Finally!

3-UNITS PATTERN: SYTEMATIC GUIDE TO CONSTRUCT TAGALOG SENTENCE

For Beginner Adult Learner

3-UNITS

PATTERN STARTING GUIDE

To Construct Tagalog Sentence

Mabel De Leon

Guide to use this ebook

Before you start using this book, answering "Knowledge Check" is only optional but I highly recommend to answer it and download the "Pattern Sheets" provided with this ebook intended for specific lessons indicated for better comprehension of learning basic Tagalog language.

Step by step guide before using this ebook:

1. Download pattern sheets intended for lessons 3,5 and 6.
2. While reading lessons 3,5 and 6, you can refer to pattern sheets for better visual overview.
3. I highly recommend to complete the " Knowledge Check" exercises for better understanding of the lessons. Please see table of contents for the Answer Keys.

For more questions, comments and suggestions
Feel free to message us at the following site and pages:
http://www.tagaloghub.com
https://www.facebook.com/tagaloghub/
https://www.instagram.com/tagaloghub

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Introduction

Before learning how to construct Tagalog sentences, it is also important to know,

What makes Tagalog Language complex?

There are many reasons a Non-Tagalog speaker may get confused in learning the language but I will only be focusing on the Construction of Tagalog sentences: beginning phrase pattern in this book.

Tagalog has different sentence structures that have the same meaning. But in this book, we will only focus in learning one sentence structure and three (3) units pattern.

The following example is not yet a complete sentence. It's only a phrase but we will start with three units pattern.

In Tagalog, the **word order does not matter** as long as you put proper particles/articles/linking verb. I categorize it into patterns. All the words that are highlighted blue are the particles/linking verb/article used in that particular pattern.

Pattern #1
Si Ben **ay** nanonood **ng** balita.
Ben is watching the news.

Pattern #2
Nanonood **si** Ben **ng** balita.
Pinanonood **ni** Ben **ang** balita
Ben is watching the news.

Pattern #3
Balita **ang** pinanonood **ni** Ben.
The news is being watched by Ben.

Now, let's analyze each pattern. We will split each pattern into its components and identify them.

Pattern #1: **This is a Subject Focus Pattern**
In this pattern, the Subject is the first unit followed by Verb and object

Si Ben ay nanonood ng balita.

Topic here is **Ben** which is the **subject**
Verb here is **nanonood** which is the **determiner of the focus** and **determiner of the tenses**.
The **form of the verb** used here is a **Subject focus verb**
si is the **name marker.** This is one of the many particles we use in Tagalog sentences and this kind of particle does not exist in English language. Also, this particle is used for a subject focus sentence.
ay functions as a **topic marker** here. This particle indicates the topic of the sentence.
ng functions as a **direct object marker** here. This is also one of the many particles we use in Tagalog sentences.
balita is the **object** in this pattern

Pattern #2: **These pattern have 2 sentence focus**
In this pattern, Verb is the first unit followed by subject and object

Subject Focus:
Nanonood si Ben ng balita.

Topic here is **Ben** which is the subject
Verb here is **nanonood** which is the **determiner of the focus** and **determiner of the tenses**.
The **form of the verb** used here is a **Subject** focus verb
si is the **name marker.** This is one of the many particles we use in Tagalog sentences and this kind of particle does not exist in English language. Also, this particle is used for a **subject focus sentence.**
ng functions as a **direct object marker** here. This is also one of the many particles we use in Tagalog sentences.
balita is the direct object

Object Focus:
Pinanonood ni Ben ang balita.

Topic here is **balita** which is the **object**
Verb here is pinanonood which is the **determiner of the focus** and **determiner of the tenses**.
The **form of the verb used here** is a Object focus verb
ni is the **name marker.** This is one of the many particles we use in Tagalog sentences and this kind of particle does not exist in English language. Also, this particle is used for an **object focus** sentence.
ang functions as a **direct object marker** here. This is also one of the many particles we use in Tagalog sentences.
Ben is the **subject** in this pattern and unlike in the previous pattern. This is not the topic of the phrase.

Pattern #3 **This is an Object Focus Pattern**
In this pattern, Object is the first unit followed by Verb and Subject.

Object Focus:
Balita ang pinanonood ni Ben.

Topic here is **Balita** which is the **object**
Verb here is **pinanonood** which is the **determiner of the focus** and **determiner of the tenses.**
The **form of the verb** used here is an **Object** focus verb
ni is the **name marker.** This is one of the many particles we use in Tagalog and this kind of particle does not exist in English language. Also, this particle is used in an **object focus** sentence.
ang functions as a **direct object marker** here. This is also one of the many particles we use in Tagalog.
Ben is the **subject** in this pattern and just like in the previous pattern. This is not the topic of the phrase.

And compare to the verb of Pattern #1 and Pattern #2 which is Subject Focus Sentence "**nanonood**",
Pattern #3 has the same form of the verb with Pattern #2 Object Focus Sentence "**pinanonood**"

Each pattern has it's own sets of particles and articles used.

Pattern# 1 uses
topic marker "**ay**" and Particle "**ng**" marker

Pattern#2 uses
Particle "**si**" marker and Particle "**ng**" marker
Particle "**ni**" and Particle "**ang**" marker

Pattern#3 uses
Article "**ang**" and Particle "**ni**" marker

That is why it is very important to choose first what pattern you want to learn.

If you want to learn formal way of writing and speaking Tagalog. I highly recommend for you to learn pattern #1

If you want to learn informal way of writing and speaking Tagalog. I highly recommend for you to learn pattern #2, which is commonly used by most Tagalog native speakers.

Pattern # 3 is also informal and used by Tagalog native speakers in cases of emphasizing the object.

Therefore, if you want to learn Tagalog language at a conversational level, I highly recommend to learn pattern #2 first, then learn pattern #3.
Pattern #1 is commonly used by Tagalog native speakers when introducing themselves.

For Example: Ako si Ben at nakatira ako sa Maynila.
 which means *I am Ben and I live in Manila.*

And during "**formal style of speech**" of "Tagalog speakers that normally uses in political and school activities with Tagalog language as a theme". (*In my online course Tagalog 1, I discussed there the different speech styles of native Tagalog speakers.*)

On the other hand, as you will have noticed by now, **word order** in Tagalog sentences **does not matter,**
You can start your sentence with:

Verb + Subject + Object
or
Subject + Verb + Object
or
Object + Verb + Subject

And you can use any of them as long as you put the right particle since it produces the same meaning which only has different focuses in Tagalog.

I hope this book will help a lot in your journey learning Tagalog language!

Let me share with you this quote I read somewhere.
"The expert in anything was once a beginner."

Enjoy Learning!

Kaya mo yan, (You can do it)

Coach Mabel

Lesson 1

Uses of Particle "si" and "ni"

Before we begin in this lesson, I would like to explain a little bit about the forms of the verbs used in this pattern.

In Tagalog, Verbs determine the tenses in the sentence.
Conjugation of Verbs in Tagalog is based on the tense of the verbs.

There are 2 types of sentence focus in Tagalog
1. **Subject** Focus
2. **Object** Focus

Each focus has it's own set of verb conjugations. This is confusing on the part of most Non-Tagalog speakers, but there is a simple way to learn this in correct pattern.

Please check Lesson 7 for better understanding about the Verbs used in this Pattern. Also, please check Pattern Sheets for better illustrations on how we use proper verb tenses connected to the pronoun we are using.

There is more to learn in Tagalog Verb conjugation. But for now, let's take one step at a time and learn verb conjugation used for this pattern.

In this lesson, we will focus on learning the uses of Particle "si" and "ni" as a name marker. Let's start!

Uses of Particle "si" and "ni"

In this lesson, you will learn the multiple functions of Particle "**si**" and "**ni**" which we will use in Three (3) units pattern: beginning phrase to construct Tagalog sentences.

si	**ni**
used as a **name** marker	used as a **name** marker
si + name of specific person si + role of family member	ni + name of specific person ni + role of family member

Please do not be confused, even though both "si" and "ni" has the same functions as a **name marker**

"**si**" uses if the **focus** of the sentence is the **subject.**
Let me reiterate, if the sentence
focuses on the **subject** as the **doer of the action.**

"**ni**" uses if the **focus** of the sentence is the **object**.
Let me reiterate, if the sentence
focuses on the **object** as the **receiver of the action.**

Please see example sentences and the figure below:

Figure

> This is Karen. If you will describe what is Karen doing in Tagalog, You will say...
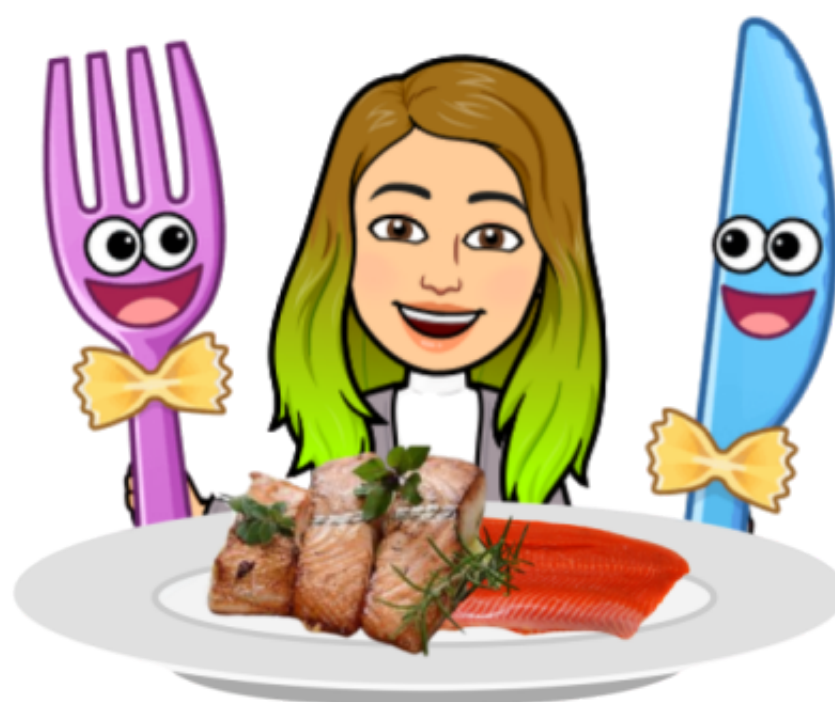
Kumakain **si Karen** ng isda.

Karen is eating the fish.

In this pattern, it answers the question:
What does the **subject** is doing?
It emphasize the **subject** as the **doer of the action**
What is Karen doing?

The answer: Karen is eating the fish.
In Tagalog, Kumakain si Karen ng isda.

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Another form of describing our figure

Kinakain **ni** Karen **ang isda**.

Karen is eating **the fish**.

In this pattern, it answers the question:
What **object receives** the action of the subject?
or "What is Karen eating?"
Unlike in the previous pattern that answer to the question
"What is Karen doing?"
It emphasizes the **object** as the **receiver of the action**
Again.
What is Karen eating?

The answer: Karen is eating the fish.
In Tagalog, Kinakain ni Karen ang isda

You can use either of the pattern with
"**si**" marker and "**ni**" marker
because it produces the same meaning unless you want to
emphasize either the object or subject.

Uses of Particle "si" and "ni"

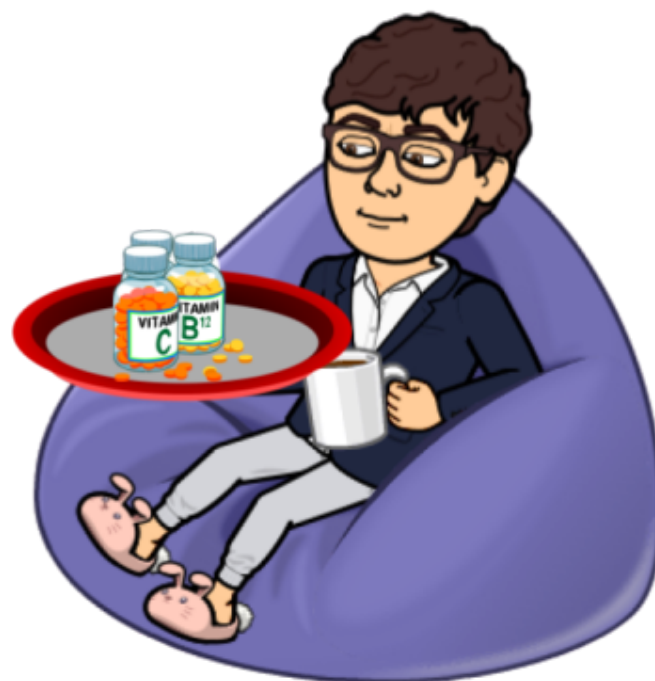| si	ni
used as a **name** marker	used as a **name** marker
si + name of specific person **si + role of family member**	**ni + name of specific person** **ni + role of family member**

Other Differences between "si" and "ni"

This is Mike holding a tray of medicine and a cup of liquid.

Tagalog of **drink** is **inom**

Root Word Verb: inom

Iinom si Mike **ng** gamot.
Mike will drink the medicine.

Iinumin ni Mike **ang** gamot.
The medicine will drink by Mike.

Umiinom si Mike **ng** gamot.
Mike drinks/is drinking the medicine.

Iniinom ni Mike **ang** gamot.
Mike drinks/ is drinking the medicine.

Uminom si Mike **ng** gamot.
Mike drank the medicine.

Ininom ni Mike **ang** gamot.
Mike drank the medicine.

si + **name**
- uses in pattern with particle **"ng"**

ni + **name**
- uses in pattern with article **"ang"**

In "Form of the Verbs" uses in this pattern

si + **name with particle "ng"**

uses **prefix** conjugation in **all tenses of the verb**

ni + **name with particle "ang"**

uses **infix** conjugation **"um"** in **future** tense of the verb

uses **prefix** conjugation **"in"** in **present** and **past tense** of the verb

Root Word Verb: aral which means study

Mag-aaral si Mike **sa** Ingglatera.
Mike will study in England.

Nag-aaral si Mike **sa** Ingglatera.
Mike studies/is studying in England.

Nag-aral si Mike **sa** Ingglatera.
Mike studied in England.

Root Word Verb: aral which means study

Aaralin ni Mike **sa** bahay **ang** aralin.
Mike will study the lesson at home.

Inaaral ni Mike **sa** bahay **ang** aralin.
Mike is studying the lesson at home.

Inaral ni Mike **sa** bahay **ang** aralin.
Mike studied the lesson at home.

si + **name**
- uses in pattern with particle **"sa"**

ni + **name**
- uses in pattern with particle **" sa"** and particle **"ang"**
- The sentence will **sound incomplete without** the **object**

In "Form of the Verbs" uses in this pattern

si + **name** with particle **"sa"**
uses **prefix conjugation** in **present** and **future** tense of the verb
uses **infix conjugation "um"** in **past** tense of the verb

ni + **name with particle "sa"** and **"ang"**
uses **prefix** conjugation and **suffix "in"** conjugation in **future** tense of the verb
uses **prefix "in"** in **present** and **past** tense of the verb

For a better overview:

<div align="center">

si + **name**

uses in

Verb + **si**+*name of a person or family member* + **ng** + object
Verb + **si**+*name of a person or role of a person in your life* + **sa** + place

ni + **name**

uses in

Verb + **ni**+*name of a person or family member* + **ang** + object
Verb + **ni**+*name of a person or role of a person in your life* + **sa** + place +
ang + object

</div>

Example usage of name marker when stating the role of the person in your life:

<div align="center">

si + **name**

uses in

Verb + **si**+*name of a person or role of a person in your life* + **ng**+ object

Nagluluto **si** **nanay** ng Chicken Adobo.
(Mother cooks/is cooking Chicken Adobo.)

ni + **name**

uses in

Verb + **ni**+*name of a person or role of a person in your life* + **ang** + object

Niluluto ni nanay ang Chicken Adobo.
(Mother cooks/is cooking Chicken Adobo.)

</div>

<div align="center">

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</div>
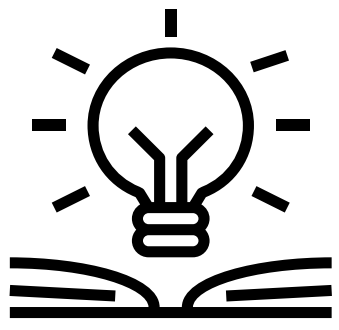
Knowledge Check

Lesson 1

Direction: Please choose the appropriate particle in the sentence.
si or **ni**

Example 1:
Nag-aaral **si** Pedro **ng** wikang Tagalog.

Peter is studying Tagalog language.

Example 2:
Kakainin **ni** Loti **ang** pagkain.

Loti will eat the food.

Example 3:
Namasyal **si** Alex **sa** Hongkong.

Alex took a trip to Hongkong.

1. Bibilhin ☐ Jose **ang** kotse.

Jose will buy the car.

2. Naglaro ☐ James **ng** basketbol.

James played basketball.

3. Pinanood ☐ Erika **ang** pelikula.

Erica watched the movie.

4. Nakikinig ☐ Mika **ng** musika.

Mica is listening to music.

5. Kinokopya ☐ Joy **ang** sagot.

Joy is copying the answer.

6. Pupunta ☐ Maria **sa** Japan.

Maria will go to Japan.

7. Kukunin ☐ Bella **ang** plato.

Bella will get the plate.

Lesson 2

Uses of Particle "ng"

Disclaimer:
Particle "ng" has multiple functions but this lesson will focus on discussing the functions of the particle "ng" marker uses in this pattern only.

There is more to learn about the particle "ng" that I will not include here, as it might make you confused and further complicate your learning experience. I want to make learning Tagalog as easy as possible for you.

If you want to study more about particle "ng" in Tagalog. I highly recommend that you watch out for my free video tutorials about the multiple functions of particle "ng" available in Tagalog Hub VIP facebook page.

Let's Start with the sound of "ng"

"ng" sounds like "rang"
but change "r" to "n"
"nang"
"ng" reads as "nang"

ng

Audio for the sound of Particle "ng" is available in our VIP FB page. Thank you

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In this lesson, you will learn the multiple functions of Particle "**ng**" which we will use in **Lesson 3** for Three (3) units pattern: beginning phrase to construct sentences.

ng

1. used as a preposition "by"
    as an actor marker
    ng + actor

3. As a direct object marker
    Verb + Subject + ng + object
    ng + object

4. As a time marker
    ng + time/time of the day/date/month/year

"ng" as a preposition by

"**ng**" serves as a marker of actor who do/will do/did the action.
Actor could be human/animals, depending on who is the doer of the action
ng + **actor**

Marker "**ng**" also uses if the **focus** of the **sentence** is the **doer** or **actor** of the sentence.
It answers the question, who do/will do/did the action?

For Example:
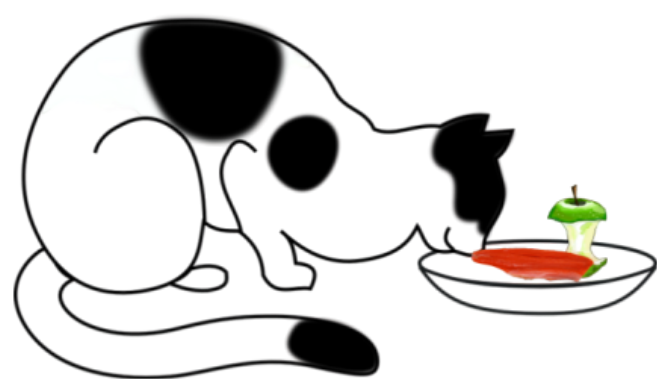
The leftover food was eaten by the cat

| Kinain | **ng** | **pusa** | ang tirang pagkain. |

which means
ate or eaten

which means
cat

which means
the leftover food

| Verb | | actor | |

In this pattern, the cat is the doer of the action "kinain" (ate/eaten).
Therefore, "pusa" (cat) is the actor of the sentence.
ng + pusa
It answers the question: Who ate the leftover food?
Kinain ng pusa ang tirang pagkain

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"ng" functions as a direct object marker

"ng" in this pattern functions as a direct object marker
Verb + Subject + Object

"ng" marker indicates that the focus of the sentence is the object which happen to be the receiver of the action in this pattern.

It answers the question: What object receives the action of the actor?

Example 1:

This is Mary watching the news, let's say that the role of Mary in this picture is "I"
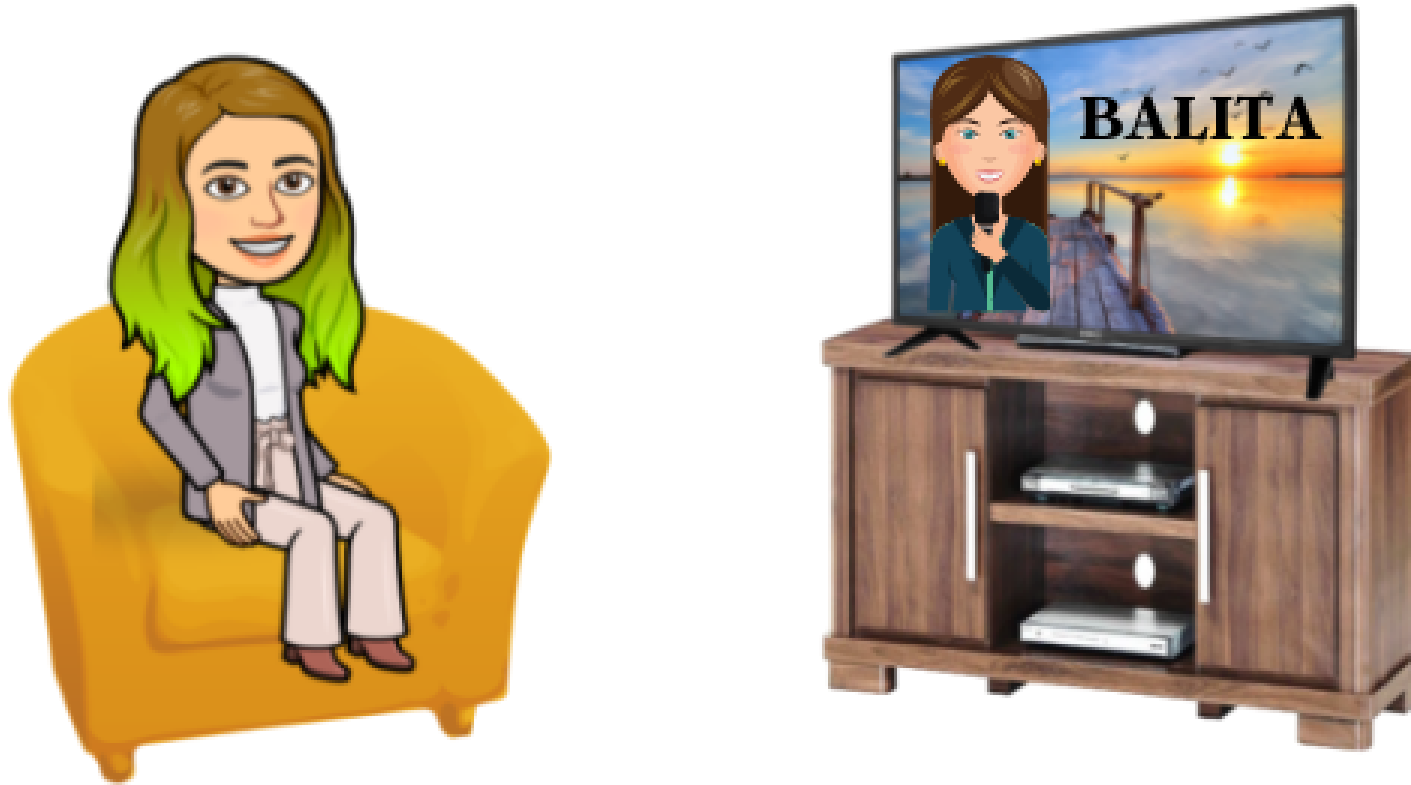
I am watching the news.

Nanonood	ako	ng	balita
which means	which means		which means
watching	I am		the news
Verb	subject		object

In this pattern, "ng" marker indicates object (balita) as a direct object of the sentence.
Verb + Subject + ng + object
It answers the question: What is the actor doing?
Nanonood ako ng balita

Example 2:

He/She will read the newspaper.

Magbabasa	siya	**ng**	**dyaryo**
which means	which means		which means
will read	**He/She**		**the newspaper**
Verb	subject		object

In this pattern, "**ng**" marker indicates **object** (dyaryo) as a direct object of the sentence.

Verb + **Subject** + **ng** + **object**

It answers the question: **What will the actor plan to do?**

Magbabasa siya ng dyaryo.

"**ng**" as a time marker

This applies to the following time:
- **Specific time of the day**
  - ○ **Ika-lima** (5) ng umaga (5:00 AM), **ika-siyam** (9) ng gabi (9:00 AM), etc.
- **Estimated time of the day**
  - ○ **umaga** (morning), **tanghali/hapon** (afternoon), **gabi** (evening)

Note:
At the present moment, most Tagalog native speakers still use the Spanish terms when indicating time.
Example: Alas- otso ng gabi. (8 o" clock in the evening)
　　　　Alas-singko ng umaga. (5 o" clock in the morning)

"**ng**" marker here indicates that the **focus** of the sentence is the
specific time of the action.

It answers the question: **What time does the action will happen?**

Example 1: SPECIFIC TIME

Note:
uwi is a root word means
go home
in Tagalog language.

I will go home at 7:00 in the evening.

Uuwi	ako	**ng**	Alas- 7 ng gabi.
which means	which means	**at**	which means
will go	I		7:00 in the evening
Verb	subject		time

In this pattern, "**ng**" marks the **exact time of**
when will the action takes place
"**ng**" in this case functions as a time marker
Verb + Subject + ng + time
It answers the question: **When did the action took place?**
Umuwi ako ng Alas-7 ng gabi.

Alas is a word which comes from Spanish language which means "ace." But in Tagalog, it is commonly used in telling specific time. Tagalog native speakers always say Alas with Spanish term numbers. Example: Alas-7 ng gabi reads as "Alas- syete ng gabi." Syete" pronounced like the sounds in the word "Shell" with short e sounds in english. SHE-TE.

Example 2: SPECIFIC TIME

I went home at 6:00 in the morning.

Umuwi	ako	**ng**	ika- 6 ng umaga.
which means	which means	**at**	which means
went home	**I**		**6:00 in the morning**
Verb	subject		time

In this pattern, "**ng**" marks the **exact time of**
when did the action took place
"**ng**" in this case functions as a **time marker**
Verb + Subject + ng + time
It answers the question: **When did the action took place?**
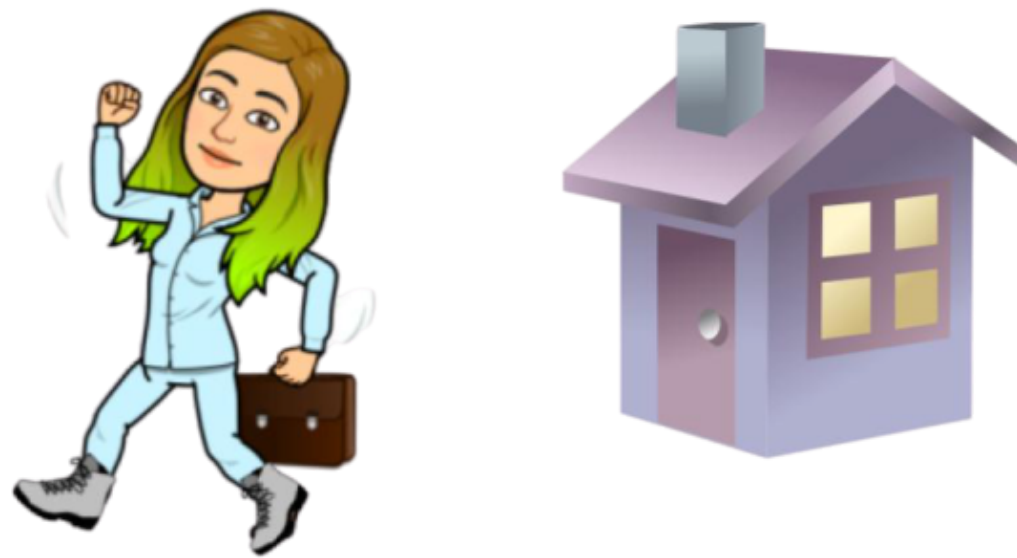**Umuwi ako ng ika-6 ng umaga.**

Unlike in Alas,

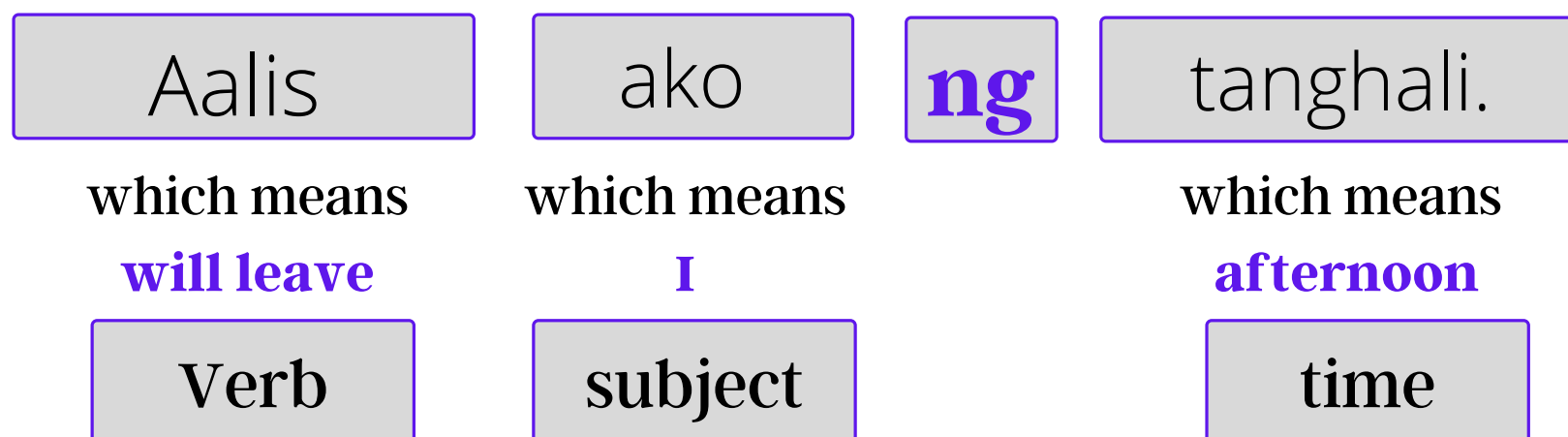*Tagalog native speakers say ika- with Tagalog number*

Ika-6 is Ika-anim
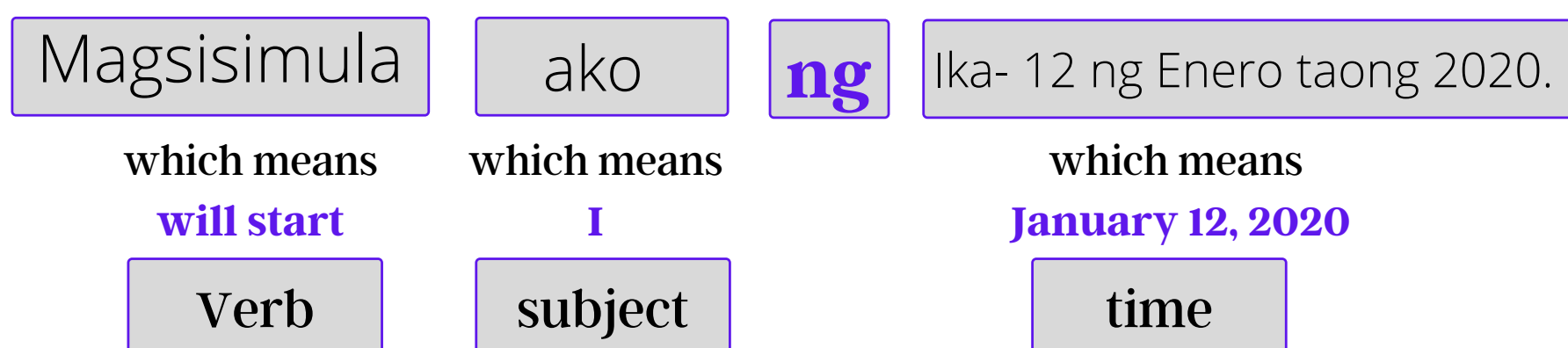*anim is a Tagalog number "six."*

Example 3: ESTIMATED TIME

I will leave in the afternoon.

Aalis	ako	**ng**	tanghali.
which means	which means	which means	
will leave	**I**		**afternoon**
Verb	subject		time

In this pattern, "**ng**" marks the **estimated time of the day**
"**ng**" **in this case** functions as a **time marker**.

Example 4: SPECIFIC DATE

I will start on January 12, 2020.

Magsisimula	ako	**ng**	Ika- 12 ng Enero taong 2020.
which means	which means		which means
will start	**I**		**January 12, 2020**
Verb	subject		time

In this pattern, "**ng**" marks the **exact date**
when will the action takes place
"**ng**" **in this case functions as a time marker**
Verb + **Subject** + **ng** + **time**
It answers the question: **When did the action took place?**
Magsisimula ako ng ika-12 ng Enero taong 2020.

12 reads as labing-dalawa
2020 reads as dalawang libo dalawampu

Trivia:
*Most Tagalog native speakers use "Ika- ng taong" (nth of Year _____) in **formal style of speech**.*
Example: Ika-16 ng Mayo taong 2020. (16 reads as labing-anim)
         (16th of May Year 2020)
at a conversational level in most cases, most Tagalog native speakers say the specific date in English language.
Example: May 16, 2020

Most Tagalog native speakers mix Tagalog and English language at a conversational level. And it is known as "Taglish" (Tagalog English)

For the sake of learning Tagalog, I will teach using Tagalog language, However, I will often indicate if it is used conversationally since the "3-units pattern" being discussed here is commonly used in conversation.

For more functions of "ng" particle as a time marker.
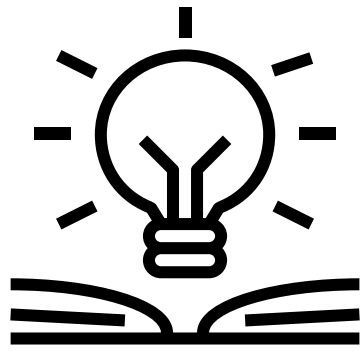
Direction: Please fill in the blanks the correct particle marker.

si   **ng**

Please refer to the given example below.

Example 1:

Nag-aaral **si** Pedro **ng** wikang Tagalog.

Peter is studying Tagalog language.

1. Magsusulat ☐ Jasmine ☐ liham.
   will write   Jasmine   letter.
   Jasmine will write a letter.

2. Umalis ☐ Rafael ☐ bansa
   went   Rafael   country
   Rafael went out of the country.

3. Umiinom ☐ Jake ☐ tubig.
   drinking   Jake   water
   Jake is drinking water.

4. Naglalaba ☐ Patricia ☐ damit.
   washing   Patricia   cloth.
   Patricia is washing the cloth.

5. Makikinig ☐ James ☐ paborito niyang musika.
   will listen   James   his favorite music.
   James will listen to his favorite music.

6. Naghugas ☐ Maria ☐ plato.
   washed   Maria   plate
   Mary washed the plate.

Lesson 3

In previous lessons, you have learned about the functions of particle "si" "ni" and "ng" which you will use in Verb + Subject + Object pattern that you will learn in this lesson.

After this lesson, you are expected:

- To construct the most commonly used pattern by most native speakers. Verb + Subject + Object

But before you read this,
Please download the "Three (3) Units Pattern Sheets" attached with this ebook for Lesson 3.

Let's Start!

THREE (3) UNITS PATTERN
Verb + Subject + Object

ng	object marker of aklat/libro (book)

Let's say this is you and you want to say in Tagalog. "I am reading a book." How will you say it?

Let's begin with the following phrase:

<div align="center">

I am reading a book.
   1   **2**   **3**

</div>

First, Let's find out the units we need to translate in Tagalog. In this phrase, we have;

<div align="center">

1   **2**   **3**

I	am	reading	a	book
Ako		**nagbabasa**		**libro**

</div>

I is **Ako** in Tagalog
reading is **nagbabasa**
book is **libro/aklat**
In this phrase, "am" has no equivalent translation in Tagalog. Also, "a" is an article in English which we do not use in Tagalog to mark the object. In this case, object is libro.

Next, let's arrange the sentence based on the "Verb+Subject+Object" sentence pattern

<div align="center">

1   **2**   **3**

Nagbabasa	**ako**	**libro**
verb	**subject**	**object**

</div>

Then, let's mark each unit with the proper particle/article/marker

Nagbabasa	**ako**	**ng**	**libro**
reading	I	direct object marker	book

- In this pattern, **nagbabasa** is the verb of this phrase. When the verb is in the first unit of the sentence. We do not use **"ay"** marker. Therefore, after the verb, we do not put particles. The form of the verb used in this structure is a subject focus sentence.

- **Ako** literally means **I**.

- the **direct object** of this sentence is **libro** (book)**.**

- And **"ng"** in this phrase functions as a **direct object marker.** Therefore, we will put **"ng"** before **libro**.

In English, to state, I am reading. It start with the pattern
Subject **I**, Verb with a linking verb: am reading and Object book
But in Tagalog,
In this sentence, we arranged it by the following sentence pattern:

Verb + Subject + Object

which uses particle **ng** as a direct object marker.
Therefore, if we arrange this. It will become.

Nagbabasa ako ng libro.

Which means, **I am reading a book.**

If you will look at the attached Pattern Sheet, You will see the proper sequence of three units pattern we are learning here.
Also, you will see that the
Present Tense of "reading" in Tagalog for this pattern is
Nagbabasa

Also, just to reiterate,

This pattern uses particle **ng** before the **direct object**.
And the proper sequence is:
Verb + Subject + ng + object

Nagbasa	**siya**	**ng**	**libro**
which means **read**	which means **He/She**	direct object marker	which means book
Verb	**Subject**		**Object**

Which means, **He/She read a book.**

If you will look at the attached Pattern Sheets, you will see the proper sequence of three-units pattern we are learning.
Also, you will see that the
Past Tense "read" in Tagalog for this pattern is
Nagbasa

There are two people reading a book.

Nagbabasa	**sila**	**ng**	**libro**
which means reading	which means They	direct object marker	which means book
verb	**subject**		**object**

Which means, **They are reading a book.**

If you will look at the attached Pattern Sheets, You will see the proper sequence of three-unit patterns we are learning.
Also, you will see that the
Present Tense "reading" in Tagalog for this pattern is
Nagbabasa
And the pronoun used in this pattern is sila

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Another example:

This is Vic and he's drinking coffee... Please describe what he's doing in Tagalog.

Iinom	**si**	**Vic**	**ng**	**kape**

which means
will drink
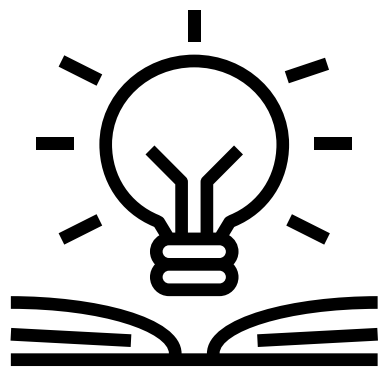**verb**

si Vic
subject

direct object marker

which means
coffee
object

Which means, **Vic will drink coffee.**

If you look at the attached Pattern sheet, You will see that the Future Tense of "drink" in Tagalog for this pattern is "will drink"

Also, in this phrase, name Vic uses particle "si" that functions as a name marker for one person

Knowledge Check

Lesson 3

Direction: Arrange the following words using 3 units pattern you have learned.

Verbs + Subject+ Object (with "ng" as a direct object marker)

Example

ako	ng	nag-aaral	wikang Tagalog
I		studying	Tagalog language

Nag-aaral   ako   ng   wikang Tagalog

Verb   +   Subject   + **ng**   +   Object

I am studying Tagalog language.

1

kumakain	ng	sila	gulay
eat/eating		They	vegetable

Verb   +   Subject   + **ng**   +   Object

They are eating vegetable.
They eat vegetable.

2

damit	ako	naglaba	ng
cloth	I	washed	

Verb   +   Subject   + **ng**   +   Object

I washed the cloth.

3

siya	ng	umiinom	kape
He/She		drinks/ drinking	coffee

Verb   +   Subject   + **ng**   +   Object

He/She is drinking coffee.
He/She drinks coffee.

4

ng	basketbol	maglalaro	kami
	basketball	will play	We

Verb   +   Subject   + **ng**   +   Object

We will play basketball.

5

si Joy	ng	nakikinig	musika
Joy		listens/listening	music

Verb   +   Subject   + **ng**   +   Object

Joy is listening to music.
Joy listens to music.

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Lesson 4

In this lesson, you will learn the multiple functions of Particle "**sa**" which we will use in **Lesson 5** for Three (3) units pattern: beginning phrase to construct Tagalog sentences.

Verb+ Subject + sa + Place/time/receiver of the action

sa

1. used as a **place** marker
   - Place of **action** marker
   - Place of **destination** marker
   - Place of **object**

2. Used as a **time** marker

3. Used with "**para**" which translates as preposition "**for**"
   marker of **beneficiary of the actor's action**
   para sa + receiver of the action

"sa" as a place of action marker

"sa" serves as a place marker
Applies to place of action

sa + place of action

These kids name are: from left (Ana, Dan and Pam) and they are playing at the park.
Please describe what they are doing in Tagalog language using our pattern.

Example 1:

They are playing at the park.

Naglalaro	sila	sa	parke.
which means **playing**	which means **They**	place marker	which means **the park**
Verb	subject		place of action

In this pattern,
"sa" functions as a marker of place of action
parke (park) is the **place of action**

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Example 2:

Pat hid at the back of the door.

Nagtago	si Pat	**sa**	likod ng pinto.
which means **hid**	which means Pat	place marker	which means **back of the door**
Verb	subject		place of action
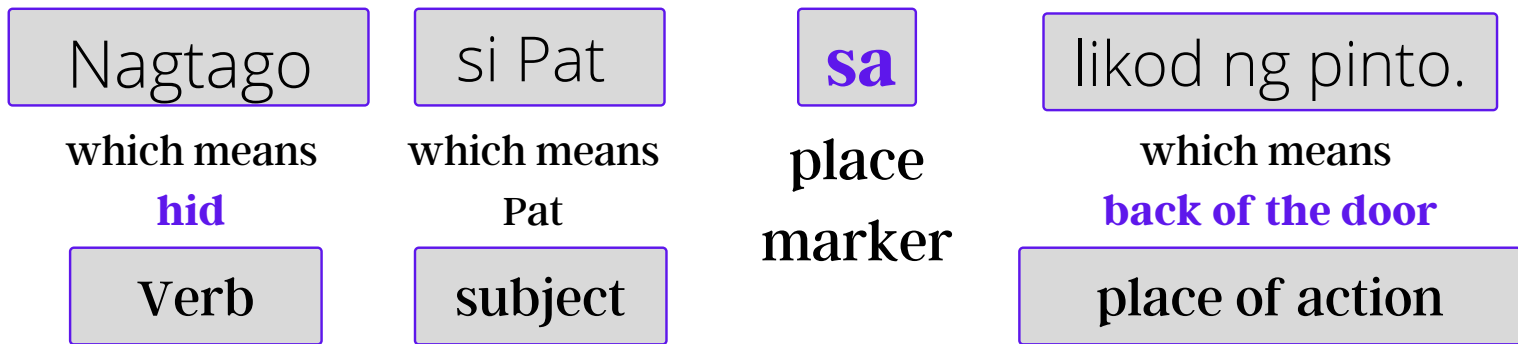
In this pattern,
"**sa**" functions as a marker of **place of action**
likod ng pinto (back of the door) is the **place of action**

Example 3:

I lived in Manila.

Nakatira	ako	**sa**	Maynila
which means **lived**	which means **I**	place marker	which means **Manila**
Verb	subject		place of action

In this pattern,
"**sa**" functions as a marker of place of action
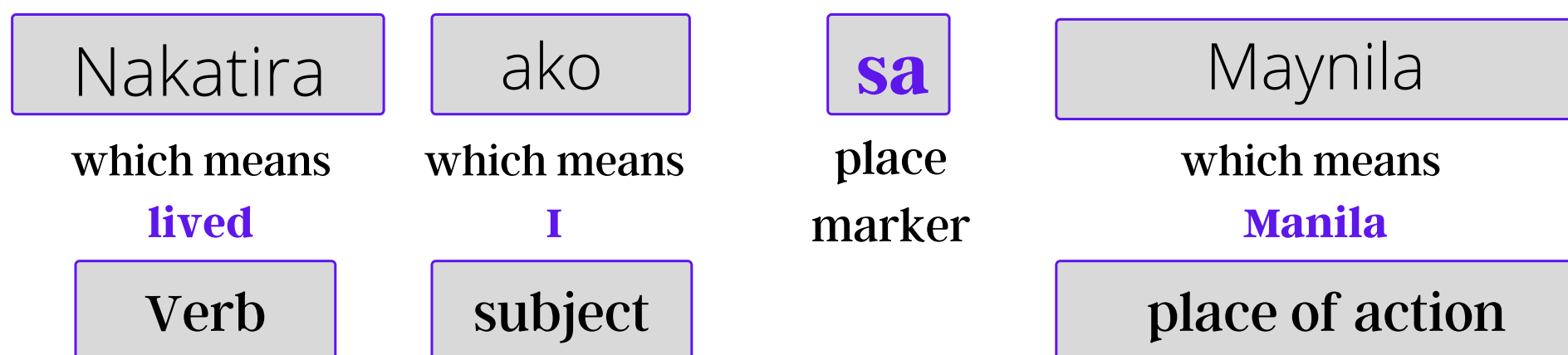Maynila (Manila) is the **place of action**

Before we proceed to the next function of Particle "sa"
Let's define the difference between

Place of Action and **Place of Destination**

Place of Action
is the place where the action take/was taken/will take place.
It means that the action is currently/being done/will take to that place.

Example Scenario:
You are drinking hot coffee at the coffee shop,
Coffee Shop where you are drinking coffee is considered as a
"**Place of Action**"

Place of Destination
is the place where you are planning to go, going, or have gone.

Example Scenario:
You are planning to travel abroad. Let's say, America.
America, where you are planning to go is considered as a
"**Place of Destination**"
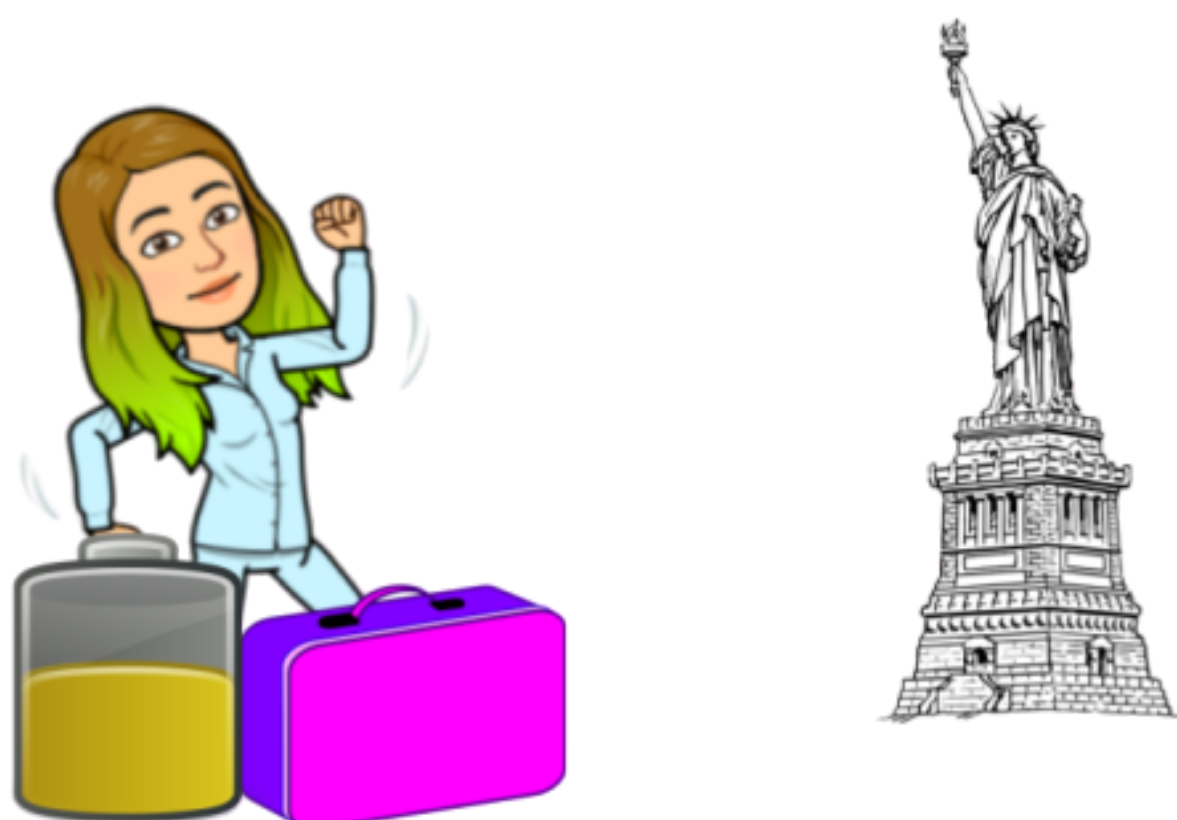
Commonly used verbs in "Place of Destination" are motion verbs like:
Punta (go), balik(return), darating (coming), papasok (go/enter)

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"**sa**" as a **place of destination** marker

"**sa**" as a marker of **place of destination**
applies to pattern
Verb + Subject + place

sa + place of destination

Example 1:

Teri is going to the office.

Papunta	si Teri	**sa**	opisina.
which means	which means	place marker	which means
going	**Teri**		**the office**
Verb	subject		place of destination
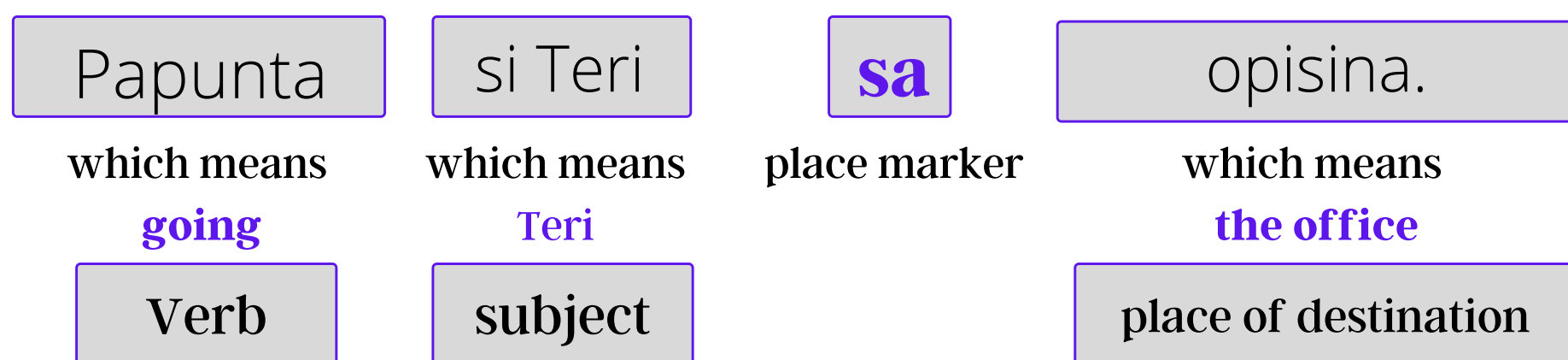
In this pattern,
"**sa**" functions as a marker of place of destination
opisina (office) is the **place of destination**
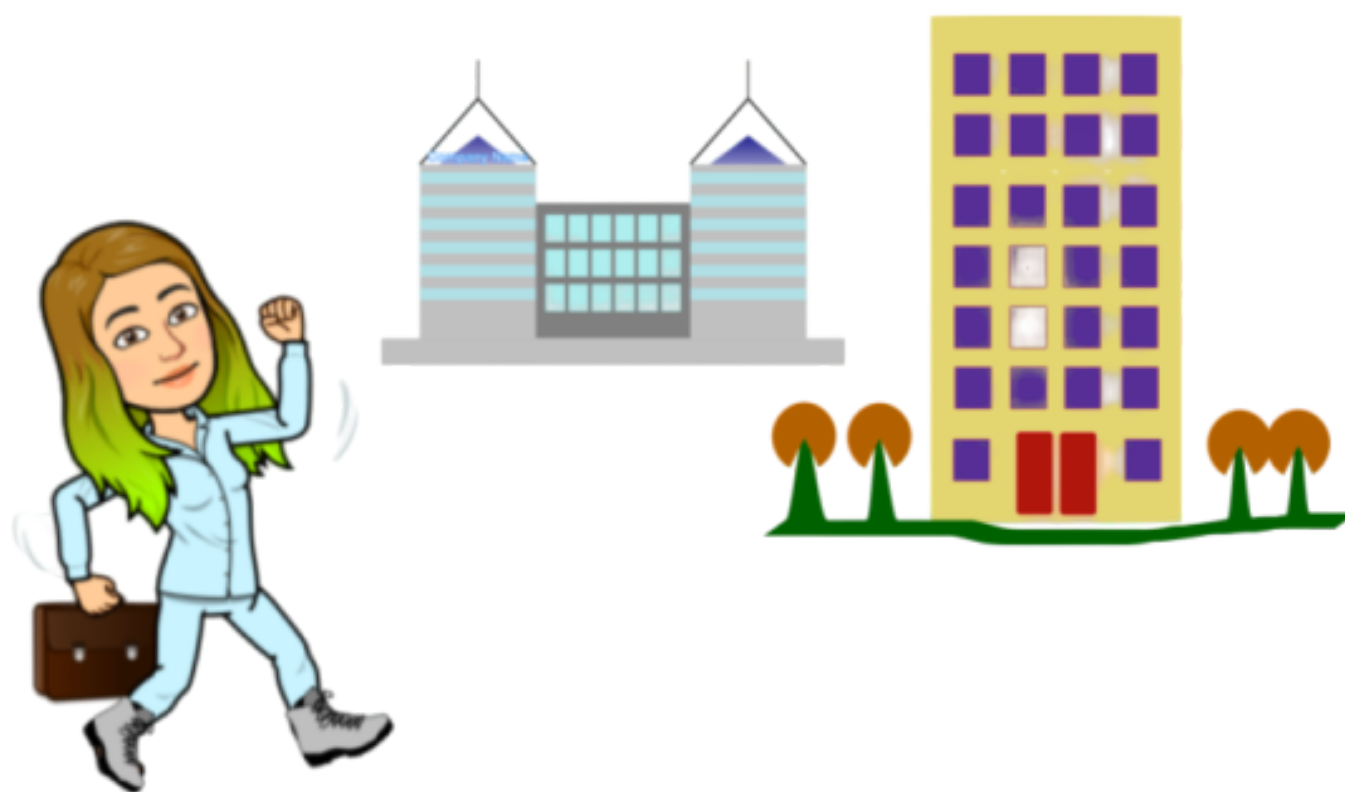
Example 2:

He/She will go back to the Philippines.

Babalik	siya	**sa**	Pilipinas
which means **will go back**	which means **He/She**	place marker	which means **Philippines**
Verb	subject		place of destination
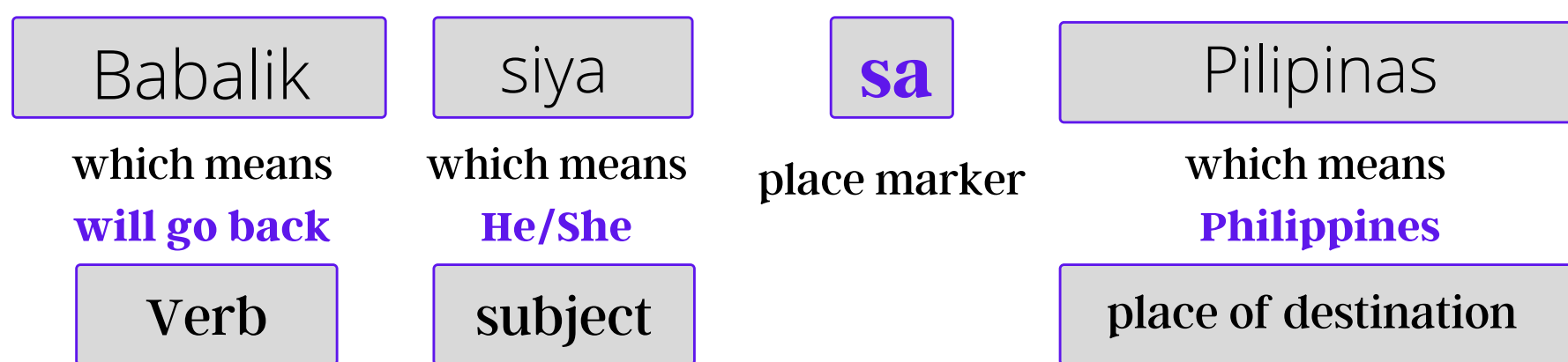
In this pattern,
"**sa**" functions as a marker of place of destination
Pilipinas (Philippines) is the **place of destination**

Example 3:

I will go to the party

Pupunta	ako	**sa**	piging.
which means **will go**	which means **I**	place marker	which means **the party**
Verb	subject		place of destination
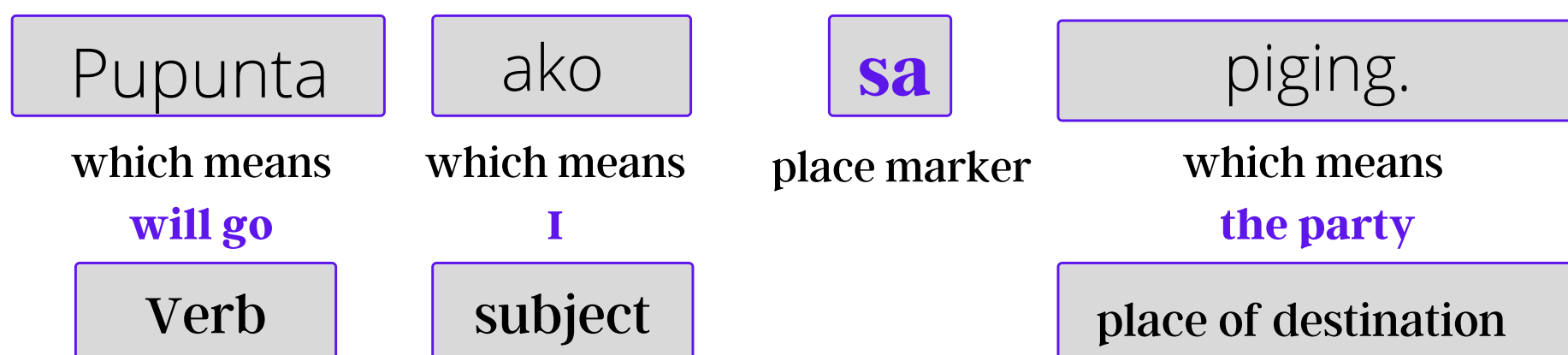
In this pattern,
"**sa**" functions as a marker of place of destination
piging (party) is the **place of destination**

Note*: Tagalog native speakers does not commonly used "piging" at a conversational level.*
piging is commonly used in formal style of speech.
party is the most commonly used term in conversation.

"sa" as a place of object marker

"sa" functions as a marker to the place of object

Verb + Object+ sa + Place of object

sa + place of object marker

Example 1:
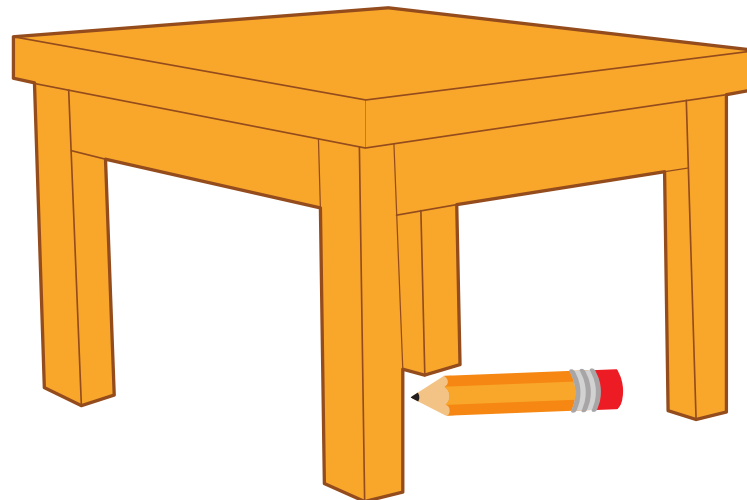
The pencil fell under the table.

Nahulog	ang lapis	sa	ilalim ng lamesa
which means	which means	serves as	which means
fell	**the pencil**	**place marker of object**	**under the table**
Verb	object		place of object

In this pattern,
"sa" functions as a marker to the place of object
ilalim ng lamesa (under the table) is the **place of object lapis** (pencil)

Example 2:

In this pattern,
"sa" functions as a marker to the **place of object
pitaka (wallet)**
loob ng kabinet (inside the cabinet) is the
place of object

The wallet saw inside the cabinet.

Nakita	ang pitaka	sa	loob ng kabinet
which means	which means	serves as	which means
saw	**the wallet**	**place marker of object**	**inside the cabinet**
Verb	object		place of object

Example 3:

unan - pillow

Please get the pillow on top of the bed.

Paki-abot	ang unan	**sa**	ibabaw ng kama
which means	which means	serves as	which means
Please get	**the pillow**	**place marker of object**	**top of the bed**
Verb	object		place of object

In this pattern,
"**sa**" functions as a marker to the **place of object**
ibabaw ng kama (top of the bed) is the **place of object unan**(pillow)

"sa" as a time marker

"sa" serves as a time marker
This marker applies to dates, weeks, months and years (specific or not)

If you will remember in Lesson 2: "ng" as a time marker
Particle "sa" is also a time marker. Let's compare the difference
between particle "ng" and "sa" as a time marker.

> Both **time** marker "**ng**" and "**sa**"
> in the "time of clock" and "date"
> uses conjugation
>
> **Ika-**

sa

Magtatapos sila sa Ika-24 ng Marso.
They will graduate on the 24th of March.

ng

Magtatapos sila ng Ika-24 ng Marso.
They will graduate on the 24th of March.

Mario asked Mike about the time they are going to meet up tomorrow.

This is Mario

This is Mike

Mike could replied using either "sa" or "ng" particle

sa

Magkikita tayo sa ika-anim ng gabi.
We will *meet at 6:00 in the evening.*

ng

Magkikita tayo ng ika-anim ng gabi.
We will *meet at 6:00 in the evening.*

Both are correct and produces the same meaning.

Note: Using of **Ika-** conjugation for Tagalog native speakers is considered **formal way of expressing time**.
Therefore, The above examples are both **not commonly used** in a **conversational** level.

Please see example below which are commonly used in stating the specific time and date
.
Magkikita tayo ng Alas-sais ng gabi.
Magkikita tayo ng six o'clock pm.
Tagalog native speaker uses "**Alas**" which is spanish term and English terms in expressing time.
Also, using of "Alas" and English terms indicates that the style of speech is "informal" way of expressing time.

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Stating Specific date

sa

Magtatapos sila sa March 24.
They will graduate on March 24.

Used in Conversational Level

This pattern of stating the specific date is commonly used by a Tagalog native speakers at a conversational level.

And your observation is correct, It is a common language for a tagalog speaker to mix Tagalog and English language. And it is called: Taglish

ng

Magtatapos sila ng Ika-24 ng Marso.
They will graduate on the 24th of March.

Used in Formal Style of Speech

Tagalog native speakers always uses ika- with ng marker when stating the specific date and time and this is commonly used in Formal Style of Speech. (In my online course, Tagalog Course 1, I discussed there the different Style of Speech of Tagalog Native Speakers.)

Stating Specific time

sa

Kakain tayo sa ika-anim ng gabi.
We will eat *at 6:00 in the evening.*

Used in Formal Style of Speech

> **Tagalog native speaker does not used prefix Alas-**
> **when using "sa" marker**
> **in indicating specific time.**

ng

Kakain tayo ng alas-sais ng gabi.
We will eat *at 6:00 in the evening.*

Used in Conversational Level

> **Tagalog native speaker commonly used prefix Alas-**
> **when using "ng" marker**
> **in indicating specific time.**
> **at a conversational level**

Both were correct, you can use any of the above style of speech.

Uses of "sa" and "ng" particle
weeks, months and time of the day

> **Days of the Week**

sa

Magkikita sila sa linggo.
They will meet on Sunday.

ng

Magkikita sila ng linggo.
They will meet on Sunday.

The above phrases are both use in a conversational level.
Both were correct, Therefore, you can use any of the above style of speech.

sa

ng

Pupunta kami sa **umaga**.
We will come in the morning.

Pupunta kami ng **umaga**.
We will come in the morning.

The above phrases are both use in a conversational level.
Both were correct, Therefore, you can use any of the above style of speech.

Month

sa

ng

Magtatapos tayo **sa buwan** ng Marso.
We will graduate in the month of March.

Magtatapos tayo **ng** buwan ng Marso.
We will graduate in the month of March.

Year

sa

ng

Mamamasyal siya **sa taong 2020**.
He/She will travel in year 2020

Mamamasyal siya **ng** taong 2020.
He/She will travel in year 2020

In the case of months and years, For a tagalog native speaker, both can be used but
the more commonly used form is the pattern with particle "sa"
But you can use any of the above, you will still be understood.

Another information

Tagalog of 2020 is dalawang-libo dalawampu
which is not commonly used by a Tagalog native speaker at a
conversational level.

However, it is commonly used in
"Formal Style of Speech."

The most common way to say
2020 is Twenty-twenty/Two thousand twenty

(yes, you read it right, most Tagalog native speaker uses english word
everytime they state years.

Please Remember

	sa	**ng**
Specific Time of the Clock	Uses ika- Used in Formal Style of Speech	Uses ika- used in Formal Style of Speech Uses Alas- used in conversational level
Specific Date	Both particle Uses ika- Both Used in Formal Style of Speech	
Time of the Day	**Both particle uses** **as a time marker** **and used at a conversational level**	
Days of the Week		
Month		
Year		

"sa" as a "beneficiary of actor's action" marker

This is another bonus lesson!

"sa" as "beneficiary of actor's action" marker is not in used in three (3) units pattern we are currently learning. However, I still include it for additional information in case you encounter this somewhere while learning Tagalog language.

Enjoy learning!

"sa" as "beneficiary of actor's action"

"sa" functions as a marker to "beneficiary of actor's action"
"Para" literally translates as "for" in Tagalog
Therefore: para sa + beneficiary of actor's action

Example 1:

He/She is sacrificing for the country.

Nagsasakripisyo	siya	para sa	bayan
which means **sacrificing**	which means **He/She**	**for**	which means **country**
Verb	Subject	Preposition	receiver of the action
	doer of the action		

In this pattern,
"para sa" para literally translates as preposition "for"
and particle "sa" functions as a marker to "beneficiary of the actor's action"
bayan (country) is the *beneficiary of the action* nagsasakripisyo (sacrificing)
Another information about the sound of Panghalip (Pronoun) "siya" (He/She). If you will listen
in the audio file, sound of siya **sounds like in the word "shall"**
siya = sha
And that is the most common way a Tagalog native speaker pronounce the panghalip "siya"

Example 2:

I will clean for the visitors.

Maglilinis	ako	para sa	mga bisita
which means **will clean**	which means **I**	**for**	which means **visitors**
Verb	Subject	Preposition	receiver of the action
	doer of the action		

In this pattern,
"para sa" para literally translates as preposition "for"
and particle "sa" functions as a marker to "beneficiary of the actor's action"
bisita (visitors) is the *beneficiary of the action* maglilinis (will clean)

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Example 3:

They will study for the future.

Mag-aaral	sila	**para sa**	kinabukasan
which means	which means		which means
will study	**They**	**for**	**future**
Verb	Subject	Preposition	receiver of the action
	doer of the action		

In this pattern,
"**para sa**" para literally translates as preposition "**for**"
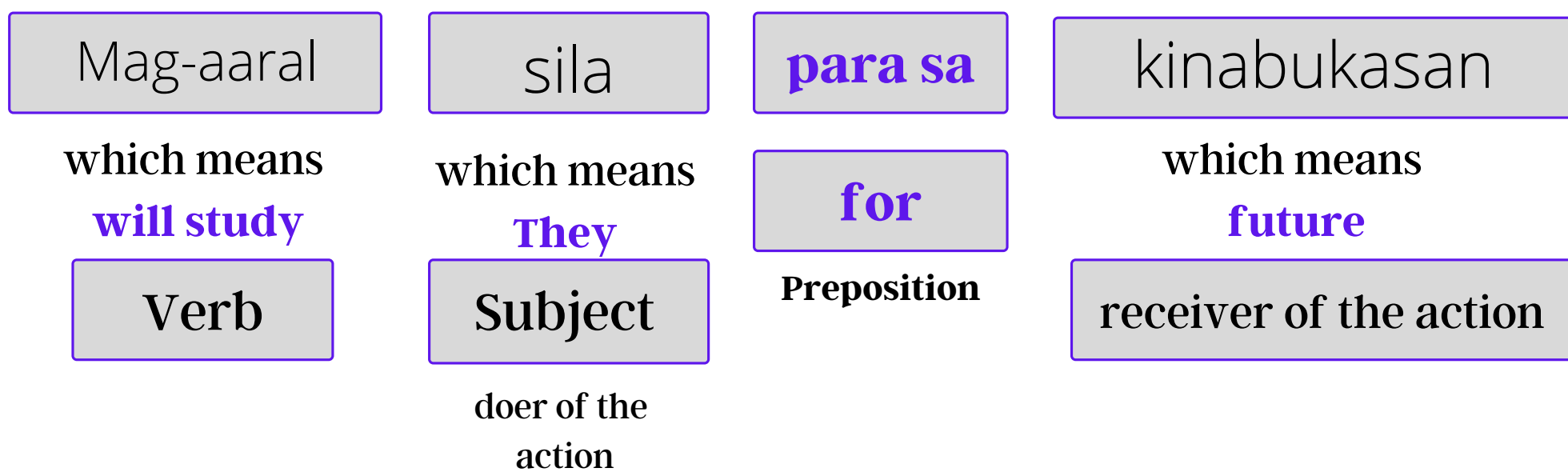and particle "**sa**" functions as a marker to "**beneficiary of the actor's action**"
kinabukasan (future) is the *receiver of the action* **mag-aaral**(will study)

Lesson 5

In the previous lessons, you have learned about the functions of particle "sa" which you will use in Verb + Subject + Place pattern that you will learn in this lesson.

After this lesson, you are expected:

- To construct the most commonly used pattern by most native speakers. Verb + Subject + Place

But before you read this,
Please download the "Three (3) Units Pattern Sheets" attached with this ebook for Lesson 5.

Let's Start!

3 UNITS PATTERN
Verb + Subject + Place

Nag-aaral	**ako**	**sa**	**ingglatera**
which means	which means	place	which means
studying	I	marker	England
Verb	**Subject**		**place**

Which means,
I am studying in England.

In this pattern, "**sa**" functions as a marker of place of action
Ingglatera (England) is the place where action is taken place.
Another, **nag-aaral** comes from the rootword "**aral**" and if you look at the pattern sheets for this lesson, the **present** tense form of aral is "**nag-aaral**".

Nakatira	**ako**	**sa**	**Maynila**
which means	which means	place	which means
lived	I	marker	Manila
Verb	**Subject**		**place**

Which means,
I lived in Manila

In this pattern, "**sa**" functions as a marker of place of action
Maynila (Manila) is the place where action is taken place.
Another, **everytime we will express the place where we live in Tagalog. Even if we are currently living in the said place, we always use stative verb "nakatira" which is in past tense form or "Perpektibo" in Tagalog.**
Please note that we never used present tense form or imperpektibo in expressing where we are currently living.

This is a picture of Manila City Hall located in Manila, Philippines

Titira	ako	sa	Maynila
which means	which means	place marker	which means
will live	I		Manila
Verb	Subject		place

Which means,
I will live in Manila

In this pattern, "**sa**" functions as a marker of **place of destination**.
Maynila (Manila) is the place of destination.
If you look at the pattern sheet for this lesson, the **future** tense form of **tira** is "**titira**".

Example 2:

Where is she going?

Papunta	siya	sa	Timog Korea
which means	which means	place marker	which means
going	He/She		South Korea
Verb	Subject		place

Which means,
He/She is going to South Korea.

In this pattern, "**sa**" functions as a marker of **place of destination**.
Timog Korea (South Korea) is the place of destination.
Another, **papunta** comes from the rootword "**punta**"
If you look at the pattern sheet for this lesson, the **present** tense form of **punta** is "**papunta**".

Nagpunta	kami	sa	Amerika
which means	which means	place marker	which means
went	We		America
Verb	Subject		place

Which means,
We went to America.

In this pattern, "sa" functions as a marker of **place of destination**
Amerika (America) is the place of destination
Another, **nagpunta** comes from the rootword "**punta**"
If you look at the pattern sheet for this lesson, the **past** tense form of **punta** is "**nagpunta**".

Magpupunta	tayo	sa	Amerika
which means	which means	place marker	which means
will go	We		America
Verb	Subject		place

Which means,
We will go to America.

In this pattern, "sa" functions as a marker of place of **destination**.
Amerika (America) is the place of destination.
Another, **magpupunta** comes from the rootword "**punta**"
If you look at the pattern sheet for this lesson, the **future** tense form of **punta** is "m**agpupunta**".

Other Examples

Nagdadasal	sila	sa	simbahan
which means	which means	place marker	which means
praying	They		church
Verb	**Subject**		**place**

Which means,
They are praying at the church.

In this pattern, "**sa**" functions as a marker of place of action
simbahan (church) is the place where action is taken place.
Another, **nagdadasal** comes from the root word "**dasal**"
If you look at the pattern sheet for this lesson, the **present** tense form of
dasal is "**nagdadasal**".

In Tagalog,
Since there is already particle "**sa**" as a **place marker**,
we **do not used "ang"** article to mark the place

Nagdasal	sila	sa	simbahan
which means	which means	place marker	which means
prayed	they		church
Verb	**Subject**		**place**

Which means,
They prayed at the church

In this pattern, "**sa**" functions as a marker of place of action
simbahan (church) is the place where action is taken place.
If you look at the pattern sheet for this lesson, the **past** tense form of **dasal**
is "**nagdasal**".

In Tagalog,
Since there is already particle "**sa**" as a **place marker,**
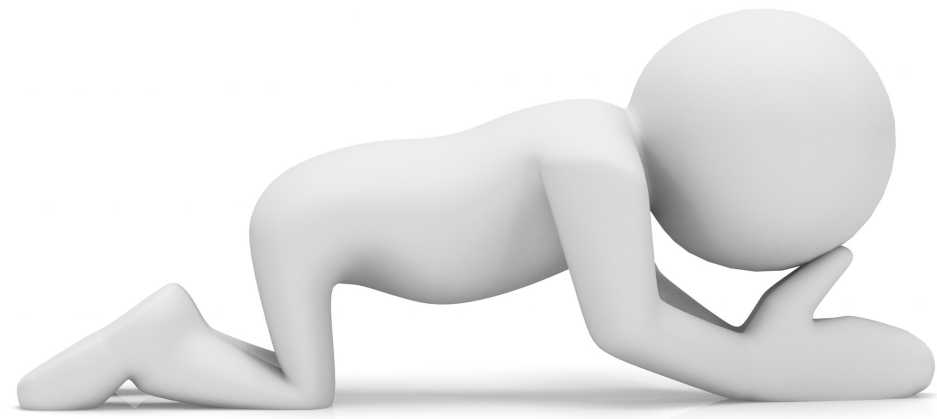we **do not used "ang"** article to mark the place

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Magdadasal	sila	sa	simbahan
which means	which means	place marker	which means
will pray	**they**		**church**
Verb	**Subject**		**place**

Which means,
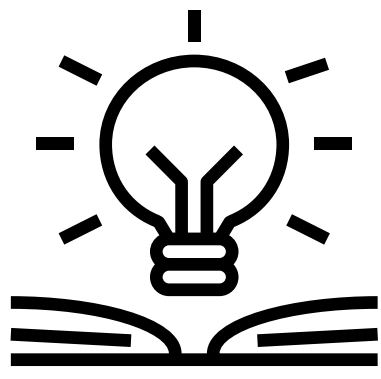**They will pray at the church.**

In this pattern, "**sa**" functions as a marker of place of action
simbahan (church) is the place where action is taken place.
If you look at the pattern sheet for this lesson, the **future** tense form of
dasal is "**magdadasal**".

In Tagalog,
Since there is already particle "sa" as a place marker,
we do not used "ang" article to mark the place

Direction: Arrange the following words using 3 units pattern you have learned.

Verbs + Subject+ Place (with "sa" place marker)

Example

siya	sa	babalik	Pilipinas
He/She	to	will return	Philippines

Babalik   siya   sa   Pilipinas.

Verb   +   Subject   + **sa**   +   Place

He/She will return to the Philippines.

1

pupunta	sa	si Pat	opisina
will go		si Pat	office

_____

Verb   +   Subject   + **sa**   +   Place

Pat will go to the office.

2

parke	sa	siya	naglalaro
park		He/She	playing

_____

Verb   +   Subject   + **sa**   +   Place

He/She is playing at the park.

3

sa	nakatira	Maynila	ako
	lived	Manila	I

_____

Verb   +   Subject   + **sa**   +   Place

I lived in Manila.

4

sila	Amerika	bumalik	sa
They	America	returned	

_____

Verb   +   Subject   + **sa**   +   Place

They returned to America.

5

kami	manonood	sa	sinehan
We	will watch		movie house

_____

Verb   +   Subject   + **sa**   +   Place

We will watch at the movie house.

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Lesson 6

In this lesson, you will learn how to construct the most commonly used pattern by most native speakers using the following pattern;

Verb + **Subject** + **object**
using name marker "ni"
and "ang" that functions as a noun or object marker.

Verb + **Subject** + **object**
using pronoun "ko" "niya" "nila" "natin"
and "ang" that functions as a noun or object marker.

But before you read this,
Please download the " **Three** (**3**) Units Pattern Sheet" attached with this ebook for Lesson 6

Let's Start!

To recap the use of Particle "ni" that you have learned from Lesson 1

ni uses as a **name** marker of a specific person and role of family member

"ni" uses if the focus of the sentence is the object.
Let me reiterate, focuses on the object as the receiver of the action.

Please see example below:

Kinakain ni Karen ang isda
Karen eats the fish.
In this sentence, it answers the question:
What **object receives** the **action** of the **subject**?
It emphasize the object as the receiver of the action
What is Karen eating?

The anwer: Karen eats the fish.
In Tagalog, Kinakain ni Karen ang isda

Verb + **ni** + name + **ang** + object

Form of the Verb
ni + name with particle "ang"
uses **infix** conjugation "**um**" in **future** tense of the verb
uses **prefix "in"** conjugation in **present** and **past** tense of the verb
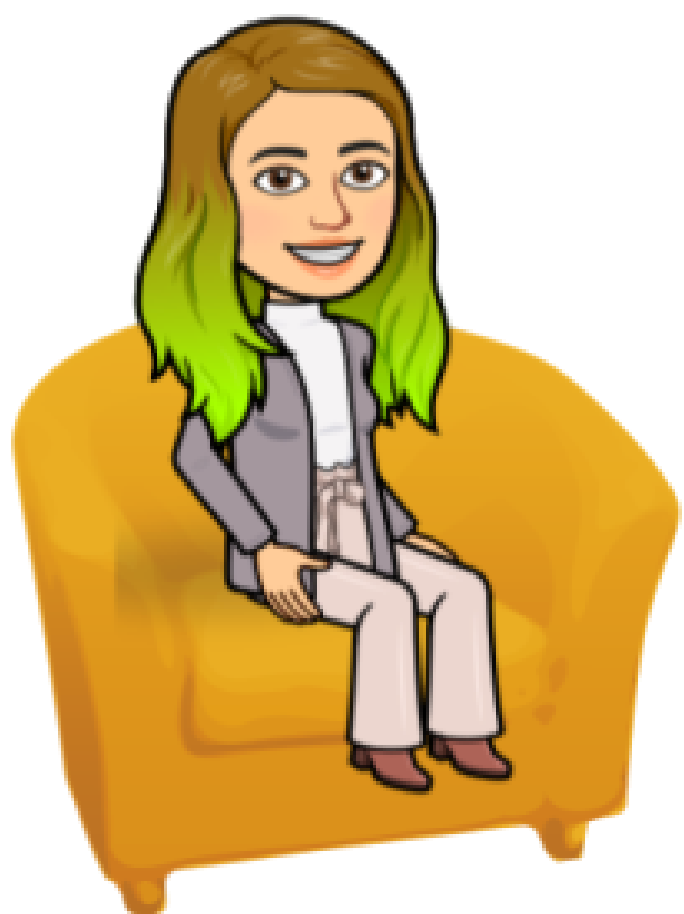
3 UNITS PATTERN
Verb + Subject + Object

With Particle "**ni**" as name marker
and
"**ang**" that functions as a noun or object marker.

Pinapanood	**ni Rosa**	**ang**	**balita**
which means	which means	noun/object marker	which means
watching	**Rose**		**news**
Verb	**Subject**		**noun**

Which means,
Rose is watching the news.

As you can see, the above pattern has "**ni**" + name of the doer of the action and
followed by "**ang**" + noun
ang in this phrase functions as a noun marker.
Also, If you look at the "Pattern Sheet" the verb "Pinapanood" is the Present Tense
of Tagalog verb which means "watching" when translated in English.
The form of the verb used in this sentence is an "object focus" verb.

Other Example

Pinanood	ni Taka	ang	balita
which means	which means	noun/object marker	which means
watched	**Taka**		**news**
Verb	**Subject**		**noun**

Which means,
Taka watched the news.

As you can see, the above pattern has "**ni**" + name of the doer of the action and followed by "**ang**" + noun
ang in this phrase functions as a noun marker.
Also, If you look at the "Pattern Sheet" the verb "Pinanood" is the Past Tense of Tagalog verb which means "watched" when translated in English.
The form of the verb used in this sentence is an "object focus" verb.

Other Example

Papanoorin	ni Mike	ang	balita
which means **will watch**	which means **Mike**	**noun/object marker**	which means **news**
Verb	**Subject**		**noun**

Which means,
Mike will watch the news.

As you can see, the above pattern has "**ni**" + name of the doer of the action and
followed by "**ang**" + noun
ang in this phrase functions as a noun marker
Also, If you look at the "Pattern Sheet" the verb "Papanoorin" is the Future Tense
of Tagalog verb which means "will watch" when translated in English.

With Pronoun "**ko**" as a subject
and Article "**ang**"

> Iinumin ko
> ang kape.

Iinumin	ko	ang	kape
which means **will drink**	which means **I**	**noun/object marker**	which means **coffee**
Verb	**Subject**		**noun**

Which means,
I will drink coffee.

Based on the above pattern,
singular pronoun "**ko**" is used as a singular pronoun "I" and followed by "ang" + noun
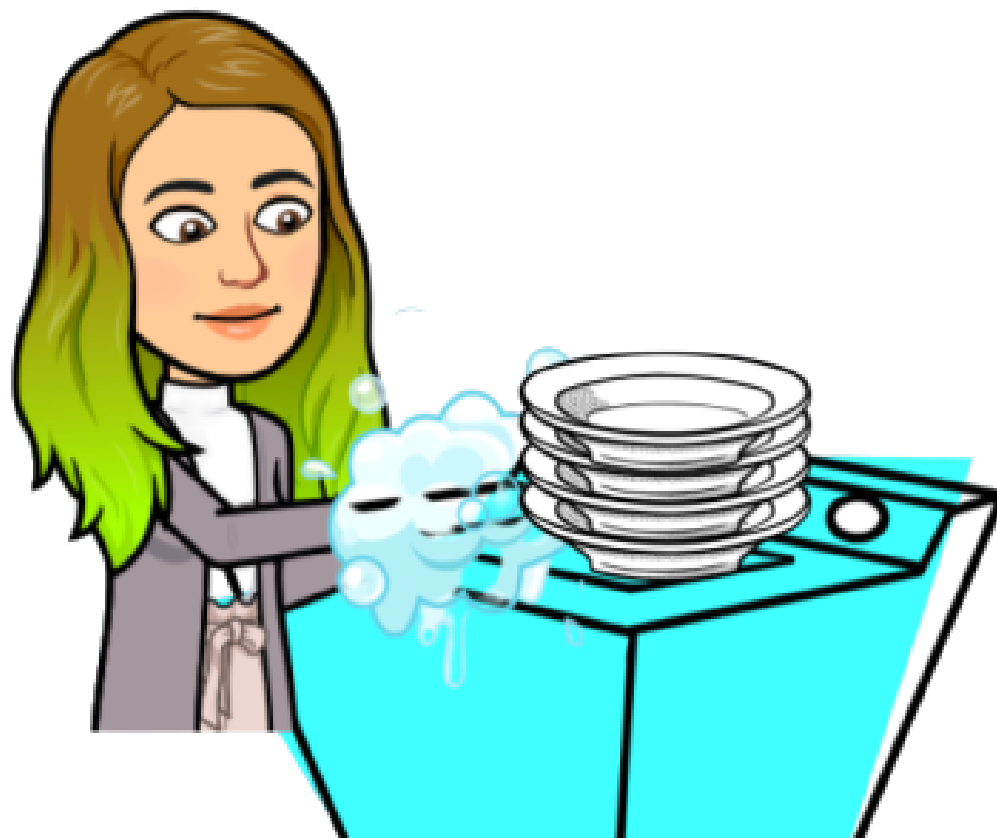**ang** in this phrase functions as a noun marker
Also, If you look at the "Pattern Sheet" the verb "**Iinumin**" is the Future Tense of
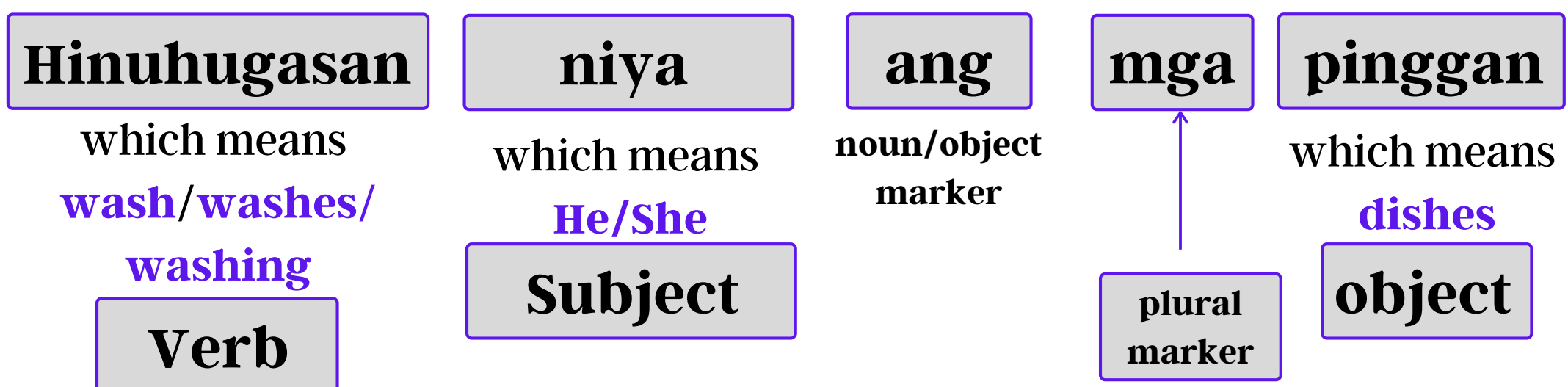Tagalog verb which means "will drink" when translated in English.

3 UNITS PATTERN
Verb + Subject + Object

With Pronoun "**niya**" "**nila**" and "**natin**"

and

"**ang**" that functions as a noun or object marker.

Example 1:

| Hinuhugasan | niya | ang | mga | pinggan |

Hinuhugasan
which means
wash/washes/washing
Verb

niya
which means
He/She
Subject

ang
noun/object marker

mga
↑
plural marker

pinggan
which means
dishes
object

Which means,
He/She is washing the dishes.

As you can see, the above pattern has the pronoun "**niya**" which could mean either "**He or She**" when translated in English, followed by followed by "**ang**" + noun
ang in this phrase functions as an object marker

Also, If you look at the "Pattern Sheets" the verb "**hinuhugasan**" is the **Present** Tense of Tagalog verb which means "**wash/washes/washing**" when translated in English.

Also, **mga** is a marker use to make the noun plural in Tagalog language.

Additional Information:

Root Word

hugas
hu-gas
wash

In Tagalog, hugas applies to the following:
- Washing of dishes
- Washing parts of the body like hands face and feet

Note:
hugas does not apply to washing of clothes/washing of car/s.

Example 2:

Inaral	nila	ang	aralin
which means	which means	noun	which means
studied	They	marker	lesson
	Subject		noun

Which means,
They studied the lesson.

As you can see, the above pattern has
the pronoun "**nila**" which means "**They**"
when translated in English and followed by "**ang**" + noun
ang in this phrase functions as a noun marker

Also, If you look at the "Pattern Sheets" the verb "**Inaral**" is the **Past** Tense of
Tagalog verb, which means "**studied**" when translated in English.

Example 3:

Papanoorin	natin	ang	pelikula
which means	which means	noun	which means
will watch	We	marker	movie
Verb	Subject		noun

Which means,
We will watch the movie.

As you can see, the above pattern has
the pronoun "**natin**" which means "**We**"
when translated in English followed by "ang" + noun
ang in this phrase functions as a noun marker
Also, If you look at the "Pattern Sheets" the verb "**Papanoorin**" is the
Future Tense of Tagalog verbs, which means "**will watch**" when translated
in English.

Additional Information:

To give you an overview about the use of Pronoun word "**natin**" and "**tayo**" in this sentence structure

This is Mario   This is Kyle

They are talking with **each other** about the place they went last year.

What do you think the pronoun they will use in Tagalog?

Kyle, did you remember the place, where we went last year for our team building?

Kyle, naalala mo ba ang lugar kung saan ang pinuntahan natin noong nakaraang taon para sa pagpapalakas ng ating grupo?

Have you forgotten already? We went to Bohol.

Nakalimutan mo na agad? Pinuntahan natin ang Bohol.

Figure 1

Pinuntahan	natin	ang	Bohol
which means	which means		which means
went	We		Bohol
Verb	Subject		place

Which means,
We went to Bohol.

As you can see, the above pattern has
the pronoun "**natin**" which means "**We**"
when translated in English followed by the particle "**ang**" which serves a
place marker
In Tagalog, if there is already a **particle** before the object, we do not put
preposition or other particles anymore because it is redundant.

There's another way of answering the question of Mario:

Kyle, did you remember the place, where we went last year for our team building?

*Kyle, naalala mo ba kung saang lugar **tayo** pumunta noong nakaraang taon para sa pagpapalakas ng ating grupo?*

Have you forgotten already? We went to Bohol.

*Nakalimutan mo na agad? Pumunta **tayo sa** Bohol.*

Figure 2

Pumunta	**tayo**	**sa**	**Bohol**
which means	which means		which means
went	**We**		**Bohol**
Verb	**Subject**		**place**
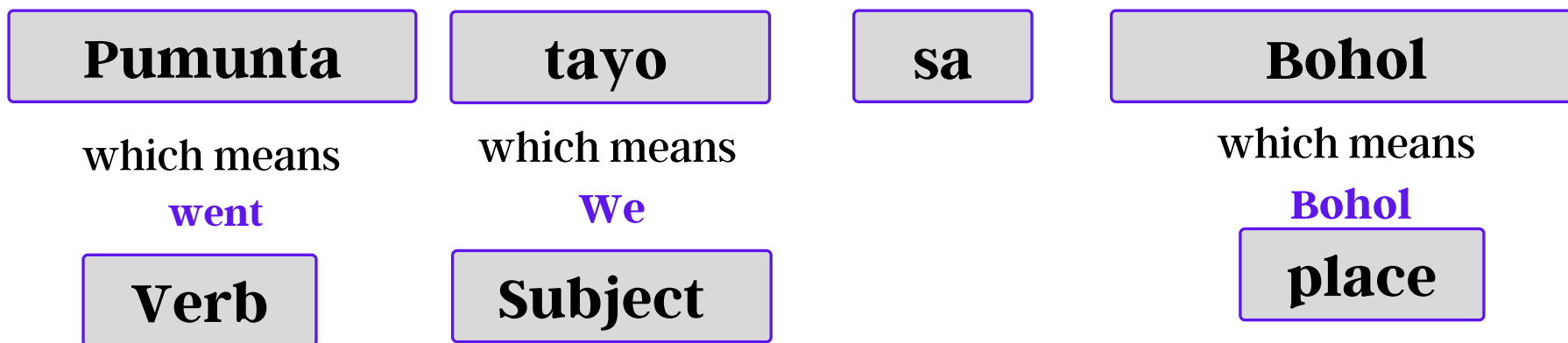
Which means,
We went to Bohol.

As you can see, the above pattern has
the pronoun "**tayo**" which means "**We**"
Unlike "**Figure 1**" which uses "**natin**" as a pronoun with the article "**ang**"
In figure 2, **tayo** uses with the particle "**sa**" which serves as a **place marker**
and the form of the verb changes
Pinuntahan natin ang Bohol
Pumunta tayo sa Bohol

There is more to learn with Tagalog Pronoun, but I will not discuss it here
because we will focus on learning Three-Units Beginning Pattern Sentences.

Knowledge Check

Lesson 6

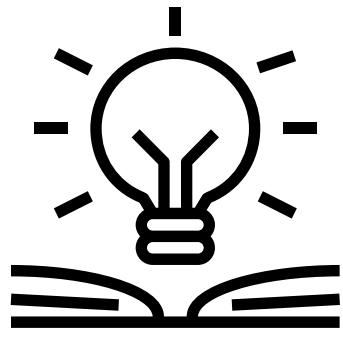**Direction**: Identify where you will put "**ni**" particle and arrange the following words using 3 units pattern you have learned with particle "ni" and article "ang".

Example are given below

Example

Rosa	ang	pinakikinggan	musika
Rose		listening	music

Pinakikinggan   ni Rosa   ang   musika

Verb   +   Subject   + ____ + Object

Rose is listening to the music.

1

manok.	kinain	ang	Joy
chicken	ate		Joy

_____

Verb   +   Subject   + ____ + Object

Joy ate the chicken.

2

ang	pinggan	huhugasan	Mike
	dish	will wash	Mike

_____

Verb   +   Subject   +   ____ +   Object

Mike will wash the dish.

3

aklat	binasa	ang	Taka
book	read		Taka

**Read is past tense

_____

Verb   +   Subject   + ____ + Object

Taka read the book.

4

inaaral	aralin	Pat	ang
studying	lesson	Pat	

_____

Verb   +   Subject   +____+ Object

Pat is studying the lesson.

5

damit	kukunin	ang	Teri
cloth	will get		Teri

_____

Verb   +   Subject   + ____ + Object

Teri will get the cloth.

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Lesson 7

Tagalog Verb Tenses

In this lesson you will learn some basic verb conjugations we use depending on the focus of the sentence.

As I have mentioned earlier in Lesson 1:

Tagalog sentence have 2 Focuses, and each one has corresponding verb conjugation.

In English, here are the following tenses they use:

Present: She eats vegetables.
Present Perfect: She has eaten vegetables awhile ago.

Present Progressive: She is eating healthy food at all times.
Present Perfect Progressive: She has been writing letters since early this morning.

Past: She ate vegetables.
Past Perfect: She had eaten appetizer before she ate main dish.

Past Progressive: She was eating yesterday also
Past Perfect Progressive: She had been writing essays when she became interested in poems.

Future: She will eat vegetables.
Future Perfect: She wil have eaten all the remaining food by the end of the month.

Future Perfect Progressive: She will be eating while she watches TV tonight.
Future Perfect Progressive: She will have been writing for two days when we take the test.

But in Tagalog, We only have:
Present Tense (Imperpektibo)
Past Tense (Perpektibo)
Future Tense (Kontemplatibo)

Let's now start learning Tagalog tenses!

Functions of Conjugating Tagalog Verbs

Please understand that some Tagalog verbs have several meanings just like "abot". There are words that have one meaning only and some have two meanings. One more thing: there are fewer Tagalog words than most foreign languages. This is the reason we simply add conjugations to produce different meanings. Therefore, it's a good idea to master Tagalog vocabulary first, since it will make learning the language more easy for you.

Conjugating Tagalog verbs produces different meanings depending on what you are trying to express.

It is important to know the root word of the verbs because in Tagalog one root word could produces different definition.

For example the root word "**abot**"
could mean **offer** or **reach** something or **pass on** something or **reach on** time or **reach a certain level**

    1. In the case of **abot** as **offer**, we uses the following conjugation

Subject Focus: **mag**-aabot (will offer), **nag**-aabot (offering), **nag**-abot (offered)
Object Focus: a**a**bu**t**an (will offer) , **in**aab**u**tan (offering), **in**ab**u**tan (offered)
(Please notice that in object focus "**in**" verbs, we change letter "**o**" in the root word to letter "**u**")

Example in a sentence:
Subject Focus
Mag-aabot siya ng pera **sa** simbahan. (He/She **will offer** money to the church.)

Object Focus
Aabutan niya ng pera **ang** simbahan. (He/She **will offer** money to the church.)
(You can use either of the both pattern)

    2. In the case of abot as **reach something** (we normally uses the object focus verbs)

Object Focus: aabut**in** (will reach) , inaabot (reaching), inabot (reached)

Example in a sentence:
Inabot niya ang mansanas sa ibabaw ng Kabinet. (He/She **reached** the apple on top of the cabinet.)

3. In the case of abot as **to pass on something**
Subject Focus: mag-aabot (will pass), nag-aabot (passing), nag-abot (passed)
Object Focus: iaabot (will pass) , inaabot (passing), inabot (passed)

Example in a sentence:
Nag-abot siya ng mansanas sa iyo. (He passed on the apple to you.)
Inabot niya ang mansanas sa iyo. (He passed on the apple to you.)

4. In the case of abot as **reach on time**
Subject Focus: aabot (will reach on time), umaabot (reaching on time), umabot (reached on time)
Object Focus: aabutin (will reach on time) , inaabot (reaching on time), inabot (reached on time)

Example in a sentence:
Subject Focus
Umaabot siya palagi sa tamang oras. (He/She is always **reaching on time.)**

Object Focus
Inaabot niya palagi ang tamang oras ng pulong natin. (He/She always reaching on time in our meeting.)

(*Again, as I have mentioned earlier, in object focus, there has to be an object/noun to complete the sentence.*)

5. In the case of abot as **reach a certain level**
Subject Focus: aabot (will reach a certain level), umaabot (reaching a certain level), umabot (reached a certain level)
Object Focus: aabutin (will reach on time) , inaabot (reaching on time), inabot (reached on time)

Example in a sentence:
Subject Focus
Umabot ang marka niya para **makapasa** sa pagsasanay. (His/Her grades have **reached the passing score** in exercises.)

Object Focus
Inabot ng marka niya ang makapasa sa pagsasanay. (His/Her grades have **reached the passing score** in exercises.)

Since Tagalog verbs have many forms based on the sentence focus and can be conjugated in different ways, I cannot cover all the verbs here. Therefore, I have created another book that focuses only on verb conjugation. However, I have included here the following conjugated verb forms

Subject Focus:
"um" verbs
"mag" and "nag" verbs
"mang" and "nang" verbs

Object Focus
"in" verbs
"an" verbs

How do Subject Focus & Object Focus work in Tagalog Sentence?

Let say you are being asked "what are they doing? and your answer is, for example:

Umiinom sila = They are drinking

"Umiinom sila" is enough for us if we are just answering the question directly. The form of the verb used here is subject focus. Therefore, it emphasizes the action of the actor of the verb "umiinom"

On the other hand,

Iniinom nila = They are drinking

"Iniinom nila" sounds like incomplete statement to us, since the form of the verb use in this statement is an "object focus". Therefore, there has to be an object which receives the action "iniinom"

It should be "Iniinom nila ang (state the liquid they are drinking, it could be coffee/tea/alcohol/juice)

Eample:

Iniinom nila ang kape. (They are drinking the coffee.)

Form of the Verbs based on Focus

The form of the verbs is based on whether it is Subject Focus or Object Focus. Let me illustrate to you the sample form of the verbs with conjugation based on its focus.

Subject Focus
Affix um
Words that start with vowels

Root Word (Salitang-ugat)	Future Tense (Imperpektibo) repeat 1st syllable	Present Tense (Imperpektibo) prefix - um 1st letter of the rootword is repeated	Past Tense (Imperpektibo) prefix - um
arte	aarte will act	umaarte act/acting	umarte acted
awit	aawit will sing	umaawit sing/singing	umawit sang
inom	iinom will drink	umiinom drink/drinking	uminom drank
ibig	iibig will love	umiibig loving/in love	umibig loved
iyak	iiyak will cry	umiiyak cry/crying	umiyak cried
upa	uupa will rent	umuupa renting	umupa rented
utang	uutang will borrow	umuutang borrow/borrowing	umutang borrowed

In the **Future** Tense column, the first letter of the root word is repeated.

<div align="center">

a- arte

a-awit   i-inom

i-ibig   i-iyak

u-upa   u-utang

</div>

In the **Present** Tense column, the prefix "um" is added before the repeated first letter of root word.

<div align="center">

um- aarte

um-aawit   um-iinom

um-iibig   um-iiyak

um-uupa   um-uutang

</div>

In the **Past** Tense column, the prefix "um" is added before the first letter of the root word. Unlike in Present and Future tense, the first letter of the root word in Past tense is not repeated.

<div align="center">

um- arte

um-awit   um-inom

um-ibig   um-iyak

um-upa   um-utang

</div>

Subject Focus

Affix um

Words that start with consonants

Root Word (Salitang-ugat)	Future Tense (Imperpektibo) repeat 1st syllable	Present Tense (Imperpektibo) infix - um	Past Tense (Imperpektibo) infix - um
bili	bibili will buy	bumibili buying	bumili bought
kanta	kakanta will sing	kumakanta singing	kumanta sang
kain	kakain will eat	kumakain eating	kumain ate
halik	hahalik will kiss	humahalik kissing	humalik kissed
sayaw	sasayaw will dance	sumasayaw dancing	sumayaw danced
sulat	susulat will write	sumusulat writing	sumulat wrote
takbo	tatakbo will run	tumatakbo running	tumakbo ran

In the **Future** Tense column, the First syllable of the root word is repeated,

bi- bili

ka-kanta   sa-sayaw

ka-kain   su-sulat

ha-halik   ta-takbo

In the **Present** Tense column, the First syllable is repeated, but the infix "**um**" is added **between** the letters of the first syllable

bumi- bili

kuma-kanta   suma-sayaw

kuma-kain   sumu-sulat

huma-halik   tuma-takbo

In the **Past** Tense column, the First syllable is not repeated, unlike in Present tense column. But the infix "**um**" is added between the first syllable

bumi- li

kuma-nta   suma-yaw

kuma-in   sumu-lat

huma-lik   tuma-kbo

Subject Focus

Affix "mag" and "nag"

Root Word (Salitang-ugat)	Future Tense (Imperpektibo) repeat 1st syllable	Present Tense (Imperpektibo) infix - um	Past Tense (Imperpektibo) infix - um
luto	**maglu**luto will cook	**naglu**luto cooking	**nag**luto cooked
punta	**magpu**punta will go	**nagpu**punta going	**nag**punta sang
laba	**magla**laba will wash clothes	**nag-la**laba washing clothes	**nag**laba washed clothes
aral	**mag-a**aral will study	**nag-a**aral studying	**nag-**aral studied
sulat	**magsu**sulat will write	**nagsu**sulat writing	**nag**sulat wrote
iisip	**mag-i**isip will think	**nag-i**isip thinking	**nag-**isip thought
away	**mag-a**away will fight	**nag-a**away fighting	**nag-**away fought

In the **Future** Tense column, the first syllable of the root word is repeated. And prefix "**mag**" is added before the first syllable.

magluluto

magpupunta   **magsu**sulat

maglalaba   **mag-i**isip

mag-aaral   **mag-a**away

In the **Present** Tense column, the first syllable is repeated, And prefix "**nag**" is added before the first syllable.

nagluluto

nagpupunta   **nagsu**sulat

naglalaba   **nag-i**isip

nag-aaral   **nag-a**away

In the **Past** Tense column, First syllable is **not** repeated unlike in Present and Past tense column. And prefix "nag" is added before the first syllable.

nagluto

nagpunta   **nag**sulat

naglaba   **nag-**isip

nag-aral   **nag-**away

Another point to remember

Notice that "if the root word starts with a vowel letters", there is a dash (-) symbol between **mag/nag** and the root word,

Example:

mag-**a**aral

nag-**a**aral

nag-**i**isip

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Subject Focus

Affix "mang" and "nang"

Root Word (Salitang-ugat)	Future Tense (Imperpektibo) add prefix mang repeat 1st syllable	Present Tense (Imperpektibo) add prefix nang repeat 1st syllable	Past Tense (Imperpektibo) add prefix nang do not repeat 1st syllable
inis	mang-iinis will pissed off someone	nang-iinis pissing off someone	nang-inis pissed off someone
asar	mang-aasar will pissed off someone	nang-aasar pissing off someone	nang-asar pissed off someone
akit	mang-aakit will lure someone	nang-aakit luring someone	nang-akit lured someone
abala	mang-aabala will disturbed someone	nang-aabala disturbing someone	nang-abala disturbed someone
away	mang-aaway will fight someone	nang-aaway fighting someone	nang-away fought someone
isda	mangingisda will fish	nangingisda fishing	nangisda fished
utang	mangungutang will loan/borrow from someone	nangungutang loaning/borrowing from someone	nangutang loaned/borrowed from someone
kuha	mangunguha will get something from someone	nangunguha getting something from someone	nanguha got something from someone
kulimbat	mangungulimbat will steal from someone	nangungulimbat stealing from someone	nangulimbat stole from someone

In the **Future** Tense column, the **first syllable** of the root word is **repeated,** and prefix "**mang**" is added before the **first** syllable. Also, please note that the root word which starts with syllable "is", "u" and "ku" changes its form to "**ngu**" for **ku** and **u**. And "**ngi**" for "**is**". the said root words are **isda**, **utang**, **kuha** and **kulimbat** do not used **dash (-)** since the first letter in "**ngu**" and "**ngi**" is a consonant "**n**"

<div align="center">

mang-iinis

mang-aabala   mangunguha

mang-aakit   mangingisda

mangungutang   mang-aaway

</div>

In the **Present** Tense column, the first syllable is repeated, And prefix "**nang**" is added before the first syllable. Also, please note that the root word which starts with syllable "is", "u" and "ku" changes its form to "**ngu**" for **ku** and **u**. And "**ngi**" for "**is**". the said root words are isda, utang, kuha and kulimbat do not used dash (-) since the first letter in "**ngu**" and "**ngi**" is a consonant "**n**"

<div align="center">

nang-iinis

nang-aabala   nangunguha

nang-aakit   nangingisda

nangungutang   nang-aaway

</div>

In the **Past** Tense column, First syllable is **not** repeated unlike in Future and Present tense column. And prefix "nang" is added before the first syllable. Also, please note that the root word which starts with syllable "is", "u" and "ku" changes its form to "**ngu**" for **ku** and **u**. And "**ngi**" for "**is**". the said root words are isda, utang, kuha and kulimbat do not used dash (-) since the first letter in "**ngu**" and "**ngi**" is a consonant "**n**"

<div align="center">

nang-inis

nang-abala   nanguha

nang-akit   nangisda

nangutang   nang-away

</div>

- **"Mang"** and **"nang"** verbs are the conjugation we use if we cannot conjugate the verb that are supposed to be conjugated by "**mag**" and "**nag**" verbs.
- Note that if the root word starts with a vowel letters, there is a dash (-) symbol between mang/nang and the root word,

Example:
mang-aasar
nang-aasar
nang-asar

Your next question might be this: "How would I know if I will use "**um**" verbs or "**mag**" and "**nag**" or "**mang**" and "**nang**":"verbs in a certain root words?

Verbs in Tagalog is functional like other Tagalog words, therefore, it is highly recommended to understand the meaning or functions of root words.

In that case, please understand the following points to make it easy for you to remember those words.
(Just a disclaimer, what I am about to share with you here works only 90% of the time, but, I hope this helps.)

   1. We uses "**um**" verbs when the
- action words expresses "**action**" that can only be done by you. Or it cannot be done without you.
- To follow up the above statement, basically, "**um**" verbs are action **within the area of the person.**

Example:
- **kumakain** which means eating (no one can do eating for you right? Unless you are a baby or disabled to eat)
- **umiinom** which means drinking (no one can drink for you right?)

I said earlier that this tip works 90% of the time only, because there is a loan word sepilyo (brush teeth) an action word that can only be done by you, wherein we do not use "**um**" verbs. Instead, we use "**mag**" and "**nag**" verbs, magsesepilyo (will brush teeth), nagsesepilyo (brushing teeth), and nagsepilyo (brushed teeth) This is because, we normally use "mag and nag" verbs for loan words. But again, not all the time.

2. We uses "**mag**" and "**nag**" verbs for action words that expresses "**action**"
- for the **sake of others** or
- action that **you can do with others** or
- action that you do **deliberately** or **with intention.**
Basically, "mag" and "nag" verbs are action within the area of the person.

Example:

magluluto which means will cook

(Part of Filipino culture, we usually cook not only for us but for other people)

naglaba which means washed clothes

(Part of Filipino culture, we usually washed clothes not only for us but for other people)

nagsisimba which means attending church

(Part of Filipino culture, we usually attend mass with our family or loved ones or friends)

3. **"mang" and "nang" verbs** are used when we are describing the action that has something to do with another person except with the root word "isda"

Example:

mang-aaway - will fight someone

mang-aakit - to. lure someone

mangungutang - to borrow from someone

I have mentioned except with the rootword "isda" Please look at the following verb tenses:

mangingisda - will fish, nangingisda - fishing, nangisda - fished

in this case, "mang " and "nang" verbs are being utilized because of the sound concern. rootword with the "**is**" sounds uses "mang" and "nang " verbs

4. **"um", "mag" , "nag", "mang" and "nang"** verbs are used when we are describing the action of the actor. That is why the said verbs are utilize in the subject focus sentence because it focuses on describing the action of the actor.

Example: **Tumatakbo** ako sa parke. (I am running at the park.)

       Magluluto ako ng Adobong manok. (I will cook Chicken Adobo.)

       Mangingisda ako sa ilog bukas. (I will fish in the river tomorrow.)

Based on the verbs used in the above sentences, the action word "tumatakbo", "magluluto" and "mangingisda" describes what the actor (I) is doing which is running, will cook and will fish.

5. If you will look at the pattern sheets, "**mag**", "**nag**", "**um**","**mang**" and "**nang**" verbs are used if the pronoun in that sentence is "**siya**" (he/she), "**sila**" (they), **kami** and **tayo** (we). In Tagalog, we have two (2) ways to express the pronoun he/she and they. And we have four (4) ways to express "we". Please look at the Pattern Sheets attached with this book for reference.

6. If you will look at the pattern sheets, "**mag**", "**nag**", "**um**","**mang**" and "**nang**" verbs are used if the name marker "**si**" is used in the sentence. In Tagalog, we have two (2) name markers which I have mentioned in Lesson 1 of this book.

7. Some root words

can be conjugated both "**um**", and "**mag**" *&* "**nag**" verbs,
Example: Rootword: sulat; *sumusulat, magsusulat* and *nagsulat*
But
there are "**um**" verbs
that **cannot be conjugated** with "**mag**" and "**nag**" verbs in
the case of

Example: *Kumakain* and *umiinom* (we do not use **mag** and **nag** verbs in these words)

- root words that starts with letter **K**.
- And a**ction words that cannot be done without you** like drinking and eating.

Please look at the Pattern Sheets for better illustration about *when we use "um", "nag" and "mag" verbs*
based on the focus of the sentence and the pronoun used in each focus.

Object/Goal Focus

Affix "in"

Words that start with vowels

Root Word (Salitang-ugat)	Future Tense (Imperpektibo) repeat 1st syllable add suffix "in"	Present Tense (Imperpektibo) add infix - in repeat 1st syllable	Past Tense (Imperpektibo) add infix - in 1st syllable not repeated
aral	**aaralin** will study	**inaaral** study/studying	**inaral** studied
awit	**aawitin** will sing	**inaawit** sing/singing	**inawit** sang
inom	**iinumin** will drink	**iniinom** drink/drinking	**ininom** drank
ibig	**iibigin** will love	**iniibig** love/loving/ in love	**inibig** loved
isip	**iisipin** will think	**iniisip** thinking	**inisip** thought
ulit	**uulitin** will repeat	**inuulit** repeating	**inulit** repeated
utang	**uutangin** will borrow	**inuutang** borrow/borrowing	**inutang** borrowed

In the **Future** Tense column, the **first letter** of the root word is **repeated**. And suffix "**in**" was added. Please notice that if the root word has letter "o" like in the case of "**inom**", letter "o" will change to "**u**"

a- aral**in**

a-awit**in**   i-isip**in**

i-inum**in**   u-ulit**in**

i-ibig**in**   u-utang**in**

In the **Present** Tense column, the prefix "**in**" is added before the root word. **First letter** of root word is **repeated**.

in- a-aral

in-a-awit   in-i-isip

in-i-inum   in-u-ulit

in-i-ibig   in-u-utang

In the **Past** Tense column, the prefix "**in**" is added before the first letter of the root word. Unlike with the Present and Future tenses, the first letter of the root word in Past tense is not repeated.

inaral

inawit   inisip

inumin   inulit

inibig   inutang

Object/Goal Focus

Affix "in"

Words that starts with Consonants

Root Word (Salitang-ugat)	Future Tense (Imperpektibo) repeat 1st syllable add suffix "in"	Present Tense (Imperpektibo) add infix - in repeat 1st syllable	Past Tense (Imperpektibo) add infix - in 1st syllable not repeated
kain	kakainin will eat	kinakain eating	kinain ate
luto	lulutuin will cook	linuluto/niluluto cooking	linuto/niluto cooked
basa	babasahin will read	binabasa reading	binasa read
tawag	tatawagin will call	tinatawag calling	tinawag called
sulat	susulatin will write	sinusulat writing	sinulat wrote
takbo	tatakbuhin will run	tinatakbo running	tinakbo ran
lakad	lalakarin will walk	linalakad/nilalakad walking	linakad/nilakad walked

In the **Future** Tense column, the **first letter** of the root word is **repeated**. And suffix "**in**" was added. Please notice that if the root word has letter "o" like in the case of "**takbo**" and "**luto**", letter "**o**" will change to "**u**". In the case of root word **lakad** that has letter **d** at the **end of the word**, "**d**" will change to "**r**". Another important information to notice, If the root word ends with vowel "a" and "u" just like in the case of "**basa**" and **takbo**" (since we change letter "**o**" to "**u**"), we add letter "**h**" before suffix "**in**" Therefore, it will become babasa**hin** and tatakbu**hin.**

<div align="center">

kakainin

lulutuin   susulatin

babasahin   tatakbuhin

tatawagin   lalakarin

</div>

In the **Present** Tense column, the infix "**in**" is added between the first syllable of the root word. **First letter** of root word is **repeated**. In the case of root word **luto and lakad**, it can be expressed in two ways. **One**, the same with other verbs in this column, the infix "**in**" is added **between the first syllable** of the root word and **first letter of root word** is **repeated**. **Two**, instead of infix "in", **prefix** "**ni**" is **added** and just like with other verbs in this column, first syllable is repeated.

<div align="center">

kinakain

linuluto/niluluto   sinusulat

binabasa   tinatakbo

tinatawag   linalakad/nilalakad

</div>

In the **Past** Tense column, the prefix "**in**" is added in between the first syllable of the root word. Unlike with the Present and Future tenses, the first letter of the root word in Past tense is not repeated. And please notice that the word luto and lakad could also expressed, instead of infix "in", prefix "ni" is added and just like with other verbs in this column, first syllable is repeated.

<div align="center">

kinain

linuto/niluto   sinulat

binasa   tinakbo

tinawag   linakad/nilakad

</div>

Object/Goal Focus

Affix "in and an"

Words that start with Vowels

Root Word (Salitang-ugat)	Future Tense (Imperpektibo) • repeat 1st syllable • add suffix "an"	Present Tense (Imperpektibo) • add prefix - in • repeat 1st syllable • add suffix "an"	Past Tense (Imperpektibo) • add prefix - "in" • 1st syllable not repeated • add suffix "an"
alis	aalisan will leave	inaalisan leaving	inalisan left
abot	aabutan will offer something	inaabutan offering something	inabutan offered something
isip	iisipan will think	iniisipan thinking	inisipan thought
ayos	aayusan will fix/arrange/organize	inaayusan fixing/arrange/organize	inayusan fixed/arranged/organized
uwi	uuwian will go home	inuuwian going home	inuwian went home
ingat	iingatan will take care	iniingatan taking care	iningatan took care
utot	uututan will fart	inuututan farting	inututan farted

In the **Future** Tense column, the **first letter** of the root word is **repeated,** and suffix "**an**" was added.

a- alisan

a-abutan   u-uwian

i-isipan   i-ingatan

a-ayusan   u-ututan

In the **Present** Tense column, the prefix "**in**" is added **before** the root word. **First letter** of root word is **repeated**. And the suffix "**an**" is added **after** the last letter of the root word.

inaalisan

inaabutan   inuuwian

iniisipan   iniingatan

inaayusan   inuututan

In the **Past** Tense column, the prefix "**in**" is added **before** the first letter of the root word. And the suffix "**an**" is added **after** the last letter of the root word. Unlike with the Future and Present tenses, first letter of the root word is not repeated.

inalisan

inabutan   inuwian

inisipan   iningatan

inayusan   inututan

Please notice that if the root word has letter "**o**" like in the case of "**ayos**", "**abot**" and "**utot**", letter "**o**" will change to "**u**"

Object/Goal Focus

Affix "in and an"

Words that start with Consonants

Root Word (Salitang-ugat)	Future Tense (Imperpektibo) repeat 1st syllable add suffix "an"	Present Tense (Imperpektibo) add infix - in repeat 1st syllable add suffix an	Past Tense (Imperpektibo) add infix - in 1st syllable not repeated add suffix an
kain	**kakainan** will eat in a certain place	**kinakainan** eating in a certain place	**kinainan** ate in a certain place
luto	**lulutuan** will cook for someone	**linulutuan/nilulutuan** cooking for someone	**linutuan/nilutuan** cooked for someone
basa	**babasahan** will read for someone	**binabasahan** reading for someone	**binasahan** read for someone
tawag	**tatawagan** will call someone	**tinatawagan** calling someone	**tinawagan** called someone
sulat	**susulatan** will write to someone	**sinusulatan** writing to someone	**sinulatan** wrote to someone
takbo	**tatakbuhan** will run somewhere/from someone	**tinatakbuhan** running somewhere/from someone	**tinakbuhan** ran somewhere/from someone
lakad	**lalakaran** will walk somewhere	**linalakaran/nilalakaran** walking somewhere	**linakaran/nilakaran** walked somewhere

In **Future** Tense column, the **first letter** of the root word is **repeated**. And suffix "**an**" was added. Please notice that if the root word has letter "o" like in the case of "**takbo**" and "**luto**", letter "**o**" will change to "**u**". In the case of root word **lakad** that has letter **d** at the **end of the word**, "**d**" will change to "**r**". One more thing, In the case of root words "**basa**" and "**takbo**", suffix "**han**" was added.

<div align="center">

kakainan

lulutuan/nilulutuan   **susulatan**

babasaḥan   **tatakbuḥan**

tatawagan   **lalakaṟan**

</div>

In the **Present** Tense column, the infix "**in**" is added between the first syllable of the root word. **First letter** of root word is **repeated**. In the case of root word **luto and lakad**, it can be expressed in two ways. **One**, the same with other verbs in this column, the infix "**in**" was added **between the first syllable** of the root word and **first letter of root word** is **repeated**. **Two**, instead of infix "in", **prefix "ni"** was **added** and just like with other verbs in this column, first syllable is repeated. And the rules in changing letter "o" to "u" and the adding of suffix "**han**" applies in this tense just like in the previous tense I have mentioned above.

<div align="center">

kinakainan

linulutuan/nilulutuan   **sinusulatan**

binabasaḥan   **tinatakbuḥan**

tinatawagan   **linalakaṟan/nilalakaṟan**

</div>

In **Past** Tense column, the prefix "**in**" was added in between the first syllable of the root word. Suffix "**an**" was added. Unlike in Present and Future tense, the first letter of the root word in Past tense is not repeated. And the rules in changing letter "**o**" to "**u**" and the adding of suffix "**han**" applies in this tense just like in the previous tense I have mentioned above.

<div align="center">

kinainan

linutuan/nilutuan   **sinulatan**

binasaḥan   **tinakbuḥan**

tinawagan   **nilakaṟan**

</div>

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Your next question might be this: "How would I know if I will use "**in**" verbs or "**in**" and "**an**" verbs in a certain root words?

As I have mentioned earlier, Verbs in Tagalog language is functional like other Tagalog words, Therefore, it is highly recommend to understand the meaning or functions of root words.

In that case, please understand the following points to make it easy for you to remember those words.
(Just a disclaimer, what I am about to share with you here works only 90% of the time, but, I hope this helps.)

    1. Root words that uses "**in**" verbs are describing action **in relation to the object** mentioned in the sentence or describing the **purpose of the action**.

- For example: inaawit which means singing

Example in a sentence: Inaawit niya ang kantang "All I want for Christmas is You" ni Mariah Carey. (He/She is singing the "All I want for Christmas is You" song of Mariah Carey.)

*Based on the verbs used in this sentence, the action word "**inaawit**" describes what the actor (he/she) is doing in **relation of the song** which is **singing the song "All I want for Christmas is You.".***

- Another example, iniinom which means drinking

Example in a sentence: Iniinom ko ang gamot para sa ubo. (I am drinking the medicine for coughs.)

*Based on the verbs used in this sentence, the action word "iniinom" describes what the actor (I) is doing in **relation** with the **object** gamot which is **drinking the medicine**.*

*As you have observed, we are using both "inaawit" and "iniinom" which have "**in**" verbs when we are describing the action of the actor in relation to the object mentioned in the sentence.*

    2. Root words that uses both "**in**" and **an**" verbs are action words that conveys a purpose of doing the action.

For example: inaawitan which could mean singing for someone

Example in a sentence which means singing for someone:
Inaawitan niya ang mga bata sa bahay-ampunan. (He/She is singing for children in an orphanage.)
Based on the verbs used in this sentence, the action word "**inaawitan**" conveys a purpose of doing the action "**singing**" **for children in an orphanage.**

Another example, **iniinuman** which means **drinking** for a reason or drinking something on a specific container

Iniinuman which means **drinking for a reason**
Example in a sentence: **Iniinuman** ko nang gamot ang ubo ko. (I am already **drinking** the medicine **for my coughs**.)
Based on the verbs used in this sentence, the action word "**iniinuman**" conveys a purpose of doing the action "**drinking**" **for coughs.**

Iniinuman which means **drinking something on a specific container**
Example in a sentence: **Iniinuman** ko ang **baso** ng nanay ko. (I am **drinking** in the **glass** of my mother.)

Based on the verbs used in this sentence, the action word "**iniinuman**" **conveys** the meaning of **drinking something on a mother's glass.**

As you have observed, we are using both "**inaawitan**" and "**iniinuman**" which have "**in and an**" verbs when we are **conveying the purpose of the action**. And in some cases like in "**iniinuman**" we use the said verbs when we want to specify the **place in doing the action.**

3. If you will look at the pattern sheets, "**in**", "**in** and **an**" verbs are use if the pronoun in that sentence is "**niya**" (he/she), "**nila**" (they), **kami** and **tayo** (we). In Tagalog, we have two (2) ways to express the pronoun he/she and they. And we have four (4) ways to express "we". Please look at the Pattern Sheets attached with this book for reference.

4. If you will look at the pattern sheets, "**in**", "**in** and **an**" verbs are use if the name marker "**ni**" is used in the sentence. In Tagalog, we have two (2) name marker which I have mentioned in Lesson 1 of this book.

Please look at the Pattern Sheets for better illustration about when we use "in", "in and an" verbs
based on the focus of the sentence and the pronoun used in each focus.

Subject Focus

A1

Root Word (Salitang-ugat)	Future Tense (Imperpektibo) repeat 1st syllable	Present Tense (Imperpektibo) infix - um	Past Tense (Imperpektibo) infix - um
kain	kakain (will eat)	kumakain (eat/eating)	kumain (ate)
inom	iinom (will drink)	umiinom (drink/drinking)	uminom (drank)
sagot	sasagot (will answer)	sumasagot (answer/answering)	sumagot (answered)
tawag	tatawag (will call)	tumatawag (call/calling)	tumawag (called)
takbo	tatakbo (will run)	tumatakbo (run/running)	tumakbo (ran)

A2

Root Word (Salitang-ugat)	Future Tense (Imperpektibo) prefix mag 1st syllable of the root word repeat	Present Tense (Imperpektibo) prefix - nag 1st syllable of the root word repeat	Past Tense (Imperpektibo) prefix- nag 1st syllable of the root word does not repeat
lakad	maglalakad (will walk)	naglalakad (walk/walking)	naglakad (walked)
hugas	maghuhugas (will wash hands/dishes)	naghuhugas (wash/washing)	naghugas (washed)
basa	magbabasa (will read)	nagbabasa (read/reading)	nagbasa (read)
sulat	magsusulat (will write)	nagsusulat (write/writing)	nagsulat (wrote)
punta	magpupunta (will go to..)	nagpupunta (go/going)	nagpunta (went)

Object Focus

B1

Root Word (Salitang-ugat)	Future Tense (Imperpektibo) repeat 1st syllable Add suffix in	Present Tense (Imperpektibo) prefix - in	Past Tense (Imperpektibo) infix - in
kain	kakainin (will eat)	kinakain (eat/eating)	kinain (ate)
inom	iinumin (will drink)	iniinom (drink/drinking)	ininom (drank)
sagot	sasagutin (will answer)	sinasagot (answer/answering)	sinagot (answered)
tawag	tatawagin (will call)	tinatawag (call/calling)	tinawag (called)
takbo	tatakbuhin (will run)	tinatakbo (run/running)	tinakbo (ran)

B2

Root Word (Salitang-ugat)	Future Tense (Imperpektibo) 1st syllable of the root word repeat add suffix in/an or hin	Present Tense (Imperpektibo) infix- in 1st syllable of the root word repeat	Past Tense (Imperpektibo) infix- in and suffix - an/han 1st syllable of the root word does not repeat
lakad	lalakarin (will walk)	nilalakad/linalakad (walk/walking)	nilakad (walked)
hugas	huhugasan (will wash hands/dishes)	hinuhugasan (wash/washing)	hinugasan (washed something)
basa	babasahin (will read)	binabasa (read/reading)	binasahan (read to someone)
sulat	susulatin (will write)	sinusulat (write/writing)	sinulatan (wrote to someone)
punta	pupuntahan (will go to...)	pinupuntahan (go/going)	pinuntahan (went)

Tagalog Verbs have **two (2) focus**, **Subject** and **Object**

Each Focus have it's own 2 types of Form of the verbs

Subject Focus:
1. Um verbs
2. Mag verbs and Nag verbs

Object Focus:
1. In verbs
2. In verbs and repeated syllables

If you will notice the translation, the meaning of the verb in subject focus A1 has the same meaning in object focus B1. That rule applies to above verb tenses example.

Both subject focus and object focus sentences produces the same meaning. Therefore, you can use any of the form of the verb in sentences unless you want to focus either the subject or the object.

However, in some cases like Subject Focus A2 and Object Focus B2, it produces a different meaning in past tense form and it produce a different meanings in other tenses of the verb depending on the context of the sentence which I will discuss in another book.
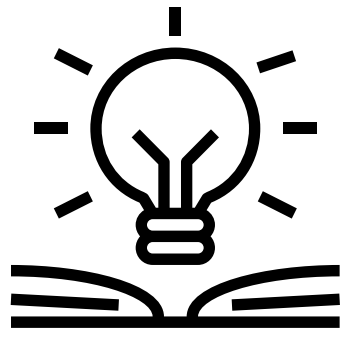
Knowledge Check

Lesson 7

Direction: Choose the appropriate verb in a given sentence. Tip; look at the pronoun or the name marker used in the sentence.

Example are given below

Rose will read the novel.

Babasahin	ni	Rosa	ang	nobela
will read		Rose		novel

- Babasahin   • Magbabasa

---

1. Ted is singing the national anthem.

	si	Ted	ng	pambansang awit.
singing		Ted		national anthem

- Kinakanta   • Kumakanta

---

2. Mother cooked the stewed milkfish.

	ni	Nanay	ang	paksiw na bangus
cooked		Mother		stewed milkfish

- Niluto   • Nagluto

---

3. He/She is cleaning the backyard.

	siya	ng	bakuran.
cleaning	He/She		backyard.

- Naglilinis   • Nililinis

---

4. He/She is will study Tagalog language.

	niya	ang	wikang Tagalog.
will study	He/she		Tagalog language.

- Mag-aaral   • Aaralin

---

5. They went to the party.

	sila	sa	piging
went	They		party

- Nagpunta   • Pinuntahan

---

6. They went to the party.

	nila	ang	piging
went	They		party

- Nagpunta   • Pinuntahan

Bonus Lesson

In this Lesson, you will learn
- How Tagalog native speakers uses Pronoun "kita"
- Form a basic phrase using Pronoun "kita"

The word "**kita**" has **three** (3) translations in English

- **Kita** could mean an action word or verb "**earn**"
  - Example:
    - Isang libong piso ang **kita** ko ngayong araw.
      *I **earned** one thousand pesos today*

- **Kita** could also mean an action word or verb "**see**"
  - Example
    - Nakikita **kita** sa parke.
      *I **see** you at the park*

- **Kita** could use as a **dual Pronoun** which we will discuss in this lesson.

Let's start!

Panghalip (Pronoun)
"Kita"

is one of the "**dual**" Pronoun uses in Tagalog language

Kita literally means **two pronoun** word in English
I and **you**

Let's say we have two characters

This is Ana   and   This is Ben

Ben wants to tell Ana that he likes her in Tagalog language.

Gusto means **like** or an adjective of desire

kita means **I__ you**

Therefore, Gusto **kita**
I like **you**

I like you

In English, there is no combined pronoun. But in Tagalog, Kita functions as a dual pronoun "I and you." Tagalog native speakers uses "**kita**" to express both pronouns "**I**" and "**You**" in English

Other Examples

| Nakita **kita** | Mahal **kita** |
| I saw **you** | I love **you** |

Kita also indicates the action of the actor (I) for another person (you)

Let's say Ana is (I) and Ben is (You)

Ana will cook for Ben. And Ana wants to tell Ben that she will cook for Ben.
How will Ana say it in Tagalog language?

This is Ana

This is Ben

Actor or doer
of the action

Receiver of
the action

I

you

Ipagluluto

kita

will cook

for you

Therefore, **Kita** could also mean "I ___for you"

When an **actor** (**I**)
do something/ will do something or done something
for the **receiver** of the action (**you**)

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Examples

Ipinagluto **kita** **I** cooked **for you**	Ipagluluto **kita** **I** will cook **for you**

Kita could also mean **"I ___to you"**

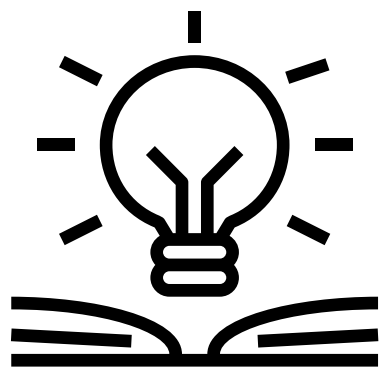|	
Pakikinggan **kita** **I** will listen **to you**	Pinakinggan **kita** **I** listened **to you**

To compare

In English I, you I for you I to you	In Tagalog **kita**

Answer Key

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Knowledge Check

Direction: Please choose the appropriate particle in the sentence. **si** or **ni**

Example 1:

Nag-aaral si Pedro **ng** wikang Tagalog.

Peter is studying Tagalog language.

Example 2:

Kakainin ni Loti **ang** pagkain.

Loti will eat the food.

Example 3:

Namasyal si Alex **sa** Hongkong.

Alex took a trip to Hongkong.

1. Bibilhin ni Jose **ang** kotse.

    Jose will buy the car.

2. Naglaro si James **ng** basketbol.

    James played basketball.

3. Pinanood ni Erika **ang** pelikula.

    Erica watched the movie.

4. Nakikinig si Mika **ng** musika.

    Mica is listening to music.

5. Kinokopya ni Joy **ang** sagot.
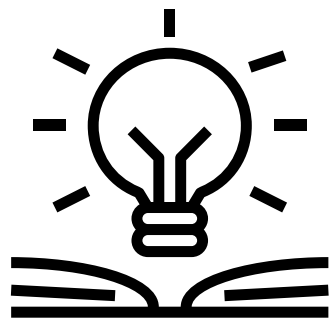
    Joy is copying the answer.

6. Pupunta si Maria **sa** Japan.

    Maria will go to Japan.

7. Kukunin ni Bella **ang** plato.

    Bella will get the plate.

Direction: Please fill in the blanks the correct particle marker.

si   ng

Please refer to the given example below.

Example 1:

Nag-aaral si Pedro ng wikang tagalog.

Peter is studying Tagalog language.

1. Magsusulat si Jasmine ng liham.

will write   Jasmine   letter.

Jasmine will write a letter.

2. Umalis si Rafael ng bansa

went   Rafael   country

Rafael went out of the country.

3. Umiinom si Jake ng tubig.

drinking   Jake   water

Jake is drinking water.

4. Naglalaba si Patricia ng damit.

washing   Patricia   clothes.

Patricia is washing the clothes.

5. Makikinig si James ng paborito niyang musika.

will listen   James   his favorite music.

James will listen to his favorite music.

6. Naghugas si Maria ng plato.

washed   Maria   plate

Mary washed the plate.
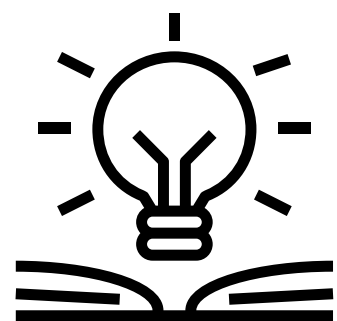
Knowledge Check

Answer Key: Lesson 3

Direction: Arrange the following words using 3 units pattern you have learned.

Verbs + Subject+ Object (with "ng" as a direct object marker)

Example

ako	ng	nag-aaral	wikang Tagalog
I		studying	Tagalog language

nag-aaral ako ng wikang Tagalog

Verb + Subject + **ng** + Object

I am studying Tagalog language.

1

kumakain	ng	sila	gulay
eat/eating		They	vegetable

Kumakain sila ng gulay

Verb + Subject + **ng** + Object

They are eating vegetable.
They eat vegetable.

2

damit	ako	naglaba	ng
cloth	I	washed	

Naglaba ako ng damit

Verb + Subject + **ng** + Object

I washed the cloth.

3

siya	ng	umiinom	kape
He/She		drinks/drinking	coffee

Umiinom siya ng kape

Verb + Subject + **ng** + Object

He/She is drinking coffee.
He/She drinks coffee.

4

ng	basketbol	maglalaro	kami
	basketball	will play	We

Maglalaro kami ng basketball

Verb + Subject + **ng** + Object

We will play basketball.

5

Si Joy	ng	nakikinig	musika
Joy		listens/listening	music

Nakikinig si Joy ng musika

Verb + Subject + **ng** + Object

Joy is listening to music.
Joy listens to music.

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Direction: Arrange the following words using 3 units pattern you have learned.

Verbs + Subject+ Place (with "sa" place marker)

Example

He/She	to	will return	Philippines

Babalik   siya   sa   Pilipinas**.**

Verb   +   Subject   + **sa**   +   Place

He/She will return to the Philippines

1

pupunta	sa	si Pat	opisina
will go		si Pat	the office

Pupunta   si Pat   sa   opisina

Verb   +   Subject   + **sa**   +   Place

Pat will go to the office.

2

parke	sa	siya	naglalaro
park		He/She	playing

Naglalaro   siya   sa   parke

Verb   +   Subject   + **sa**   +   Place

He/She is playing at the park.

3

sa	nakatira	Maynila	ako
	lived	Manila	I

Nakatira   ako   sa   Maynila

Verb   +   Subject   + **sa**   +   Place

I lived in Manila.

4

sila	Amerika	bumalik	sa
They	America	returned	

Bumalik   sila   sa   Amerika

Verb   +   Subject   + **sa**   +   Place

They returned to America.

5

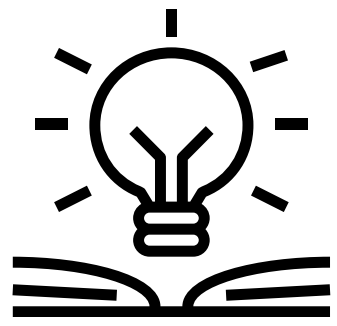| kami	manonood	sa	sinehan
We	will watch		movie house

Manonood   kami   sa   sinehan

Verb   +   Subject   + **sa**   +   Place

We will watch at the movie house.

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Answer Key: Lesson 6

Direction: Arrange the following words using 3 units pattern you have learned.

Please refer to list of Verbs + Subject+ Object (with ng marker) worksheet for translation

Example are given below

Example

ni Rosa	ang	pinakikinggan	musika
Rose		listening	music

Pinakikinggan   ni Rosa   ang   musika.
Verb   +   Subject + ____+ Object
Rose is listening to the music.

1

manok	kinain	ang	Joy
chicken	ate		Joy

Kinain   ni Joy   ang   manok
Verb   +   Subject   + ____ + Object
Joy ate the chicken.

2

ang	pinggan	huhugasan	Mike
	dish	wash	Mike

Huhugasan   ni Mike   ang   pinggan
Verb   +   Subject   +   ____   +   Object
Mike will wash the dish.

3

aklat	binasa	ang	Taka
book	read		Taka

Binasa   ni Taka   ang   book
Verb   +   Subject   + ____+ Object
Taka read the book.

4

inaaral	aralin	Pat	ang
studying	lesson	Pat	

Inaaral   ni Pat   ang   aralin
Verb   +   Subject   + ___ + Object
Pat is studying the lesson.

5

damit	kukunin	ang	Teri
cloth	will get		Teri

Kukunin   ni Teri   ang   damit
Verb   +   Subject   + ____   +   Object
Teri will get the cloth.

Direction: Choose the appropriate verb in a given sentence. Tip; look at the pronoun or the name marker used in the sentence.

Example are given below

Rose will read the novel.

Babasahin	ni	Rosa	ang	nobela
will read		Rose		novel

- Babasahin
- Magbabasa

---

1. Ted is singing the national anthem.

Kumakanta	si	Ted	ng	pambansang awit.
singing		Ted		national anthem

- Kinakanta
- Kumakanta

---

2. Mother cooked the stewed milkfish.

Niluto	ni	Nanay	ang	paksiw na bangus
cooked		Mother		stewed milkfish

- Niluto
- Nagluto

---

3. He/She is cleaning the backyard.

Naglilinis	siya	ng	bakuran.
cleaning	He/She		backyard.

- Naglilinis
- Nililinis

---

4. He/She is will study Tagalog language.

Aaralin	niya	ang	wikang Tagalog.
will study	He/she		Tagalog language.

- Mag-aaral
- Aaralin

---

5. They went to the party

Nagpunta	sila	sa	piging
went	They		party

- Nagpunta
- Pinuntahan

---

6. They went to the party

Pinuntahan	nila	ang	piging
went	They		party

- Nagpunta
- Pinuntahan

Learn Tagalog Language at Your Own Pace: You Can Now Learn Complex Tagalog Concept!

Are you a Beginner Adult learner that is looking for a comprehensive course guide to help you learn how to learn the Tagalog language at your own pace?

Are you having a hard time understanding difficult Tagalog concepts?

Then maybe you have missed the correct pattern of learning the Tagalog language.

In these pages, you will get the following:

Systematic Pattern overview uses to help you to start learning how to construct Tagalog sentences the easiest way.
Uniquely learn difficult Tagalog concepts.
Learn Tagalog like how native speaker learn their language.
Lessons with Pictures about difficult Tagalog concepts for Non-Tagalog Speakers
Learn Tagalog language at your own pace with the guidance of a Native Speaker
Tagalog Coach available to answer your questions.
Free Lifetime Access to our e-book, which means you will also get updates
Our method of teaching Tagalog is based on intensive research studies which intended to help with the specific needs of Non-Tagalog Speakers for Adult Beginner Learner.

This book also includes three (3) bonus lessons that are often used in daily conversations, and you will encounter in your journey learning Tagalog language.

Start learning Tagalog language today and start impressing your Filipino family and loved ones with this new skills!

About the Author

Mabel De Leon is a Tagalog Native Speaker.
She is a full-time Licensed Professional Teacher in one of the Public Schools in the Philippines.
And a Freelance Tagalog Coach for almost eight (8) years.
She is also an enthusiast for learning foreign languages. That is why she knows how it feels to learn a new language.
Most of the students' feedback about her teaching method
are "very informative" and "the presentations are easy to understand."
In teaching, the most important thing for her is to make her students feel comfortable and interested in the language they are learning.

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