

Surian ng Wikang Pambansa. 1977. Patnubay sa korespondensiya opisyal. Maynila: Surian ng Wikang Pambansa. Pp. iii, 173.

Reviewed by ANDREW B. GONZALEZ, FSC, De La Salle University

The latest guide for official correspondence, the Institute of National Language's (hereinafter, INL) latest publication contains prescriptions for different types of correspondence in Pilipino and photographed samples of official letters of various types, and presents models for office correspondence in a bureaucracy (circulars, orders, proclamations, memoranda).

There is a section containing a glossary of terms and expressions (English-Pilipino) commonly used in official correspondence.

A third part contains samples of printed government forms in Pilipino (oath of office, daily time record, application for leave, power of attorney, routing slip, personal sheet, pay envelope, clearance slip, different types of certificates).

Another division contains names of government offices and a glossary of public administration and parliamentary terms (English-Pilipino).

The supplements (undoubtedly containing what is distinctively new in this edition) include the constitution and by-laws of KASAPI (Kalipunan ng Katipunan ng mga Nagasay sa Pilipino), an organization for the promotion of using Pilipino in official correspondence; rules for barangay meetings; guidelines on the basic requirements of organizing barangays; the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia; and the latest guidelines on Filipino orthography (issued on April 1, 1976).

The guide deserves careful review by a student of language development since it is one of the few official documents issued by the INL for the standardization of Pilipino (note however, that unobtrusively the last supplement, on orthography, uses the term FILIPINO, a change of orthography fraught with important implications which are outside the scope of discussion of this review).

In the literature on language standardization, this guide is akin to Malaysian and Indonesian *istilahs* or publications of special lexicon for specific domains, in this case, foreign affairs, legislation, government bureaucracy, and community development.

In matters of translating technical terminology from a Western language (in this case, English) for a special register (communications within a bureaucracy), there will be as many opinions as there are users. In prescribing a standard form, as the INL does, it fulfills its function as an academy and performs a service to Filipinos who would like to take the nationalistic mandate of disseminating Pilipino seriously.

What the INL needs to continue doing is to publish more guides of this type, for other domains, and thus extend the use of Pilipino to new areas hitherto reserved for English in Philippine life. While Filipinos have to learn these terms through English, unfortunate from a nationalist viewpoint, present realities dictate a bilingual format since in effect the bureaucracy of the Philippines (and for a long time, its science) is derived from the West through the medium of English.

The utility of the guide is evident, although one gets the impression that it is a random collection of individual parts not put together as part of a central scheme. What unifies the various sections is that they do provide the necessary lexicon and collocations for usage in official government correspondence, although the section on pages 108-54

on parliamentary terms and usage would perhaps be better published as a separate *istilah* or specialized lexical handbook.

Connected with the section on parliamentary terms would be the rules for barangay meetings (which use modified parliamentary procedure) and guidelines on the basic requirements of barangay organization. Again, these sections belong more logically to a separate volume on parliamentary usage.

Not too defensible is the inclusion in the supplements of the constitution and the rules of KASAPI.

The section on orthography, hitherto circulated only in mimeographed form, is now officially circulated but as a supplement. Again, given the importance of orthography in the process of standardization, it would have been better to publish this part as a separate booklet.

Totally out of place, except to give an example of the extension of the domain of Pilipino to the area of international politics, is the Pilipino translation of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, an ASEAN document signed in Denpasar, Bali on February 24, 1976.

Selected writings of Cecilio Lopez in Philippine linguistics. Edited by ERNESTO CONSTANTINO. Diliman, Quezon City: University of the Philippines, 1977.

Reviewed by HOWARD P. McKAUGHAN, University of Hawaii

Ernesto Constantino, Professor of Linguistics at the University of the Philippines, puts together nine articles from the writings of Cecilio Lopez, now Professor Emeritus of Linguistics and Oriental Studies, also at the University of the Philippines, in a book entitled *Selected writings of Cecilio Lopez in Philippine linguistics*. The first four articles are descriptive in nature, and the last five are comparative materials. The writings chosen range in date from the earliest originally submitted as a paper in a class under Otto Scheerer in 1925 to a 1972 publication. The Curriculum Vitae of Professor Lopez, included at the end of the book, indicates that he has continued publishing with articles or books in 1974, 1976, and in press.

Constantino in his preface tells us that the nine articles chosen are considered representative of Dr. Lopez's various writings on Philippine languages and dialects. It is interesting to note that the earlier articles are synchronic descriptions of Tagalog and Sugbuanon (Cebuano) while the later articles are all diachronic.

Dr. Lopez has been called the 'Father of Philippine Linguistics'. His contributions over the years, his encouragement to his students, and his leadership in the field of Philippine linguistics are admired and appreciated by those of us that follow him. We are especially cognizant of his continued scholarship even after retirement (1963), a time when he has published more than at any other period in his life. This reviewer with his colleagues wishes to pay special tribute to Professor Lopez for his inspiration in Philippine Linguistics.

The first article in the *Selected writings* is a text of Boak Tagalog spoken on the island of Marinduque. One possible conclusion from the article is that Tagalog in 1925 was quite homogenous, exhibiting only a few dialect differences. Manila represented the central and standard dialect area, though the 'Tagalog used in the Province of Bulakan, north of Manila', Dr. Lopez says, is looked 'upon as the best spoken Tagalog' (p.1). I use the past tense here, since I am sure the Metro-Manila area now encompasses a wider variety of Tagalog dialects, influenced and rapidly changing due to contact with the other Philippine languages and with English. In fact a study in depth needs to be made now of what Tagalog or perhaps better, what 'Filipino' is as spoken in Metro-Manila.

After presenting the text and its translation, Professor Lopez notes lexical peculiarities, idiomatic differences of expression, phonetic differences and some grammatical peculiarities of Boak Tagalog. He writes in conclusion that 'modern natural forms have sprung' from these more remote areas, and that Boak Tagalog may have 'remnants of a more archaic' form of the language than that spoken in Manila (p. 27). It is hoped that students of linguistics will be encouraged in term papers and M.A. theses to make similar contributions; similar in that even a class paper can result in an excellent publication, and similar in that linguistic observations of the language situation today are needed for both theoretical and practical (teaching, planning) purposes.

The article entitled 'Preliminary study of the affixes in Tagalog' (1937) is paralleled by a second entitled 'Studies on Sugbuanon affixes' (1949). Dr. Lopez uses a similar

outline for the two articles, the second utilizing English headings rather than the Latin used in the Tagalog article. He references in his study of Tagalog affixes Bloomfield's 1917 *Tagalog texts*, Laktaw's 1929 *Estudios gramaticales* and his own 1928 *Comparison of Tagalog and Iloko*, not cited in the list of his publications in the Curriculum Vitae given at the end of the book.

Professor Lopez's approach in his study of the affixes in these languages is to cite complete sentences, giving a discussion of what he calls the derivatives utilizing a particular affix, and then a summary of the affixes with their functions. For example, he gives numerals first, called in the Tagalog article 'nomen quantitates'. He cites full forms for ordinals, numerical adverbs, restrictives, distributives, etc. A summary gives the affixes as mentioned above with their functions, but does not always give full morphophonemic details (e.g. *pa-* + prenasalization is given for ordinals, where *pangatlo* is from *tatlo* with initial /t/ lost). Further, Dr. Lopez gives the 'nomen agendi' (p. 31) of Tagalog which corresponds to the 'verbal' (p. 137) of Sugbuanon, both formed with *pag-* and its respective derivatives in the two languages.

A detailed comparison of the information in the two articles is not possible here, but could be a very profitable exercise. For instance, the 'nomen substantivum' in Tagalog (pp. 32-40) and the 'substantive' of Sugbuanon (pp. 127-37) have many corresponding affixes with interesting semantic differences. This leads to the observation that Professor Lopez's treatment of the affixes of these two languages is more from a semantic point of view than a structural description. His treatment of what he calls the 'Quasi-Verb' in each language (pp. 46-104 and pp. 146-84), the largest sections in the articles, is replete with the meanings of affixes, information not found elsewhere in as succinct a form.

In neither article dealing with Tagalog affixes and Sugbuanon affixes does Professor Lopez go into detail why he designates the words that manifest the predicate 'quasi-verbs'. He does say of the Tagalog words that they 'are not finite verbs in the sense that that grammatical category is understood in the European languages' (p. 47). In both articles he also says: 'The attributive possessive suffix *ko* after the predicate shows that a noun and not a verb is being dealt with' (p. 65 and p. 162). Dr. Capell prefers to call these forms 'verbal nouns' (1964) for the same reason (see my articles of 1970, 1971, and 1973 for my response to this suggestion).

Most linguists agree that following the preposed particles, forms in Tagalog and other Philippine languages are nominal. For example the phrase *ang bumabasa* means 'the one who reads', *bumabasa* taken as being nominalized. In a recent conversation, Dr. Rufino Alejandro, formerly of the Institute of National Language, proposed that in such phrases there is an ellipsis, something like *bata* 'child' being understood. This would mean that the underlying structure for *ang bumabasa* is *ang bata ay bumabasa*, possibly a transformation from *bumabasa ang bata* 'the child reads'. This reasoning seems good to me, suggesting that in *ang bumabasa* the *bumabasa* is a verb not a noun.

Professor Lopez explains subject selection as the designation of that part of the sentence that is known (p. 62 for Tagalog, p. 159 for Sugbuanon). He writes of the Tagalog sentence *ang anluwagi'y gumawá nang bahay*, 'The carpenter made a house' that 'the carpenter' is 'the part which is known and is therefore the subject' (p. 62). If the situation is reversed, and 'the house' is the known with 'is made by the carpenter' the unknown, 'then "the house" becomes the subject of the sentence' (cf. *Ang bahay ay ginawá nang anluwagi*). He says of the latter: 'In this construction, the predicate is verbal in English and is expressed in the passive, but in Tagalog it is nominal in nature and is expressed by the "nomen actionis simplex" with *-in* (infix *-in-*)' (p. 62, and see p. 159 for the same statement on Sugbuanon construction with *gi-* or *-on*). However, I do not

find it necessary to designate either the so-called active or passive forms as quasi-verbs nor as verbal nouns whatever the construction is in which they appear. They are clearly predicates, and by carrying the usual properties of time elements in them are surely verbs. Professor Lopez utilizes inverted constructions which I suggest are the result of topicalization (see my article 1973), and are less frequent, I believe, than the more normal order (e.g. *Gumagawá ang anluwagi nang bahay*), a matter that needs a more definitive resolution than has appeared to my knowledge.

I find the two articles on the affixes of Tagalog and Sugbuanon excellent reference materials, especially on the semantics involved. I reemphasize that the information given warrants careful comparison between the two languages as well as with the other Philippine languages. The similarity bares out the reason Filipinos learn each other's languages easily, and makes a national language based on one of them (Tagalog) sensible.

Between the two articles just discussed, editor Constantino has placed Professor Lopez's 'The Tagalog language: An outline of its psychomorphological analysis' (1940). His inspiration for the article seems to come from Otto Jespersen's *Philosophy of grammar*, since he quotes Jespersen on the inseparability of sound and signification, and form and function. Professor Lopez sets out his understanding of morphology as the sum total of sound phenomena which are produced physiologically and also perceived physiologically, and his meaning of the psychology of language as 'the communication of the contents of one's experience and at the same time a perception and understanding of the same' (pp. 106, 108). He says that the two are treated separately, 'by a semifiction' in grammar, but this should not be the case. He believes 'that the grammar of a language is on the one hand "a theory of forms" and on the other a "theory of notions"' (p. 110). He further believes that not only are forms different from language to language, but that also notions and conceptions differ. For example, he says that notions of 'the spontaneous, the voluntary, the social, the involuntary, the plural, and others of the category of state or condition in Tagalog are wanting in European verbs' (p. 111).

In the core of the article Professor Lopez juxtaposes notions or concepts with the way they are expressed in Tagalog. For example he starts with 'arrangement of thought' expressed in varying 'syntaxis'. Here he discusses arrangement of a simple thought into a known (subject) and an unknown (predicate), arrangement of a complex of thought by enlargement of the subject and of the predicate, and in each case gives the word arrangements in Tagalog with examples. The data cited are valuable for later analysts.

The four descriptive articles cited above cover 185 pages of the book with the subsequent five diachronic articles being shorter, covering 74 pages. The first of these short articles (6 pages + chart) is on 'Classifiers in Philippine languages' (1967). The structure of a noun phrase with classifier in Philippine languages is given as numeral \pm ligature + (*ka-*) classifier \pm ligature + Noun. Professor Lopez examined 10 Philippine languages, and gives for each the structure and the specifics related to the classifiers. The chart shows detailed comparisons of classifiers between the 10 languages studied.

In 1970 Professor Lopez published 'Some new morphemes in Philippine languages', a result of a study of the reflexes of Dempwolff's reconstructions in his three volume work (*Vergleichende Lautlehre*). In doing his research for other purposes, Professor Lopez made a list of equivalents of the Dempwolff reconstructions 'which are not reflexes of his reconstructions' (p. 192). These equivalents are the 'new morphemes' referenced in the title of the article. Professor Lopez also looked up cognates in other non-Philippine 'Indonesian' languages. The purpose of the paper is to furnish data from which additional forms to Dempwolff's *Ur-Indonesisch* can be reconstructed, and in cases where cognates are not found outside the Philippines, to reconstruct additional Proto-

Philippine forms. Dr. Lopez lists 41 'new morphemes', giving in each case the reconstructed form either for Proto-Philippine, or for Proto-Indonesian (*Ur-Indonesisch*), or both.

A third short (4 pages) comparative-historical article is 'Tagalog *qanggiq* "a pet name"'. In this article Professor Lopez discusses a specific word which he postulates is a reflex of a Dempwolff reconstruction, but which was not taken into account by Dempwolff. Suffice it to say here that this is a good example of Professor Lopez's careful research and analysis. He is an outstanding authority today on Dempwolff's work.

The last two articles in the collection are 'Non-productive infixes in Indonesian' (1971) and 'Medial nasal clusters in Indonesian' (1972). Professor Lopez did a thorough bit of research for each article. 'Indonesian' in these instances, of course, refers to a language family, not a specific language.

Professor Lopez states as his purpose for the first of these two articles the locating of 'additional evidence in IN which may bolster the validity of Dempwolff's "erstarre Infixe"', and to 'construct proto-forms accordingly' (p. 214). He lists 116 cognates, 86 of them with Proto-Austronesian reconstructions from Dempwolff, and the rest without such reconstructions. Again, the work is painstaking and thorough. Professor Lopez summarizes his work, gives additional discussion, and draws specific conclusions; primarily that Dempwolff's reconstructions are valid, to which Professor Lopez adds others.

The purpose of the last article in the collection is to assemble the views of Austronesianists on the existence of medial nasal clusters in Proto-Austronesian. An appendix includes 156 PAN forms from Dempwolff with reflexes in the daughter languages. While the majority of the Austronesianists cited recognize the existence of nasal clusters in PAN, Professor Lopez believes there are 'compelling reasons to entertain the contrary view' (p. 235). The article is another example of Professor Lopez's thorough-going research and analysis.

In conclusion, this reviewer again wishes to express gratitude both to the editor for assembling these selected articles, and to Professor Lopez, their author. The data orientation in both the descriptions and the comparative articles is worth emulation. The contents of the articles encourage further study. We look forward to other publications from the research Professor Lopez continues to do.

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ACTIVITIES OF THE LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF THE PHILIPPINES 1976 – 1977

The Board met on July 2, 1976 and elected the following set of officers:

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1. The Board met monthly on the last Friday of the month.
The meeting was usually followed by the monthly lecture.

Lecturers for last year were the following:

Ma. Lourdes Bautista	: <i>Sociolinguistics in the U.S.: Some Notes</i> July 2, 1976
Teresita Ramos	: <i>The Bilingual Education Program for Filipinos in the U.S.: The Hawaiian Experience</i> July 24, 1976
Lou Hohulin	: <i>The Phonology and Morphophonemics of Keley-i: A Generative Approach</i> November 5, 1976
Rosita Galang	: <i>The Acquisition of Verb Morphology among Tagalog-Speaking Children (3 to 8 years)</i> December 11, 1976
David Zorc	: <i>The Influence of Philippine Majority Languages on Minority Languages</i> January 22, 1977
Frank Robbins	: <i>SIL Worldwide – Our Applied and Theoretical Linguistics</i> February 19, 1977

Richard Benton

: *Ethnolinguistics (Its Relevance to Education)*
May 3, 1977

2. PUBLICATIONS:

- 2.1. The December 1975 (Vol. 6, No. 2) and the June-December 1976 (Vol. 7, Nos. 1 and 2) issues of the *Philippine Journal of Linguistics* have been distributed. Articles for the June 1977 issue are now being solicited.
- 2.2. The Festschrift, *Language Planning and the Building of a National Language: Essays in Honor of Santiago A. Fonacier*, edited by Dr. Bonifacio P. Sibayan and Andrew B. Gonzalez, FSC, is off the press and will be presented to Bishop Fonacier during the LSP Annual Convention
- 2.3. Carl D. Dubois' *Sarangani Manobo: An Introductory Guide* has been published as a special monograph.

3. ACTIVITIES:

- 3.1. Under the sponsorship of the Philippine-American Educational Foundation and the Summer Institute of Linguistics, Dr. Howard McKaughan lectured to Ateneo and PNC masteral students and Ateneo-PNC Consortium doctoral students on the History of Linguistics and Field Methods.
- 3.2. With the assistance of the Philippine Social Science Council, the LSP has been sponsoring a series of round-table conferences on the Development of the Philippine National Language. A core group of seven members and several invited resource persons have been discussing the respective roles of the Institute of National Language (INL), linguists, the school system, literary artists, and mass media in language development. A national conference, being planned for October 1977, will be the culminating activity of the project.
- 3.3. A proposed research program to complete the tabulation of the 1968 Language Policy Survey of the PNC has been submitted with an estimated funding request of ₱17,000.00. It has been proposed that part of this funding might be obtained from the Inter-Institutional Consortium under its joint research program (PNC – DLSU).
- 3.4. In cooperation with the Pambansang Samahan ng Lingguwistikang Pilipino, Ink. and the Department of Education and Culture, three workshops were held on 'Approaches to the Teaching of Content Subjects in Pilipino' in 1976.

4. FINANCES:

We obtain subsidies for our publications from the Summer Institute of Linguistics and the National Science Development Board through the Philippine Social Science Council. For operating funds, we depend on income generated by our workshops, the sales of our publications, and membership dues.

May 21, 1977

ANDREW B. GONZALEZ, FSC
Executive Secretary

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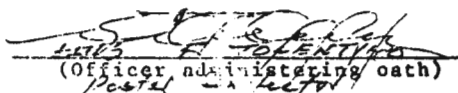
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