

SPANISH

Ang balarila ng Espanyol.

La gramática española

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PREFACE/PAUNANG SALITA/PREFACIO

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 Spanish who want to acquire a solid, coherent knowledge of Spanish grammar.

Within the structure of the book the easier features of Spanish 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 Spanish 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 Spanish grammar is not that complicated.

Harald Fuchs

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Audio Vocabulary Builder

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- 2 MGA PANG-URI - ADJECTIVOS
- 3 MGA PANG-ABAY - ADVERBIOS
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Spanish is a Romance language that is the official language of Spain and of many Central and South American countries, including Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, and Peru.

It is also spoken widely elsewhere, including in the southwestern United States. 400 million.

Formal differences between Peninsular and American Spanish are remarkably few, and someone who has learned the dialect of one area will have no difficulties using reasonably formal speech in the other; however, pronunciation does vary, as well as grammar and vocabulary.

This book describes a generalized present-day standard Spanish, 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 nine word classes, or parts of speech, that are distinguished in Spanish:

Word classes and phrases

- **sustantivo** /nouns/pangngalan; a word or group of words used as the name of a class of people, places, or things
- **determiners**; a word that appears before any descriptive adjective and decides the kind of reference that a noun has
- **pronombre** /pronouns/panghalip; a word that substitutes for a noun or a noun phrase
- **verbo** /verbs/pandiwa; a word used to show that an action is taking place or to indicate the existence
- **adjetivo** /adjectives/pang-uri; a word that describes or qualifies a noun or pronoun
- **adverbio** /adverbs/pang-abay; a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a sentence
- **preposición** /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.
- **conjunción** /conjunctions/pangatnig; a word that is used to link sentences, clauses, phrases, or words
- **interjección**/interjections/pandamdandam; sound, word, or phrase that expresses a strong emotion

1 Nouns / Pangngalan / Sostantivo

Nouns form the largest Spain word class.

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*).

A Spain noun has two specific grammatical genders masculine (panlalaki) and feminine (panbabae).

Nouns are declined for case and grammatical number.

Common nouns are represented in the singular and plural form.

1.2 Gender of Nouns/ ang kasarian ng pangngalan/ el género de los sustantivos

Nouns referring to males and/or ending in

-o

are masculine (*ay panlalaki*):

el hombro	ang balikat
el alfabeto	ang abakado
el teléfono	ang telepuno

Referring to females and/or ending in

-a -ción -sión -tad -dad -tud

are feminine (*ay panbabae*):

a risa	ang tawa
la nación	ang nasyon
la tensión	ang paganat
la libertad	ang laya
la ciudad	ang bansa
la actitud	ang soot

Different endings can be of either gender (*panlalaki* at *panbabae*):

la clase	ang klase
la parte	ang bahagi
la paz	ang bate
el lápiz	ang lapis
el reloj	ang orasan
el café	ang kape
el cristal	ang kristal
el avión	ang eroplano

To refer to females, many nouns change the last vowel or add

-a

to the last consonant:

el compañero	ang kasama
la compañera	ang kasama
un profesor	ang propesor
la profesora	ang propesora

Many nouns, particularly those ending in

-ista

have the same form and differ only by the article:

el / la estudiante	ang estudyante
el / la indígena	ang katutubo
el / la artista	ang artista
el / la turista	ang turista

mano, foto(grafía), and moto(cicleta) are feminine (*panbabae*):

la mano	ang kamay
la foto	ang larawan
la moto	ang motorsiklo

día, mapa, sofá and planeta are masculine (*panlalaki*):

el día	ang araw
el mapa	ang mapa
el sofá	ang sofa

el planeta	ang tala
-------------------	----------

Many nouns ending in

-ma

are masculine (*panlalaki*):

el programa	ang programa
--------------------	--------------

el problema	ang problema
--------------------	--------------

el sistema	ang sistema
-------------------	-------------

el idioma	ang kawikaan
------------------	--------------

el clima	ang panahon
-----------------	-------------

el poema	ang tula
-----------------	----------

el tema	ang tema
----------------	----------

PERO: la cama, la llama, and other non-Greek words ending in **-ma** are feminine.

The names of days, colors, languages and cardinal points are masculine (*panlalaki*):

el lunes	ang lunes
-----------------	-----------

el azul	ang bughaw
----------------	------------

el francés	ang pranses
-------------------	-------------

el norte	ang hilaga
-----------------	------------

Compound nouns, formed by combining a verb and a noun, are also masculine (*panlalaki*):

el salvavidas	ang salbabida
----------------------	---------------

el abrelatas	ang abrilator
---------------------	---------------

1.3 ciertos aspectos peculiares del genero

Feminine nouns that begin with stressed

a or ha

use a masculine article in the singular only, such as:

el hambre	ang gutom	el área	ang lugar
-----------	-----------	---------	-----------

el agua	ang tubig	el alma	ang kaluluwa
---------	-----------	---------	--------------

el arma	ang baril	el hacha	ang palakol
---------	-----------	----------	-------------

But they remain feminine in every respect:

el agua	ang tubig	el agua limpia	ang tubig ng kalinisan
el águila	ang lawin	las águilas	ang mga lawin

The meaning of some nouns changes according to their gender:

el capital	ang pera	la capital	ang kabisera
el cuento	ang kuwento	la cuenta	ang resibo
el mañana	ang umaga	la mañana	ang umaga
el orden	ang kapisanan	la orden	ang utos
el policía	ang polisiya	la policía	ang pulisiya
el Papa	ang santo papa	la papa	ang patata

2 Articles / Pantukoy / Artículo

Article is a word used with a noun that specifies whether the noun is definite or indefinite.

In Spanish language articles agree in gender (masculine or feminine) and in number (singular or plural) with the noun that they accompany.

2.1 Definite articles

Definite articles: equivalent to 'ang' in Tagalog and 'the' in English.

	Singular	Plural
Masculine	el	los
Feminine	la	las
Neuter	lo	—

Masculine			
	Singular		Plural
el libro	ang aklat	los libros	ang mga aklat
el perro	ang aso	los perros	ang mga aso

Feminine			
	Singular		Plural
la mesa	ang lamesa	las mesas	ang mga mesa
la casa	ang bahay	las casas	ang mga bahay

Example:

definite/ singular/ masculine

El museo está en **el** centro de **la** ciudad.

Ang museo ay nasa sentro ng lungsod.

definite/ singular/ feminine

La señora guapa coge **la** bolsa.

Kinukuha ng magandang ginang ang bolsa.

indefinite/ plural/ masculine

Los niños comen **los** plátanos.

Kumakain ang mga bata ng saging.

indefinite/ plural/ feminine

Las camisetas son nuevas.

Ang mga kamisa ay bago.

2.2 Neuter article

The neuter article

lo

is used before a masculine singular adjective to form an expression equivalent to an abstract noun but never before nouns.

lo nuevo	ang bago
lo mejor	ang pinakamahusay
lo interesante	ang kawili-wili

'lo' may also be used adverbially before an adjective that shows agreement with a noun, being equivalent to the relative adverb 'gaano', as in

lo buenas que son gaano sila kagaling

When the article 'el' follows either of the prepositions 'a' or 'de', the sequence of two words forms a contraction, 'al' ('to the' ang) or 'del' ('of the, from the' ng, sa) respectively.

a + el	▶	al
de + el	▶	del

example:

Voy (a + el →) **al** cine. Nagpupunta ako sa sinehan.

Él regresa (de + el →) **del** cine. Bumalik siya mula sa sinehan.

Vamos (a + el →) **al** parque. Pumunta kami sa parke.

2.3 definite articles uses

Talking in general a definite article is used in Spanish whenever "ang" is used in Tagalog. However there are some exceptions.

1. With abstract nouns:

La pobreza es un grave problema. Ang kahirapan ay isang malubhang problema.

2. With most titles of people:

el señor López si ginoong Lopez

el presidente ang Presidente

la doctora ang doktora

3. With infinitives used as nouns, specially if they are the subject of the sentence:

El practicar deporte es bueno para la salud
Ang paglalaro ng sports ay mabuti para sa iyong kalusugan.

4. With nouns listed in a series:

Tengo **el** libro, **el** cuaderno y **el** diccionario.
May akong aklat, kuwaderno at diksiyonaryo.

5. With noun of weight an measure:

Las naranjas cuestan 3 Euros **el** kilo.
Ang mga dalandan ay nagkakahalaga ng 3 Euros bawat kilo.

6. With days of the week:

Los viernes hacemos las compras.
Sa Biyernes ginagawa namin ang pamimili.

El curso de español empieza el lunes.
Ang kursong Espanyol ay nagsisimula sa Lunes.

7. When telling the time.

la semana pasada sa nakaraang linggo

Son **las** doce. Alas ikalabindalawa.

el año que viene Sa susunod na taon

8. With parts of the body or clothes, specially if the possessor is clearly identify, as in case of reflexive verbs.

voy a lavarme **las** manos Hugasan ko ang aking mga kamay.

9. To generalize.

Los españoles se acuestan tarde. Ang mga Espanyol ay natutulog sa huli.

The feminine singular definite article

la is replaced by **el**

when directly before a noun that begins with a stressed [a] sound (with or without silent h).

definite/ singular/ feminine

el agua	ang tubig
el arma	ang baril
el hada	ang diwata
el águila	ang agila
el hambre	ang gutom

definite/ plural / feminine

las armas	ang mga baril
las hadas	ang mga diwata
las águilas	ang mga agila

The noun remains feminine, as shown by

el agua fría.	ang malamik na tubig
----------------------	----------------------

The feminine indefinite article

una is usually replaced by **un**

in the same circumstances, thus

un águila mexicana	isang meksikanang agila
---------------------------	-------------------------

When these words are in plural, the feminine articles are used.

las aguas	ang mga tubig
------------------	---------------

2.4 indefinite Spanish articles

Indefinite articles are words that designates a noun referring to something that has not been mentioned before and is simply any one of its kind, e.g. "a" or "an" in English and 'ng, sa, isa' in Tagalog.

	singular	plural
Masculine	un	unos
Feminine	una	unas

Un, una unos, unas normally precede a noun. Unlike in other German languages the definite article in Spanish have a plural form .

Masculine			
Singular		Plural	
un amigo	isang kaibigan	unos amigos	mga kaibigan
un libro	isang aklat	unos libros	mga aklat

Feminine			
Singular		Plural	
una rosa	isang rosas	unas rosas	mga rosas
una doctora	isang doktora	unas doctoras	mga doktora

2.5 indefinite articles uses

indefinite article:

Necesito **un** coche nuevo. Kailangan ko ng isang bagong kotse.

definite article:

Nesito **el** coche de mi padre. Kailangan ko ng kotse ng aking ama.

As indefinite acticle **unos** or **unas** is used only with plural nouns.

Maria se ha comprado **unos** vaqueros blancos. Bumili si Maria ng ilang mga pantalon na blanko.

Necesito **unas** gafas para leer. Kailangan ko ng salamin para mabasa.

There is no article to say the profession with the verb to be.

Soy profesora. Ako ay guro. Ako ay isang guro.

Remark: In Spanish to express the profession with the verb to be, the indefinite article is not used, except when the noun is modified by an adjective.

Incorrect:

Soy **un** profesor de español.

Correct:

Soy profesor de español. Isa akong guro sa Espanya.

Correct:

Soy **una** buena profesora de español.
Ako ay isang mabuting guro ng kastila. Magaling akong guro ng Espanyol.

To negate the indefinite article is

ningún / ninguna (wala)

used.

Tengo **un** diccionario.

May ako isang diksiyonaryo.

No tengo **ningún** diccionario

Wala akong diksiyonaryo.

Tengo **una** bicicleta.

May ako isang bisikleta.

No tengo **ninguna** bicicleta.

Wala akong bisikleta.

In negative sentence must the verb in additional negate with "no"

No he comprado **ningún** limón. Wala akong binili na lemon.

No he comprado **ninguna** revista. Wala pa akong nabiling magazine.

Ningún /ninguna is used only in the singular form in the plural form is only the verb negated.

No he comprado limones. Wala akong binili na mga lemon.

No he comprado revistas. Wala pa akong nabiling mgas magazine.

3 Plural Forms / Pangmarami / Formación del plural

In Spanish language nouns can change into singular or plural.

Almost all Spain nouns can be made plural by adding **-s** or **-es**, to their singular forms.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
el cuaderno	los cuadernos	el árbol	los árboles
la hora	las horas	la flor	las flores
el coche	los coches	el doctor	los doctores
la torre	las torres	la nación	las naciones

There are several different ways to form noun plural in Spanish. It is very difficult to predict plural endings with complete certainty and, therefore, once again, learners are strongly advised to learn the plural form when they first encounter the noun.

There are five clear types of plural endings, some of which are typical of certain genders or suffixes. These are listed below.

To form the plural of the nouns depends on the end of the noun:

Ending in vowel, add **-s**:

la mano	ang kamay
las manos	ang mga kamay
el problema	ang problema
los problemas	ang mga problema

Ending in a consonant or an accented vowel, add **-es**:

el papel	ang papel
los papeles	ang mga papel
la red	ang lambat
las redes	ang mga lambat
la imagen	ang larawan
las imágenes	ang mga larawan

Ending in an unstressed vowel +s, no change:

el lunes	ang lunes
los lunes	ang mga lunes

la crisis	ang panganip
las crisis	ang mga panganip

but stressed vowel +s, add **-es**:

el interés	ang tubo
los interes es	ang mga tubo

Ending in -z **-ces**:

el lápiz	ang lapis
los lápi ces	ang mga lapis

la vez	ang oras
las vec es	ang mga oras

Ending in -y **-es**:

el buey	ang toro
los buey es	ang mga toro

la ley	ang batas
las ley es	ang mga batas

Ending in -i or ú **-s** or **-es**:

la maniqui	ang modelo
las maniqui es/maniquis	ang mga modelo

Some nouns change the meaning from singular to plural.

el celo	kabilisan na may lakip na pananabik
---------	-------------------------------------

los cel os	ingit
-------------------	-------

la honra	dangal
----------	--------

las hondra s	Huling parangal para sa patay
---------------------	-------------------------------

Some nouns do not have a plural form.

el dinero	ang pera	el sarampión	ang bulutong
-----------	----------	--------------	--------------

la ecología	ang ekolohiya
-------------	---------------

Some nouns are used only in the plural form.

las gafas	ang salamin	las vacaciones	ang bakasyon
-----------	-------------	----------------	--------------

los cubiertos	ang kubyertos	los estudios	ang estudyos
---------------	---------------	--------------	--------------

4 Adjectives / Pang-uri / Los adjetivos

Adjectives describe or give information about nouns or pronouns.

Spanish generally uses adjectives in a similar way to Tagalog. However, there are three key differences between Tagalog and Spanish adjectives.

In Spanish, adjectives usually go after the noun they modify.

The exception is when the writer/speaker is being slightly emphatic, or even poetic, about a particular quality of an object (rather than the mundane use of using the quality to specify which particular object they are referring to).

Mi casa roja could either mean that there are many red houses in the world but I wish to talk about the one that I happen to own, or that I have many houses but am referring to the red one.

Mi casa roja . Aking pulang bahay.

Mi roja casa means that I am stressing how red my particular house is (probably the only house I have). *Mi roja casa* - My house, which is obviously red.

4.1 formation of adjectives

In Spanish, adjectives agree with what they refer to in terms of both number (singular/plural) and gender (masculine/feminine).

el chico simpático el chicos simpáticos

la chica simpática las chicas simpáticas

Halimbawa: taza (tasa) *ay panbabae*

la taza roja ang pulang tasa

Halimbawa: vaso (baso) *ay panlalaki*

el vaso rojo ang pulang baso

They can be next to the noun or separated from it.

el perro blanco ang puting aso

mi perro es blanco aking aso ay puti

Most adjectives ending in

-a or -o

have four forms to agree with a noun if it's masculine (-o), feminine (-a), or plural (-os, -as):

el gato negro	▶	la gata negra	<i>feminine singular</i>
		los gatos negros	<i>masculine plural</i>
		las gatas negras	<i>feminine plural</i>

Adjectives ending in

-sta or -ta

are the same in the masculine and feminine.

un hombre idealista	políticos demócratas
isang kauliranang lalaki	demokratikong pulitiko
sociedades capitalistas	un texto indígena
kapalistang lipunan	isang katutubong teksto

Most adjectives ending in **-e** or **-a** consonant are also the same in the masculine and feminine:

una profesora inteligente	un poema difícil
isang matalinong guro	isang mahirap na tula
ensayos útiles	novelas importantes
Kapaki-pakinabang na mga pagsubok	mahalagang nobela

A small group of adjectives ending in consonants do have separate feminine forms.

The most common of these are adjectives of nationality add **-a** to form the feminine.

el vino español	ang espanyol na bino
▶ la vida española	ang buhay na espanyol
el estado alemán	ang estadong aleman
▶ la cerveza alemana	ang serbesang aleman
el estilo inglés	ang estilong ingles
▶ la lengua inglesa	ang wikang ingles

The adjectives **bueno** (*mabuti*) and **malo** (*masama*) are shortened to **buen** and **mal** before masculine singular nouns:

un **buen** amigo isang mabuting kaibigan

un **mal** día isang masamang araw

but:

buenos amigos mabuting mga kaibigan

malos días masamang mga araw

Grande shortens to gran before a singular noun, masculine or feminine:

un **gran** país isang malaking bansa

una **gran** mujer isang malaking babae

but:

grandes países malaking mga bansa

grandes mujeres malaking mga babae

The adjective **grande** means 'great – maganda' when used before the noun, 'large – malaki' when used after:

Manila es una **gran** ciudad. Maynila ay isang magandang bayan.

Es también una ciudad **grande**. Malaking lungsod din ito.

Adjectives must agree with the noun they refer to (that is, if the noun is feminine plural, then the adjective must be too). They can be next to the noun or separated from it.

4.2 position of adjectives

Descriptive adjectives that distinguish one noun from another tend to follow the noun.

un niño **pequeño** isang maliit na batang lalaki

una casa **grande** isang malaking bahay

El automóvil **rojo** y la casa **verde**. Ang pulang kotse at lunting bahay.

In Spanish, it is perfectly normal to let an adjective stand in for a noun or pronoun—with (where people are involved) no implication of condescension or rudeness.

Example:

los altos kahulugan "ang taas " o " ang mataas na lalaki".

el grande kahulugan "ang malaki " o "ang malaking lalaki".

When modified by an adverb, adjectives almost always follow:

Un hombre muy bueno .	Isang napakagandang lalaki.
------------------------------	-----------------------------

Some adjectives are always used before nouns.

medio	kalahati	medio litro	kalahating litro
--------------	----------	-------------	------------------

tantos	marami	tanta gente	maraming mga tao
---------------	--------	-------------	------------------

mucho	marami	muchas horas	maraming mga oras
--------------	--------	--------------	-------------------

poco	kaunti	pocos dias	kaunting araw
-------------	--------	------------	---------------

Adjectives of quantity, which do not stress difference, precede the noun:

muchos amigos	maraming kaibigan
----------------------	-------------------

tres hermanos	tatlong kapatid na lalaki
----------------------	---------------------------

algunos individuos	ilang mga indibidwal
---------------------------	----------------------

demasiados problemas	masyadong maraming mga problema
-----------------------------	---------------------------------

ambas manos	parehong mga kamay
--------------------	--------------------

varios temas	maraming paksa
---------------------	----------------

ninguna letra	walang letra
----------------------	--------------

Some adjectives become shorted, if they are used before masculine nouns.

bueno	mabuti	un buen vino	mabuting bino
--------------	--------	--------------	---------------

malo	masama	un mal dia	masamang araw
-------------	--------	------------	---------------

alguno	anumang	algún	anumang aklat
---------------	---------	-------	---------------

ninguno	wala	ningún problema	walang problema
----------------	------	-----------------	-----------------

primero	una	primer dia	unang araw
----------------	-----	------------	------------

4.3 Specialties with adjectives

Some of the adjectives can be also used in the position after the noun, then they change their meaning.

This does also the other way round. Again the meaning differs from the original meaning when a suffixed adjectives is used in the position before the noun.

pobre suffixed:

un hombre **pobre** isang lalaking pobre (walang pera)

pobre prefixed:

un **pobre** hombre isang pobreng lalaki (nakakaawa)

grande suffixed:

una mujer **grande** isang malaking babae

grande prefixed:

una **gran** mujer isang mahalagang babae

antigua suffixed:

una casa **antigua** isang bahay na luma

antigua prefixed:

mi **antigua** casa aking lumang bahay

The common adjectives **bueno**, **malo**, **primero** and **tercero** lose the ending -o, if they comes before the noun.

un coche **bueno** ▶ un **buen** coche mabuting kotse

tiemp **malo** ▶ **mal** tiempo masamang panahon

piso **primero** ▶ **primer** piso unang piso

puesto **tercero** ▶ **tercer** puesto pang tatlong lugar

4.4 the adjectives **ambos**, **todos** and **cada**

(kapwa, lahat, tuwing, bawat; buo; kayung dalawan)

Todo/a/s (lahat) and **ambos/as** (kapwa, magkabilang) must agree in gender and number with the noun they modify or replace:

Va a llover **toda** la primavera. Umuulan ang lahat ng tagsibol.

Todos los problemas son fáciles. Ang lahat ng mga problema ay madali.

Todos cometemos errores. Lahat tayo ay nagkakamali.

Ambos días hizo sol. Ito ay maaraw sa kapwang araw.

Ambas fueron semanas de lluvia. Kapwang linggo ay maulan.

Ambos is never accompanied by articles:

ambas ciudades ang parehong mga lungsod

A common equivalent of 'ambos' is 'los dos':

Ambos conocemos Manila y Mindoro, y **las dos** hace calor. Pareho kaming kilala sa Maynila at Mindoro at pareho ay mainit.

Subject pronouns can be used after 'todos' (not after *ambos* or *los dos*):

Todas ellas saben nadar. Alam nilang lahat kung paano lumangoy..

Note that 'todo/a/s' and 'ambos/as' are never followed by the preposition 'de'.

Todos often translates into 'lahat' in the sense of 'ang lahat':

todos los días araw-araw / tuwing araw

todas las clases ang lahat ng mga klase

Sé **todo** lo que hiciste este verano. Alam ko ang lahat ng bagay na ginawa mo ngayong tag-araw.

When stressing individuality , translates into *cada* (buo):

Conoce **cada** detalle del cuento. Alamin ang bawat detalye ng kwento.

5

Adverb / Pangabay / Adverbio

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. They do not agree with the word which they modify.

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

Most of adjectives can be converted to adverbs, just adding

-mente

to the end of the adjective. (much like the English "-ly").

adjective		adverb	
rápido	bilis	rápidamente	mabilis

Mario trabaja **rápidamente**. Si Mario ay tatarabaho mabilis.

Adjectives ending in -e, -a or consonant for both gender adding -mente.

adjective		adverb	
amable	giliw	amablemente	magiliw

Me ha saludado **amablemente**. Mabait niya akong binati.

Only few adverbs agree with adjectives.

un tren **rápido** Isang mabilís na tren.

un tren **lento** Isang mabagal na tren.

but

hablar **rápido/ rápidamente** magsalita nang mabilis

hablar **tentamente/despacio** magsalita nang mabagal

Adverbs usually follow the verb they modify, and precede the adjective they modify.

Juan come **rápidamente**. Kumain Si Juan mabilis.

Mario ha hablado **brevemente**. Maya-maya ay nagsalita si Mario.

Note that the adverbial form of **bueno** (good, mabuti) is **bien** (well, kasiya-siya), and **malo** (bad, masama) is **mal** (badly, masama).

Adjective (How is something?)	Adverb (How to do something?)	
bueno	bien	mabuti
malo	mal	masama

Ella toca **bien**. Magaling siyang maglaro. *Adverb*

Este libro es **bueno**. Mabuti ang librong ito. *Adjective*

Ella toca **mal**. Masamang siyang maglaro. *Adverb*

Este libro es **malo**. Masama ang aklat ito. *Adjective*

Note! The adverb **muy** is used only with adjectives, to determine a noun you must use **mucho**.

Te echo **mucho** de menos. Sobrang miss na kita.

Maria es **muy** guapa. Si Maria ay napakaganda.

There is also a plethora of temporal, local, modal and interrogative adverbs, mostly derived from Latin, e.g.

5.1 adverbs of place

This group of adverbs describe a geographic locality, e.g. a town, country, or region or the way in which somebody or something goes, points, or faces.

The most important adverbs of place are:

aquí
here – dito, in, at, or to the place where you are, or at a place near you

aquí dentro in here – sa dito

acá
here, around here, over here – ayun-ayun

acá y a(cu)llá here and there – dito at doon

allí, allá

there – doon; used to indicate position in or motion toward a place
fare distant from the speaker

Alli no habia nadie. Walang mga taon doon.

más **allá** de beyond, past - sa dako pa roon; doon sa malayo

ahí

there, just there – doon, doon lang used to indicate position in or
motion toward a place relatively distant from the speaker

por ahí over there, that way – banda roon, na ang
paraan

Besides this group:

arriba taas/ itaas
de arriba abajo - sa/nasa itaas, hanggang sa ibaba

abajo sa ibaba

centro sa gitna
en el centro nasa gitna ng

abajo X! - down with X!

cerca kulungin, palibutan

final dulo
al final –nasa dulo ng

lejos layo, malayo
de lejos – sa malayo

delante sa harap/harapan
delante de nasa harap ng ng

detrás likod/likuran
por detrás - sa/nasa likuran

encima higit sa; itaas; taas
encima de - sa/nasa itaas ng

debajo ilalim, ibaba
debajo de – sa sa/nasa ilalim ng

enfrente katapat; tapat; kaharap; kabila
enfrente de - nasa tapat/harap

atrás likod, likuran

alrededor sa paligid

5.2 adverbs of time

Adverbs of time are two identical events occurring at the same point in space to be distinguished, measured by the interval between the events or a limited period during which an action, process, or condition exists or takes place.

Following a list with the most important temporal adverbs in Spanish.

antes	bago, dating antes de –sa bago cuanto antes, lo antes posible - sa madaling panahon
después	pagkatapos, mamaya
luego	agad-agad, dagli-daglian hasta luego - kita tayo mamaya
pronto	kaagad, agad-agad
tarde	huli, de tarde en tarde - minsan tarde o temprano maaga o huli más tarde mamaya se hace tarde ito ay nakakakuha ng huli
temprano	aga, maaga
todavía	ngayon, hindi pa todavía no - hindi ngayon
aún	ngayon, hindi pa
ya	bago ngayon, na, pa ya no - hindi na, hindi anumang higit pa
ayer	kahapon
hoy	ngayon hoy (en) día – sa panahong ito hoy por hoy - sa kasalukuyan de hoy en adelante - mula ngayon
mañana	bukas mañana por la mañana - bukas ng umaga ihasta mañana! - kikita tayo bukas! pasado mañana - sa makalawa
siempre	palagi, kailanman para siempre - magpakailanman
nunca	kahitkaylan; hindi kailanman nunca (ja)más - hindi na muli

	casi nunca - Gayon pa man.
jamás	kahitkaylan; hindi kailanman
próximamente	halos katumbas; tantiyado
prontamente	kaagad, agad-agad
anoche	kagabi
enseguida	agad, kaagad
ahora	ngayon, na, pa desde ahora - mula ngayon, simula ngayon
mientras	habang, hangga't mientras (que) - datapwa't mientras más ... más - ang iba ... ang mas maraming mientras tanto - Samantala, mamaya maya

5.3 adverbs of mood

A group of verb forms expressing a particular attitude. Spain has the indicative mood, expressing factual statements, the imperative mood, expressing commands, and the subjunctive mood, ex-pressing possibilities and wishes.

bien	mabuti; mahusay, kasiya-siya; magaling más bien sa halip
mal	masama, bulok de mal en peor mula sa masamang sa mas masahol pa
regular	karaniwan; kaugalian por lo regular bilang isang patakaran
despacio	marahan, mahinahon, malumanay
así	bale, paganyan
tal	bale, paganyan tal cual - lamang dahil ito ay
como	gaya; tulad
aprisa	mabilis, nagmamadali
peor	lalong masama, mas masahol peor que peor - madsahol na masahol de mal en peor - mula sa masamang sa mas masahol pa
mejor	mas mabuti

	mejor que sa halip na
fielmente	tapat, katapatan
fácilmente	madali, simple
negativamente	negatibo

5.4 the adverbs ‘*todavía, aún, ya*’

The adverbs *todavía* and *aún* both mean ‘na, pa, still/yet’ and can be placed before or after the verb:

Le parecía imposible que estuviera lloviendo **todavía** (aún).
Tila imposible na umuulan pa.

Aún (todavía) no había comenzado a nevar cuando ocurrió el accidente.
Hindi pa rin ito nagsimula sa niyebe nang maganap ang aksidente.

Ya has several uses, but its most common meanings is “ngayon, pa, na, already” It’s usually placed before the verb:

Ya vuelvo/regreso. Babalik ako. Pa.

Ya se les habrá olvidado. Nakalimutan na nila.

Ya han devuelto los libros. Naibalik na ang mga libro.

Ya almorcé/Ya he almorzado. Nakain na ako.

Ya no les gusta bailar. Hindi na nila gustong sumayaw.

Ya no nos quejaremos (más). Hindi na kami magrereklamo (higit pa).

6

Prepositions / Pang-ukol / Preposición

Prepositions are 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.

Prepositions form a closed word class, although there are also certain phrases that serve as prepositions.

A single preposition may have a variety of meanings, location, movement, time, possession. Often including temporal, spatial and abstract.

Many words that are prepositions can also serve as adverbs.

Prepositions are invariable, they do not have masculine or feminine, singular or plural.

6.1 How to use a prepositions?

The prepositions usually comes before the noun.

Prepositions can be used with all forms of nouns (e.g. collective nouns, pronouns etc).

Prepositions can't come after a verb, but can be used before a gerund or verb in noun form.

When to use which preposition is difficult; even after years of studying Spanish you will occasionally slip.

So, don't obsess about it, use what makes most sense, read a lot of Spanish so you can get a feel for the use of prepositions and they will eventually just come.

There are basically 3 types of prepositions

Time Prepositions - Time prepositions are used to clarify the time of that something or someone of an action. An example of time prepositions are at, on, in, while, during etc.

Place Propositions - specify the place someone or somebody. Example of place prepositions are: at, on, in etc.

Direction Propositions - Direction prepositions are used to clarify the direction of someone or something. Examples of direction prepositions are: under, over, right, left etc.

6.2 the preposition 'a'

In Spanish the indirect object is always in accompany with the preposition 'a'.

Hermos dado el dinero a mis padres.	Ibinigay ni Hermos ang pera sa aking mga magulang.
--	--

In certain cases is also used the preposition "a' with a direct object.

He visto a tu hermana.	Nakita ko ang iyong kapatid na babae.
-------------------------------	---------------------------------------

If the direct object (accusative) describe a person or living being.

¿Entiendes al profesor?	Naiintindihan mo ba ang guro?
but	

Tengo muchos amigos.	Marami akong kaibigan.
----------------------	------------------------

The preposition 'a' change with 'el 'to 'al'.

a la derecha	sa/nasa kanan
---------------------	---------------

Voy a la universidad.	Pumunta ako sa unibersidad.
------------------------------	-----------------------------

Movement in a particular direction is expressed by 'a':

Voy a casa de Alberto.	Pumunta ako sa bahay ni Alberto.
-------------------------------	----------------------------------

Este año vamos a ir a España.	Ngayong taon pupunta kami sa Espanya.
--------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

Clock times and points of the day:

a las doce menos cuarto	alas apatnapu't-limang minuto makalipas ang ika-labing-isa ng...
--------------------------------	--

a las cinco en punto	alas ika-lima ng ...
-----------------------------	----------------------

a mediodia/medianoche	sa hapon/ hatinggabi
------------------------------	----------------------

a la mañana/la tarde/ la noche	sa umaga/gabi
---------------------------------------	---------------

With transportation:

a la mesa	sa mesa	ir a casa	uuwi sa bahay
------------------	---------	------------------	---------------

a pie	sa paa	al lado de	sa/nasa kabila
--------------	--------	-------------------	----------------

With infinitive:

Voy a estudiar Medicina.	Pupunta ako sa pag-aaral ng Medicine.
---------------------------------	---------------------------------------

6.3 the preposition 'de'

'De' is a preposition introducing a noun or noun phrase that provides more information about a preceding word or phrase.

'De' used in terms of location:

Soy **de** Honduras

Galing sa Honduras ako.

The preposition 'de' is used to clarify a specific place.

la ciudad **de** Roma

ang lungsod ng Roma

el camino **de** Manila

ang kalye ng Maynila

To indicate ownership the preposition 'de' is always used.

Esta es la casa **de** mi hermana.

Ito ang bahay ng aking kapatid na babae.

La habitación **de** mis padres.

Ang kuwarto ng magulang ko.

Amount, quantity, weights and measures

dos kilos **de** manzanas

dalawang kilong mansanas

un litro **de** leche

isang litrong gatas

un poco **de** español

kaunting espanyol

Indication of material.

Me han regalado una pulsera **de** oro.

Ibinigay nila sa akin isang gintong pulseras.

Points of the day with Clock times:

6 **de** la mañana

alas 6 ng umaga

las tres **de** la tarde

alas 3 ng hapon

With dates:

el 12 de octubre **de** 1492

ang 12 oktubre ng 1492

The preposition 'de' contract with the article 'el' to form a single word 'del'.

el mejor **del** mundo

Ang pinakamahasag sa mundo

6.4 the preposition 'en'

En is used for geographical areas, such as towns, villages, countries, regions ect.

The question 'Where ?' is usually answered with 'en'.

en la universidad sa unibersidad **en** la mesa sa mesa

en la pared sa pader **en** el mundo sa mundo

At home of somebody.

en casa de Ana nasa bahay ng si Ana

en mi casa nasa aking bahay / ko

Is used with companys.

en Siemens sa Siemens

Is used for transportations:

en coche sa pamamagitan ng kotse **en** avión sa pamamagitan ng eroplano

Is used with month, years and seasons.

en enero sa Enero **en** Navidad sa Pasko

en verano sa tag-init **en** 2007 sa 2007

In is also the standart prepositon for longer spans of time. These can be seasons or calendar periods..

en una semana sa isang linggo

6.5 the preposition 'por'

The preposition "por" is used for cause , reason or indefinte places.

por mí para para sa akin

yo sé **por** qué Alam ko kung bakit

To indicate more common parts of the day, **por** is used.

por la mañana sa umaga **por** la tarde sa hapon

Approximate indication of time.

Se va **por** un año a Manila.

Siya ay papunta sa Manila para sa isang taon. Pumunta siya sa Maynila ng isang taon.

Imprecise terms of location.

¿Hay una farmacia **por** aqui?

Mayroong bang isang parmasiya ditto?

6.6 the preposition 'para'

Note! English – for -, and Tagalog – para – can translated by **por** or **para**.

The preposition **por** is used for the reason that follows.

The preposition **para** is used for indication of receiver.

Ella lo hace solo **por** dinero.

Ginagawa lamang niya ito para sa pera.

Ella lo hace **para** sus hermanos.

Ginagawa niya ito para sa kanyang mga kapatid.

The preposition "para" indicate direction.

el tren **para** Manila

ang tren papuntang Maynila

Saldremos el martes **para** Madrid.

Aalis kami sa Martes para sa Madrid.

'Para' is used for deadlines or appointments.

para mañana

hanggang/para sa bukas

para esta tarde

hanggang/para sa ngayong hapon

Indication of receiver.

un regalo **para** ti

isang regalo para sa iyo

Para mi eso es verdad.

Totoo iyon para sa akin.

6.7 the preposition 'hasta'

Means the opposite of from 'ending then, at the state time'.

Mario trabaja **hasta** las seis y media.

Gumagana si Mario hanggang kalahating nakaraang anim.

Or can have a spatial meaning.

Hasta Madrid son 400 kilómetros.

Upang / hanggang Madrid ay 400 kilometro.

6.8 Further common prepositions in Tagalog:

loob *dentro, en*

Indicating the interior part of something, or the part that is enclosed by or surrounded with something.

sa/nasa loob ng dentro de

labas *fuera*

A preposition indicating the outer surface or appearance of something.

sa/nasa labas ng fuera de

harap / harapan / tapat *delante*

A preposition indicating the area section, or position just ahead of, close to, or at the forward part of something.

sa/nasa harap/harapan/tapat ng delante de

likod / likuran *detrás, tras, atrás*

A preposition in position indicating that somebody or something is in or is going toward a position at the back or rear of something.

sa/nasa likod/likuran ng detrás de

tabi / gilid *lado, junto*

A preposition in a position next to or alongside.

sa/nasa tabi/gilid ng al lado de, junto a

kanan *derecho*

In or toward the east when you are facing or moving north, and correspondingly for other directions.

sa/nasa kanan ng derecho de

kaliwa' *izquierdo*

On or toward the west when somebody or something is facing north.

sa/nasa kaliwa' ng izquierdo de

kabila' *enfrente*

A preposition in position that positioned so as to face somebody or something from the other side of an intervening space.

sa/nasa kabila' ng otro lado de / enfrente de

ibabaw *en, sobre, arriba*

A preposition used to express the concept of being beneath or below something.

sa/nasa ibabaw ng en la/le encima de

ilalim *debajo, bajo, abajo*

A preposition used to express the concept of being beneath or below something.

sa/nasa ilalim ng debajo de, bajo de

itaas / taas *en, sobre*

A preposition used to indicate a position directly above something

sa/nasa itaas/ taas ng en la/le encima de

ibaba' / baba' *debajo, bajo, hasta*

A preposition used to express the concept of being beneath or below something.

sa/nasa ibaba/baba' ng debajo de, bajo de

gitna' *medio*

A preposition indicating equidistant from the sides, edges, or ends of something.

sa/nasa gitna' ng en medio de

pagitan *entre*

A preposition indicating an intermediate point between two places, people, or times.

sa/nasa pagitan ng entre de

dulo *final*

A preposition indicating the limit, extent, or boundary of something; a final part.

sa/nasa dulo ng a finales de

kanto *rincón, esquina*

A place where two roads meet.

sa/nasa kanto ng en el rincón de

6.9 The prepositions 'por vs. para

These prepositions are very common in Spanish. and, unfortunately, both often correspond to English "for" and in Tagalog 'sa, para'. The following is an attempt to summarize the main uses of the two.

Para

(destination or purpose (sa))

Direction toward a destination or goal:

Salgo mañana **para** Manila.

Aalis ako bukas para sa Manila.
Pupunta ako sa Maynila bukas.

Vamos **para** la oficina.

Pumunta kami sa opisina.

Purpose, use, goal or destination toward a recipient "Tagalog para":

Había espacio **para** todos.

May silid para sa lahat.

Estud ié medicina **para** ayudar.

Nag-aral ako ng medisina upang
makatulong.

Time limit or deadline:

Hay que hacerlo **para** el lunes.

Kailangan mong gawin ito hanggang
Lunes.

Tiene una gran población **para**
un país tan pequeño.

Ito ay may isang malaking populasyon
para sa tulad ng isang maliit na bansa.

Para ser extranjero, habla muy
bien el idioma.

Para sa isang dayuhan, mahusay na
magsalita ng wika.

Opinion: "To me..."

Para mí, la política es
interesante.

Para sa akin, kawili-wili ang politika.

La vida es valiosa **para**
cualquiera.

Ang buhay ay mahalaga sa lahat.

Por

(motivation or substitution)

Exchange, substitution, rate, correspondence (per):

Te doy cinco dólares por el libro.	Binibigyan kita ng limang dolyar para sa libro.
---	---

Gracias por todo.	Salamat (para) sa lahat.
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No me tomes por idiota.	Huwag mong isiping ako ay isang tulala
--------------------------------	--

a veinte kilómetros por hora	sa dalawampung kilometro bawat oras
-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

Cause, reason, or motive of an action (because of, to fetch):

Fuimos al mercado por pan.	Nagpunta kami sa merkado para sa tinapay.
-----------------------------------	---

On behalf of, for the sake of, in favor of, out of:

Lo hice por el dinero.	Ginawa ko ito para sa pera.
-------------------------------	-----------------------------

Luchan por la independencia.	Lumaban sila para sa kalayaan.
-------------------------------------	--------------------------------

Trabajaba por la paz mundial.	Nagtatrabaho ako para sa kapayapaan sa mundo.
--------------------------------------	---

Duration in time (often omitted):

Estuvo en Manila (por) seis semanas.	Nasa Maynila siya (sa) anim na linggo.
---	--

Trabajaba por la mañana.	Nagtrabaho ako sa umaga.
---------------------------------	--------------------------

Movement through a place:

Iba por la calle cuando.	Nagpupunta ako sa kayle.
---------------------------------	--------------------------

Pasa por mi oficina.	Halika sa opisina ko.
-----------------------------	-----------------------

Agent in a passive phrase:

Fue escrito por ella.	Sinulat ito ng kanya.
------------------------------	-----------------------

Means of transportation or communication:

El paquete llegó por avión.	Ang pakete ay dumating sa pamamagitan ng eroplano.
------------------------------------	--

7 Conjunction / Pangugnay / Conjunción

A conjunction is a word used to link or 'conjoin' words or phrases into a coherent whole. There are two classes of conjunctions:

- coordinate
- subordinate.

7.1 coordinating conjunctions

A coordinating conjunction coordinates two equivalent elements in a sentence, that is, words belonging to the same grammatical category (nouns + nouns, verbs + verbs, independent clause + independent clause, etc.).

The most commonly used coordinating conjunctions in Spanish are:

y, e	at
o, u	o
ni... ni...	ni... ni..., wala ni ..., hindi ni ...
o... o...	o... o...
pero	Pero, kundi, ngunit
sino	nguni; subali; datapwa
pues	kasi; sapagkat; dahil sa
aunque	kahit na, kahiman, maski, bagaman

the conjunction 'Y'

is a conjunction used to indicate an additional thing, situation, or fact. 'y' in this case links words and phrases of the same grammatical value.

la mesa **y** la silla ang mesa at upuan.

Estoy casada **y** tengo dos hijos. May asawa na ako at may dalawang anak.

The Spanish conjunctions 'y' (at) alter their form in both spoken and written language to 'e' and u respectively when followed by 'i' or 'hi'.

padre **e** hijo ama at anak na lalaki

Fernando **e** Isabel si Ferdinand at si Isabella

Saben hablar francés **e** inglés. Nagsasalita sila ng Pranses at Ingles.

He comprado cerezas **e** higos. Bumili ako ng mga seresa at mga igos.

The change does not take place before the (h)i of a diphthong.

acero **y** hierro asero at bakal

Nor does the conjunction '**y**' change when initial in a question (where it serves to introduce or reintroduce a name as a topic).

¿**Y** Inés? At si Ines?

the conjunction 'o'

is a conjunction used to link two or more alternatives. In a series of alternatives, it is usually used only before the last alternative.

¿Quieres tomar té **o** café **o** zumo? Nais mo bang uminom ng tsaá o kape o katas?

Volveré hoy **o** mañana. Babalik ako ngayon o bukas.

The Spanish conjunctions 'o' (o) alter their form in both spoken and written language to 'u' respectively when followed by 'o' or 'ho'.

sujeto **u** objeto subyekto o obyekto

vertical **u** horizontal patayo o pahiga

When the conjunction 'o' appears between numerals, it is usually spelled with an accent mark (ó), in order to distinguish it from zero (0); thus, 2 ó 3 ('2 or 3') in contrast to 203 ('two-hundred three').

the conjunction 'o... o...'

The conjunction offering a choice strictly limited to two options.

O vines **o** te quedas. Alinman ka dumating o manatili ka.

the conjunction 'ni... ni...'

The conjunction 'ni... ni...' is used preceding two alternatives joined by "nor" to indicate that both did not happen or are not true.

Ni me enfada **ni** me molesta. Hindi ito nagagalit o nag-abala sa akin..

the conjunction 'ni'

used preceding two alternatives joined by "yo tampoco" to indicate that both did not happen or are not true.

yo tampoco	alinma'y hindi maaaring ako
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ni yo	hindi rin ako
--------------	---------------

the conjunction 'pero'

used to introduce a clause or a new sentence that adds information such as background or reasoning.

Mi marido va al cine, pero yo no voy con él.	Ang aking asawa ay pumupunta sa sinehan, ngunit hindi ko siya sumama.
---	---

the conjunction 'sino'

used to introduce a dependent clause, e.g. a reason for doing or not doing something

no me quieres a mí sino a mi padre	Hindi mo ako mahal, ngunit ang aking ama.
---	---

the conjunction 'pues'

used on the basis of or taking into account what follows.

No recibí el paquete, pues estaba de viaje.	Hindi ko natanggap ang pakete dahil nagbiyahe ako.
--	--

7.2 subordinating conjunctions

A subordinating conjunction links an independent clause to a dependent clause. A subordinating conjunction joins two unequal clauses;

- independent
- dependent

An independent clause is any clause that can stand alone to form a grammatical sentence.

A dependent clause, on the other hand, cannot stand alone and thus 'depends' on the main clause in order to form a complete thought.

Some conjunctions require the indicative and other the subjunctive.

Conjunctions of time

cuando	kapag, kailan
antes de que	bago, dati
después de que	pagkatapos, mamaya
hasta que	hanggang
mientras	samantalang

Cuando llegó ya habíamos terminado la cena.	Pagdating niya, nakatapos na kami ng hapunan.
Cuando me levanto pongo la radio.	Kapag bumangon ako, naka-on ako sa radyo.
Cierre las ventanas antes de que te vayas.	Isara ang mga bintana bago ka pumunta.
Voy a esperar hasta que sepa algo concreto.	Maghihintay ako hanggang sa malaman ko ang isang kongkreto.

conjunctions of reason

porque	kasi; sapagkat; dahil
como	kasi; sapagkat; dahil
pues	kasi; sapagkat; dahil
puesto que	kasi; sapagkat; dahil

No puedo ir contigo porque no tengo tiempo.	Hindi ako makakasama sa iyo dahil wala akong oras.
Mario no va a quedarse mucho tiempo pues tiene que levantarse temprano.	Hindi magtatagal si Mario dahil kailangan niyang gumising ng maaga.

Conditionale conjunctions

si	kung
en caso (de) que	kung
a condición de que	sa ilalim ng kondisyon ng

'Si' lead a conditional clause and is used to indicate a modification to a statement.

Usually to add something negative or to indicate that there is less of something than originally expected.

Si tienes tiempo, ven con nosotros.	Kung may oras ka, sumama ka sa akin.
--	--------------------------------------

Si no llueve en primavera, la cosecha es mala.	Kung hindi umuulan sa tagsibol, ang ani ay masama.
---	--

Conjunction of purpose

para que	para, kaya, gayon
a fin de que	para, kaya, gayon

Ponte el impermeable para que no te mojes.	Ilagay ang raincoat upang hindi ka basa.
---	--

Concessive conjunction

aunque	kahit na, kahiman
a pesar de que	maski, bagaman

Vamos a comprar la casa aunque es bastante cara.	Bibili kami ng bahay kahit na medyo mahal.
---	--

Modale conjunctions

como	gaya; tulad, ganito
como si	gaya; tulad, ganito

Lo hicimos como habíamos acordado.	Ginawa namin ito tulad ng napagkasunduan namin.
---	---

7.3 The conjunction 'Ni'/(N)EITHER, (N)OR

Ni... is the Spanish equivalent for English "neither...nor... and in Tagalog ' ni ... ni ". **Ni ...** used preceding two alternatives joined by "ni" to indicate that both did not happen or are not true.

ni ... ni	ni ... ni, wala ni, hindi ... hindi rin
ni que	kahit na, maski
ni ... siquiera	ni + hindi/wala, hindi kahit na

Note the verb in plural when there's more than one subject, as well as the usual need of a negative word before the verb:

A esta hora no hay taxis ni buses.	Sa oras na ito walang mga taxi o bus.
Ni la mejor sociedad es perfecta.	Hindi man ang pinakamahusay na lipunan ay perpekto.
No tengo ni frío ni calor.	Ako ay alinma'y hindi malamig o mainit.
Ni Juan ni Pedro tienen hambre.	Ni si John ni si Pedro, ay gutom.

Negative phrases, Tagalog " alinman o..."translates into ni:

Está aquí sin familia ni amigos.	Siya'y naririto na walang alinman sa pamilya o mga kaibigan.
---	--

When no negative particles are involved, " alinman o..." translates into o:

Podemos comer carne o pollo.	Maaari tayong kumain ng karne o manok.
-------------------------------------	--

Tampoco (hindi, at hindi rin ... alinman) is used in any negative phrases as the opposite of también (also, din, rin):

Quiere café y yo también .	Gusto niyang kape at ako din.
No quiere café. Yo tampoco .	Ayaw niya ng kape. Ako rin.
No cantamos esta noche tampoco .	Hindi rin kami kumanta ngayong gabi.
El jefe tampoco sabe la respuesta.	Kahit ang boss ay hindi alam ang sagot.

8

Comparison / Paghahambing / Las comparaciones

Describes the form of an adjective or adverb that expresses the act or process of examining two or more people or things in order to discover similarities and differences between them.

Spanish distinguishes between comparative and superlative by context.

8.1 comparative of majority

Describes the form of an adjective or adverb that expresses an state of being the majority to refer to a person, a group of people or things as a unit or whole.

más + adjective + **que**

más + adverb + **que**

Maria es **más aplicada**
(*adjective*) **que** Carmen.

Si Maria ay mas masipag kaysa si
Carmen.

Maria trabaja **más**
rápidamente (*adverb*) **que** yo.

Si Maria ay tatabaho mas mabilis kaysa
sa si Carmen.

8.2 comparative of minority

Describes the form of an adjective or adverb that expresses a relating to or constituting a minority.

menos + adjective + **que**

menos + adverb + **que**

Patricia es **menos aplicada**
(*adjective*) **que** Carmen.

Kaunting kasipagan si Patricia kaysa kay si
Carmen.

Maria habla **menos**
rápidamente (*adverb*) **que** yo.

Hindi gaanong mabilis ang pagsasalita ni
Maria kaysa sa akin.

8.3 comparative of equality

Describes the form of an adjective or adverb that expresses an state of being equal in rights, treatment, quantity, or value equal to all others in a specific group.

tan + adjective + **como**

tan + adverb + **como**

tanto/-a/-os/-as + noun + **como**

Patricia es **tan aplicada** (*adjective*) **como** Carmen. Mas kasipagan si Patricia kaysa kay si Carmen.

Maria trabaja **tan rápidamente** (*adverb*) **como** Mario. Magkasingmasigasig sina Maria at Mario.

Ella gasta **tanto dinero** (*noun*) **como** yo. Gumastos siya ng maraming pera tulad ko.

Tan... como	kasing- , bilang
Tanto/a... como	hangga't
Tantos/as... como	kasing dami ng

Tu amigo es **tan** alto como tú. Ang iyong kaibigan ay kasing taas mo.

Remember that tanto...como (with no feminine or plural) also means both...and, kayung dalawa, pareho):

tanto las ciudades grandes **como** las pequeñas kapwa malaki at maliit na mga lungsod

as...as possible can be expressed in different ways in Spanish. A common equivalent is lo más...posible:

El examen va a ser lo **más** fácil **posible**. Ang pagsusulit ay magiging madali hangga't maaari.

Llegué lo **más** pronto **posible**. Nakarating ako sa lalong madaling panahon.

The preposition **de** is also used when the comparison involves a clause (a phrase with a new conjugated verb, usually introduced by **el, la(s), lo(s) que**):

Hablas más de lo que debes.	Nakikipag-usap ka higit sa dapat.
Trajo más cosas de las que necesitaba.	Nagdala siya ng mas maraming mga bagay kaysa sa kailangan niya.
Gasto menos dinero del que gano.	Mas mababa ang gastos ko kaysa sa kinikita ko.
Hay menos gente de la que creí.	Mayroong mas kaunting mga tao kaysa sa naisip ko.
Me divertí más de lo que esperaba.	Mas masaya ako kaysa sa inaasahan ko.

Irregular comparative

adjective/adverb		comparative	
bueno/bien	mabuti	mejor	mas (pinaka)mabuti
malo/mal	masama	peor	mas (pinaka)masama
grande	malaki	mayor	mas (pinaka)malaki mas (pinaka)matanda
pequeño	maliit	menor	mas (pinaka)maliit mas (pinaka)mabata

These irregular forms do not replace the regular, but rather convey slightly different ideas.

mejor/peor are used just like Tagalog *mabuti / masama* to indicate a degree of excellence. The less common *más bueno/malo* tend to convey moral qualities *mabait*:

Era el hombre más bueno del pueblo.	Siya ang pinakamahusay na tao sa bayan.
--	---

mayor/menor indicate degree of importance, whereas *más grande/pequeño* are preferred for physical size *malaki/maliit*:

¿Cuál es tu mayor preocupación?	Ano ang iyong pinakamalaking pag-aalala?
--	--

Pidió el helado más grande.	Inutusan niya ang pinakamalaking sorbetas.
------------------------------------	--

mayor/menor also mean 'matanda/mabata', only referring to people (especially family):

Mi hermana mayor es más pequeña que yo.	Ang aking kapatid na babae ay mas maliit kaysa sa akin.
--	---

El hijo menor tenía la casa más vieja.	Ang bunsong anak na lalaki may ang pinakalumang bahay.
---	--

8.4 common expressions using more, most, less

The more...the more has different equivalents in Spanish. A common one, particularly in America, is

Mientras más...más

Mientras más estudio, más aprendo.	Ang mas natutunan ko, mas alam ko.
--	------------------------------------

Mientras menos gastas, mejor vives.	Ang mas kaunting ginugol mo, mas mabubuhay ka.
---	--

Most (of) is expressed by

la mayor parte (de)

An equivalent expression, for countable nouns only, is

la mayoría de

These expressions use the verb in the third person singular:

La mayoría de nosotros conoce la mayor parte del país.	Karamihan sa atin ay alam ng karamihan sa bansa.
---	--

Conoces a tus compañeros de clase? Conozco a la mayoría .	Kilala mo ba ang iyong mga kaklase? Kilala ko ang karamihan.
--	--

The best Spanish equivalent for expressions like better and better (increasingly better, ever better), is

cada vez

(The repetitive mejor y mejor is mostly colloquial and considered poor style):

cada vez más, cada vez menos	higit pa at higit pa, mas mababa at mas mababa
--	--

cada vez mejor, cada vez peor	mas mahusay at mas mahusay, mas masama at mas masama
---	--

cada vez mayor, cada vez menor	mas malaki at mas malaki, mas maliit at mas maliit
--	--

Even more: todavía más / aún más Even worse: todavía/aún peor

El servicio era agradable, y la comida todavía mejor .	Ang serbisyo ay maganda, at mas mahusay ang pagkain.
---	--

La segunda película me gustó todavía más que la primera.	Nagustuhan ko ang pangalawang pelikula kahit na higit pa kaysa sa una.
---	--

8.5 the superlative

The relative superlative compares two or more things and expresses the greatest or the least degree (*pinaka-*).

It is formed by placing the article before the comparative form of the adjective, or in front of the noun.

The relative superlative is formed by: más means '*mas, masyado, sobra o pinaka-, more or most*' and menos '*lalong, higit na i, less or least*'.

definite article +	más	+ adjective
--------------------	------------	-------------

relative clause +	más	+ adverb
-------------------	------------	----------

Es la más pequeño de todas.	Ito ang pinakamaliit sa lahat.
------------------------------------	--------------------------------

Soy el que trabaja más rápidamente .	Ako ang gumagawa ng mas mabilis.
---	----------------------------------

Thus

el libro más largo

may mean

ang mas mahabang aklat	(of two) or
------------------------	-------------

ang pinakamahabang aklat	(of a group).
--------------------------	---------------

José es más grande que Pablo.	Mas malaki si José kaysa kay si Pablo.
--------------------------------------	--

Madrid es la ciudad más bonita del mundo.	Ang Madrid ay ang pinaka magandang lungsod sa buong mundo.
--	--

El Ebro es el río más largo de España.	Ang Ebro ay ang pinakamahabang ilog sa Espanya.
---	---

Note the use of **de** after superlatives (del barrio, del mundo), and the placement of the adjective (complicado) after the noun (el problema).

8.6 the superlative of minority

definite article + **menos** + adjective

relative clause + **menos** + adverb

Estos ejercicios son **los menos difíciles**. Ang mga pagsasanay na ito ay hindi bababa sa mahirap.

Soy **el que trabaja menos rápidamente**. Ako ang gumagawa ng hindi gaanong mabilis.

8.7 the absolute superlative

The Absolute Superlative expresses an extreme degree or absolute state of something without comparison.

This can be expressed in several ways in Spanish.

The Absolute Superlative is formed by:

muy + adjective + adverb

It is the equivalent of the English "very+adjective" and "adjective+est" or "most+adjective." In Tagalog is the equivalent, *sobrang* +adjective or *napaka*+adjective.

Maria trabaja **muy rápidamente** (*adverb*). Tatrabaho si Maria *sobrang* bilis.

Patricia es **muy aplicada** (*adjective*). Si Patricia ay *napakainilapat*.

Esos zapatos son **muy baratos**. Ang mga sapatos na iyon ay *sobrang* (*napaka-*) mura.

Or you add *-isimo*, *-isima*, *-isimos*, or *-isimas* or *isimamente*.

adjective + **isimo/-a/-os/-as**

Maria trabaja **rapidísimamente** (*adverb*). *Sobrang* (*napaka-*) mabilis na tatrabaho si Maria.

Maria es **aplicadísima** (*adjective*). Si Maria ay (*sobrang*) *napakasipagan*.

Drop the last vowel of the adjective and add **-ísimo/-a/-os/-as** or **ísimamente**.

guap**o** maganda → guap → guap**ísimo** pinakamaganda

grand**e** malaki → grand → grand**ísimo** pinakamalaki

Adjectives ending in a consonant, just add **-ísimo**.

dificil mahirap → dif**ícil**ísimo pinaka-mahirap

fá**ci**l madali → fá**ci**lísimo pinaka-madali

Adjectives ending in **-n** and **-r** add **-císimo**.

jov**en** mabata → jov**en**císimo pinakamabata

acoged**or** magiliw → acoged**or**císimo pinakamagiliw

Adjectives ending in **-ble**, drop **-le** and add **-ilísimo**.

amab**le** mabait → amab → amab**il**ísimo pinakamabait

nob**le** maharlika → nob → nob**il**ísimo pinakamaharlika

Adjectives ending in **-co** and **-go** form the superlative by adding **-quísimo** or **-guísimo**.

largo mahaba → larg**u**ísimo pinakamahaba

rico mayaman → riqu**i**ísimo pinakamayaman

Adjectives ending in **-z** add **-císimo**.

veloz madali → vel**o**císimo pinakamadali

feliz masaya → fel**ic**ísimo pinakamasaya

El ejercicio era facil**í**simo. Ang ehersisyo ay pinakamadali

Juan es puntual**í**simo. Si Juan ay ang pinaka-puntual.

by placing *muy* in front of the adjective

Estos zapatos son **muy** caros. Ang mga sapatos na ito ay napakamahal.

El coche azul es **muy** rápido. Ang asul na kotse ay napakabilis.

Esta mujer es **muy** atractiva.

Ang babaeng ito ay napaka-kaakit-akit.

Irregular absolute superlatives

antiguo	luma	→	antiquísimo	pinakaluma
célebre	bantog	→	celebérrimo	pinakabantog
cruel	malupit	→	crudelísimo	pinakamalupit
misero	malungkot	→	miserrimo	pinakamalungkot
pobre	pobre	→	paupérrimo	pinakapobre
sabio	matalino	→	sapientísimo	pinakamatalino