



KAALAMAN UKOL SA WIKANG FILIPINO



MGA KULAY SA WIKANG FILIPINO

PAGTALAKAY SA WIKANG FILIPINO

ISIPIN NATIN!

Mahuhulaan mo ba kung anong kulay ang mga ito?

- 1. "MORADO"
- 2. "LUNGTI"
- 3. "BUGHAW"
- 4. "LILA"
- 5. "MABAYA" (IVATAN)
- 6. "ROSAS"
- 7. "KALIMBAHIN"
- 8. "KAYUMANGGI"
- 9. "KUNIG" (ILOKO)
- 10. "KAHEL"
- 11. "MALAMAYA"
- 12. "PURAW" (ILOKO)
- 13. "GARING"
- 14. "KANARYO"
- 15. "ESMERALDA"
- 16. "DAGTUM" (SEBWANO)

ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO



Morado

ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

MORADO

Salin sa Ingles: Purple

What's in a name? A word of Spanish origin, "morado" eventually became part of the Filipino language as a local name for the English color purple. Purpura is another Pinoy alternative.

Kahulugan sa Diksiyunaryo: "Kulay lila na matingkad" (UP Diksiyonaryong Filipino, page 795).



Lungti

ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

LUNGTI

Salin sa Ingles: Green

Lungti is the Filipino word used to describe all things green. Most Filipinos also use other variations like berde, lungtian, or lunti. The Tausugs, meanwhile, refer to this color as gaddung.

Kahulugan sa Diksiyunaryo: “Kulay sa pagitan ng dilaw at ng bughaw sa ispektrum” (UP Diksiyonaryong Filipino, page 724).



ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

BUGHAW

Salin sa Ingles: Blue

There's something so ethnic about the word bughaw, the reason why I prefer it over other Philippine names like asul, which is actually derived from the Spanish azul.

BUGHAW

Others from the provinces have equally fascinating names for the color of the sky, like balbag (Iloko) and bilo (Maguindanao).

Kahulugan sa Diksiyunaryo: “Kulay ng maaliwalas na langit; ang bahagi ng ispektrum sa pagitan ng lungtian at lila” (UP Diksiyonaryong Filipino, page 196).



ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

LILA

Salin sa Ingles: Violet/Lavender/Lilac

What's in a name? Another color name of Spanish origin, lila is located at the end of the spectrum. It is known as the Filipino equivalent not only of violet but also of its lighter variations, like lavender and lilac. Other Filipino alternatives include ube, haban, and haban-ube.

ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

LILA

Kahulugan sa Diksiyunaryo:

“Mapusyaw na bughaw, may bahid na pula at nasa dulo ng ispektrum” (UP Diksiyonaryong Filipino, page 699).



Mabaya

ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

MABAYA

Salin sa Ingles: Red

What's in a name? Since pula is probably one of the most commonly used Filipino color names, I've decided to put the spotlight instead on mabaya, a term used by the people from the northernmost province of Batanes.

MABAYA

Other Philippine words with similar meaning are *kanaway* (Maranaw), *bulagaw* (Waray), *anbalanga* (Pangasinan), and *labaga* (Ilokano).

Kahulugan sa Diksiyunaryo: *Mabaya* – “[Iva]:pula” (UP Diksiyonaryong Filipino, page 732); *Pula* – “Kulay na katulad ng sa dugo” (page 699).



ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

ROSAS

Salin sa Ingles: Rose

What's in a name? You've probably seen roses (i.e. the flower) with colors ranging from white to deep red. But in the context of the color spectrum, rosas or rose is a color halfway between red and magenta. Therefore, most Filipinos who use the terms pula and rosas interchangeably are technically wrong.

ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

ROSAS

Kahulugan sa Diksiyunaryo:

“Mapusyaw na kulay pula” (UP Diksiyonaryong Filipino, page 1066).



Kalimbahin

ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

KALIMBAHIN

Salin sa Ingles: Pink

What's in a name? Somewhere between rose and lavender is the color pink, which is often referred to as rosas in the Filipino language. However, if you're going to compare it to the previous entry (#6), you'll immediately notice the difference.

KALIMBAHIN

In addition to that, rosas (i.e. the flower) has different colors—ranging from white and pink to red and deep red. Therefore, kalimbahin, as suggested by the UP dictionary, can be considered a more accurate Filipino translation.

Kahulugan sa Diksiyunaryo: Kalimbahin – “pink” (UP Diksiyonaryong Filipino, page 555); Pink – “Kulay mula sa mapusyaw na pula hanggang sa maputla at mamula-mulang lila” (page 975).



Kayumanggi

ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

KAYUMANGGI

Salin sa Ingles: Brown

The color spectrum, however, suggests that brown has a much deeper color. Tan, meanwhile, is another lighter variation of brown described by the UP dictionary as “manilaw-nilaw na kape o kayumanggi” (page 1222).

KAYUMANGGI

Kahulugan sa Diksiyunaryo: Kakulay ng kape o lupa, karaniwang tumutukoy sa kutis ng balat” (UP Diksiyonaryong Filipino, page 602).



Kunig

ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

KUNIG

Salin sa Ingles: Yellow

What's in a name? This Ilokano term refers to the color yellow, known in the Tagalog language as dilaw. Another lesser-known local name for this color is amarilyo, which evolved from the Spanish amarillo that has the same meaning. The Tausugs, meanwhile, call this color biyaning in their native language.

ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

KUNIG

Kahulugan sa Diksiyunaryo: Kunig – “[Ilk]: dilaw” (UP Diksiyonaryong Filipino, page 645); Dilaw – “Kulay na nasa pagitan ng lungti at kulay kahel sa ispektrum, hal. kulay ng hinog na mangga” (page 290).



ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

KAHEL

Salin sa Ingles: Orange

What's in a name? Derived from the Spanish cajel, the word kahel has been known as the Filipino equivalent of the color orange.

Alternative names such as dalandan and naranha (from the Spanish naranja) can also be used.

KAHEL

Kahulugan sa Diksiyunaryo:

Kahel –“dalandan” (UP Diksiyonaryong Filipino, page 543); Dalandan – “Kulay na mamulamulang dilaw at nasa pagitan ng dilaw at pula sa ispektrum” (page 255).



Malamaya

ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

MALAMAYA

Salin sa Ingles: Grey/Gray

What's in a name? Malamaya is a relatively obscure Filipino word for the color grey/gray. According to the UP dictionary, it's an early Tagalog term originated from the root words "mala" and "maya" (mala + maya or "like a maya"), the latter being the name of a familiar bird in the Philippines known for its brownish or grayish feathers.

MALAMAYA

A more popular Filipino word for this color is abo or abuhin, used to describe things that have the same color as ash.

Kahulugan sa Diksiyunaryo:

Malamaya –“abuhin” (UP Diksiyonaryong Filipino, page 744); Abuhin – “Kulay abo” (page 7).



Puraw

ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

PURAW

Salin sa Ingles: White

What's in a name? Puraw is the Ilokano color of purity. The Tagalogs, meanwhile, use puti as the Filipino equivalent of the color white. Other commonly used Philippine terms include bukay (Tiboli), busag (Waray), malattibuntal (Maguindanao), and maydak (Ivatan).

PURAW

Kahulugan sa Diksiyunaryo:

Puraw – “[Ilk]: puti” (UP Diksiyonaryong Filipino, page 1022); Puti – “Kulay na repleksiyon ng lahat ng nakikitang sinag ng ispektrum; kulay ng gatas o yelo” (page 1025).



Garing

ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

GARING

Salin sa Ingles: Ivory

What's in a name? In the English language, this off-white color is called ivory, named after the main component of the teeth and tusks of animals such as elephants and walruses. Little-known, however, is its Filipino equivalent called garing which the UP dictionary defines as a white color with a tinge of yellow.

GARING

Kahulugan sa Diksiyunaryo:

“Kulay krema o manilaw-nilaw na puti” (UP Diksiyonaryong Filipino, page 389).



Kanaryo

ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

KANARYO

Salin sa Ingles: Canary

What's in a name? Derived from the Spanish canario, this word is the Filipino equivalent of canary, known in the color spectrum as the lighter shade of yellow.

KANARYO

Kanaryo (or canary) is also the name of a small bird (*Serinus canarius*) characterized by colorful feathers.

Kahulugan sa Diksiyunaryo:

“Mapusyaw na dilaw” (UP Diksiyonaryong Filipino, page 568).



ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

ESMERALDA

Salin sa Ingles: Emerald/Emerald Green

What's in a name? Esmeralda, one of many Filipino words derived from the Spanish language, is the local equivalent of emerald, which is a darker shade of green. It's also the name of a famous gemstone.

ESMERALDA

Kahulugan sa Diksiyunaryo:

“1. batong mamahalin, makinang, at kulay lungti; 2. ang kulay nito” (UP Diksiyonaryong Filipino, page 344).



ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

DAGTUM

Salin sa Ingles: Black

What's in a name? Capping off our list is the lone entry from the Cebuano language—dagtum, which is their word equivalent for black.

The darkest color in the spectrum is also known by different names in other Philippine languages. These include itom (Waray, Bikolano, Maguindanao, Tausug, etc.), itum (Aklanon), nangisit (Iloko), and tuling (Kapampangan).

DAGTUM

Kahulugan sa Diksiyunaryo:

Dagtum – “[Seb]: itim” (UP Diksiyonaryong Filipino, page 251); Itim – “Pinakamadilim na kulay; walang kulay, gaya ng uling” (page 523).

**ILANG
EKSPRESYON NG
MGA PILIPINO AT
PINAGMULAN NITO**





ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

“Di man nakapasok si Miss Philippines sa Top 10. Tapos na ang boksing!”

Meaning: It is finished. It is doomed and it's done.

Origin: During the Japanese Occupation, “tapos na ang boksing” was a favorite expression of teenagers. Boxing was a sport promoted and encouraged by Americans in the 1920s. So, for pro-Japanese elements, the expression meant that America was finished and that MacArthur would never return to the Philippines. But for those who continued to believe in America's promise, they used the phrase to denote that Japan would ultimately fall.



ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

**“Nang dumating yung kulektor ng utang,
naglaho si Andong—mabilis pa sa alas kwatro!”**

Meaning: To leave in a mad rush.

Origin: In Lawton, at the foot of the Quezon Bridge, once stood the imposing Insular Ice Plant with its 10-floor chimney. It was equipped with a loud siren that was sounded off three times in a day to indicate the start of work at 7 a.m, lunch break at 12 noon, and dismissal of workers at 4 p.m.

At the last siren signal, Insular workers would prepare for home by heading towards the exit gates, where they fell in line to log out. There was so much anticipation for the dismissal time that workers dashed out in a rush to be at the head of the line first—faster than the 4 pm. siren.

ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO



ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

“Happy hour na...ilabas na ang Agua de Pataranta!”

Meaning: Euphemism for hard liquor.

Origin: Medicinal waters sold by boticas and pharmacists in the ‘20’s and ‘30’s still carried Spanish brand names. For example, Botica Boie listed in its stock water-based remedies like Agua Fenicada (phenol water) Agua de Botot (a mouth rinse), Agua Boricada (boric acid solution for the eyes) and Agua de Carabaña (mineral water).

A drinking man’s bottle was disguised as medicine too—Agua de Pataranta—liquor strong enough to addle his brains and put him in a confused stupor—or “taranta.”

ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO



noong
bata
pa
si
Sabel



ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

““Uso na yang sayaw na ‘yan-noong bata pa si Sabel!”

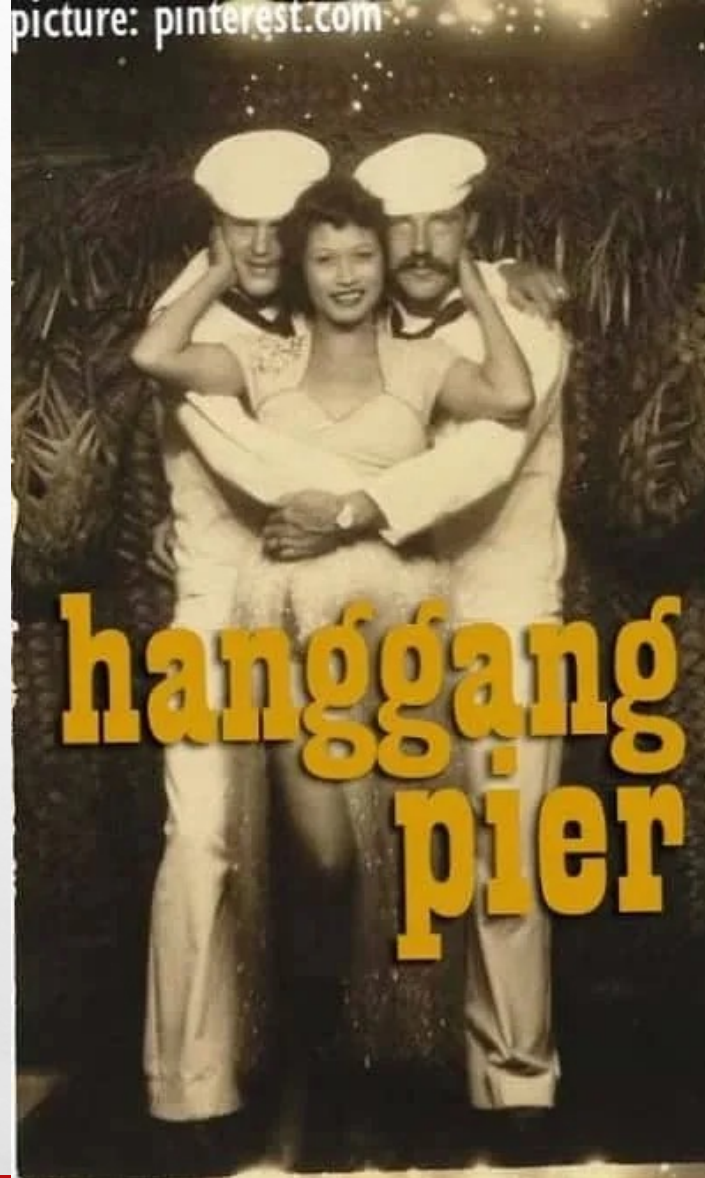
Meaning: A descriptor for something that has been in existence or in practice a long time ago.

Origin: This expression pays tribute to Queen Isabella II of Spain, who reigned from 1843 to 1868. “Noong bata pa si Sabel” literally means “when Isabel was but a child,” hence when the world was younger.

Queen Isabel’s term was rocked with internal palace intrigues, influence-peddling, and conspiracies, which ended with her exile and abdication. Queen Isabel’s profile appeared in local 1860’s coins; her bronze statue stands on Liwasang Bonifacio.

Interestingly, the late National Artist, Alejandro Roces contends that Isabel’s enemies referred to her as “la perra” (the bitch), hence the coins that carried her profile became known as “perra” or “pera,” a term used today for all forms of money.

ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO



ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

““Hanggang pier na lang ang love story ni Inday at James!”

Meaning: To be left behind with an unkept promise.

Origin: The assignment of American military servicemen in Clark, Subic and Sangley Point beginning in the 1900s spawned the beginnings of our entertainment industry that included food, drinks, dancing and later, of course—damsels!

Thru the '30's-'60's, relationships were formed by Americans on furlough with local girls—many from the bars and dancing halls. Some affairs were for real, but still, hundreds of others ended at the departure area—hanggang pier.

Thus, the expression has come to mean that a person would not keep his promise, or that a Pinay had been left behind by a Kano, often with a Fil-Am baby souvenir—at the pier.

ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO



NATUTULOG SA PANSITAN

ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

“liwanan ka ng panahon kung lagi kang natutulog sa pansitan!”

Meaning: Failure to grab an opportunity because of laziness.

Origin: Pansit-pansitan (Shiny bush, *Peperomia pellucida* Linn) is a very common herb that grows quickly in cool, damp places—carpeting nooks and yards with their soft, fleshy leaves.

Workers on the field often took a respite from their job and the harsh sun by napping on a patch of pansit-pansitan—hence, “natutulog sa pansitan.” Of course, it may have happened that a few took their naps longer, and this sleeping on the job can result in unfinished work—and lost opportunities.

ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO



ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

““Yung damit na suot mo...parang sa panahon pa ng kopong-kopong!”

Meaning: Refers to a time so long ago, that nobody remembers anymore.

Origin: By the 1950s, the decade of the 1900s was considered a long time ago. When people wanted to refer to an event in the forgotten past, they reckoned that it happened sometime in the 1900s, hence “nineteen kopong-kopong.”

“Kopong” is an Indonesian word that was also used in the Philippines, meaning “no content, empty”—thus, zilch or zero, as in 19 zero-zero!



ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

““Lahat naman ng Olympic boxing finalists, puro Russians! Lutung-makaw!”

Meaning: A decision that has been rigged; a pre-arranged victory or success.

Origin: In the peacetime '30's, "makaw" (derived from Macau island, off the coast of Hong Kong), was an unofficial generic term used by Manilans for a Chinese immigrant, especially, cooks. Their culinary creations were called "lutong makaw"—cooked in Macau fashion.

Macau Chinese were known for their practice of pre-arranging their ingredients well in advance, even before a dish was ordered. A trademark dish was "pansit makaw," always a bestseller along with pancit canton—which assured lasting 'lutong makaw' success every time it is served.

Another possible explanation could be traced back to Macau's long gaming history that dates back for more than three centuries, earning the title "Monte Carlo of the Orient."

In 1930, "Hou Heng Company" won the monopoly concession for operating casino games. Game-fixing was one of the hazards of the industry, including "cooking" (i.e. tampering) the outcome of the game even before it is played—hence "lutong-makaw."

ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO



ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

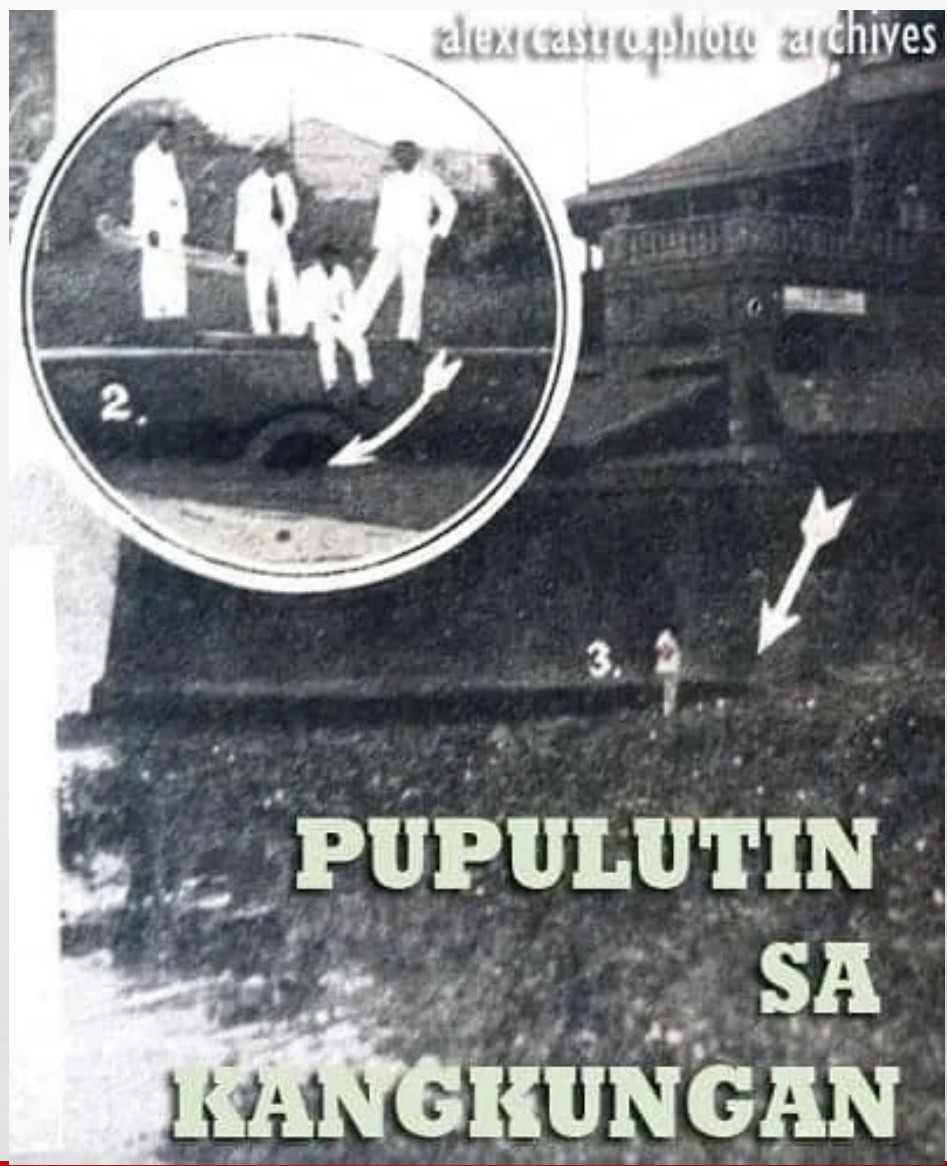
“Walastik! Ganda ng rubber shoes mo..Spartan ba iyan?”

Meaning: An effusive expression of praise when one notices something new and improved.

Origin: This very popular expression from the 1960s comes from the phrase “walang katigil-tigil” (unstoppable). This was contracted to “walastig,” and finally morphed to “Walastik!”

Thus, if somebody is seen wearing a new pair of shoes or pants, he will be greeted with “Walastik! Ang gara ng bihis natin...”—a compliment of his unstoppable improvement of style. “Walastik” was often paired with another expression, “Walandyo!” (“Walang Joe!”).

ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO



**PUPULUTIN
SA
KANGKUNGAN**

ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

““Huwag mong takbuhan ang responsibilidad mo,...kung hindi, pupulutin ka sa kangkungan!”

Meaning: Summary execution of a person who has committed an offense or crime without the benefit of a trial. Slang: to ‘salvage.’

Origin: A way of disposing of the bodies of people killed by summary execution is to hide it under a dense growth of kangkong (swamp cabbage). The semi-aquatic plant grows in profusion on swampy fields and on bodies of water like the Pasig River, where such victims’ cadavers are regularly fished out. Philippine media has popularized this expression in their reportage of “salvaging” cases.



ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

““Huwag mong agawin ang girlfriend ko, kung ayaw mong maghalo ang balat sa tinalupan!”

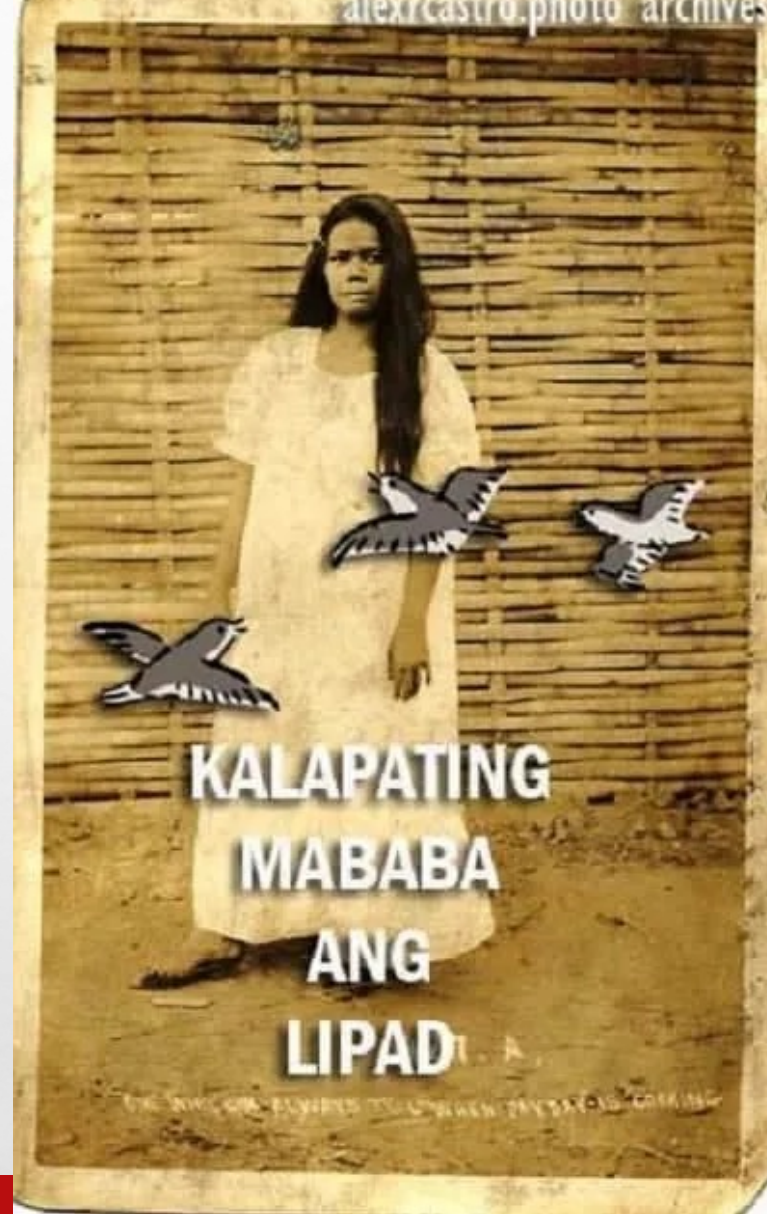
Meaning: A free-for-all, a melee.

Origin: The literal translation—to mix up the peelings and the parings with whatever has been peeled or pared— does not make any sense to a Filipino who was brought up not to mix anything—even in the handling and preparation of fruits—or else, trouble will follow.

Experience has taught him to always separate the skin from the fruit; for example, the thin skin of a siniguelas has to be meticulously peeled from the fruit if given to a child, as the skin can give indigestion if eaten. Pineapples have to be peeled a certain way, with all the “eyes” on the skin removed, which cause itchy throats. Even pomelos can taste too tart if the sponge-like rind remains with the pulp.

So, it is wise advice never to mix the “balat sa tinalupan.”

ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO



ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

““Tuwing gabi sa Makati, nagiging isa syang kalapating mababa ang lipad”

Meaning: A prostitute.

Origin: This popular euphemism for a “prostitute” has its beginnings in the backroom alley of Tondo, where existed a red-light district called “Palomar”— Spanish for a dovecot or a pigeon shed—existed with “palomas” proffering various leisure services.

During the American period, these women from Palomar would expand their trade to Sampaloc, along Gardenia St. (now Licerio Geronimo St.), where they were derisively labeled as low-flying, low-class birds—palomas de bajo vuelo.

ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO



ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

**““Pakialamera talaga ang biyenan ko.
Palibhasa, matandang hukluban ‘yan!”**

Meaning: A pejorative term for an old woman.

Origin: In Philippine mythology, Hukluban is a deity associated with death; her name is derived from the old Tagalog word “huklob” meaning enchantment.

She was a shape-shifter, had the power to kill and heal, and was an attendant to the god of death, Sitan. She was depicted as an ugly, ancient, wrinkled crone. Thus, to be called a “matandang hukluban” means more than just old—you are an ill-mannered, scheming hag with evil intentions.

ILANG KAALAMAN SA WIKANG FILIPINO

SANGGUNIAN

https://filipiknow.net/filipino-color-names/#5_8220Mabaya8221_Ivatan

<https://filipiknow.net/filipino-expressions-historical-origins/>



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