

INGLES

Ang balarila ng Ingles.



ENGLISH

The English grammar.

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PREFACE / PAUNANG SALITA

It is not possible to master a language without gaining insight into its system of rules. This is true of the mother tongue as well as the target language.

This book intended for lower-intermediate and intermediate learners of English or Tagalog who want to acquire a solid, coherent knowledge of English or Tagalog grammar.

Within the structure of the book the easier features of English and Tagalog grammar are dealt first, the more difficult ones later.

Grammar rules can only help you understand how a language works. It is more important to be able to use them.

This book is aimed primarily at student learners of English as a foreign language.

The grammar is short and straightforward explained, but without omitting important details.

With clear rules and illustrated example sentences, this book serves as a reliable reference work. And maybe even convince them that the English grammar is not that complicated.

Harald Fuchs

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The English grammar is the body of rules that describe the structure of expressions in the English language. This includes the structure of words, phrases, clauses and sentences.

English is the language of the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and several other countries. 375 million.

There are historical, social, and regional variations of English. Divergences from the grammar described here occur in some dialects of English.

This book describes a generalized present-day standard English, the form of speech found in types of public discourse including broadcasting, education, entertainment, government, and news reporting, including both formal and informal speech.

There are certain differences in grammar between the standard forms of British English, American English, and Australian English, although these are inconspicuous compared with the lexical and pronunciation differences.

Word classes and phrases

There are nine word classes, or parts of speech, that are distinguished in English:

- **nouns**/pangngalan; a word or group of words used as the name of a class of people, places, or things
- **determiners**/ tumiyak; a word that appears before any descriptive adjective and decides the kind of reference that a noun has
- **pronouns**/panghalip; a word that substitutes for a noun or a noun phrase
- **verbs**/pandiwa; a word used to show that an action is taking place or to indicate the existence
- **adjectives**/pang-uri; a word that describes or qualifies a noun or pronoun
- **adverbs**/pang-abay; a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a sentence
- **prepositions**/pang-ukol; a member of a set of words used in close connection with, and usually before, nouns and pronouns to show their relation to another part of a clause.
- **conjunctions**/pangatnig; a word that is used to link sentences, clauses, phrases, or words

- **interjections**/pandamdand; sound, word, or phrase that expresses a strong emotion

1 Nouns / Mga Pangngalan

Nouns form the largest English word class. Unlike in many related languages, English nouns do not have grammatical gender.

1.1 What is a noun?

The definition of a noun is a word that is used to define a person (tao), animal (hayop) or living object (buhay), place (lugar), thing (gami)t or quality (katangian).

Nouns typically have certain kinds of words and structures associated with them. Before nouns, for example, there are often determiners (such as articles, numerals and quantifiers), or adjectives.

After a noun there is may be a prepositional phrase, relative clause etc. The noun and any of these further elements form a grammatical group that we call noun phrase.

The noun itself is the main word of the phrase. And in a sentence it is the whole phrase that functions together, for instance as subject or object.

Common nouns are represented in the singular and plural form.

the thin girl	ang manipis na batang babae
the thin girls	ang manipis na mga batang babae

Common nouns are represented by lower case letters.

The red book.	Ang pulang aklat.
The black dog.	Ang itim na aso.
The new car.	Ang bagong kotse.

1.2 Countable Nouns

Countable nouns are nouns that can be counted, such as:

car-cars	kotse, mga kotse
child-children	anak, mga anak

Countable nouns presented by a number, such as:

two cats	dalawang mga pusa
five books	limang mga libro

1.3 Uncountable Nouns

Uncountable nouns that can't be counted, such as:

water	tubig
fire	apoy
air	hangin

1.4 Rules For Using Singular

A determiner must be used before noun (or adverb if adjectives are used, such as:

a, an	isa	one	isa
the	ang	ours	atin
this	ito	his	kaniya

Only the number one can be used to state the amount.

Possessive adjectives my be used such as my (*akin*), his (*kaniya*), our (*natin*) etc.

my	akin, ko	his	kaniya	our	natin / atin / amin
----	----------	-----	--------	-----	---------------------

A demonstrative adjectives can be used such as:

this	ito, nito	those	iyan, iyon
------	-----------	-------	------------

1.5 Rules For Using Plural Countable Nouns

A determiner is optional before noun or adverb if adjectives are used.

The articles "a" or "an" can't be used.

Any number bigger then two can be used to state an amount.

Possessive adjectives my be used such as his (*kaniya*), our (*natin*).

Quantifiers can be used, such as some (*ilan*), any, many (*marami*), a lot etc.
 A demonstrative adjectives can be used such as this (*ito*), etc.

Nouns In The Singular Form

The dog is big.	Ang aso ay malaki.
The boy is tall.	Ang batang lalaki ay matangkad.
The car is green.	Ang kotse ay berde.
The window is big.	Ang bintana ay malaki.

Nouns In The Plural Form

The dogs are big.	Ang mga aso ay malaki.
The boys are tall.	Ang mga batang lalaki ay matangkad.
The cars are white.	Ang mga kotse ay puti.
The windows are clean.	Ang mga bintana ay malinis.

Nouns represented by a Number

The six dogs.	Ang anim na mga aso.
The three boys.	Ang tatlong mga batang lalaki.
The six cars are white.	Ang anim na mga kotse ay puti.
The room has three windows.	Ang kuwarto ay may tatlong bintana.

1.6 Collective nouns

Are nouns that refer to things or people as a unit. Examples:

family	pamilya	class	klase
police	pulisya	team	koponan

Collective nouns can be used in both the singular form and the plural form.

1.7 Rules for Using Collective Nouns

Singular Collective Noun

Singular collective nouns refer to one unit of people or things.

Singular collective nouns are used like singular nouns.

The family is big.	Ang pamilya ay malaki.
The police is fast.	Ang pulis ay mabilis.

Plural Collective Nouns

Plural collective nouns refer to two or more units of people or things.

Plural collective nouns are used like plural nouns.

The classes are full.

Ang mga klase ay puno.

The teams are good.

Ang mga koponan ay mabuti.

2 Articles / Mga Pantukoy

2.1 What are articles?

Articles are used to clarify if a noun is specific or if a noun is not specific.

They are used before the nouns or adjective.

There are 2 kinds of articles definite articles and indefinite articles.

- 'The', (ang) is a definite articles used for specific nouns.

- 'A- An, are indefinite articles.

2.2 When to use 'The'?

The definite article, used before a noun denoting somebody or something that has already been mentioned or identified, or something that is understood by both the speaker and hearer, as distinct from "a" or "an"

The dog.

Ang aso.

The green house.

Ang lunting bahay.

The white car.

Ang puting kotse.

2.3 When to use 'A, An'?

It is used to refer to a noun that is not something or someone specific such as a pen *isang pen*, an apple *isang mansanas*, a bus *isang bus*.

"A" and "an" are used the same way grammatically. They are used before a singular noun, or before the adjective the represents the noun. They can't be used with plural nouns or uncountable nouns.

'A' or 'An' is used when it is not important as to which the noun is referring to

an apple on the table	isang mansanas sa mesa
-----------------------	------------------------

a pen on the table	isang pen sa mesa
--------------------	-------------------

a book from the room	isang libro mula sa kuwarto
----------------------	-----------------------------

'A' is used if it is unknown as to which the noun is referring to.

a teacher in the house	isang guro sa (loob) ng bahay
------------------------	-------------------------------

a letter in the mail box	isang korero sa (loob) ng buson
--------------------------	---------------------------------

a car in the street	isang kotse nasa kalye
---------------------	------------------------

"A" is used if the letter before the next word starts with a consonant

"An" is used if the letter for the next word starts with a vowel

(a, e, i, o, u).

an airport	isang paliparan	an island	isang pulo
------------	-----------------	-----------	------------

an oak	isang roble	an eagle	isang agila
--------	-------------	----------	-------------

Examples:

I see a dog in the street.	Nakakakita ako ng isang aso sa kalye.
----------------------------	---------------------------------------

A refers to something that is not specific, it is not clear or important as which dog.

The girls see the big black dog on the other side of the street.
Ang mga batang babae makita ang malaking itim na aso sa kabilang bahagi ng kalye.

The refers to a specific dog "the black dog" not just any dog.

A/An	There is a dog outside the building.	We don't know which dog man is referring to.
-------------	--------------------------------------	--

The	The black dog is outside the building.	It is understood to which dog the man is referring to
------------	--	---

A/An	Do you know where there is a post office?	The man is not referring to a specific post office
-------------	---	--

The	I am going to the post office.	It is understood to which post office the man is referring to.
------------	--------------------------------	--

3 Plurals / Mga Pangmarami

Forming the plural of most nouns is not a grammatical problem. With the majority

-s

to their singular forms.

head	ulo	heads	mga ulo
toe	kuko ng paa	toes	mga kuko ng paa
hip	balakang	hips	mga balakang

3.1 Regular changes in spelling and pronunciation

- **-s** added and pronounced [s] after voiceless consonants [f], [k], [p], [t], [θ]:

cliffs	[klɪfs]	cats	[kæts]
wrecks	[reks]	myths	[mɪθs]
hips	[hɪps]		

- **-s** is added and pronounced [z] after vowels and voiced consonants [v], [g], [b], [d]:

toes	[təʊz]	sobs	[sɒbz]
hives	[haɪvz]	lads	[lædz]
logs	[lɒgz]		

- **-s** is added to final -e and pronounced [ɪz] after voiced consonants -ze or se [z] and -dge or -ge [[dʒə] and the voiceless consonant -se or -ce [s]:

sizes	[saɪzɪz]	ages	[eɪdʒɪz]
hoses	[həʊzɪz]	cases	[keɪsɪz]

edges	[edʒ ɪz]	races	[reɪs ɪz]
-------	----------	-------	-----------

- **-es** is added and pronounced [ɪz] after the voiceless consonants –s [ʃ] –x [ks] –sh [s] –ch [tʃ]:

kisses	[kɪs]	crashes	[kræʃ]
foxes	[fɒks]	torches	tɔ:tʃ]

3.2 Irregular and special plurals

Plural of nouns ending in –f or –fe

Most nouns that end in –f' or –fe are made plural by adding –s. The plurals of a few of these words, however, are formed by dropping the –f' or –fe and adding **-ves** in its place.

half	kalahati	halves	mga kalahati
knife	kutsilyo	knives	mga kutsilyo
leaf	dahon	leaves	mga dahon
wife	asawa	wives	mga asawa

Plural of nouns ending in –o

If the –o is preceded by a consonant, the plural usually is formed by adding **-es**.

hero	bayani	heroes	mga bayani
potato	patatas	potatoes	mga patatas

If a noun ends in an **o** preceded by a vowel, add an **s** to the word to form its plural.

cockatoo	kokato	cockatoos	mga kokatu
tattoo	tatu	tattoos	mga tatu

For a few nouns ending in –o, using either an **-s** or **-es** ending is acceptable.

motto	mottos	or mottoes
zero	zeros	or zeroes

Plural of nouns ending in –y

To form a plural of a noun that ends in a -y, change the -y to **-ies** if the -y is preceded by a consonant sound.

baby	sanggol	babies	mga sanggol
lady	ginang	ladies	mga ginang

If the -y is preceded by a vowel sound, retain the -y and just add **-s**.

monkey	unggoy	monkey s	mga unggoy
survey	pagsisiyasat	survey s	mga pagsisiyasat

A few nouns have irregular plurals formed by changing a vowel sound or by adding an ending such as **-en** or **-ren**.

child	bata	child ren	mga bata
foot	paa	feet	mga paa
man	lalaki	men	mga lalaki
mouse	daga	mice	mga daga
ox	toro	oxen	mga toro

3.3 Plural same as singular

Some words ending in **-s** do not change in the plural.

singular		plural	
barracks	kuwartel	barracks	mga kuwartel
series	serye	series	mga serye
crosroads	sangang-daan	crosroads	mga sangang-daan
species	uri ng hayop	species	mga uri ng hayop

singular		plural	
headquarters	himpilan	headquarters	mga himpilan
woks	wok	woks	mga wok
means	paraan	means	mga paraan

Swiss

suwisa

Swiss

mga suwisa

3.4 foreign plurals

The plurals of some Greek- or Latin-based are formed by deleting a singular Greek or Latin ending and replacing it with a plural one.

Other have only English plurals. And some also have both: an English and a old form. The old forms themselves are complex, and follow the grammar of the original language.

Fortunately, there are not many of them!

a to ae:	alumna	alumna e
is to es:	analysis	analys e s
on to a:	criterion	criteri a
um to a:	medium	medi a
us to i:	cactus	cact i

3.5 Vowel change

Most of the remaining older plurals concern vowel changes. Only a few words are affected, but there are regular patterns.

singular		plural	vowel change
foot	paa	feet	-oo = -ee
goose	gansa	geese	-oo = -ee
tooth	ngipin	teth	-oo = ee
mouse	daga	mice	-ouse = oce
louse	kuto	lice	-ouse = ice
man	lalaki	men	-a = -e
woman	babae	women	-a = -e

The general phonetic rule here is: singular front vowels are raised; singular back vowels are fronted, and in most cases also raised.

4 Noun phrases / Parirala ng Pangngalan

Noun phrases are phrases that function grammatically as nouns within sentences, for example as the subject or object of a verb.

The fat boy kissed the thin girl.

Hinalikan ng matabang lalaki ang payat na batang babae.

the fat boy = **subject**

the thin girl = **object**

Nouns phrases typically have certain kinds of words and structures associated with them. Before nouns, for example, there are often determiners (such as articles, numerals and quantifiers), or adjectives. After a noun there is may be a prepositional phrase, relative clause etc.

An English noun phrase typically takes the following form (not all elements need be present):

DETERMINER PREMODIFIERS NOUN POSTMODIFIERS

However, a noun phrase may consist of just the head alone, without further accompaniment.

Dogs eat meat.

Ang mga aso ay kumakain ng karne.

dogs = **subject** *meat* = **direct object**

The following are examples of common noun phrase patterns:

a single noun

dogs

mga aso

determiners + noun

the dogs ang mga aso

Adjective + noun

big dogs malaking mga aso

determiner + adjective + noun

the big dogs ang malaking mga aso

determiner + adjective + noun + prepositional phrase

the big dogs in the garden ang malaking mga aso nasa loob ng hardin

determiner + adjective + noun + relative clause

the big dogs which are barking next door. ang malaking aso na tumatahol sa tabi ng pinto.

Any element before the noun form the 'premodification', any following it form the 'postmodification'.

Premodification	Head	Postmodification
The big	dog	which are barking next door.
Ang malaking	aso	ay tumatahol sa tabi ng pinto.

The determiner may be an article the, a(n) or other equivalent word, as described in the following section.

In many contexts it is required for a noun phrase to include some determiner.

Premodifiers include adjectives and some adjective phrases (such as red, really, lovely, and noun adjuncts (such as college in the phrase the college student).

Adjectival modifiers usually come before noun adjuncts.

A complement or postmodifier may be a prepositional phrase

... of Manila ... ng Maynila

a relative clause like

...which we saw yesterday ... na kung saan nakita natin kahapon

certain adjective or participial phrases

... sitting on the beach ... nakaupo sa baybay-dagat

or a dependent clause or infinitive phrase appropriate to the noun like

... that the world is round

after a noun such as fact or statement, or

... to travel widely

after a noun such as desire.

5 Case / Mga Kaukulan

A form that indicates its syntactic relation to surrounding words. Case is a characteristic of a noun or pronoun determined by the function it performs in a sentence. There are three cases in English:

- nominative
- objective
- possessive

5.1 Nominative Case

The nominative case, also known as the subjective case, is used for the subject of a sentence.

The subject is the person or thing that performs the action described by the sentence's main verb.

Subject: Maria cooked a soup.
Nagluto si Maria sabaw.

Words for people or things that are identical to a subject are also in the nominative.

These words include nouns in appositive phrases that follow a subject, and predicate nominatives—nouns that restate the subject and follow the verb to be.

Appositive: Maria, the cook, cooked a soup.
Si Maria, ang tagaluto, nagluto isang sabaw.

Predicate nominative: Maria is a cook.
Si Maria ay isang tagaluto.

5.2 Objective Case

The objective case is used for direct objects and indirect objects. A direct object is the person or thing that receives the action described by a verb.

An indirect object is the person or thing for which or to which the action is performed.

Direct object:	Maria kick the ball.
	Sinipa ni Maria ang bola.

Indirect object:	Maria kick John the ball.
	Sipain si Maria ang bola sa ni John.

Objects of prepositions are also in the objective case.

object of preposition:	Maria kick the ball to the pitcher.
	Sinipa ni Maria ang bola sa pitsel.

5.3 Possessive Case

The possessive case is used for nouns that express ownership or relationship.

Possessive of ownership:

She borrowed her roommate's hat.	Hiniram niya ang sumbrero ng kanyang kasama sa silid.
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Possessive of relationship:

He visited Maria's mother.	Bumisita siya sa ina ni Maria.
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5.4 Changes in Form with Case

A noun is spelled the same in the nominative and objective case. In the possessive case, however, an apostrophe or an apostrophe followed by an

-s

is usually added to the end.

Most personal pronouns have a different form for each case. For instance, the first person singular personal pronoun is

I in the nominative,

me in the objective, and
my in the possessive.

See Personal Pronouns for a list of the various forms of these pronouns.

6 Adjectives / Mga Pang-uri

Adjectives is a class of words typically associated with nouns and noun phrases. This is a descriptive element which refers to the characteristics of nouns.

The simplest definition of an adjective is that it is a word that describes or clarifies a noun. Adjectives describe nouns by giving some information about an object's size, shape, age, color, origin or material.

big table	malaking mesa	<i>size</i>
round table	bilog na mesa	<i>shape</i>
old table	lumang mesa	<i>age</i>
brown table	kayumangging mesa	<i>color</i>
English table	Ingles na mesa	<i>origin</i>
wooden table	kahoy na mesa	<i>material</i>
lovely table	magandang mesa	<i>opinion</i>
broken table	sirang mesa	<i>observation</i>
coffee table	kapeng mesa	<i>purpose</i>

English adjectives, as with other word classes, cannot in general be identified as such by their form, although many of them are formed from nouns or other words by the addition of a suffix, such as

- able/-ible** – adorable, invisible, responsible, uncomfortable
- al** – educational, gradual, illegal, nocturnal, viral
- an** – American, Mexican, urban
- ar** – cellular, popular, spectacular, vulgar
- ent** – intelligent, potent, silent, violent
- ful** – harmful, powerful, tasteful, thoughtful
- ic/-ical** – athletic, energetic, magical, scientific

-ine – bovine, canine, equine, feminine, masculine
-ile – agile, docile, fertile, virile
-ive – informative, native, talkative
-less – careless, endless, homeless, timeless
-ous – cautious, dangerous, enormous, malodorous
-some – awesome, handsome, lonesome, wholesome

Many adjectives also end with **-y**, **-ary** and **-ate**, but lots of nouns and adverbs also end with **-y**, lots of nouns also end with **-ary**, and lots of nouns and verbs also end with **-ate**, so be careful with those.

6.1 Position and function of adjectives

Adjectives occur in two major syntactic positions: firstly, attributive and secondly predicative.

two small boys	dalawang maliit na mga batang lalaki	<i>attributive</i>
the boys were small	ang mga batang lalaki ay maliit	<i>predicative</i>

Most adjectives appear in both positions, but some are confined to one or the other.

he is well	but not:	a well person
the entire world	but not:	the world's entire

6.2 The adjective phrase

Like nouns adjectives themselves can combine with certain other elements to form a grammatical unit or phrase. Typical members of adjective phrases are adverbs of degree

too fat	masyadong taba	very ill	sobrang sakit
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and prepositional expressions.

blue with cold	asul na may malamig	good at math	mabuti sa matematika
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The adjective of course is the head. Elements preceding the head are called premodification, those following the head form the adjectival complement.

premodification	head	adjectival complement
------------------------	-------------	------------------------------

very	good	at maths
quite	content	with results

6.3 How are adjectives used with verbs?

There are times when an adjective is placed after a verb. This is more common when the verb being used is a "linking verb". Please note, adjectives don't describe the verb. Adjectives describe the subject that is performing the action.

The cake looks good.	Ang pastel ay mukhang maganda.
Your hair looks great.	Ang iyong buhok ay mukhang mahusay.
The boys play ball.	Ang mga batang lalaki ay naglalaro ng bola.

When using an adjective and a verb together, then the adjective comes after the verb.

There are times when one adjective is not enough to describe the noun or the subject that is performing the action.

When 2 or more adjectives are used together, then there is a specific order that is usually followed.

Example:

The hair grew very long.

The dog grew angry.

The boys talk loudly.

6.4 Using Two Or More Adjectives Together

There are general rules for using 2 or more adjectives are used together.

In most cases the adjectives are placed before the noun.

It is not common to use more than 3 adjectives together, but it is possible and can be grammatically correct.

My sister has a big, beautiful, small and white , dog.
Aking kapatid na babae ay may isang malaking, maganda, maliit at puting aso.

When there are 2 or more adjectives that are from the same group "and" is placed between the 2 adjectives.

The house is green and red.	Ang bahay ay lunti at pula.
The library has old and new books.	Ang aklatan ay may mga luma at bagong mga libro.

2 or more adjectives can be used together to describe a noun.

The **big red** car is my **new** car.

Ang malaking pulang kotse ay ang aking bagong kotse.

When there are 3 or more adjectives from the same adjective group.

Place a comma between each of the adjectives. A comma is not placed between an adjective and the noun.

We live in the **big, green, white** and **red** house.

Nakatira kami sa malaki, berde, puti at pulang bahay.

My friend lost a **red, black** and **white** dog.

Ang aking kaibigan ay nawala ang isang pula, itim at puting aso.

6.5 Comparative adjectives

Comparative adjectives are used to compare the difference between 2 nouns, or a collective noun.

Note: Superlative adjectives are used to compare 3 or more nouns.

The black dog is older than the white dog.

Ang itim na aso ay mas matanda kaysa sa puting aso.

My house is bigger than my sister's house.

Malaki ang bahay ko kaysa sa bahay ng kapatid ko.

The yellow hat is more expensive than the green hat.

Ang dilaw na sumbrero ay mas mahal kaysa sa berdeng sumbrero.

6.6 Using adjectives as adverbs

Some adjectives are used as adverbs without changing their form.

a fast car

isang mabilis na kotse

You're driving fast.

Mabilis kang nagmamaneho.

Other adjectives can be used as adverbs, instead of the -ly adverb form, in a restricted range of contexts.

Hold on tight (or tightly).

He spelled my name wrong (or wrongly).

In most cases, however, it is incorrect to use an adjective as an adverb.

I want it badly (not bad).

She was really (not real) pleased.

6.7 Overview of adjectives

The 9 different adjective groups are listed below.

1.Determiner <i>tumiyak</i>	a, an/ <i>isang</i> , his/ <i>kaniya</i> , five/ <i>lima</i> , many/ <i>marami</i> , much/ <i>madami</i> , several/ <i>ilan laman</i> etc.
2.Opinion <i>palagay</i>	pretty/ <i>medyo</i> , ugly/ <i>pangit</i> , smart/ <i>talino</i> , cheap/ <i>mura</i> , etc.
3.Size <i>laki</i>	big/ <i>malaki</i> , fat/ <i>taba</i> , thin/ <i>payat</i> , tall/ <i>mataas</i> , large/ <i>malaki</i> , small/ <i>maliit</i> _etc.
4.Shape <i>anyo</i>	circle/ <i>bilog</i> , tall/ <i>mataas</i> , short/ <i>maiksi</i> etc.
5.Age <i>edad</i>	old/ <i>matanda</i> young/ <i>batang</i> 10 years, a year, a week, new etc.
6.Color <i>kulay</i>	yellow/ <i>dilaw</i> , green/ <i>lunti</i> , red/ <i>pula</i> etc.
7.Origin <i>ninuno</i>	American/ <i>amerikano</i> , African/ <i>aprikano</i> , Chinese/ <i>insik</i> etc.
8.Material <i>sangkap</i>	Cotton/ <i>bulak</i> , wood/ <i>kahoy</i> , plastic/ <i>plastik</i> , cloth/ <i>gamit</i> , glass/ <i>bubog</i> , gold/ <i>ginto</i> etc.
9.Purpose <i>layunin</i>	hat box, sleeping bag, computer table, safe island, football field

7 Adverbs / Mga Pang-abay

Adverbs are closely related to adjectives. Many have a similar descriptive meaning, and a large number are derived from adjectives.

Adverbs perform a wide range of functions, typically modifying verbs (or verb phrases), adjectives (or adjective phrases), or other adverbs (or adverb phrases).

Many English adverbs are formed from adjectives, by adding the ending
-ly

quick	→	quickly	mabilis	→	slowly	dahan
nice	→	nicely	mahusay	→	publicly	madla

7.1 Spelling Adverbs

Most of adjectives can be converted to adverbs, just adding -ly, to the end of the adjective.

correct	→	correct ly	wasto
easy	→	easy ly	madali

Adjectives that end in -y, change the -y to -i, and add -ly.

lucky	→	lucki ly	sa kabutihang palad
happy	→	happi ly	masaya

Adjectives that end in -ble, drop the -e, and -add -ly.

espectable	→	respectably	kapasin-pasin
comfortable	→	comfortably	maginhawa

Adjectives that end in -ic, change the -ic to -al, and add -ly.

problematic	→	problematically	maalinlangan
comfortable	→	comfortably	maginhawa

There are exceptions to the rule.

public	→	publicly	
public	→	publicly	hayagan

Adjectives that end in -e, just add -ly.

rude	→	rudely	masungit
live	→	lively	masigla

Adjectives that end in -le, drop the -e, and add -ly.

accountable	→	accountability	pananagutan
predictable	→	predictably	mahula

Please note not all words that end in -ly, are not adverbs.

elderly	matanda	friendly	magiliw
---------	---------	----------	---------

Some suffixes that are fairly commonly used to form adverbs from nouns are
-ward[s] (as in homeward(s)) and

-wise (as in lengthwise).

7.2 Functions of adverbs

Adverbs perform a wide range of functions, typically modifying verbs (or verb phrases), adjectives (or adjective phrases), or other adverbs (or adverb phrases).

Although they also sometimes qualify noun phrases pronouns and determiners

almost all	halos lahat ng bagay
------------	----------------------

and prepositional phrases

halfway through the movie	kalahati ng pelikula
----------------------------------	----------------------

indicate an attitude or comment on a whole sentence

frankly , I don't believe you	Sa totoo lang hindi ako naniniwala sa iyo.
--------------------------------------	--

or indicate the relation between clauses or sentences

He died, and consequently I inherited the estate.	Namatay siya, at dahil dito minana ko ang ari-arian.
--	--

Certain words can be used as both adjectives and adverbs, such as 'fast', 'straight', and 'hard'.

The adverb corresponding to the adjective *good* is *well* (note that *bad* forms the regular *badly*, although *ill* is occasionally used in some phrases).

Some adjectives are used as adverbs without changing their form.

a fast car	Isang mabils na kotse
-------------------	-----------------------

You're driving too fast .	Magmaneho ka masyadong mabilis.
----------------------------------	---------------------------------

Other adjectives can be used as adverbs, instead of the -ly adverb form, in a restricted range of contexts.

Hold on tight (or tightly).	Humawak ng mahigpit.
------------------------------------	----------------------

He spelled my name wrong (or wrongly).	Nabaybay siya pangalan ko mali.
---	---------------------------------

In most cases, however, it is incorrect to use an adjective as an adverb.

I want it badly (not bad).

She was really (not real pleased).

There are also a large number of adverbs that are not derived from adjectives, including adverbs

- of time (today, soon, then),
- of place (here, there, everywhere),
- of degree (very, much, quite, so, too),

and with other meanings (only, just, however, therefore).

7.3 Adverbs Usage

Adverbs are used to define verbs.

The house is partly built.	Bahagyang itinayo ang bahay.
-----------------------------------	------------------------------

The computer is working slowly today.	Ang computer ay gumagana nang dahan-dahan ngayon.
--	---

Adverbs can be used to define adjectives.

The company my father works for is generally successful.	Ang kumpanya na pinagtatrabahuhan ng aking ama para sa pangkalahatan ay matagumpay.
---	---

The floor was always uneven, it has to be fixed.	Ang sahig ay palaging hindi pantay, kailangan itong maayos.
---	---

Adverbs are used to clarify other adverbs.

The test was really hard today.	Ang pagsubok ay talagang mahirap ngayon.
--	--

The trains came incredibly quickly today, I was so lucky.	Ang mga tren ay dumating napakabilis na mabilis ngayon, kaya't masuwerte ako.
--	---

Adverbs can answer questions such as How? What? When? Where? and What?

My mother always listens to the radio.	Ang aking ina ay laging nakikinig sa radyo.
---	---

I have to study today .	Kailangan kong matuto ngayon.
--------------------------------	-------------------------------

The kids are playing ball approximately 10 meters from the house.	Ang mga bata ay naglalaro ng bola na humigit-kumulang 10 metro mula sa bahay.
--	---

Adverbs can come before the subject.

Occasionally , we go out for dinner.	Paminsan-minsan, lumabas kami para sa hapunan.
---	--

Sometimes , our teacher doesn't give us homework.	Minsan, hindi binigyan kami ng aming guro ng takdang aralin.
--	--

Adverbs can be placed between the subject and the main verb.

The bus slowly moves through the street.	Ang bus ay humimok ng marahan sa kalye.
---	---

The dog quickly runs .	Tumatakbo ang aso na mabilis.
-------------------------------	-------------------------------

Adverbs can come after the verb.

The people are treating me nicely .	Ang mga taong tinatrato sa akin maganda.
--	--

The runners ran the race quickly .	Mabilis na pinatakbo ng mga tumatakbo ang karera.
---	---

7.4 Forming the comparative and superlative

Adverbs of one syllable have inflectional forms i.e. add **-er** and **-est** to the base form of the adverb.

base form		comparative		superlative
high	→	higher	→	highest
soon	→	sooner	→	soonest

Most others have periphrastic forms.

base form		comparative		superlative
patiently	→	more patiently	→	most patiently
wisely	→	more wisely	→	most wisely

A few adverbs retain irregular inflection for comparative and superlative forms:

base form		comparative		superlative
well	→	better	→	best
badly	→	worse	→	worst
late	→	later	→	latest/last/lastly

early	→	earlier	→	earliest
little	→	less	→	least
much	→	more	→	most
far	→	farther/further	→	farthest/furthest

However most adverbs form comparatives and superlatives by modification with 'more' and 'most':

7.5 Use of comparative and superlative

Individual cases:

Further/furthest: used in all senses concrete and abstract

Farther/farthest: used only in the concrete sense of distance

Latest: used in the ordinary time sense

Of all days this week I'll probably arrive home **latest** on Thursday.

Sa lahat ng mga araw sa linggong ito marahil ay uwi ako ng pinakabago sa Huwebes.

Last: used in the sense of time sequence

Do the least important things **last**.

Gawin ang hindi bababa sa mahahalagang bagay na huling.

Lastly: a connective used for enumeration.

Firstly .. secondly ..., and **lastly** I would ...

Here some examples from general usage, and a few comments:

Jane **generally** drives faster than me.

Si Jane sa pangkalahatan ay nagmamaneho ng mas mabilis kaysa sa akin.

surplus comparative

The builders worked less efficiently than we expected. Ang mga tagabuo ay nagtrabaho nang hindi gaanong mahusay kaysa sa inaasahan namin.	<i>deficite comparative</i>
Of all the people in the office, Mario works hardest . Ng lahat ng mga tao sa opisina, nagtatrabaho si Mario pinakamasipag.	<i>superlative</i>
The builders did not work as efficiently as we expected. Ang mga tagabuo ay hindi gumana nang mahusay hangga't inaasahan namin.	<i>equantive</i>

7.6 Frequency Adverbs

Frequency adverbs are adverbs state the frequency of an action.

Frequency adverbs grammatically used the same as all adverbs.

Frequency usually come before the main verb.

Frequency adverbs come after the verb "to be".

always	palagi, lagi
nearly/almost always	halos / halos palaging
usually	karaniwan, kaugalian
very often/Frequently	napakadalas / Madalas
often	madalas
sometimes	minsan, kung minsan
occasionally	paminsan-minsan
almost never/ever	halos hindi kailanman / kailanman
seldom/almost never	bihira / halos hindi
never	hindi kailanman

7.7 Adverb Frequency Sentence Structure

Adverbs of frequency are adverbs that define how often an action occurs.

The most common way to use adverbs of frequency is to place them after the main verb, except the verb "to be".

I always walk to school.	Palagi akong naglalakad sa paaralan.
--------------------------	--------------------------------------

When the main verb is the verb "to be", then the adverbs of frequency comes after the verb.

The bus driver is always friendly.	Palaging palakaibigan ang drayber ng bus.
------------------------------------	---

My teacher is never late for class.	Ang aking guro ay hindi kailanman huli para sa klase.
-------------------------------------	---

Occasionally, frequently, usually, sometimes, and some other adverbs of frequency can start the sentence.

Sometimes my teacher gives us lots of homework.	Minsan binibigyan kami ng aking guro ng maraming araling-bahay.
---	---

Occasionally the bus doesn't come on time.	Paminsan-minsan ang bus ay hindi darating sa oras.
--	--

It is possible to have adverbs of frequency placed after the main verb, such as occasionally, rarely, often etc.

Our teacher isn't sick often.	Ang aming guro ay hindi madalas sakit.
-------------------------------	--

My mother yell rarely.	Bihirang sumigaw ang aking ina.
------------------------	---------------------------------

7.8 Frequency Adverb Chart With The Verb "To Be"

Positive and Negative Sentences without the verb "to be".

Frequency adverbs are used in positive sentences and negative sentences.

The frequency adverbs are placed after the main verb (if the main verb is not the verb "to be").

I always walk to school.	Palagi akong naglalakad sa paaralan.
--------------------------	--------------------------------------

The teacher doesn't always come on time.	Ang guro ay hindi palaging darating sa oras.
--	--

I don't often walk to school.	Hindi ako madalas pumasok sa paaralan.
-------------------------------	--

Positive and Negative Sentence with the verb "to be"

Frequency Adverbs are used in positive sentences and negative sentences. The frequency adverb is placed before the main verb if the main verb is the Verb "to be".

The teacher is always on time.	Ang guro ay palaging nasa oras.
--------------------------------	---------------------------------

My sister is never lazy.	Aking kapatid na babae ay hindi kailanman tamad.
--------------------------	--

Our house is sometimes a mess.	Minsan gulo ang bahay namin.
--------------------------------	------------------------------

Questions without the verb "to be" as the main verb

When questions use the verb "to be" as the main verb the frequency adverb is placed after the subject.

Does she always walk to work?	Palagi ba siyang naglalakad sa trabaho?
-------------------------------	---

Questions with the verb "to be" as the main verb.

In question when the main verb is the verb "to be" the frequency adverb is placed after the subject.

Is the food always so bad?	Palaging bang masama ang pagkain?
----------------------------	-----------------------------------

Are your children ever late for school?	Kailanman huli ba ang iyong mga anak sa paaralan?
---	---

Are the clocks always broken?	Palagi bang nasira ang mga orasan?
-------------------------------	------------------------------------

7.9 Negation and adverbs

Adverbs are usually not used with negative sentences, and questions, but there are exceptions. The rule in the case of auxiliaries does not apply to many negatives.

He will probably come on Monday.	Marahil ay darating siya sa Lunes.
---	------------------------------------

In this example, the positive version as we would expect.

He probably won't come on Monday.	Marahil hindi siya darating sa Lunes.
--	---------------------------------------

Here, the negative version does not.

The reason is that the negative particle **not** generally precedes what it negate. When attached to an auxiliary, **not** therefore negates any adverb following at. So if an adverb is to keep its positive meaning, it must be placed at.

In certain cases this leads to two negative versions of the same sentence, each with a different meaning.

He definitely isn't coming on Monday.	(probably not)
Tiyak na hindi siya darating sa Lunes.	

He isn't definitely coming on Monday.	(not necessarily)
Hindi siya tiyak na darating sa Lunes.	

Occasionally, positional change alters the adverb meaning slightly, too.

He possibly can't come on Monday.	(perhaps yes)
Siya marahil ay hindi maaaring dumating sa Lunes.	

He can't possibly come on Monday.	(impossible he come)
Hindi siya maaaring dumating sa Lunes.	

8

Good, Well

Remember that good is an adjective and well is an adverb. To modify a noun, therefore, you should use good.

Incorrect: We're expecting well weather today.

Correct: We're expecting good weather today.
Inaasahan namin magandang panahon ngayon.

To modify a verb, use well instead.

Incorrect: The air conditioner works fairly good.

Correct: The air conditioner works fairly well.
Ang air conditioning ay gumagana nang maayos.

Good and well are most often confused when they follow a linking verb (e.g., be, seem, and appear) or a verb that describes a sensory experience (e.g., taste, look, and feel).

A modifier that appears after one of these verbs refers to the subject, not the verb; therefore, the adjective good is the correct choice.

Incorrect: The cookie tastes well.

Correct: The cookie tastes good.
Masarap ang kuki.

Well, however, should be used after feel or look if it means "in good health."

Incorrect: After taking the new medication, he began to feel good again.

Correct: After taking the new medication, he began to feel well again.
Pagkatapos kumuha ng bagong gamot, nagsimula siyang makaramdam muli.

9 Pronoun types / Ang uri ng mga Panghalip

Pronouns are a relatively small, closed class of words that function in the place of nouns or noun phrases.

The pronouns in English are:

- **personal pronouns**
a pronoun that refers to the speaker, somebody being addressed, or another person, e.g. "I," "you," or "she"
- **possessive pronouns**
indicating grammatical ownership, e.g. in pronouns such as "his" or "her"
- **reflexive pronouns**
describes a pronoun referring to the same person or thing as another noun or pronoun in the same sentence. The reflexive pronouns in English end in "-self" or "-selves," e.g. "myself," "yourself," "ourselves."
- **demonstrative pronouns**
describes a word such as "this" or "those" specifying which person or thing is being referred to

- **indefinite pronouns**
a pronoun that does not refer to a specific person or thing, e.g. "someone," "nothing," or "anything" in English
- **interrogative pronouns**
a word or particle that is used to form a question, e.g. "who," "what," or "where"
- **relative pronouns**
used to describe words or clauses that refer to a word previously used in the same sentence

Pronouns take the place of nouns that appear somewhere near the pronoun and are thus essential in a language in order to avoid repetition.

English pronouns include personal pronouns (refer to the persons speaking, the persons spoken to, or the persons or things spoken about), indefinite pronouns, relative pronouns (connect parts of sentences) and reciprocal or reflexive pronouns (in which the object of a verb is being acted on by verb's subject).

English has a range of pronouns that in some ways work quite differently from Tagalog ones.

10 Personal pronouns / Pansariling Panghalip

Personal pronouns belong to the category of speaker-related expressions. Speaker-related expressions change when there is a change of speaker or listener-relationship, even if the object or person referred to stay the same.

Like nouns, personal pronouns are categorized by case. The indirect forms also function as the genitive. There are also distinctions of singular and plural.

The personal pronouns of modern standard English, and the corresponding possessive forms, are as follows:

Person/ Number	Case			
	Subject		Object	
1st pers. sg.	I	ako	me	ko, akin
2nd pers. sg.	you	ikaw, ka	you	mo
3rd pers. sg.	he, she, it	siya, ito	him, her, it	(ka)niya
1st pers. pl.	we	tayo, kami	us	atin, natin
2nd pers. pl.	you	kayo, niya	you	inyo
3rd pers. pl.	they	sila	them	ninyo

Subject forms are used only for the subject function.

In all other functions, the object form is used.

direct object

Mario saw **her** in the car.

Nakita si Mario siya sa kotse.

indirect object

Mario sent **me** a letter.

Nagpadala ng sulat si Mario sa akin.

prepositional complement

ThMario sent a letter to **me**.

Nagpadala ng sulat si Mario sa akin.

Note that **I** is always spelt with a capital letter.

You is used in all forms. There is no difference between singular and plural, or subject and object.

He/him is used to refer to men, and **she/her** to refer to women.

Animals, especially larger ones or pets, are often referred to as **he**, or if known to be female **she**.

When you are not sure if we are talking about a man or a woman use **they/them**.

If there is no other subject use **it** or **there**.

Subject pronouns

I like the car.

Gusto ko ang kotse.

You are the winner.

Ikaw ang nagwagi.

It is small.

Ito ay maliit. Maliit ito.

She ist just awake.

Nagising lang siya.

We live in Manila.

Nakatira kami sa Maynila.

They talked about the wedding.

Pinag-usapan nila ang tungkol sa pagkasal.

Object pronouns

as the object of the verb:

Can you help **me**.

Maaari mo ba akong tulungan.

I need **you**.

Kailangan kita.

The woman wrote **him**. Sinulat kanya ng babae.

The woman asked **her**. Tanong ng babae sa kanya.

He gave **them** the money. Ibinigay siya sa kanila ang pera.

they didn't see **us**. Hindi nila makita sa amin.

after prepositions:

Say hello to Mario **for me**. Kamusta kay Mario para sa akin.

This gift is **for you**. Ang regalo na ito ay para sa iyo.

The woman went **to him**. Ang babae ay lumapit sa kaniya.

The woman wrote **to her**. Ang babae ay nagsulat sa kanya.

The present is **from us**. Ang regalo ay mula sa amin.

I'll speak **to them**. Kukunin ko makipag-usap sa kanila.

11 Possessive pronouns / Mapang-angkin Panghalip

The possessive pronouns indicate whose an object is. Traditionally, words like my, your, our, ect. are known as possessive pronouns.

Syntactically, however, possessives of this kind are determiners. They premodify a noun in the same way as an article.

The possessive pronouns of modern standard English, are as follows:

Person/ Number	Personal pronoun	Possessive determiner	
1st pers. sg.	I	my	akin, ko
2nd pers. sg.	you	your	iyong, mo
3rd pers. sg.	he, she, it	his, her, its	kaniya, niya
1st pers. pl.	we	our	amin, namin
2nd pers. pl.	you	your	inyong, ninyong
3rd pers. pl.	they	their	kanila, nila

Singular		
my dog	aking aso	aso ko

your dog	iyong aso	aso mo
his/her dog	kaniyang aso	aso niya
his/her dog	kaniyang aso	aso nito
his/her dog	iyong aso	aso niyan
his/her dog	iyong aso	aso niyon
our dog	aming kotse	aso namin
our dog	ating aso	aso natin
your dog	inyong aso	aso ninyo
their dog	kanilang aso	aso nila

Pural		
my dogs	aking mga aso	mga aso ko
your dogs	iyong mga aso	mga aso mo
his/her dogs	kanyang mga aso	mga aso niya
his/her dogs	iyong mga aso	mga aso nito
his/her dogs	iyang mga aso	mga aso niyan
his/her dogs	iyong mga aso	mga aso niyon
our dogs	aming mga aso	mga aso namin
our dogs	ating mga aso	mga aso natin
your dogs	inyong mga aso	mga aso ninyo
their dogs	kanilang mga aso	mga aso nila

I sell **my** car. Ibenta ko ang aking kotse.

I sell **my** cars. Ibenta ko ang aking mga kotse.

You read **your** book. Nabasa mo ang iyong aklat.

You read **your** books. Nabasa mo ang iyong mga aklat.

This is **his** money. Ito ang kanyang pera.

This is **their** idea. Ito ang kanilang mga ideya.

This is **their** house. Ito ang kanilang bahay.

This is **their** houses. Ito ang kanilang mga bahay.

It is important to bear in mind that the choice of possessive depends on the possessive noun, and not on the belonging noun.

Mario's mother *Ina ni Mario* **his** mother *kanyang ina*

Mary's father *ama ni Mary*

her father *kanyang ama*

Another point is the spelling of its. An apostrophe ('s) might seem natural here, but it is actually spelt without one. This distinguishes it from the weak form of it is.

11.1 the possessive pronoun *its*

Be careful not to confuse the contraction it's and the possessive pronoun its. With an apostrophe, it's is used informally to mean "it is."

It's time to feed the dog again.

Panahon na upang pakainin muli ang aso.

Without an apostrophe, its means "belonging to it."

The dog ate from its bowl.

Kumain ang aso mula sa kanyang mangkok.

Remember that in the contraction it's, the apostrophe takes the place of the missing i in is. The apostrophe, therefore, belongs between the t and the s, not after the s.

Incorrect: Tell me when its' over.

Correct: Tell me when it's over.

11.2 Possessive determiners with parts of the body

Unlike many other languages (including Tagalog), English generally uses possessive determiners and genitives with parts of the body and items of clothing.

He scratched his ear.

Kiniskis siya sa kanyang tainga.

She injured her leg.

Nasugatan niya ang kanyang binti.

11.3 The pronoun s- genitive and the pronoun possessive

When a noun premodified by an -s genitive is omitted, the s-genitive noun represent it as a kind of pronoun.

Mario's dog is a terrier, Maria's is a poodle

Ang aso ni Mario ay isang terrier, si Maria ay isang poodle.

Pronoun s-genitive are mainly confined to the third person singular.

They are unusual in the plural and there are no first or second person equivalents.

In other persons backreference relies completely on pronouns possessives.

Mario's dog is a terrier, Maria's is a poodle, and mine is a German shepherd
Ang aso ni Mario ay isang terrier, si Maria ay isang poodle at ang minahan ay isang pastol ng aleman.

12 **Reflexive pronouns / Reflexive Panghalip**

Describes a pronoun referring to the same person or thing as another noun or pronoun in the same sentence. In other words, whoever is speaking is doing an action to himself.

The reflexive pronouns in English end in: -self (sarili)

e.g. myself (aking sarili), yourself (iyong sarili), himself, herself (kayang sarili), ourself (kami mismo) ect.

Plural forms end in: -selves

e.g. ourselves, "yourselves, "themselves.

The reflexive pronouns in Tagalog is: mismo

e.g. ako mismo, mismong ako, ikaw mismo, mismong niya.

I myself	ako mismo
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Mario himself	si Mario mismo
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the woman herself	ang babae mismo
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The reflexive pronouns function as 'direct object'. The subject does not something to his or her own person. Notice the contrast in meaning between the reflexive pronoun and the ordinary personal pronoun.

I myself went.	Pumunta ako mismo.
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Mario himself went.	Pumunta si Mario mismo.
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Reflexive pronouns can also be 'indirect objects' or 'prepositional complements'.

The one who went was I myself.	Ako mismo ang pumunta.	Mismong ako ang pumunta.
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The one who went was Mario himself.	Si Mario mismo ang pumunta.	Mismong si Mario ang pumunta.
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In contrast to other languages, reflexives are not used much in English.

13 Demonstratives Pronouns / Panurong Panghalip

The term demonstrative comes from the pointing function, and has to do with the closeness or distance of the speaker from the object indicated.

13.1 What are Demonstratives?

There are 4 demonstratives that, this, these and those. Demonstratives are used to state the distance from the speaker. The distance can be either psychological or physical.

What is the grammatical difference between that, this, these those.

The difference between between that, this, these those is the distance (near and far) and singular and plural.

This	is used for singular nouns that are close to the speaker.	ito, dito , rito
That	is used for singular nouns that are far from the speaker.	iyon, iyon, diyan, rian, doon, roon
These	is used for plural nouns that are close to the speaker	ang mga ito
Those	is used for plural nouns that are far from the speaker	ang mga iyon, iyang mga iyon, ang mga iyon, iyong mga iyon

Examples Demonstratives:

this dog	ang <u>a</u> song ito, <i>aso na ito</i>	itong asong ito
that dog	ang <u>a</u> song iyan, <i>aso na iyan</i>	iyang asong iyan
that dog	ang <u>a</u> song iyon, <i>aso na iyon</i>	iyong asong iyon
these dogs	ang mga <u>a</u> song ito, <i>mga aso na ito</i>	itong mga asong ito
those dogs	ang mga <u>a</u> song iyan	iyang mga asong iyan
those dogs	ang mga <u>a</u> song iyon	iyong mga asong iyon

Demonstratives can be used as pronouns or adjectives. They are sometimes referred to as demonstrative adjectives or demonstrative pronouns.

When they are used as adjectives they modify the noun.

	Demonstratives	Demonstrative Adjectives
That	That is the place. Iyon ang lugar.	That restaurant is really good. Mabuti talaga ang restawran na iyon.
This	This is really good. Ito ay talagang mahusay.	This book is really good. Ang aklat na ito ay talagang mahusay.
These	These are a lot of fun. Ang mga ito ay maraming masaya.	These games are a lot of fun. Ang mga larong ito ay maraming masaya.
Those	Those are really good English books Ang mga iyon ay talagang mahusay na	Those English books are really good. Ang mga librong Ingles ay talagang mabuti.

13.2 **this/these**

In many cases this/these have the general communicative effect of bringing the listener into the speaker-space and therefore as close to the object as the speaker is.

This table here. Itong mesang ito.

What is **this**? Ano ito?

Who is **this** man? Sino ang lalaki iyon?

This is my house. Narito ang bahay ko.

The closeness of the speaker to the object does not have to be physical. It may be mental.

This letter is from Mario. Galing kay ni Mario ang liham na ito.

13.3 **that/those**

Has the same examples as above, except that this/these are replaced by that/those. Closeness now becomes its opposite, i.e. distance.

The woman went to **that** dog. Nagpunta ang babae sa aso na iyon.

As pronouns, the demonstratives are used in a general, indeterminate sense. They are understood to mean this person, that object, those things etc. and often refer to entities not yet identified.

Picking up two objects and showing them to the listener.

What are **these**? Ano ang mga ito?

Nodding or pointing in the direction of someone across the room.

Who's **that**? Sino iyan?

With identified objects, they emphasize the speaker's reaction.

Where did you find **this(that)**? Saan mo ito nahanap (iyan)?

Demonstrative pronouns cannot be used in this sense for persons. Human references are emphasized by stressing the personal pronoun.

The woman went to him/her. Pinuntahan kaniya ng babae.

With person reference, demonstrative pronouns are restricted: firstly, to questions and answers concerning identity and exclusively with the main verb to be.

Further more, in Questions they are permissible only in the singular.

Who's **this**? Sino ito?

But not:

Who are **these**? Sino sino ito?

And because of the restriction to identify meaning, we cannot say

What is **that** doing? Ano iyang ginagawa?

In reference to a person. Here again the stressed personal pronoun is necessary.

What's she doing? Ano ang ginagawa niya?

13.4 How to use 'here' and 'there'

Here used to refer to this place or this time

here is / are eto, heto, nandito, narito *near me*

Here it is. Eto.

Here's the letter. Eto ang sulat.

Mario is here. Nandito si Mario.

Mario and Mary are here. Nandito sina Mario at Maria.

There used to indicate a place, either one that has already been mentioned or is understood, or one indicated by pointing or looking

there is / are ayan, hayan, nandiyan, nariyan *near you*

there is / are ayun, hayun *far from you and me*

over there nandoon naroon *far from you and me*

here and there eto at ayun

The woman ate there. Kumain doon ang babae.

The woman went there. Pumunta doon ang babae.

13.4 There is - There are

It is very common to use the phrase "there is/there are" to state the something exists or to point out something in the distance (it can be the close distance or far distance)

Note: There is/There are is not the same as "have"

There is/There are can be used as the sentences subject. *Have* can't be used as the sentences subject.

"There is" - is used with the following subjects:

3rd person singular (he, she, my mother, my sister, etc.):

There is my sister on the corner. Nasa sulok ang kapatid na babae ko.

Uncountable nouns:

There is a lot of water in the street. Maraming tubig sa kalye.

Singular nouns:

There is a big cat in front of my house. May isang malaking pusa sa harap ng aking bahay.

"There are" - is used with the following subjects:

3rd person plural (they, my sisters, the dogs, the students, etc.)

There are two cars. Mayroong dalawang mga kotse.

There are many dogs in the street. Mayroong maraming mga aso sa kalye.

There are no cars at all. Walang mga kotse sa lahat.

13.6 the demonstrative Pronouns 'such'

This, or something of this kind. 'Such' (gayon, ganoon, ganito, ganyan, ganiyan) something that is not specified or named.

'Such' is used with uncountable nouns.

Such bread I don't eat.

Ang ganitong mga tinapay hindi ako kumakain.

Such books I like to read.

Ang ganitong mga libro na gusto kong basahin.

14 Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns indicate that persons or things are not defined, and that they have not already been referred to. There are quite a few indefinite pronouns, which you can see listed below.

People vs. Things

Quite a few indefinite pronouns can be used to refer to either people or things. In such cases, we rely on context or other elements of the sentence to know which.

Singular:

another isa pa, an additional

Another beer, please. Isa pang serbesa.

one isa, a single thing or unit, and not two or more.

This one. Itong isa.

Plural:

both *kayung dalawa; kapwa*, relating to or consisting of two people or things considered together.

Both left. Kapwa sila umalis.

few *ilan*, indicate that there are not many or hardly any people or things.

Very few of them. Ilang ng mga ito.

Singular or plural:

all *lahat, buo*, indicate that the whole of a particular thing, amount, group, or area is involved or affected.

Doesn't matter how many, I buy all. Hindi mahalaga kung ilan, bibilhin ko lahat.

any ano man, maski ano, kahit ano, indicate one, some, or several, when the quality, type, or number is not important.

It's hard to get angry without any reason. Mahirap magalit nang walang dahilan.

more *Lalo pa, higit pa*, indicate a greater number of something, either a greater number than before, than average, or than something else.

I'll eat some more. Kakain na ako higit pa.

most *karamihan*, nearly all or the majority of the people or things mentioned.

Most of the women. Karamihan sa mga babae.

Either People or Things

Singular:

each *bawat isa, balana, tuwing*, used to refer to every member of a group of people or things, considered individually.

Each of the women.	Bawa't isa sa mga babae.
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either *ni*, connect two situations, one of which may include or exclude the other.

Maria isn't pretty either.	Hindi' rin maganda si Maria.
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other *iba*, used to show that a thing, person, or situation is additional.

the other morning	ang iba pang umaga
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Plural only:

many *marami*, referring to a considerable number of people or things.

Many people ate.	Maraming mga tao kumain.
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several *ilan*, indicating a small number.

For several days.	Para sa mga ilang araw.
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others *iba pa*, other people or things (takes a plural verb).

the others	ang iba
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Singular or plural:

neither *alinma'y, sinuma'y hindi*, a negative word that introduces or connects two people, things, or situations, both of which are excluded.

They have neither food nor water.	Ni pagkain ni tubig, wala' sila.
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none *wala*, not any of something, not any part of something, or not a single one of something.

Mario has none of those.	Si Mario ay may wala sa mga iyon.
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plenty *sagana, marami*, an adequate or more than adequate amount or quantity.

There's plenty for everyone.	May sobra-sobra para sa lahat na diyan.
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some *iba*, used to indicate an unspecified or unknown quantity of people or things.

Some of them.	Iba sa kanila.
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People only

anybody/anyone *kahit (na) kanino kahit (na) sino*, used to mean one or more people, when exactly which person or which people is not known or not important.

There wasn't anybody there.	Nagkaroon hindi kahit sino doon.
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everybody/everyone *lahat na tao*, every person, whether of a defined group or in general.

Everybody must go now.	Ang bawat tao'y dapat pumunta ngayon.
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one *tao*, used to refer to people in general (formal).

Which one?	Alin?
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nobody/no one/no-one *walang tao*, not one single person.

Nobody ate.	Walang tao kumain.
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somebody/someone *kahit na tao*, an unspecified or unidentified person.

Somebody buy flowers.	Isang tao bumili ng mga bulaklak.
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whoever/whosoever *kahit na sino*, used to indicate a person or people whose identity is not known.

Whoever can that be?	Kahit na sino ito?
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whomever/whomsoever *kahit (na) kanino*, a form of "who-

ever" when used as the object of a verb or preposition.

Things only

anything *anumang bagay, kahit na ano*, any object, event, action, situation, or fact.

Mario didn't eat anything.	Si Mario ay hindi kumain ng kahit ano.
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enough *husto, sapat, tama*, the amount that is needed or that can be tolerated.

That's good enough.	Iyon ay sapat na mabuti.
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everything *Lahat ng bagay*, all the items, actions, or facts in a given situation

Maria thinks she knows everything.	Iisip si Maria alam niya ang lahat.
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less *Kulang, kakaunti*, a smaller amount or proportion of something.

Less than 200 Euro.	Mas mababa sa 200 yuro.
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little *munti, maliit*, a small amount of something

Mary lay down for a little while.	Ihiga si Maria para sa isang maliit na habang.
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much *marami, malaki, kahit na magkano*, a large amount or degree.

No matter how much it costs, I'll buy it.	Hindi mahalaga kung magastos, bibilhin ko ito.
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nothing *wala*, indicating that there is not anything, not a single thing, or not a single part of a thing.

Mario has nothing to do.	Walang magawa si Mario.
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something *Isang bagay, kahit na ano*, an unspecified and approximate amount expressed in relation to a specific number or quantity.

I'm just going to the mall to buy something.	Pumunta lang ako sa mall para bumili ng kung anu-ano.
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such *gayon, ganito, ganyan, ganoon*, this, or something of this kind.

Such men are dangerous.	Ang ganitong mga tao ay mapanganib.
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this *ito, iyan, iyon*, used to indicate somebody or something just mentioned.

This big and friendly dog.	Ang malaki at palakaibigang aso na ito.
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whatever *kahit na ano*, used to refer to everything of a particular type, without limitation.

Whatever you want, I'll give it to you.	Anuman ang nais mo, kukunin ko na bigyan ito sa iyo.
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whichever *Alinman, kahit na alin*, used to refer to any one or any number of items in a class.

Choose whichever color you like.	Piliin ang alinmang kulay na gusto mo.
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Many pronouns that refer to more than one—e.g., everything, everyone, much, etc.—are considered singular.

This is because, grammatically, they function as a single unit (like the collective nouns team, group, collection, etc., which are made up of multiple people or things).

As a result, they must take a singular verb and have agreement with the rest of the text.