

**MAKARENKO, VLADMIR A.** 1981. *A preliminary annotated bibliography of Pilipino linguistics (1604-1976)*, ed. by Andrew Gonzalez, FSC and Carolina N. Sacris. Manila: De La Salle University Libraries and Linguistic Society of the Philippines. Pp. xiv, 257.

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Bibliographies are generally dull, but they provide a challenging scholarly trip from a certain point of time to a later one, especially to scholars who have become obsessed with a particular field. Such is my general impression of Vladimir A. Makarenko's **A PRELIMINARY ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PILIPINO LINGUISTICS (1604-1976)**.

The book has a total of 1,940 entries: 162 bibliographical sources found in the first section, 94 works in Russian in the second section, and 1,684 entries in West European, English, and Tagalog languages in the third section. The foreword by the editors Andrew Gonzalez, FSC and Carolina N. Sacris is itself an invitation to go over it not only out of curiosity about what a Russian linguist can offer but also because of its uniqueness in concentrating on Pilipino linguistics – a feat as yet not done by any linguist. The editors reveal the secret of Makarenko's success: 'persistence in locating sources, a near-obsession with reading everything accessible to him in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the Philippines'. Makarenko's introduction is a great help to the intended user, for it indicates the coverage of material: from the Spanish times to the year 1976 – an arbitrary cut-off date. One is simply awed when he states:

I have incessantly worked on the accumulation of these materials over two decades with the energy of the missionary friars in the Philippines. (xi)

There are 162 bibliographical sources from which Makarenko either directly or indirectly drew his material. It appears that he heavily drew on Asuncion-Landé (B-3) and Ward (B-154). He states that his descriptions are not all based on first-hand information and admits that he cites annotations from other compilers. Makarenko had been working on Philippine material even before he visited the Philippines in 1978. Among the well-known sources he consulted are Asuncion-Landé, Bernardo, Blake, Blair and Robertson, Eggan, the Lopez Memorial Museum Catalogue, Pardo de Tavera, the Philippine National Library Bibliography, Rutherford, Union Catalogue of Philippine Materials, Ward, the U.P. Classified List of Filipiniana Books and Pamphlets – sources that any true scholar of Philippine linguistics would consider important.

The third section in West European, English, and Tagalog languages (nos. 95 – 1,778) lists the works of familiar Filipino language scholars such as Alejandro, Aspillera, del Rosario, Francisco, Gonzalez (Andrew), Lacuesta, Llamzon, Lopez, Panganiban, Pineda, Santos (L.K.), Sibayan, as well as foreign scholars such as Blumentritt, Brandstetter, Kern, Scheerer, all of whom had a continuing interest in Philippine languages during their lifetimes.

The index indicates many aspects of the study of the Tagalog language, but in general these can be lumped together into:

Tagalog alphabet, phonology, word formation, syntax, the language situation

(including problems and policy), as well as various works reflecting different types of grammatical analysis (structural, tagmemic, transformational, case, semantic, traditional). One entry (Taylor 1889) cites an annotation from Ward – that the Tagalog script originated from the eastern coast of Bengal prior to the 8th century, A.D. and is supposed to be the prototype for Celebes and Moluccan scripts. Makarenko lists separately in the index, items pertaining to the national language (42 entries), Pilipino (40 entries), and Filipino (35 entries). The basis seems to be more the spelling in the original titles of the entries. There are 343 entries on the Tagalog language dealing with the alphabet, phonology, morphology, and syntax.

Asuncion-Landé has a total of 1,977 entries including all Philippine languages, and Ward has 3,099, also covering all Philippine languages. In the general index, Asuncion-Landé has 568 Tagalog entries and 81 Pilipino entries; Ward has 740 Pilipino entries and 1,612 Tagalog entries. It appears that Makarenko has fewer entries of Tagalog and Pilipino than Asuncion-Landé and Ward. The difference can be attributed to the inclusion of more manuscripts and unpublished material in both Asuncion-Lande and Ward.

Special mention must be made of the section containing entries in the Russian language. The original titles have been transliterated into Russian script and are arranged alphabetically, by author, according to the order of the Roman alphabet. Two names stand out: Makarenko himself (with 20 entries) and Podberezkij (9 entries). One Filipino scholar who lived long in Russia should be specially mentioned – Teodosio Lansang, who wrote under the pen name Manuel Kruz and Angel Santos.

There are 94 works on the study of Pilipino in the Russian language. The earliest was that of Pallas (1787-1789), who wrote a comparative dictionary of various languages and dialects. Tagalog words are listed under 187. Kruz and Ignashev (1959) compiled a Tagalog-Russian dictionary of approximately 20,000 words and also a Russian-Tagalog dictionary (1965) of about 23,000 words. Very significant is the article of Alejeva (1975) on the use of root and alphabet principles in compiling Tagalog and Indonesian dictionaries.

Certain works in historical linguistics should be of particular interest. Polivanov (1931, 1968) manifests interest in parallels between the old Japanese intensive prefix *ma-* and the Tagalog adjectival prefix *ma-* and between old Tagalog *apoy* and Japanese *afug*. Syromjatnikov (1968) presents the common features of Japanese, Indonesian, and Tagalog.

Shkarban (1973) gives a comparative study of verb morphology in Austronesian languages with the Philippine languages as basis. Syromjatnikov (1975) presents Tagalog data to support Polivanov's supposition on the hybrid origin of Japanese *ngabngab*, *ngalanglang*, *lugas*, *ma*. He also discusses words common to Japanese, Indonesian and Tagalog (1970) and has a comparative study of the Tagalog root words (1972). Makarenko (1965) has an article on Tagalog-Indonesian word-formation parallels.

There is also an article on the phonological system of the Tagalog language (Podberezkij 1969) and a hypothesis concerning the polytonal or musical accent in Tagalog (Polivanov 1968).

The topics on morphology deal mostly with word formation in Tagalog: Alejeva (1965), Arakin (1964, 1967), Demidjuk (1973), Makarenko (1966, 1970), Podberezkij (1964, 1968), Polivanov (1978), Shkarban (1964)

Very striking are the topics on syntax: transitivity of Tagalog passive verbs (Alejeva 1975), the relationship between word formation and structural functions of verbal affixes in the Indonesian language (Alejeva 1963), the three types of passive verbs (Lekomchey 1963), two-member sentences in Tagalog (Podberezkij 1971), syntactical characteristics of the parts of speech in Tagalog (Podberezkij 1967), a definition of compound modifiers (Rachkov 1973), the problem of grammatical categories in Tagalog verbs (Rachkov 1967), configuration with non-conjugable verbs in Tagalog (Rachkov 1970), passive and active types and their correlation in the Philippine type (Sirk 1968), the semantic features of passive verbs in Tagalog (Shkarban 1974), and some problems of voice in Tagalog (Shkarban 1974).

Two other topics of interest are the study of the fundamental problems of ancient Filipino writing (Makarenko 1973) and Philippine language studies in pre-revolution Russia and the Soviet Union (Makarenko 1967).

Philippine literature has also fascinated Russian scholars. Thus we find varied topics such as Philippine literature in Tagalog, English, and Spanish (Kruz 1958), some language problems of post-war Philippine literature (Makarenko 1972), the language problem in Philippine literature (Michalevich 1969), and the development of Tagalog literature (Kruz 1960).

Instructions on transcribing Philippine geographical names on Russian maps (1969) are also included. There are also a few works on Tagalog culture such as the habits, customs, and language of the Tagalogs (Dobel' 1833) and observations on the psychic features of the Tagalog people (Goncharov 1959).

A number of Russian linguists have shown interest in our language situation, including problems and policy: Makarenko (1967, 1970, 1971, 1977), Baryshnikova (1960), Berzina (1962), Poberezkij (1974). Guber (1961) has an article on the history of Tagalog as the only official language of the Philippine Republic according to the Constitution of 1897 adopted in Biak-na-Bato. Nikolsky (1970) has a study on the language situation of the Philippines under applied linguistics. Others like Lejnин (1959), Серюченко (1967), Tikhonov (1964), Bulich (1901), Levinson (1958), and Bel'ajeva (1961) even wrote on the interaction of English and Tagalog in the Philippines.

On the whole, I find Makarenko's bibliography very useful, for he has updated material on Pilipino linguistics by including Russian works on Pilipino. Since these are in the Russian language, it would be good if these were translated into English or Pilipino so that Filipino scholars may gain some insights from these studies. The Russian studies on grammar would be of special interest to us Filipino linguists whose exposure has generally been to American linguistics. In fact, those Russian studies can serve as a point of departure for further investigation of related problems in Tagalog syntax.