

Editor's Notes

The fifth volume of *The Archive* features papers presented at the 15th Philippine Linguistics Congress (15PLC), which was the culmination of the centennial founding anniversary celebration of the UP Department of Linguistics. Since its establishment on 28 August 2022, the Department continues to be the premier academic institution that focuses on the scientific preservation and promotion of Philippine languages and dialects through teaching, archiving, research, and publication. This mandate is reflected in the Department's goals:

1. To continue developing the Department as the primary center of studying and archiving languages and dialects in the Philippines;
2. To contribute to general and theoretical linguistics based, first and foremost, on the study of languages and dialects in the Philippines;
3. To provide significant, relevant, and direct support in identifying, clarifying, and ultimately solving linguistic problems in the Philippines, especially in education and national communication and integration; and

4. To improve the teaching of the national languages of Asia in accordance with the needs of the Filipino people.

As a celebration of the Department's one hundred years, 15PLC is a clear testament to the achievement of these goals, with the five plenary sessions focusing on the state and development of key research areas of the Department, namely language documentation and description, historical and comparative linguistics, language and culture, Filipino as the national language of the Philippines, and teaching the national languages of Asia. Papers presented at the conference similarly revolved around these key areas.

Representing the breadth of the Department's key research areas are the following papers featured in this issue of *The Archive*: Naidyl Isis C. Bautista's "Examining Cuyonon Motion Events in *Frog, Where Are You?*" on language description; Emmanuel Jayson V. Bolata's "Proto-Modern Astronomy in the Philippines: A History of Words, 10th-19th Century" on historical and comparative linguistics; Miguel Lorenzo J. Tan's "Street Naming and Odonymy in Quezon City" on language and culture; and Kenichiro Kurusu's "*Firipin-go* o *Firipino-go*?: Ang Pangalan ng Wikang Pambansa ng Pilipinas sa Wikang Hapones," Florinda Amparo A. Palma Gil's "Evaluating Consistency Across Beginner and Intermediate Filipino Textbooks for a Model of Word Level Identification" and Norossalam K. Sindatok's "Using Taglish as the Language of Instruction: K-3 Teachers' Experiences in the New Normal" on Filipino as the national language of the Philippines.

For language description, Bautista's research investigates motion events in Cuyonon using the children's story book *Frog, Where Are You?* as the stimulus material. As a follow-up to prior work done on

Cebuano and Tagalog, Bautista argues that Cuyonon behaves similarly to the two languages in encoding MOTION, that is, as a PATH-salient verb-framed language. Bautista admits that with the limited data, the study is not able to take a nuanced approach towards understanding the phenomenon, such as investigating potential overlaps in typological categories. While limited in scope, the study offers further empirical basis for understanding how motion events are encoded in the world's languages.

Focusing on history, Bolata's work on Philippine proto-modern astronomy presents an examination of indigenous astronomical concepts attested by reconstructions from Proto-Austronesian, through the marriage of perspectives from the fields of history and comparative linguistics. It then highlights the development of ethnoastronomy through contact with Sanskrit, Arabic, and Malay speakers, most evident in the Laguna Copperplate Inscription which mentions the word *jyotisha* 'astral science, astrologer.' The study serves as a good reminder of our rich indigenous knowledge systems that continue to exist alongside and perhaps despite the dominance of Western scholarship.

On language and culture, Tan's paper revolves around the practice of place naming in the urban context, focusing on street names (odonyms) in Quezon City. The study presents categories of odonyms based on various themes. It is evident from the identified themes how urban naming practices are still reflective of traditional toponymic strategies. For instance, Tan identifies floral-based odonyms (Kamuning, Anonas, Elm), which can also be observed in traditional Filipino toponyms (Maynila, Antipolo, Bulacan). Ultimately, the study demonstrates that even in the face of massive urbanization and globalization, our unique

cultural practices are still very much embedded in our everyday linguistic landscape.

The final three papers deal with Filipino as the National Language. Kurusu's study focuses on the variation in the Japanese names for Filipino based on books and official documents. The study shows that there are two names used interchangeably to refer to the National Language, namely *Firipin-go* and *Firipino-go*. Kurusu argues that this can be problematic in terms of practical reasons (that is, consistency and searchability of information in the age of the Internet) and more crucially, in terms of language planning, as it is seen to hinder the development and expansion of the National Language. The study demonstrates that a name is more than just a name—labels are crucial, especially when it comes to the discourse on nationalism and identity-making.

Continuing the issue on labels, Palma Gil similarly focuses on the use of variant terms Filipino, Tagalog, and Tagalog/Filipino in textbooks aimed to teach the National Language as a second or foreign language, to determine if learners are indeed being exposed to the same target language. As a secondary goal, she compares the learning materials to understand if learning outcomes, particularly in the domain of vocabulary, are common across countries that teach the Filipino language. The study contributes to the field of language education through the initial step of identifying common vocabulary across textbooks, ultimately aiming to develop teaching materials and proficiency assessments for the Filipino language. This also contributes to the teaching and promotion of the National Language, especially for heritage learners outside the country.

With a similar focus on language and education, Sindatok's study investigates the use of Taglish as the language of instruction (LOI) from Kindergarten to Grade 3 in online classes of a selected multilingual community. Through semi-structured interviews, Sindatok reveals positive and negative effects of the use of Taglish over the mother tongue. Faced with the problem of selecting a single LOI for communities that use multiple languages, Sindatok's study demonstrates how the lingua franca (in this case, a variant of the National Language) is oftentimes the default choice. Such case study demonstrates that the language beliefs and practices of people observed in the lower domains of the home, the school, and the community are intricately tied to language management in higher domains, such as national level language policies.

The diversity of papers in this issue of *The Archive* reflects the different ways in which we can approach the study of language. Moreover, the Philippines, with its high linguistic diversity, offers plenty of opportunities to investigate linguistic phenomena, ranging from structural, historical, interdisciplinary, to applied. With this, the Department, moving forward to the next century, will continue to expand the breadth and depth of the discipline with further research on Philippine languages.

The issue closes with four abstracts from the theses of our recent graduates of Master of Arts in Linguistics—Noah D.U. Cruz's "Ang Pagtatasa sa Sigla ng mga Wika at Diyalekto sa Pilipinas: Kalagayan at Patutunguhan," Johans B. Cruz's "Pagbabalik-Tanaw sa Linkers: Isang Historikal na Pagsusuri sa mga Piling Wika sa Pilipinas," Edward G. Estrera's "Bagobo-Klata: Grammar and Vocabulary," and Dave Ryan Mikhail S. Go's "A Typological Comparison of Tagalog, Malay, Äiwoo, Hawaiian, and Thai."

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