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HOKKIEN CHINESE LOANWORDS IN TAGALOG

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1. INTRODUCTION

Hokkien Chinese borrowings in present-day Tagalog are subsumed under the category of direct loans or loanwords. Preliminary investigation reveals that there are one hundred sixty three Hokkien Chinese loanwords in present-day Tagalog.

To arrive at the following data, the lexicon in Panganiban (1972), together with certain words in Manuel's list (1948) were consulted; native speakers of Hokkien were asked to determine the authenticity of the loanwords. To arrive at forms which are of unquestionably Hokkien Chinese origin, three native speakers born and raised in Amoy, Fukien province, who migrated to the Philippines in their late teens, were asked to determine if the lexical borrowings presented to them were or were not part of their vocabulary before they came to the Philippines. If the answer was in the positive, then a particular lexical item became part of the final corpus; if it was negative, it was discarded from the corpus. Another check was to compare the list of loanwords with Depewolff's reconstructions. This had been done in part by Manuel although his work is not by any means exhaustive. A third check was the use of Douglas and Barclay's Amoy Dictionary and Supplement (1899, 1923). Lately, the intuition of the investigator as a native speaker of Hokkien Chinese worked as an added advantage in initial attempts at isolating possible Hokkien loanwords from the mass of Tagalog words.

These loanwords are here classified on the basis of the lexical categories in which they participate; such lexical categories are from Thorp (1972) who studied the lexical content of the lexical entries in Panganiban's Talahuluganang Pilipino-Ingles (1966). The manner of presentation of each of the loanwords is as follows:

1. Loanword spelled in Tagalog orthography
2. Anglicized form of the Hokkien source with corresponding gloss
3. Chinese Mandarin characters with corresponding glosses
4. Phonemicized form of the loanword in Tagalog

The following symbols are used in the classification:

- * means no Mandarin correlate
- (?) means doubtful

2. CLASSIFICATION OF HOKKIEN LOANWORDS BY LEXICAL CATEGORIES

2.1 Man-Visible

2.1.1 Anatomy

sungki

c^h Un+k^hi 'protruding tooth'; (c^h un 伸 'protruding', k^hi 牙 'tooth')

sunkiq 'buck tooth'

2.1.2 Adornment, Dress, Scent

bimpo

bin+po 'face towel'; (bin 面 'face', po 布 'towel')

bimpo 'face towel'

bakiya

bak+k^hiaq 'wooden clogs'; (bak 木 'wood', k^hiaq 疊 'clogs, slippers')

bakyaq 'wooden clogs'

hikaw

hi+kau 'earrings'; (hi 耳 'ear', kau 穿 'to hook, hook')

hikaw 'earrings'

husi

ho+se 'quality cotton'; (ho ^好 'rich, good', se 絲 (糸) 'cotton yarn')

husi 'cloth woven from silk thread or fibers'

lawlaw

lau+lau 'sloppy'; (lau 老 'old')

lawlaw 'dangling downward, loose'

sakiya

c^ha+k^hiaq 'wooden clogs'; (c^ha ^木 'wood', k^hiaq ^屐 'clogs, slippers')

sakyaq 'wooden clogs'

sansoy

sa+sui 'dress fringes'; (sa 衣 'dress', sui ^垂 'fringes')

sansoy 'a covering made of palm leaves or fiber
fitted and sewed together used by farmers for
protection against rain'

tiho

te+ho 'the best'; (te ^第-prefix for ordinal
numbers', ho 好子 'good!')

tiho 'bars of gold'

tutsang

t^hau+can 'braid'; (t^hau 髮 'head', can 髮
'queue, tail worn on the head')

tutsan 'short hair on woman's head, queue'

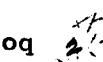
2.1.3 Disease, Medicine

apiyan

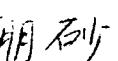
a+p^hian 'opium'; ( 'same')

apyan 'opium'

kuyo

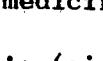
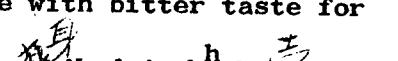
ko+ioq 'medical plaster'; (ko  'ointment', ioq  'medicine')kuyoq 'kind of Chinese plaster applied to
boils'

pinse

pien+se 'borax'; ( 'same')

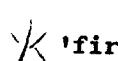
pinse 'borax'

singkak

sin+k^hak 'medicine with bitter taste for
diarrhea'; (sin  'body', k^hak  'husk, shell')sinkak 'drug of bitter taste, for diarrhea,
indigestion, etc.'

2.1.4 Shelter and Relevant Instruments

huwipe

hue+pe 'torch'; (hue  'fire', pe  'bundle')

hwipe 'torch'

katang

kaq+tan 'to carry something heavy'; (kaq
'to carry', tan* 'heavy')

katan 'support, stand'

puntaw

pun+tau 'dust pan'; (pun 粪 'dung, manure', tau 盆 'pan')

puntaw 'dustpan'

susi

so+si 'key'; (so 锁 'lock', si 钥匙 'key')

susiq 'key'

tanglaw

tien+lau 'light'; (tien 燈 'lamp', lau 樓 'tower'

tanlaw 'light'

tinghoy

tien+hue 'wick lamp'; (tien 燈 'lamp', hue 火 'fire')

tinhoy 'wick lamp in glass filled with oil'

tingsim

tien+sim 'lamp wick'; (tien 燈 'lamp', sim 心 'same')

tinsim (timsim) 'lampwick'

2.2 Man-Invisible

2.2.1 Mind, Conscience, Soul, Personality

huwana

huan+a 'term used to refer to Filipinos by

Hokkien speakers'; (huan 外 'foreign', a 子 'son')

hwana 'same'

sanglay

san+lai (?) 'to bring or deliver goods'; (san
 'to send', lai 'over')

sien+li+lan+lai (?) 'businessman comes';
 (sien+li) 'business', lan 'people'
'come')

sanlay 'Chinese trader'

2.2.2 Qualities

gian

gian 'to like, to desire something'; ( 'same')
 gyan 'developed fondness or propensity for an
 activity'

gunggong

gon+gon 'stupid'; ( 'same')
 gungon 'stupid'

hiya

hiaq* 'forehead';
 hiyaq 'shame, embarrassment, timidity'

kiya

kia 'to walk'; ( 'same')
 kiya 'peculiar or characteristic gait or
 posture'

selang

se+lan 'Westerners'; (se  'West', lan <img alt="人" data-bbox="645 810 685 840')

 'people')
 selan 'delicacy, fastidiousness'

samlang

a+cam+lan 'dirty person'; (a+cam ~~dirty~~^脏, lan 人 'people')

samlan 'dirty, unsanitary'

singki

sin+k^heq 'newcomer'; (sin 新 'new', k^heq 邀 'visitor')

sinkiq 'greenhorn, beginner'

suwitik

siu+tiek 'enemy'; (siu 复 'revenge', tiek 敌 'enemy')

switik 'artful, sly, cunning'

tuwatsat

tua+c^hat 'thief'; (tua 大 'big', c^hat ~~贼~~^贼 'thief')

twatsat 'fool, deceive'

2.2.3 Activities

bantiti

ban+t^hi+t^hi 'very slow'; (ban 慢 'slow', t^hi+t^hi* 'intensifier')

bantitiq 'delay'

kiyaw-kiyaw

kiau+kiau+k^hau 'useless, incessant talking';
(kiau+kiau* 'incessant', k^hau 哭 'to cry')

kyaw-kyaw 'useless fretting or flurry'

kuwekong

kue+kon 'rooster'; (kue 鷄 'fowl, hen, cock';
 kon 𠂇 'male')

kwekon 'pimp'

paslang

p^haq+si+lan 'to kill'; (p^haq 打 'to hit, to
 beat', si 死 'dead', lan 人 'people, person')

paslan 'to kill'

pusiyaw

put+siau 'unfilial, disobedient to parents';
 (put 不 'not', siau 孝 'filial')

pusyaw 'paleness, discoloration'; 'discredit,
 dishonor'

suwat

cuat 'to cut off'; (絶 'same')

swat 'to be rebuffed'

2.2.4 Expressions

buwosit

bo+ui+sit 'unlucky'; (bo 不 'no', ui 衣 'clothes',
 sit 食 'food')

buisit 'unlucky'

suya

sue+a 'unlucky'; (sue 衰 'to lose good fortune',
 a* 'enclitic suffix'

suya 'disgust, surfeit'

tiyak

tai+ia^k* 'perhaps, probably' (?);

tie^k+ak^h 'certainly' (?); (~~ta+k~~^h 'certain')

tyak 'sure, certain'

2.3 Animals

2.3.1 Kinds of (unslaughtered)

guya

gu+a 'young cow, carabao'; (gu 牛 'cow', a 子 'son')

guyaq 'young of carabao'

kiti

ke+ti 'chick'; (ke 雞 'hen, fowl, cock', ti 羊 'young, tender')

kiti 'chick'

kuling

ko+lien+ciau 'singing bird'; (ko 歌 'song', lien 喳 'to tweet', ciau 鳥 'bird')

kulin 'a kind of bird'

lawin

lau+deng 'hawk'; (lau 老 'old', ien 鷹 'hawk')

lawin 'hawk'

suwahe

sua+he 'small species of shrimps'; (sua 沙 'sand', he 蝦 'shrimp')

swahe 'species of small shrimps'

tanga

^htan+a 'worm'; (^htan~~虫~~ 'worm', a ~~子~~ 'son,
small')

tana 'potato bug or worm'

tuwabak

tua+bak+hi 'big-eyed herring'; (tua~~大~~ 'big',
bak~~目~~ 'eye', hi~~魚~~ 'fish')

twabak 'big-eyed herring'

tuwakang

tua+kan+hi 'big dilis'; (tua~~大~~ 'big', kan~~江~~
'river', hi~~魚~~ 'fish')

twakan 'adult dilis'

2.3.2 Anatomy

2.3.3 Actions

2.3.4 Qualities

sabsab

sap+sap* 'term used to describe improper way
of eating, like a pig'

sabsab 'manner of eating peculiar to hogs and
dogs'

2.3.5 Herding

2.4 Plants

2.4.1 Kinds of Unpicked, Unharvested Plants

2.4.2 Anatomy

2.4.3 Qualities

samiyo

sam+ioq 'to sprinkle medicine'; (sam ~~撒~~^撒 'to
sprinkle', ioq ~~药~~^药 'medicine')

samyoq 'fragrance, pleasant or agreeable smell'

2.4.4 Activities

2.5 Food

2.5.1 Harvested and Slaughtered

dikiyam

di+kiam 'salted, preserved plums', (di 李
'plum', kiam ~~咸~~^咸 'salted')

dikyam 'salted, preserved plums'

bataw

pa+tau 'climbing plant with edible pods';
(巴豆 'same')

bataw 'same'

ginging

gien+gien* 'a kind of sweet, fleshy fruit'

gingin 'shrub with sweet fleshy fruit'

goto

gu+to 'ox or cow's tripe'; (gu 牛 'cow, ox',
to 肠 'stomach, insides')

goto 'ox or cow's tripe'

kamto

kam+to 'entrails of sow or ox'; (豕 ~~猪~~^猪 ~~肚~~^肚 'same')

kamto 'meat-lie part taken from entrails of
sow, ox, used as ingredient in kare-kare'

kasim

kaq+sim+baq 'back portion of pig'; (kaq 肩
 'back', sim 心 'center', baq 肉 'meat')

kasim 'back portion of pig'

kinse

kien+ci 'foreshank of cow used in soup';

(腱肢 'same')

kinse 'foreshank of cow used in soup'

kintsay

^hk_{in}+c^hai 'celery'; (k^hin 名 'name of plant',
 c^hai 莴 'vegetable')

kintsay 'celery'

kutsay

^hk_u+c^hai 'green leek used as food flavoring',
 (k^hu 茜 'name of plant'; c^hai 莴 'vegetable')

kutsay 'green leek used as food flavoring'

liyempo

liam+to+baq 'stomach portion of pig'; (liam+to*
 'stomach', baq 肉 'meat')

lyempo 'barbecue hunk of pork similar to

lechon'

paykot

pai+kut 'spare ribs'; (pai 扇 'rows', kut 肋
 'bone')

paykot 'spare ribs'

petsay

peq+c^hai 'Chinese cabbage'; (peq 白 'white',
c^hai 蔬 'vegetable')

petsay 'Chinese cabbage'

sitaw

c^hi+tau 'species of string beans'; (c^hi 青
'green', tau 豆 'bean')

sitaw 'species of string beans'

tito

ti+to 'pig's tripe'; (ti 猪 'pig', to 肚 'stomach, insides')

titoq 'pig's tripe'

toge

tau+ge 'bean sprouts'; (tau 豆 'bean, ge
芽 'sprout')

toge 'bean sprouts'

ulikba

o+liek+baq 'white-feathered or light-skinned
fowl with dark meat'; (黑 'black', liek
绿 'green', baq 肉 'meat')

ulikbaq 'same'

upo

o+pu 'gourd'; (o 名 'name of plant', pu 南瓜
'gourd')

upo 'gourd'

utaw

o+tau 'soy bean'; (o 黑 'black', tau 豆 'bean')

utaw 'soy bean'

yansoy

ian+sui* 'coriander'

yansoy 'coriandor'

2.5.2 Prepared Dishes and Their Qualities

am

am 'rice broth'; (同 'same')

am 'rice broth'

angkak

an+k^hak 'reddish leaves for fermentation

purpose'; (an 紅 'red', k^hak 壳 'shell, husk')

ankak 'reddish leaves for fermentation purpose'

batsoy

baq+cui 'soup dish with loin of pork as main

ingredient'; (baq 肉 'meat', cui 水 'water')

batsoy 'chopped and sauteed entrails of pig
with soup'

bihon

bi+hun 'white rice noodles'; (bi 米 'rice',

hun 麵 'flour')

bihon 'white rice noodles'

biko

bi+ko 'sweetened rice cake'; (bi ~~米~~ 'rice', ko ~~糕~~ 'cake')

biko 'sweetened rice cake'

bilu-bilo

bi+lu 'sticky rice'; (bi ~~米~~ 'rice', lu ~~糯~~ 'sticky')

bilu-bilo 'kneaded rice flour balls used in
guinataan'

bitso

bi+co 'fried cake made of rice flour'; (bi ~~米~~
'rice', co ~~糉~~ 'balls')

bitso 'fried cake made of rice flour'

heko

he+ko 'dark sauce from salted shrimps', (he ~~蝦~~
'shrimp', ko ~~膏~~ 'fat, sauce')

heko 'dark sauce from salted shrimps'

hopiya

ho+pia 'sweet mongo-bean cake'; (ho ~~好~~ 'good', pia ~~餅~~ 'cake, pastry')

hopyaq 'sweet mongo-bean cake'

humba

hon+baq 'highly spiced dish of pork'; (hon ~~紅~~
(~~紅~~) 'saucy', baq ~~肉~~ 'meat')

humba 'highly spiced dish of pork or chicken'

keluwa

kai+luaq 'powdered mustard'; (kai
'a kind of plant, luaq 辣 'spicy hot')

kelwaq 'powdered mustard'

hibe

he+bi 'dried, salted shrimps'; (海
'same')

hibe 'same'

kiyamlo

kiam+lo 'stewed dish' (?); (kiam
'salted', lo
'stewed')

kyamlo (kimlo) 'Chinese dish of eggs or
noodles'

langlang

lan+lan 'Chinese'; (lan 我 'we, our'; lan 人
'people')

lanlan 'term used to describe a way of noodle
preparation literally meaning Chinese'

lome

lo+mi 'noodle dish with pork and chicken

cooked in cream style'; (lo
'stew' mi 麵
'noodle')

lome 'same'

lumpiya

lun+pia 'dish of sliced vegetables like carrots,
cabbages, string beans and tokwa, mixed and
stewed and wrapped in doughy wrappers';

(lun 春(氵) 'spring', pia 餅 'cake, pastry')

lumpyaq 'rolled dumpling'

mami

maq+mi 'noodle dish with pork and chicken'

cooked in soupy style'; (maq 肉 'meat', mi 麵 'noodle')

mami (mame) 'same'

miki

mi+ki 'kind of noodle, cooked or uncooked';

(mi 麵 'noodle', ki 支 'classifier')

miki (mike) 'same'

misuwa

mi+sua 'kind of fine noodle made from flour';

(mi 麵 'noodle', sua 線 'thread')

miswa 'same'

padpo

pat+po 'term used to describe certain Chinese

dishes'; (pat 八 'eight', po 宝 'precious')

padpo 'dish of mixed vegetables and nuts with
thick sauce'

pansit

pian+e+sit 'dish that is conveniently cooked,

i.e., noodle dish'; (pian 便 'ready', e*
sit 食 'food')

pansit 'noodle dish'

pesa

peq+saq+hi 'plain boiled fish'; (peq 白 'white,
plain', saq 烹 'boiled', hi 魚 'fish')
pesaq 'plain boiled fish'

pihe

peq+he 'a kind of shrimps'; (peq 白 'white,
he 虾 'shrimps')
pihe 'fresh, preserved, or salted crabs, fish
or shrimps'

sangke

sa+ki 'Chinese anise'; (sa 三 'three', ki 乾 'century')
sankeq 'Chinese anise used as spice'

siyoktong

si+hok+ton 'luck factory'; (四福堂 'same')
syokton 'rice wine'

siyomay

sio+mai 'steamed dumpling'; (sio 烤 'hot', mai
賣 'to sell')
syomay 'steamed dumpling'

siyopaw

sio+pau 'steamed rice cake with meat and
condiments'; (sio 烤 'hot', pau 饅 'dumpling')
syopaw 'same'

suwatanghon

sua+tan+hun 'small, white, crinkly rice
noodles, opaque when raw, translucent when
cooked'; (sua+tan 山東 'Shantung', hun 糊 'flour')

swatanhon (sotanhon) 'same'

suam

cu+am 'to cook rice broth'; (cu 烹 'to cook',
am 飯 'rice broth')

suam 'sauted fish or meat with garlic and
ginger thenbrothed in rice water'

taho

tau+hu 'bean curd'; (tau 豆 'bean', hu 廉 'curd')

tahoq 'delicatesse of soybeans meal and syrup'

tahuri

tau+hu 'bean curd'; (tau 豆 'bean', hu 廉 'curd')

tahure 'fermented salted soybean curd'

tawpe

tau+p^he 'thin membranous preparation made
from beans used for wrapping foods'; (tau 豆
'bean', p^he 皮 'skin')

tawpe 'same'

tawsi

tau+si 'beans preserved in soy sauce'; (tau 豆 'bean', si 之 'preserved')

tawsi 'same'

tiim

tim 'to steam'; (蒸 'same')

tiqim 'steamed dish'

tikoy

ti+kue 'sweetened rice cake'; (ti 甘 'sweet', kue 糕 'cake')

tikoy 'same'

tokuwa

tau+kua 'hardened bean curd'; (tau 豆 'bean', kua 干 'dried')

tokwa 'same'

totso

tau+iu+c^ho+hi 'fish cooked in soy sauce and vinegar'; (tau 豆 'soy sauce', iu 油 'oil', c^ho 醋 'vinegar', hi 魚 'fish')

totso 'sauted fish with tahure'

toyo

tau+iu 'soy sauce'; (tau 豆 'bean', iu 油 'oil')

toyoq 'same'

ukoy

o+kue 'cake made from gabi and taro'; (o 
'gabi, taro', kue  'cake')

ukoy 'flour cake of shrimps and vegetables'

2.5.3 Kitchen Utensils

bilao

bi+lau 'device for winnowing rice'; (bi 
'rice', lau  'passage')

bilaqo 'round shallow winnowing basket-tray
made of bamboo splits'

bithay

bi+t^hai 'rice sifter'; (bi 
'rice', t^hai 
'to sift')

bithay 'flat sieve or sifter basket made of
fine bamboo splits'

lansong

lan+sn 'cooking apparatus made of bamboo
fixed in a tin ring used for steaming';
(lan 
 'steamer', sn 
 'device made of
bamboo')

lanson 'same'

pohiya

pu+hia 'ladle made of gourd or wood';
(
 'same')

pohya 'same'

siyansi

cian+si 'frying spoon'; (cian 炒 'to fry',
si 餐 'spoon')

syanse 'same'

2.5.4 Fire

2.5.5 Food Devices

kaliya

ka+liaq* 'a very large round bamboo wicker-work tray'

kalyaq 'meshed crate or pannier for carrying vegetables and fruits'

kapin

ka+pin 'standing screen made of bamboo';
(ka 架 'frame', pin 篱 'partition')

kapin 'flat framework or trellis-like frame made of bamboo used for drying fish'

2.6 Kinship and Age

ate

a+ci 'appellation for elder sister'; (a 姊 'prefix to title of relations, ci 姐 'elder sister')

ate 'same'

dete (by analogical creation)

ditse

di+ci 'appellation for second elder sister';
 (di 二 'second', ci 姐 'elder sister')

ditse 'same'

kuya

ko+a 'appellation for elder brother'; (ko 叔 'elder brother', a 置 'suffix to nouns')

kuya 'same'

diko

di+ko 'appellation for second elder brother';
 (di 二 'second', ko 叔 'elder brother')

diko 'same'

ingkong

an+kon 'grandfather'; (父 公 'same')

inkon 'same'

inso

a+so 'address term for elder brother's wife';
 (父 妻 'same')

inso 'same'

sanse

sa+ci 'appellation for third elder sister';
 (sa 三 'third', ci 姐 'elder sister')

sanse 'same'

sangko

sa+ko 'appellation for third elder brother';
 (sa 三 'third', ko 叔 'elder brother')

sanko 'same'

siyaho

cia+hu 'referential term for elder sister's

husband'; (cia  'elder sister, hu  husband')

syaho 'address term for elder sister's husband'

2.7 Social Organization

2.7.1 Titles and Honorifics

2.7.2 Social Power, Class, Government

2.7.3 Military Organization

hukbo

hok+bu 'service'; (  'same')

hukbo 'army'

2.8 Crafts and Occupations

2.8.1 Fishing

santso

c^han+co 'small junk'; (c^han  'raft'; co  'junk')

santso 'fishing raft made of bamboo with a
large fishing net'

taykong

tai+kon 'captain of small junk'; (tai  'big',
kon  'job')

taykon 'overseer of fishing trip'

2.8.2 Farming

hungkoy

hun+kui* 'pressing machine'

hunkoy 'a mechanical man-operated device used
in winnowing threshed rice'

lithaw

le+t^hau 'plough'; (le^犮 'plough', t^hau^{豆身}
'head')lithaw 'a kind of crude agricultural imple-
ment for plowing'

2.8.3 Shoemaking

ditsoy

diq+c^hui 'slit open' (?); (diq^𠵼 'slit open',
c^hui^口 'mouth')ditsoy 'shoemaker's weltting awl provided with
a curved and grooved end'

teham

te+ham 'joined sole' (?); (te^底 'sole',
hem* 'to join')teham 'a running cut on the outer sole of a
shoe into which the stitches are made and
covered'

lete

lai+te 'inner sole'; (lai^内 'inside',
te^底 'sole')

lete 'same'

2.8.4 Carpentry

baktaw

bak^h+t^hau+cin 'an ink line used by stretching it tight over a plank and touching it with the nail so as to make a line'; (bak 墨 'ink', t^hau 頭 'head', cin 線 'chalk line')

baktaw 'carpenter's linemarker'

kusot

ku+sut 'sawdust'; (ku 切 'to saw', sut 尘 'dust')

kusot 'same'

puthaw

po+t^hau 'small ax with a short handle'; (po 斧 'ax', t^hau 頭 'head')

puthaw 'same'

ubak

o+bak 'black ink'; (o 黑 'black', bak 墨 'ink')

ubak 'same'

2.8.5 Goldsmithing

gintsam

gin+cam 'chisel used by smiths for cutting large pieces of bars of gold'; (gin 鋸 'silver', cam 斧 'to cut')

gintsam 'same'

kutiyam

ku+tiam 'sawing board'; (ku 切 'to saw', tiam 板 'board')

kutyam 'anvil-like block of iron provided with graduated groves or cavities on the surface or sides, used by smiths for shaping or rounding rings'

lebuwa

le+bua 'articles powdered or broken down small';
(le* 'to file'; bua 磨 'to grind')

lebwa 'metal dust, powder or left-over after the day's work on the working table of a smith'

liyankoy

lian+kui 'small working board attached to the tokoy for supporting filing or sawing job';
(lian 鎖 'chain', kui 櫃 'chest')

lyankoy 'same'

siyato

sia+to 'a kind of knife' (?); (sia 扔 'to throw', to 刀 'knife')

syato 'two-or-three-edged finishing tool for smoothening scratches left by a coarse file'

suwapan

sua+pan 'device provided with holes of graduated diameters used in gauging metal thread or wires used by goldsmiths'; (sua 線 'thread', pan 盤 'board')

swapan 'same'

tanso

tan+e+soq 'copper wire'; (tan ~~スホ~~) 'copper',
 e*, soq ~~スホ~~ 'wire')
 tansoq 'copper'

tiyam

tiam 'board, anvil'; (~~スカイ~~ 'board')
 tiyam 'same'

tokoy

toq+kui 'goldsmith's working table'; (toq ~~スカイ~~
 'table', kui ~~スカイ~~ 'safe, chest')
 tokoy 'same'

tsambuwa

cam+bua 'articles powdered or broken down
 small'; (cam ~~スル~~ 'to cut, chop', bua ~~スル~~ 'to
 grind')
 tsambwa 'pieces, carvings, shavings or dust of
 gold or silver left on the smith's table'

tuwa

t^huaq 'drawer'; (~~スカイ~~ 'drawer')
 tuwa 'drawer for keeping tools or objects being
 made by smiths'

2.8.5 General

katay

ka+i+t^hai 'to butcher, to cut, especially with
 reference to meat cuts'; (ka ~~スル~~ 'along with',
 i* 'enclitic', t^hai ~~スル~~ 'to kill, to butcher')

katay 'butchering, cutting to pieces'

kuwatsoy

$k^h uaq + c^h ui$ 'pick axe'; ($k^h uaq$ 'broad',
 $c^h ui$ 'mouth')

kwatsoy 'broad-bladed pick used in quarrying'

punki

pun+ki 'hod or basket with handles for
mortar'; (pun 'waste, dung', ki 'con-
tainer')

punki 'receptacle for carrying sand, stone,
lime used by masons'

wayukak

$oa+iu+k^h ak$ 'pottery for making bowls'; (oa 'bowl, iu 'pot', $k^h ak$ 'husk, shell')

wayukak 'container made of bronze for holding
borax and water for welding'

2.9 Trade and Commerce

pakiyaw

pak+kiau 'to submit by bundles'; (pak 'bundle', kiau 'submit')

pakyaw 'wholesale buying'

suki

$cu+k^h eq$ 'important customer'; (cu 'important',
 $k^h eq$ 'customer')

sukiq 'long-standing customer or client'

2.10 Fine Arts

2.11 Games and Gambling

huweteng

hue+tn 'number-pairing game'; (hue 花 'flower',
 tn 空 'space')

hweten 'same'

kang

kan 'uniform design in mah-jong'; (同 'same')
 kan 'same'

kuwaho

kua+o* 'a kind of card game'

kwaho 'gambling game using playing cards'

pong

pon* 'term used in mah-jong'

pon 'same'

ton

ton 'percentage cut of a gambling taken

from winners';

ton 'same'

2.12 Religion

sotsuwa

c^{h-}o+cua 'coarse paper'; (c^{h-}o 粗 'coarse',
 cua 纸 'paper')

sutswa 'medicinal/straw paper often used in
 making suob when driving evil spirits'

siyukoy

cui+kui 'mermaid'; (cui 水 'water', kui 鬼
'ghost')

siyukoy 'same'

wisit

u+ ui"sit 'lucky'; (u 有 'to have', ui 衣
'clothes', sit 食 'food')
wisit 'mascot for good luck'

FOOTNOTES

¹ I am assuming that the forms that constitute the corpus of this study are Hokkien Chinese, an assumption to which Wang Teh Ming, a Chinese dialectologist, concurs. However, the possibility that such forms may have come from other Chinese languages which came into contact with Tagalog is not entirely discarded. I am also assuming that in the case of Hokkien Chinese - Tagalog vocabulary, the direction of borrowing is from Hokkien Chinese to Tagalog.

² I am indebted to Lim Siu Lu, Yap Bee Hiong and So Hiong To for their invaluable assistance in this phase of the work. All three were originally from Amoy, Fukien province. They migrated to the Philippines when they were about eighteen to nineteen years old; they are now in their late sixties. The items in the present corpus all appear in their vocabulary.

³ All the items in the present corpus also appear in the dictionary.

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