

Filipino, as Filipinos speak it.



Elementary Lesson: We're Late. Maliligo Lang Ako.

Pare, huli na tayo!	Dude, we're late!
Maliligo lang ako nang mabilis!	I'll just take a quick shower!
Ano? Huli na tayo!	Whut?! We're late
Alam ko! Kaso, ang baho ko eh!	I know! But I stink!

Tambay Talk

- I. Pare, huli na tayo!
- II. Maliligo lang ako nang mabilis!
- III. Alam ko! Kaso, ang baho ko eh!

I. Pare, huli na tayo!

- **Pare** – “dude” or “friend”
 - Used to address males. Usable in addressing strangers.
- **Huli** – late, to be late
 - Stress is on the first syllable. Similar to the onomatopoeic “hoo!” exclaimed when “tragedy” or failure is averted e.g “*hoo!* That was close!”: hoo-h-lee
 - Different from **Huli** meaning “the state of being captured” whose stress is on the second syllable: [as in like the question “who?”] whooo-li
- **Na** – roughly means “already”
 - Connotes a change of state: they weren't late a while ago, but now they are.
- **Tayo** – we

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II. Maliligo lang ako nang mabilis!

- **Maliligo** – going to take a shower/bath
 - From the root word **Ligo**
 - Future tense denoted by prefix “Ma”
 - Naliligo – taking a shower
 - Kaliligo – just took a shower
 - Note:
 - Naligo – took a shower [at a time in the past]
 - Maligo – take a shower [imperative]
- **Lang** – just
- **Ako** – first person pronoun “I”
- **Nang Mabilis** – adverbial quickly or fast

III. Alam ko! Kaso, ang baho ko eh!

- **Alam ko** – I know
- **Kaso** – “but” or “the thing is”
- **Ang baho** – to stink, stinky
- **Eh** – particle used when someone is trying to give reason or explanation, usually to stress the point

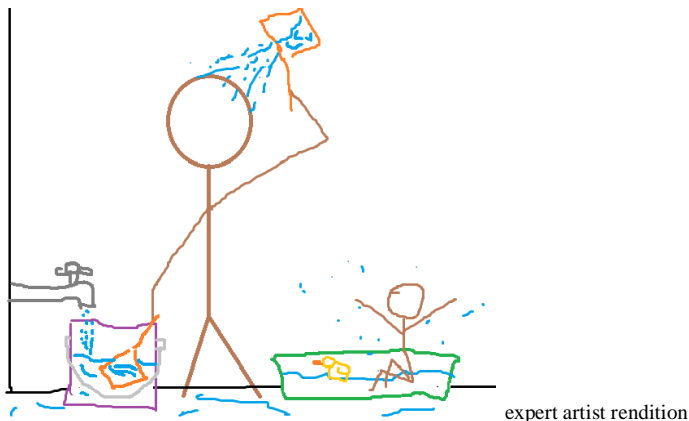
Culture Vulture

Tabo – a relatively large water dipper usually made of plastic, and has a straight handle

Balde - pail

Palanggana – wash basin, usable in cleaning babies and clothes

Poso – lever stopped artesian well



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On “Nang”

We’ll let this excerpt explain more clearly than we can.

The author, poet, critic and national artist, Virgilio Almario boiled all the rules down to these five cases in one of his articles on language in a 1992 edition of *Diyaryo Filipino*.

Use the long *nang* in the following situations:

1. When *nang* means the same thing as *noong* –
Umaga nang barilin si Rizal.
Nang umagang iyon ay nagkasakit si Pedro.
2. When *nang* means the same thing as *upang* and *para* –
Sa mga Espanyol, dapat barilin si Rizal nang matakot ang mga Filipino.
Dapat dalhin si Pedro sa ospital nang magamot.
3. When *na* and *ng* are combined –
Sa mga Filipino, sobra nang lupit ng mga Espanyol.
Sobra nang hirap ang inabot ni Pedro.
4. When *nang* describes how something is done or to what extent –
Binaril si Rizal nang patalikod.
Namayat nang todo si Pedro dahil sa sakit.
5. When *nang* is a ligature that joins a repeated word –
Barilin man nang barilin si Rizal ay hindi siya mamamatay.
Ginamot nang ginamot si Pedro para gumaling.

Excerpt Source: <http://www.pilipino-express.com/history-a-culture/in-other-words/352-nang-or-ng-the-long-and-the-short-of-it.html>