

Welcome

Cebuano Language Class
Absolute Beginner
April 16-17, 2024


Session: 2/10




Speak Conversational Cebuano

www.cebuanol01.com

LEADERBOARD – Group 1


 Pinakakusgan

 Kinakusgan


 Mas kusgan

1. Shaira Mella Mangulabnan
2. Arrienne Lopez
3. Rhona Cardino
4. Daniel Ford Magpantay
5. Nathaniel Macas


LEADERBOARD – Group 2

 Pinakakusgan

1. Lady Sharmaine Cancio

 Kinakusgan

2. Regina Fernandez
Charlene Mercado

 Mas kusgan

3. Alyssa Nicole Miranda

4. Patricia Yadao

5. Mauricio Miguel Madero

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Rewards



Top 1: Learning kit (packed with educational materials)

Top 2: Book & Flashcards

Top 3: Flashcards

Top 4: Flashcards

Top 5: Flashcards

Top 6: Flashcards



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Quick review from 1st session

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Common Names

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Pronouns – Subject and Object

4

Pronouns – Possessive

Contracted form

Good morning

Good noon

Good afternoon

Good evening

Good day

How are you?

Maay'ng buntag

Maay'ng udto

Maay'ng hapon

Maay'ng gabii

Maay'ng adlaw

Kumusta?

Vocabulary: Status

Single = Ulitawo (male) / Dalaga (female)

Married = Minyo

Friend = Higala

Male Friend = Amigo short form “migo”

Female Friend = Amiga short form “miga”

Widow = Byuda

Widower = Byudo

Widow / Widower = Balo [BAH-looh] common in the province

Vocabulary:

Residing = Nagpuyo

Rootword = puyo= live

Now / Today = Karon

Short form 'ron

Age = Edad; use “anyos” when telling your age

HOW TO BE RESPECTFUL – NO “PO” AND “OPO”

➤ Add the common names

Office and formal setting = Sir/ Ma'am/ Miss

Informal setting:

Dong / Day = Same age or younger

Manoy/ Manong / Manang (female) = Older than you

Introducing yourself

Maayong hapon mga higala!

Ako si (state your name), (age) anyos, (status),

Taga (place of origin) pero nagpuyo ko karon sa (place).



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Common Names

Bai = *boy to boy only; pare/pre*

Inday or 'day = *boy to girl/ girl to girl*; ineng; nene

Dodong or dong = *boy to boy/ girl to boy*

Totoy = **breast** * **Do not use in Cebuano speaking areas**

Manoy = Kuya; used with someone older than you

- short form *'noy*
- *More common than Manong*

Manong = used with someone older than you

- short form *'nong*

Manang = older than you; Ate;

- short form *'nang*



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Subject Pronouns - Singular

(1st person)

I = **Ako/ko** [ah-koh/koooh]



Avoid starting a sentence with "ko."
Instead, place it in the middle, such
as: verb + 'ko' + noun/location.

Sample sentence:

Ako si Michael. **Nagpuyo** ko sa Cebu
City.

[I'm Michael. I **live in** Cebu City.]

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Subject Pronouns - Singular

(2nd person)

You = Ikaw/ka [eeh-kawh/kah]

Avoid starting a sentence with "ka."
Instead, place it in the middle, such
as: verb + 'ka' + noun/location.



Sample sentence:

Ikaw ba si Michael? **Asa** ka **nagpuyo**?
[Are you Michael? **Where** do you **live**?]

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Subject Pronouns - Singular

(3rd person)

He/She = Siya [seeh-yah]



Siya si Maria.
[She is Maria.]

Siya si Juan.
[He is Juan.]

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Subject Pronouns - Singular

(3rd person)

He/She = Siya [seeh-yah]



Siya si Maria.
[She is Maria.]

Siya si Juan.
[He is Juan.]

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Subject Pronouns - Singular

TAGALOG	BISAYA CEBUANO
1 st person: AKO / KO	AKO / KO
2 ND person: IKAW/KA	IKAW/KA
3 rd person: SIYA	SIYA

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Subject Pronouns - Plural

TAYO



Mangadto = will go
 Rootword: adto = to go
 Prefix Mang- use when there are 2 or more people will do the action

(1st person & inclusive)

We/Us = Kita/‘ta [keeh-tah/tah]

(Me + You / You (all))

Sample sentence:

Kita ang mangadto sa SM Seaside.

[We will go to SM Seaside.]

Mangadto ‘ta sa SM Seaside.

[We will go to SM Seaside.]

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Subject Pronouns - Plural

KAMI



(1st person & exclusive)

We/Us = Kami/'mi [kah-meeh/meeh]

(Me + Him/Her/Them)

Sample sentence:

Kami ang mangadto sa SM Seaside.

[We are going to SM Seaside.]

Mangadto 'mi sa SM Seaside.

[We're going to SM Seaside.]

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Subject Pronouns - Plural

KAYO



(2nd person)

You (all) = Kamo/'mo [kah-mooh]

(You (all) - Me)

Sample sentence:

Kamo ang mangadto sa SM Seaside.

[You (all) will go to SM Seaside.]

Mangadto 'mo sa SM Seaside.

[You (all) will go to SM Seaside.]

Everyone / all of us = kitang tanan

Tanan = all

Maayong hapon natong tanan = Magandang hapon sa ating lahat

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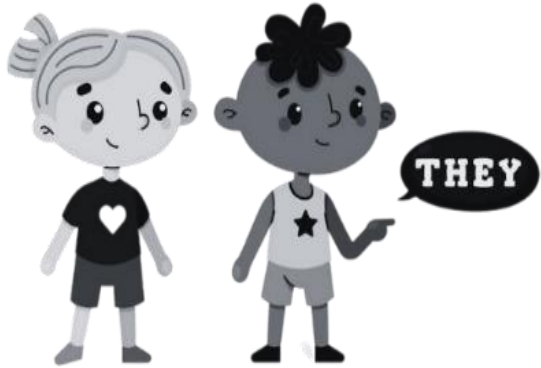
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Subject Pronouns - Plural

SILA



(3rd person)

They/Them = Sila [seeh-lah]

Sample sentence:

Mangadto sila sa SM Seaside.

[They will go to SM Seaside.]

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Subject Pronouns - Plural

TAGALOG	BISAYA CEBUANO
1st person & inclusive: TAYO	KITA / TA 
1st person & exclusive: KAMI	KAMI
2 nd person: KAYO	KAMO 
3 rd person: SILA	SILA

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KO



Object Pronouns - Singular

(1st person)

I/me = **Nako** [NAH-kûh]

Do not say:

“Gikaon ko” unless ikaw yung kinain.

Sample sentence (after a verb):

Gikaon nako ang **pan**.

[I ate the bread.]

Kaon = Eat

Prefix Gi- = Past tense and object focus

Sample sentence (after a noun):

Mao ni ang **balay** nako.

[This is my house.]

Note: This can be translated in English as “to me”, “by me”, or “with me”.

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MO



Object Pronouns - Singular

(2nd person)

You/Your = Nimo [NEEH-mooh]

Sample sentence (after a verb):

Gikaon nimo ang pan?

[Did you eat the bread?]

Sample sentence (after a noun):

Nindot ang balay nimo.

[Your house is beautiful.]

Note: This can be translated in English as “to you”, “by you”, or “with you”.

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NIYA



Object Pronouns - Singular

(3rd person)

He/She; His/Her = Niya [NEEH-yah]

Sample sentence (after a verb):

Gikaon niya ang pan?

[He/She ate the bread?]

Sample sentence (after a noun):

Nindot ang balay niya. "ba'ay"

[His/Her house is beautiful.]

Note: This can be translated in English as "to him / her", "by him/her", or "with him / her".


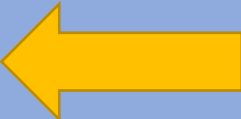
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Object Pronouns - Singular

TAGALOG	BISAYA CEBUANO
1 st person: KO	NAKO 
2 ND person: MO	NIMO 
3 rd person: NIYA	NIYA

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NATIN

Object Pronouns - Plural

(1st person & inclusive)

We/Us/Our = Nato [NAH-tûh]

Sample sentence (after a verb):

Gikaon nato ang pan.

[We ate the bread.]

Sample sentence (after a noun):

Mao ni ang balay nato.

[This is our house.]

Note: This can be translated in English as “to us”, “by us”, or “with us”.



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NAMIN

Object Pronouns - Plural

(1st person & exclusive)

We/Our = Namo [NAH-mûh]

Sample sentence (after a verb):

Gikaon namo ang pan.

[We ate the bread.]



Sample sentence (after a noun):

Mao ni ang balay namo.

[This is our house.]

Note: This can be translated in English as “to us”, “by us”, or “with us”.

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Object Pronouns - Plural

NINYO

(2nd person)

You/Your = Ninyo [neehn-yooh]

Sample sentence (after a verb):

Gikaon ninyo ang pan.

[You (all) ate the bread.]

Sample sentence (after a noun):

Mao ni ang balay ninyo.

[This is your house.]

Note: This can be translated in English as “to you”, “by you”, or “with you”.



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Object Pronouns - Plural

NILA

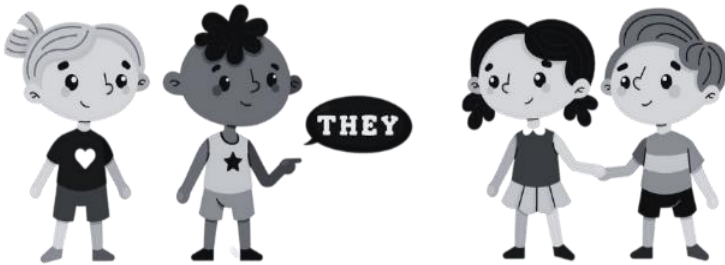
(3rd person)

They/Them/Their = Nila [NEEH-lah]

Sample sentence (after a verb):

Gikaon nila ang pan.

[They ate the bread.]



Sample sentence (after a noun):

Mao ni ang balay nila.

[This is their house.]

Note: This can be translated in English as “to them”, “by them”, or “with them”.

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Object Pronouns - Plural

TAGALOG	BISAYA CEBUANO
1st person & inclusive: NATIN	NATO 
1st person & exclusive: NAMIN	NAMO 
2 nd person: NINYO	NINYO
3 rd person: NILA	NILA

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REVIEW

SUBJECT PRONOUNS				OBJECT PRONOUNS			
		TAGALOG	BISAYA CEBUANO			TAGALOG	BISAYA CEBUANO
SINGULAR	1 st person	AKO / KO	AKO / KO	SINGULAR	1 st person:	KO	NAKO ←
	2 ND person	IKAW/KA	IKAW / KA		2 ND person:	MO	NIMO ←
	3 rd person	SIYA	SIYA		3 rd person:	NIYA	NIYA
PLURAL	1st person (inclusive)	TAYO	KITA ←	PLURAL	1st person (inclusive)	NATIN	NATO ←
	1st person (exclusive)	KAMI	KAMI		1st person (exclusive)	NAMIN	NAMO ←
	2 nd person	KAYO	KAMO ←		2 nd person:	NINYO	NINYO
	3 rd person	SILA	SILA		3 rd person	NILA	NILA

How to use “Mao”

Mao ni – ito yun

Mao na ni – ito na yon

Mao ra – that’s all

Mao ra? = that’s all? / ‘yon lang?

Mao na? = yan yon? / Is that it?

Mao, mao = oo nga

Mao jud/gyud ka = ganyan ka talaga

Mao to = ‘yon ‘yon / that’s it

QUIZLET TIME



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Pronouns – Possessive

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AKIN

Possessive Pronouns - Singular

(1st person)

My/Mine = Ako/Akoa [AH-kûh / AH-kûh-ah]

Sample sentence:

Ako ning kabayo. Ni = ito

[This is **my** horse.]

Akoa ning kabayo.

[This is **my** horse.]

Note: **Akoa** is more specific and has more emphasis on ownership.



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IYO

Possessive Pronouns - Singular

(2nd person)

Your/Yours = Imo/Imoha [EEH-mooh / eeh-MOOH-hah]

Sample sentence:

Imo nang bisikleta? Na = yan

[Is that **your** bike?]

Imoha nang bisikleta? Na= that

[Is that **your** bike?]

Note: **Imoha** is more specific and has more emphasis on ownership.



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Possessive Pronouns - Singular

KANYA

(3rd person)

His/Hers = **lya/lyaha** [EEH-yah/EEH-yah-hah]

Sample sentence:

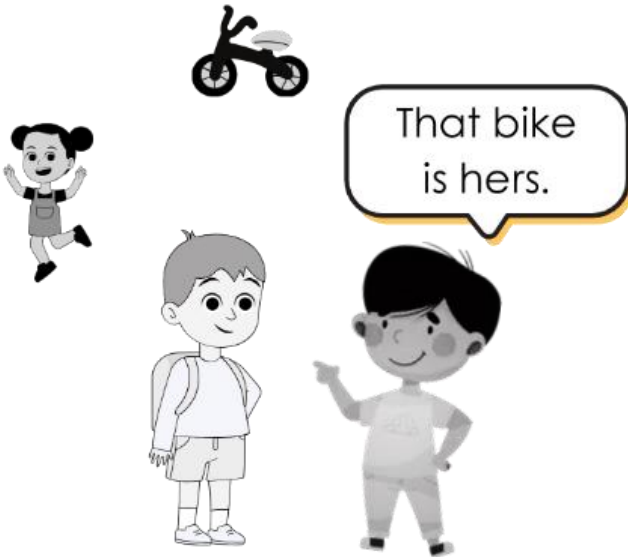
lya nang bisikleta.

[That bike is **hers**.]

lyaha nang bisikleta.

[That bike is **hers**.]

Note: **lyaha** is more specific and has more emphasis on ownership.



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Possessive Pronouns - Singular

TAGALOG	BISAYA CEBUANO
1 st person: AKIN	AKO/AKOA
2 ND person: IYO	IMO/IMOHA
3 rd person: KANYA	IYA/IYAHA

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ATIN

Possessive Pronouns - PLURAL

(1st person & inclusive)

Our/Ours = Ato/Atoa [AH-tûh/AH-tûh-ah]

Sample sentence:

Mao ni ang atong bag-ong balay.

[This is **our** new house.]

Mao ni ang atoang bag-ong balay.

[This is **our** new house.]

Notes: Ato/atoa + nga = Atong/Atoang

“nga” is a linker to connect pronouns to nouns or adjectives to nouns

“Atoa” is more specific and has more emphasis on ownership



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AMIN

Possessive Pronouns - PLURAL

(1st person & exclusive)

Our/Ours = Amo/Amoa [AH-mûh/AH-mûh-ah]

Sample sentence:

Mao ni among balay.

[This is **our** house.]

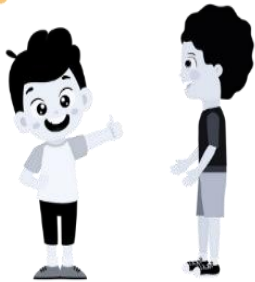
Mao ni amoang balay.

[This is **our** house.]

Notes: Amo/Amoa + nga = Among/Amoang

“Amoa” is more specific and has more emphasis on ownership

Mao ni among
balay.



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INYO

Possessive Pronouns - PLURAL

2nd person

Your/Yours = Inyo/Inyoha [eehn-yooh/eehn-yooh-hah]

Sample sentence:

Nindot inyong balay.

[**Your** house is beautiful.]

Nindot inyohang balay.

[**Your** house is beautiful.]

Notes: Inyo/Inyoha + nga = Inyong/Inyohang

“Inyohang” is more specific and has more emphasis on ownership



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KANILA



Ilaha nang
balay.



Possessive Pronouns - PLURAL

3rd person

Their/Theirs/They = Ila/Ilaha [EEH-lah/EEH-lah-hah]

Sample sentence:

Ila nang balay.

[That is **their** house.]

Ilaha nang balay.

[That is **their** house.]

Notes: Ila/Ilaha + nga = Ilang/Ilahang

“Ilaha” is more specific and has more emphasis on ownership

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Possessive Pronouns - Plural

TAGALOG	BISAYA CEBUANO
1st person & inclusive: ATIN	ATO / ATOA
1st person & exclusive: AMIN	AMO / AMOA
2 nd person: INYO	INYO / INYOHA
3 rd person: KANILA	ILA / ILAHA

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Possessive Pronouns

SINGULAR		SINGULAR	
TAGALOG	BISAYA CEBUANO	TAGALOG	BISAYA CEBUANO
1 st person: AKIN	AKO/AKOA	1st person & inclusive: ATIN	ATO / ATOA
2 ND person: IYO	IMO/IMOHA	1st person & exclusive: AMIN	AMO / AMOA
3 rd person: KANYA	IYA/IYAHA	2 nd person: INYO	INYO / INYOHA
		3 rd person: KANILA	ILA / ILAHA

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS



This = Kini/'ni [keeh-NEEH/nee]]

(very near the speaker)

Akoa **ning** bag. 'ni = 'to

This is my bag.

Other variation: Ani [AH-nee] = rito/dito

Asa imong ganahan **ani** ?

Which one of these do you like?

Notes: "Ani" is used when :

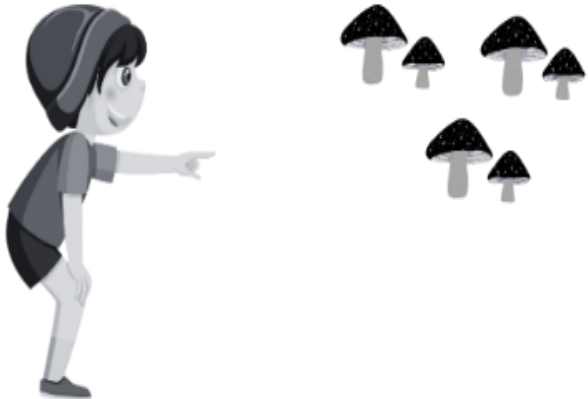
- someone ask you to choose among other items
- when referring to a specific object among other things
e.g. Gusto ko ani. (I like this one.)

Do not use with possessive pronouns "Ako/Akoa" e.g. Ako ani or Akoa ani

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

IYAN

That = Kana/'na [kah-nâh/nâh]
(near the speaker)



Unsa **na**?
What is that?

Other variation: Ana [AH-nâh]
Ganahan ko **ana**.
I like that.



Notes: “Ana” is used when :

someone ask you to choose among other items

when referring to a specific object among other things

e.g. Gusto ko ana. (I like that one.)

Do not use with possessive pronouns “Ako/Akoa” e.g. Ako ana or Akoa ana

That over there = Kato/'to [kah-tooh/tooh]
(far from the speaker)

Unsa **'to**? / Ano yun?
What's that over there?



This is also used to refer to something, indicating an unspecified, previously heard, or observed sound, event, or thing.

Unsa **'to** ? Ano po' yon?
What was that again?

Alin dun
Asa **ato** nga bag ang imong gipili?
Which bag did you choose ?

Gipili = did choose rootword pili

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

That over there = Kato/'to [kah-tooh/tooh]
(far from the speaker)

Other variation: Ato [AH-tooh]
Ganahan ko **ato**.
I like that one over there.



Notes:

“Ato” is used when :

1. Someone ask you to choose among other items, when referring to a specific object among other things e.g. Gusto ko ato. (I like that one.)

Do not use with possessive pronouns “Ako/Akoa” e.g. Ako ato or Akoa ato

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

TAGALOG	BISAYA CEBUANO
Ito	KINI / NI variation: ANI
Iyan	KANA / NA variation: ANA
Iyon	KATO / TO / variation: ATO

Ganahan = like Want = Gusto Like = Ganahan

I like you

Ganahan ko nimo.

Dili teka gusto.= I don't want you.

Dili ko ganahan nimo. = I don't like you.

Gusto teka = Gusto kita

Teka = from me to you

Bati, di ko ganahan = Panget, di ko gusto/type

Bati og nawong = Panget (face)

Bati og balay = panget yung bahay

Wala moy mga pangutana?

No questions?