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Tagalog 2

Reading Booklet

# Tagalog 2

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Booklet Design: Maia Kennedy

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

### VOICES

English-Speaking Instructor . . . . . *Ray Brown*  
Tagalog-Speaking Instructor . . . . . *Raoul Veroy*  
Female Tagalog Speaker . . . . . *Christina L. Russell*  
Male Tagalog Speaker . . . . . *Earl T. Ada*

### COURSE WRITERS

Maria Theresa Savella ♦ Marie-Pierre Grandin-  
Gillette

### REVIEWER

Rhodalyne Gallo-Crail

### EDITORS

Beverly D. Heinle ♦ Mary E. Green

### PRODUCER & DIRECTOR

Sarah H. McInnis

### RECORDING ENGINEER

Peter S. Turpin

Simon & Schuster Studios, Concord, MA

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## Tagalog

More than one hundred seventy languages are spoken in the Philippines, eight of which are considered major since they are spoken by more than 80% of the country's population of 100 million. Of these major languages, Tagalog, an Austronesian language, is the most-widely-spoken as a first language with approximately 24 million speakers, most of whom live in the southern part of Luzon, the largest Philippine island. More than twelve percent of the country's population lives in the metropolitan area of Manila, the Philippine capital. Tagalog is also spoken as a second or third language by the majority of the total population of the Philippines. Several dialects of Tagalog are spoken in different regions, but the Tagalog dialect spoken in Manila is used as the basis for the national language and dominates the Philippine media. It is the dialect taught in this course.

Following a mandate of the 1935 Philippine Constitution, the National Language Institute was established in 1936 for "the study of Philippine dialects, in general, for the purpose of evolving and adopting a common national language based on one of the existing native tongues." Tagalog was recommended and declared as the basis for the national language in 1937. It has been taught as a subject in schools nationwide since 1940. It was renamed Pilipino in 1959 to appease other language

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groups still feeling the threat of hegemony by Manila. In 1972, the Philippine Constitution stated that steps would be taken to develop and formally adopt a new national language named Filipino, while keeping Pilipino and English as the official languages. It further stated that Filipino would be developed from all the existing languages in the Philippines. The government then adopted a bilingual policy of education using English as the medium of instruction for the hard sciences and Pilipino for the social sciences. When the Constitution was rewritten in 1987, it stipulated that Filipino is the national language. There was no mention of Pilipino. Furthermore, it stated that as Filipino continues to evolve, it shall continue to be developed and enriched from the contributions of other languages used in the country. It is also mandated as an official language and medium of instruction in the educational system, side-by-side with English. Although Filipino is primarily based on Tagalog that spread nationwide, and is sometimes described as a standardized dialect of Tagalog, Filipino now does include elements from other languages of the Philippines, such as Ilokano, Kapampangan, Bikol, Hiligaynon, Cebuano and Waray, as well as from Spanish, English, and Chinese. Although initially unpopular among non-Tagalog speaking Filipinos, Filipino has been established, through the educational system and

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mass media, as the primary lingua franca in the Philippines and abroad.

More than ten percent of the Philippine population works abroad and these Filipinos are collectively referred to as the Overseas Filipino Workers or OFWs. They are called *mga bagong bayani* or "new heroes" by the Philippine government to acknowledge their large contribution to the country's economy. Their dollar remittances, which reached almost \$30 billion in 2015, account for 10% of the country's gross domestic product. With over one million speakers in the United States, which includes both OFWs and permanent immigrants, Tagalog is the second most-commonly-spoken Asian language and the sixth most-commonly-spoken non-English language in the United States. When Filipinos who have migrated abroad permanently return to visit the Philippines, they are referred to as *balikbayan*, which literally means, "go back country." Since Filipino migrants and the OFWs live all over the world, the Filipino language is also spoken in the US, Canada, Guam, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Italy, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, among others.

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## Stress

In Tagalog primary stress usually occurs on the penultimate (second-to-last) syllable, but can also occur on the final syllable. Secondary stress can also occur in a word. A slight lengthening of the vowel accompanies stress, except when the stress occurs at the end of a word. The location of syllable stress can determine the meaning of a word. The word *gabi* with the stress on the penult, means "taro root or leaf" while *gabí* with the stress on the final syllable, means "evening, night."

## Glottal Stop

Some Tagalog words end in a quick pause or "glottal stop." In a few cases, a glottal stop can signal the difference in the meaning of a word. For example, if the word *bata* is stressed on the penultimate syllable and does not end in a glottal stop, it means, "robe." If the same word is stressed on the penultimate syllable and ends in a glottal stop, it means "child" or "young."

In the Manila dialect, words that end in a glottal stop only do so if they are followed by a pause in speech, such as a pause marked by a punctuation mark. For example, the word *bata* "child" ends in a glottal stop. In the sentence "*Ikaw ang bata,*" which means, "You're the young one" or literally,



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"You the child," the glottal stop is pronounced after the final vowel because it is followed by a pause. In the sentence "*Bata ka pa,*" which means "You're still young" or literally, "Child you still," the glottal stop is highly diminished or not pronounced at all because it is not followed by a pause. In such a case, *bata* "child, young" would sound very similar to *bata* "robe."

In addition to some words ending in a glottal stop, a glottal stop also separates adjacent vowels in Tagalog, whether they are in the same word or in adjacent words in a sentence. However, in rapid speech, a glottal stop may be omitted. In this case, the adjacent vowels just run together.

## Tapping

In Tagalog, the first letter of the following words becomes an "r" if they don't start a sentence and if they follow a word that ends in a vowel:

*din, doon, dito, diyan, daw.*

The term "tapping" refers to the mechanics of producing the Tagalog "r" sound, which involves

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slightly tapping the tongue above the teeth or gumridge. For example:

- **Doon** ako pupunta. (The word in bold starts a sentence, so it starts with a "D.")
- Pupunta ako **roon**. (The same word in bold follows a vowel and doesn't start a sentence, so it starts with an "r.")
- Pupunta ka roon, pero **doon** din ako pupunta. (The word in bold follows a vowel, but starts a sentence clause, so it starts with a "D.")

This rule is often broken in casual conversation.

## Tagalog Alphabet

Before the arrival of the Spaniards in the sixteenth century, Tagalog was written in a script called Baybayin, which was based on the Southern Indian Brahmi script. Over time, this script was replaced by the Latin alphabet, which is used today for written Tagalog.

The *NG*, which sounds like the "ng" in "sing," can start a Tagalog word and is officially considered a letter. In the Tagalog alphabet, it comes after the

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letter "N."

The letters *C, F, J, Ñ, Q, V, X,* and *Z* are used for words borrowed from other languages, such as English and Spanish, and for lexical contributions from other Philippine languages. English-derived words are pronounced in the English manner; Spanish-derived words are pronounced in the Spanish manner.

Note that, due to the ongoing evolution of the language, there are commonly-accepted variations in spelling.

For example:

- *puwede / pwede* = can,
- *nuwebe / nwebe* = nine,
- *syempre / siyempre* = sure,
- *magbyahe / magbiyahe* = to travel, etc.

## **Spanish & English Influences**

From 1565 to 1898, the Philippines were under Spanish colonial rule and the Tagalog language was impacted. There are about four thousand Tagalog words of Spanish origin, including many words in common usage today. Then, from 1898 to 1946, the

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Philippines were under American colonial rule, so that English words and expressions are also routinely used today in everyday Tagalog. It is important to note that many of the commonly-used Tagalog words derived from Spanish or English have departed in meaning from their origins. It is also very common for people in Manila to switch between Tagalog and English.

Tagalog also includes loan words from Malay, Sanskrit, Arabic, Tamil, Persian, and other Austronesian Languages.

## Numbers

To tell time to the nearest hour, Tagalog-speakers are accustomed to using Spanish-derived words:

- *ala una* = 1 o'clock
- *alas onse* = 11 o'clock

To be more specific about time, they use either solely English words, solely Spanish-derived words, or a combination of Spanish-derived and native words:

- *twelve thirty* = 12:30

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- *alas tres i medya* = 3:30
- *alas otso kinse* = 8:15
- *limang minuto bago mag-alas-diyes* = 5 minutes before it turns 10 o'clock

To count money or measure something with a numerical value containing decimals or more than one non-zero digits (for example **2007** or **120**, but not **500**), Manilans predominantly use English numbers:

- *dalawang piso* = 2 pesos
- *two fifty* = 2.50
- *limang daan* = 500
- *seventy-seven kilos* = 77 kilos
- *five hundred thirty* = 530
- *dos mil* = 2000
- *two thousand seven* = 2007

It's only with ordinal numbers that native words are predominantly used:

- *Ika-labing-anim ng buwan* = 16<sup>th</sup> of the month
- *Pangalawa ako* = I'm second.

However, overall, it is safe to say that the younger generation, e.g. the millennials, uses English for numeral expressions like telling time or one's age, monetary value of things, etc. The only

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exception to this is using numerals 1 to 9, for which Tagalog is still used. The older generation, on the other hand, would switch back and forth between using Spanish and English numerals, and to some extent, Tagalog numbers, too.

## Word Order

The most common word order in Tagalog is predicate-subject. However, a special rule applies when short words are used in a sentence. Generally, the short words must come after the first word of the predicate. The list below shows the order of short words in Tagalog. The genitive *ko* "my," *mo* "your" or nominative *ka* "you," come first, followed by *pa* "still, yet" or *na* "already." The italicized particles (*nga* "indeed," *rin* "also," *lang* "only," *po/ho* "politeness particles," *naman* "quite, then," *pala* "so, that's how it is," *ba* "question particle" can occur in the order they are listed, but their order is not strictly set.

ko/mo/ka pa/na  
*nga rin lang po / ho naman pala ba*

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## Emphasizing Words

Like English, Tagalog uses intonation to express attitude in speech. Stress, however, is different. While English uses stress to make specific words stand out in a sentence, Tagalog mainly uses "fronting," i.e. placing words first in a sentence, for emphasis.

## Humility and Politeness

Speaking humbly or respectfully is central to Tagalog culture. The particle *po* is a distinct Tagalog way of expressing respect or politeness and is usually used when addressing the elders (parents, grandparents), individuals in a position of authority (teachers/professors, employers/work supervisors), clients or customers, and a stranger who is older than the speaker regardless of status. When speaking with elders or someone of significant seniority or authority, one usually has to use the politeness particle *po* or its slightly less formal variant *ho* as well as the plural "you" or "they." Foreign visitors may not be expected to do this with everyone they meet, but it is always graceful to be polite, and Filipinos appreciate it very much when foreigners try to speak their native tongue. They are also very forgiving when foreigners speak with incorrect pronunciation or intonation. When

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approaching strangers of the same seniority or authority level, one usually uses the singular "you." The following brief exchanges provide examples:

**(A) Dada greets her friend, Enzo.**

Dada: *Kumusta ka, Enzo?*  
"How are you, Enzo?"

Enzo: *Mabuti naman. E ikaw, kumusta ka, Dada?*  
"I'm fine. How about you, Dada, how are you?"

Dada: *Mabuti rin.*  
"I'm fine, too."

**(B) Receptionist at a hotel greets a male guest.**

Receptionist: *Kumusta po kayo, Sir?*  
"How are you, Sir?"

Guest: *Mabuti naman. Salamat.*  
"I'm fine. Thank you."

In **(A)**, there is no need to use *po* because the informal exchange is between 2 friends. However, notice how in **(B)**, only the receptionist uses *po* to address the guest; the guest does not have to do the same when addressing the receptionist. This is the expectation in the "service provider-client" context.



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## Verb-Case Agreement or Focus System

The syntactic structure of the sentence in Tagalog is quite complex, but it involves a very systematic process. This is not a process that will come easily to most English speakers, but here is a brief explanation.

In Tagalog, each verb stem (usually the root of the verb which doesn't change) has a set of complements, i.e. actor, direct object, location, etc., each of which takes a default case when it is *not* the focus of the verb. This explains why verb forms will change, but will still be recognizable to the learner as being from the same stem.

In Tagalog, there are three cases of nouns and pro-nouns: nominative, genitive, and dative (shown in the following chart).

<b>Nominative</b>		
	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person	ako	táyo / kami
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	ka, ikaw	kayo
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	siya	sila
with persons' names	si	sina
with common nouns	ang	ang mga

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<b>Genitive</b>		
	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person	ko	natin / namin
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	mo	ninyo
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	niya	nila
with persons' names	ni	nina
with common nouns	ng	ng mga
<b>Dative</b>		
	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person	sa ákin	sa átin / sa ámin
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	sa iyo	sa inyo
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	sa kanya	sa kanila
with persons' names	kay	kina
with common nouns	sa	sa mga

The nominative case is the equivalent of "I," "you (sing.)," "s/he," "we," "you (pl.)," and "they" in English. There are 2 types of "we" in Tagalog depending on whether the person the speaker is talking to is included or not: *tayo* (inclusive) and *kami* (exclusive). Nominative forms other than the pronouns are preceded by the nominative markers *si* (for personal names and titles like *Mr.* or *Mrs.*) or

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*ang* (for common nouns). The pronouns and nominal markers under genitive case are like the possessive forms in English, and the dative case in Tagalog is used to express the object of prepositions, phrases meaning "for X" or "belong to X," indirect object, etc.

Here are some of the commonly-used verbal affixes. These affixes may be added at the beginning of the stem (prefix), middle of the stem (infix) or end of the stem (suffix). The affix of the verb signals which of the verb complements is the "focus" of the verb. Active verbs, which focus on the actor, use one of the following affixes:

- **um-** *kumain* (to eat),
- **mag-** *maghintay* (to wait), or
- **mang-** *mamili* (to shop).

There is no clear-cut rule to follow on what affix to use for each verb stem. One has to learn and remember them. The verb affix **-in** indicates that the focus of the verb is the direct object. The verb affix **-an** indicates that the focus is the location for the most part and for some exceptions, the direct object. The verb affix **i-** is more complex in terms of focus. It can be direct object, benefactor, or instrument. We will only cover the direct object here.

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Each of the verb complements has a default case, i.e. the case that it will take if not the focus of the verb. Here are the default cases of each of the complements included in this section for the purpose of illustration:

1. actor (genitive);
2. direct object (genitive or dative);
3. location (dative).

The general rule is: the complement, which is the focus of the verb, takes the nominative case and the rest of the verb complements will keep their respective default cases. For example, if the verb is active (focus on actor), the actor will change from its default genitive case to the nominative case, and the other complements will be in their respective default cases. If the focus of the verb is the object, the object will change from its default case of either genitive or dative to the nominative case, and the rest of the complements will remain in their respective default cases, and so on.

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<b>Verb complement</b>	<b>Actor (Genitive)</b>	<b>Direct Object Genitive / Dative)</b>	<b>Location (Dative)</b>
Affixes used by each complement			
	-um-	-in-	-an
	mang-	-an	
	mang-	i-	

Instead of the traditional English tenses (past, present, and future), some experts argue that it makes more sense to think of Tagalog verb inflections in terms of "aspect," i.e. whether an action has been 'completed' (has been started and finished), 'incompleted' (has been started but not finished yet), or 'contemplated' (has not been started yet). The following chart shows the verb inflections for each of the verbal affixes listed above.

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	<b>Verbal Affix</b>	<b>Completed</b>	<b>Incompleted</b>	<b>Infinitive/ Imperative</b>	<b>Contemplated</b>
1.	-um- <i>inom</i> – drink	-um- <i>uminom</i> – drank	(C1)-um-V1- <i>umiiinom</i> – drinks, is drinking	-um- <i>uminom</i> – to drink	(C1)V1- <i>iiinom</i> – will drink
2.	mag- <i>dala</i> – bring	nag- <i>nagdala</i> – brought	nag-(C1)V1- <i>nagdadala</i> – brings, is bringing	mag- <i>magdala</i> – to bring	mag-(C1)V1- <i>magdadala</i> – will bring
3.	mang- <i>bili</i> – shop	nang- <i>namili</i> – shopped	nang-(C1)V1 <i>namimili</i> – shops, is shopping	mang- <i>mamili</i> – to shop	mang-(C1)V1- <i>mamimili</i> – will shop
4.	-in <i>kain</i> – eat	-in- <i>kinain</i> – ate	(C1)-in-V1- <i>kinakain</i> – eats, is eating	-in <i>kainin</i> – to eat	(C1)V1-in <i>kakainin</i> – will eat
5.	-an <i>bigay</i> – give	-in-an <i>binigyan</i> – gave	(C1)-in-V1-an <i>binibigyan</i> – gives, is giving	-an <i>bigyan</i> – to give	(C1)V1-an <i>bibigyan</i> – will give
6.	i- <i>pasok</i> – bring inside	i-in- <i>ipinasok</i> – brought inside	i-(C1)-in-V1- <i>ipinapasok</i> – brings / is bringing inside	i- <i>ipasok</i> – to bring inside	i-(C1)V1- <i>ipapasok</i> – will bring inside

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In the chart on the previous page, C1 means the first consonant of the verb stem and V1, the first vowel. Take note that some stems start with a vowel, hence the ( ) around C1 in aspects with partial reduplication. The examples for **-um-** and **mag-** affixes are straightforward. The example for **mang-** went through an assimilation process first before the reduplication for Incompleted and Contemplated aspects took place as illustrated by the following:

- **mang-** + **bili** -> **mam-** + **mili**: First the **ng** in **mang** and the **b** in **bili** assimilated with each other and both became **m**. The **ng** moved to the point of articulation of **b**, which is the lips. The **b** then became a nasal sound **m** but kept its point of articulation.
- **mammili** -> **mamili**: Tagalog does not allow same consonant clusters so one **m** was deleted.
- For the reduplication in the Incompleted and Contemplated aspects, the assimilated **mi** became the reference point for reduplication, i.e. **m** is the C1 and **i** is the V1.

The example on the next page illustrates how the verb-case agreement in Tagalog works.

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		<b>Actor</b> (Genitive)	<b>Direct Object</b> (Genitive/ Dative)	<b>Location</b> (Dative)
	<i>bigay</i> give	<i>ni Enzo</i> Enzo	<i>ng regalo</i> a gift	<i>kay Dada</i> to Dada
1. <b>Actor focus:</b> "Enzo gave a gift to Dada."				
	<i>Nagbigay</i>	<b><i>si Enzo</i></b>	<i>ng regalo</i>	<i>kay Dada</i>
	gave	<b>Enzo</b>	a gift	to Dada
The actor changed from its default genitive case ( <i>ni Enzo</i> ) to nominative case ( <i>si Enzo</i> ) because it is the focus of the active verb. The other 2 complements retained their respective default cases.				
2. <b>Direct Object focus:</b> "Enzo gave <b>the</b> gift to Dada."				
	<i>Ibinigay</i>	<i>ni Enzo</i>	<b><i>ang regalo</i></b>	<i>kay Dada</i>
	gave	Enzo	<b>THE gift</b>	to Dada
A context where this verb form focusing on the direct object may be used instead of the actor-focus sentence is – "Remember that gift that Enzo bought? He gave it to Dada." So, one is talking here about a specific or definite direct object. Again, here, the direct object was the only one that changed from its default case to nominative case since it is the focus of the verb. The other 2 complements kept their default cases.				



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		<b>Actor</b> (Genitive)	<b>Direct Object</b> (Genitive/ Dative)	<b>Location</b> (Dative)
3.	Locative focus: "Enzo gave <b>Dada</b> a gift."			
	<i>Binigyan</i>	<i>ni Enzo</i>	<i>ng regalo</i>	<b><i>si Dada</i></b>
	gave	Enzo	a gift	<b>to Dada</b>
	<p>Here the focus is <i>si Dada</i>. And if this focus is fronted in the sentence: <i>Si Dada ang binigyan ni Enzo ng regalo</i>, this literally means, "Dada was the one that Enzo gave a gift to (not Cynthia or Tala)." As in the previous 2 sentences above, here only the locative complement changed from dative case to nominative case since it is the focus of the verb.</p>			

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## Lesson One

1. pagkaing Pilipino
2. Gusto ko ng pagkaing Pilipino.
3. Gusto kong kumain ng pagkaing Pilipino.
4. Ayoko ng sopdrink.
5. Ayokong uminom ng sopdrink.
6. Merong bagyo.
7. Meron akong ginawa.
8. dyaryong Ingles
9. Wala akong dyaryong Ingles.
10. Walang uminom ng kape.
11. kamakalawa
12. sa makalawa
13. araw-araw
14. gabi-gabi
15. linggu-linggo
16. buwan-buwan
17. taun-taon
18. hatinggabi
19. kinabukasan
20. Kita-kita sa susunod na linggo!

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## Lesson One Translations

1. Filipino food
2. I like Filipino food.
3. I want to / like to eat Filipino food.
4. I don't like soda.
5. I don't want to drink soda.
6. There is a storm.
7. I did something.
8. English newspaper
9. I don't have an English newspaper.
10. Nobody drank coffee.
11. the other day
12. the day after tomorrow
13. every day
14. every night
15. every week
16. every month
17. every year
18. midnight
19. the day after
20. See you next week!

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## Lesson Two

1. Meron akong tatlong ate.
2. Estudyante ang kuya ko sa UP.
3. matalik na kaibigan
4. Magkaibigan kaming dalawa.
5. Magkakaibigan kaming tatlo.
6. Matagal na silang mag-asawa.
7. pamilyang Santos
8. Kamag-anak ko siya.
9. Magkamag-anak silang dalawa.
10. Magkakamag-anak kaming lahat.
11. Malusog at malakas pa rin si Lolo.
12. Kasama namin si Lola sa bahay.
13. kapatid niyang lalaki
14. kapatid kong babae
15. Meron akong apat na apo.
16. Tatay ko siya.
17. pinakamatandang apo
18. pinakabatang apo
19. kaming mag-ina
20. kayong mag-ama

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## Lesson Two Translations

1. I have three older sisters.
2. My older brother is a student at UP.
3. close friend
4. We two are friends.
5. We three are friends.
6. They have been married a long time.
7. Santos family
8. S/he is my relative.
9. They two are related.
10. We all are related.
11. Grandpa is still healthy and strong too.
12. Grandma lives with us in the house.
13. his/her male sibling
14. my female sibling
15. I have four grandchildren.
16. He is my dad.
17. oldest grandchild
18. youngest grandchild
19. we, mother and child
20. you, father and child

# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Three

1. Palagi akong kumakain ng almusal.
2. mag-almusal sa Jollibee
3. Magmeryenda tayo.
4. Magtatanghalian sila rito.
5. Gusto kong magpahinga sa bahay.
6. Maghapunan tayo sa bahay.
7. salu-salo para sa bawat okasyon
8. kalesa
9. magkalesa sa Intramuros
10. lumang dyip
11. magdyip papuntang Intramuros
12. mag-eroplano papuntang Maynila
13. magbus papuntang Baguio
14. Magtraysikel tayo.
15. bagong bisikleta
16. Gusto kong magbisikleta.
17. malaki at modernong barko
18. magbarko papunta sa isla
19. bagong pintang bangka
20. Mamangka tayo.

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## Lesson Three Translations

1. I always eat breakfast.
2. to have breakfast at Jollibee
3. Let's have a snack.
4. They will have lunch here.
5. I want to rest at home.
6. Let's have dinner at home.
7. a get-together for every occasion
8. horse-drawn carriage
9. to ride a horse-drawn carriage in Intramuros
10. an old jeepney
11. to take a jeepney to Intramuros
12. to take a plane to Manila
13. to take a bus to Baguio
14. Let's take a tricycle.
15. a new bicycle
16. I want to ride a bicycle.
17. a big and modern ship
18. to take a ship to the island
19. a newly-painted boat
20. Let's ride a boat.

# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Four

1. Anong apelyido mo?
2. Kiko ang palayaw niya.
3. bayani
4. Pambansang bayani si Rizal.
5. Pambansang wika ang Filipino.
6. sampagita
7. pambansang bulaklak
8. Pambansang bulaklak ang sampagita.
9. pambansang prutas
10. Pambansang prutas ang mangga.
11. bandila ng Pilipinas
12. pambansang awit ng Pilipinas
13. Masarap ang letson!
14. hindi pa nakakakain
15. Hindi pa ako nakakakain ng letson.
16. Hindi pa siya nakakainom ng tapuy.
17. Hindi pa siya nakakapagtrabaho —
18. sa isang NGO.
19. Nakapagtrabaho na siya sa Maynila.
20. Nakainom na ako ng tapuy.



# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Four Translations

1. What's your last name?
2. His nickname is Kiko.
3. hero
4. Rizal is the national hero.
5. Filipino is the national language.
6. jasmine
7. national flower
8. Jasmine is the national flower.
9. national fruit
10. Mango is the national fruit.
11. flag of the Philippines
12. national anthem of the Philippines
13. Roasted pig is delicious!
14. has not eaten yet
15. I have not (ever) eaten roasted pig yet.
16. He has not (ever) drunk rice wine yet.
17. He has not (ever) worked yet —
18. for an NGO.
19. She has worked in Manila already.
20. I have drunk rice wine already.

# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Five

1. Kilála ko si Enzo.
2. Kilalá si Jose Rizal.
3. barangay
4. syudad ng Puerto Princesa
5. bayan ng Los Baños
6. lalawigan
7. bansa ng Pilipinas
8. buong bansa
9. mga katutubong grupo
10. mamamayang Pilipino
11. kababayan
12. kapwa-tao
13. silangan
14. kanluran
15. hilaga
16. timog
17. kapuluan
18. Timog-silangang Asya
19. Perlas ng Silangan
20. Mabuhay ang Pilipinas!

# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Five Translations

1. I know Enzo.
2. Jose Rizal is famous.
3. village
4. city of Puerto Princesa
5. town of Los Baños
6. province
7. country of the Philippines
8. whole country
9. indigenous groups
10. Filipino citizen
11. fellow countryman
12. fellow human being
13. east
14. west
15. north
16. south
17. archipelago
18. Southeast Asia
19. Pearl of the Orient
20. Long live the Philippines!

# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Six

1. Taga-saan sila?
2. Kaopisina ko siya.
3. Kaklase niya ako.
4. Magkapitbahay kami.
5. Hindi sila magkaopisina.
6. Magkakababayan tayong lahat.
7. Magkakakilala silang tatlo.
8. Magkamag-anak ba kayo?
9. Magpinsan sila.
10. Ayokong mag-asawa!
11. Magkalaban silang dalawa.
12. Sino ang kalaban mo?
13. magkausap
14. Sino ang kausap niya?
15. magkakasama
16. Maganda ang kasama mo.
17. Anong palagay mo?
18. Sori pero mali ka!
19. Sinong bibisitahin mo?
20. Wala akong bibisitahin.

# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Six Translations

1. Where are they from?
2. S/he is a colleague of mine.
3. I'm his/her classmate.
4. We are neighbors.
5. They are not colleagues.
6. We all are fellow countrymen.
7. They three are acquaintances.
8. Are you relatives?
9. They are cousins.
10. I don't want to get married!
11. They two are opponents.
12. Who is your opponent?
13. two people talking to each other
14. Who is she talking to (lit. her conversation partner)?
15. three or more people who are together
16. Your companion is pretty.
17. What do you think?
18. Sorry but you're wrong!
19. Whom will you visit?
20. I will visit nobody.

# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Seven

1. matamis na mangga
2. mas masarap na putahe
3. pinakamasarap na letson
4. matabang na pagkain
5. mapait na mapait
6. makatas na prutas
7. sariwang isda
8. maanghang na manok
9. Ayoko ng maanghang na pagkain.
10. Malamig na ang pagkain!
11. Malasang malasa ang letson.
12. Gusto ko ng matapang na kape.
13. Masyadong maalat ito.
14. Maasim ang prutas.
15. Hinog na ang mangga.
16. Palagi silang nagtatrabaho.
17. Madalas siyang kumakain sa restawran.
18. Umiinom ka ng tapuy paminsan-minsan.
19. Bihira tayong uminom ng kape.
20. Hinding-hindi ako pumupunta roon.

# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Seven Translations

1. sweet mango
2. more delicious dish
3. most delicious roasted pig
4. tasteless food
5. very bitter
6. juicy fruit
7. fresh fish
8. spicy chicken
9. I don't like spicy food.
10. The food is cold already!
11. The roasted pig is very flavorful.
12. I like strong coffee.
13. This is too salty.
14. The fruit is sour.
15. The mango is already ripe.
16. They are always working.
17. He often eats in a restaurant.
18. You drink rice wine every now and then.
19. We rarely drink coffee.
20. I never go there.

# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Eight

1. kami ng mga anak ko
2. kami ni Tala
3. tayo ng mga kaopisina natin
4. tayo ni Kim
5. sila ng mga kaibigan niya
6. sila ni Enzo
7. kayo ng mga anak mong babae
8. kayo ni Sir Johnson
9. magkape sa Bag of Beans
10. mamasyal sa tabing-dagat
11. magpahinga
12. mag-ihaw sa tabing-dagat
13. mamangka
14. Mag-Jollibee tayo.
15. Magkikita sila ni Kim.
16. Magpahinga muna kayo ni Enzo.
17. Mamangka tayo ni Sylvia.
18. Magkape kayo ng mga kaopisina mo sa Bag of Beans.
19. Mag-iihaw tayo ng asawa mo sa tabing-dagat.
20. Mamamasyal sila ng anak niya sa tabing-dagat.



# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Eight Translations

1. we, my children and I
2. we, Tala and I
3. we, you, our colleagues, and I
4. we, you, Kim and I
5. they, s/he and his/her friends
6. they, s/he and Enzo
7. you all, you and your daughters
8. you two, you and Mr. Johnson
9. to have coffee at Bag of Beans
10. to explore at the beach
11. to rest
12. to grill at the beach
13. to take a boat ride
14. Let's go to Jollibee.
15. They, s/he and Kim, will see each other.
16. You and Enzo rest first.
17. We, you, Sylvia and I, will take a boat ride.
18. You and your colleagues have coffee at Bag of Beans.
19. We, you and I and your spouse, will grill at the beach.
20. They, s/he and his/her child, will explore at the beach.

# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Nine

1. puting kamiseta
2. maikling palda
3. itim na pantalon
4. magsando
5. barong Tagalog
6. mag-amerikana
7. magkurbata
8. baro't saya
9. malong
10. kimona
11. patadyong
- 12.ambahay na damit
13. pang-alis na damit
14. pang-araw-araw na damit
15. pormal na kasuutan
16. magsapatos
17. maglakad papasok sa trabaho
18. mag-MRT pabalik sa trabaho
19. magtaksi pauwi
20. magmaneho ng kotse

# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Nine Translations

1. white T-shirt
2. short skirt
3. black pants
4. to wear a sleeveless shirt
5. formal see-through top worn with an undershirt and considered the national costume for men
6. to wear a suit
7. to wear a tie
8. traditional blouse and long skirt worn by women
9. colorful tube cloth worn in various ways by men and women
10. see-through blouse worn by women with a camisole underneath
11. knee-length skirt worn with kimona
12. casual clothes meant to be worn only at home
13. clothing worn when going out of the house
14. everyday clothing
15. formal wear
16. to put on shoes
17. to walk to work
18. to take the MRT back to work
19. to take a taxi back home
20. to drive a car

# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Ten

1. drayber
2. katulong
3. katiwala
4. tubero
5. plantsadora
6. kusinero
7. sekretarya
8. hardinero
9. masahista
10. mula Lunes hanggang Byernes
11. sumama sa kaibigan
12. magsama ng kaibigan
13. mamahaling bagay
14. mumurahing damit
15. gabihin sa opisina
16. umagahin sa opisina paminsan-minsan
17. tanghaliin ng pasok sa trabaho
18. Mahilig silang kumain sa labas.
19. Mahilig siyang mamili ng mamahaling damit.
20. Mahilig akong mamasyal sa tabing-dagat.

# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Ten Translations

1. driver
2. maid
3. caretaker
4. plumber
5. ironing lady
6. cook
7. secretary
8. gardener
9. masseuse
10. from Monday until Friday
11. to tag along with a friend
12. to bring along a friend
13. expensive things
14. cheap clothing
15. to stay late at the office (lit. to get overtaken by night)
16. to stay at the office until dawn every now and then (lit. to get overtaken by morning)
17. to come to work late (lit. to get overtaken by noon)
18. They are keen on eating out.
19. S/he is keen on going shopping for expensive clothing.
20. I am keen on exploring at the beach.

# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Eleven

1. sining
2. galeriya
3. palabas na sine
4. sinehan
5. kilalang pintor
6. iskultura
7. katutubong musika
8. manganganta
9. katutubong sayaw
10. mananayaw
11. pelikulang Pilipino
12. panitikang Pilipino
13. manunulat
14. tulang Pilipino
15. makata
16. simula ng konsert
17. Pambansang Alagad ng Sining
18. Pinoy
19. mahilig kumanta at sumayaw
20. Mahilig mag-karaoke ang mga Pinoy.

# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Eleven Translations

1. art
2. gallery
3. movie being shown
4. movie theatre
5. famous painter
6. sculpture
7. indigenous music
8. singer
9. indigenous dance
10. dancer
11. Filipino film
12. Filipino literature
13. writer
14. Filipino poetry
15. poet
16. start of the concert
17. National Artist
18. Filipinos, the people (colloquial)
19. keen on singing and dancing
20. The Filipinos are keen on karaoke singing.

# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Twelve

1. tsa
2. salabat
3. sago at gulaman
4. kalamansi
5. mais con yelo
6. buko
7. sopdrink
8. tuba
9. basi
10. tubig na walang yelo
11. mainit na tsang may kalamansi
12. malamig na malamig na San Miguel
13. matapang na kape
14. matabang sa asukal
15. isa pang tasa ng kape
16. adobong manok at kanin
17. sinigang na hipon
18. inihaw na isda
19. Sori pero hindi ako umiinom!
20. Busog na busog ako!



# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Twelve Translations

1. tea
2. ginger tea
3. cold beverage with tapioca pearls, agar-agar jelly and brown sugar syrup
4. very aromatic citrus used to flavor dishes or make juice
5. cold beverage made of corn kernels, milk, sugar and shaved ice
6. young coconut served with its water and meat inside its shell and husk
7. soda
8. alcoholic beverage made from coconut sap
9. alcoholic beverage made from sugarcane
10. water with no ice
11. hot tea with citrus
12. ice-cold San Miguel beer
13. strong coffee
14. bland, could use more sugar
15. another cup of coffee
16. chicken adobo and rice
17. tamarind soup with shrimp
18. grilled fish
19. Sorry but I don't drink!
20. I'm so full!

# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Thirteen

1. kakanin
2. suman
3. puto
4. bibingka
5. puto bumbong
6. palitaw
7. biko
8. pitsi-pitsi
9. bibingkang kamoteng-kahoy
10. banana cue
11. turon
12. taho
13. brazo de mercedes
14. ube halaya
15. hopia
16. polvoron
17. ginatan
18. dalawang hiwa ng sapin-sapin
19. katakam-takam na meryenda
20. Tsibugan na!

# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Thirteen Translations

1. Filipino delicacies made with rice or root crops
2. rice cake steamed in palm or banana leaves
3. steamed rice cake served plain or topped with butter, cheese, or egg
4. rice cake cooked in coals in a clay container lined with banana leaves
5. rice cake steamed in bamboo tubes and served with sugar and grated coconut
6. boiled rice cake
7. sticky rice cake cooked with coconut milk and brown sugar
8. steamed grated cassava sweetened and served with grated coconut
9. cassava cake
10. skewered fried bananas coated with caramel
11. sweetened thinly sliced bananas and jackfruit, rolled in a spring roll wrapper and fried
12. warm soft bean curd, caramelized brown sugar, and sago pearls served in a cup for breakfast or as a snack

# Tagalog 2

13. rolled dessert made of soft meringue with custard filling
14. dessert made of mashed purple yam with milk and sugar
15. pastry with fillings such as bean paste and purple yam
16. pastry traditionally made of toasted flour, powdered milk, sugar, and roasted rice puffs
17. snack cooked with coconut milk, banana, tubers, jackfruit, tapioca pearls, ground sticky rice balls, and sugar
18. two slices of layered rice cake
19. mouth-watering snack
20. Time for grub! (slang)

# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Fourteen

1. maleta
2. payong
3. sasakyan
4. mapa ng Pilipinas
5. despedida
6. hindi delikado
7. istasyon ng bus
8. pamamasyal
9. kumuha ng mga litrato
10. magreserba ng kwarto sa hotel
11. nakakarelaks na bakasyon
12. komportable at malinis na kwarto
13. magandang lokasyon
14. romantikong tanawin
15. may mabuting reputasyon
16. balikang tiket
17. magiliw sa bisita
18. dalawang linggong bakasyon
19. malinaw at kulay asul na tubig ng dagat
20. Masarap magbakasyon kasama ang pamilya.

# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Fourteen Translations

1. luggage
2. umbrella
3. vehicle
4. map of the Philippines
5. bon-voyage party
6. safe (lit. not dangerous)
7. bus station
8. sight-seeing
9. to take pictures
10. to reserve a room in a hotel
11. relaxing vacation
12. comfortable and clean room
13. beautiful location
14. romantic view
15. has a good reputation
16. round-trip ticket
17. hospitable
18. two-week vacation
19. clear and blue water of the sea
20. It's enjoyable to go on vacation with the family.

# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Fifteen

1. tag-ulan
2. tagtuyo
3. tag-init
4. taglamig
5. maulap na langit
6. malakas na kulog
7. walang tigil na kidlat
8. umaambon
9. napakagandang bahaghari
10. nakakatakot na ipo-ipo
11. maalinsangang panahon
12. maalong dagat
13. maaraw na maaraw
14. masamang panahon
15. pagsikat ng araw
16. paglubog ng araw
17. napakainit na mga buwan
18. hanging habagat
19. hanging amihan
20. malakas na pag-ulan at pagbaha

# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Fifteen Translations

1. rainy season
2. dry season
3. hot season
4. cold season
5. cloudy sky
6. loud thunder
7. non-stop lightning
8. showering
9. very beautiful rainbow
10. scary whirlwind
11. muggy weather
12. rough sea
13. very sunny
14. bad weather
15. sunrise
16. sunset
17. very hot months
18. southwest monsoon
19. northeast monsoon
20. downpour and flooding



# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Sixteen

1. kalusugan
2. may sakit
3. masustansyang pagkain
4. mag-ehersisyo
5. sinisipon
6. nilalagnat
7. inuubo
8. tinatrangkas
9. kinakabag
10. sinisikmura
11. hinihika
12. binabalinguyngoy
13. malarya
14. nahihilo
15. sira ang tiyan
16. reseta ng doktor
17. uminom ng gamot
18. magpatingin sa doktor
19. magpahingang mabuti
20. Magpagaling ka agad!

# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Sixteen Translations

1. health
2. sick (lit. has an illness)
3. nutritious food
4. to exercise
5. has a cold
6. has a fever
7. has a cough
8. has the flu
9. has gas
10. has hyperacidity
11. has an asthma attack
12. has a nosebleed
13. malaria
14. feels dizzy
15. has diarrhea (lit. stomach is broken)
16. doctor's prescription
17. to take medication
18. to go to the doctor (lit. have the doctor take a look)
19. to rest well
20. Feel better soon!

# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Seventeen

1. edad
2. kaedad
3. magkaedad
4. menor de edad
5. murang edad
6. kababata
7. kabataan
8. bagets
9. may edad na
10. isip-bata
11. sa susunod na taon
12. hinaharap
13. nakaraan
14. dekada
15. dantaon
16. nasa hustong gulang na
17. balang araw
18. palakihin ang anak
19. mas matanda
20. Magkakasing edad silang tatlo.

# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Seventeen Translations

1. age
2. of the same age
3. two persons of the same age
4. underage
5. young age
6. childhood friend
7. the youth
8. teenager (slang)
9. aged
10. childish
11. next year
12. the future
13. the past
14. decade
15. century
16. of legal age already
17. someday
18. to raise a child
19. older
20. The three of them are the same age.

# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Eighteen

1. mga kahanga-hangang panturistang destinasyon
2. puting buhangin sa Boracay
3. makasaysayang Corregidor at Intramuros
4. halos perpektong hugis apang bulkan ng Mayon
5. pamanang arkitektural ng Vigan
6. pambihirang Isla Coron
7. kakaibang ganda ng mga tabing-dagat ng El Nido
8. pinakamataas na Bundok Apo
9. mga Tsokolateng Burol ng Bohol
10. malalaking alon ng Siargao
11. Hagdan-hagdang Palayan ng Banaue
12. Bulkang Taal tanaw mula sa Tagaytay
13. pagbisita ng mga balikbayan
14. masarap na pagkaing-dagat
15. mga sariwang prutas
16. malilinamnam na kakanin
17. Pinoy na magigiliw sa bisita
18. hindi malilimutang bakasyon
19. abot-kayang biyahe
20. sulit na sulit na bakasyon

# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Eighteen Translations

1. great tourist destinations
2. white sand in Boracay
3. historic Corregidor and Intramuros
4. almost perfect cone Mayon volcano
5. architectural heritage of Vigan
6. extraordinary Coron Island
7. unique beauty of the beaches of El Nido
8. highest Mt. Apo
9. Chocolate Hills of Bohol
10. big waves of Siargao
11. Banaue Rice Terraces
12. view of Taal Volcano from Tagaytay
13. visit home of Filipino expatriates
14. delicious seafood
15. fresh fruits
16. tasty delicacies
17. hospitable Filipinos
18. unforgettable vacation
19. affordable travel
20. vacation well worth it

# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Nineteen

1. mga trabaho at okupasyon
2. kinukuhang kurso
3. pangingibang-bayan
4. nakatapos ng pag-aaral
5. mabuting hanapbuhay
6. matiyagang titser
7. dalubhasang doktor
8. mapagkalingang nars
9. maaasahang dentista
10. magaling na abugado
11. masipag na magsasaka
12. maparaang negosyante
13. malikhaing inhinyero
14. malakas na manggagawa
15. nagbibigay-inspirasyong propesor
16. matalinong estudyante
17. kumita ng sapat
18. pagbabaka-sakali sa ibang bansa
19. ang mga OFW
20. mga bagong bayani

# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Nineteen Translations

1. jobs and occupations
2. college major
3. migrating to another country
4. completed studies
5. good profession
6. patient teacher
7. expert doctor
8. caring nurse
9. reliable dentist
10. excellent lawyer
11. hard-working farmer
12. resourceful businessman
13. creative engineer
14. strong laborer
15. inspiring professor
16. intelligent student
17. to make a decent living (lit. to earn enough)
18. taking a chance abroad
19. the Overseas Filipino Workers
20. new heroes (in reference to Overseas Filipino Workers)



# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Twenty

1. pagdiriwang
2. piyesta
3. santong patron
4. kaugalian
5. prusisyon
6. Pasko
7. Maligayang Pasko!
8. Bagong Taon
9. Manigong Bagong Taon!
10. Araw ng Kalayaan
11. Ati-atihan
12. Undas
13. Semana Santa
14. Pasko ng Pagkabuhay
15. Flores de Mayo
16. mga katutubong paniniwala
17. mga ispesyal na putahe
18. makukulay na suot
19. simpleng salu-salo
20. Mahilig ang mga Pinoy sa mga kasayahan!

# Tagalog 2

## Lesson Twenty Translations

1. festival
2. religious feast
3. patron saint
4. tradition
5. religious procession
6. Christmas
7. Merry Christmas!
8. New Year
9. Happy New Year!
10. Independence Day (June 12)
11. Aklan festival (January)
12. All Souls' Day (November 1)
13. Holy Week
14. Easter
15. festival the whole month of May
16. indigenous beliefs
17. special dishes
18. colorful costumes
19. simple get-together
20. The Filipinos are keen on festivities!

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