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Dean Nemenzo and friends, I want to take on the statement of Dean Nemenzo that we are now in the College of Arts and Sciences. Being an old timer and an old-fashioned student of disciplines, the College of Arts and Sciences (College of Liberal Arts in another terminology) is the University. But until recently all kinds of units are being added to it which have nothing to do with university studies.

Now, I want to congratulate the organizing members of this Linguistic Conference, but I doubt if they made the right choice of a keynote speaker. I have been retired for more than fifteen years, and I am many years behind the trends in Philippine linguistics.

I suppose when we speak of trends we cannot avoid thinking of where the trends came from. That path I still remember. Linguistics is very new in the Philippines. As a matter of fact, until the turn of the century the discipline was a part of philology. And until now the approach of some scholars is still philologically oriented. The beginnings of Philippine linguistics we owe to the good old *padres* who wrote vocabularies, dictionaries, manuals, grammars, exercises, and so forth of the different Philippine languages. These Spanish missionaries were trained when the Old World was enjoying the bounties of Renaissance when emphasis in the disciplines was on the "classical" languages. And their writings on Philippine languages bore the stamp of this orientation, first based on Latin and later on Spanish. Some of you may be familiar with this.

There may be a few things, however, with which you are not acquainted. For instance, as early as 1876 Hendrik Kern, the famous Dutch Orientalist and one of the pioneers in Malayo-Polynesian linguistics, wrote on a composition and comparison of what are called ligatures of Tagalog and Kawi, also known as Old Javanese or literary Javanese. His paper entitled *Over zogenaamde verbindingsklanken in het tagala en wat daarmee overeenkomt in't Kawi* was published in the *Bijdragen*, pages 138-157. Before that, during the years 1836-39, the famous German scholar, Wilhelm von Humboldt, wrote a three-volume work on the Kawi language of Java *Ueber die Kawi Sprache auf der*

Insel Java, Berlin. The title is quite misleading because it did not deal only with the Kawi language but with sketches of several Indonesian and Polynesian languages, Tagalog included. Even earlier than this, in 1803, an Austrian scholar and linguist, F. C. Alter, wrote what he called *Ueber die tagalische Sprache (On the Tagalog Language)* of about 90 pages long and published in Vienna. Then about a century later, at the turn of the century in 1901, a French scholar, Aristide Marre, published *Grammaire tagalog composée sur un nouveau plan (Tagalog grammar composed on a new plan)* which, like Kern's work on the ligatures, was also published in the *Bijdragen*, pages 547-92. The next title I am going to mention may surprise many of you. A German, H. W. Williams, wrote his dissertation in 1904 in the University of Munich on the Ilocano language. This was a comparative study entitled *Grammatische Skizze der Ilocano-Sprache mit Berücksichtigung ihrer Beziehungen zu anderen Sprachen der Malayo-Polynesischen Familie (Grammatical Sketch of the Iloko Language with Reference to Its Relationships to the Other Languages of the Malayo-Polynesian Family)*.

In 1902 Professor Frank R. Blake of Johns Hopkins University completed his *A Grammar of the Tagalog Language*, 324 pages, the first comprehensive grammar of the language in English. But it took him more than twenty years of searching before he could find a willing publisher, finally the American Oriental Society. Two other grammars written in English, but not as comprehensive as Blake's, may be mentioned, namely, *The Tagalog Language*, 1902 (2nd ed. 1909) by C. Lendoyre and *A Handbook of the Tagalog Language*, 1905, by W. E. W. Mackinlay. After a decade or so was published the well-known three-volume *Tagalog Texts With Grammatical Analysis* by Professor Leonard Bloomfield of the University of Illinois, perhaps the first treatise on Tagalog written with the help of a live informant.

Coming back to the Philippine setting, perhaps only Dr. Trinidad

H. Pardo de Tavera had produced what may pass as linguistic treatises. Better known are his *El sanscrito en la lengua Tagalog (Sanskrit in the Tagalog Language)*, Paris, 1887, 55 pages, and *Consideraciones sobre el origen del nombre de los números en Tagalog (Considerations on the origin of the name of numbers in Tagalog)*, Manila, 1889, 26 pages. He also had a paper on *Contribution on the study of the ancient Philippine alphabets (Contribución para el estudio de los antiguos alfabetos Filipinos)*, Lausanne, 1884, 30 pages. Dr. Rizal wrote a very brief and unedited *Estudios sobre la lengua tagala (Studies on the Tagalog language)* in Dapitan and which he dedicated to his mentor, R. P. Francisco de P. Sánchez, S. J., 1893. This finally saw the light of day in

the newspaper "La Patria", Manila, December 30, 1899. After the Americans came, grammars and grammars were written by Filipino amateur linguists of which almost all were patterned after the Spanish model.

Philippine linguistics took a brighter turn when Dr. Tavera, Epifanio de los Santos, then Director of the National Library, and Professor Otto Scheerer of the University of the Philippines were named to compose a committee to study the feasibility of organizing a Department of Oriental Languages in the U. P. As a result of the study such a department was created in 1923 with three sections, namely, Philippine Linguistics, Chinese and Japanese, with Professor Scheerer in charge of the first section. Although the orientation was in the main philological, it was truly the beginning of academic interest in Philippine linguistics. It saw also the publication of *The Archive* where the student's term papers were published under the editorship of Professor Scheerer. Interest was more aroused by the creation of the Institute of National Language in 1937.

After the Pacific war what Professor Scheerer before started was continued and there were students who enrolled in linguistics as linguists, others in preparation for what was then becoming popular second language teaching, more specifically the teaching of English as a second language.

The study of Philippine languages began to interest institutions abroad. Yale and Cornell in eastern, the University of California at Berkeley and Los Angeles in western, United States, among others, led in the study of Philippine languages. Even in the University of Hamburg, Germany, Tagalog was taught for some time. The University of Hawaii has been catching up lately. In the meanwhile, linguistics as a discipline has proliferated. Structural linguistics started becoming popular in the late 1940's, different techniques of grammatical analysis sprung up, and lately compounded linguistics subdisciplines began to attract adherents, like psycho-linguistics, socio-linguistics, ethno-linguistics, even mathematical linguistics, and so forth and so on, all practically started in the United States and filtered to the Philippines. The literature has become formidable.

Unfortunately, linguistics qua linguistics has attracted very few votaries among Filipinos although the *Linguistic Society of the Philippines* and the *Philippine Linguistic Circle* in the U. P. have been heroically trying to keep the flame alive. There is a consortium composed of the De La Salle University, the Ateneo de Manila University and the Philippine Normal College offering advanced studies in linguistics, and

the Department of Linguistics and Asian Languages in the U. P. is still in the forefront. As a private group, the Summer Institute of Linguistics has been producing a tremendous body of materials on Philippine languages, more particularly on the minor languages, since arrival, in 1953.

Comparative linguistics seems to have been relegated to the back-ground, which is to be regretted because the wealth of materials in the country for comparative studies has not been fully explored so far. At present, bilingualism seems to be the liveliest issue. Where do our linguists and linguistics stand? I leave the choice, the decision, to the hands of the younger people!

ANG HISTORIKAL NA PAG-AARAL NG MGA WIKA SA PILIPINAS

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Ang gawain kong ito'y binubuo ng dalawang parte. Sa unang parte'y ipapakita ko ang kalagayan ng mga historikal na pag-aaral ng mga wika sa Pilipinas at kung ano o sino ang nagkaimpluwensya sa mga ganitong uri ng pag-aaral. Sa ikalawang parte'y ipiprisinta ko ang proposal ko tungkol sa pagrerekonstrak ng Proto-Philippine o ng wikang masasabing pinanggalingan ng mga wika sa Pilipinas upang maipakita ko ang importansya ng pagpapalit ng pananaw sa historikal na pag-aaral ng mga nasabing wika.

Kapag ineksamin ang mga historikal na pag-aaral tungkol sa mga wika sa Pilipinas, mapupuna agad na kokonti ang mga ito keysa sa mga ibang klaseng linggwistik na pag-aaral, tulad ng mga pagdidiskrayb ng wika at mga tipologikal na pagtutulad ng mga wika. Kapansin-pansin din ang malaking impluwensya ni Otto Dempwolff at Isidore Dyen sa mga historikal na pag-aaral na ito. Buhat ng mapablis ang *Vergleichende Lautlehre des Austronesischen Wortschatzes (VL)* ni Dempwolff (1934-38) hanggang sa panahong ito, halos lahat ng mga pag-aaral tungkol sa rekonstraksyon ng wikang masasabing pinanggalingan ng mga wika rito, o di kaya, ng paggugrupogrupo ng mga wikang ito, o sabgru-ping, ay nagpapalaganap o nagpapalawak ng mga proposal ni Dempwolff sa gawain niyang ito. Ang mga pag-aaral man ni Dyen, na kung tutuusin ay may malaking impluwensya din sa mga historikal na pag-aaral dito ay kumuha pa rin kay Dempwolff.

Ang isang pagpapatunay sa impluwensya ng dalawang iskolar na ito'y ang pagkakaroon ng mas maraming pag-aaral tungkol sa relasyon ng mga wika rito sa mga ibang wikang kinikilalang mga myembro ng pamilyang Malayo-Polynesyan o Austronesyan keysa sa mga pag-aaral tungkol sa pagtatatag ng histori ng mga wika rito o ng pagrerekonstrak ng wikang pinanggalingan ng mga ito. Dahil sa ang interes ni Dempwolff at ni Dyen ay ang mas malaking pamilya ng Austronesyan o mas nakakatandang wika ng Proto-Austronesyan, ganoon din ang naging direksyon ng mga iskolar na sumunod sa kanila. Sa ganoon, halos laging ipinapakita ng mga pag-aaral nila ang relasyon ng mga wika rito sa mas matandang ninuno at hindi ang relasyon sa "immediate ancestor" nila.

*Delivered on 29 May 1978 at the First Philippine Linguistics Congress