sup> The suffix **-ay** is added in order to specify reciprocal action.

verb root: **tabang** verb stem: **tabang** English translation: **help** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	mitabang nitabang	Mitabang akog babaye. Nitabang akog babaye.	I help a woman. I help a woman.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> tabang	Motabang akog babaye.	I will help a woman.
active	durative	present/ past	nagatabang nagtabang	Nagatabang akog babaye. Nagtabang akog babaye.	I am helping a woman. I was helping a woman.
active	durative	future	magatabang magtabang	Magatabang akog babaye. Magtabang akog babaye.	I will be helping a woman. I will be helping a woman.
active	temporal/ durative	command	tabang	Tabang og babaye.	Help a woman.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> tabang	Nakatabang akog babaye.	I could have helped a woman.
active	abilitive	future	maka tabang	Makatabang akog babaye.	I can help a woman.
active	plural	present/ past	<b>nan</b> abang	Nanabang kamig babaye.	We help a woman.
active	plural	future	<b>man</b> abang	Manabang kamig babaye.	We will help a woman.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	present/	natabangan*	Natabangan ang babaye.	The woman could have been helped.
direct passive	abilitive	future	matabangan*	Matabang ang babaye.	The woman can be helped.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	gitabangan**	Gitabangan nako ang babaye.	The woman is being helped by me.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	tabang <b>an</b> **	Tabangan nako ang babaye.	The woman will be helped by me.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	tabang <b>i</b> **	Tabangi ang babaye.	Help the woman.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

<sup>\*</sup> The suffix **-an** is appended.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The indirect passive voice in this case functions just like the direct passive voice.

verb root: **tabi** verb stem: **tabi** English translation: **talk** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	mitabi nitabi	Mitabi kag tawo. Nitabi kag tawo.	You talk to a man. You talk to a man.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> tabi	Motabi kag tawo.	You will talk to a man.
active	durative	present/ past	nagatabi* nagtabi*	Nagatabi kamo. Nagtabi kamo.	You (all) talk to each other. You (all) talk to each other.
active	durative	future	magatabi* magtabi*	Magatabi kamo.  Magtabi kamo.	You (all) will talk to each other. You (all) will talk to each other.
active	temporal/ durative	command	pagtabi	Pagtabi og tawo.	Talk to a man.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> tabi	Nakatabi kag tawo.	You could have talked to a man.
active	abilitive	future	<b>maka</b> tabi	Makatabi kag tawo.	You can talk to a man.
active	plural	present/ past	<b>nan</b> abi	Nanabi kamog tawo.	You (all) talk to a man.
active	plural	future	<b>man</b> abi	Manabi kamog tawo.	You (all) will talk to a man.
direct	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	future	-	-	-
indirect	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
indirect	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
indirect	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

<sup>\*</sup> The prefixes naga-, nag-, maga-, and mag- are used to denote reciprocal action.

verb root: **tago** verb stem: **tago** English translation: **hide** 

active temporal active duration active duration active stative active stative active plural	oral prese past oral future ive prese past ive future oral/ comn	nt/ mitago nitago* motago nt/ nagata nagtag magata	* Mitago si Nitago si Nitago si Notago si Nagatago Nagatago Nagatago	iya sa balay. iya sa balay. siya sa balay. o siyag kwarta.	English translation He hides in the house. He hides in the house. He will hide in the house.
active temporal duration active duration duration active temporal duration active stative active stative active abilitive active abilitive active active abilitive	past oral future  ive prese  past ive future  oral/ comn	nitago* motago nt/ nagata nagtag magata	* Mitago si Nitago si  * Motago si  * Motago si  * Motago si  * Magatag  * Nagatago  * Nagatago	iya sa balay. iya sa balay. siya sa balay. o siyag kwarta.	He hides in the house. He hides in the house. He will hide in the house.
active temporal duration active duration active temporal duration active stative active stative active stative active active abilities active abilities active abilities	past oral future  ive prese  past ive future  oral/ comn	nitago* motago nt/ nagata nagtag magata	Nitago si  Motago si  go** Nagatag  o** Nagatago	iya sa balay. siya sa balay. o siyag kwarta.	He hides in the house.  He will hide in the house.
active durati active durati active tempor durati active stativ active stativ active stativ active active abilitiv active abilitiv	ive prese past ive future oral/ comn	nt/ nagata nagtag magata	go** Nagatag o** Nagtago	o siyag kwarta.	house.
active durati active temper durati active stativ active stativ active stativ active active abilitiv active abilitiv	past jve future oral/ comm	nagtag magata	O** Nagtago		11 171
active tempor durative stative stative active stative active active abilitive active abilitive active abilitive active abilitive	ive future	magata	0	Sivau Kwalta.	He hides money. He hides money.
active tempor durative stative stative active stative active active abilitive active abilitive active abilitive active abilitive	oral/ comn		aaa**   Manatan	, 0	He will hide money.
active stativ  active stativ  active stativ  active abilitiv  active abilitiv		<b>mag</b> tag	go** Magtago	siyag kwarta.	He will hide money.
active stativ active stativ active abilitiv active abilitiv	IVC	nand <b>pag</b> tag tago	o Pagtago Tago sa		Hide money. Hide in the house.
active stativ active abilitiv active abilitiv	e prese	nt/ -	-		-
active abilitive active abilitive	e future	-	-		-
active abilitiv	e comn	nand -	-		-
	ve prese	nt/ <b>naka</b> ta	go Nakatago	,	He could have hidden in the house.
active plural	ve future	makata	ago Makatag	,	He can hide in the house.
	l prese	nt/ <b>nan</b> ago	Nanago	sila sa balay.	They hide in the house.
active plural	l future	manag	O Manago		They will hide in the house.
direct tempo	oral/ prese	nt/ <b>gi</b> tago	Gitago n		The money is being
passive durati	ive past				hidden by him.
direct tempo passive durati		tago <b>on</b>	Tagoon		The money will be hidden by him.
direct tempo		nand tago <b>a</b>	Tagoa ai	ng kwarta.	Hide the money.
passive durat					
direct abilitive passive	ve prese	nt/ <b>na</b> tago	an*** Natagoa	n ang kwarta.	The money could have been hidden.
direct abilitiv		<b>ma</b> tago	nan*** Matagoa	in ang kwarta.	The money can be
passive	ve latare	matage	Jan San		hidden.
indirect tempo	oral/ prese	nt/ <b>gi</b> tago	n Gitagoar	n niya si Pedro	For Pedro he hides
passive durati		35	og kwart	a.	money.
indirect tempo		tagoan			For Pedro he will hide
passive durati	ive		kwarta.		money.
indirect tempo passive durati		nand tagoi	Tagoi si kwarta.	Pedro og	For Pedro hide money.
instrumental tempo		nt/ -	-		-
passive durati					
instrumental tempo passive durati		-	-		-
instrumental tempo passive durati					

<sup>\*</sup> The prefixes mi-, ni-, and mo- are used to denote hiding oneself.

<sup>\*</sup> The prefixes **naga-**, **nag-**, **maga-**, and **mag-** are used to denote hiding an object.

<sup>\*</sup> The suffix **-an** is appended to the verb stem.

verb root: tan-aw verb stem: tan-aw English translation: watch, look at

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	mitan-aw	Mitan-aw akog salida.	I watch a movie.
	· · ·	past	nitan-aw	Nitan-aw akog salida.	I watch a movie.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> tan-aw	Motan-aw akog salida.	I will watch a movie.
active	durative	present/	nagatan-aw	Nagatan-aw akog salida.	I am watching a movie.
		past	nagtan-aw	Nagtan-aw akog salida.	I was watching a movie.
active	durative	future	magatan-aw	Magatan-aw akog	I will be watching a
			magtan-aw	salida. Magtan-aw akog salida.	movie. I will be watching a
					movie.
active	temporal/ durative	command	tan-aw	Tan-aw og salida.	Watch a movie.
active	stative	present/	-	-	-
		past			
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/	nakatan-aw	Nakatan-aw akog salida.	I could have watched a
active	abilitive	present	naka lan-aw	ranatari aw anog sanaa.	movie.
active	abilitive	future	makatan-aw	Makatan-aw akog	I can watch a movie.
40.170	domero	lataro	mana tan aw	salida.	
active	plural	present/	nanan-aw	Nanan-aw kamig salida.	We watch a movie.
		past			
active	plural	future	manan-aw	Manan-aw kamig salida.	We will watch a movie.
direct	temporal/	present/	gitan-aw	Gitan-aw nako ang	The movie is being
passive	durative	past		salida.	watched by me.
direct	temporal/	future	tan-aw <b>on</b>	Tan-awon nako ang salida.	The movie will be
passive	durative				watched by me.
direct	temporal/	command	tan-aw <b>a</b>	Tan-awaang salida.	Watch the movie.
passive	durative	.,		Natan-aw ang salida.	The movie could have
direct	abilitive	present/	<b>na</b> tan-aw	inalan-aw ang salida.	been watched.
passive direct	abilitive	past future	matan-aw	Matan-aw ang salida.	The movie can be
passive	abilitive	luture	IIIa laii-aw	Matan aw ang sanaa.	watched.
indirect	temporal/	present/	gitan-awan	Gitan-awan nako si Ana	For Ana I look at a car.
passive	durative	past	gitairaman	og awto.	
indirect	temporal/	future	tan-aw <b>an</b>	Tan-awan nako si Ana	For Ana I will look at a
passive	durative			og aw to.	car.
indirect	temporal/	command	tan-aw <b>i</b>	Tan-a w i si Ana og awto.	For Ana look at a car.
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
instrumental	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				

verb root: **tawag** verb stem: **tawag** English translation: **call** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
			, ,	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	mitawag nitawag	Mitawag kag tawo. Nitawag kag tawo.	You call a man. You call a man.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> tawag	Motawag kag tawo.	You will call a man.
active	durative	present/ past	nagatawag nagtawag	Nagatawag kag tawo. Nagtawag kag tawo.	You are calling a man. You were calling a man.
active	durative	future	magatawag magtawag	Magatawag kag tawo.  Magtawag kag tawo.	You will be calling a man. You will be calling a man.
active	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/	<b>naka</b> tawag	Nakatawag kag tawo.	You could have called a man.
active	abilitive	future	<b>maka</b> tawag	Makatawag kag tawo.	You can call a man.
active	plural	present/ past	nanawag	Nanawag kamog tawo.	You (all) call a man.
active	plural	future	manawag	Manawag kamog tawo.	You (all) will call a man.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> tawag	Gitawag nimo ang tawo.	The man is being called by you.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	tawg <b>on</b> *	Tawgon nimo ang tawo.	The man will be called by you.
direct passive	temporal/	command	tawg <b>a</b> *	Tawga ang tawo.	Call the man.
direct passive	abilitive	present/	<b>na</b> tawag	Natawag ang tawo.	The man could have been called.
direct passive	abilitive	future	matawag	Matawag ang tawo.	The man can be called.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	gitawgan*	Gitawgan nimo si Felipe og taksi.	For Felipe you call a taxi.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	tawg <b>an</b> *	Tawgan nimo si Felipe og taksi.	For Felipe you will call a taxi.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	tawg <b>i</b> *	Tawgi si Felipe og taksi.	For Felipe call a taxi.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

<sup>\*</sup> The verb stem changes from tawag to tawg.

verb root: **tindog** verb stem: **tindog** English translation: **stand** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	mitindog	Mitindog siya. Nitindog siya.	He stands. He stands.
active	temporal	past future	nitindog motindog	Motindog siya.	He will stand.
active	durative	present/	nagatindog nagtindog	Nagatindog siya. Nagtindog siya.	He is standing. He was standing.
active	durative	future	magatindog magatindog magtindog	Magatindog siya. Magtindog siya.	He will be standing. He will be standing.
active	temporal/ durative	command	tindog	Tindog.	Stand.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	nakatindog	Nakatindog siya.	He could have stood.
active	abilitive	future	maka tindog	Makatindog siya.	He can stand.
active	plural	present/ past	<b>nan</b> indog	Nanindog sila.	They stand.
active	plural	future	manindog	Manindog sila.	They will stand.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

verb root: **trabaho** verb stem: **trabaho** English translation: **work** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	mitrabaho	Mitrabaho ako.	I work.
		past	<b>ni</b> trabaho	Nitrabaho ako.	I work.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> trabaho	Motrabaho ako.	I will work.
	'				
active	durative	present/	naga trabaho	Nagatrabaho ako.	I am working.
		past	<b>nag</b> trabaho	Nagtrabaho ako.	I was working.
active	durative	future	maga trabaho	Magatrabaho ako.	I will be working.
			<b>mag</b> trabaho	Magtrabaho ako.	I will be working.
active	temporal/	command	trabaho	Trabaho.	Work.
	durative				
active	stative	present/	-	-	-
		past			
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/	<b>naka</b> trabaho	Nakatrabaho ako.	I could have worked.
		past			
active	abilitive	future	maka trabaho	Makatrabaho ako.	I can work.
					100
active	plural	present/	<b>nan</b> rabaho	Nanrabaho kami.	We work.
		past		Manrahaha kami	We will work.
active	plural	future	<b>man</b> rabaho	Manrabaho kami.	vve will work.
-1: t				Gitrabaho nako ang	The car is being worked
direct	temporal/ durative	present/	<b>gi</b> trabaho	awto.	on by me.
passive direct	temporal/	past	trob ob o e m	Trabahoon nako ang	The car will be worked
passive	durative	future	trabaho <b>o n</b>	awto.	on by me.
direct	temporal/	command	trabaho <b>a</b>	Trabahoa ang awto.	Work on the car.
passive	durative	Command	trabarioa	The state of the s	
direct	abilitive	present/	<b>na</b> trabaho	Natrabaho ang awto.	The car could have been
passive	abilitive	past	Hatrabano	January 1 and 3 and 1	worked on.
direct	abilitive	future	matrabaho	Matrabaho ang awto.	The car can be worked
passive	abilitivo	Tataro	matrabario		on.
indirect	temporal/	present/	gitrabahoan	Gitrabahoan nako si	For Elena I work on a
passive	durative	past	3	Elena og awto.	car.
indirect	temporal/	future	trabaho <b>an</b>	Trabahoan nako si	For Elena I will work on
passive	durative			Elena og awto.	a car.
indirect	temporal/	command	trabahoi	Trabahoi si Elena og	For Elena work on a car.
passive	durative			awto.	
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
instrumental	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				

verb root: **tubag** verb stem: **tubag** English translation: **answer** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
			, 5	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	mitubag nitubag	Mitubag ka niana. Nitubag ka niana.	You answer that. You answer that.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> tubag	Motubag ka niana.	You will answer that.
active	durative	present/ past	nagatubag nagtubag	Nagatubag ka niana. Nagtubag ka niana.	You are answering that. You were answering that.
active	durative	future	magatubag magtubag	Magatubag ka niana.  Magtubag ka niana.	You will be answering that. You will be answering that.
active	temporal/ durative	command	tubag	Tubag niana.	Answer that.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	nakatubag	Nakatubag ka niana.	You could have answered that.
active	abilitive	future	maka tubag	Makatubag ka niana.	You can answer that.
active	plural	present/ past	<b>nan</b> ubag	Nanubag kamo niana.	You (all) answer that.
active	plural	future	<b>man</b> ubag	Manubag kamo niana.	You (all) will answer that.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> tubag	Gitubag nimo kana.	That is being answered by you.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	tubag <b>on</b>	Tubagon nimo kana.	That will be answered by you.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	tubag <b>a</b>	Tubaga kana.	Answer that.
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	<b>na</b> tubag	Natubag kana.	That could have been answered.
direct passive	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> tubag	Matubag kana.	That can be answered.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

verb root: **tudlo** verb stem: **tudlo** English translation: **teach** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
	111111111111111111111111111111111111111		,g	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	mitudlo	Mitudlo siyag Iningles.	He teaches English.
		past	<b>ni</b> tudlo	Nitudlo siyag Iningles.	He teaches English.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> tudlo	Motudlo siyag Iningles.	He will teach English.
active	durative	present/	nagatudlo	Nagatudlo siyag	He is teaching English.
		past	nagtudlo	Iningles. Nagtudlo siyag Iningles.	He was teaching English.
active	durative	future	magatudlo magtudlo	Magatudlo siyag Iningles. Magtudlo siyag Iningles.	He will be teaching English. He will be teaching English.
active	temporal/ durative	command	pagtudlo	Pagtudlo og Iningles.	Teach English.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> tudlo	Nakatudlo siyag Iningles.	He could have taught English.
active	abilitive	future	makatudlo	Makatudlo siyag Iningles.	He can teach English.
active	plural	present/ past	nanudlo	Nanudlo silag Iningles.	They teach English.
active	plural	future	manudlo	Manudlo silag Iningles.	They will teach English.
direct	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
direct	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
direct	abilitive	present/	natudlo	Natudlo ang Iningles.	English could have been
passive	abilitive	past	na tudio		taught.
direct	abilitive	future	matudlo	Matudlo ang Iningles.	English can be taught.
passive					
indirect	temporal/	present/	gitudloan	Gitudloan niya si Carlos	To Carlos he teaches
passive	durative	past		og Iningles.	English.
indirect	temporal/	future	tudloan	Tudloan niya si Carlos	To Carlos he will teach
passive	durative			og Iningles.	English.
indirect	temporal/	command	tudloi	Tudloi si Carlos og	Teach Carlos English.
passive	durative			Iningles.	
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				

verb root: **tukod** verb stem: **tukod** English translation: **build** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example sentence	English translation
active	temporal	present/ past	-	-	-
active	temporal	future	-	-	-
active	durative	present/ past	nagatukod nagtukod	Nagatukod akog balay. Nagtukod akog balay.	I build a house. I build a house.
active	durative	future	magatukod magtukod	Magatukod akog balay. Magtukod akog balay.	I will build a house. I will build a house.
active	temporal/ durative	command	pagtukod	Pagtukod og balay.	Build a house.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	<b>naka</b> tukod	Nakatukod akog balay.	I could have built a house.
active	abilitive	future	<b>maka</b> tukod	Makatukod akog balay.	I can build a house.
active	plural	present/ past	-	-	-
active	plural	future	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	<b>gi</b> tukod	Gitukod nako ang balay.	The house is being built by me.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	tukor <b>on</b> *	Tukoron nako ang balay.	The house will be built by me.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	tukor <b>a</b> *	Tukora ang balay.	Build the house.
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	<b>na</b> tukod	Natukod ang balay.	The house could have been built.
direct passive	abilitive	future	<b>ma</b> tukod	Matukod ang balay.	The house can be built.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	gitukoran*	Gitukoran nako si Maria og balay.	For Maria I build a house.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	tukor <b>an</b> *	Tukoran nako si Maria og balay.	For Maria I will build a house.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	tukori*	Tukori si Maria og balay.	For Maria build a house.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

<sup>\*</sup> The verb stem changes from **tukod** to **tukor**.

verb root: **tulog** verb stem: **tulog** English translation: **sleep** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
			, ,	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	-	-	-
	101114011	past			
active	temporal	future	_	-	-
	101114011	1 2 2 2 2 2			
active	durative	present/	-	-	-
		past			
active	durative	future	-	-	-
active	temporal/	command	-	-	-
	durative				
active	stative	present/	<b>na</b> tulog	Natulog ako kagabii.	I slept last night.
		past			
active	stative	future	<b>ma</b> tulog	Matulog ako karong	I will sleep tonight.
				gabii.	
active	stative	command	<b>ka</b> tulog	Katulog na. Pagkatulog na.	Sleep now.
			<b>pagka</b> tulog	, ,	Sleep now.
active	abilitive	present/	<b>naka</b> tulog	Nakatulog ako kagabii.	I could have slept last
		past			night.
active	abilitive	future	maka tulog	Makatulog ako karong gabii.	I can sleep tonight.
				"	
active	plural	present/	nanga tulog	Nangatulog kami kagabii.	We slept last night.
	<u> </u>	past		_	Manager to a large
active	plural	future	manga tulog	Mangatulog kami karong gabii.	We will sleep tonight.
				900	-
direct	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past		-	-
direct	temporal/	future	-	=	-
passive	durative			-	-
direct	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative	.,			-
direct	abilitive	present/	-	-	-
passive	1.200	past			
direct	abilitive	future	-	-	-
passive				-	-
indirect	temporal/	present/	-		
passive	durative	past			
indirect	temporal/	future	-		_
passive	durative			-	_
indirect	temporal/	command	-		_
passive	durative	propert/		-	-
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-		
passive	durative	past		-	-
instrumental	temporal/	future	-		
passive	durative	001222222			-
instrumental	temporal/	command	-	=	=
passive	durative				

verb root: **tuo** verb stem: **tuo** English translation: **believe** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	mituo nituo	Mituo ka niana. Nituo ka niana.	You believe that. You believe that.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> tuo	Motuo ka niana.	You will believe that.
active	durative	present/ past	nagatuo nagtuo	Nagatuo ka niana. Nagtuo ka niana.	You are believing that. You were believing that.
active	durative	future	magatuo magtuo	Magatuo ka niana. Magtuo ka niana.	You will be believing that. You will be believing that.
active	temporal/ durative	command	tuo	Tuo niana.	Believe that.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/	nakatuo	Nakatuo ka niana.	You could have believed that.
active	abilitive	future	<b>maka</b> tuo	Makatuo ka niana.	You can believe that.
active	plural	present/ past	nanuo	Nanuo kamo niana.	You (all) believe that.
active	plural	future	manuo	Manuo kamo niana.	You (all) will believe that.
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	future	-	-	-
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	gituohan*	Gituohan nimo si Juan.	Juan is believed by you.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	tuo <b>han</b> *	Tuohan nimo si Juan.	Juan will be believed by you.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	tuo <b>hi</b> *	Tuohi si Juan.	Believe Juan.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

<sup>\*</sup> The indirect passive voice in this case functions just like the direct passive voice except that the subject must refer to a person.

verb root: **tuon** verb stem: **tuon** English translation: **teach, study** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
				sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/ past	mituon nituon	Mituon siyag Iningles. Nituon siyag Iningles.	He teaches English. He teaches English.
active	temporal	future	motuon	Motuon siyag Iningles.	He will teach English.
active	durative	present/ past	nagatuon nagtuon	Nagatuon siyag Binisaya. Nagtuon siyag Binisaya.	He studies Visayan.  He studies Visayan.
active	durative	future	magatuon magtuon	Magatuon siyag Binisaya.  Magatuon siyag Binisaya.  Magtuon siyag Binisaya.	He will study Visayan.  He will study Visayan.
active	temporal/ durative	command	pagtuon	Pagtuon og Binisaya.	Study Visayan.
active	stative	present/ past	-	-	-
active	stative	future	-	-	-
active	stative	command	-	-	-
active	abilitive	present/ past	nakatuon	Nakatuon siyag Iningles.	He could have taught English.
active	abilitive	future	maka tuon	Makatuon siyag Iningles.	He can teach English.
active	plural	present/ past	-	-	-
active	plural	future	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
direct passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
direct passive	abilitive	present/ past	natun-an*	Natun-an si Ana.	Ana could have been taught.
direct passive	abilitive	future	matun-an*	Matun-an si Ana.	Ana can be taught.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	gitun-an**	Gitun-an niya si Ana og Iningles.	Ana is being taught English by him.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	future	tun- <b>an</b> **	Tun-an niya si Ana og Iningles.	Ana will be taught English by him.
indirect passive	temporal/ durative	command	tun-i**	Tun-i si Ana og Iningles.	Teach Ana English.
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	present/ past	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	future	-	-	-
instrumental passive	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-

<sup>\*</sup> The verb stem changes from **tuon** to **tun-** and the suffix **-an** is appended.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The verb stem changes from **tuon** to **tun-**.

verb root: **ulan** verb stem: **ulan** English translation: **rain** 

voice	mood	tense	conjugation	example	English
			, ,	sentence	translation
active	temporal	present/	<b>mi</b> ulan	Miulan kagabii.	It rained last night.
5.5	10	past	<b>ni</b> ulan	Niulan kagabii.	It rained last night.
active	temporal	future	<b>mo</b> ulan	Moulan ugma.	It will rain tomorrow.
	· ·				
active	durative	present/	naga ulan	Nagaulan karon.	It's raining now.
		past	<b>nag</b> ulan	Nagulan kagabii.	It was raining last night.
active	durative	future	<b>maga</b> ulan	Magaulan ugma.	It will be raining tomorrow.
			<b>mag</b> ulan	Magulan ugma.	It will be raining
				ů ů	tomorrow.
active	temporal/	command	-	-	-
	durative				
active	stative	present/	-	-	-
		past			  -
active	stative	future	-	-	-
	atativ.a				<u> </u>
active	stative	command	-		
active	abilitive	present/	<b>naka</b> ulan	Nakaulan kagabii.	It could have rained last
active	abilitive	past	Hakaulan		night.
active	abilitive	future	<b>maka</b> ulan	Makaulan karong gabii.	It can rain tonight.
400		1.0.10.1.0			
active	plural	present/	-	-	-
	'	past			
active	plural	future	-	-	-
direct	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
direct	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative			-	-
direct	temporal/ durative	command	-	-	-
passive direct	abilitive	present/	_	-	-
passive	abilitive	past	_		
direct	abilitive	future	_	-	-
passive	abilitive	latare			
indirect	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
indirect	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative				
indirect	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				
instrumental	temporal/	present/	-	-	-
passive	durative	past			
instrumental	temporal/	future	-	-	-
passive	durative	<u> </u>			
instrumental	temporal/	command	-	-	-
passive	durative				

### 17. Pseudoverbs

Pseudoverbs are action words which remain unconjugated. Sometimes a Cebuano word may be used both as a pseudoverb and the root of a real verb. For example, the word **gusto** can be used both as a pseudoverb and the root of the verb **makagusto** (meaning to like a person). The formulas which follow use the component definitions which were defined in section 16.8. In addition, for the formulas which follow <future prefix><verb stem> represents the infinitive form of some secondary verb where <future prefix> is one of the following: **mo-**, **maga-**, **mag-**, **maka-**, or **mang-**. The following are some common pseudoverbs:

### 17.1 To Like, To Want

The Cebuano pseudoverb **gusto** is used to express both the English verb **to like** and the English verb **to want**. It may be used in the following ways:

### 17.1.1 Simple Affirmative Statements

A simple affirmative statement is one which asserts that the actor likes or wants some object. If the actor is the subject of the sentence then either of the following formulas is used:

```
gusto + <subjective noun phrase> + <objective noun phrase>
gusto + <subjective noun phrase> + <objective noun phrase> + <adverb phrase>
```

If the liked/wanted object is the subject of the sentence then either of the following formulas is used:

```
gusto + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase>
gusto + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> + <adverb phrase>
```

If <actor noun phrase> is a post-possessive personal pronoun then there is an alternative form of the last two statements in which the pronoun is moved before **gusto**, the case of the pronoun shifts to pre-possessive, and the linker **ng** is placed between it and the pseudoverb. Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

Gusto akog bino.
Gusto nako ang bino.
Gusto si Juan og kwarta.
Gusto sa babaye ang pagkaon.
Iyang gusto ang libro kagabii.
Gusto ni Maria ang kwarta ugma.

### **English translation**

I like wine.
The wine is what I like.
Juan wants money.
The food is what the woman likes.
The book was what he wanted last night.
The money will be what Maria will want tomorrow.

### 17.1.2 Simple Negative Statements

A simple negative statement is one which asserts that the actor does not like or want some object. If the actor is the subject of the sentence then either of the following formulas is used:

```
dili + gusto + <subjective noun phrase> + <objective noun phrase>
dili + gusto + <subjective noun phrase> + <objective noun phrase> +
<adverb phrase>
```

If the unliked/unwanted object is the subject of the sentence then either of the following formulas is used:

```
dili + gusto + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase>
dili + gusto + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> +
<adverb phrase>
```

If <subjective noun phrase> is a subjective personal pronoun then it is moved just before **gusto**. If <actor noun phrase> is a post-possessive personal pronoun then it is moved just before **gusto**. Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### Dili ako gusto og bino.

Dili nako gusto ang bino.

Dili gusto si Juan og kwarta.

Dili gusto sa babaye ang pagkaon.

Dili niya gusto ang libro kagabii.

Dili gusto ni Maria ang kwarta ugma.

### English translation

I don't like wine.

The wine is not what I like.

Juan does not want money.

The food is not what the woman likes.

The book was not what he wanted last night.

The money will not be what Maria will want tomorrow.

### 17.1.3 Compound Affirmative Statements

A compound affirmative statement is one which asserts that the actor likes to do something or wants to do something. If the actor is the subject of the sentence then one of the following formulas is used:

```
gusto + <subjective noun phrase> + <linker> + <future prefix><verb stem>
gusto + <subjective noun phrase> + <linker> + <future prefix><verb stem> +
<objective noun phrase>
gusto + <subjective noun phrase> + <linker> + <future prefix><verb stem> +
<objective noun phrase> + <adverb phrase>
```

If the secondary verb is the subject of the sentence then one of the following formulas is used:

```
gusto + <actor noun phrase> + <linker> + <future prefix><verb stem>
gusto + <actor noun phrase> + <linker> + <future prefix><verb stem> +
<objective noun phrase>
gusto + <actor noun phrase> + <linker> + <future prefix><verb stem> +
<objective noun phrase> + <adverb phrase>
```

If <actor noun phrase> is a post-possessive personal pronoun then there is an alternative form of the last three statements in which the pronoun is moved before **gusto**, the case of the pronoun shifts to pre-possessive, and the linker **ng** is placed between it and the pseudoverb. Also, linker> is optional. Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### Gusto akong matulog. Gusto nakong matulog. Gusto si Juan nga motan-aw og salida. Gusto sa babayeng mokaon.

Iyang gusto mobasa og libro kagabii.

Gusto si Maria moadto sa Sugbo ugma.

### **English translation**

I like to sleep.
To sleep is what I like.
Juan wants to watch a movie.

To eat is what the woman likes. To read a book was what he wanted last night.

Maria will want to go to Cebu tomorrow.

### 17.1.4 Compound Negative Statements

A compound negative statement is one which asserts that the actor does not like to do something or does not want to do something. If the actor is the subject of the sentence then one of the following formulas is used:

```
dili + gusto + <subjective noun phrase> + <linker> + <future prefix><verb stem>
dili + gusto + <subjective noun phrase> + <linker> +
<future prefix><verb stem> + <objective noun phrase>
dili + gusto + <subjective noun phrase> + <linker> +
<future prefix><verb stem> + <objective noun phrase> + <adverb phrase>
```

If the secondary verb is the subject of the sentence then one of the following formulas is used:

```
dili + gusto + <actor noun phrase> + <linker> + <future prefix><verb stem>
dili + gusto + <actor noun phrase> + <linker> + <future prefix><verb stem> +
<objective noun phrase>
dili + gusto + <actor noun phrase> + <linker> + <future prefix><verb stem> +
<objective noun phrase> + <adverb phrase>
```

If <subjective noun phrase> is a subjective personal pronoun then it is moved just before **gusto**. If <actor noun phrase> is a post-possessive personal pronoun then it is moved just before **gusto**. Also, linker> is optional. Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### Dili ako gustong matulog. Dili nako gustong matulog. Dili gusto si Juan nga motan

Dili gusto si Juan nga motan-aw og salida.

Dili gusto sa babayeng mokaon. Dili niya gusto mobasa og libro kagabii.

Dili gusto si Maria moadto sa Sugbo ugma.

### **English translation**

I don't like to sleep.

To sleep is not what I like.

Juan does not want to watch a movie.

To eat is not what the woman likes. To read a book was not what he wanted last night.

Maria will not want to go to Cebu tomorrow.

### 17.1.5 Confirmation Questions

A confirmation question is one which asks whether or not the actor likes/wants some object or whether or not the actor likes/wants to do something. They typically follow one of the following formulas:

```
gusto + ba + <subjective noun phrase> + <objective noun phrase>
gusto + <subjective noun phrase> + <objective noun phrase> + di(li) + ba
gusto + ba + <actor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase>
gusto + cactor noun phrase> + <subjective noun phrase> + di(li) + ba
gusto + ba + <subjective noun phrase> + <linker> + <future prefix><verb stem>
gusto + csubjective noun phrase> + <linker> + <future prefix><verb stem> + di(li) + ba
gusto + ba + <subjective noun phrase> + <linker> + <future prefix><verb stem> + <objective noun phrase>
gusto + csubjective noun phrase> + clinker> + cfuture prefix><verb stem> + <objective noun phrase> + di(li) + ba
gusto + ba + cactor noun phrase> + clinker> + cfuture prefix><verb stem> + cobjective noun phrase> + clinker> + cfuture prefix><verb stem> + cobjective noun phrase> + clinker> + cfuture prefix><verb stem> + cobjective noun phrase> + clinker> + cfuture prefix><verb stem> + cobjective noun phrase> + clinker> + cfuture prefix><verb stem> + cobjective noun phrase> + clinker> + cfuture prefix><verb stem> + cobjective noun phrase> + clinker> + cfuture prefix><verb stem> + cobjective noun phrase> + clinker> + cfuture prefix><verb stem> + cobjective noun phrase> + clinker> + cfuture prefix><verb stem> + cobjective noun phrase> + clinker> + cfuture prefix><verb stem> + clinker> + cfuture prefix>
```

```
gusto + ba + <actor noun phrase> + <linker> + <future prefix><verb stem> +
<objective noun phrase>
gusto + <actor noun phrase> + <linker> + <future prefix><verb stem> +
<objective noun phrase> + di(li) + ba
```

If <actor noun phrase> is a post-possessive personal pronoun then there is an alternative form of these questions in which the pronoun is moved before **gusto**, the case of the pronoun shifts to pre-possessive, and the linker **ng** is placed between it and the pseudoverb. Also, linker> is optional. Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### **English translation**

Gusto ka ba og bino? Do you like wine?

(the pronoun **ka** comes before the particle **ba**)

Gusto ba nila ang karne? Is the meat what they like? Gusto si Juan og kwarta, dili ba? Juan wants money, doesn't he?

Gusto ba siyang matulog? Does he like to sleep?

Gusto ba si Juan nga motan-aw og Does Juan want to watch a movie?

salida?

Gusto sa babaye mokaon, di ba?

To eat is what the woman likes, isn't it?

### 17.1.6 General Questions

General questions have the following forms. In order to ask who likes/wants some object or who likes/wants to do something, one of the following formulas is used:

```
kinsa + ang + gusto + <objective noun phrase>
kinsa + ang + gusto + <linker> + <future prefix><verb stem>
kinsa + ang + gusto + <linker> + <future prefix><verb stem> +
<objective noun phrase>
```

In order to ask what object does the actor like/want or what does the actor like/want to do, one of the following formulas is used:

```
unsa + ang + gusto + <actor noun phrase>
unsa + ang + gusto + <actor noun phrase> + future prefix><verb stem>
```

If <actor noun phrase> is a post-possessive personal pronoun then there is an alternative form of the last two questions in which the pronoun is moved before **gusto**, the case of the pronoun shifts to pre-possessive, and the linker **ng** is placed between it and the pseudoverb. Also, linker> is optional.

Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

Kinsay gusto og bino?

(kinsay is an abbreviation of kinsa ang)

Kinsay gustong matulog?

Kinsay gustong motan-aw og salida?

Unsay imong gusto?

(unsay is an abbreviation of unsa ang)

Unsay gusto ni Pedro?

Unsay ilang gusto mokaon?

### **English translation**

Who likes water?

Who likes to sleep?

Who wants to watch a movie?

What do you want?

What does Pedro want? What do they like to eat?

### 17.2 Must, To Have To

The Cebuano pseudoverb **kinahanglan** is used to express both the English verb **must** and the English verb **to have to**. It may be used in the following ways:

### 17.2.1 Compound Affirmative Statements

A compound affirmative statement is one which asserts that the actor has to do something. They typically follow one of the following formulas:

kinahanglan + <subjective noun phrase> + <linker> + <future prefix><verb stem>

kinahanglan + <subjective noun phrase> + <linker> +

<future prefix><verb stem> + <objective noun phrase> kinahanglan + <subjective noun phrase> + <linker> +

<future prefix><verb stem> + <objective noun phrase> + <adverb phrase>

ker> is optional. Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### English translation

Kinahanglan silang matulog karon. Kinahanglan si Carlos mobayad og abang.

Kinahanglan ang babayeng mopauli.

They must sleep now. Carlos has to pay rent.

The woman has to go home.

### 17.2.2 Compound Negative Statements

A compound negative statement is one which asserts that the actor does not have to do something. They typically follow one of the following formulas:

```
dili + kinahanglan + <subjective noun phrase> + <linker> +
<future prefix><verb stem>
dili + kinahanglan + <subjective noun phrase> + <linker> +
<future prefix><verb stem> + <objective noun phrase>
dili + kinahanglan + <subjective noun phrase> + <linker> +
<future prefix><verb stem> + <objective noun phrase> + <adverb phrase>
```

If <subjective noun phrase> is a subjective personal pronoun then it is moved just before **kinahanglan**. Also, kinahanglan. Here are some examples:

# Example sentence English translation They don't have to sleep now. Karon. Dili kinahanglan si Carlos mobayad og abang. Dili kinahanglan ang babayeng mopauli. English translation They don't have to sleep now. Carlos does not have to pay rent. The woman does not have to go home.

### 17.2.3 Confirmation Questions

A confirmation question is one which asks whether or not the actor has to do something. They typically follow one of the following formulas:

```
kinahanglan + ba + <subjective noun phrase> + <linker> +
<future prefix><verb stem>
kinahanglan + <subjective noun phrase> + <linker> +
<future prefix><verb stem> + di(li) + ba
kinahanglan + ba + <subjective noun phrase> + <linker> +
<future prefix><verb stem> + <objective noun phrase>
kinahanglan + <subjective noun phrase> + <linker> +
<future prefix><verb stem> + <objective noun phrase> + di(li) + ba
```

ker> is optional.

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### **Tom Marking**

11/7/2005

Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### **English translation**

Kinahanglan ka ba matulog? Do you have to sleep?

(the pronoun **ka** comes before the particle **ba**)

Kinahanglan ba si Carlos mobayad og Does Carlos have to pay rent?

abang?

Kinahanglan ang babayeng mopauli, The woman has to go home, doesn't she?

dili ba?

### 17.2.4 General Questions

In order to ask who has to do something either of the following formulas is used:

kinsa + ang + kinahanglan + kinsa + ang + kinahanglan + kinsa + ang + kinahanglan + kinker> + <future prefix><verb stem> + <objective noun phrase>

ker> is optional. Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### English translation

Kinsay kinahanglan nga matulog? (kinsay is an abbreviation of kinsa ang)

(**kinsay** is an appreviation of **kinsa ang**) Kinsay kinahanglan mobayad og

abang?

Kinsay kinahanglan mopauli?

Who has to sleep?

Who must pay rent?

Who has to go home?

### **17.3** To Wish

The Cebuano pseudoverbs **buot** and **hinaot** are used to express the English verb **to wish**. Typically they are used in statements which follow one of the following formulas:

```
buot + <subjective noun phrase> + nga + <subordinate clause>
hinaot + <subjective noun phrase> + nga + <subordinate clause>
```

<subordinate clause> could stand by itself as a complete Cebuano sentence.

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**Tom Marking** 

11/7/2005

Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### **English translation**

Buot ako nga moulan karong gabii. Hinaot si Felipe nga moabot ang iyang higala. I wish that it would rain tonight. Felipe wishes that his friend would arrive.

### **17.4** To Have

The Cebuano pseudoverbs (a)dunay, (a)naay, and may are used to express the English verb to have. The Cebuano pseudoverb walay is used to express the English verb not to have. They may be used in the following ways:

### 17.4.1 Affirmative Statements

An affirmative statement is one which asserts that the actor has some object. They typically follow one of the following formulas:

```
(a)dunay + <simple object> + <subjective noun phrase>
(a)naay + <simple object> + <subjective noun phrase>
may + <simple object> + <subjective noun phrase>
```

For the first two formulas if <subjective noun phrase> is a subjective personal pronoun then the pronoun is moved just after the pseudoverb and the final **-y** is removed from the pseudoverb and appended onto the end of the pronoun. Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### English translation

Adunay kwarta si Ricardo.
Anaay awto ang akong higala.
May problema ang babaye.
Aduna akoy pagkaon.
Naa silay daghang kwarta.
May dakong libro siya.

Ricardo has money.
My friend has a car.
The woman has a problem.
I have food.
They have a lot of money.
He has a big book.

### 17.4.2 Negative Statements

A negative statement is one which asserts that the actor does not have some object. They typically follow the following formula:

walay + <simple object> + <subjective noun phrase>

If <subjective noun phrase> is a subjective personal pronoun then the pronoun is moved just after the pseudoverb and the final **-y** is removed from the pseudoverb and appended onto the end of the pronoun. Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### Walay kwarta si Ricardo. Walay awto ang akong higala. Walay problema ang babaye. Wala akoy pagkaon. Wala silay daghang kwarta.

Wala siyay dakong libro.

### **English translation**

Ricardo does not have money.
My friend does not have a car.
The woman does not have a problem.
I don't have food.
They don't have a lot of money.
He doesn't have a big book.

### 17.4.3 Confirmation Questions

A confirmation question is one which asks whether or not the actor has some object. They typically follow one of the following formulas:

```
(a)dunay + ba + <simple object> + <subjective noun phrase>
(a)dunay + <simple object> + <subjective noun phrase> + di(li) + ba
(a)naay + ba + <simple object> + <subjective noun phrase>
(a)naay + <simple object> + <subjective noun phrase> + di(li) + ba
may + <simple object> + ba + <subjective noun phrase>
may + <simple object> + <subjective noun phrase> + di(li) + ba
```

For the first four formulas if <subjective noun phrase> is a subjective personal pronoun then the pronoun is moved just before <simple object> (or just after the pseudoverb if the pronoun is **ka**) and the final **-y** is removed from the pseudoverb and appended onto the end of the pronoun (or appended onto the particle **ba** if the pronoun is **ka**).

Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

Adunay ba kwarta si Ricardo?
Anaay awto ang imong higala, dili ba?
May problema ang babaye, di ba?
Aduna ba silay pagkaon?
Naa ka bay daghang kwarta?
May dakong libro ba siya?

### English translation

Does Ricardo have money? Your friend has a car, doesn't he? The woman has a problem, doesn't she? Do they have food? Do you have a lot of money? Does he have a big book?

### 17.4.4 General Questions

In order to ask who has some object one of the following formulas is used:

```
kinsa + ang + (a)dunay + <simple object>
kinsa + ang + (a)naay + <simple object>
kinsa + ang + may + <simple object>
```

In order to ask who doesn't have some object the following formula is used:

kinsa + ang + walay + <simple object>

Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

Kinsay adunay daghang kwarta? (**kinsay** is an abbreviation of **kinsa ang**) Kinsay naay awto? Kinsay may problema? Kinsay walay dakong libro?

### English translation

Who has a lot of money?

Who has a car? Who has a problem? Who doesn't have a big book?

### 17.5 There Is, There Is Not

The Cebuano pseudoverbs (a)dunay, (a)naay, and may are also used to express the English verb there is (or there are). The Cebuano pseudoverb walay is also used to express the English verb there is not (or there are not). They may be used in the following ways:

### 17.5.1 Affirmative Statements

An affirmative statement is one which asserts that something exists. They typically follow one of the following formulas:

```
(a)dunay + <simple object> + <adverb/prepositional phrase>
         + <simple object> + <adverb/prepositional phrase>
(a)naay
         + <simple object> + <adverb/prepositional phrase>
mav
```

Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

Adunay mga lalaki sa pultahan. Dunay pagkaon sa lamesa. Anaay pulang awto sa garahe. Naay salo-salo sa imong balay. May problema dinhi.

### **English translation**

There are men at the door. There is food on the table. There is a red car in the garage. There is a party at your house. There is a problem here.

### 17.5.2 Negative Statements

A negative statement is one which asserts that something does not exist. They typically follow the following formula:

walay + <simple object> + <adverb/prepositional phrase>

Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### Walay mga lalaki sa pultahan. Walay pagkaon sa lamesa. Walay pulang awto sa garahe. Walay salo-salo sa imong balay. Walay problema dinhi.

### **English translation**

There are no men at the door. There is no food on the table. There is no red car in the garage. There is no party at your house. There is no problem here.

### 17.5.3 Confirmation Questions

A confirmation question is one which asks whether or not something exists. They typically follow one of the following formulas:

Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

Aduna bay mga lalaki sa pultahan? Dunay pagkaon sa lamesa, dili ba? Anaay pulang awto sa garahe, di ba? Naa bay salo-salo sa imong balay? May problema ba dinhi?

### **English translation**

Are there men at the door?
There is food on the table, isn't there?
There is a red car in the garage, isn't there?
Is there a party at your house?
Is there a problem here?

### 17.6 Is Here, Is There, Is Over There

The Cebuano pseudoverbs (a)nia, (a)naa, and a(tua) are used to express the English verbs is here (near to speaker), is there (far from speaker but near to listener), and is over there (far from both speaker and listener), respectively. The Cebuano pseudoverb wala is used to express the English verbs is not here, is not there, and is not over there. They may be used in the following ways:

### 17.6.1 Affirmative Statements

An affirmative statement is one which asserts that the actor is somewhere. They typically follow one of the following formulas:

Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### English translation

Ania si Teresa.

Nia ang babaye sa pultahan.

Naa ang akong higala.

Anaa ang baso sa lamesa.

Atua ang akong balay.

Tua sila sa tindahan.

Teresa is here.

The woman is here at the door.

My friend is there (near you).

The glass is there on the table (near you).

My house is over there (far from us).

They are over there in the store

(far from us).

### 17.6.2 Negative Statements

A negative statement is one which asserts that the actor is not somewhere. They typically follow the following formula:

wala + <subjective noun phrase>

Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### English translation

Wala ang babaye sa pultahan. Wala ang baso sa lamesa.

Wala sila sa tindahan.

The woman is not here at the door. The glass is not there on the table. They are not over there in the store.

### 17.6.3 Confirmation Questions

A confirmation question is one which asks whether or not the actor is somewhere. They typically follow one of the following formulas:

```
(a)nia + ba + <subjective noun phrase>
```

(a)nia + <subjective noun phrase> + di(li) + ba

(a)nia + <subjective noun phrase> + + consistional phrase> + di(li) + ba

(a)naa + ba + <subjective noun phrase>

(a)naa + <subjective noun phrase> + di(li) + ba

(a)naa + <subjective noun phrase> + + constitution | constit

(a)tua + ba + <subjective noun phrase>

(a)tua + <subjective noun phrase> + di(li) + ba

(a)tua + <subjective noun phrase> + + consistional phrase> + di(li) + ba

Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

## Ania ba si Teresa? Nia ang babaye sa pultahan, dili ba? Naa ang akong higala, di ba? Anaa ba ang baso sa lamesa? Atua ba ang imong balay? Tua ba sila sa tindahan?

### **English translation**

Is Teresa here?
The woman is here at the door, isn't she?
My friend is there, isn't he?
Is the glass there on the table?
Is your house over there?
Are they over there in the store?

### 17.7 Alternative to the Abilitive Mood

The Cebuano pseudoverb **mahimo** can be used as an alternative to the abilitive mood for the active voice (i.e., **mahimo** is used to express the English verb **can**). This pseudoverb may be used in the following ways:

### 17.7.1 Affirmative Statements

An affirmative statement is one which asserts that the actor can do something. They typically follow one of the following formulas:

```
mahimo + <subjective noun phrase> + <linker> + <future prefix><verb stem>
mahimo + <subjective noun phrase> + <linker> + <future prefix><verb stem> +
<objective noun phrase>
mahimo + <subjective noun phrase> + <linker> + <future prefix><verb stem> +
<objective noun phrase> + <adverb phrase>
```

ker> is optional. Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### Mahimo akong modagan. Mahimo si Ana ng mosulti og Binisaya. Mahimo ang maestro makadawat og sulat karong gabii.

### **English translation**

I can run. Ana can speak Visayan.

The teacher can receive a letter tonight.

### 17.7.2 Negative Statements

A negative statement is one which asserts that the actor can't do something. They typically follow one of the following formulas:

```
dili + mahimo + <subjective noun phrase> + <linker> +
<future prefix><verb stem>
dili + mahimo + <subjective noun phrase> + <linker> +
<future prefix><verb stem> + <objective noun phrase>
dili + mahimo + <subjective noun phrase> + <linker> +
<future prefix><verb stem> + <objective noun phrase> + <adverb phrase>
```

If <subjective noun phrase> is a subjective personal pronoun then it is moved just before **mahimo**. Also, ker> is optional. Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### **English translation**

I can't run.

Dili ako mahimo ng modagan. Dili mahimo si Ana ng mosulti og Binisaya.

Binisaya.

Dili mahimo ang maestro makadawat og sulat karong gabii.

Ana can't speak Visayan.

The teacher can't receive a letter tonight.

### 17.7.3 Confirmation Questions

A confirmation question is one which asks whether or not the actor can do something. They typically follow one of the following formulas:

```
mahimo + ba + <subjective noun phrase> + <linker> + <future prefix><verb stem>
mahimo + <subjective noun phrase> + <linker> + <future prefix><verb stem> +
di(li) + ba
mahimo + ba + <subjective noun phrase> + <linker> +
<future prefix><verb stem> + <objective noun phrase>
mahimo + <subjective noun phrase> + <linker> +
<future prefix><verb stem> + <objective noun phrase> + di(li) + ba
```

linker> is optional.

Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### **English translation**

Mahimo ka ba modagan? Can you run?

(the pronoun **ka** comes before the particle **ba**)

Mahimo ba si Ana ng mosulti og Can Ana speak Visayan?

Binisaya?

Mahimo and maestro makadawat od The teacher can receive a letter tonight,

sulat karong gabii, dili ba? can't he?

### 17.7.4 General Questions

In order to ask who can do something one of the following formulas is used:

kinsa + ang + mahimo + <linker> + <future prefix><verb stem>
kinsa + ang + mahimo + <linker> + <future prefix><verb stem> +
<objective noun phrase>

ker> is optional. Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### **English translation**

Kinsay mahimo ng modagan?

(kinsay is an abbreviation of kinsa ang)

Kinsay mahimong mosulti og

Binisaya?

Kinsay mahimo makadawat og sulat?

Who can run?

Who can speak Visayan?

Who can receive a letter?

### 18. Reciprocal Action

Reciprocal actions are those in which the actor acts on the object and the object acts on the actor. In Cebuano there are two different ways of specifying reciprocal action in the active voice. For those sentences in which the English translation contains the preposition **with** (e.g., I am talking with Juan) the following substitutions take place:

For the present/past tense of the durative mood the prefixes **naga-** and **nag-** are replaced with the prefix **nakig-**.

For the future tense of the durative mood the prefixes **maga**- and **mag**- are replaced with the prefix **makig**-.

For the command tense of the durative mood the prefix **pag-** is replaced with the prefix **pakig-**.

For those sentences in which the English translation contains the phrase **each other** (e.g., They punch each other) the suffix **-ay** is appended to the end of the conjugated verb (for the temporal/durative mood of the active voice). Here are some examples:

### Example sentence

### **English translation**

Makigtabi ako kang Elena ugma.

Nakigsulti ka kanila kagahapon.

Pakigtabi kanako. Misumbagay sila. Mohalokay sila si Juan ug Gloria. I will be talking with Elena tomorrow (and she will be talking with me). You were speaking with them yesterday (and they were speaking with you). Talk with me (and I'll talk with you). They punch each other.

Juan and Gloria will kiss each other.

### 19. Reciprocal Commands

Reciprocal commands are those in which both the speaker and the listener are instructed to do something. In English these commands begin with the word **let's**. In Cebuano these commands follow one of the following formulas:

<prefix><verb stem> + kita + <objective noun phrase>

### Example sentence

### **English translation**

Magbasa kita niining libroha.
Mangadto kita sa sine.
Mamalik kita sa tindahan.
Manayaw kita.
Mangaon kita og isda karong gabii.
Mangatulog kita karon.

Let's read this book.
Let's go to the movies.
Let's return to the store.
Let's dance.
Let's eat fish tonight.
Let's sleep now.

### 20. Greetings and Expressions

The following is a list of common greetings and expressions:

### **Example sentence**

**English translation** 

Adyos.

Ah diay! Ako, si Juan. Ambot lang.

Asa ka paingon?

Asa pa?

Balikbalik kamo. Balikbalik mo. Daghang salamat.

Dali diri. Dali ra.

Dawata ang among pahalipay. Dawata ang among pahasubo.

Dayon lang.

Dili.

Dili ako salamat. Dili ko salamat. Dili ako sigurado. Dili ko sigurado. Gihigugma ko ikaw. Gihigugma nako ikaw.

Gikalipay nako ang imong pagila-ila.

Gikalipay nako usab. Gikasubo nako.

Gusto akong ipaila-ila nimo si Pedro. Gusto kong ipaila-ila nimo si Pedro.

Hala! Hala sige. Halo.

Hangtod sa sunod panahon.

Inom usa. Inom usa kita. Inom usa ta. Kadivot lang. Karon dayon Kinsa kana? Kinsa pa? Kon mao kana

Kuan

Goodbye.

Oh! (expression of surprise)

It's me. Juan. I don't know.

Where are you going?

Where else? Come again. Come again.

Thank you very much.

Come here. Come here.

Accept our congratulations. Accept our condolences.

Come in. No.

No thank you. No thank you. I'm not sure. I'm not sure. I love you. I love you.

I'm pleased to meet you.

I'm pleased too.

I'm sorry.

I want to introduce you to Pedro. I want to introduce you to Pedro. (reaction to something unexpected)

Go on. (continue what you were saying)

Hello.

See you next time. Have a drink. Let's have a drink. Let's have a drink. Just a moment. Right now Who's there? Who else?

What you may call it

If that is so

### Example sentence

Kumusta ang panahon? Kumusta ang imong higala?

Kumusta ka? Kumusta ka man? Kumusta kamo? Kumusta man kamo?

Kumusta si Juan?

Lami ba? Lingkod usa. Maayo!

Maayo, salamat.

Maayo kaayo, salamat. Maayo man, ikaw? Maayong adlaw.

Maayong adlaw kaninyo.

Maayong adlaw sa inyong tanan.

Maayong buntag.

Maayong buntag kaninyo.

Maayong buntag sa inyong tanan.

Maayong gabii.

Maayong gabii kaninyo.

Maayong gabii sa inyong tanan.

Maayong hapon.

Maayong hapon kaninyo.

Maayong hapon sa inyong tanan.

Maayong pagabot.

Mahimo bang mangutana?

Mangaon kita. Mao ba? Mao siya.

Matag karon ug unya

Moadto na ako. Moadto na ko. Na hala.

Nagunsa ka? Ngano man?

Nia ra. Oo.

Pagayo-ayo. Pagdali. Palihog.

Palihog lingkod.

### **English translation**

How is the weather? How is your friend?

How are you?

How are you? (man is for emphasis)

How are all of you?

How are all of you? (man is for emphasis)

How is Juan? Is it delicious? Have a seat. Is anybody home?

(used instead of knocking on the door)

Fine, thank you. Very well, thank you. Fine, and you? Good day.

Good day to all of you. Good day to all of you.

Good morning.

Good morning to all of you. Good morning to all of you.

Good evening.

Good evening to all of you. Good evening to all of you.

Good afternoon.

Good afternoon to all of you. Good afternoon to all of you.

Welcome.

Can I ask a question?

Let's eat. Is that so? He's the one.

Every now and then

I'm leaving. I'm leaving.

O.K.

What are you doing?

Whv? (man is for emphasis)

It's here. Yes.

Take care. Hurry. Please.

Please sit down.

### **Example sentence**

### **English translation**

Palihog ra kog hatag kaniya niini.

Palihog rag palit og isda.

Palihog tindog. Pasayloa ako. Pasayloa ko. Pulos binuang. Sa laing bahin

Salamat.

Salamat kaayo.

Sige. Sige. Sige na. Simbako. Sulod lang.

Tabi. Tana.

Tana sa ilang Maria. Tua kang Juan. Unsa, kini? Unsa may ato? Unsa kana? Unsa pa?

Unsay imong gibuhat? Unsay imong gusto? Unsay imong ngalan? Unsay imong problema?

Usa pa. Wala na. Wala pa.

Walay sapayan. Walay tawo. Way sapayan. Way tawo. Please give this to him. Please buy fish for me.

Please stand up. Forgive me. Forgive me. It's all baloney. On the other hand

Thank you.

Thank you very much.

All right.
O.K.
Goodbye.
God forbid.
Come in.
Excuse me.
Let's go.

Let's go to Maria's place.

It's with Juan. What, this?

What can I do for you?

What's that? What else?

What are you doing? What do you want? What's your name? What's your problem?

Just a moment.

No more. Not yet.

You're welcome. There's nobody. You're welcome. There's nobody.