

STUDIES IN PHILIPPINE LINGUISTICS

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*A composite dictionary of Philippine Creole
Spanish (PCS) 210 pp.*

by Maria Isabelita O. Riego de Dios; Fe T. Otones, series ed.

Conclusion 168



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Chapter 5

Conclusion

5.0 Introduction

5.1 An Overview of the Composite Dictionary

5.2 Restatement of Findings and Observation

5.3 Implications for Further Research

5.0 Introduction

In this study Ct is identified historically with a speech community of its own and is traced as having been largely influenced by Zm through contact of population flow and socioeconomic exchange and communication.

Its place of incipience is Tamontaka, the first Christian settlement of Cotabato, while its speech community comprises the present site of Cotabato City together with Tamontaka, the old river *poblacion*, and Parang and Polloc, the old bay towns of Cotabato (see Map 2).

Although some PCS variants had been earlier investigated and partially described, not one of them has been standardized. Ct in this study is described linguistically for the first time.

Through the lexicographic treatment of approximately 6,000 main word entries made up of the common core vocabulary of Ct, further insight is gained into the contrastive difference and correspondence between Ct and the other three PCS variants, namely, Cv, Tr and Zm. Thus, Ct is established as a dialect or variant of PCS, a fact which was assumed at the start of this study.

This dissertation is a unidirectional, composite dictionary of PCS. With the Ct lexicon as its main entries and English its tool language, the work presents a general composite view of the four variants of PCS.

A word count on the distribution of contrastive data was done based upon the pilot study, which formulated a typology for contrasts and correspondences. The pilot study referred to here was designed before the full-scale work of this project was begun (see Appendix B). Likewise, the word count yielded the confirmation of the predominance of Spanish in the Ct lexicon. Other languages in contact are further traced through the word count of language sources.

5.1 An Overview of the Composite Dictionary

There are 6,542 main entries in this PCS composite dictionary. These include base words and derivatives which called for separate run-in entries of glosses and/or definitions.

Of the total number of entries, it can be said that 46.47% show that Cv, Tr and Zm are in perfect correspondence with Ct. In other words, it can be said that 46.47% of the Ct entries are perfect cognates of Cv, Tr and Zm (Type O). This explains the complete intelligibility of these speech groups and tends to suggest the hypothesis that they belong to one language group, namely PCS.

Ct has 2.7% of its lexicon belonging exclusively to the Ct variant (I^{Ct}). There are no equivalents of these words in the other three variants.

Lexically, Tr differs exclusively from the other PCS variants by 3.94% (I^{Tr}); Cv differs exclusively by

6% ($I^{Cv}lx$); Zm differs exclusively by .77% ($I^{Zm}lx$). Phonetically, Tr differs exclusively from the others by 16.95% ($I^{Tr}ph$); Cv differs exclusively by .28% ($I^{Cv}ph$); and Zm differs exclusively by .7% ($I^{Zm}ph$).

It is observed, however, that certain lexical items in one of the three other variants besides Ct stand out as not having any equivalent with the latter. These are marked x in the run-in entries of the contrastive data.

In such a case, out of the total number of Ct main entries, Tr has no equivalent by 3.93% ($I^{Tr}O$); Cv by .75% ($I^{Cv}O$); and Zm by .14% ($I^{Zm}O$).

It is further noted that in certain instances when Ct and Zm are in perfect correspondence with each other, Cv and Tr register no equivalents. Such a category is 10.96% of the total number of the dictionary main entries (II CtZm/O). This confirms further the close relation between Ct and Zm as earlier stated in Ct's historical background.

The identification of Ct and Zm as SMC or Southern Mindanao Creole, and of Cv and Tr as MBC or Manila Bay Creole, can be evidenced from the word count equivalent to 8.92% where Ct and Zm as a cognate set are in contrast with Cv and Tr, as the other cognate set (II CtZm/CvTr). More and more, it becomes obvious that there is a greater difference, lexically and phonetically, between Ct and Tr. The difference narrows down between Ct and Cv, and further still between Ct and Zm. However, the differences between variants are not of so considerable a degree as to draw a line of unintelligibility or to create a condition of minimal intelligibility between them.

The number of main entries in which each individual variant (Cv, Tr, Zm) has a contrastive equivalent with Ct, as well as a contrastive equivalent with each of the other variants, comprise 1.02% of the total number of main entries (Type III) in the dictionary.

The data on language sources simply records the composition of the Ct lexicon on the level of what was assumed earlier as evidences of language in contact. Three categories of foreign or non-Philippine languages are included: Spanish (SP) and English (ENG), and Others (OTH). The last category represents foreign words other than Spanish and English. It is observed that most of these are Chinese words. Other languages under this last category are Arabic, Hindi, Japanese, and Mexican.

The other four categories include three major Philippine languages: Tagalog (TAG), Cebuano (CEB), and Hiligaynon (HIL). The fourth comes under a cover term, Local (LOC), to represent other unidentified Philippine languages. A good number of words falling under this category which make Ct stand out as belonging exclusively to the Ct variant (I^{Ct}) are Maguindanao and Tiruray, minor Philippine languages spoken in Cotabato.

The Ct lexicon is 82.49% of Spanish source words (SP); 2.5% of English (ENG); and 1.3% of foreign languages other than Spanish and English (oth).

Of Philippine languages, Ct lexicon gets 4.7% from Tagalog (TAG); 2.12% from Cebuano (CEB); and 1.27% from Hiligaynon (HIL). Also included are the local sources (LOC) which made up 4.86% of the Ct lexicon.

With the composition of its lexicon derived from language sources, it is evident that Ct is a Philippine Creole Spanish (PCS). While the proportion of the lexicon that manifests Ct as exclusively a separate variant (I^{Ct}) and the degree of difference are not too significant, it still can be said that there are differences that make Ct one of the variants or dialects of PCS.

5.2 Restatement of Findings and Observations

In summary, therefore, this study has attempted to put Ct on the map of Philippine Linguistics as a dialect or variant of PCS through the three-way approach, namely: historical, linguistic description, and lexicographic analysis.

As a PCS dialect, it is closely related to Zm based upon historical and sociological facts and because of lexical evidence derived from its lexicographic treatment in the composite dictionary. While some degree of difference or contrast exists between Ct and Tr, and in a lesser degree between Ct and Cv, all the four variants are found to be mutually intelligible to each other.

Ct is a creole, classified under Philippine Creole Spanish (PCS). This is supported by the data on language sources gathered from a word count of such sources. Its language composition includes: 82.49% from Spanish source words (SP); 4.86% from local sources (LOC); 4.7% from Tagalog sources (TAG); 2.5% from

English (ENG); 2.12% from Cebuano (CEB); 1.3% from foreign languages other than Spanish and English (OTH); 1.27% from Hiligaynon (HIL).

Not to be overlooked is the fact that there is a great similarity between the lexicon of CEB and HIL. Whenever the researcher met with a doubt in language identification, CEB was favored over HIL, based upon the fact that CEB is more widespread and has more native speakers than HIL.

5.3 Implications for Further Research

It is hoped that the present study will serve as the initial master dictionary for a dialect group, PCS. As a composite dictionary, it is offered as a documented contribution towards the preservation of a minor Philippine language, which up to this point has not been treated in the manner and approach employed in this study.

The work also is a source of information and reference for students of Language and Linguistics, as well as a ready guide and index for the non-specialist linguist in general, and the creolist in particular.

This preliminary attempt at presenting a composite view of four of the PCS dialects can serve as a point of reference for linguistic theoreticians from which to undertake further investigation on the problems of pidgins and creoles. In a special way, it can be used for inquiry into the process of creolization and pidginization in the context of PCS. The last two linguistic processes seem to be one of the current challenges in the field of creole studies.

In the field of bilingual education, the latest major interest in the area of languages of communication and of instruction, curriculum designers, and those in charge of preparing instructional materials for native PCS speakers can likewise derive vital information from the present work.

Aside from the above, the present study can be pursued as a continuing research on the following:

1. Further investigation into the work of describing PCS and its variants as well as preparing dialect grammars;
2. Further analysis in the area of phonology, orthography, and grammatical features;
3. Further research and analysis on the different linguistic levels of PCS as a creole language and its variants as a study in dialectology;
4. Branching work on data derived from the present study in the area of dialect geography.

In the area of Lexicography, research can be undertaken on the following:

1. Expanding the present work on the lexical level and improving the contrastive data on the other PCS variants;
2. Improving the lexicographic framework of the present study in the area of meaning discrimination and run-in exemplification;
3. Undertaking further investigation on the data on language sources presented in this work;
4. Providing the present work with a quadpartite portion, based upon the prototype of a bipartite framework of a bilingual dictionary. The present work is unidirectional;
5. Preparing parallel sets of dictionaries using one variant at a time as the main word entries and following the same pattern of the composite view in relation to the other variants.

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Typescript

The following are course papers presented at the Ateneo de Manila University-Philippine Normal College Consortium and at the Philippine Normal College Graduate School.

- Riego de Dios, Maria Isabelita O. 1972. "A Study of the Cotabato Chabacano: An Exercise in Research Designing." Course paper in Research Designs in Behavioral Sciences. AdeMU—PNC Consortium. Typescript.
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Appendix A A modified HRAF list 177



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Appendix A

A modified HRAF list, guide for the main world list of the 6,000 Cotabato Chabacano (Ct) words.

1. Human Biology
 - a. Parts of the human body
 - b. Physical growth and development
 - Stages
 - Basic functions of stages
 - c. Senses, feelings, emotion, passions
 - General functions and qualities
 - Pertinent contextual aspects
2. Human Acts, Behavior and Activities
 - a. Physical manifestations
 - General human activities and endeavors
 - General physical postures
 - Occupation/career/basic accomplishments
 - b. Mental, intellectual and psychological manifestations
 - Basic and pertinent qualities and states
 - c. Human virtues and vices
 - Qualities and states in context
3. Human Needs, Processes, Vicissitudes, Fulfillment
 - a. Food: form, variety, process
 - b. Shelter: types of shelter, materials used, furnishings, household utensils and supplies
 - c. Clothing: material, process, kind, form, function
 - d. Communication and Transportation: kinds, form, extent, means
 - e. Health conditions: sickness, pollution, sanitation, remedies, medication
 - f. Disasters, misfortunes, repair, rehabilitation
 - g. Life and death: general manifestations, related customs, and practices
4. Human modifications in man's world of matter and spirit
 - a. Culture/Religion
 - Tradition; spiritual and religious experience and practice; superstition, beliefs
 - b. Human relations and meaning
 - Personal, familial, inter-personal; ownership; proprietorial boundaries
 - c. Civic, military, national, international activities and relations
 - Qualities and states
 - Related contextual aspects
 - d. Socio-Political-Economic Systems and Institutions
 - Practices and observances
 - Related contexts
 - e. Science and Technology
 - Instrumentality and devices
 - Production, process, product
 - Mechanics, electronics, space science
5. Counting, Measures, Numbers

- a. Concrete and tangible
 - b. Abstract, states and general qualities
6. Arts, Crafts, Recreation, and Entertainment
- a. Process, products
 - b. Devices, instruments
 - c. Hobby, leisure
7. Nature and Natural Elements
- a. Basic forms and manifestations
 - Atmosphere and directional aspects
 - Animals/Fish/Birds
 - Related Contexts
 - b. Common plants/flowers/fruits
 - Cultivation, care
 - Forms, types, states
 - Related contexts
8. School/Education
- a. Activities, devices, instruments
 - b. Stages, levels, organizations
 - c. Related contexts

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Appendix B A pilot study of Cotabato Chabacano and
other Philippine Creole Spanish variants 179



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Appendix B

A Pilot Study of Cotabato Chabacano and Other Philippine Creole Spanish Variants

Objective

The objective of the pilot study was to make a preliminary investigation of the lexicon of existing Philippine Creole Spanish Variants. Significant observations or tentative assumptions, if any, are derived from the study to serve as a basis for the full-scale work on a proposed composite dictionary of Philippine Creole Spanish (PCS).

Corpus of the study

A 100-word list was proposed and later was reduced to 91 words. These words fell under five general categories extracted from the adapted hraf Outline in Appendix A.

PCS Variants to be investigated

CV	Cavite Chabacano	TR	Ternate Chabacano
CT	Cotabato Chabacano	ZM	Zamboanga Chabacano
MBC	Manila Bay Creole made up of Cavite and Ternate Chabacanos		
SMC	Southern Mindanao Creole made up of Cotabato and Zamboanga Chabacanos		

Informant Work

- The author served as researcher-informant representing the older generation of Ct speakers. The author's 23-year-old niece, a university student, represented the younger generation of Ct.
- For Zm, the informants were a 56-year-old woman teacher, and a 25-year-old woman teacher.
- For Cv, the informants were a 72-year-old retired man, and a 22-year-old housewife.

Result

Of the 91 words, 56 were considered perfect cognates in both form and meaning; 55 words had observable differences in varying degrees, phonological and/or in their vocabulary sources (Philippine sources or Spanish sources).

General observations

1. Observable phonological differences:

- Where three PCS variants have word-final /-o/, Tr tended to use /-u/:

apellido	apellidu	'family name'
/qapeHdoh/	/qapeHduq/	
lolo	lolu	'grandfather'
/loloq/	/loluq/	

myedo	myedu	'fear'
/myEdoh/	/myEduq/	

b. Where the SMC variants have /-r-/, the MBC variants use /-l-/:

gordo	goldu	'fat'
/gOrdoh/	/gOlduq/	

pwerko	pwelku	'pig'
/pwErkoh/	/pwElkuq/	

c. Metathesis:

Ct, Zm, Tr:	diriti	/diritIh/	'to melt'
Cv:	riditi	/riditIh/	

Ct, Cv:	bidriyo	/bIdriyoh/	'glass splinters'
Zm:	bridyo	/brIdyoh/	
Tr:	bubud	/bUbud/	

d. Peculiarities of Tr:

When using Philippine forms certain changes take place among the variants.

Cv	balakubak	/balakUbak/	'dandruff'
Tr	balakubag	/balakUbag/	
Ct, Cv	mumug	/mUmug/	'gargle'
Tr	mumuk	/mUmuk/	
Cv	tagpi	/tagpIq/	'patch'
Tr	tigpi	/tigpIq/	
Ct, Cv	alkansa	/qalkansAh/	'to reach'
Zm	enkansa	/qenkansAh/	'to overtake'

2. Observable vocabulary differences:

a. When all four variants have a Spanish source word:

1. One of the variants takes a Spanish source synonym:

Ct, Tr, Zm	sen	/sEn/	'money'
Cv	kwalta	/kwAlta/	
Cv, Tr, Zm	prinsipya	/prinsipyAh/	'to start'
Ct	empesa	/qempEsah/	

2. SMC variants tend to use the same form; the MBC variants are either the same with each other but different from SMC; or Cv and Tr take different forms.

Ct, Zm	agusa	/qagusAh/	'to sharpen pencil'
Cv	tasa	/tasAh/	
Tr	tisa	/tisAh/	

Ct, Zm	gerya	/geryAh/	'to hurl'
Cv, Tr	tira	/tirAh/	

b. When three variants have a Spanish source word, the fourth one uses a Philippine form:

1. All three are perfect cognates, except the fourth.

Ct	huya	/huyAq/	(Pil) 'shame'
Cv, Tr, Zm	bergwensa	/bergwEnsah/	(Sp)
Tr	balakubag	/balakUbag/	(Pil) 'dandruff'
Cv, Tr, Zm	kaspas	/kaspAs/	(Sp)
Tr	gunting	/guntIn/	(Pil) 'scissors'
Ct, Cv, Zm	tiberas	/tihEras/	(Sp)

2. SMC variants tend to use the same forms; the MBC variants take different forms:

Ct, Zm	ilo	/qIloh/	(Sp) 'thread'
Cv	algodon	/qalgodOn/	(Sp)
Tr	panahi	/panahIq/	(Pil)

3. In three variants there are perfect cognates; the fourth takes on two, one Spanish source, the other a Philippine form.

Ct, Cv, Zm	upus	/qapUs/	(Pil) 'cigarette butt'
Tr	titis	/tItis/	(Pil)
	labyeha	/labyEhad/	(Sp)

c. When three variants take on a Philippine form, the fourth uses a Spanish source word.

Ct, Cv, Tr	kula	/kulAh/	(Pil) 'bleach'
Zm	emplasta	/qemplastAh/	(Sp)
Ct, Cv	mumug	/mUmug/	(Pil) 'gargle'
Tr	mumuk	/mUmuk/	(Pil)
Zm	gargalya	/gargalyAh/	(Sp)

d. When three variants take on a Philippine form, but are each different from the other, the fourth uses a Spanish source word.

Ct	machakaw	/mačakAw/	(Sp) 'crumpled'
Cv	kulubut	/kulubUt/	(Pil)
Tr	gusut	/gusUt/	(Pil)
Zm	kumu	/kUmuc/	(Pil)

e. When all four variants use a Philippine form.

1. One of the variants takes a different one.

Ct, Cv, Tr	sampayan	/sampayAn/	'clothesline'
Zm	sabluyan	/sabluyAh/	

2. SMC variants take the same form. MBC variants are either the same or take on other Philippine forms.

Ct, Zm	gumun	/gumUn/	'tangled hair'
Cv	gulu	/gulUq/	
Tr	lugum	/lUgum/	
Ct, Zm	kitik	/kItik/	'tickle'
	kalam	/kalAm/	
Cv	kaliti	/kalitIq/	
	kiliti /	kilitIq/	

1. When two variants use Spanish-source words, the other two take on Philippine forms, but differ each from the other:

Ct	tangkugu	/taŋkUguq/	(Pil)	'nape'
Tr	batuk	/bAtuk/	(Sp)	
Cv	selebro	/selEbroh/	(Sp)	
Zm	ombrura	/qombrUrah/	(Sp)	

3. Observations on younger generation native speakers:

a. The Ct informant.

The younger Ct informant was found proficient enough in the language. There was some hesitancy in words not commonly used or words which are taken for granted in the vocabulary of the informant.

The following words failed to elicit a spontaneous response from the informant:

soles	remembrance
skull	look
nape	patch
bend	breathe
hurl	melt
shrink (no explicit word, chose to use a phrase)	
pipe (for smoking)	
yoke (no word for it)	
glass splinters (not too sure)	

b. On the Zm informant.

The younger Zm informant was very proficient and spontaneous with the language and tended to use English to substitute for some Zm words.

The following words failed to elicit a spontaneous response from the informant:

- soles - could recall no explicit word; chose to employ a phrase, *abaho del pye*
- skull - not too sure; exchanged it for *seso* which actually means 'brain' in Zm.
- head pin - claimed to use *pin* in her vocabulary.
- remembrance - claimed that she uses *remembrance*.
- yoke - had difficulty recalling the Zm equivalent during the session and later telephoned to supply it: *yugo*.

c. On the Cv and Tr informants.

The Cv and Tr informants were very hesitant. They claimed to comprehend their leaders' language, but that they were not able to speak it well enough.

They tended to spontaneously substitute Tagalog words for Spanish source words in the vocabulary of the older generation.

kaspas	(Sp)	to balakubak	(Pil)	'dandruff'
planta de pye	(Sp)	to talampakan	(Pil)	'soles'
goldo	(Sp)	to mataba	(Pil)	'fat'
plako	(Sp)	to payat	(Pil)	'thin'
subako	(Sp)	to kilikili	(Pil)	'armpit'

Tr Informant:

bergwensa	(Sp)	to hiya	(Pil)	'shame'
myedo	(Sp)	to takot	(Pil)	'fear'
rungka	(Sp)	to hilik	(Pil)	'snore'
diriti	(Sp)	to tunaw	(Pil)	'melt'

4. Notes on observations made on the area of cognateness among the PCS variants:

In this study, the similarity of sound and meaning on the lexical level among the variants of PCS was considered to be evidence that they are cognates and that they come from an earlier form of speech assumed to be the common language ancestor of said variants (Hockett 1958:486).

Certain patterns of the familiar processes of linguistic changes have been noted among the PCS variants. The occurrence of cognates among the variants include such lexical units which bear related linguistic changes and are considered as having descended from some common ancestral language (Gleason 1955:446).

Even from an ocular observation, it is plain that a very significant percentage of PCS vocabulary has Spanish as its language source. In such a case, then, a few examples of the degree of cognateness are here cited.

- a. Where Ct has a word-final /-o/, Tr has word-final /-u/. It was also noted that a Tr word with a final /-u/, when in citation, usually takes on a final glottal sound.

Example:

Ct	Tr	Gloss
appellido /qapellIdoh/	appelidu /qapellIduq/	'family name'
myedo /myEdoh/	myedu /myEduq/	'fear'
derecho /derEčoh/	derechu /derEčuq/	'straight'

b. Where Ct and Zm have medial /-r-/, Cv and Tr tend to have medial /-l-/:

Example:

Ct and Zm	Tr and Cv	Gloss
gordo /gOrdoh/	goldo /gOldoh/ /gOlduh/ /gOlduq/	'fat'
pwerko /pwElkoh/	pwelko /pwElkoh/ /pwElkuh/ /pwElkuq/	'pig'

c. Where Ct and Zm have Spanish-source verbs with an initial /a/, Cv and Tr tend to drop the initial /a/:

Example:

Ct and Zm	Tr and Cv	Gloss
abaha /qabahAh/	baha /bahAh/	'to go down' 'to descend'
apaga /qapagAh/	paga /pagAh/	'to put out; or put off flame, fire or light'

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Appendix C

A Typology for the Contrastive Analysis of Four
PCS Variants: Ct, Cv, Tr, and Zm

Ct	Cv	Tr	Zm	Analysis	Interpn ¹	Type
agacha /qagačAh/ 'to bend'	do ²	do	do	(Ct/Cv/Tr/Zm) ³	O	O
agusa /qagusAh/ 'to sharpen'	tasa	tisa	do	(Ct/Zm)(Cv)(Tr)	(2 + 1 + 1)	II CtZm
alkansa /qalkansAh/ 'to reach; to overtake'	do	enkansa	do	(Ct,Cv,Zm)(Tr)	(3 + 1) ^{Tr}	III
apellido /qapellidoh/ 'family name'	do	do	do	(Ct/Cv/Tr/Zm)	O	O
bidriyo /bidriyoh/ 'glass splinters'	do	do	bridyo	(Ct/Cv/Tr)(Zm)	(1 + 3) ^{Zm}	I ^{Zm} ph
chikito /čikItoh/ 'small; tiny'	do	do	diutay	(Ct/Cv/Tr)(Zm)	(1 + 3) ^{Zm}	I ^{Zm} lx
diriti /dirItih/ 'to melt'	riditi	do	do	(Ct/Tr/Zm)(Cv)	(1 + 3) ^{Cv}	I ^{Cv} ph
empesa /qempesAh/ 'to begin'	prinsipya	prinsipya	prinsipya	(Ct)(Cv/Tr/Zm)	(1 + 3) ^{Ct}	I ^{Ct}
gumun /gumUn/ 'tangled hair'	gulu	lugum	gumun	(Ct/Zm)(Cv/Tr)	(2 + 1 + 1)	II CtZm/CvTr

1. Interpretation.

2. *do* indicates that the particular PCS variant has the same lexical entry for the Ct word entered in the first column.

3. Parentheses in the Analysis column show the grouping of those words which are in perfect correspondence with each other.

Ct	Cv	Tr	Zm	Analysis	Interpn¹	Type
huya /huyAq/ 'shame'	bergwensa	bergwensa	bergwensa	(Ct)(Cv/Tr/Zm)	(1 + 3) ^{Ct}	I ^{Ct}
ilo /qIloh/ 'thread'	algodon	panahi	do	(Ct/Zm)(Cv)(Tr)	(2 + 1 + 1)	II CtZm
kaspas /kAspas/ 'dandruff'	do	balakubag	do	(Ct/Cv/Zm)(Tr)	(1 + 3) ^{Tr}	I ^{Tr} lx
kalam/kitik /kaLA _m / /ki _{tik} / 'ticklish'	kiliti	kaliti	do	(Ct/Zm)(Cv/Tr)	(2 + 2)	II CtZm
machakaw /mačakAw/ 'crumpled'	kulubut	gusut	kumu	(Ct)(Cv)(Tr)(Zm)	(3 + 1) ^{All}	III
laba /labAb/ 'to wash'	do	do	do	(Ct/Cv/Tr/Zm)	0	0
pelleho /peleHoh/ 'skin'	do	do	do	(Ct/Cv/Tr/Zm)	0	0
sampayan /sampayAn/ 'laundry line'	do	do	sablayan	(Ct/Cv/Tr)(Zm)	(1 + 3) ^{Zm}	I ^{Zm} lx
sen /sEn/ 'money'	kwalta	do	do	(Ct/Tr/Zm)(Cv)	(1 + 3) ^{Cv}	I ^{Cv} lx
subako /subAkoh/ 'armpit'	do	kilikili	do	(Ct/Cv/Zm)(Tr)	(1 + 3) ^{Tr}	I ^{Tr} lx
tangkugu /tankUguq/ 'nape of the neck'	selebro	batuk	ombrura	(Ct)(Cv)(Tr)(Zm)	(3 + 1) ^{All}	III
tyangge /tyAngeq/ 'market'	plasa	palenki	do	(Ct/Zm)(Cv)(Tr)	(2 + 1 + 1)	II CtZm
tiheras /tihEras/ 'scissors'	do	gunting	do	(Ct/Cv/Zm)(Tr)	(1 + 3) ^{Tr}	I ^{Tr} lx

Ct	Cv	Tr	Zm	Analysis	Interpa ¹	Type
tiku /tikUq/ 'crooked'	balikutut	baluktot	do	(Ct/Zm)(Cv)(Tr)	(2 + 1 + 1)	II CtZm
tukap /tUkap/ 'patch'	pache	tipi/tagpi	do	(Ct/Zm)(Cv)(Tr)	(2 + 1 + 1)	II CtZm
upus /qupUs/ 'cigarette stub'	do	titis/labyeha	do	(Ct/Cv/Zm)(Tr)	(1 + 3) ^{Tr}	I ^{Tr} lx

Summary of Analysis on Contrastive Data

scale	constituents	typology	subtype
0	O	Type O	
1	(1 + 3) ^{Ct}	Type I	I ^{Ct} lx,ph,o
	(1 + 3) ^{Cv}		I ^{Cv} lx,ph,o
	(1 + 3) ^{Tr}		I ^{Tr} lx,ph,o
	(1 + 3) ^{Zm}		I ^{Zm} lx,ph,o
2	(2 + 1 + 1)	Type II	II CtZm/O
	(2 + 2)		CtZm/CvTr
			CtCv
3	(3 + 1) ^{All}	Type III	

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Appendix D

Word Count on Language Sources and Language Contact

Total number of Ct main entries: 6,542

Language Source	Word Count	Percentage
Spanish (SP)	5,396	82.49
Local (LOC)	318	4.86
Tagalog (TAG)	308	4.7
English (ENG)	164	2.5
Cebuano (CEB)	139	2.12
Others (OTH)	85	1.3
Hiligaynon (HIL)	83	1.27
Incomplete data	49	.75
Total	6,542	99.00
		Error .01
		Total 100.00

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Appendix E Excerpt from “The Cotabato Chabacano (CCh) verb” (Ct in this dissertation), read by this writer at the International Conference on Pidgins and Creoles, January 7, 1975, Honolulu, Hawaii 189



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Appendix E

The following is excerpted from "The Cotabato Chabacano (CCh) Verb" (Ct in this dissertation), read by this writer at the International Conference on Pidgins and Creoles, January 7, 1975, Honolulu, Hawaii. It is a part of the description of the Ct verb not included in the Ct grammatical sketch of Chapter 3 of the present work. For purposes of the grammatical sketch, only basic properties of the parts of speech were analyzed and included. Other manifestations of the behavior of the Ct verb such as its complex verbal expression and how Ct compensates for its lack of adequate and complex case markers and affixes were not included in this study.

3. A Ct complex verbal expression

3.1 Introduction.

In Ct a complex verbal expression is noted where a series of verbs occur in consecutive sequence forming a chain. For the purpose of this paper, a preliminary investigation is made of a certain occurrence in such verbal chains which may throw light on how a creole compensates for what it lacks in the area of syntactical devices.¹

This section, therefore, looks into such a verbal expression to determine the possibility of its functioning similarly, if not in form, at least semantically, with the complex derivational processes of Tagalog.

3.2 The Ct Verbal Chain.

There are some Ct verbs which when drawn from their matrix constituent, functioning singly, do so as any other single verb with a simple literal meaning. However, they behave differently when occurring in verbal chains which consist of two or more verbs. In such an occurrence, they take on an added function, but not that of an auxiliary verb. Rather, they act like a series of causatives, one verb acting on the other, down the chain. It is the verb in primary position which occurs with the temporal particle and signals the tense-aspect feature of the whole verbal expression. Thus all the other verbal elements in the chain function as complementary causatives.

1. In a preliminary investigation entitled "The Generative Semantics of Ct" (Ateneo-PNC Consortium, typescript, 1972-1973), I came upon the following:

To compensate for the lack of adequate and complex case markers and affixes, in contrast to Tagalog, Ct has to have obligatory topicalization and embedding to signal a noun that is +agent - subject.

Sample: Tag: *Pinatay ng bata ang tao.*
 killed the child man
 'The man was killed by the child.'

The tag infix -in- in the verb *pinatay* as well as the marker *ng* signal:

+definite - unique
 +agent - subject

Because Ct has neither the surface affixes nor the *ng* marker, it must first obligatorily topicalize the child and then *is he who killed* is embedded.

Thus: Ct: *El bata el kyen ya mata kom el hente.*
 (the child the man)
 the who killed [to whom]

'The child is he who killed the man.'

Some such verbs functioning singly are:

asé	'to make'
dále	'to give'
llibá	'to bring'
mandá	'to command; to let; to allow; to send'
pwedé	'to be able'

Ordinarily, the first three verbs in the preceding list function as transitives, taking objects:

ase kása	'to make a house'
dale regalo	'to bring a gift'
lliba libro	'bring a book'

In the case of *manda*, if it were to mean 'to send', it can be used in this manner:

manda pakéte	'to send a package'
--------------	---------------------

However, *pwéde* denotes ability ('able to') and will therefore require another verb for a complement:

pwede lé	'able to read'
----------	----------------

Of the preceding verbs, *asé* seems to be the most productive. It can transitivize an intransitive verb in the following manner:

asé	'to make'
bañá	'to take a bath'
ase bañá	'to make (somebody) bathe (someone)' or 'to make (somebody) take a bath'

The verbal chains are evidently causative which through some underlying process, add another agent to an expression which originally already had an explicitly expressed agent.

mandá	'to command; to let; to allow'
asé	'to make'
akordá	'to remember'
manda ase akordá	'to let (someone) cause (another) to remember'

Ct, being a creole, exhibits an obvious syntactical inadequacy in the area of verbal functions when compared to the complex system of verbal affixes of Tagalog and other major Philippine languages. However, with Ct verbal chains of causatives which function similarly, if not in form at least semantically, with the derivational possibilities of Tagalog, this apparent inadequacy is compensated.

Ct: Ya pwede yo manda ase bira el pwerta konele.
(past) able I let make turn the door him

Tag: Napagawaq ko siyang paikutin ang pintoq.
was able I him make turn the door

'I was able to make him turn the door.'

Whereas the Ct verbal chain has four verbs, the primary verb being *pwéde* which occurs with *ya* (to indicate past), the TAG statement has only two verbs, namely *gawaq* 'to make' and *ikut* 'to turn'. With the occurrence of corresponding affixes to indicate focus (the semantic relationship between the verb and the

agent or goal of the action) the TAG statement employs only two verbs in the surface structure while a Ct verb chain employs a series of causatives.

The full significance of the syntactic function of Ct verbal chain causatives has still to be investigated in the area of their being modifiers of verbal meanings in contrast with the more complex properties of the Tagalog verb and its derivational processes. This may shed light on how the reduced and simplified grammatical structures of a creole takes care of the various linguistic needs of the communication situation of its speakers.

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Appendix F Index of PCS variants 192



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Appendix F

Index of Variants

Introduction

This composite dictionary is unidirectional and not quadpartite. For this reason, an index of the different PCS variants is provided for the dictionary user who is interested in referring to only one or the other variants, except Ct. Thus, the index serves as a finder list for Cv, Tr, and Zm words which appear in the dictionary proper under the contrastive run-in entries after each gloss and/or definition of each main word entry.

The index, therefore, contains three sets of alphabetical word lists representing the PCS variants other than Ct which are included in the composite dictionary. These words represent lexical entries that are not in perfect correspondence with Ct. The word list also includes such words which are equivalent to Ct under the contrastive data of run-in entries. It can occur, however, that such words appear also as Ct main word entries following the alphabetical order of the over-all composite dictionary.

Example: Ct: alaw /qalAw/ 'beside'
 Cv huntu /hUntuh/
 Tr huntu /hUntuq/
 Zm do

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For Cotabato Chabacano (Ct)

Interviewees: (70 years old and above) Magdalena Bernabe, Jacinta O. de la Cruz, Maria Garcia, Librado Montojo, Margarita Paredes, Mr. and Mrs. Alonso Muñiz.

Main Informants: Aurora Riego-Carag, Josefina R. Carag, Ramon C. Carag, Emiliano O. Riego de Dios, Lourdes O. Villasin. Children and adults of different ages, relatives and friends among the Ortuoste, de los Santos, de la Cruz, Marquez, and Ante families of Cotabato City.

Contact Persons: Aurora Riego-Carag, Isabel B. Toledo

For Zamboanga Chabacano (Zm)

Main Informants: Esperanza B. Atilano, Vicenta D. Bella, Ma. Rachel Bernardo, RVM, Alice T. Chiong, Aurelia A. Lledo, Rosario B. Magbanua, Carmen S. Solis, Ma. Josefa Regino, RVM, all of Zamboanga City. Children and adults of different ages among the Sayson, Ledesma, and Alcantara families of Makati, Rizal, and Zamboanga City.

Contact Persons: Ma. Luz O. de la Cruz, RVM & RVM Sisters of Zamboanga City.

For Cavite Chabacano (Cv)

Main Informants: Lourdes Samonte Ariel, Simeona Q. Fragante, Soledad Q. Fragante, Guillermo Lallana and son, Isabel Magbanua, Esther A. Mañalac, Mr. and Mrs. Abundio Santos, all of Cavite City. Teachers and pupils of M. Rojas Elementary School, Cavite City.

Contact Persons: Ma. Irene Calazan, RVM, and Aurora Rillo-Santos.

For Ternate Chabacano (Tr)

Main Informants: Lorenzo H. Angeles, Ester Gonzales, Lilia Ramos-de Leon, Aurora B. Manalo, Margarita de Ocampo, Maria de los Santos and children. Intermediate pupils in Social Studies under Merlinda Bambao of Ternate Central School.

Contact Persons: Aurora D. Manalo, Aurora Rillo-Santos, Gloria M. Santos.

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