

A Trend Analysis of the Graduate Theses and Doctoral Dissertations under the Department of Linguistics, University of the Philippines Diliman

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Abstract

This study aims to discern, analyze, and interpret trends in the types of graduate theses and dissertations made under the Department of Linguistics at the University of the Philippines Diliman and discuss the possible motivations behind these studies. It also seeks to determine the contributions of prominent proponents of each time period, divided based primarily on chronological order and the commonality of the topics discussed in the outputs.

Four time periods were identified and discussed in detail. From 1955 to 1972, all of the theses began as simple works which utilized descriptive analysis to describe the Philippine languages, especially Tagalog. From 1973 to 1991, there was a sudden increase in the number of outputs on the Thai language, due to the Thai government providing scholarships to teachers in Thailand to study abroad and obtain graduate degrees from foreign academic institutions. From 1992 to 2008, there came a renewed focus on linguistic theories, which sparked the interest of both students and teachers to test these theories on the Philippine languages. From 2010 to the first quarter of 2019, we see a greater diversification in the topics that were produced by the graduates of the Department.

75 theses and 16 dissertations were cataloged and analyzed for this study, totaling to 91 outputs. These outputs have been classified into five different types: *Analysis*, or descriptions of the basic and distinct features of a language in at least one but not more than two grammatical domains; *Grammar*, or more in-depth and systematic descriptions of the basic and distinct features of a language in three grammatical domains; *Comparison*, or descriptions of the features of two or more languages vis-à-vis another language; *Review*, or critical critiques of works of scholars that preceded the author; and *Reconstruction*, or diachronic linguistic studies that try to reconstruct older forms of a language.

Keywords: research trends, trend analysis, graduate theses and dissertations

1 Introduction

For 96 years,¹ the Department of Linguistics of the University of the Philippines Diliman (henceforth referred to as the Department), one of the few institutions in the Philippines that offers an undergraduate degree and graduate degrees in linguistics, has strived with fortitude in its pursuit of promoting linguistic diversity in the Philippines, stated as its primary aim since founding to the “scientific study, preservation and promotion of the Philippine languages through teaching, field research and publication” (University of the Philippines Department of Linguistics, 2012). The theses and dissertations produced by the Department’s alumni include grammar sketches, linguistic surveys, and studies which test the application of theories on Philippine languages. This study aims to identify occurring trends present in the master’s theses and doctoral dissertations written under the Department.

1.1 Research Questions

The primary objective of this study is to discern, analyze, and interpret trends present within the graduate theses and doctoral dissertations made within the initial 96 years of the Department, separated by time periods where we can see clear commonality of topics among the outputs generated during these time periods. The study aims to answer the following specific questions:

- What are the common topics present in the graduate theses and doctoral dissertations within a time period of five years to a maximum of 20 years?
- What are the local and international milieu during the time periods when the graduate theses and doctoral dissertations were written?
- What factors could have motivated specific trends in the topics of the graduate theses and doctoral dissertations to occur?
- Given the information above, what topics have yet to be done in the Department?

1.2 Rationale

This study is a step towards a direction which will allow for quick access to all works made through the potential creation of a digital database of said works created under the Department. This would aid students under the Department and other linguists in their survey of which linguistic topics have research already been conducted on and to what length have these topics been investigated so that they would be able to identify knowledge gaps that they might be able to fill with the research that they will choose to conduct themselves.

¹The original text of this working paper was completed in May 2019. As of this publication in the Working Papers in Linguistics, the Department of Linguistics, University of the Philippines Diliman is celebrating its 100th founding anniversary on August 28, 2022.

1.3 Significance of the Study

This study would benefit students under the Department, both undergraduate and graduate, by providing them with a preliminary database of theses and dissertations made through the years, which could help said students to formulate research topics for their respective classes. This would also benefit professors in the Department and other Filipino linguists for this might allow them to engage in a more in-depth introspection about the history of the Department and of Philippine linguistics, and to gain insights into topics, ideas, and methodologies prominent in specific time periods, which could possibly open up potential avenues for further research. This will also benefit researchers interested in linguistics, specifically Philippine linguistics, for they might be able to perceive the development of the Department as an accredited institution through the outputs of its alumni. This study could also benefit language researchers in general by providing a record of what has been done and what still needs to be done with the Philippine languages.

1.4 Scope and Limitations

The study covers the MA theses and PhD dissertations produced under the Department since the inception of its graduate program until the first quarter of 2019. There exists a multitude of linguistic and language-related theses produced by graduates from other colleges within UP Diliman, such as the College of Education, College of Engineering, and the College of Arts and Letters, and the works produced by graduate students in these other colleges also cover topics in linguistics such as dialectology, corpus creation, and comparative/contrastive studies of a Philippine language and either English or Filipino. These, however, are outside the scope of this present study and might be considered for a future broader survey of language-related studies conducted at the University.

1.5 Methods

1.5.1 Data Gathering

Archival work was conducted at four main locations: (a) the University Main Library Archives, (b) the Department of Linguistics Library, (c) the CSSP Graduate Student Reading Room, and (d) the National Library of the Philippines. A preliminary database of all the theses and dissertations housed in these locations was made. Historical fact-checking was done by going through historical documents that include articles relating to the Department. These include the UP Diliman General Catalogs, as well as publications of other relevant figures in linguistics within the years prescribed. Fact-checking was also done through semi-structured interviews with senior and retired faculty members of the Department. These individuals, who provided their free, prior, and informed consent to participate in this research, are listed below, including the years they were actively serving at the Department:

- Consuelo J. Paz (1967–2004)
- Jonathan C. Malicsi (1977–2019)
- Viveca V. Hernandez (1988–present)
- Jesus Federico C. Hernandez (1991–present)

1.5.2 Procedure

The term *trend analysis* is used elsewhere in other fields, specifically in the stock market. In stocks, trend analysis is a method that looks at events in the past performances of stocks in order to predict the future of the said stock and other elements relating to that stock, such as stocks of sister companies or of companies in the same scope. According to Hayes (2019), trend analysis is “based on the idea that what has happened in the past gives traders an idea of what will happen in the future” (para. 2). While this study has completely nothing to do with stocks and the stock market, certain key concepts in this practice are shared and are utilized to the best of my ability as a scholar. Specifically, trend analysis, as used in this study, looks into the common patterns within the outputs made, from the full conception of the MA and PhD program to the present, not to predict what possible output could be made next, but to assess the outputs to know what topics have been done and to what degree those topics have been discussed.

To determine trends in research conducted by the graduate students of the Department, I categorized each thesis and dissertation based on several criteria. This list serves as a tabularized form of the aforementioned preliminary digital database, containing basic information of the work, such as output title, year published, author, and adviser. This list also contains specific information about the work, such as the domain(s) tackled (denoted with P, M, Y, X for Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, and Semantics respectively), languages tackled (denoted with the three-letter notations based on Ethnologue, 2018), keywords important to the output, locations where the output is available, and whether the output contains a list in its appendices (e.g., word list, sentence list). This detailed list can be found in the Appendices section of this paper.

2 History of the Department

Learning the history of the Department is necessary in order to discuss in detail the time periods presented in the following section. Most of the information in this section is from a public lecture by Dr. Ernesto Constantino in 1992, while any additional information not mentioned in that lecture is supplemented by my research at the University Archives and University Records of the UP Main Library.

The Department underwent a series of name changes over the course of its 96 years in existence. Its conception on August 28, 1922 as the Department of Philippine Linguistics (DPL) was an answer to multiple calls from foreign and local letter senders

to various newspapers such as *The Philippines Herald* and *The Manila Times* for UP to teach about languages in the Philippines, specifically Tagalog and Bisaya (Constantino, 1992). Due to the urgency of this endeavor, the only active local language scholars at the time were suddenly put into a situation wherein they had to quickly organize themselves into an official entity, placing Trinidad H. Pardo de Tavera, a physician and historian by profession and an instructor of Spanish at UP, as the head. This appointment was with merit due to Tavera's interest in languages like Malay, as evident in the various papers that he wrote on some Philippine languages such as the *Antología: Sobre las Lenguas Filipinas* [Anthology: On Philippine Languages] and *Contribución Para el Estudio de los Antiguos Alfabetos Filipinos* [Contribution to the Study of Ancient Philippine Alphabets].

There were two courses on Philippine Linguistics that were offered as electives during the academic year 1923–1924: Philippine Linguistics 101 (History and Methodology of the Comparative Study of Language) and Philippine Linguistics 102 (The Philippine Group of Languages). By the next academic year in 1924, the Department introduced language courses such as Chinese and Japanese, transitioning into the Department of Oriental Languages (ORIEL), now under the College of Liberal Arts (University of the Philippines, 1924). Otto J. Scheerer, an instructor of German, who replaced Tavera as the head of ORIEL wrote two paragraphs describing the nature of the Department at that time, reproduced below:

With exception of the courses in Philippine linguistics, which are scientific and comparative in nature, the courses in this department are chiefly designed to give to students the practical use of the languages concerned; the exercises are, however, interspersed with occasional lectures on historical or cultural subjects designed to bring the spheres of thought underlying these languages more comprehensively before the mind of the student.

SECTION OF PHILIPPINE LINGUISTICS

Instruction in Philippine Linguistics in the University has for its chief aim to enable students intelligently to judge of the place occupied by Philippine languages among other forms of human speech, especially among the languages of surrounding parts of Asia and Oceania, and to make it possible for the student to form for himself an intelligent opinion of the future of the vernaculars. It is sought to attain these ends, first, by an exposition of the history, methods and aims of the science of language in general, and, second, by a presentation of the characteristics of the languages making up the Philippine group. (University of the Philippines, 1929, p. 136)

In 1930, a year after Scheerer's retirement and subsequent appointment as a professor emeritus, one of his students, Cecilio Lopez, who graduated with a bachelor's degree in zoology from UP and later earned a doctorate degree in linguistics from the University of Hamburg, became the acting head of ORIEL.

Famously regarded as the first Filipino linguist, Lopez opened new courses in Tagalog (University of the Philippines, 1929) and a course entitled Philippine

Linguistics 300 (Thesis) in 1935 (University of the Philippines, 1935). However, said courses were not immediately offered, and the Second World War broke out in the Pacific on December 7, 1941, delaying any rising ambition to further linguistics as a recognized field in the academe. When UP reopened its doors at the end of the Second World War in 1946, Lopez was officially appointed as the head of the Department (University of the Philippines, 1963). The next known revision to the Department's description was made in 1947, which kept the original first paragraph made by Scheerer, and removed the paragraph entitled "Section of Philippine Linguistics" entirely, but emphasizing the essence of ORIEL as a unit designed also for "oriental languages."

With exception of the courses in Philippine linguistics, which are scientific and comparative in nature, the courses in this department are chiefly designed to give to students the practical use of the languages concerned; the exercises are, however, interspersed with occasional lectures on historical or cultural *background to give a more comprehensive idea of the Oriental languages* [emphasis added]. (University of the Philippines, 1947, p. 117)

After one year of studying at the University of Michigan and Yale University as a fellow under the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation in 1950, Lopez introduced more courses on Philippine Linguistics, while the Department continued offering courses on Tagalog and foreign languages. In 1952, a full curriculum for the graduate program was institutionalized. This program was the Master of Arts in Language and Literature (University of the Philippines, 1952). In 1954, the degree program was renamed to Master of Arts in Linguistics (University of the Philippines, 1954) and then to Master of Arts in Linguistics and Literature in 1956 (University of the Philippines, 1956). The following courses were taught at that time:

- Linguistics 201** Linguistic Science
- Linguistics 202** Phonetics
- Linguistics 203** Phonemics
- Linguistics 204** Morphology
- Linguistics 205** Informant Work
- Philippine Linguistics 206** Seminar in Tagalog Grammar
- Literature 207** Seminar in Tagalog Literature
- Philippine Linguistics 208** Seminar in Philippine Linguistics
- Linguistics 209** Phonetics and Phonemics (added in 1956, replacing 202 and 203)
- Linguistics 210** Morphology and Syntax (added in 1956, replacing 204)
- Linguistics 211** Bilingualism (added in 1956)
- Linguistics 212** Comparative Malayo-Polynesian (added in 1956)
- Philippine Linguistics 300** Master's Thesis

With linguistics slowly gaining traction in the academe, coupled with an increase in the number of regular faculty members, the Department decided to place more importance on the scientific study of language, and this was reflected in its next name change, Department of Oriental Languages and Linguistics (DOLL) in 1961 (Constantino, 1992).

Two years later in 1963, Lopez retired from the Department and was awarded the title of professor emeritus, relinquishing his role as what we would refer to now the department chairperson to Ernesto Constantino, a scholar who took up his PhD in linguistics in America in 1959 (Constantino, 1992). It was also around this time when the College of Arts and Sciences was reorganized into multiple Divisions: the Division of Humanities (DH), the Division of Social Sciences and Philosophy, and the Division of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, with the Department joining DH, alongside the Department of English and Comparative Literature, Department of Speech and Drama, Department of European Languages, and the Department of Humanities.

The earliest known record for the first undergraduate program awarding a bachelor's degree in linguistics is from 1968 (University of the Philippines, 1968). The initial undergraduate courses that were offered are as follows:

- Linguistics 110** General Linguistics
- Linguistics 111** General Linguistics
- Linguistics 121** Linguistic Survey of the Philippines
- Linguistics 125** Introduction to Field Methods
- Linguistics 130** Language Problems in the Philippines
- Linguistics 150** The Austronesian Language Family
- Linguistics 181** Linguistics in Relation to Other Disciplines
- Linguistics 199** Undergraduate Seminar

In 1970, the Department's PhD program in Philippine Linguistics was established (Constantino, 1992). The following were the courses that were initially offered at the PhD level (University of the Philippines, 1972):

- Linguistics 301** History of Linguistics
- Philippine Linguistics 302** History of Philippine Linguistics
- Linguistics 335** Transformational Theory
- Philippine Linguistics 365** Comparative Philippine Linguistics I
- Philippine Linguistics 366** Comparative Philippine Linguistics II
- Philippine Linguistics 370** Language Planning and Standardization in the Philippines
- Philippine Linguistics 380** Philippine Dialectology
- Linguistics 385** Seminar: Southeast Asian Linguistics

Philippine Linguistics 385 The Subgrouping of Philippine Languages

Philippine Linguistics 390 Selected Problems in Philippine Linguistics

Linguistics 396 Seminar: Grammatical Theories

Linguistics 400 Ph.D. Dissertation

In 1973, another name change to the Department was in order, aiming to broaden the scope of foreign languages taught under its wing and putting linguistics at the forefront of the Department's specialization. This formed the Department of Linguistics and Asian Languages (LINGUAL), still under DH. This year also marks the first instance when the Department started offering courses in applied and interdisciplinary fields such as anthropological linguistics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and ethnolinguistics, along with a course on trends in contemporary linguistics to cover new developments in the field (University of the Philippines, 1977).

Following the split of the College of Arts and Sciences on October 6, 1983 (University of the Philippines Diliman, 2016) into three separate colleges, namely the College of Arts and Letters, the College of Science, and the College of Social Sciences and Philosophy (CSSP), the Department joined CSSP, and changed its name again to the shorter Department of Linguistics (LINGG). However, the removal of "Asian Languages" in its name did not imply that the said languages will no longer be taught by the Department. In fact, during this time, the College of Arts and Letters planned to place all of the courses in Asian languages and European languages under one department, presumably to be put under the present-day Department of European Languages. The Department maintained its position of keeping the classes on Asian languages under its wing, stating that "the Asian languages are our laboratory for Asian linguistics" (Malicsi, personal communication). This is also evidenced by the Department's formal declaration of objectives, stated below:

PRIMARY OBJECTIVES:

1. to continue developing as a primary center for the study and archiving of the languages and dialects in the Philippines
2. to contribute to general and theoretical linguistics based on the study of Philippine languages and dialects
3. directly and significantly help in recognizing, clarifying, and solving language problems in the country, especially in the fields of education and national communication and integration, based on the survey and the study of the languages and dialects in the country

SECONDARY OBJECTIVE:

1. to teach the national languages of Asia according to the needs of the Filipino people

(Constantino, 1992)

The Department devoted much of its time in the 1980s and the 1990s in fine-tuning the undergraduate program, which will not be discussed here. However, it should be noted that it was in 1990 when the first MA-level course on translation and a PhD-level course on Philippine psycholinguistics were first offered (University of the Philippines, 1990).

To this day, the Department continues its efforts to maintain steady strides in linguistics that are in line with its aforementioned objectives. Such efforts include the establishment of extension programs such as the Extramural Classes for Asian Languages and the Summer Seminars in Linguistics, research platforms such as the Philippine Linguistics Congress and the Linguistics Research Colloquium, yearly lecture events (all of which are open to the general public), and the continued publication of *The Archive*, which was established by Otto Johns Scheerer in 1923 or 1924 as a journal that will be dedicated to the study of Philippine languages and dialects.

3 The Time Periods

Listed below in chronological order are the time periods by which the graduate theses and doctoral dissertations shall be grouped. The groupings were mostly determined based on similarities or dominant themes in the works produced in each time period.

1955–1972 Humble Beginnings: Descriptions and Tagalog

1973–1991 The Thai-Linguals & More Descriptions

1992–2008 The Theory for Theory

2010–2019 Linguistics of a New Age

3.1 Humble Beginnings: Descriptions and Tagalog (1955–1972)

This time period is grouped to represent the first ten theses produced during the earliest times of the Department. The first thesis to be completed is entitled *Pampango Syntax* (1955), written by Maria Luisa Castrillo who was advised by Cecilio Lopez. This thesis about Pampango (now, more commonly referred to as Kapampangan) would pave the way for other aspiring Filipino linguists during this period who will also choose to write synchronic analyses of Philippine languages, specifically about Tagalog. Six out of 10 theses during this period were on Tagalog. Along with Maria Salome Alegre's (1972) comparative review of two Tagalog grammars written by Spaniards, the following features of Tagalog were among those discussed in the early MA theses produced by the Department:

- active and passive sentences (Gonzales, 1962; Silverio, 1962)
- adverbs (of time) (Cayari, 1963)
- nouns and adjectives (Paz, 1967)

- verbs (active, passive, subcategorization) (Cruz, 1971; Gonzales, 1962; Silverio, 1962)

Descriptive analysis, as exemplified by Leonard Bloomfield in his 1933 publication *Language*, is the primary method of analysis of the American school of structural linguistics that was brought by Lopez and Constantino from their stint in the US. The application of Bloomfieldian structural linguistic analysis would define this period, with eight out of ten theses employing this methodology, whether it was explicitly stated in their manuscripts or otherwise. Among these are two theses completed in 1962, which talked about active sentences and passive sentences in Tagalog, respectively.

Including Castrillo's 1955 thesis, noteworthy theses made during this time period ranged from descriptions of specific grammatical features in the students' language of study, such as Patria Ramos's *The Verbal Sentences of Bhanaw Tinggian* (1970) and Ferdinand Adrian Parer's *Topicalization in Calbayog Waray* (1972), to a grammar sketch of a Philippine language, as seen with Irma Peneyra's *A Grammatical Sketch of the Tausug Language* (1972). This showcases not only the diversity in topics and Philippine language coverage but also the level of description students have been able to showcase even early on in the MA program.

None of the ten theses in this time period are written in Filipino. It might be due to the challenge of introspective explanation of the features of the language. This may also be supported by the American school of thought imported by Lopez and Constantino from their studies in the US where English technical terms were adopted, including "causatives," "derivation," or "verb inflection," which were not readily translated into Filipino.

The scholastic prowess of the graduate students can be measured through the aptitudes of their mentors. Like how many organizations start, the members learn from the leader and create outputs in a format as defined or exemplified by the leader. There was little to no room to try new methods and theories because either they had not been invented yet or the students would have had no knowledge of the other fields apart from the American descriptive linguistics which the core faculty during this period specialized in.

Lopez retired in 1963 but continued doing research and teaching comparative Austronesian linguistics as a professor emeritus at the University until his untimely passing on September 5, 1979. Constantino was somewhat left to his own devices, especially with regards to handling the master's program. As far as this time period is concerned, he was the only faculty qualified to be an adviser to the MA students. Consuelo Paz, who would eventually become a prominent member of the faculty, had just finished her thesis in 1967. There are no documents on when Ernesto Cubar, another prominent senior faculty of the Department who obtained his MA in linguistics from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1961, entered the scene, but it is clear from the theses produced during this period that Constantino was operating solo as the official adviser to the MA students of the Department during this period of time.

3.2 The Thai-Linguals & More Descriptions (1973–1991)

This time period is marked by the high volume of outputs on the Thai language, specifically the Standard Thai dialect (Central Thai or Ayutthaya), Thailand's national language. This time period is the most productive, with 33 theses and eight dissertations, a total of 41 outputs. 16 outputs in this time period tackle Thai, while seven outputs are grammatical descriptions of selected Philippine languages.

Around the late 1960s and the 1970s, Thailand experienced a rapid expansion of its higher education sector and many of their teachers were encouraged to study abroad (Suwanwela, 2006). Philippine universities likely attracted many Thai students due to how the education system is closely patterned to the American educational system, plus the tuition and cost of living is cheaper in the Philippines compared to the United States, United Kingdom, or Australia (Novio, 2019). Their main goal was for the students to have a firsthand experience in education with English as a medium of instruction, which they will be able to apply in their own teaching practices back home. These teachers had not received training in linguistics prior to entering the Department's MA program, and after the completion of the said program, most returned to teaching their respective subjects, with the exception of Chinda Ngamsutdi who went on to teach linguistics at the University of Chulalongkorn in Thailand (Malicsi, personal communication).

Prior to this time period, studies on Thai had not been produced at the Department, and the Thai students chose to apply linguistic concepts they had learned in the program by writing descriptions of features of their own Thai language. Listed below are all of the topics made by these foreign students.

- noun phrases (and their modifications) (Sombut, 1973)
- causative sentences (Kumlert, 1976)
- nominal sentences (Rawangkang, 1976)
- interrogatives (phrases and sentences) (Anusaen, 1977)
- tense (or the lack thereof) (Boonrueng, 1977)
- nominalization (Kooratanaweich, 1977)
- passivization (Ngamsutdi, 1977)
- case (Kerpetkeaw, 1978)
- verbs (using deep structure analysis) (Phumipruksa, 1978)
- adverbs (Teepanont, 1978)
- tone (across four varieties of Thai) (Srikhao, 1979)
- morphology (what has been done prior) (Thavilpravat, 1979)

- compounding (Thavilpravat, 1979)
- tone (Thoong Yang Thai vs. Standard Thai) (Klaichom, 1981)
- loanwords (Sanskrit) (vs. Tagalog) (Ngamsutdi, 1983)
- loanwords (English) (Suwanruje, 1990)
- grammar (vs. Tagalog) (Wattanakul, 1991)

It should be noted that this time period is not limited to Thai studies. In fact, it was business as usual for the up and coming linguists of the Philippines. Alongside the expected outputs which use descriptive analysis, there was an emergence of new fields of study yet to be written on by any MA or PhD student of the Department. This means that prior to this time period, no discussions with regards to these fields had been written about as a thesis or a dissertation. These include the first ever dissertation under the Department, which employed diachronic linguistic analysis (Paz, 1977), the first sociolinguistics MA thesis of the Department (Sonza, 1979), the first dissertation that deals with lexicography (del Corro, 1985), and the first dissertation which applied dialectology (Cagas, 1990).

The graduate faculty roster of the Department also grew during this time with the addition of UCLA-trained linguist Ernesto Cubar, as well as home-grown talents, including Constantino's former advisee, Consuelo Paz, and Cubar's former advisee, Jonathan Malicsi, who entered the Department a year before finishing his MA in linguistics in 1974. Malicsi became chairperson of the Department from 1976 to 1979, and within that period, he became an adviser to three Thai students. Also around this time, the first two graduates of the Department's bachelor's degree program also became part of the faculty: Anicia del Corro, currently the director of the translation department of the Philippine Bible Society, and Leith Casel, a former research assistant of Constantino who also went on to serve as a lecturer at the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (Hernandez, V. V., personal communication).

3.3 The Theory for Theory (1992–2008)

This time period saw several outputs which utilize specific syntactic and phonological theories, such as the Government and Binding Theory and Optimality Theory, as their theoretical framework. There are 22 outputs during this time period: 16 of which are theses, while six are dissertations. Five out of 22 outputs within this time period provided analyses of aspects of selected Philippine languages with the use of specific theoretical frameworks. Six out of 22 outputs within this time period are grammars.

It is a common theme in this time period that when a student is introduced to a theory, one will attempt to use these on the Philippine languages. One of which is the Optimality Theory, originally proposed by Alan Prince and Paul Smolensky in 1993, which was applied by Ma. Althea Enriquez (2004) in her MA thesis comparing the phonology of Tagalog, Cebuano, and Ilocano. There is also Rodney Jubilado's (2002)

and Donna Hope Moran's (2006) MA theses, which both apply the Theta Theory on Isama and Bikol respectively. Works that apply Government and Binding Theory include Lucylline Tabada's (2003) thesis which tests the application of the theory on Viracnon and Viveca Hernandez's dissertation (1998) on Ilokano causative constructions. Meanwhile, Aldrin Lee (2007) wrote an analysis of Cuyonon non-verbal sentences using the Minimalist Program for his MA thesis.

During this time period, many students and their advisers were enthusiastic in testing Western linguistic theories on Philippine languages upon learning of them as it was, to put it simply, something different and exciting (Hernandez, J. F. C., personal communication). The endeavor was a collaborative effort between the adviser, who would prompt their advisees to explore new theories, and the student, who felt the motivation from the equally psyched up adviser who challenged them to their limits (Hernandez, V. V., personal communication).

The increase in the diversity of theoretical viewpoints explored in the outputs during this time period could possibly also be attributed to the increase in the number of graduate faculty who were able to advise graduate students. Among them are Irma Peneyra, Viveca Hernandez, Ricardo Nolasco, and Emilita Cruz. This willingness to explore new previously unexplored avenues in linguistics will continue on to the following time period.

Other notable outputs during this time period were the works of Imelda Flores (1996) and Jessie Grace Rubrico (1996), which, similar to Marlies Salazar's dissertation (1989) from the previous time period on the studies on Philippine languages by European scholars, were expansive historical reviews of linguistic scholarship on Philippine languages. Flores focused on the studies conducted by American scholars from the 1900s to 1990, while Rubrico created an annotated bibliography of works on the Cebuano language done from 1610 to 1996. Arwin Vibar (2010) will later follow suit by writing his dissertation on the studies done by Spanish missionaries on major Philippine languages during the Spanish Colonial period. These works are significant to the field of Philippine linguistics due to how they paint a clearer and more coherent picture of the history of linguistic scholarship in the Philippines.

3.4 Linguistics of a New Age (2010–2019)

This time period is grouped to be as close to the current era as possible, being limited to the end of the first decade and within the second decade of the 21st century. There are 19 outputs noted in this time period: 17 of which are theses, while two of which are dissertations.

This time period is defined mainly by the diversity of topics, from tried and tested methods of old (i.e., structuralist descriptive analysis of grammatical features of different languages), as seen in the grammar sketches done by Liwanag (2015, on Surigaonon), Balanquit (2017, on Ninorte Samarnon) and Or (2018, on Iraya Mangyan), to theories and fields of new, such as ethnolinguistic studies like Cabazares' (2017) study of the Matigsalug concept of spirit and Pasion's (2018) study of the sense of justice among the Ilubu community, and studies in semantics such as Cunanan's

(2011) comparative study of modality in three languages and Reolalas' (2013) semantic analysis of Ilocano aspect forms.

By this period the Department has come a long way in terms of the growth in the number of its faculty and student body. MA and PhD students of this time seem freer than ever to pursue lesser-studied topics, at least in the history of graduate theses and dissertations produced at the Department. This is observable especially when compared to the first time period where students tended not to branch out to studies that were not being taught by any of the senior faculty during that time. Faculty members of the Department who joined the graduate faculty ranks and advised graduate students on their theses and dissertations during this period were also pivotal to this trend. These faculty members are Mary Ann Bacolod, Jesus Federico Hernandez, and Aldrin Lee.

This relative freedom to choose a topic for their thesis or dissertation, which will eventually lead them to form their own specializations, may have also been motivated by the fact that there were more students entering the Department's graduate programs already with prior knowledge in linguistics and other language-related disciplines.

4 Findings

In this section, I present my findings in a more systematic and quantitative order. Presented in this section are multiple charts made from all the data collected from the theses and dissertations that were surveyed. The succeeding subsections explain the charts individually as well as define certain classifications I made for the outputs.

4.1 Summation of Outputs from 1955 to 2019

A total of 91 theses and dissertations were cataloged and analyzed for this study, 75 of which are master's theses and 16 of which are doctoral dissertations. The earliest work was completed in 1955, and the most recent was completed in 2019.

Figure 1 shows the number of works categorized according to the major topic that were worked on.

Figure 1
Number of Theses and Dissertations According to Their Topics

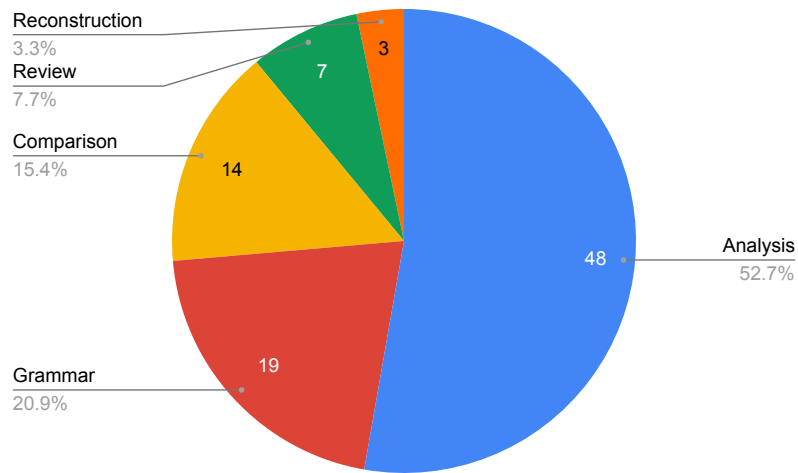


Figure 2 shows the number of studies which involve the analysis of the specified grammatical domains.

Figure 2
Grammatical Domains Analyzed and Described

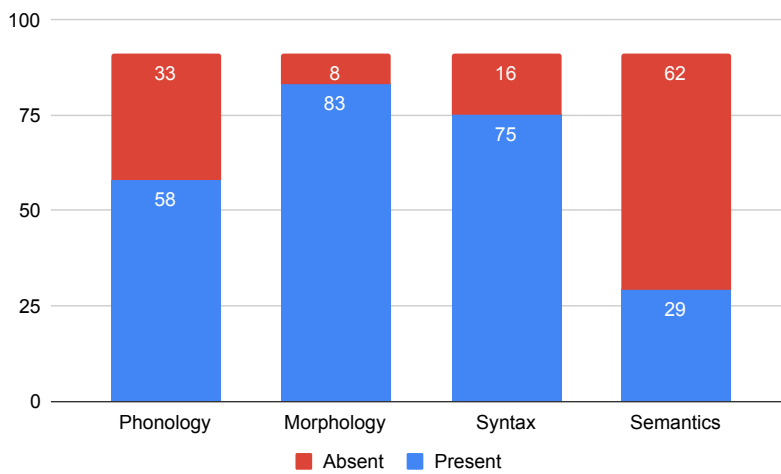


Figure 3 lists all possible combinations of the grammatical domains discussed in the graduate students' works, and how many of such fall under each category.

Figure 3
Grammatical Domains Combinations

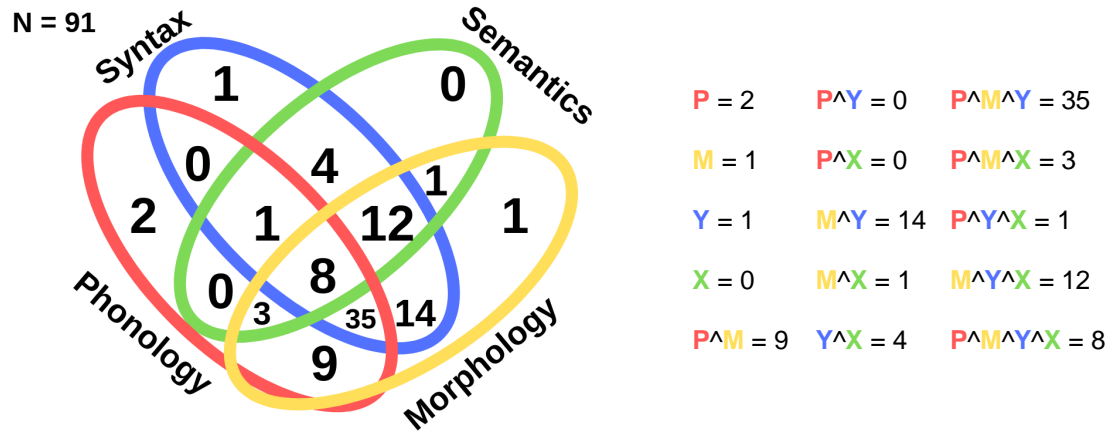
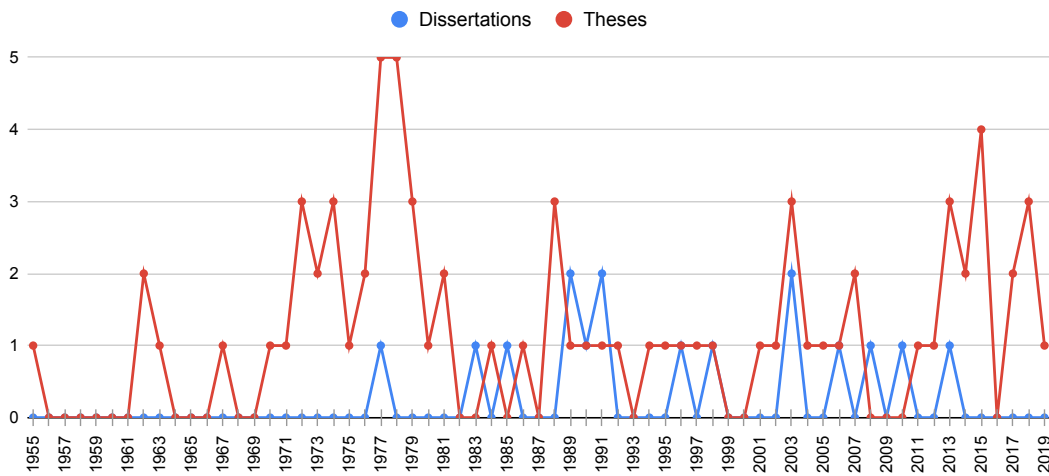


Figure 4 shows the amount of theses and dissertations completed per year.

Figure 4
Output Distribution per Year



4.2 Research Trends

This section aims to define the five types of outputs listed in Figure 1. In the following subsections are brief explanations of the aforementioned output types and a discussion of the number of works done for each type.

4.2.1 Analyses

I use the label “analyses” to describe outputs that focus on enumerating basic and distinct features of a language under any single (or at most two) grammatical domains. In terms of quantity, the number of theses and dissertations that fall under this category type rank the highest with 48 outputs or 52.75%, comprising more than half of the total number of outputs; 43 of these are theses and five are dissertations. While there are many forms of analyses that may be done by anyone from any field, for the purposes of this study, I would like to emphasize on the analysis outputs as works that focus on specific features of a selected grammatical category of a language. Some examples of works that fall under this category are Emilita Cruz’s *Subcategorization of Tagalog Verbs* (1971), Purificacion Delima’s *Interrogative Structures in Ilocano* (1974), and Daryl Pasion’s thesis on the concept of *bumaruon* of the Ilubu tribe in the Kalinga area (2018).

4.2.2 Grammars

Grammars are outputs that follow a format of describing features of a language in at least three grammatical domains, or at least two grammatical domains in-depth. In terms of quantity, these outputs rank second with 20 outputs or 20.9%, around one-fifth of the total number of outputs, 18 of which are theses and two of which are dissertations. Generally speaking, these grammars are completed with the aim of contributing to language documentation efforts. These grammars are usually divided into phonology, morphology, and syntax in that order. Some examples of works that fall under this category are Michiko Yamashita’s description of Kakilingan Sambal (1980), Pedro Guasa Jr.’s dissertation on Binukid (1991), and Ivan Bondoc’s grammar of Blaan (2015).

4.2.3 Comparisons

Comparisons are outputs that aim to compare and contrast the features of two or more languages in order to broaden the understanding of the target languages and determine a relative mutual intelligibility among them, allowing an introspection on the possible struggles a native speaker of one language might encounter in trying to learn the language of another. In terms of quantity, these outputs rank third with 14 outputs or 15.4%, 11 of which are theses, and three of which are dissertations. Some examples of works under this category include a simple morphological comparison of English loanwords in Thai as written by Kanitha Suwanruje (1990), a dialectology of Davao’s “minor languages” as written by Luzviminda Cagas (1990), and a phonological comparison of the sounds in Cebuano Bisaya, Ilocano, and Tagalog using the Optimality Theory written by Ma. Althea Enriquez (2004),

4.2.4 Reviews

Reviews are surveys and critiques of past studies. In terms of quantity, these outputs rank the second to the least with only seven outputs or 7.69%: three are theses and four are dissertations. Two theses discussed in detail the contents of one or two works

to bring to light how previous scholars analyzed Philippine languages, whether it was made by multiple scholars of the same nationality (Alegre, 1972) or by a prominent Filipino historical figure like Pedro Serrano Laktaw (V. V. Hernandez, 1988). Annotated bibliographies such as Rubrico's (2006) MA thesis on the history, structure, and lexicon of the Cebuano language are also included under this category.

The four dissertations under this category are historical surveys of works made by other language scholars of varying nationalities. This includes grammars made by Filipinos (Gonzales, 1989), general studies of Philippine languages made by scholars of various European nationalities (Salazar, 1989), studies by American scholars on Philippine languages over the course of 90 years (Flores, 1996), and a survey of all works made by Spanish missionaries which allowed them to spread the Christian faith to almost all parts of the country (Vibar, 2010). These are products of extensive archival work coupled with making the review itself talking about the specifics of the works present in their scope.

4.2.5 Reconstructions

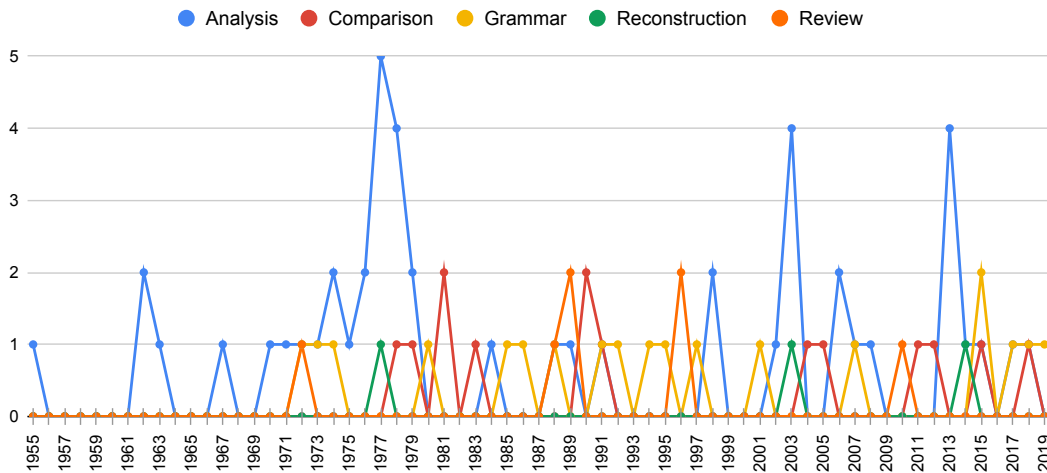
Reconstructions are diachronic studies that attempt to recreate older linguistic forms and determine the genealogy of related languages. In terms of quantity, these outputs rank the least with only three outputs or 3.3%, one of which is a thesis and two are dissertations. These are Consuelo Paz's (1977) reconstruction of phonemes and morphemes using 29 Philippine languages to form a solid basis for the Proto-Philippine language; Irma Peneyra's (2003) internal reconstruction of Tagalog using a number of Tagalog dialects; and Maria Kristina Gallego's (2014) reconstruction of the Proto-Batanic language. This classification may be considered as a subtype of Comparisons as the comparative method is a common method used in diachronic linguistics. However, presenting these outputs separately highlights its importance as a major output of practitioners of diachronic linguistics, or the study of language change and development over time. Given the relatively few number of dedicated experts in this field, the number of outputs almost equals the number of active Filipino practitioners in the Philippines. The only other scholar at the Department who specializes in diachronic linguistics is Jesus Federico Hernandez, who decided early on upon entering the MA program to specialize in this field (Hernandez, J. F. C., personal communication). For him, diachronic linguistics is a painstakingly tedious, time-consuming, and a head-scratching task that awards but an indefinite answer, or only a close approximation of the past (Hernandez, J. F. C., personal communication).

4.2.6 Research Work Produced Over Time

This section presents a quantitative view of all outputs included in this study with respect to the classifications in the previous subsection.

Figure 5 presents the number of output types produced per year. As seen in this chart, a stable number of outputs have been made as time progressed, with an outlier number of outputs created during the second time period, consisting of Thai scholars.

Figure 5
Distribution per Year of Outputs According to Classifications



A small increase in the average number of outputs created per decade can be seen starting from the 2000s. In addition, creation of analysis types of studies have started becoming a consistent fixture of outputs starting from 1998. Creation of grammars, on the other hand, have been steady at 0.4 outputs starting from 1972 (in other words, we can see that one is created at an average interval of three years). No significant trends can be spotted with the remaining three output classifications due to the small amount of outputs made. Should the trend remain the norm over the next few years, one can expect a consistent amount of analysis works with the occasional but expected one grammar output to be completed every three or so years.

4.3 Interpretations

It is evidenced by all charts, with the summation of outputs at 91, that linguistics in UP continues to be a developing field of research. At present, the field is still in its relative adolescence, seeing as the total number of outputs is less than 100.

Out of the four grammatical domains, a great number of outputs tackle the morphological structures of selected languages, with 83 out of 91 outputs, or 91.21%, discussing such in detail. This is presumably due to the nature of the Philippine-type languages having a unique verb marking system which utilizes affixes to denote various grammatical features and relations such as aspect, modality, and the controversial subjecthood. With the field of syntax following second in representation at 75 out of 91 outputs, or 82.42%, it can be inferred that any writer will have challenges separating morphology from syntax when discussing any Philippine language, with Tagalog in particular being the most well-studied in this aspect. This as well can be observed by adding the number of outputs which contain descriptions of both morphology and

syntax in their work, as shown in Figure 3, constituting 69 outputs out of 91, or 75.82%. A breakdown of the morphosyntactic outputs above can be seen referenced by these four fields: Morphology \cap Syntax (totalling 14 outputs), Phonology \cap Morphology \cap Syntax (totalling 35 outputs), Morphology \cap Syntax \cap Semantics (totalling 12 outputs), and All 4 (totalling 8 outputs).

Studies on phonology rank third at 58 outputs, or 63.74%, which still doubles in number research done on semantics at 29 outputs. This amount of outputs, while more than half of the total outputs, is below the three-fourths threshold obtained by the first two grammatical domains, perhaps due to either a lack of up-to-date technologically advanced instruments to make any solid or innovative research in this domain, or perhaps a lack of interest to venture out in this field given said lack of instruments. On the other hand, one might track historically the reason for the low number of outputs of semantics through looking at the equally few offerings of courses on semantics from the conception of DPL to the early years of LINGG. Although I may still attribute to structuralism as an anti-influence to the study of semantics in the Department (as discussed in the first time period), I would like to digress to at least give the Department some credit with promoting the domain as an emerging field.

It is interesting to note the heightened activity of the MA program from 1977 to 1979, as shown in Figure 4. In addition, 1977 and 1978 can be classified as the years with the most completed theses at any given year, with a final count of 5. Within this span, 13 theses, or 14.29% of the total theses, plus the first dissertation ever made in the Department have been produced during this time. These three years also represent the starting point for my findings in the second time period as discussed in the previous section.

4.4 Languages Studied

To see how the graduate students of the Department have been contributing towards the Department's goal of "developing as a primary center for the study and archiving of the languages and dialects in the Philippines," this section was added to see the range of languages that have been studied in the theses and dissertations produced at the Department. The following figure shows a tally of all the languages tackled in the outputs. Languages marked with an asterisk (*) are underspecified as to which variety was documented in the thesis or dissertation where they are described.

Table 1
Target Language Tally

Language	As Seen In	Number of Studies
Tagalog	Alegre, 1972; Añoño, 2018; Balmeo, 2005; Casel, 1977; Cayari, 1963; Cruz, 1971; Cunanan, 2011; de Chavez, 2015; Endriga, 2014; Enriquez, 2004; Flores, 1996; Gaitan, 2003; Gonzales, 1962, 1989; V. V. Hernandez, 1988; Igno, 2015; Javier, 2013; Klimenko, 2012; Ngamsutdi, 1983; Nolasco, 2003; Paz, 1967, 1977; Peneyra, 2003; A. J. Perez, 2013; Salazar, 1989; Shiroku, 1989; Silverio, 1962; Sonza, 1979; Suarez, 1981; Vibar, 2010; Wattanakul, 1991	31
Thai	Anusaen, 1977; Boonrueng, 1977; Kerpetkeaw, 1978; Klaichom, 1981; Kooratanaweich, 1977; Kumlert, 1976; Ngamsutdi, 1977, 1983; Phumipruksa, 1978; Rawangkang, 1976; Sombut, 1973; Srikhao, 1979; Suwanruje, 1990; Teepanont, 1978; Thavilpravat, 1979; Wattanakul, 1991	16
Ilocano	Caliwanagan, 2008; Delima, 1974; Enriquez, 2004; V. V. Hernandez, 1998; Klimenko, 2012; Paz, 1977; Reolalas, 2013; Vibar, 2010	8
Cebuano	Adeva, 2003; Enriquez, 2004; Paz, 1977; Rubrico, 1996, 2006; Vibar, 2010	6
Manobo		6
Manobo*	Paz, 1977	
Manobo, Ata	Cagas, 1990	
Manobo, Dibabawon	Cagas, 1990	
Manobo, Sarangani	Cagas, 1990	
Manobo, Matigsalug	Cabazares, 2017	
Manobo, Obo	Cagas, 1990	
Pampangan	Castrillo, 1955; del Corro, 1974, 1985; Paz, 1977; Vibar, 2010	5
Waray-Waray	Balanquit, 2017; Parer, 1972; Paz, 1977; Vibar, 2010; Villanueva, 1978	5
Bikol, Central	Moran, 2006; Paz, 1977; Vibar, 2010	3
English	Cunanan, 2011; Sonza, 1979; Suwanruje, 1990	3
Pangasinan	Paz, 1977; Rosario, 2013; Vibar, 2010	3
Kalinga*	Caliwanagan, 1995; Pasion, 2018; Paz, 1977	3
Blaan		3
Blaan*	Cagas, 1990; Paz, 1977	
Blaan, Sarangani	Bondoc, 2015	

Language	As Seen In	Number of Studies
Sambal		3
Iba Zambal*	Paz, 1977	
Sambal, Botolan	Malicsi, 1974	
Sambal	Yamashita, 1980	
Bikol, Southern Catanduanes	Paz, 1977; Tabada, 2003	2
Bontoc (Macrolanguage)	Nava, 1986; Paz, 1977	2
Agta, Casiguran Dumagat	Antonio, 2007; Savella, 1997	2
Hiligaynon	Gaitan, 2003; Vibar, 2010	2
Ibanag	Paz, 1977; Vibar, 2010	2
Itawit	Jalotjot, 1988; Paz, 1977	2
Ivatan	Gallego, 2014; Paz, 1977	2
Sorsoganon, Southern	Escalante, 1978; Nolasco, 1994	2
Tausug	Paz, 1977; Peneyra, 1972	2
Inabaknon	Merin, 1992	1
Agutaynen	Paz, 1977	1
Aklanon	Paz, 1977	1
Ati	Manzano, 2019	1
Giangan	Cagas, 1990	1
Tagabawa	Cagas, 1990	1
Itneg, Banao	Ramos, 1970	1
Binukid	Guasa, 1991	1
Buhid	Paz, 1977	1
Bikol, Rinconada	J. F. C. Hernandez, 1998	1
Butuanon	Llido, 1991	1
Chinese, Mandarin	Cunanan, 2011	1
Cuyonon	Lee, 2007	1
Davawenyo	Cagas, 1990	1
Ifugao, Tuwali	Klimenko, 2012	1
Bogkalot	Paz, 1977	1
Indonesian	Layda, 1988	1
Isinay	Paz, 1977	1
Iraya	Or, 2018	1
Ibatan	Gallego, 2014	1
Japanese	Balmeo, 2005	1
Korean	Igno, 2015	1
Kalagan	Jubilado, 2002	1
Kinaray-a	Manueli, 2001	1
Maranao	Paz, 1977	1
Chinese, Min Nan	Sy, 1984	1
Surigaonon	Liwanag, 2015	1
Bolinao	C. V. Perez, 1975	1
Sangil	Cagas, 1990	1

Language	As Seen In	Number of Studies
Spanish	Suarez, 1981	1
Tagbanwa	Paz, 1977	1
Yakan	Paz, 1977	1
Subanen*	Chua, 1973	1
Bukidnon*	Paz, 1977	1
Subanon*	Paz, 1977	1
Bagobo*	Paz, 1977	1
Kamalignon*	Paz, 1977	1
Proto-Philippine	Paz, 1977	1
Proto-Tagalog	Peneyra, 2003	1
Proto-Batanic	Gallego, 2014	1

Out of 91 theses and dissertations included in this survey, 31 outputs or 34.07%, which is one-third of the total, have Tagalog as a language involved in the graduate students' outputs. The amount of languages studied, being more numerous in the Luzon region, can be explained by the simple reason that the area is more accessible for students given that the Department is situated in Quezon City.

Table 2 below shows outputs that focus solely on Tagalog, while Table 3 lists studies which have Tagalog as one of the languages involved in their research.

Table 2
Studies on Tagalog Only

Topic	Proponents
Dialectology	
In Batangas and Oriental Mindoro	Añoso, 2018
Various Provinces	Peneyra, 2003
Morphology and Morphosyntax	
Adverbs of Time	Cayari, 1963
Conjunctions	A. J. Perez, 2013
Nouns and Adjectives	Paz, 1967
Pronouns	de Chavez, 2015
Subcategorization	Cruz, 1971; Endriga, 2014
The <i>-an</i> Affix	Casel, 1977
The <i>ay</i> Morpheme	Shiroku, 1989
Proto-Tagalog	Peneyra, 2003
Syntax	
Active and Passive Sentences	Gonzales, 1962; Silverio, 1962
Clause Structure	Javier, 2013
Grammars and Dictionaries	
Made by Pedro Serrano Laktaw	V. V. Hernandez, 1988
Made by Filipinos	Gonzales, 1989
Made by Spaniards	Alegre, 1972

Table 3
Studies on Tagalog Together with Other Languages

Topic	Proponents
Grammars	
Made by Spaniards (Tagalog, Bicol, Cebuano Bisaya, Hiligaynon, Ibanag, Ilocano, Kapampangan, Pangasinan, and Waray)	Vibar, 2010
Morphology and Morphosyntax	
Loanwords (Sanskrit) (Tagalog and Thai)	Ngamsutdi, 1983
Verbs (of Motion) (Tagalog, Ilocano, and Tawali Ifugao)	Klimenko, 2012
Ergativity and Transitivity (Various Philippine Languages)	Nolasco, 2003
Reflexivity (Tagalog and Spanish)	Suarez, 1981
Phonology	
Optimality Theory (Tagalog, Cebuano Bisaya, and Ilocano)	Enriquez, 2004
Proto-Philippine Language	Paz, 1977
Semantics	
Modality (Tagalog, Chinese, and English)	Cunanan, 2011
Sociolinguistics	
Bilingualism (Tagalog and English)	Sonza, 1979
Studies of Philippine Languages	
Made by Americans	Flores, 1996
Made by Europeans	Salazar, 1989
Syntax	
Basic Sentences (Tagalog and Japanese)	Balmeo, 2005
Basic Sentences (Tagalog and Korean)	Igno, 2015
Grammar (Tagalog and Thai)	Wattanakul, 1991
Translation Studies	
(Hiligaynon to Tagalog)	Gaitan, 2003

As one can see from Tables 2 and 3, there is already a plethora of studies especially in the grammatical domains of morphology and syntax. Surprisingly, only one study on Tagalog phonology has ever been conducted. Comparisons of the sound systems with other languages may be an interesting step in the direction towards adding to the studies on Tagalog, similar to what has already been done vis-à-vis Cebuano Bisaya and Ilocano (Enriquez, 2004).

A significant lack of sociolinguistics outputs is an interesting observation to point out. I would argue that due to the social relevance of outputs in the graduate level, it is all the more important that more studies on sociolinguistics should be done at the graduate level. It also might be interesting if any sort of ethnolinguistic research could be done with Tagalog, even though urbanization might have obscured possible topics that could be explored in the Tagalog-speaking community. Any step towards an ethnolinguistic paper about the Tagalogs could become historical and rooted in diachronic linguistics, which I will also argue needs attention in the Department for Tagalog and beyond.

Given the above tables, there is evidence that Tagalog—at least based on the graduate students' outputs—is indeed “over-studied,” except for the domain of phonology, semantics as well as in related fields such as sociolinguistics, ethnolinguistics, psycholinguistics, diachronic linguistics, and so forth.

5 Summary and Recommendations

The first time period, which was from 1955 to 1972, saw the birth of 10 theses which provided the starting point for the Department to put linguistics more forward in the academic setting. The second time period, which was from 1973 to 1991, was characterized by a sudden surge of Thai scholars taking up their MAs in the Department and consequently becoming a part of its history of promoting American descriptive and structural linguistics in the Philippines. The third time period, which was from 1993 to 2008, was defined by the use of Western linguistics theories and testing their applicability on Philippine languages. The final time period, which was from 2010 to 2019, is a time described as a new age that keeps the tradition of continuing the production of language descriptions while some branching out to new specializations by investigating new fields of research such as cognitive linguistics and ethnolinguistics.

The outputs of the graduate students of the Department were categorized into five major types and have been defined in this study. With the number of outputs I tagged as “grammar” only being at 19, some of these not even full grammatical descriptions but are instead grammar sketches, I would posit that there is still a need for aspiring MA and PhD students to contribute to this important work of language documentation. There is also a smaller cry to add towards the studies on the foreign languages taught under the Department, specifically languages such as Bahasa Indonesia or Malaysia, Chinese Mandarin, Japanese, and Korean, if the works done by the graduate students are to contribute towards the fulfillment of the Department's secondary objective of improving the instruction of the national languages of Asia according to the needs of the Filipino people. Also, recently, the Department started offering classes on Thai once more; an aspiring graduate student must be made aware that if one intends to contribute to the body of knowledge on Thai, one must look at the past studies on Thai, both under the Department and elsewhere. Furthermore, semantics, as the most underrepresented grammatical domain out of all the outputs (at only 29 out of 91 outputs), should be at the forefront of the Department as an area of improvement. The initial steps towards improvement in this area have already been made which can be observed in the works produced in the more recent time period.

I admit that the various shortcomings of this study fail to consider many outside factors. However, as this is a preliminary work, I opted to focus my scope strictly within the confines of the Department and purposely leaving out non-immediate influences to any of the time periods presented. Since it is challenging to account for *all* linguistic research during the time periods, a reanalysis that takes into account more if not all linguistic research in the Philippines, as well as those conducted outside the country, is necessary to provide a more complete picture of factors that influence the type and

amount of research that graduate students of the Department engage in.

I excluded undergraduate research in this study, but any step towards a trend analysis of undergraduate research under the Department is a viable option that I highly encourage. However, do note that this is more difficult to actualize due to the unavailability of copies of these materials to the general public. I have taken note of an undergraduate “thesis” by Gospel Grace Porquez dated 2002 entitled *An ‘Annotated Chronological Bibliography’ of Historical Linguistic Studies on Philippine Languages* made under the Department. This issue of formalities when attributing a term paper such as the present study and Porquez’s (i.e., whether one should call the culminating undergraduate paper a “thesis” or not) may be addressed when taking other undergraduate research into consideration.

There are other institutions all over the Philippines that have offered linguistics as a degree program before and are still offering it at the time of writing. To name a few, those institutions who have offered a degree program in linguistics before but no longer include the Ateneo de Manila University, while those currently offering courses include the De La Salle University, the Mindanao State University - Iligan Institute of Technology, and the Cebu Technological University. Consolidating all of the research work done in all of these institutions, as well as the work produced in other units within the UP System, most of which tend to lean towards applied linguistics, will also help with tracking the history of linguistics in the Philippines.

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7 Appendix

List of Theses and Dissertations From 1955 to 2019

Year	Description
1955	<p><i>Pampango syntax</i> Author: Castrillo, Maria Luisa Y. Adviser: Lopez Thesis [01] [Analysis 01] [Morphology 01] [Syntax 01] [M, Y 01] Language: PAM Keywords: DA, Structural, Pronouns, Affixes In Archives: LG 995 1955 L5 C3 Contains text data.</p>

Year	Description
1962	<p><i>The active sentences and active verbs in Tagalog</i> Author: Gonzales, Lydia F. Adviser: Constantino Thesis [02] [Analysis 02] [Phonology 01] [Morphology 02] [Syntax 02] [P, M, Y 01] Language: TGL Keywords: DA, Classification, Active Verbs, Verbs, Affixes, P+M, Deviation, Stem, Active In Archives: LG 995 1962 L5 G6 Contains word list.</p>
1962	<p><i>The passive verbal sentence constructions in Tagalog</i> Author: Silverio, A. C. Adviser: Constantino Thesis [03] [Analysis 03] [Phonology 02] [Morphology 03] [Syntax 03] [P, M, Y 02] Language: TGL Keywords: DA, Complements, Affixes, Stem, Passive Sentences, Passive Verbal Sentences, Passive In Archives: LG 995 1962 L5 S5 Contains word list.</p>
1963	<p><i>Tagalog time adverbs</i> Author: Cayari, Remedios M. Adviser: Constantino Thesis [04] [Analysis 04] [Phonology 03] [Morphology 04] [Syntax 04] [P, M, Y 03] Language: TGL Keywords: DA, Classification, Adverbs In Archives: LG 995 1963 L5 C5 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1972 L5 P37 Contains word list.</p>

Year	Description
1967	<p><i>The morphology and syntax of Tagalog nouns and adjectives</i> Author: Paz, Consuelo J. Adviser: Constantino Thesis [05] [Analysis 05] [Phonology 04] [Morphology 05] [Syntax 05] [P, M, Y 04] Language: TGL Keywords: DA, Classification, Nouns, Adjectives, P+M In Archives: LG 995 1967 L5 P3</p>
1970	<p><i>The verbal sentences of Bhanaw Tinggian</i> Author: Ramos, Patria P. Adviser: Constantino Thesis [06] [Analysis 06] [Phonology 05] [Morphology 06] [Syntax 06] [P, M, Y 05] Language: BJX Keywords: DA, Bhanaw, Bhanaw Tinggian, Tinggian, Verbal Sentences, Affixes, Complements In Archives: LG 995 1970 L5 R35 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1970 L5 R35</p>
1971	<p><i>Subcategorization of Tagalog verbs</i> Author: Cruz, Emilita L. Adviser: Constantino Thesis [07] [Analysis 07] [Phonology 06] [Morphology 07] [Syntax 07] [Semantics 01] [P, M, Y, X 01] Language: TGL Keywords: SC, Verbs, Verb Complements, Affixes, Mode, Voice, Aspect, Verbal Sentences, Voice, Mode, Aspect In Archives: LG 995 1971 L5 C89</p>

Year	Description
1972	<p><i>Tagalog grammars in Spanish: a study of two representative works</i> Author: Alegre, Maria Salome S. Adviser: Constantino Thesis [08] [Review 01] [Phonology 07] [Morphology 08] [Syntax 08] [P, M, Y 06] Language: TGL Keywords: TX, Spanish, Grammar, Latin model, Arte de la Lengua Tagala, Arte de la Lengua Tagala y Manual Tagalog In Archives: LG 995 1972 L5 A44</p>
1972	<p><i>Topicalization in Calbayog Waray</i> Author: Parer, Ferdinand Adrian Adviser: Constantino Thesis [09] [Analysis 08] [Phonology 08] [Morphology 09] [Syntax 09] [P, M, Y 07] Language: WAR Keywords: DA, Calbayog Waray, Northern Waray, Verb Inflection, Topicalization, Verbal Complements In Archives: LG 995 1972 L5 P37 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1972 L5 P37</p>
1972	<p><i>A grammatical sketch of the Tausug language</i> Author: Peneyra, Irma Dolores U. Adviser: Constantino Thesis [10] [Grammar 01] [Phonology 09] [Morphology 10] [Syntax 10] [P, M, Y 08] Language: TSG Keywords: DA, Subjectivalization, Aspect In Archives: LG 995 1972 L5 P45 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1972 L5 P45</p>

Year	Description
1973	<p><i>A structural description of the Subanen language</i> Author: Chua, Lily T. Adviser: Constantino Thesis [11] [Grammar 02] [Phonology 10] [Morphology 11] [Syntax 11] [P, M, Y 09] Language: Subanen* Keywords: DA, Zamboanga del Sur, Structural, Affixes, Subjectivalization, Aspect, Linguistic Awareness, Dialect Promotion In Archives: LG 995 1973 L5 C48</p>
1973	<p><i>Structures of modification in noun phrases in Thai</i> Author: Sombut, Suthipong Adviser: Cubar Thesis [12] [Analysis 10] [Morphology 12] [Syntax 12] [M, Y 02] Language: THA Keywords: DA, Standard Thai, Noun Phrases, Derivation In Archives: LG 995 1973 L5 S64 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1973 L5 S64</p>
1974	<p><i>Kapampangan morphophonemics</i> Author: del Corro, Anicia H. Adviser: Constantino Thesis [13] [Analysis 11] [Phonology 11] [Morphology 13] [P, M 01] Language: PAM Keywords: DA, P+M, Verbal Inflection, Dialects In Archives: LG 995 1974 L5 D45</p>

Year	Description
1974	<p><i>Interrogative structures in Ilocano</i> Author: Delima, Purificacion G. Adviser: Cubar Thesis [14] [Analysis 12] [Syntax 13] [Semantics 02] [Y, X 01] Language: ILO Keywords: SR, Interrogative, Question In Archives: LG 995 1974 L5 D46 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1974 L5 D46</p>
1974	<p><i>A structural sketch of Halitaq Baytan (a Sambal Aeta dialect)</i> Author: Malicsi, Jonathan C. Adviser: Cubar Thesis [15] [Grammar 03] [Morphology 14] [Syntax 14] [M, Y 03] Language: SBL Keywords: DA, Sambal Aeta, Aeta, Halitaq Baytan, Baytan In Archives: LG 995 1974 L5 M45 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1974 L5 M45</p>
1975	<p><i>The personal pronouns of Bolinao</i> Author: Perez, Consuelo V. Adviser: Constantino Thesis [16] [Analysis 13] [Phonology 12] [Morphology 15] [Syntax 15] [P, M, Y 10] Language: SMK Keywords: DA, Pronouns, Personal Pronouns, Sambali, Cross Reference In Archives: LG 995 1975 L5 P47 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1975 L5 P47</p>

Year	Description
1976	<p><i>Causative sentences in Thai</i> Author: Kumlert, Duangporn Adviser: Cubar Thesis [17] [Analysis 14] [Phonology 13] [Syntax 16] [Semantics 03] [P, Y, X 01] Language: THA Keywords: DA, Standard Thai, Causative In Archives: LG 995 1976 L5 K84 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1976 L5 K84</p>
1976	<p><i>Nominal sentences in Thai</i> Author: Rawangkang, Wissanu Adviser: Cubar Thesis [18] [Analysis 15] [Syntax 17] [Semantics 04] [Y, X 02] Language: THA Keywords: DA, Standard Thai, Nominal Sentences In Archives: LG 995 1976 L5 R39 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1976 L5 R39</p>
1977	<p><i>Interrogative structures in Thai</i> Author: Anusaen, Paiboon Adviser: Cubar Thesis [19] [Analysis 16] [Syntax 18] [Semantics 05] [Y, X 03] Language: THA Keywords: DA, Standard Thai In Archives: LG 995 1977 L5 A58 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1977 L5 A58</p>

Year	Description
1977	<p><i>Arguments against tense in Thai</i> Author: Boonrueng, Suhipon Adviser: Malicsi Thesis [20] [Analysis 17] [Phonology 14] [Morphology 16] [Syntax 19] [P, M, Y 11] Language: THA Keywords: DA, Standard Thai In Archives: LG 995 1977 L5 B66 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1977 L5 B66</p>
1977	<p><i>The syntax and semantics of Tagalog verbs with “-an”</i> Author: Casel, Leith B. Adviser: Cubar Thesis [21] [Analysis 18] [Morphology 17] [Syntax 20] [Semantics 06] [M, Y, X 01] Language: TGL Keywords: DA, Case, Verbalization, Lexicalization In Archives: LG 995 1977 L5 C37 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1977 L5 C37</p>
1977	<p><i>Nominalizations in Thai</i> Author: Kooratanaweich, Santi Adviser: Cubar Thesis [22] [Analysis 19] [Morphology 18] [Syntax 21] [M, Y 04] Language: THA Keywords: DA, Standard Thai In Archives: LG 995 1977 L5 K87 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1977 L5 K87 Contains word list.</p>

Year	Description
1977	<p><i>Passivization in Thai</i> Author: Ngamsutdi, Chinda Adviser: Cubar Thesis [23] [Analysis 20] [Morphology 19] [Syntax 22] [M, Y 05] Language: THA Keywords: DA, Standard Thai In Archives: LG 995 1977 L5 C55 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1977 L5 C55</p>
1977	<p><i>A reconstruction of proto-Philippine phonemes and morphemes</i> Author: Paz, Consuelo J. Adviser: Constantino Dissertation [01] [Reconstruction 01] [Phonology 15] [Morphology 20] [P, M 02] Language: AGN, AKL, BCL, BKU, BLN, BNC, CEB, IBG, ILK, ILO, INN, ITV, IVV, MRW, PAG, PAM, TBW, TGL, TSG, WAR, YKA, Blaan*, Bagobo*, Bukidnon*, Iba Zambal*, Kalinga*, Kamaligonon*, Manobo*, Subanon*, Proto-Philippine Keywords: DL, CM, P+M, Itbayat In Archives: LG 996 1977 L5 P39 Contains word list.</p>
1978	<p><i>A study of South Sorsogon verbs</i> Author: Escalante, Antonio H. Adviser: Cubar Thesis [24] [Analysis 21] [Morphology 21] [M 01] Language: SRV Keywords: DA, Verbs, Affixes, Mood, Voice, Sorsogon, South-Southeastern Sorsogon In Archives: LG 995 1978 E5 E83 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1978 E5 E83</p>

Year	Description
1978	<p><i>A study of cases in the Thai language</i> Author: Kerpetkeaw, Punthip Adviser: Constantino Thesis [25] [Comparison 01] [Morphology 22] [Syntax 23] [M, Y 06] Language: THA Keywords: FC, Thai Traditional Case, Standard Thai, Case, Personal Analysis In Archives: LG 995 1978 L5 P85 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1978 L5 P85</p>
1978	<p><i>Two-verb surface predicates in Thai</i> Author: Phumiprukksa, Naiyana Adviser: Cubar Thesis [26] [Analysis 22] [Syntax 24] [Semantics 07] [Y, X 04] Language: THA Keywords: DA, Standard Thai, Two-Verb Concatenation, Modal In Archives: LG 995 1978 L5 N35 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1978 L5 N35 Contains word list.</p>
1978	<p><i>Adverbial structures in Thai</i> Author: Teepanont, Nipawan Adviser: Malicsi Thesis [27] [Analysis 23] [Phonology 16] [Morphology 23] [P, M 03] Language: THA Keywords: DA, Standard Thai, Adverbs In Archives: LG 995 1978 L5 N56 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1978 L5 N56 Contains word list.</p>

Year	Description
1978	<p><i>Compound and complex sentences in Tacloban Waray</i> Author: Villanueva, Erlinda P. Adviser: Cubar Thesis [28] [Analysis 24] [Syntax 25] [Y 01] Language: WAR Keywords: DA, Samar-Leyte Language, Tacloban City Waray, Compounding, Transformations In Archives: LG 995 1978 L5 V56 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1978 L5 V56</p>
1979	<p><i>A descriptive study of Maryknoll bilingualism</i> Author: Sonza, Jorshinelle T. Adviser: Cubar Thesis [29] [Analysis 25] [Phonology 17] [Morphology 24] [Syntax 26] [P, M, Y 12] Language: ENG, TGL Keywords: SL, Mackey's 1970 Description of Bilingualism, DA, FC, Maryknoll College, TGL-ENG, Quantitative, Bilingualism In Archives: LG 995 1979 L5 S66 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1979 L5 S66</p>
1979	<p><i>Tone correspondences among Thai dialects</i> Author: Srikhao, Sarit Adviser: Malicsi Thesis [30] [Comparison 02] [Phonology 18] [P 01] Language: THA Keywords: CP, Proto-Tones, Cassette Tapes, Phonetics, Northern Thai, Northeastern Thai, Standard Thai, Southern Thai In Archives: LG 995 1979 L5 S37 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1979 L5 S37</p>

Year	Description
1979	<p><i>Furthest studies on morphology and compounding in Thai</i> Author: Thavilpravat, Patariya Adviser: Cubar Thesis [31] [Analysis 25] [Phonology 19] [Morphology 25] [Syntax 27] [Semantics 08] [P, M, Y, X 02] Language: THA Keywords: DA, Standard Thai, Compounding In Archives: LG 995 1979 L5 P38 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1979 L5 P38</p>
1980	<p><i>Kakilingan Sambal texts with grammatical analysis</i> Author: Yamashita, Michiko Adviser: Constantino Thesis [32] [Grammar 04] [Phonology 20] [Morphology 26] [Syntax 28] [P, M, Y 13] Language: XSB Keywords: TX, Kakilingan Sambal, Kakilingan, Zamables, Ayta, Affixes, Verb Inflection, Pronouns In Archives: LG 995 1980 L5 Y34 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1980 L5 Y34 Contains word list. Contains text.</p>
1981	<p><i>Thoong Yang and standard Thai: a phonological, morphological and lexical comparison</i> Author: Klaichom, Samruay Adviser: Constantino Thesis [33] [Comparison 03] [Phonology 21] [Morphology 27] [P, M 04] Language: THA Keywords: CP, Standard Thai, Thoong Yang Thai In Archives: LG 995 1981 L5 S34 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1981 L5 S34 Contains word list.</p>

Year	Description
1981	<p><i>A cross-linguistic study of reflexivity in Spanish and Tagalog</i> Author: Suarez, Carlito M. Adviser: Cubar Thesis [34] [Comparison 04] [Morphology 28] [Syntax 29] [M, Y 07] Language: SPA, TGL Keywords: UG, Contrastive, Reflexive, Reflexivization In Archives: LG 995 1981 L5 S92 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1981 L5 S92</p>
1983	<p><i>A study of Sanskrit loanwords in Thai and Tagalog</i> Author: Ngamsutdi, Chinda Adviser: Constantino Dissertation [02] [Comparison 05] [Phonology 22] [Morphology 29] [Syntax 30] [Semantics 09] [P, M, Y, X 03] Language: TGL, THA Keywords: CP, Loanwords, Standard Thai In Archives: LG 996 1983 L5 C55 In Lingg Lib: LG 996 1983 L5 C55 Contains word list.</p>
1984	<p><i>The syntax of e-phrases in Fookien</i> Author: Sy, Mary Adviser: Cubar Thesis [35] [Analysis 26] [Phonology 23] [Morphology 30] [Syntax 31] [P, M, Y 14] Language: NAN Keywords: DA, DS, Surface Structure, Fookien, Particle Phrases, Noun Phrases In Archives: LG 995 1984 L5 S96 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1984 L5 S96</p>

Year	Description
1985	<p><i>Kapampangan lexicography</i> Author: del Corro, Anicia H. Adviser: Constantino Dissertation [03] [Grammar 05] [Phonology 24] [Morphology 31] [Semantics 10] [P, M, X 01] Language: PAM Keywords: LX, Verbal Inflection, Affixes, Dictionary, RV In Archives: LG 996 1985 L5 D45 Contains word list.</p>
1986	<p><i>A grammatical sketch of Mainit Bontoc</i> Author: Nava, Betty A. Adviser: Constantino Thesis [36] [Grammar 06] [Phonology 25] [Morphology 32] [Syntax 32] [P, M, Y 15] Language: BNC Keywords: DA, Bontoc, Mountain Province, Mainit, Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs, Aspect, Adjectives, Adverbs, Markers, Verbal Sentences, Nonverbal Sentences In Archives: LG 995 1986 L5 N38 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1986 L5 N38 Contains sentence list.</p>
1988	<p><i>Ang diksyunaryo at gramatika ni Pedro Serrano Laktaw: isang pagsusuring panglingguwistika</i> Author: Hernandez, Viveca V. Adviser: Constantino Thesis [37] [Review 02] [Phonology 26] [Morphology 33] [P, M 05] Language: TGL Keywords: TX, Diccionario hispano-tagalog, primera parte, Diccionario hispano-tagalog, segunda parte, Estudios gramaticales sobre la lengua tagalog, Pedro Serrano Laktaw, Dictionary, Grammar, Greco-Spanish Model In Archives: LG 995 1988 L5 H47 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1988 L5 H47</p>

Year	Description
1988	<p><i>Diskripsyon ng klos na verbal ng wikang Itawit</i> Author: Jalotjot, Editha M. Adviser: Constantino Thesis [38] [Grammar 07] [Phonology 27] [Morphology 34] [Syntax 33] [P, M, Y 16] Language: ITV Keywords: DA, Tugearao, Cagayan, Northern Luzon, Verbal Clauses, Verbal, Verbs, Affixes, Case, Mode, Aspect, Noun Phrases, P+M In Archives: LG 995 1988 L5 J34 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1988 L5 J34</p>
1988	<p><i>Verbal sentences in Bahasa Indonesia</i> Author: Layda, Eden L. Adviser: Constantino Thesis [39] [Analysis 27] [Morphology 35] [Syntax 34] [M, Y 08] Language: IND Keywords: DA, FC, DS, Semantic Role, Declarative, Trees, Verbs, Verbal Complement, Affixes, P+M, Modality In Archives: LG 995 1988 L5 L38 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1988 L5 L38</p>
1989	<p><i>A study of the Tagalog "ay" construction: analytical problems and some solutions</i> Author: Shiroku, Masako Adviser: Cubar Thesis [40] [Analysis 28] [Morphology 36] [Syntax 35] [Semantics 11] [M, Y, X 02] Language: TGL Keywords: DA, Particle 'ay', Classification, Problems, M+Y In Archives: LG 995 1989 L5 S55 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1989 L5 S55</p>

Year	Description
1989	<p><i>Ang mga gramatikang Tagalog/Pilipino na sinulat ng mga Pilipino (1893-1977)</i> Author: Gonzales, Lydia F. Adviser: Constantino Dissertation [04] [Review 03] [Phonology 28] [Morphology 37] [Syntax 36] [P, M, Y 17] Language: TGL Keywords: TX, Filipino, Jose Rizal, Wikang Pambansa, Grammar, National Language In Archives: LG 996 1989 L5 G66</p>
1989	<p><i>European studies of Philippine languages</i> Author: Salazar, Marlies S. Adviser: Constantino Dissertation [05] [Review 04] [Morphology 38] [Syntax 37] [Semantics 12] [M, Y, X 03] Language: TGL Keywords: TX, European, Belgian, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Scandinavian, Protolanguage, Proto-Philippine, Malayo-Polynesian In Archives: LG 996 1989 L5 S25 In Lingg Lib: LG 996 1989 L5 S25</p>
1990	<p><i>English loanwords in Thai</i> Author: Suwanruje, Kanitha Adviser: Paz Thesis [41] [Comparison 06] [Phonology 29] [Morphology 39] [Semantics 13] [P, M, X 02] Language: ENG, THA Keywords: TA, Loanwords, ENG-THA In Archives: LG 995 1990 L5 K36 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1990 L5 K36</p>

Year	Description
1990	<p><i>Davao minor languages: a description, comparison and classification</i> Author: Cagas, Luzviminda M. Adviser: Constantino Dissertation [06] [Comparison 07] [Phonology 30] [Morphology 40] [P, M 06] Language: ATD, BGI, BGS, DAW, MBD, MBS, OBO, SNL, Blaan* Keywords: DI, Lexicostatistics, Typology, Speech Variety, Davao City, Davao del Norte, Davao del Sur, Davao Oriental, Matigsalug, Mangguangan, Kalangan, Tagakulo, Mansaka, Mandaya, Carageño, Dabawenyo-Cateel, Dabawenyo-Davao City, Isamal, L-Complex, Subgrouping In Archives: LG 996 1990 L5 C34 In Lingg Lib: LG 996 1990 L5 C34 Contains text.</p>
1991	<p><i>Tense, aspect, mood in Butuanon: a study of three verb inflectional categories</i> Author: Llido, Paulino C. Adviser: Constantino Thesis [42] [Analysis 29] [Morphology 41] [Syntax 38] [Semantics 14] [M, Y, X 04] Language: BTW Keywords: EA, Tense, Aspect, Mood, Modality, M+X, Verb Inflection, Verb Inflectional Categories, Relational Database Software, Substituted Minimal Forms, Affixes In Archives: LG 995 1991 L5 L55 In National Lib: 415.499218</p>

Year	Description
1991	<p><i>Binukid: a grammatical description</i> Author: Guasa, Pedro A., Jr. Adviser: Constantino Dissertation [07] [Grammar 08] [Phonology 31] [Morphology 42] [Syntax 39] [P, M, Y 18] Language: BKD Keywords: DA, Bukidnon, P+M, Verbs, Aspect, Mode, Adjectives, Pronouns, Adverbs, Noun Phrase, Verb Phrase In Archives: LG 996 1991 L5 G83 In Lingg Lib: LG 996 1991 L5 G83 In National Lib: 499.218095 Contains text.</p>
1991	<p><i>A grammatical comparison of Thai and Tagalog</i> Author: Wattanakul, Pearl Adviser: Constantino Dissertation [08] [Comparison 08] [Phonology 32] [Morphology 43] [Syntax 40] [P, M, Y 19] Language: TGL, THA Keywords: UG, Standard Thai, Universal Language In Archives: LG 996 1991 L5 W38 In Lingg Lib: LG 996 1991 L5 W38</p>
1992	<p><i>A grammatical description of Inabaknon</i> Author: Merin, Eliseo M. Adviser: Constantino Thesis [43] [Grammar 09] [Phonology 33] [Morphology 44] [Syntax 41] [P, M, Y 20] Language: ABX Keywords: DA, Capul, Northern Samar, Nouns, Pronouns, Adjectives, Verbs, Affixes, Mode, Voice, Adverbs, Syntactic Markers, Verbal Sentences, Complements, Nonverbal Sentences In Archives: LG 995 1992 L5 M47 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1992 L5 M47 In National Lib: 499.218</p>

Year	Description
1994	<p><i>Grammar ng Sorsoganon</i> Author: Nolasco, Ricardo Ma. D. Adviser: Constantino Thesis [44] [Grammar 10] [Phonology 34] [Morphology 45] [Syntax 42] [P, M, Y 21] Language: SRV Keywords: SR, Structural, Immediate Constituent, Case, P+M, Aspect, DS, Bikol-Sorsogon, Sinorsogon In Archives: LG 995 1994 L5 N65 Contains word list. Contains sentence list.</p>
1995	<p><i>Isang gramatikal iskets ng Kalinga</i> Author: Caliwanagan, Elizabeth A. Adviser: Hernandez, V. Thesis [45] [Grammar 11] [Phonology 35] [Morphology 46] [Syntax 43] [P, M, Y 22] Language: Kalinga* Keywords: DA, San Mariano, Isabela, Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Particles, P+M In Archives: LG 995 1995 L5 C35 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 1995 L5 C35</p>
1996	<p><i>An annotated bibliography of works and studies on the history, structure and lexicon of the Cebuano Language: 1610 to 1996</i> Author: Rubrico, Jessie Grace U. Adviser: Constantino Thesis [46] [Review 05] [Phonology 36] [Morphology 47] [Syntax 44] [Semantics 14] [P, M, Y, X 04] Language: CEB Keywords: Annotation, Bibliography In Archives: LG 995 1996 L5 R83</p>

Year	Description
1996	<p><i>American studies of Philippine languages: 1900 to 1990</i> Author: Flores, Imelda Yared Adviser: Constantino Dissertation [09] [Review 06] [Phonology 37] [Morphology 48] [Syntax 45] [Semantics 15] [P, M, Y, X 05] Language: TGL Keywords: TX, American, General Linguistics, Theoretical Linguistics, American Language Planning, SL, Applied Linguistics, LX, Language Survey, SIL In Archives: LG 996 1996 L5 F56</p>
1997	<p><i>Gramatikal na iskets ng wikang Casiguran Dumagat</i> Author: Savella, Ma. Theresa C. Adviser: Constantino Thesis [47] [Grammar 12] [Phonology 38] [Morphology 49] [Syntax 46] [P, M, Y 23] Language: DGC Keywords: SR, Negrito, Aurora, P+M, Deep Structure, Immediate Constituent, Linguistic Competence In Archives: LG 995 1997 L5 S38 In National Lib: 499.218 Contains word list. Contains sentence list.</p>
1998	<p><i>Ang wikang Rinconada sa Bikol</i> Author: Hernandez, Jesus Federico C. Adviser: Paz Thesis [48] [Analysis 30] [Phonology 39] [Morphology 50] [Syntax 47] [P, M, Y 24] Language: BTO Keywords: DI, Bicol, Bicol Dialects, Lexicology, Phonetics, Variety, Spatial Linguistics In Archives: LG 995 1998 L5 H47 In National Lib: 499.215 Contains word list.</p>

Year	Description
1998	<p><i>Ang syntax ng konstruksyong kosatib sa Ilokano: isang pagsusuri batay sa goberment-baynding tiyori</i> Author: Hernandez, Viveca V. Adviser: Constantino Dissertation [10] [Analysis 31] [Morphology 51] [Syntax 48] [M, Y 09] Language: ILO Keywords: GB, X-Bar T, SC, Projection Principle, θT, C-Command, Movement, Move-Alpha, Bangued, Abra, Causative Sentences, Causative, Affixes In Archives: LG 996 1998 L5 H47 In National Library: 499.213</p>
2001	<p><i>Gramatikal na sketch ng wikang Kinaray-a</i> Author: Manuelli, Maria Khristina S. Adviser: Hernandez, V. Thesis [49] [Grammar 13] [Phonology 40] [Morphology 52] [Syntax 49] [P, M, Y 25] Language: KRJ Keywords: EA, SR, GB, GG, X-Bar T, NP Movement, WH Movement, SC, Kinaray-a Pandan, P+M, Affixes, Theta Role, Antique, Hantik In Archives: LG 995 2001 L5 M35 Contains sentence list.</p>
2002	<p><i>Ang teta-tyuri sa Isamal</i> Author: Jubilado, Rodney C. Adviser: Hernandez, V. Thesis [50] [Analysis 32] [Phonology 41] [Morphology 53] [Syntax 50] [Semantics 16] [P, M, Y, X 06] Language: KQE Keywords: PP, UG, θT, X-Bar T, Case T, Movement, Isamal, Verb, Topicalization, Introspection, Mental Grammar, Grammatical Judgment In Archives: LG 995 2002 L5 J83 In National Lib: 499.218717</p>

Year	Description
2003	<p><i>Mga semantik koreleyt ng pagkatransitibo sa kwentong Sebwano</i> Author: Adeva, Frieda Marie B. Adviser: Nolasco Thesis [51] [Analysis 33] [Morphology 54] [Syntax 51] [Semantics 17] [M, Y, X 05] Language: CEB Keywords: Hopper & Thomspson's 1980 T on TR, TR, Kinesis, Aspect, Punctuality, Volitionality, Affirmation, Verbs, Aspect, Mode, Affixes, Pronouns In Archives: LG 995 2003 L5 A34 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 2003 L5 A34 In National Lib: 499.212 Contains text.</p>
2003	<p><i>Function words in Hiligaynon-Filipino translations: a study in comparative syntax</i> Author: Gaitan, Mary Ann P. Adviser: Malicsi Thesis [52] [Analysis 34] [Morphology 55] [Syntax 52] [Semantics 18] [M, Y, X 06] Language: HIL, TGL Keywords: TX, Function Words, Conjunctions, HIL-TGL, CP In Archives: LG 995 2003 L5 G35 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 2003 L5 G35 In National Lib: 499.214 In Reading Room. Contains text.</p>

Year	Description
2003	<p><i>Mga verb-inisyal na sentens ng Viracnon: isang pagsusuri batay sa government-baynding tyuri</i></p> <p>Author: Tabada, Lucillyne C. Adviser: Hernandez, V. Thesis [53] [Analysis 35] [Morphology 56] [Syntax 53] [M, Y 10] Language: BLN Keywords: PP, GB, X-Bar T, θT, Move-Alpha, Case T, Verb-Internal Subject Hypothesis, SC, Viracnon, Catanduanes, Theta Role, Determiner Phrase In Archives: LG 995 2003 L5 T33 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 2003 L5 T33 In National Lib: 499.2155</p>
2003	<p><i>Ang pagkatransitibo at ikinaergatibo ng mga wikang Pilipino: isang pagsusuri sa sistemang bose</i></p> <p>Author: Nolasco, Ricardo Ma. D. Adviser: Peneyra Dissertation [11] [Analysis 36] [Morphology 57] [Syntax 54] [Semantics 19] [M, Y, X 07] Language: TGL Keywords: ER Voice, Focus, Filipino Voice, TR, Source, Affected Entity, Arguments In Archives: LG 996 2003 L5 N65 In National Lib: 499.2115</p>
2003	<p><i>Isang rekonstrusyong internal ng Tagalog batay sa mga piling dayalek</i></p> <p>Author: Peneyra, Irma Dolores U. Adviser: Paz Dissertation [12] [Reconstruction 02] [Phonology 42] [Morphology 58] [P, M 07] Language: TGL, Proto-Tagalog Keywords: DL, Bataan, Batangas, Bulacan, Cavite, Laguna, Marinduque, Oriental Mindoro, Occidental Mindoro, Quezon, Rizal, CM, Subgrouping, Qualitative, Internal Reconstruction, Dialect Chain In Archives: LG 996 2003 L5 P46 In Lingg Lib: LG 996 2003 L5 P46 In National Lib: 499.2112</p>

Year	Description
2004	<p><i>Testing the effectivity of optimality theory: a comparative phonological analysis of three Philippine languages</i> Author: Enriquez, Ma. Althea T. Adviser: Malicsi Thesis [54] [Comparison 09] [Phonology 43] [P 02] Language: CEB, ILO, TGL Keywords: OT, GG, CP In Archives: LG 995 2004 L5 E57 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 2004 L5 E57 In National Lib: 415</p>
2005	<p><i>Pagkukumpara ng mga wikang Tagalog at Hapon</i> Author: Balmeo, Antonio L. Adviser: Malicsi Thesis [55] [Comparison 10] [Phonology 44] [Morphology 59] [Syntax 55] [P, M, Y 26] Language: JPN, TGL Keywords: Contemporary Linguistics, Sentence Structure, Basic Sentences, Affixes, Contemporary Linguistics In Archives: LG 995 2005 L5 B35 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 2005 L5 B35 In National Lib: 499.211824956 In Reading Room.</p>
2006	<p><i>Application of theta theory to standard Bikol</i> Author: Moran, Donna Hope L. Adviser: Malicsi Thesis [56] [Analysis 37] [Morphology 60] [Syntax 56] [Semantics 20] [M, Y, X 08] Language: BCL Keywords: GB, θT, Case T, Bicol, Standard Bikol, Lexicology, Affixes In Archives: LG 995 2006 L5 M67 In National Lib: 499.2155</p>

Year	Description
2006	<p><i>Komputasyon ng mga simpleng verbal klos sa Cebuano batay sa minimalist program</i> Author: Rubrico, Jessie Grace U. Adviser: Hernandez, V. Dissertation [13] [Analysis 38] [Morphology 61] [Syntax 57] [M, Y 11] Language: CEB Keywords: MP, UG, Derivation, Verbal Clause, Simple Verbal Clause, Focus, Case, Aspect, Word Order In Archives: LG 996 2006 L5 R83 In Lingg Lib: LG 996 2006 L5 R83 In National Lib: 499.21256</p>
2007	<p><i>Gramatikal na iskets ng Tagebulos</i> Author: Antonio, Victor C. Adviser: Cruz Thesis [57] [Grammar 13] [Phonology 45] [Morphology 62] [Syntax 58] [Semantics 21] [P, M, Y, X 07] Language: DGC Keywords: DA, Tagebulos, Aurora, Morphosyntax, Verbs, Verb Inflection, Voice, Case, Aspect In Archives: LG 995 2007 L5 A58 In National Lib: 499.21815</p>
2007	<p><i>The non-verbal sentences in Cuyonon: a minimal approach</i> Author: Lee, Aldrin P. Adviser: Hernandez, V. Thesis [58] [Analysis 39] [Phonology 46] [Morphology 63] [Syntax 59] [Semantics 22] [P, M, Y, X 08] Language: CYO Keywords: MP, Non-Verbal Sentences, Cuyo, Palawan, GB, PP In Archives: LG 995 2007 L5 L44 In National Lib: 499.21856 Contains text.</p>

Year	Description
2008	<p><i>Interpretasyon ng NP sa Ilokano sa Integratibong Pananaw</i> Author: Caliwanagan, Elizabeth A. Adviser: Malicsi Dissertation [14] [Analysis 40] [Morphology 64] [Syntax 60] [Semantics 23] [M, Y, X 09] Language: ILO Keywords: Integrative Approach, ER, GG, GB, MP, Noun Phrases In Archives: LG 996 2008 L5 C35 Contains text.</p>
2010	<p><i>Studies on the major Philippine languages by Spanish missionaries</i> Author: Vibar, Arwin M. Adviser: Peneyra Dissertation [15] [Review 07] [Phonology 47] [Morphology 65] [Syntax 61] [P, M, Y 27] Language: BCL, CEB, HIL, IBG, ILO, PAM, PAG, TGL, WAR Keywords: TX, Spanish, Bicolano, Pampango, Nebrija, de Molina, Hervas y Panduro In Archives: LG 996 2010 L5 V53 In Lingg Lib: LG 996 2010 L5 V53 In National Lib: 499.21 In Reading Room.</p>
2011	<p><i>Modality in English, Chinese, and Filipino</i> Author: Cunanan, Farah C. Adviser: Malicsi Thesis [59] [Comparison 11] [Morphology 66] [Syntax 62] [M, Y 12] Language: ENG, CMN, TGL Keywords: UG, Modality, Mandarin, Modal Verbs, Affixes, Reduplication In Archives (in process). In National Lib: 415.6 In Reading Room.</p>

Year	Description
2012	<p><i>Motion verbs in Tagalog, Ilokano and Tuvali Ifugao</i> Author: Klimenko, Sergey B. Adviser: Malicsi Thesis [60] [Comparison 12] [Morphology 67] [Syntax 63] [Semantics 24] [M, Y, X 10] Language: IFK, ILO, TGL Keywords: Talmy's T, Talmy's T Revised, Slobin's T, Croft et. al's T, Verbs, Affixes In Archives: LG 995 2012 L5 K55 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 2012 L5 K55 In National Lib: 499.21182 In Reading Room. Contains word list.</p>
2013	<p><i>Ang clause structure ng Tagalog batay sa cognitive grammar</i> Author: Javier, Jem R. Adviser: Malicsi Thesis [61] [Analysis 41] [Phonology 48] [Morphology 68] [Syntax 64] [P, M, Y 28] Language: TGL Keywords: CL, Cognitive Grammar, Event Schema, Clause Structure In Archives: LG 995 2013 L5 J38 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 2013 L5 J38 In National Lib: 499.21182 In Reading Room.</p>
2013	<p><i>Konek ka dyan: isang deskriptibong pag-aaral sa mga coordinating at subordinating conjunction sa Filipino</i> Author: Perez, April J. Adviser: Bacolod Thesis [62] [Analysis 42] [Morphology 69] [Syntax 65] [M, Y 13] Language: TGL Keywords: DA, Conjunctions, Coordination Reduction, Aspect In Archives: LG 995 2013 L5 P37 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 2013 L5 P37</p>

Year	Description
2013	<p><i>Subcategorization of Pangasinan verbs</i> Author: Rosario, Francisco C. Jr. Adviser: Hernandez, V. Thesis [63] [Analysis 43] [Phonology 49] [Morphology 70] [Syntax 66] [P, M, Y 29] Language: PAG Keywords: SC, GG, Pangasinan, Verbs, Affixes, Thematic Roles In Archives: LG 995 2013 L5 R67 In Lingg Lib: LG 995 2013 L5 R67 In Reading Room.</p>
2013	<p><i>The semantics of Ilocano aspect forms</i> Author: Reolalas, Santiago R. Adviser: Malicsi Dissertation [16] [Analysis 44] [Morphology 71] [Syntax 67] [Semantics 25] [M, Y, X 11] Language: ILO Keywords: TA, ILO-ENG, ILO-TGL, Aspect, Subordinate Clauses, Affixes In Archives: LG 996 2013 L5 R46 In Lingg Lib: LG 996 2013 L5 R46 In National Lib: 499.2132 In Reading Room.</p>
2014	<p><i>An affix-based subcategorization of Tagalog verbs</i> Author: Endriga, Divine Angeli P. Adviser: Hernandez, V. Thesis [64] [Analysis 45] [Morphology 72] [Syntax 68] [M, Y 14] Language: TGL Keywords: SC, Affixes, Semantic Roles, Focus In Lingg Lib: LG 995 2014 L5 E53 In Reading Room. Contains word list.</p>

Year	Description
2014	<p><i>Tracing ancestry and descent: a reconstruction of the Proto-Batanic language</i> Author: Gallego, Maria Kristina S. Adviser: Hernandez, J. Thesis [65] [Reconstruction 03] [Phonology 50] [Morphology 73] [P, M 08] Language: IVB, IVV, Proto-Batanic Keywords: DL, CM, Proto-Philippine, Subgrouping, Yami, Itbayat In Lingg Lib: LG 995 2014 L5 G35 In Reading Room. Contains word list.</p>
2015	<p><i>A grammatical sketch of Blaan</i> Author: Bondoc, Ivan P. Adviser: Hernandez, J. Thesis [66] [Grammar 14] [Phonology 51] [Morphology 74] [Syntax 69] [P, M, Y 30] Language: BPS Keywords: DA, Sarangani, Bilic, Aspect, Focus, Mode, Affixes In Lingg Lib: LG 995 2015 L5 B66 Contains word list. Contains sentence list.</p>
2015	<p><i>Isang pagsusuri ng mga pre-form sa tekstwal na datos ng Tagalog</i> Author: de Chavez, Mark Rae C. Adviser: Bacolod Thesis [67] [Analysis 46] [Morphology 75] [Syntax 70] [Semantics 26] [M, Y, X 12] Language: TGL Keywords: TX, Bible, Focus, Pronouns, M+Y, Pro-form In Lingg Lib (in process). In Reading Room. Contains text.</p>

Year	Description
2015	<p><i>Contrastive na pag-aaral sa mga basic sentence ng wikang Filipino at Koreyano</i> Author: Igno, Jay-Ar M. Adviser: Hernandez, V. Thesis [68] [Comparison 12] [Phonology 52] [Morphology 76] [Syntax 71] [P, M, Y 31] Language: KOR, TGL Keywords: CP, Contrastive, Basic Sentences, Immediate Constituent, Subject, Predicate In Archives (in process). In Lingg Lib: LG 995 2015 L5 I46 In Reading Room.</p>
2015	<p><i>A grammar sketch of Surigaonon</i> Author: Liwanag, Mariyel Hiyas C. Adviser: Lee Thesis [69] [Grammar 15] [Phonology 53] [Morphology 77] [Syntax 72] [P, M, Y 32] Language: SGD Keywords: DA, Headedness, Focus, Aspect, Mood, Nouns, Adverbs, Prepositions In Lingg Lib (in process). In Reading Room.</p>
2017	<p><i>A grammar sketch of Ninorte Samarnon</i> Author: Balanquit, Liberty N. Adviser: Lee Thesis [70] [Grammar 16] [Phonology 54] [Morphology 78] [Syntax 73] [P, M, Y 33] Language: WAR Keywords: DA, θT, SC, Structural Case, Ninorte Samarnon, Affixes, Aspect, Voice, Mood, Adjectives, Adverbs, M+Y In Lingg Lib (in process). In Reading Room.</p>

Year	Description
2017	<p><i>Inserapan te marusen: Using semantic analysis in describing Matigsalug concepts of spirits</i> Author: Cabazares, Janus Ruel T. Adviser: Hernandez, J. Thesis [71] [Analysis 47] [Morphology 79] [Semantics 27] [M, X 01] Language: MBT Keywords: Frame Semantics, Spirits, Spirit Names, Central Manobo, Matigsalug, Davao del Sur, South Central Bukidnon, Northeast North Cotabato In Lingg Lib (in process). In Reading Room.</p>
2018	<p><i>Ang mga dayalekto ng Tagalog sa Batangas at Oriental Mindoro</i> Author: Añoaso, Precious Sarah A. Adviser: Hernandez, J. Thesis [72] [Comparison 13] [Phonology 55] [Morphology 80] [P, M 09] Language: TGL Keywords: DI, Dialect, Variation, Batangas, Oriental Mindoro, Mindoro, Maps, Affixes In Lingg Lib (in process). In Reading Room. Contains word list. Contains sentence list.</p>
2018	<p><i>A grammar of Iraya</i> Author: Or, Elsie Marie T. Adviser: Bacolod Thesis [73] [Grammar 17] [Phonology 56] [Morphology 81] [Syntax 74] [P, M, Y 34] Language: IRY Keywords: DA, Iraya Mangyan, Mangyan, Northern Mangyan, Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro, Affixes In Reading Room. Contains word list. Contains sentence list.</p>

Year	Description
2018	<p><i>Ang Bumaruon ng mga Ilubu: isang etnolinggwistikong pag-aaral</i> Author: Pasion, Daryl Q. Adviser: Hernandez, J. Thesis [74] [Analysis 48] [Phonology 57] [Morphology 82] [Semantics 28] [P, M, X 03] Language: Kalinga* Keywords: EL, Semantic Analysis, Bumaruon, Justice, Ilubu, Kalinga, Semantics, Upper Tanduan, Linguistic Relativity In Lingg Lib (in process). In Reading Room. Contains word list.</p>
2019	<p><i>A grammar sketch of Inati</i> Author: Manzano, Diane A. Adviser: Bacolod Thesis [75] [Grammar 18] [Phonology 58] [Morphology 83] [Syntax 75] [P, M, Y 35] Language: ATK Keywords: DA, ER, Aklan, Numancia, TR, Inete, Syntactic Functions, Nouns In Lingg Lib (in process). Contains word list. Contains sentence list.</p>
