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13 PLC Philippine Linguistics Congress

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13 PLC Philippine Linguistics Congress

Book of Abstracts

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WELCOME REMARKS

Welcome to the 13th Philippine Linguistics Congress and to the University of the Philippines Diliman.

I am very excited about this year's Philippine Linguistics Congress for two reasons. One, we have with us three of the most distinguished linguists in their respective fields who will share with us findings from the research they have been doing for years. Two, we received a big volume of abstract submissions on varying topics and themes. For the first time since my involvement in the PLC, we will be having three concurrent paper presentation sessions. The volume of submissions and the variety of topics suggest that the field of Philippine linguistics has really grown over the years. It is heartening to know that more people are involved and are interested in the study of Philippine languages and related fields. This is testimony to how language is vital to our lives.

This conference would not have been possible without support from the UP Office of the Vice President for Academic Affairs - Office of International Linkages and the UP Diliman Office of the Vice Chancellor for Research and Development - Office of Extension Coordination. Thank you also to Appen, our major sponsor, as well as to our book exhibitors, participants, colleagues, and friends.

Let this three-day conference be our time to listen to the experiences of others, share ours with others, and learn from others.

Farah C. Cunanan
Convener, 13PLC
Chairperson, UP Department of Linguistics

WELCOME REMARKS

I am honored and pleased to welcome the participants of the 13th Philippine Linguistics Congress.

The world's languages are estimated to die at the rate of two languages each month with most of the current languages predicted to be extinct in the next 100 years. A language can be considered as endangered when it is in imminent threat of dying out with (a) the children in the community not speaking the language of their parents and (b) a small number of people are left in the ethnolinguisitic community. At present, 187 languages are spoken in the Philippines, of which 14 are endangered, 11 are dying, and 4 are already extinct.

This triennial conference focuses on the most recent advances in the study of Philippine languages and their application to other disciplines. It provides the opportunity for our students, faculty members, and researchers to meet and listen to academics and experts, who will in turn share and inspire them to do more studies on Philippine languages and linguistics. I hope that this conference contributes to the preservation of our languages, which are reflective our identity and pride as Filipinos.

I wish everyone success and a fruitful discourse. Congratulations to the organizers! Mabuhay po tayong lahat!

Dr. Gil S. Jacinto
Assistant Vice President for Academic Affairs
Director, Office of International Linkages
University of the Philippines

WELCOME REMARKS

The Office of Extension Coordination and the Office of the Vice Chancellor for Research and Development, UP Diliman congratulates the faculty and staff of the Department of Linguistics, College of Social Sciences and Philosophy for organizing the 13 the Philippine Linguistics Congress! We consider it a privilege to be part of this academic and public service endeavor through the 2017 UP Diliman Extension Grant.

We trust that the select panel of speakers, paper presentations, and dynamic exchange of ideas amongst all participants shall indeed inspire and propel linguistics scholars, researchers and practitioners to connect with one another beyond the conference, realize the magnitude and diversity of local and global issues that you all can help address by seeking better ways of putting your knowledge and expertise in the service of these communities.

We wish you all success and more power!

Prof. Lenore P. dela Cruz
Director
Office of Extension Coordination
University of the Philippines Diliman

PLENARY LECTURE

Field linguistics in the Philippines and its methods

Tsunekazu Moriguchi
Shizuoka University

My talk is divided into five sections.

As an introduction, the purposes of making field researches are considered. There are several purposes: (1) for the preservation or conservation of endangered languages for future generations; (2) for military occupational and religious missionary activities; (3) for linguistic study and training to improve of one's skill in analyzing language structure. The second part of my talk explores the history of linguistic field researches in the Philippines and the contribution of scholars from the Linguistics Department at the University of the Philippines, particularly Otto Scheerer, Cecilio Lopez, and Ernesto Constantino, in this field.

In the third section of my talk, the creation of language is examined from archaeological and natural anthropological points of view. Since Homo sapiens migrated from northern Africa to all over the world, they have created their own languages as the result of bipedalism along with other evolutionary developments. There are many kinds of languages at present and this phenomenon reveals that the creation of these languages started after the departure of our ancestors from their home land. Even though the physical attributes of human beings had developed equally, no matter what places they migrated to, they still had the privilege to choose from among the multiple logically possible linguistic structures in the development of their own languages. The results of these logical linguistic possibilities and their choices have led to linguistic diversity. The branch of linguistics based on the study of these logical linguistic possibilities and their selections is called linguistic typology.

In the fourth section of my talk, methods used in linguistic typology and preliminary knowledge of the different types of languages, which are useful when doing fieldwork in the Philippines and the Formosa region, are discussed. Preliminary knowledge based on linguistic typology may be

used in formulating questionnaires for linguistic fieldwork. This also allows the field linguist to examine typologically common features among Formosan and Philippine languages.

The final section of my talk deals with the linguistic variations and differences in language use depending on the anthropological and sociological backgrounds of speakers. This type of linguistic activities cannot be detected solely by linguistic fieldwork. You would also have to pay attention to social or anthropological frameworks (e.g. religious belief, geographical position, etc.), which may be factors for linguistic variations. The lexical differences between male and female urination in Ivatan will be discussed as an example, and possible causes for differentiation will also be investigated.

About the speaker

Prof. Moriguchi is Professor Emeritus of Linguistics at the Faculty of Humanities, Shizuoka University. He has been involved in research projects and has published numerous papers on diverse topics on linguistics including sociolinguistics, linguistic typology, historical linguistics, phonetics, psycholinguistics, morphology, syntax, pragmatics, neurolinguistics, and semantics. He studied at and was affiliated with the different academic institutions in Japan such as the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (TUFS), Kyoto University, Waseda University, Kumamoto University, and Yokohama National University. He was a visiting scholar at the Department of Linguistics, Harvard University. At present, he is a member of the editorial board at the TUFS Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa.

PLENARY LECTURE

Reassessing the position of Isinay in the Central Cordilleran family

Lawrence A. Reid, Ph.D.
University of Hawai'i

This paper will reassess the position of Isinay in relation to the other languages of the Central Cordilleran family and will claim that all these languages constitute a linkage rather than the tree that is currently used. Isinay is spoken fluently only by post-middle-age people in three communities in Nueva Vizcaya, Northern Luzon: Aritao, Bambang, and Dupax del Sur. Isinay has traditionally been considered to be a first-order branch of Central Cordilleran, based on Reid (1976; 2006). The language supposedly has sister languages: Kalinga-Itneg and the Nuclear Cordilleran group, consisting of Balangao, the Kankanay-Bontok languages, and the Ifugao languages. This has been accepted uncritically by both Filipino and non-Filipino linguists who have worked on the relationship of these languages and is acknowledged in a number of works, such as *Glottolog 3.3* and *Ethnologue*. However, treating Isinay as a first-order branch of the family is problematic, particularly in terms of its position in the Magat River valley. It seems clear that Central Cordilleran languages developed as early settlers ventured up the Chico River valley from the Cagayan River valley, so Isinay is out of place in the Magat River valley, according to the traditional analysis, since the Magat River valley was the probable route by which the ancestors of South Cordilleran languages moved into their present locations. Current work on the lexicon of Isinay, reveals a wide range of innovative material which suggests a closer relationship with Nuclear Cordilleran languages, especially the Ifugao languages, rather than with Kalinga-Itneg.

About the speaker

Dr. Reid is Researcher Emeritus at the Department of Linguistics, University of Hawai'i, where he also obtained his MA and Ph.D. in Linguistics. He is one of

the well-established names in Austronesian linguistics, probing into the languages of the Cordilleras and the northern Philippines. He has done extensive work documenting and conducting comparative studies of Philippine languages, and he continues to be prolific in writing articles on Philippine historical linguistics. He has occupied visiting research positions at various academic institutions, including the Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human Biology in Jena, Germany. He is currently a research fellow at the National Museum of the Philippines.

PLENARY LECTURE

The *Pinoy Version New Testament*: A phenomenon in linguistics

Anicia H. del Corro, Ph.D.
Philippine Bible Society

The *Pinoy Version New Testament (NT)* is a heterogeneous language translation that uses linguistic features from both Filipino and English. The syntax is basically Filipino. It is in the vocabulary that one finds words from the English language. This mixing is a result of the socio-historical events in the country starting from the 60's to the present. A socio-political upheaval is always marked in the language. These are in two stages. The first stage shows the changes leading to and after the Martial Law era. The second stage is the stage of accelerated change from the 90's to the present. The requirements of what is considered a good Bible translation are explained in this paper. These are faithfulness to the original text, which is the *UBS Greek New Testament 5th ed.*, not having any doctrinal bias, and being easy to understand.

About the speaker

Dr. del Corro has a BA, MA, and Ph.D. in Linguistics, all from the University of the Philippines (UP) Diliman. She was a Fulbright scholar at Indiana University and a research fellow under the Japanese Government Scholarship at Keio University. After teaching for more than a decade at the Department of Linguistics, UP Diliman, she became a translation consultant with different Bible societies in the Philippines and abroad. She has published research papers, articles, and books on topics such as Kapampangan language studies, Philippine linguistics, language endangerment, and Bible translation. She was instrumental in the translation and publication of the Bible in different languages such as Tagalog, Kapampangan, Cebuano, Hiligaynon, Waray, Kinaray-a, Northern Subanon, Paranan, Palauan, Yapese, Ulithian, Afghan Pashto, Pakistani Pashto, Greek-to-Urdu, and Greek-to-Tagalog.

PARALLEL SESSIONS

PARALLEL SESSION 1A

Finding Capiznon: A review of historical and linguistic sources

Ruchie Mark D. Pototanon
University of the Philippines Visayas

Capiznon (Glottolog: capi1239) is a Central Visayan language spoken in the northeastern part of Panay Island in Central Philippines. In spite of its recognition as a separate language, it is usually lumped together with closely related languages, especially Hiligaynon/Ilonggo, and considered as its "dialect". This study reviews the historical and academic treatment of Capiznon as a distinct speech variety. It will sieve through archival documents such as colonial dictionaries and treatises as well as contemporary ethnographic and linguistic studies. From the analysis of these sources a preliminary blueprint can be made to initiate a "grammatical sketch" which updates and verifies existing literature. Furthermore, the review of literature sheds more light on the (both synchronic and diachronic) dialectology of Panay Island and reassess the existing notions on its languages.

Keywords: *Capiznon, Visayan languages, Panay Island dialect, Philippine languages*

Antipassives and ergativity in Aklanon

Philip Rentillo
De La Salle University

Philippine languages have caught the curiosity of linguists as to their true syntactic nature primarily due to perplexing case-marking systems. Several attempts to describe them have been reliant on restrictive structural, clause-level analyses. Such has been the case for Aklanon, a Western Visayan language related to Tagalog and Cebuano. This paper hence looks back at Aklanon case-marking system based on the initial discussions by dela Cruz and Zorc (1968) and Zorc (1977). This presents an ergative analysis, elaborating on transitivity in light of discourse-based clues.

Aklanon actor-focus clause type is intransitive based on evidence of antipassivity according to Santiago's (2015) definitions. I argue therefore that Aklanon is morphologically ergative. This is supported by similar patterns exhibited by other Philippine-type languages which have undergone ergative analysis, and likewise by uncontroversially ergative non-Philippine languages.

Keywords: *Philippine languages, syntax, ergativity, transitivity, antipassives, focus, topic*

Porohanon discourse markers: Forms and functions

Vincent Christopher A. Santiago
University of the Philippines Diliman

The paper is a preliminary investigation of discourse markers in Porohanon. Using both written (*Porohanon newsletter*) and spoken narratives as data, a provisional inventory of discourse markers is drawn up for Porohanon and analyzed for the various functions they serve. It is argued that among several notable characteristics of Porohanon—its phonology, case-marking systems, and deictics—that set it apart from nearby languages such as Sebuwano and Waray, these discourse markers may also serve as an additional diagnostic for its subgrouping and status as a Bisayan language.

Keywords: *Discourse markers, pragmatics, Porohanon*

PARALLEL SESSION 1B

Problems in lexicographical structuring of a Filipino language dictionary

Mary Ann G. Bacolod
University of the Philippines Diliman

This paper will present problems and challenges in lexicographical structuring of a Filipino language dictionary. It focuses on the problems identified in the microstructure and macrostructure levels, dealing particularly with how dictionary entries in Filipino should be presented and treated based on the following: word class, word formation, derivations, and their polysemous characteristics. Observations for this study were mostly taken from the UP Monolinggwal na Diksyunaryong Filipino (MDF) project of the University of the Philippines Diliman. The structure of several published monolingual dictionaries of the Filipino language was also analyzed in this paper. This study highlights significant lexicographic decisions and appropriate methodology that will be relevant in designing the microstructure of dictionaries for the Filipino language.

Keywords: *Lexicography, microstructure, structuring, Filipino language*

Ang pagtrato sa pandiwang ugat sa mga diksiyonaryo ng Wikang Pambansa

Jomar I. Empaynado
University of the Philippines Diliman | Ateneo De Manila University

Tinatangka ng papel na ito na suriin ang pagtrato sa pandiwang ugat sa mga diksiyonaryo ng Wikang Pambansa na inilimbag mula dekada ‘50 hanggang kasalukuyan. Mangyari, may mga pag-aaral na nagpapalagay na nahahalaw lamang ang mga pandiwa mula sa precategorical na ugat sa pamamagitan ng mga panlapi (Constantino, 1998; Foley, 1998; Kroeger, 1998). Mula rito, sasaklawin sa papel na ito ang pagsusuri sa mga dulog at pamamaraang ginamit ng iba’t ibang diksiyonaryong Tagalog at P/Filipino kaugnay ng pagtatakda ng bahagi ng pananalita (POS) sa mga ugat na nagsasaad ng paraan ng kilos, aksiyon, o sitwasyon; gayon din ang paglalarawan sa gamit at pagbibigay-kahulugan sa mga ito.

Keywords: *Ugat, pandiwa, diksiyonaryo, wikang pambansa, leksikograpiya*

Pagbuo ng isang guidelines hinggil sa non-sexist na paggamit ng wikang Filipino

Joseph C. Anggot
Philippine Normal University

Ang Memorandum Circular 12, s. 2005 ay isang batas na inilabas ng Civil Service Commision. Itinadhana ng batas na ito na ang lahat ng mga departamento, ahensiya, opisina ng gobyerno, state universities and colleges, at korporasyon na kontrol at pagmamay-ari ng gobyerno ay kailangang gumamit ng non-sexist na wika sa kanilang pakikipag-usap. Kasabay ng pagpapatupad sa batas na ito ang pagpapalabas ng memorandum ng guidelines kung paano gagamitin ang isang wika sa non-sexist na pamamaraan. Mangyari lamang na ang guidelines na inilahad ng nasabing memorandum ay nauukol lamang sa wikang Ingles at wala para sa wikang Filipino. Katuwiran ng ahensiya, ang wikang Filipino ay hindi isang sexist na wika.

Sa ganitong tagpo pumapasok ang pag-aaral na ito. Napatunayan sa pag-aaral ng mananaliksik na ang wikang Filipino ay maituturing ding isang sexist na wika. Patunay nito ay ang mga salitang naitala ng mananaliksik mula sa *UP Diksiyonaryong Filipino, Binagong Edisyon* (2010). Nasuri ang pagiging sexist nito gamit ang teoryang socialist feminism. Ang kinalabasan ng pag-aaral ang siyang naging daan upang makabuo ang mananaliksik ng guidelines hinggil sa non-sexist na paggamit ng wikang ito.

Keywords: *Socialist feminism, sexist language, patriyarkal, kapitalismo, gender neutrality*

Isang pasilip sa kasalukuyang estado ng MTB-MLE sa San Nicolas, Batangas

Michaella A. Azores
Rina C. Briones
Jazmine Allen E. Mortel
University of the Philippines Diliman

Malaki ang papel na ginagampanan ng wika sa edukasyon at gayundin ng edukasyon sa wika. Sa mga multilingual na bansa, madalas na nagiging usapin kung ano ba ang gagamitin bilang wikang panturo sa mga paaralan. Sinimulan sa Pilipinas noong 2012 ang Mother Tongue-Based Multilingual

Education (MTB-MLE) kung saan gagamiting wikang panturo sa mga mag-aaral ang kanilang mother tongue mula Grade 1 hanggang Grade 3.

Ang pag-aaral na ito ay naglalayon na makita ang kasalukuyang estado ng MTB-MLE sa San Nicolas, Batangas. Nais nitong matuklasan kung ano na ang narating ng programang ito sa naturang bayan at kung mayroon ba itong kinakaharap na mga problema. Upang makamit ito, nagsagawa ng fieldwork ang mga mananaliksik sa San Nicolas, Batangas partikular sa Bancoro Elementary School at sa Paaralang Sentral ng San Nicolas Brgy. Alas-as Annex.

Nakalap ang kinakailangang datos sa pamamagitan ng obserbasyon sa klase, pagsusuri ng mga sanggunian, at panayam sa mga guro at magulang. Nakita sa isinagawang pag-aaral na hindi pa lubos na maayos ang pagpapatupad ng MTB-MLE sa San Nicolas, Batangas dahil sa mga nakitang pagkukulang sa maayos na kagamitan at suporta ng mga magulang. Kahit hindi pa man gaanong matagumpay ang implementasyon ng MTB-MLE sa bansa, naniniwala ang mga mananaliksik na kapag nagkapit-bisig ang mga mamamayan kasama ang pamahalaan ay magiging matagumpay ang programang ito.

Keywords: *Multilingual, Mother Tongue-Based Multilingual Education, wikang panturo, mother tongue*

PARALLEL SESSION 1C

Written production in Italian as a Foreign Language: Preliminary analysis of transfer in Filipino learners' interlanguage

Naidyl Isis C. Bautista
University of the Philippines Diliman

It has been widely accepted that language transfer plays a role, whether primary or peripheral, in the process of second and foreign language acquisition. Defined by Jarvis and Pavlenko (2008) as the influence of a person's knowledge of one language on that person's knowledge or use of another language, this phenomenon has been seen by many learners as a means of compensation for their lack of knowledge of the target language. The aim of this paper is to explore and reflect on how language transfer occurs in the written production of multilingual Filipino learners of Italian enrolled in the BA European Languages program at the University of the Philippines Diliman. Concentrating on the syntactic and lexical elements, it examines various compositions of three Italian majors over a period of two semesters in four different courses, in order to find out how forms and meanings are developed and expressed in the learners' target language, taking into consideration the influences, similarities, and differences between that and their first and second (even third) languages.

Keywords: *Language transfer, interlanguage, foreign language acquisition, writing*

What can L1 and L2 speech production tell us about the L3?

Frances Antoinette C. Cruz
University of the Philippines Diliman

Learning to speak in second and foreign languages beyond the first involves the production and receptions of new phonemes that may be aided or constrained by previously learned phonemic inventories. Similar sounds in both the L1 and L2 are thus hypothesized to be easier to perceive and produce, while new sounds are not consistently distinguished in both production and reception from phonemes that are already known. Previous studies on the acquisition of foreign language phonology were largely premised on the pervasive influence of the L1 or first language on the sounds of the L2 or any foreign language learned thereafter, often

eschewing the role of other languages present in the phonemic inventory. Recent studies on L3 phonemes such as Lipinska (2015), however, reveal that mutual influences exist not only between L1 and L2 but also between L2 and L3, and L3 and L1, emphasizing the complexity of an Interlanguage characterized by influences from multiple phonemic inventories. Furthermore, the factor of phonetic changes over time in L2 learners was examined in a 1995 study by Flege, who determined that new sounds were clearly differentiated by advanced foreign language learners while similar sounding vowels became less distinct. The acoustic changes in speech in the beginning and advanced phases of learning a foreign language beyond the first and second are understudied in the Philippine context, where the primary focus of cross-linguistic phonetics and phonology has been English, as it is taught in the early grades and throughout one's basic education. In light of the recent curricular changes due to K-12 educational reforms, foreign languages are to be introduced to the Basic Education curriculum, making the question of phonology in foreign language learning all the more ubiquitous in an already multilingual Philippine society.

This study examines changes in both vowel quality and quantity over time in a population of 22 Filipino university students learning German. Eleven students were in advanced classes (B1+) in German at the time of the recordings while the remaining students were enrolled in A1 classes. Eleven males and 11 females participated in the experiment. Vowel tokens shared by Filipino (L1), English (L2), and German (L3) were embedded in a /kVl/ context and read out loud by the participants from a wordlist. Formant values F1, F2, and F3 were recorded and compared. The study reveals that at least in the male recordings, many German and English vowels shared neighboring if not overlapping phonetic spaces, with some exceptions in back vowels. The role of proficiency in German was more significant in distinguishing vowel durations between L2 and L3 as well as producing distinct phonetic spaces between German vowels.

Keywords: *Phonetics, acoustic phonetics, phonology, L3, German as a Foreign Language, multilingualism*

Language learning of the Filipino-Americans in Hawaii: Lexicon, structure, and translanguaging

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In the discourse among Filipinos in Hawaii, the word *Filipino* means 'Ilocano', who constitute the majority. Consequently, majority of the young Filipino-Americans, who have shifted to English, are also Ilocanos. The Visayans are far second to the Ilocanos in number. However, the census in Hawaii offers a different outlook when it comes to Philippine languages. It is Tagalog that makes to the top, followed by Ilocano and Cebuano and a host of other languages (Hawaii State Data Center, 2016). It is against this linguistic background that the language learning at the University of Hawaii at Hilo among the Filipinos is positioned. Commonly called Tagalog among the American-born Filipinos, the Filipino language at the university equates with Tagalog, which is conceptually foreign to the majority of the second- and third-generation Filipino-Americans. To level the field of learning the language, making use of the heritage language learning framework (Valdes, 2014; Fishman, 2014) has been proven viable, but with limited success.

This paper offers a different set of lenses in analyzing heritage language learning among the young Filipino-Americans at the University of Hawaii at Hilo. It attempts to present a picture of the lexicon and structure of the learned language and the implications that the learning process has brought into fruition. Samples of the lexical items in the learning process include: *dinardaraan*, *ading*, *kasinsin*, *nagaddu*, *maruya*, *lechon*, *pansit*, *aysus*, *LBC*, and *TFC*, among the many words in the list. The whole experience of the learners has produced aspects of translanguaging (Lewis, Jones, and Baker, 2012; Wei, 2014) when the linguistic output is given scrutiny. Some utterances of the students are typically shown in these samples: *Bumili ako ng libro sa gawas ng campus* and *Nagaddu ang estudyante sa party last night*. To enhance the classroom learning setup, service learning has been incorporated whereby the young learners are exposed to cultural activities with the greater Filipino community. This design has made possible the learning of the extralinguistic features necessary in any heritage language learning process. Such opportunity provides concrete experiences that eventually strengthen the cultural identity of the students (Kong, 2018; Lee, 2002; Oriyama, 2010).

Investigating the problems and possibilities of transferring CEFR-J levels' sample phrases and sentences to Filipino

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The Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (TUFS) is offering courses on 80 languages with 27 languages as major courses. Since 2003, two years after the first launching of CEFR or the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages, a team of TUFS professors and researchers have joined studies and researches about it and have been part of the committee developing it. One of the accomplishments of TUFS is the CEFR-J, list of level descriptors, more specific than CEFR for English Language Learners of Japan. CEFR-J is now being used by different schools and institutions in Japan for developing curriculums, language assessment, etc. for English courses in Japan. From this year, TUFS will embark on a new project which is developing a program for transferring CEFR-J level descriptors, sample vocabulary, phrases, and sentences to the 27 major languages it is offering. Included in the list is the Filipino language. To be able to achieve this project, from 2014 to 2017, translation of English vocabulary to the 27 major languages had been done. From 2018 translation of English phrases and sentences to the 27 major languages will be started.

This paper will present two problems and possibilities being encountered by members of the project doing the Filipino part. One focus is on the usage of "numbers" in different aspects. The paper will discuss issues on the level in which learning the Filipino cardinal numbers should be placed based on its difficulty and actual usage in society where the three languages, Filipino, Spanish, and English, are interchangeably being used for time, date, and money. With this, the paper will also present a unique aspect of Filipino language teaching and learning where things taught and learned in the classroom do not reflect the actual usage in society and how this will affect transferring CEFR-J level descriptors to Filipino.

PARALLEL SESSION 2A

The sentence structure of everyday Ibanag imperatives

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Because of its functionality, imperative sentences are used daily by the Ibanags. Imperatives serve as a means of instructing and giving suggestions, directions, orders, and warnings. Structuring the imperatives is essential in a sentence since they lack norms on sentences. Knowing that language is important to cultural identity and within societies who speak and understand several languages, the preservation of these languages as well as the cultural heritage and the identity of the different ethnic and cultural groups is critical. It is therefore important to study one's language in order to preserve the culture and identity of a group.

This paper aims to study the different sentence structures and distinctions of the Ibanag language and determine its peculiarities particularly in their imperatives used in everyday discourse. It focuses on the collection and analysis of the sentence structure of Ibanag imperatives in everyday discourse. This research paper utilized a combination of qualitative research methods, specifically the descriptive method and the conversational method, in gathering data.

In general, Ibanag speakers on their everyday use of their local language, emphasize the verb intended to direct an action they want another person to perform. Imperative sentences omit the subject "you" in English, these kinds of sentences have occurrence of the verbs first in Ibanag, though subjects occur still in their use of imperatives with a similarity to the use of Filipino of their imperative sentences. Peculiarities however are manifested by the use of consonant mutation and use of markers.

Keywords: *Ibanag, conversation, imperatives, sentence structure*

Sentence structure of everyday Gaddang interrogatives

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This study examines the structure of Gaddang interrogatives as well as the peculiarities shown particularly in the use of questioning in their discourse because in a specific social context, people deliver a message using a specific language that is affected by their own beliefs and values which are only present in the community. This study aims to provide knowledge about the word order and organizations of Gaddang interrogatives. The researchers employed a semi-structured interview to 15 respondents about their accustomed questions during their home and work routines. The data were analyzed using the Murcia and Freeman Tree Structure and were validated using respondent validation and peer review to ensure the validity and accuracy of the translation. The results of the analysis yielded 12 different sentence structures in yes/no questions and 14 sentence structures in wh-questions. It also showed that reflexive pronoun and consonant mutation are peculiar sentence structures in Gaddang interrogatives. Thus, these findings can be a basis to understand their language particularly on how they express queries without the restriction of rules and principles.

Keywords: *Gaddang interrogatives, sentence structure, Gaddang everyday discourse, word order, social context*

Notes on Bolinao grammar

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This paper presents three features of Bolinao Sambal from on an ongoing work on the grammar of Bolinao. Bolinao has a two-way pronominal system, argument marking, and plural marking. Person pronouns include first and second person vs. third person pronouns. The third person pronoun behaves similarly with demonstratives and articles. In addition, Bolinao shares characteristics with Kapampangan, where the argument of intransitive clause (S) is marked similarly with the object (O) of transitive clause. This morphological marking is evinced by the use of third person pronouns. Furthermore, Bolinao clearly distinguishes word classes because of the presence of plural morphology. Finally, the study argues for an overarching principle that governs argument marking and plural marking in the language.

A morphosyntactic analysis of the pronominal system of Southern Alta

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Pronouns are one of the universal components of language and they provide information on the morphosyntactic characteristics of any language, such as the Philippine languages (PLs). Past researches show various analyses on the morphosyntax of PLs, a recent typological study claims that PLs are ergative. Another study shows a similar claim; however, this study utilizes the pronominal systems of major Philippine languages and uses an ergative-absolutive framework. This research examines the pronouns of Southern Alta. It aims to contribute in the typological studies of pronominal systems of Negrito and non-Negrito languages. This study employs an ergative-absolutive framework. The initial result shows that the pronominal systems of the Southern Alta language consist of absolutive, ergative, oblique, and genitive pronouns. The ergative-absolutive framework unravels the morphosyntax of the pronominal system of Southern Alta. The frameworks help describe the functions and characteristics of the different sets of pronouns. The study also reveals linguistic phenomena such as inclusivity/exclusivity, first person dual pronouns, homomorphy, cliticization, hierarchy, person-deixis interface, and portmanteau pronouns. In conclusion, the ergative-absolutive

framework fits the morphosyntactic analysis of the Southern Alta language. The study also suggests to examine the clausal construction including the noun phrases (NPs) of Southern Alta.

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PARALLEL SESSION 2B

Error Density Index (EDI) Analysis

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The EDI or Error Density Index is a simple statistic that can be used to hone the teachers' and students' editing skills, to result in clear, accurate and correct writing. It is simply marking all errors in a piece of writing, counting all the sentences (as punctuated), then dividing the total number of errors by the total number of sentences.

Of course, the teacher using this system has to have a fair knowledge of the forms and rules of the target language, in order for him to give accurate, timely, and comprehensive feedback to the learner.

For companies evaluating the writing of applicants and new hires, the lower the EDI, the better. The EDI is a gross statistic and does not necessarily correlate with overall knowledge of the language, but since it applies to a written piece, for which a particular foreign language strategy should have been applied (e.g., use only correct forms you are quite sure of), and since writing is a critical piece of communication (it goes around, gets filed, becomes used for decision-making, etc.), zero EDI or a very low EDI is preferred.

Even essays with good ideas can be rejected if the language is full of errors—the reader simply finds it cumbersome to interpret. This is the case for many bar examinees in the past, when the bar exams were purely essay-writing, as communicated to me by former Associate Justice Ameurfina Herrera. This is the case for EMCI, a company that hires travel writers and case digest writers, whose applicants are made to write an essay on the spot based on given materials, and the essays are graded based on EDI, since the company's principals in the US will go ballistic even with one error (as in the case of one legal writer who wrote "This is a case of explorer tires" when he should have written "Explorer" to refer to a Ford car).

The EDI indicates how the student has used or failed to use a good strategy for writing in a foreign language. Unfortunately, Filipino learners of English commit systematic errors which they picked up from the media, their teachers (all teachers who use English in the classroom), and their peers.

Thus, even in top universitues, students make more mistakes in English than they do in Asian and European languages, since they are not exposed to nonstandard forms in the latter languages.

In general, a low EDI means the writer has used the forms that he is sure of, and such forms are not erroneus. A high EDI may mean the writer used forms he has not mastered, or forms that he has learned but such forms are nonstandard (e.g., *cope up with, *at par with, *investigation on), though popularly used. This is why the English teaching program has to have a very high corrective strategy consistently applied, and a sense of correct forms and rules can only come from continual exposure to international English, and consciously contrasting it with Filipino English.

Cebuano Articulation Test (CAT)
for four- to seven-year-old Cebuano-speaking children:
A development, validity, and reliability study

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The Cebuano language has a unique set of phonetic features and phonological rules. As the second most spoken language in the Philippines, this warrants a test to evaluate Filipino children's native-language learning of Cebuano, which this study answers. This aims to develop the Cebuano Articulation Test (CAT) that is culturally valid—in terms of face, content, and construct—and at the same time reliable, whether intra-rater or inter-rater. CAT is a picture-naming test that elicits single words that are representative of Cebuano phonetic inventory and phonological rules. A colored photo of a word serves as the visual cue to name the picture shown. In case of unsuccessful spontaneous naming, a sentence prompt is provided. CAT is intended for use by speech-language pathologists (SLPs) to assess phonetic inventory and phonological development of four- to seven-year-old children with Cebuano as their first language.

A psychometric research design was employed in three phases. The first phase focused on developing a word list with sentence prompt and picture for each word. The Ismail method was used to select high-frequency words from Cebuano books for four- to seven-year-old children. The second phase involved validating CAT. A linguist of Cebuano language and two SLPs who are native speakers of Cebuano served as subject matter experts. They rated CAT's over-all appearance for face validity, and word list and

sentence prompt appropriateness to target population for content validity. CAT was then revised according to their comments. The revised CAT was pilot-tested to 15 typically developing Cebuano-speaking children. Pilot-testing results led to the final version of the CAT. The third phase entailed actual administration of the final CAT version to 32 Cebuano-speaking children to test its construct validity and reliability. Data from actual administration were analyzed for construct validity using one-way ANOVA and Duncan's Multiple Range Test. It was also analyzed for intra- and inter-rater reliability through CAT administrator's ratings during the administration and re-rating of audio recordings of actual administration, and comparison of administrator and external rater ratings, respectively. These were analyzed through Pearson's r.

Face and content validity of CAT had 97.2% SME agreement (highest equivalent to 100%). CAT has good construct validity by being age-appropriate because scores were significantly higher as children's age increased. CAT has good intra-rater reliability with insignificant difference between administrator ratings during actual and the audio recordings (p value>0.05). CAT also has good inter-rater reliability with no significant difference in ratings of administrator and external rater (p value>0.05).

The developed CAT is valid and reliable in measuring native language learning of 32 four- to seven-year-old children in Cebu City in terms of phonetic inventory and phonological development. Future research direction is to administer to a representative sample size to generalize CAT's use to all Cebuano-speaking children. This creates a locally relevant assessment test, advances local SLP practice of language assessment and diagnosis of phonologically-based speech sound disorders, enables to deliver culturally-appropriate intervention, and promotes better collaboration with educators and other professionals working with children.

Keywords: *Phonological disorder; reliability and validity; Speech-Language Pathology; Speech Articulation Test; speech or language; developmental disorder*

Intelligibility of select Air Traffic Controller's regional accent: The case of Filipino international pilots

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The study seeks to measure the level of intelligibility of select regional accents being encountered by Filipino international pilots towards air traffic control procedures. It has been identified that the Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, and Indian are ranked as top four accents difficult to understand in terms of acquiring taxi, take-off, landing, and departure instructions. After identifying the said difficult regional accents, a recording has been prepared consisting of instruction information enunciated by Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, and Indian Air Traffic Controllers (ATC). This recording has been used to measure the degree of difficulty of the said regional accent, which has been done thru allowing international pilots to rate the level of difficulty of specific instructions from the said ATC recordings. The results have shown that Chinese Controllers scored a mean of 4.031 (very difficult), Koreans with 2.960 (difficult), Vietnamese with 2.506 (difficult), and Indians with 1.593 (slightly difficult).

The study also revealed the implications of the difficulty for understanding the said regional accent. Interviews from the pilot indicated that the difficulty in understanding instruction from ATCs due to regional accent usually results to flight delays since the nature of communication becomes repetitive as both parties take time to understand each other. Interviews from the pilots also revealed that there is a higher chance for error in maneuvering the aircraft because of issues on miscommunication.

The role of words in the categorization abilities of children

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This study highlights the two accounts of young children's categorization. The first account claims that nouns help facilitate conceptual and perceptual categorization. The other account claims that there are considerable evidences which show that nouns and words in general are merely features when it comes to young children's perceptual and conceptual categorization. These accounts were tested in an experiment which consists of seven conditions, wherein 28 children ages four to six years old were presented with pictures of different novel animals which were marked consistently and inconsistently. Results show that across all the conditions, whether consistent or inconsistent markers, children resorted to perceptual categorization. Hence, the findings in this study demonstrate evidently that nouns and other kinds of markers did not facilitate any conceptual inductive inferences on categorization. It was shown that the children relied solely on their perceptual reasoning.

PARALLEL SESSION 2C

Pagkilatis sa unibersalidad ng Natural na Semantikang Metawika: Isyu at hamon sa pagbuo ng NSM Filipino

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Ang Natural na Semantikang Metawika (NSM) ay isang metodo ng semantikal na pagsusuri na nakaangkla sa paggamit ng mga universal semantic primitive/prime sa paghagip sa kahulugan ng isang salita o konsepto. Batay sa mahigit 40 taong pag-iral at kros-linggwistikong imbestigasyon sa NSM, nabuo ang ipinapalagay na 65 universal prime na kinikilalang mga batayang ekspresyong hindi na kinakailangan pa ng pagpapasimple o pagpapaliwanag, at kung gayon, makikitang tumatagos sa at pinagsasaluhan ng iba't ibang wika at kultura. Bunsod nito, mula sa naunang pagtukoy sa mga exponent ng prime sa NSM English, nagkaroon na ito ng bersiyon sa mahigit 30 wika gaya sa Ruso, Polako, Espanyol, Pranses, Tsino, Hapon, Koreano, Malay, Lao, Thai, Arabic, Amharic, at East Cree. Ang papel na ito ay isang paunang sigasig na tukuyin ang mga NSM prime sa wikang Filipino. Sa pamamagitan ng pagsasalin sa prime batay sa lapit komite at sa pagsusuri nito ayon sa basic combinatorial possibilities, naitala ang exponent sa Filipino ng mga NSM prime. Kalakip nito, ibabahagi rin ang ilang isyu at hamon sa pagbubuo ng NSM Filipino–partikular ang usapin ng polysemy at allolexy–at ang pagtitiyak ng mananaliksik sa isang salita bilang prime. Sa pamamagitan ng paglulugar sa mga prime sa wikang Filipino, patuloy ang pagkilatis sa unibersalidad ng NSM sa layunin ng pagpapatibay sa katatagan at katumpakan nito.

***Mahiya ka naman!* A semantic exploration of the Filipino emotion *hiya* and related concepts**

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This paper will present an analysis of the Filipino emotion word *hiya* and related concepts. The Natural Semantic Metalanguage (NSM) approach will be used as the framework for this study. This framework will help explicate the Filipino emotion word *hiya* and related expressions through the 65 semantic primes which are deemed universal and culture-independent. The NSM examination of *hiya* leads to the 'thinking about ourselves'

component. Further explication of *hiya* also uncovers scenarios that expose us to the boundaries of the emotional world of *hiya*–e.g. feeling *hiya* when complimented and feeling *hiya* when someone has done something bad. This explication of *hiya* then reveals a network of associated emotions which will also be presented in the research.

Nakakagalit! **A preliminary linguistic analysis of the Tagalog concept of *galit***

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This preliminary study explores the conceptual content of one domain of emotion in Tagalog, the domain of anger or *galit*, its supposed equivalent emotion word in Tagalog (Santos, 1978). To do this, two aspects of the Tagalog language namely its lexical aspect and metaphorical aspect were examined. Data from Tagalog dictionaries, books as well as novels that were published within the 1980s to 2010s were gathered, categorized, and analyzed using two frameworks: Natural Semantic Metalanguage Theory (NSM), and Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT). In addition, conceptualizations based on the two frameworks were compared and mapped onto existing knowledge about the Tagalog culture. Using NSM, *galit* was established as a social emotion, resulting from one's assessment of a person whom he or she was interacting with. It is also analyzed as having intensity and duration. It was also established that for the Tagalog *galit*, there is a tendency to suppress and conceal the said emotion. However, when it reaches past a threshold level, *galit* can be revealed intentionally or forcibly, and expressed through various methods, including the use of verbal and nonverbal expressions. By analyzing the metaphorical expressions related to galit using CMT, three major conceptual metaphors were established, namely 1) *GALIT* IS AN OBJECT IN A CONTAINER, 2) *GALIT* IS INSANITY and 3) *GALIT* IS A PLANT. The first conceptual metaphor, GALIT IS AN OBJECT IN A CONTAINER, are divided further into seven metaphorical entailments. Lastly, an attempt was made to tie the results from the two distinct analyses of *galit*, citing cultural and other disciplinary studies that focus on the Tagalog culture and highlighting the relationship of language, emotion, and culture.

Keywords: *Emotion, anger, Tagalog, Natural Semantic Metalanguage, Conceptual Metaphor Theory*

PARALLEL SESSION 3A

Stem-forming and perspectivizing process in Waray verbs

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Waray is an Eastern Visayan language which is the mother tongue and language of wider communication for most inhabitants of Region VIII—the Eastern Visayas. In this paper, we describe the system of verb morphology of Waray, Tacloban variety. We find three general sets of morphological processes that are employed to construct a fully inflected verb functioning as a predicate in Waray. These sets are: 1) stem-forming processes, 2) transitivity/modality (TM) affixes, and 3) one "post-inflectional" prefix, *i(g)-*. The first two of these sets correspond roughly to the traditional distinction between derivational (stem-forming), and inflectional (TM marking) processes. Stem-forming processes create verb stems based on unanalyzable roots, and may combine with one another to create, in principle, thousands of stems based on a single root. However, in natural discourse, we have observed stems formed with up to four processes occurring simultaneously.

In order to function predicatively as the main verb in a clause, a verb stem must have TM (transitivity/modality) marking. Zero is a meaningful member of this paradigm, signaling an intransitive imperative. The TM system may be displayed in a two-dimensional chart, given in 1:

1: The TM paradigm of Waray				
Mode ↓		*Transitivity →*	*Transitive*	*Intransitive*
Realis		*Intentional*	gin-	nág-
		Unintentional	-in-	-in-/-um-
		Inevitable	na-	ná-
Irrealis		*Predicted*	-on	mág-
		Decided		ti-
		Contemplated		má-
	Imper-ative	*Complete effect*	-a	0
		Partial effect	-i	
		Dependent	ma-	mag-

Finally, the "post-inflectional" prefix *i(g)-* appears after TM marking has occurred. The general effect of this morpheme is to assert the presence of an additional participant in the scene being expressed. That participant may be present in the absolutive role, in which case, *i(g)-* functions as an "applicative" marker. Other times it does not affect the argument structure of the verb, but simply asserts that some other person is the beneficiary of the action, or a possessor of one of the arguments.

This analysis is based on insights stemming from de Guzman (1978), Cena (1977), and others, and represents a thorough and systematic approach to verbal categories in a Philippine language.

A preliminary grammar sketch of Mandaya

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Among the members of the Mansakan subgroup—i.e., Kalagan, Mansaka, and Tagakaulo (according to Blust (1991))—only Mandaya is yet to be described phonologically, morphosyntactically, and

semantically though it has preliminary lexicographic and dialectological descriptions (Barnard and Forster, 1955; Pasion, 2014; 2015). Consequently, based on 32 data elicitation tasks of Mandaya spoken in Cateel and Baganga, this paper presents a preliminary grammar sketch which attempts to adequately describe Mandaya in terms of its phonological (i.e., the phonemic inventory, the syllabic structure, and the intonation units); morphosyntactic (i.e., referential expressions, verbal paradigm, statives, pragmatically-marked constructions, discourse connectives, and pragmatic particles); and semantic components. Furthermore, it addresses and accounts for more salient issues—i.e., the voiced (inter-)dental lateral (which is attested in nine Philippine languages (Olson, Mielke, Sanicas-Daguman, Pebley, and Paterson III, 2010), the types of similative constructions (as counterevidence to precategoriality in Philippine languages), existential constructions, and the application of ergativity to Mandaya.

Keywords: *mry, msk, kge, klg, dental lateral*

Pampragmatikang analisis sa partikulo (particles) ng wikang Meranaw

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Ang Meranaw ay isa sa napakaraming wika na umiiral sa Pilipinas. Nagtataglay ang wikang ito ng mga katangiang katulad ng makikita sa iba pang wika sa bansa. Isa sa mga katangiang ito ang pagkakaroon ng maraming partikulo o particles na ginagamit sa mga diskurso. Sa pag-aaral na ito, sinusuri ang mga partikulong pampragmatika (pragmatic particles) na natagpuan sa 10 akda na pasalita at pasulat sa wikang Meranaw. Ang mga partikulong ito ay maaaring klasipikahin sa apat na kategorya, una ang structural, ikalawa ang referential, ikatlo ang cognitive, at ikaapat ang interpersonal na alinsunod kay Fung at Carter (2007). Halimbawa nito, ang particle na kabilang sa kategoryang structural na ang partikulo ay gumaganap bilang isang senyas sa pagbubukas at pagsasara ng mga paksa, at naghuhudyat ng pagkakasunud-sunod ng mga pangungusap.

Keywords: *Particles, pragmatic particles, structural, referential, cognitive, interpersonal, Meranaw*

PARALLEL SESSION 3B

Pasil Kalinga survey

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A language survey was conducted in the municipality of Pasil, Kalinga Province from 2010 to 2014 to find out the language development need of the municipality. One of the goals of the survey is to assess the vitality of the language spoken in the area. A combination of 'traditional' survey tools along with participatory tools had been used in collecting sociolinguistic data such as bilingualism in Ilokano, domains of language use, language attitudes, proficiency of children in Pinasil (collective name for the different varieties spoken in Pasil), and others. The data were analyzed using the Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (EGIDS) and FAMED conditions. FAMED stands for Function, Acquisition, Motivation, Environment, and Differentation or Diglossia status of the language. Both EGIDS and FAMED conditions are components of the Sustainable Use Model (SUM) by Lewis and Simons (2010) in assessing language vitality. The study found that Pinasil is at the level of stable orality or EGIDS 6A. This means that all generations speak the language in most, if not all domains therefore it is at a sustainable level of use. Bilingualism in Ilokano has been increasing but there is a clear differentiation in the use of Ilokano and Pinasil. The community expressed having language development activities particularly documentation of their unique and rich cultural heritage and for their language to be written. Considering the status of the language, these activities are sustainable based on the SUM.

The linguistic profile of Babuyan Claro, Cagayan

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Ibatan Babuyan is a Batanic language mainly spoken on the island of Babuyan Claro, Babuyan Islands, Cagayan. It is spoken as the native language of a majority of the residents of Babuyan Claro, and also as the second language of Ilokano migrants in the community. The mixed linguistic background of the Ibatan Babuyan speakers appears to manifest itself linguistically as contact-induced change, with feature not seen in other Batanic languages occurring in Ibatan Babuyan. Dialectal variation in

the language is mainly dictated by the linguistic profiles of the speakers. Native or non-native use of Ibatan Babuyan, as well as sociolinguistic categories such as age, geographic mobility, social network, and ethnic orientation contribute to the variation seen in Ibatan Babuyan. This paper reports on the current linguistic profile of Babuyan Claro based on a sociolinguistic fieldwork done in the community. Information on language use and attitudes among the speakers within the context of the whole region are diagnostic not only of the vitality of Ibatan Babuyan but also of the direction of change projected for the language.

The Inagta Alabat Documentation Project

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Mangyan Heritage Center

Alabat Agta is an Austronesian language spoken in Alabat Island, Philippines. It is often grouped together with a nearby language, Manide. Alabat Agta is also a Negrito language and is endangered like all other Negrito languages in the Philippines. The speakers of Alabat Agta are prototypically bilingual in Tagalog, one of the major languages in the Philippines. As Tagalog encroaches upon Alabat Agta, more and more speakers are experiencing language shift resulting in the younger generation often being monolingual speakers of Tagalog.

Alabat Agta is listed as an endangered language in three different publications: *Encyclopedia of World's Endangered Languages*, *UNESCO Atlas of World's Languages in Danger*, and *Ethnologue Languages of the World* published by the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL). It is one of the most endangered languages in the Philippines.

This is an introduction and a report on the current project status of documenting and reinvigorating Alabat Agta. The Inagta Alabat documentation project combines the traditional archival approach of language documentation with community development focused in bilingual literacy, communal awareness, and shared cultural heritage. The project aims to supplement grassroot efforts and advocacy and to highlight the plight of endangered languages in the Philippines.

Katubungi: A grammatical description of Agta Isarog and some notes on language endangerment and extinction

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Out of the 183 languages listed in the Philippines by the Ethnologue, the classification (based on the Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale or EGIDS) for the ones between 6b (in trouble) and 9 (dying) number approximately to 25. This approximation might still vary since updated data on the current state of indigenous languages prove to be scarce as there is still the tendency of academic research to give peripheral focus on language documentation in a very multilingual country such as the Philippines. The trend is then toward outdated and unchecked data and research much to the detriment of the languages which are in danger of becoming extinct. One such language is Isarog Agta or what is termed by the native speakers as Katubungi, spoken around the prvince of Camarines Sur in Region 3, around the foot of Mt. Isarog, which was classified as 8b or nearly extinct, with an alleged 5 speakers based on research by Wurm (2000) and Lobel (2013).

Studies on the language itself is very limited, with Lobel coming as close as to provide descriptions of only case markers, pronominals, and its demonstratives. Documentation of the language is an imperative. With these facts in mind and also with the objective of contributing to the body of linguistic knowledge, this research will mainly: (1) provide an intial grammatical description of Katubungi, focusing on the inventory of sounds, general processes in word formation, and basic clause structures; and (2) present a situationer on its status as a nearly extinct language and all the possible factors which came into play for its current condition. The scope of the research will be limited to speakers of Inagta from Brgy. Pinit, Ocampo, Camarines Sur.

PARALLEL SESSION 3C

Ang konsepto ng "utang na loob" sa perspektibo ng mga piling etnolinggwistikong grupo sa Pilipinas

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Sumasalamin sa kultura at tradisyon ng maraming bansa ang pagpapahalaga at kaugaliang isinasabuhay ng mga mamamayan nito. Tulad sa Pilipinas, nariyan ang mga konsepto tulad ng "kapwa", "hiya", "utang na loob", "bahala na", at marami pang iba. Isa ang pagtanaw ng "utang na loob" sa kinikilalang magandang pagpapahalagang pinaniniwalaan at isinasabuhay ng maraming Filipino. Subalit sa paglipas ng panahon at kaakibat ng iba't ibang pagkakataong ginagamit ito, hindi maiiwasang magkaroon ito ng mga pagbabago sa gamit at interpretasyon. Sa kontemporaryong panahon, maaaring hindi na lamang ito nalilimitahan sa orihinal at positibong konteksto. Sa pag-aaral na ito, sisipatin ang konsepto ng "utang na loob" sa iba't ibang wika sa Pilipinas at ang iba pang kaugnay na konsepto na may kinalaman dito. Kabilang sa mga napiling wika ang Tagalog, Cebuano, Bicol, Ilocano, Kapampangan, Pangasinan, Hiligaynon, Waray, Maranao, at Tausug. Ang 10 wikang ito ang may pinakamaraming mga katutubong tagapagsalita na maaari ring matagpuan sa iba't ibang bahagi ng bansa.

Mula sa pangunahing datos, maaaring masabi na ang iba't ibang aspekto ng "utang na loob" ay nag-iiba-iba batay sa karanasan at personal na paniniwala ng mga indibidwal. Bagama't magkakaibang wika sa Pilipinas ang pinanggalingan ng datos, kapansin-pansin na magkakaugnay at nagmumula sa mga pansariling pagpapahalaga tulad ng pagmamahal, respeto, at pakikisama ang mga konseptong may kinalaman sa pagtingin ng bawat indibidwal sa ideya ng utang ng loob. Gayundin, sa paghimay ng mga katagang ito sa salitang "utang" at "loob", napansin din na kapag binigyang-pagpapahalaga ang "utang", kahit anong "utang" ay nagiging o may kinalaman ito sa "utang na loob". Ang pagiging "loob" naman ng utang na ito ay makikitang may kinalaman sa isang bagay na hindi tuwirang nakikita at hindi ganoong nasusukat, kaya naman bagama't maaaring nabayaran na halimbawa ang utang na pera o katumbas nito, mayroon pa ring makokonsiderang "utang na loob". Hindi tulad ng pera o ibang materyal na bagay, hindi madaling matumbasan o mabayaran ang "utang na loob" dahil sa katangiang ito.

***TAWID, SUBLI, AT KABILIN*: Ang saysay ng kinagisnang wika sa pag-aaral ng pamanang-bayan at gunitang-bayan sa Kasaysayang Pilipino**

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Liban sa ekspresibo at deskriptibong kapangyarihan ng wikang magpahayag at magsalarawan sa mga penomenong panlipunan, may saysay ang kinagisnang wika—*tawid* (Hilagang Luzon), *subli* (Katagalugan, Kabikolan, Kailokohan, at Kanlurang Kabisayaan), at *kabilin* (Gitnang Bisayas at Kamindanawan)—sa pagsasaalang-alang sa diskursibo at direktibong gamit at kapangyarihan ng mga salitang magbigay-kahulugan, magsakatuturan, at magsakabuluhan sa naririyang pamanang-bayan, at gunitang-bayan sa kasaysayang Pilipino.

Tinitindigan ng may-akda ng pananaliksik na ito na hindi nasasapul ng katagang Kanluraning konstrak na "heritage" at "collective memory" ang pang-emikong pakahulugan sa mga kataga, pagsasakatuturan sa mga ito, at pagsasakabuluhan sa nabanggit na mga idea ukol sa pamanang-bayan at gunitang-bayan ng mga Pilipino. Bunsod nito, sa pamamagitan ng pagsisiyasat sa *tawid-subli-kabilin*, mabibigyan natin ng katarungan ang panloob na pagpapakahulugan, kaunawaan, at gamit ang nasabing mga konsepto sa ating panahon.

Kung tutuusin, kapwa maituturing na tratehikong paksain sa larang ng Agham Panlipunan, Sining, at Museolohiya ang nauukol sa pamanang-bayan at gunitang-bayan sapagkat nakataya rito ang nililikhang pambansang kakanyahan, at inaasam na pagkalahatan o pansambayanang pag-unlad. Gayunman, nananatiling malayo pa rin ang pagkakagagap ng mga iskolar na Pilipino sa taal-sa-kalinangan at nakalapat-sa-kamalayang-bayan na pagpapakahulugan, pagsasakatuturan, at pagsasakabuluhan sa pamanang-bayan, at gunitang-bayan sa kasaysayan.

Sa pamamagitan ng organikong mga salita o konsepto, inaasahan na ang gagawing pang-akademikong pagsisiyasat, makakabuo tayo ng diskursibo at direktibong pakahulugan, kaunawaan, at pragmatikong gamit sa mga katagang binabanggit sa unahan.

Wika at kultura ng "bayani" at "kabayanihan"
sa daloy ng Kasaysayang Filipino

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Ang wika bilang instrumentong pangkomunikasyon ay may sinusunod na istruktura, sistema, at samu't saring interpretasyon. Ang wika at kultura, kultura at wika ay dalawang bagay na hindi maaaring paghiwalayin. Sa pamamagitan ng wika, nabibigyang-anyo, naipahahayag, at naipapasa sa ilang henerasyon ang kultura na siyang pangkabuuang pananaw ng mga tao sa isang lipunan, sa mundo, at sa kanilang kaligiran. Ang mga salita na napabilang sa leksikon ng isang wika ay matinding indikasyon sa uri ng pamumuhay at pananaw sa mundo ng mga nagsasalita nito.

Ang pag-aaral na ito ay isang pagdadalumat sa lalim at daynamiks ng konsepto ng "bayani" at "kabayanihan" sa kasaysayan at kalinangang Filipino. Sinikap na mailantad hindi lamang ang semantiko at leksikal na dimensiyon ng mga salitang "bayani" at "kabayanihan," higit sa lahat ginamit ang mga terminong ito bilang konsepto sa larangan ng pagteteorya. Mula sa unang sosyo-pulitikal na yunit ng barangay, ng estadong etniko o bayan at sultanato hanggang sa panahon ng himagsikan noong 1896, natuklasang malawak ang kahulugan ng mga salitang ito. Mahalaga ang bayani bilang pinuno ng bayan, bilang tagapagbuo, bilang garantiya ng kabuuan ng kinabibilangan niyang grupo at ang diwa ng kabayanihan na nagpapahiwatig ng isang kaisipang pagpapatuloy sa mabuti at kolektibong samahan.

Gamit ang konstruksiyon at dekonstruksiyon ng wika at ng Pantayong Pananaw sa pag-aaral ng Kasaysayang Filipino, napatunayang magkatambal nga ang wika at kultura ng mga tao. Nasa kultura mismo mahihinuha ang konteksto ng wika, kung papaano binibigyang-lalim at -salaysay ang salita sa partikular na gamit, at ang wika sa kabuuang signifikasyon nito. At yamang kalinangang-bayan ang bumabalot na konteksto sa pinagmulan ng salitang "bayani" at "kabayanihan," na kung saan ang mga salitang ito ay hindi nagiging mga salita lamang, bagkus winawari ang mga ito batay sa makabuluhang gawaing nakakabit dito, nailantad nang maayos ang dalumat ng mga salitang nabanggit sa daloy ng naratibo.

Keywords: *Dalumat, bayani, kabayanihan, konstruksiyong semantiko, himagsikan*

The linguistic features of children's stories:
Tracing the Matigsalug and Pulangihon Manobo cultural concepts

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The study is based on the premise that there are linguistic features that can be analyzed to trace cultural concepts of ethnic groups. This is basically based on theories about the interrelatedness of language and culture as presented by Samovar (1998), Crystal (2005), Lavenda (2007), and Coulmas (2005).

The study aims to ascertain the cultural concepts revealed in the linguistic features of children stories. Specifically, it aims to answer the following questions: (1) What cultural concepts do the signifiers or symbols in the stories of the Matigsalug and Pulangihon children signify? (2) What do these cultural concepts reveal about the Matigsalug and Pulangihon groups in terms of the fundamental aspects of their human experience, specifically: their (a) cultural behavior (what people do); (b) cultural knowledge (what people know); and (c) cultural artifacts (what things people make and use).

PARALLEL SESSION 4A

Pronominal use in Tagalog text

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The present study analyzes personal and demonstrative pronouns as arguments in clauses as they appear in a textual corpus. By describing the syntactic function and semantic roles, this study identified some distinct patterns in the distribution of different case forms across semantic roles. Among personal pronouns, oblique forms *kanya~kanila* have the widest distribution across semantic roles in contrast with object forms *niya~nila* which only appear to be used as AGENT, CAUSATIVE, EXPERIENCER and THEME. For demonstrative pronouns, subject forms *ito~iyan~iyon* and object forms *nito~niyan~niyon* appear to be used similarly but are distinct in several roles which parallel with personal pronoun use. These distributional peculiarities show that pronominal forms in Tagalog have constraints in their use with object forms having phonological and syntactic ones. These distinct characteristics identified in this study pose issues on the generally held assumption that noun phrases and pronouns are greatly similar. These merit further investigation and have implications for the description of argument structure and valency in Tagalog, among others.

Affixation of Marinduque Tagalog as used by the native speakers in Eastern and Western Marinduque

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The two variants of Marinduque Tagalog are investigated in terms of verbal affixations. The main purpose is to identify the different kinds of affixes like prefix, infix, and suffix attached or combined to the verb root. Data for this paper consist of elicited materials through triangular method that employed the use of interview and video recording of conversations and language background questionnaire administered to 208 native speakers in 23 households, 23 schools, and six churches selected randomly from the whole province. The locations of the households and schools were central and coastal areas whereas the churches included were those situated at the town proper. The respondents were clustered into four groups of

speakers namely: teens (10-19), adults (20-39), middle-aged (40-59), and elderly (60 years old and above). The conversations were done for one and a half hours and two hours for the interview in each setting, hence, two days were spent in one household including the first day for the orientation of the participants. All the conversations were transcribed to identify the verbs in the utterances of the four groups of speakers. The affixes were analyzed on the basis of form and meaning. Points of convergence and divergence in the affixations of the two variants of the local language are presented. Analyses of the data show 26 items of affixes from verb lexical items. Most of these affixes occur in Standard Tagalog of the verbal affixes, 15 are actor prefixes, and only one causative. Most of the actor focus prefixes are in the abilitative and external modes and on varying tense aspects such as progressive, future, past, and imperative aspects. The goal prefixes are in the external and reciprocal modes in the future, past, and progressive tense aspects. The only causative prefixes in the external mode indicating future tense aspect. There are only two infixes both on the external mode and past tense aspects. One of the four suffixes is an actor focus suffix indicating past action and the other three are all goal affixes in the external mode and in the imperative aspect.

Keywords: *Affixations of verbs, Eastern Marinduque Tagalog, Western Marinduque Tagalog*

Nominalization in Tagalog conversation

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It is now widely accepted that nominalization is key to understanding morphosyntactic phenomena in Tagalog and other Philippine-type languages, both diachronically and synchronically (Starosta, Pawley, and Reid, 1982; Himmelmann, 1987; 1991; 2005; Kaufmann, 2009, to name a few). In this rich literature, however, an attempt to analyze nominalization phenomena in naturally occurring conversations has not yet been made thoroughly, and there are a number of unknowns about the actual usage of nominalizations in Tagalog.

In this paper, I look into how nominalizations are actually used in Tagalog conversation. To be more specific, by observing nominalization phenomena in Tagalog conversational data, I attempt to answer the following questions. [I] TYPE: what type of nominalization is frequently

used in Tagalog conversation? Tagalog has several different types of nominalizations, such as lexical nominalization vs. grammatical nominalization, argument nominalization vs. event nominalization, and agent nominalization vs. patient nominalization vs. locative nominalization, among others. [II] FUNCTION: How frequently are nominalizations used for noun-modification (a.k.a. headed relative clauses) and for reference (a.k.a. headless relative clauses)? It is well known that Tagalog nominalizations are not only employed to modify a noun but also can serve as referential expressions by themselves. [III] MAIN CLAUSE VS. CLAUSAL NOMINALIZATION: Are there any semantic or syntactic differences between verbs in main clauses and those in nominalized clauses? Answering these questions will allow us to make a better understanding of nominalization in Tagalog and shed a new light on the nature of nominalizations in general from a usage-based perspective.

_-KI-_ notes: On the Tagalog affix _maki-_

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The Tagalog affix *maki-* has been labelled as a social affix (Lopez, 1940), a comitative affix (De Guzman, 1978; Liao, 2011), and as a social participative affix (Ramos and Cena, 1990). It often gets relegated to a small section in descriptions of Tagalog grammar, with only a few sample sentences to further illustrate its meaning and usage. However, its meaning may not be as transparent as it may seem as evidenced by the differences in the translations of sentences wherein verbs affixed with *maki-* are used.

Conditions for the use of this affix should also be reviewed because, while it is a highly productive affix that can be used with a lot of verbs, there are still some limitations to its usage. This can clearly be seen when the affix is applied to semantically related words in the language. For example, while the words *saya* 'happiness' and *iyak* 'cry' may be affixed with *maki-*, the words *lungkot* 'sadness' and *tangis* 'cry' may not despite their respective similarities in both grammatical and semantic categories to the previous two words.

The present paper aims to reanalyze the function of the affix *maki-* by answering the following research questions. First, how should the affix *maki-* be labelled and defined? In answering this question, we explore the relation of *maki-* with another affix that is commonly associated with it,

which is *paki-*. We also explore other related forms such as *makipag-* and *makipag-…-an*, and find out how the function of *maki-* is best defined in relation to these affixes. Second, what words can *maki-* attach to and which words can it not attach to? By reviewing the words that may combine with *maki-*, we might be able to see specific details within the contexts in which *maki-* constructions are used, such as how the action denoted by the verb is performed and the relationship of actors involved.

PARALLEL SESSION 4B

Variants in Minasbate orthography

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The new K-12 curriculum of Philippine education has emphasized Mother Tongue-Based Multilingual Education (MTB-MLE) as one of the subjects to be taken by K to 3 learners. It is aimed at proficiency through language since one learns in a language that he understands. However, Masbate is having a hard time coping with the challenges brought about by the implementation of the MTB-MLE. Its primary school teachers do not have quality instructional materials written in Minasbate or Masbatenyo due to the absence of its working orthography.

This study identified the equivalents of terminologies lifted from the *MTB-MLE Tagalog Learners' Material for Grade 3* and their frequency of usage as determined by the residents of Aroroy, Baleno, Milagros, Mobo, and Masbate City. The respondents were asked to identify the equivalents of the terms according to what they are using. A survey questionnaire was provided by the researcher wherein the terminologies lifted from the *MTB-MLE (Tagalog) Learner's Material for Grade 3* were listed alphabetically.

It was found out that there are variants of Minasbate equivalents along the case of vowels /e/, /i/, /o/, and /u/; affixation, syncopation or deletion of vowel; use of English terms; use of Tagalog terms; use of different terms. The variants exist since there are no definite rules to follow in writing Minasbate words. This results to confusion, so there is really a need to establish a standard orthography in order for the young Masbateños to enjoy learning using their mother tongue.

Keywords: *Variants, orthography*

Language documentation and revitalization:
Surat Mangyan and Surat Buhid

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Majority of the languages of the Philippines are currently using an alphabetic writing system however prior to colonization, the languages of the Philippines have been using alphasyllabic writing systems. These Philippine Paleographs have been declared as National Cultural Treasures by the National Museum of the Philippines and have been included in the Memory of the World Register of UNESCO.

Of these indigenous scripts, Surat Mangyan and Surat Buhid have maintained relative vitality and have been in active use. However, it has remained relegated primarily to literary usage such as ambahan, and then used in symbolic fashion through various kinds of insertional and occasional applications such as personal signatures. In these specific cases, language (and script) endangerment has been hastened, not only due to lack of accessible resources and industry support, but also because of embedded assumptions and continuous discrimination against the Mangyan communities.

Because of and to address the community's desire to document and revitalize their indigenous scripts, this project continues the efforts of earlier orthography development in Surat Mangyan (1986, 2002, 2013) by Antoon Postma and the Mangyan Heritage Center, and Surat Buhid (2000) by the National Museum of the Philippines. By expanding the scope to cover majority of the Hanunuo and Buhid communities in the island of Mindoro, this project aims to document script variation among indigenous communities and to engage in community-based participatory method of primer and orthography development. Perception, attitudes, and behavior toward language revitalization have also been assessed and evaluated as these are pertinent to current and future language revitalization activities.

Community-based descriptive orthography of the Surigaonon language

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With the implementation of Mother Tongue-based Multilingual Education (MTB-MLE) framework, the creation of a community-based convention of spelling for all Philippine languages is necessary, and this drive to create matters for Surigaonon as well. In addition to lack of teaching, learning, and guide materials in general, it is also rare for the development of such materials to involve community participation. This preliminary research aims to discuss talking points for Surigaonon language planners in developing materials. These talking points are orthographic issues that can serve as bases for language policymaking.

Initial spelling convention issues were pre-identified. From these pre-identified issues, 78 items of different Surigaonon words, phrases, and sentences were asked to be spelled out by 70 Surigaonon speakers. The spelling forms from these speakers were then analyzed for commonalities and variations.

In this study, five sounds were identified to have variations in terms of form. The first two sounds that have inconsistent forms are the vowel sounds [ɪ] and [u]. Inconsistency is also found for the affricates [dʒ] and [tʃ]. The use of dash for the glottal stop is also seen as unpredictable when such sound occurs between vowels. This study aims to describe and discuss the variations of these five identified orthographic issue.

Addressing phonological issues in Surigaonon for a community-based standardized orthography

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Surigaonon is one of the languages under the Mother Tongue-based Multilinggual Education program of the Department of Education. Several studies have already been conducted to describe its grammar to support the pedagogical requirements for teaching it. In fact, Surigaonon now has its reference grammar produced by Ms. Mariyel C. Liwanag as her MA thesis at the University of the Philippines Diliman. However, there are still underlying issues that require immediate solutions such as a standard

working orthography that will help basic education teachers in creating appropriate learning materials.

In a paper published in the *ASEAN Journal of Community Engagement*, Liwanag disclosed several forms that are inconsistent in Surigaonon which have to be addressed to produce an orthography. These are the vowel forms [o] and [u] which can differ in sound and written forms and the [dʒ] sound which is often spelled as <dj>, <ds>, <j>, or <dz> and [tʃ] is spelled out as <ts> or <ch>.

In the same way, there are also so-called "phonological innovations" in Surigaonon wherein the [l] form of Bisayan is changed to [y] and [y] is changed to [j] in certain environments. This was discussed by Maria Cristina Dela Cerna of Surigao Del Sur State University in her paper entitled *Segmental phonemes of the Surigawnun language*.

By addressing these issues and presenting evidence based on gathered data, we can develop a standardized orthographic spelling for the problematic forms based on their phonological elements.

PARALLEL SESSION 4C

Mangyan Tagabukid *Komposo*: An oral tradition of Sibuyan, Romblon

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One of the oral traditions that make the identity of Romblomanons is *komposo*. They express their feelings, emotions, ideas, and even hardships in life through *komposo*. *Komposo* is a narrative folk song or ballad with improvised lyrics about calamities, disasters, tragic love affairs, domestic tragedies, and war. It is handed down from generation to generation. It articulates the beliefs, feelings, aspirations, and values of the people. During the Spanish times, it was used as a tool for oral communication. It is also identified as one of the variants of folk songs.

This study is a response to the call of Romblomanons' culture to be included and be part of the musical traditions of the Philippines. There are lots of existing *komposo* in the province of Romblon but the problem is that these are neither written nor recorded. Only a few are interested to focus on this kind of research direction. The songs of Sibuyan specifically of Mangyan Tagabukid ethnic group would be a great impact or use for the next generation and bridge the gap of the province's cultures and traditions reflected on its history. Moreover, these songs are significantly linked with the consciousness of the people, who own them provide a valuable information that would contribute for the regional and national identity. Likewise, the study would identify the culture of Romblon from its musical traditions. In addition, folk songs can also be used in education most especially in Philippine music classes.

The main purpose of this paper is to identify and present some of the surviving *komposo* coming from Romblon province particularly in the Sibuyan Island. It also identifies the different characteristics and factors that make the *komposo* of Romblon distinct from the *komposo* of other provinces in the Philippines. Furthermore, textual and tune, their interrelationship of both, and their context are analyzed. Interestingly, fieldwork and ethnography through an active participation from the indigenous group were done for the data gathering. Processes such as documentation and analysis of each data were also considered in terms of tune, text, and interrelationship of both. Based on the given data, *komposo* is one of the music forms that have survived through oral transmission and

diffusion from other neighboring provinces because of migrations. On textual analysis, *komposo* functions in several contexts and it reveals the consciousness and identity of the province. The singers use formulaic expressions to fit the texts with the melody. In terms of tune, the melody revolved and originated from a primary tune.

Traditional and pop vocal music

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The purpose of the study is to document, classify, and analyze Traditional and pop vocal music according to the local knowledge among the Tèduray people in South Upi, Maguindanao. The study was divided into two main phases, which include data gathering, and textual analysis of data.

The Traditional vocal music of the Tèduray people is characterized as sung in tremolos, nasally resonated, with fluttering sounds and unsteady tones. The chants (unmeasured) are played under the keys of F, $B^{b,}$ and C Majors. Variations on tempo are evidently heard and felt also in the songs. On the other hand, the pop vocal music is described through the influence of pop which reigns in the music industry today. The format of their song-composition was written in a basic format employing a single introductory verse-chorus structure; a simple melody with a memorable chorus that people may find easy to recall and sing. In terms of instrumentation, the use of acoustic and electric instruments accompanied their songs to harmonize musically. Also, the use of ethnic instruments as part of the band is one of the musical distinctions that can be observed; it signifies their identity and their group. Moreover, the usage of the sounds of nature like the chirping birds, crickets, and waterfalls as a creative part of their compositions, tends to understand that their culture and their lives are part of, and inseparable from the natural world.

Results reveal that the Tèduray vocal music is used by its people on different occasions or even in ordinary circumstances. Themes are centered on family, customarily law, nature, and patriotism. Both of the Traditional and modern vocal music comprise song-lyrics that describe their beliefs, way and aspirations in life, their practices in love/marriage, work, structural system, and the beauty of nature. Further, the Tèduray have obviously and subtly vented out the issues and struggles of the tribe, their cultural views, and ideologies behind the lyrics of the songs.

With the insights that elicited from the study, it is commended that a group's self-identity can be expressed in many ways, but most notably through their culture. Furthermore, a group's culture can be shown in multitude of ways through actions, language, rituals, and music, among others. In this creative world, culture can also be expressed through the arts. Music is a noble form of art. Hence, music can act as a mediator for a group's understanding of their self-identity. The Tèduray has that!

Keywords: Tèduray, Traditional vocal music, pop vocal music

Folk humor in Max Surban's songs

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Max Surban's songs, though recorded (hence mediated and popular), offer a proof that tradition need not quarrel with modernity. In fact, even if Surban borrows Anglo-Americanisms in his songs, Surban alters the foreign to its grotesque avatars in his songs' performativities (with accompanying ventriloquist voices) by "bending" the borrowed materials for ends that are familiar to his Cebuano listeners: folk humor. Loaded with satirical commentaries to the follies of everyday human characters, Surban's songs invite wise, critical, and witty bard-like contemplations that de-familiarize taken-for-granted things. Based on experiences, Surban's songs are fleshly expressions that perform socially commentaries on life and that deconstruct its unreality (akin to Brechtian theater). In this paper, I argue that labelling Surban's songs as "novelty" trivializes his song-acts and misrecognizes the power that the humor of his songs can undo in oppressive human relationships.

Lexical problems in cataloguing Philippine vocal sheet music: Subject heading languages

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Subject headings are a basic information access point in a bibliographic database. What has been adopted is the set of lexicon developed from the Library of Congress Subject Headings, an indexing list of controlled vocabularies. In cataloguing some 600 titles of vocal compositions by Filipino composers created during the years 1900s to 1990s, the existing

subject headings are not sufficient. The University of the Philippines Integrated Library System has then addressed this gap by adding new topical entries. However, there is still a need to systematize these and this paper would explore such a systemization.

PARALLEL SESSION 5A

Statives in Kapampangan, Mandaya, Porohanon, and Tagalog: Counterevidence to precategoriality in Philippine languages

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The study looks into the similative construction and its structure in four Philippine languages: Kapampangan, Mandaya, Porohanon, and Tagalog. Semantically speaking, such a construction specifies a PARAMETER by which two arguments are measured: the COMPAREE and the STANDARD. Arguments cast as STANDARD are almost always marked as ABS arguments while those cast in the COMPAREE role are marked as ERG arguments. Interestingly, these constructions seem to constrain the forms which can act as PARAMETERS to the class of so-called stative roots: bare, unaffixed forms that denote states or properties. This distribution suggests that at least in this area of the lexicon, there are indeed restrictions on which forms can occur in a particular syntactic position.

Keywords: *pam, mry, prh, statives, similative constructions, lexical categories*

Morpolohiya ng wikang Ibanag at Filipino: Isang pagsusuri at paghahambing

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Ang pananaliksik na ito ay isang pagsusuri at paghahambing sa morpolohiya ng wikang Filipino at Ibanag. Ginamit sa pananaliksik na ito ang pamamaraang descriptive linguistic at comparative linguistic upang mailarawan at mapaghambing ang morpolohiya ng dalawang wikang kasangkot sa pag-aaral na ito.

Ginamit sa pag-aaral na ito bilang respondent ang mga piling mamamayan na edad 50 pataas sa mga barangay ng munisipalidad ng Angadanan, probinsiya ng Isabela. Gumamit din ng mga piling akdang Ibanag na

pinagkunan ng ilang mga halimbawang inilista rito tulad ng mga piling awitin sa Ibanag at mga berso sa bibliya na nakasulat sa wikang ito.

Tinukoy sa pag-aaral na ito ang bumubuo sa morpolohiya ng wikang Ibanag batay sa anyo ng morpema, alomorp ng morpema, mga uri ng pagbabagong morpoponemiko, kayarian ng salita at iba't ibang paraan ng paglalapi. Pagkatapos tukuyin ang mga ito ay inihambing naman sa wikang Filipino at inalam ang pagkakaiba at pagkakatulad nito sa morpolohiya ng wikang Ibanag.

Ang panghuling bahagi naman ng pag-aaral na ito ay ang implikasyon ng pag-aaral ng wikang Ibanag sa pagtuturo ng Filipino bilang pangalawang wika. Natuklasan sa pag-aaral na ito na mas lumalawak ang kaalaman natin sa wika kung magagawa nating mag-aral ng ibang wika, dahil dito ay mas natutulungan nating pagyamanin pa ang wikang Filipino na maaaring ituro sa loob ng paaralan.

Memory limitations in processing negative constructions

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The processing of so-called "negative-constructions" has been the subject of several cognitive and psycholinguistic inquiries. While comprehensive and substantial, these investigations neglected to describe and explain the impact of these constructions on memory. The present study investigates the input of negation in creating 'false memory' on the basis of two experiments. In the first experiment, I investigated the cost of negation in relation to memory just after listening to a two-minute Tagalog narrative. On the other hand, I tested the impact of negation on memory one week after listening to the same stimulus. The results of the experiments reveal that there is a consistent accuracy rate in identifying affirmative mentioned composites. There is also a consistent accuracy rate in identifying not mentioned composites. On the other hand, there is a high inaccuracy rate in identifying negated mentioned composites. Based on these results, I argue that affirmative proposition is represented or simulated first before its negative counterpart. This proposition supports the schema-tag model of processing negative constructions. I also argue that the difficulty of 'remembering' negative-related construction is due to cognitive interference that construes with the linguistic capacity of participant. These constructs answer and explain the most important questions and

paradigms in analyzing and understanding the difficulty to process and remember these types of constructions.

PARALLEL SESSION 5B

Pagsusuri sa antas ng institusyonalisasyon ng Sentro ng Wikang Filipino-Diliman bilang institusyong pangwika sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Diliman

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Mahalagang institusyon sa pagsulong ng Filipino sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas (UP) ang Sentro ng Wikang Filipino (SWF). Simula noong itinatag ito noong 1989, itinalaga ito bilang tagapangasiwa ng patakarang pangwika ng Unibersidad at tagapagtaguyod ng Pambansang Wika. Kaugnay nito, pinamahalaan ng ahensiya ang mga hakbangin at programang magsusulong sa wikang Filipino.

Kaugnay ng kasaysayan ng halos 25 taon ng pangangasiwa ng wika ng SWF, ang mga nagawa at mga gagawin pa ng SWF ay magtatakda at magsasabi kung gaano na kaunlad ang paggamit ng wikang Filipino sa UP Diliman. Ang pagtupad ng ahensiyang ito sa naunang layunin noong maitayo ang SWF ang magpapakita ng patuloy na pagtugon ng Unibersidad at ng pamunuan nito sa tungkuling paunlarin ang Filipino sa akademya sa Unibersidad.

Bilang isang institusyong pangwika, mahalagang suriin ang sistema at pag-iral nito sa kasalukuyan matapos dumaan ang limang administrasyon. Ang pag-aaral na ito ay patungkol sa ebolusyon ng SWF-Diliman mula sa pagiging tagaplano ng wika tungong tagapamahala ng wika sa Unibersidad. Magiging tuntungan ang pag-aaral na ito sa pagsusuri sa institusyonalisasyon ng SWF-Diliman bilang isang tagapamahala ng wika o language manager.

Sa pamamagitan ng pag-aaral na ito inaasahang malalimang masuri ang institusyonal na proseso ng SWF, mga programa nito, at iba pang gawaing institusyonal na nagkakaroon ng epekto sa pagtataguyod ng Pambansang Wika at pagpapanatili ng stabiliti nito.

Trends manifested in studies on Tagalog/Filipino by Japanese scholars

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The earliest recorded study of Tagalog by a Japanese scholar was published in 1929, as listed by Shinoda (1991). It is a dictionary work entitled *Diksionario-Bokabulario Filipino, English, Japanese, Ilocano, Tagalog*. In the span of almost nine decades, Japanese researchers have continuously investigated Tagalog and other Philippine languages and produced a myriad of lexicographic works, pedagogical materials, and linguistic researches. Through the efforts of Japanese scholars, various topics, methods, hypotheses have been researched, employed, and tested. Their works have contributed much to the wealth of Tagalog language studies and other Philippine languages. The nature of these studies can be attributed to several factors like (1) the status of Tagalog, (2) the linguistic landscape of the Philippines, (3) the popular linguistic framework at the time of the study, (4) the researchers' own interest in language studies, or (5) the trends in language studies observed in the country of the researcher.

The current paper presents and categorizes the studies done by Japanese scholars on the Tagalog/Filipino language according to its main theme. It describes the developments and contributions made in the fields of lexicography, pedagogy, and linguistics. It assesses their works on the Tagalog language based on the topics analyzed, or methods of researched employed, or analysis put forward.

Keywords: *Language studies, linguistics, lexicography, pedagogy*

A historical review of the concept of modality in the grammars of Philippine languages

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This paper aims to look at how the concept of modality was described, defined, and treated/analyzed in the grammars of Philippine languages. Thirteen works are cited in the paper, covering the following languages: Itbayaten, Ivatan, Ilocano, Ibanag, Pangasinan, Kapampangan, Tagalog/Filipino, Bikol, and other Bisayan languages and dialects. The grammars were written from as early as 1610, to as recent as 2013, by

Spanish, Japanese, American, and Filipino grammarians. Sections covered are those related to verbs, verbal affixes, mood, mode, pseudo-verbs, and the like.

There are affixes that show modal notions common to most or all Philippine languages, while there are those specific to some languages. The works show that although modal meanings were identified from as early as the works of the Spanish missionaries, the concept of grammatical mode was traditionally, and up until recent works, nestled under the category mood or type of sentence. As the definition of modality suggests, i.e., additional meaning, grammatical mode is not basic, and is not discussed by many works. Tense/aspect and focus/voice are deemed necessary in the discussion of morphology and syntax of Philippine verbs, but mode is often an afterthought, if ever discussed. This is evident in the cited works were mode is placed under 'other verbal affixes,' 'other functions,' 'miscellaneous,' etc.

PARALLEL SESSION 5C

Speech acts in courtroom proceedings

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Effective communication is a complex process and therefore entails a difficult task to comprehensively understand a context. This aimed to determine the politeness markers, types of sentences, and types of speech acts transpired during court hearings in the Provincial Prosecutors Office. Also, it was conducted so that all people, in or outside the jurisdiction of the language and law, could be provided an awareness that behind every speech, there is always a function to be performed. The Transcript of Stenographer's Notes (TSN) was utilized as the main instrument for the analysis of the texts and was anchored on the Speech Acts Theory of Austin (1962) and Searle (1969; 1979). It was found out that exclamatory sentences were never used inside the court. Declarative, assertive, imperative, directive, exclamatory, and expressive sentences came together because of their analogous functions. On the other hand, the courtroom judge usually used declarative and commisive sentences. The results identified that although a sentence is interrogative, the function could be imperative and vice versa.

Policespeak: Exploring the language and structure of Philippine police 'in custody' interviews

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Police officers take important roles in the law and order. They are the most visible representative of the government. Their primary duties are to enforce the law and protect the law-abiding from the law offenders to ensure public order. In a day, their work includes handling traffic-related violations, investigating burglaries, apprehending shoplifters, intervening assaults, and many more. In the criminal justice system, police officers are the first point of contact of the offenders. They make the arrest, do the initial interview, and write criminal reports, giving police interaction a

critical role in the investigation process. Police interview, being the crux of all forms of investigation, generates the necessary information needed in all police activity especially in investigation. According to Miller and Gordon (2014), professionally undertaken interviews help yield critical intelligence. It could as well provide substantial evidence in a prosecution case and help increase public confidence in the police service. It is with these views that this paper is made. It peaked into the language use of this branch of the society and identified linguistic and sociolinguistic variables that come along in the interaction. Specifically, this focused on the 'in custody' police interaction with adult offenders by looking into the the structure and language used by the police in the interview, particularly the utterance functions and question types used by the police investigators. This as well examined the terms, phrases that establish rapport and authority that are distinctly visible in police communication. The study of policespeak or police communication is vital as it either makes or breaks the interview process. Utterance of appropriate words at the right time, place, and context give communication clarity and yield desired actions. To this end, major theories were used in the collected observations of the police-offender interaction. This employed frameworks of Heydon (2005) in identifying the utterance functions in the opening and closing statements, Gibbons (2008) and Holt and Johnson (2010) modified classification in categorizing the question types, Hall (2004) in determining policespeak terms and phrases. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) by Fairclough (1989); Fairclough and Wodak (1997); van Dijk (1996) was also used in the analysis. The findings revealed that the investigators in the 'in custody' police interviews have varying utterance functions in the opening statement that include: establishing motive, requesting of the offender's guardian, and expressing of emotions while the predominant question type used in the questioning is the wh-questions. Commonly used terms and phrases on the other hand, include: *tay, ate, po, ho, ganito*; *hindi mo ako kilala, hindi ka uubra sakin, makukulong ka*. The results simply show that the 'in custody' police interview in the Philippines has uniquenees of its own.

Pragmalinguistic analysis of grave threats in Philippine decided cases

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The purpose of this qualitative paper was to examine the linguistic make-up of grave threats through the use of pragmalinguistic analysis. Specifically, this study aimed to look into the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic features of grave threats in Philippine decided cases. The results revealed that the most commonly used sentence in expressing grave threats are exclamatory sentences and the most commonly used sentence according to structure are simple when expressing a direct threat and complex when expressing conditional threat. The act of threatening falls under commissive and directive illocutionary acts particularly threatening and challenging since the speaker commits an act of doing something under a certain condition. Specifically, this commissive illocutionary force involves coercion wherein a course of action is proposed to avoid a negative response. In the case in which a particular speech act is not completely described in grammar, formal features of the utterance used in carrying out the act was quite directly tied to its accomplishment. In the case of grave threat, the speaker's intention in making the utterance and recognition by the addressee of that intention under the conditions of utterance clearly plays an important role. The results of this study may be beneficial to various entities that are indirectly and directly involved in investigating language crimes particularly that of grave threats.

Keywords: *Applied linguistics, grave threats, qualitative research, pragmalinguistic analysis, Philippines*

PARALLEL SESSION 6A

Doublespeak in the State of the Nation Addresses: A critical discourse analysis

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Lutz (1990) mentions that doublespeak has been extant in the speeches of politicians. Doublespeak is widely used to strategically express thoughts, ideas, or emotions. Hence, political speeches contain not only doublespeak but also ideologies. This study explores the doublespeak and its forms present in the State of the Nation Addresses (SONAs) of fourteen purposively selected Philippine Presidents. Also, this study aims to uncover the ideologies present in the political speeches and the representations of the Presidents' identities through doublespeak. Lastly, it proposes a framework that could be used in analyzing doublespeak in SONAs. This qualitative study involves the analysis of purposively selected SONAs. Critical discourse analysis is also utlized. Findings reveal that there are four kinds of doublespeak extant in the speeches: inflated language, jargons, gobledygook, and jargons. Each of these is used for a specific purpose. Further, it is found out that various ideologies are present in the speeches. Besides these, it is discovered that doublespeak could represent the Presidents' identity. Donwplaying and intensifying are two ways on how identities are represented. Also, a framework anchored on various empirical bases is formed; and this could be used in effectively analyzing the doublespeak in political speeches. Generally, it could be said that doublespeak is used by the Philippine Presidents not only for their personal benefit but also for the benefit of his/her administration and/or the entire nation. It is highly recommended that further critical discourse analyses on political speeches be conducted to verify the findings of the current study.

Keywords: *Critical discourse analysis, State of the Nation Addresses, Philippine Presidents, doublespeak, ideologies, identity*

Speeches of President Rodrigo Roa Duterte:
A critical discourse analysis

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Politicians express themselves and their ideologies through language. In this process, language plays a crucial role for language is not only used to convey information but also it influences and determines one's thinking and behavior. Hence, it is interesting to investigate how politicians use language especially in their speeches. The purpose of this qualitative research employing critical discourse analysis was to described the linguistic features of the five speeches of President Rodrigo Roa Duterte (PRRD) which were delivered in different contexts and with different audiences. Moreover, the study aimed to explore how power and ideology can be incorporated in his speeches to persuade the public to accept and support his policies. The speeches were analyzed based on Fairclough's three-dimensional model which included the three components: description, interpretation, and explanation, and Van Dijk's social-cognitive stream which focuses on social variables such as action, context, power, and ideology. Results revealed how PRRD accurately and effectively employed linguistic features to express his goals, interests, and joint assumptions in his actions such as the evident use of the pronouns *I, my, me, we, you,* and *they*; the use of modals; repetition; and the use of emotive expressions. In addition, the analysis showed how he consistently expressed his ideology in his speeches. PRRD values equality of opportunity, liberalism in the government, positive representation of us and negative representation of them, love for country, servant leadership, social responsibility, and respect for local government.

Keywords: *Applied linguistics, President Rodrigo Roa Duterte, critical discourse analysis, Philippines*

Ideology and political discourse: A critical discourse analysis of President Benigno "Noynoy" C. Aquino III's inaugural address

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This paper aims to investigate the persuasive strategies of President Benigno Simeon "Noynoy" Aquino III's public speaking and its hidden ideology found in his inaugural speech. The analysis is based on Norman

Fairclough's assumptions in critical discourse analysis that "ideologies reside in texts"; that it is not possible to "read off" ideologies from "texts" and that "texts are open to diverse interpretations" (Fairclough, 1995). The ideological and persuasive components of the selected corpus are evaluated thereby showing President Aquino's persuasive strategies.

Keywords: *Critical discourse analysis, ideology, political discourse, power*

PARALLEL SESSION 6B

An affix-based subcategorization of modality in Tagalog and Cebuano verbs

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This paper is a study on the expression of modality in verbs through affixation. A survey of available literature reveals a dearth of studies about modality in the two languages and this work is a contribution in this field.

This study categorizes 100-200 verbs (initially) using the concept of modality. The main objective of the research is to classify which verbs take which affix to express modality. Other objectives are: (1) to define modality in the two languages; (2) to identify affixes used to express modality; and (3) to come up with groupings of verbs which could be modified for a certain number of modal affixes. The result will be a systematic listing of the verbs, what affixes they take to express modality, and which verbs accept a certain number of modal inflections.

Keywords: *Tagalog, Cebuano, subcategorization, verb, affix, mood/mode, modality*

Gramatikalisasyon ng paraan o mood sa mga pandiwa ng wikang Filipino

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Batay sa mga pag-aaral, ang mood at modal ay nagpapahayag ng tiyak na atityud at opinyon ng mga ispiker na makikita sa gramar ng mga wika. Ang modality ay ang gramatikalisasyon ng sabjektiv na mga atityud at opinyon ng mga ispiker (Palmer, 1986). Maaari itong maipahayag sa lebel ng morpolohiya, sintaks, at semantiks tulad ng impleksiyon sa pandiwa, kataga o particle, at ingklitik na nagdadagdag ng kahulugan sa isang pangungusap. Ang modality ay isang sintaktikal at hindi isang nosyonal na kategorya, karaniwan itong naipapakita sa porma ng pandiwa. Tinatawag

itong mood kung makikita sa morpolohiya ng pandiwa. Ipinalalagay rin na matatagpuan ang fityur na ito sa lahat ng gramar ng mga wika sa mundo.

Batay sa paggamit, magkahalinhinang ginagamit ang mood at modality upang tumukoy sa konsepto ng fityur ng gramar na nagsasaad ng atityud at opinyon ng mga ispiker. Layunin ng pag-aaral na ito na alamin at ilarawan ang gramatikalisasyon ng mood o paraan sa mga pandiwa sa wikang Filipino. Kakalapin ang mga naunang pag-aaral na may kinalaman sa mood sa Wikang Pambansa at sisinupin mula rito ang mga uri at gramatikalisasyon ng paraan sa pandiwa. Mula sa nasinop na datos, ilalarawan kung paano naiiba at nagkakapareho ang unibersal na konsepto ng mood sa mga wika sa mundo (unibersal) at wikang Filipino, maging ang gramatikalisasyon nito.

Keywords: *Paraan o mood, wikang Filipino, pandiwa*

Intra- and extra-verbal modalities in Sebuano

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Our view of the world manifests in whether we express things in the past, present, or future. When we convey meanings of our intents, we consider, on one hand, varying degrees of possibility, probability, certainty, likelihood, doubt, or even fact. On the other hand, we contemplate on giving, granting, and refusing invitations, offers, requests or commands, and to some extent, reflect on expressing necessity, responsibility, and obligation. In the study of grammar, all these are but simply, modality (Baybee, Perkins, and Pagliuca, 1994; Nuyts, 2006; and Nordstrom, 2010). This paper gets to the bottom of modalities in Sebuano, a major language in the Philippines spoken from Masbate to Mindanao. Specifically, it scrutinizes the intra-verbal modalities expressed through its affixation processes as well as its extra-verbal modalities expressed through its particulate processes. Native Sebuano speakers in particular, and non-native Sebuano speakers in general, may learn and understand better from this paper about the Sebuano speaker's intent in expressing himself and how he views the world considering the emerging conditions surrounding him.

PARALLEL SESSION 6C

'That would be all, thank you!': Discourses and portrayals of modern Filipinas in major Philippine beauty pageants

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In the light of controversies against alleged pageants' "misuse" of women, this study endeavored to find out how modern Filipinas are portrayed in the discourses or answers during the titlists' final interviews in Philippine major beauty pageants – Binibining Pilipinas, Miss World Philippines, and Miss Philippines Earth. Specifically, the analysis centered on gathering insights on (1) how Filipinas are textually represented, (2) what processes or categories of actions are attributed to these representations, (3) how Filipinas are positioned in the titlists' answers during the final interviews, and based on the results of these problems, (4) how the Filipinas today are generally portrayed.

Two linguistic approaches were employed in the study: first, the Cognitive Semantics using Cooper's female images and Halliday's Categories of Actions to identify the textual representations attributed to Filipinas and second, Post-structuralist Discourse Analysis (PDA) to determine how Filipinas were positioned in the discourses. Analysis of 24 sets of extracts revealed the following findings: (1) the most recurrent Filipina images found in the titlists' discourses were "Woman as Advocate", "Woman as Independent", "Woman as Mother", "Woman on a Pedestal", and "Woman as Childlike"; (2) mental processes of action were attributed to the images, "Woman as Advocate", "Woman as Independent", "Woman as Mother", while images, "Woman on a Pedestal" and "Woman as Childlike" were attributed to relational processes of action; (3) Filipinas were predominantly positioned as "empowered" as revealed by 12 out of 14 specific positioning suggesting positive images (environmentalist, philanthropist, patriot, strong-willed, self-governing, compassionate, selfless, provider, warm host, noble, educator, and superior) and; (4) modern Filipinas were generally portrayed as: (1) Nation Builder which characterizes them as highly involved in the fields of politics, public governance, economy, and business, and as (2) Alternate Breadwinner, Career Woman, and Working Mother which significantly depict Filipinas as family's provider by being functional in the labor and employment sector as well in the nurturance and management of the family.

Language varieties in different domains that comprise the speech repertoire of the speakers in Marinduque

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Language varieties in different speech communities exist in different groups of speakers. For example, in the province of Marinduque, it was observed that the native speakers use different kinds of languages in communicating to various groups of speakers in several domains. This paper is an attempt to identify the language preferences of the speakers in different domains. These domains include the family, the school, and the church. This also analyzes the factors that influence the speakers' choices of using one language in a particular domain.

The results show that in different settings of conversations, the local language (Marinduque Tagalog) is preferred by the native speakers in the three domains, however, most defined in the family domain. The native speakers are more comfortable in their interaction as they find it simpler to express themselves using the local language. Standard Tagalog (Manila Tagalog) and English are used only in the church and school domains by the professionals and native speakers who are exposed to both languages. The factors identified influencing the language preferences of the speakers in the family, the school, and the church domains are the following: transfer of residence, local language area, mores and tradition, educational attainment, and language contact. Specifically, native speakers in the church domain agreed that transfer of residence, mores, and traditions, and gender influence the most the native speakers, whereas in the school domain, the enumerated significant factors are educational attainment, geographical location, and mores and traditions. It was very clear then that the native speakers are still loyal in the use of Marinduque Tagalog both in formal and informal conversations in different domains. Specifically, in Western Marinduque, Marinduque Tagalog is preferably used in formal conversations particularly with lay ministers and nuns. In Eastern Marinduque, Marinduque Tagalog is also the choice of the family members and school officials including the students in both formal and informal conversations.

Keywords: *Language choice, local language, situational domains, sociolinguistic link*

Language variations and understanding key resource management concepts in selected Marine Protected Area (MPA) communities in Lagonoy Gulf, Philippines

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Environmental education has been recognized as an effort to protect the environment. Language variation and its use in environmental education could support or imperil achieving goals of environmental education. English has been the lingua franca in the Philippines and in many concepts in coastal environmental education because of their origins from academic institutions using the English language as medium of instruction. We examined the language variations known by fisherfolks in MPA communities to identify the language appropriate for environmental literacy, specifically to determine the language variations in use by the community, the choices they make for language use with coastal environment discussion, and the situations in which they use language. Bilingual patterns of the community and ethnolinguistic vitality of the language community were also examined.

It adopted the participatory methods for sociolinguistic investigation modified for coastal environmental literacy in fishing community setting. The Participatory Dialect Mapping was employed in investigating language varieties, intelligibility, and attitude. The Domain of Language Use was employed in investigating choices the group makes for language use in environmental discussion and community interactions, and in determining the ethnolinguistic vitality and community's attitude towards language use. The Bilingualism Venn Diagram was used in assessing bilingualism of the community by demographic group. A total of 31 participants representing various sectors in the MPA barangays of Sagnay and Tigaon, Camarines Sur were selected as key informants.

Findings revealed that there is a total of three languages used in Barangay Nato (Tagalog, English, and Bicol), while a total of six in Barangay Huyonhuyon (Waray, Yogad Ilocano, Bikol, English, Tagalog). In terms of language intelligibility, participants in Barangay Nato ascribed intelligibility levels of low, medium, and high for Tagalog, English, and Bikol, respectively. While in Barangay Huyonhuyon, the participants have assigned intelligibility levels of low for Yogad, Ilokano, and Waray; medium

level of intelligibility for English; and high level of intelligibility for Bikol and Tagalog. In terms of language attitude, Bikol posted the highest preference among participants in Barangay Nato, while the preference of participants was split between Bikol and Tagalog. Bikol is the most frequently used language and it is extensively used at work, in school, in daily transactions, and in dealing with people in both barangays. Both fishing communities are populated with multilingual speakers with know-how in the use of Bikol, English, and Tagalog. It was concluded that language variations, intelligibility, and language attitude in rural coastal fishing communities adjacent to MPAs may have socioeconomic undertone. Bikol is understandable to all segments of society and socioeconomic classes. Tagalog and English are more intelligible to a select group of social sectors such as the educated and the affluent. It was recommended that language use should be selective and social sector-specific particularly in communicating coastal environmental concepts. The use of the English language may be highly appropriate in communicating concepts in coastal resource management (CRM) and MPA for more educated and affluent sector of society; while Bikol may be more appropriate in communicating environmental concepts to the common fisherfolks particularly in communities that are socioeconomically disadvantaged. The use of two or more languages may also be a safe option in promoting conservation education in most rural fishing villages.

Keywords: *Language variations, environmental literacy, Coastal Resource Management*

POSTER SESSION

O. Henry's *A Retrieved Reformation*: A transitivity analysis

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Using Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG), this paper attempted to show how the language can best work in literature to aid understanding in the story participants' physical, behavioral, psychological, and relational existence in the narrative by focusing on the clauses of the text which were divided into three metafunctions of language: textual, interactional, and ideational. Specifically, this study identified the types of processes found in the story, together with the participants, and circumstances involved and the field of discourse created. With this, the text was identified to have 209 clauses of transitivity with material process that dominates over others which emphasizes with actions and events. Among the participants, it is dominated by actor which indicates that most processes in the text have some actors to achieve something. For the circumstances, circumstances of location are the most dominant among others. The text created both the short- and long-term field of discourse with the central emphasis on the protagonist's effort towards reformation caused by love and family and social acceptance. An in-depth analysis using SFG unveils the writer's perspective in manipulating the story elements, especially the protagonist and his internal and external involvement with his world. The paper further proves that the teaching of literature can be integrated and transformed into linguistic approaches using the stylistic analysis of prose.

Keywords: *Systemic Functional Grammar, transitivity, stylistic analysis, processes, circumstances, field of discourse,* A Retrieved Reformation*, O. Henry*

Diverse communicative competence demand among media industries as observed from the BA Communication interns

Cherie Ann M. Luna
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This descriptive-quantitative research determined the observed communicative competence of the BA Communication interns and the needed communicative competence in the media industry where they were deployed for internship. This was based largely on the communicative competence theory by Canale and Swain (1980) with concepts adapted from the framework of Celce-Murcia, Dornyei, and Thurell (1995) and Bachman and Palmer (1996). What were sought were the observed and needed communicative competence in terms of the a) grammatical competence, b) sociolinguistic competence, c) discourse competence, d) strategic competence, and e) pragmatic competence. This was based on the premise that observation is one of the methods for assessing competence (Shavelson, 2010). Nine internship supervisors from ABS-CBN Bayan Productions, Creativoices Productions, Philippine Broadcasting Service, and DOST-Marinduque were purposively selected as respondents. Survey questionnaire was used by the respondents to rate the parameters of grammatical, sociolinguistic, discourse, strategic, and pragmatic competence using two five-point Likert scale: one was to gauge the observed communicative competence from Mostly (5) to Least Observed (1), and one was to gauge whether it is Most (5) or Least Needed (1) in the media industry. Paired Sample T-Test was used to determine the significant difference between the observed communicative competence and the needed communicative competence. As the findings reveal that sociolinguistic competence and pragmatic competence are mostly observed from the interns, it was also identified that sociolinguistic competence and pragmatic competence are deemed most needed in the media industry.

Keywords: *Communicative competence, sociolinguistics, grammar, media industry*

What's so funny?: An analysis of the linguistic humor in the Last Order sa Penguin using the cooperative principle model

Kim Cathleen M. Mercado-Santos
Philippine Normal University

Using the cooperative principle (CP) model, this research paper probes the linguistic basis of the creation of humor in Chris Martinez' *Last Order sa Penguin*, first prize winner in the 2001 Don Carlos Palanca Awards for Literature. Thorough examination of the dialogues in the dramatic text is done anchored on the principles of pragmatic stylistics. The findings show that humorous dialogues are produced by the violation of the cooperative principle and its four maxims. This result has an implication on the teaching of literature, specifically on understanding and teaching humor as a writing style. Likewise, it reveals that Grice's CP and its four maxims apply in the Filipino language and context.

Sintaks ng wikang Kankanaey at Filipino: Isang pagsusuri at paghahambing

Audita W. Cambod
Department of Education Santiago City Division

Ang pag-aaral na ito ay tungkol sa pagsusuri at paghahambing ng sintaks ng wikang Kankanaey /kan.ka.na.ə y/ at Filipino. Sa pangkalahatan, ang Kankanaey ay wikang ginagamit ng mga katutubong nakatira sa Mt. Province at iba pang bahagi ng Cordillera. Dahil magkakalayu-layo ang ilang mga bahagi ng Mt. Province gayundin sa mga suliraning pang-heograpika, nakatuon ang pag-aaral na ito sa Kankanaey ng mga katutubong nakatira sa Bagnen at Balintaugan sa bayan ng Bauko, ganoon na rin sa mga katabi nitong mga bayan ng Besao at Sagada.

Ang pag-aaral na ito ay may pangkalahatang layuning makilala at masuri ang sintaks ng wikang Kankanaey na ang pokus ay sa kayarian ng pangungusap; uri ng panaguri at paksa, gayundin sa kayarian ng panaguri at paksa. Pagkatapos itong masuri ay inihambing ito sa wikang Filipino.

Ginamit sa pag-aaral na ito ang descriptive comparative linguistics sapagkat ito ang angkop at epektibong paraan kung pagsusuri sa sintaks ng dalawang wikang kasangkot sa pag-aaral ang isasaalang-alang.

Aktuwal na nakipag-ugnayan ang mananaliksik sa mga taong naipanganak at lumaki sa lugar na isinailalim sa pag-aaral upang makuha ang tamang datos na kailangan. Ibinatay din ng mananaliksik ang sariling obserbasyon sa matagal-tagal niyang pakikisalamuha sa mga katutubong Kankanaey. Maliban sa sariling obserbasyon at pakikipanayam ay nangalap din ang mananaliksik ng mga babasahing nakasulat sa wikang Kankanaey.

Batay sa pagsusuri ng datos, tiniyak ng mananaliksik na ang wikang Kankanaey at Filipino ay kapwa may sistematikong pagkakaayos ng mga salita upang makabuo ng pangungusap. Walang pagkakaiba ang dalawang wikang kasangkot sa pag-aaral na ito sa uri ng panaguri at paksa gayundin sa kayarian ng panaguri at paksa.

Batay pa rin sa pag-aaral, tiniyak ang pagkakaiba ng dalawang wika. Natukoy mula sa pag-aaral na may isang ponema sa wikang Kankanaey na maaring maging isang pangungusap. Ito ay ang ponemang /e/. Natatangi ito sapagkat kumakatawan ito sa isang mensahe. Kakaiba rin ang pagbigkas sa ponemang ito / ∂ / at ito ay napakahalaga sa pagpapaabot ng mensaheng nais ipabatid ng nagsasalita. Isa pang pagkakaiba ay ang natuklasang maaari ring magsama ang panaguri at paksa sa iisang salita sa wikang Kankanaey.

Matapos ang masusing pagsusuri sa nalikom na datos, inilahad ang ilang rekomendasyong katulad ng pangangailangan sa pagpapatuloy sa pag-aaral ng sintaks ng iba't ibang wikang katutubo upang manatiling buhay ang mga ito kasabay ng kulturang kakambal nito.

Figurative language and thematic interpretationsin the folktales and riddles of the Kankana-ey, Cot-cot, Bangao, Buguias

Richard A. Giye
King's College of the Philippines

This study was conducted to document the oral literature of Sitio Cot-cot, Barangay Bangao, Municipality of Buguias, Benguet. This study involved the elders of Sitio Cot-cot. The folktales and riddles are documented, interpreted, translated, and analyzed. The study found out that the widely used figurative language in the riddles of the Kankana-eys of Cot-cot, Bangao, Buguias is personification, followed by alliteration, allusion and homeoteleuton. Also, the prevailing themes of the folktales of the Kankana-eys in Cot-cot, Bangao, Buguias are the importance of family,

unity of husbands and wives, raising children, masculinity, heroism, history, and harmony with nature and animals.

Thus, the following recommendations: teachers are encouraged to teach riddles in the classroom setting to teach critical thinking and semantic skills to keep up with the K to 12 curricula; learners ought to know their local riddles to heighten cultural relativism; the local government/barangays should support activities where riddles, folktales, and other forms of oral communication are fostered in the community.

Keywords: *Oral literature, Kankana-ey, folktales, riddles, Buguias, Philippines*

Filipino spoken word poetry: The Filipino poets' response to the social issues in the Philippines

Shamia M. Sambarani

Spoken word poetry in the Philippines has been gaining attention from the public through the poets' creative use of the theme of romance and efforts to advertise their pieces to the mass audience. However, there also exist spoken word pieces written and performed to address social issues in the country which are as creatively written as the pieces written and performed to talk about different experiences of love. Through a qualitative content analysis, this research study analyzed selected Tagalog spoken word pieces found in the three issues of Bukambibig, the official poetry folio of Spoken Word Philippines, through social semiotics theory, a branch of semiotics which focuses on "sign-making rather than sign use" (Ketabi & Najafian, 2011). The process yielded qualitative conclusions which answered this study's research question; how do Filipino spoken word poets utilize spoken word poetry to express their opinions, stand, and responses to the social issues present in the Philippines? The figures of speech, particularly simile, metaphor, and personification, used in the selected pieces were analyzed to draw inferences that are relevant to the research question.

The data gathering process brought the following results: the common social sub-themes found in the selected poems of Bukambibig are (1) The Supervision of the Philippine Government System, (2) The Over-all State of the Filipinos before, during, and after Natural Disasters, and (3) The Struggle and Fight for Recognition and Respect brought by Discrimination;

the use of figures of speech contributes to the achievement of the poets' objective of addressing social issues in the Philippines; and through the poets' knowledge and awareness of the existence of social issues in the Philippines and the various figures of speech which can be effectively used by a poet in his/her work, the Filipino spoken word poets are able to create a community of individuals who can use spoken word poetry to spread awareness of the social issues in the Philippine society to the Filipino audience.

Keywords: *Spoken word poetry, Philippines, social issues, social semiotics, figures of speech*

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ABOUT

The UP Department of Linguistics was established on August 28, 1922 with Trinidad H. Pardo de Tavera as its first chairperson. The primary aim of the Department since its founding has been the scientific study, preservation, and promotion of Philippine languages through teaching, field research, and publication.

UP DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS

ACADEMIC PROGRAMS

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The BA Linguistics program provides students with the fundamentals of contemporary linguistic theories and methodologies, which would enable them to study language scientifically for translation work, teaching, research and other various purposes.

The program has three curriculums:
BA Linguistics – Plan A (Linguistics)
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M.A. IN LINGUISTICS

The MA Linguistics program equips students with advanced contemporary linguistic theories and methodologies that will aid them in their teaching, research, and translation, or in their further studies.

PH.D. IN LINGUISTICS

The PhD Linguistics program focuses on Philippine linguistics to promote research on Philippine languages to address language-related issues and needs of the country.

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The UP Department of Linguistics has been designated as the Center of Excellence in Foreign Languages by the Commission on Higher Education since 2014. The Department currently offers extramural classes in the following languages: Bahasa Indonesia/Malaysia, Chinese Mandarin, Japanese, and Korean. These classes are open to the public.

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Various topics in linguistics are covered in these annual seminars – from the basics of linguistic analysis applicable to language teaching, to the methods used in the documentation and revitalization of Philippine languages. These seminars are open to researchers, teachers, language enthusiasts, and others who may be interested in the field of linguistics.

RESEARCH PLATFORMS

PHILIPPINE LINGUISTICS CONGRESS
The Philippine Linguistics Congress (PLC) focuses on the most current advances in the study of Philippine languages and the application of linguistic theories to other disciplines in the Philippines. The conference also looks into contemporary comparative studies between Philippine and foreign languages.

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This is an annual research colloquium held during the Linguistics Month celebration in August. It features paper presentations by students from both undergraduate and graduate levels, as well as faculty members of the Department.

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The Department also conducts special lectures wherein faculty members and affiliate scholars present their research findings from their working papers, or lecture on special topics from their fields of expertise.

The Archive is the official journal of the Department of Linguistics, College of Social Sciences and Philosophy, University of the Philippines Diliman. The Regular Series of the journal serves as a peer-reviewed publication for original works dealing primarily but not exclusively with Philippine languages and dialects.

- full-length articles
- squibs
- linguistic data sets
- field notes and linguistic ethnographies
- interviews
- reviews and commentaries

Single, extensive works on the grammars of Philippine languages and dialects may also be published in the Special Publications Series of the journal. All submissions are subject to double-blind peer review with the exception of interviews, review articles, and commentaries.

General Submission Requirements

An electronic copy of the manuscript must be submitted in either .docx or .pdf format. All citations and formatting must follow APA Style (16th Ed.). The language examples used in the manuscript must be numbered, labeled, and parsed. Transcriptions of language data in the International Phonetic Alphabet must be in the Doulos SIL typeface <downloadable from https://software.sil.org/doulos/>. Language names and abbreviations must follow the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 639 Code Tables <https://iso639-3.sil.org/code_tables/639/data>. For the glossing of data, The Leipzig Glossing Rules <https://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/resources/glossing-rules.php> will serve as the standard. It is highly recommended that the author includes a summary of abbreviations and acronyms used in the article, either at the beginning of the paper or as an appendix.

Specific Submission Requirements

Full-length articles must be based on original research dealing primarily with Philippine languages or dialects. Typological and comparative studies that include languages and dialects outside the Philippines will also be considered. The article must be from 5,000-9,000 words, including the title, abstract, and references. An abstract consisting of 150-300 words with at least five (5) keywords must be included.

Squibs are brief research notes that forward observations or initial conclusions regarding a specific linguistic problem or aspect of linguistic structure of Philippine languages or dialects. The squib must be from 1,000-3,000 words. Abstract and keywords, while recommended, are not required.

Linguistic data sets consisting of phonological and morphosyntactic (e.g. pronominal and case-marking systems) data from Philippine languages, dialects, or language groups will be considered. Material such as wordlists and sentence lists which may serve as supplements to existing elicitation materials will also be considered. However, priority will be given to those Philippine languages or language groups with relatively little or no published descriptions.

Field reports or linguistic ethnographies from areas and ethnolinguistic groups in the Philippines with relatively little or no published descriptions and research will be prioritized. The field report or linguistic ethnography must be from 3,000-5,000 words. Images may be included as long as they are appropriately labeled and of a high quality (700x400 pixel display). Explanatory text or captions must not exceed 200 words per image.

Interviews of scholars, field workers, cultural workers, and educators who work on Philippine languages, dialects, and ethnolinguistic groups will be considered. Authors must secure written consent from the interviewee before the interview is published in *The Archive*.

Review articles or commentaries on books, documentaries, films, or television programs tackling linguistics and Philippine language issues will be considered. Commentaries and replies to published research will also be considered. Reviews or commentaries must be from 1,000-5,000 words.

All submissions must be sent to the email of the Editor-in-Chief, Aldrin Lee <aplee@up.edu.ph>.

The 14th Philippine Linguistics Congress will be held in 2020.

The 13th Philippine Linguistics Congress

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