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The Phonology of Hiligaynon

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Waray-Waray

2.44%

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Introduction

Hiligaynon

- · Spoken in the central region of the Philippines
- · 5th most widely spoken language among Filipinos
- · Linguistic literature on the language is sparse

Why I am Interested

- I lived in the Philippines and learned Hiligaynon
- Lots of language contact and vet still distinct features

Goal

- · Document the phonology language further
- Understand specific features of the language that has not been identified

The Philippines

- · The Phillipines are made up of 7,107 islands
- · Land mass is about the size of Nevada
- · There are three Regions: Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao

(1) Language Map of the Philippines



- · Filipino is the national language of the Phillipines · Spoken in school, TV broadcasts and local
- · There are 170 other languages spoken

newspapers

Bikol: 4 61%



(2) Languages of the Philippines

There are 105.13 million speakers of languages that come from the Philippines with: 25 million speakers of Filipino, 21.5 million speakers of Tagalog, 15.8 million speakers of Cebuano, 6.92 million speakers of Ilocano, 5.77 million speakers of Hiligaynon with 30.14 million speak the rest of the 166 languages.

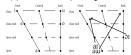
The Phonemic Inventory

There are 22 distinct phonemes in Hiligaynon: 17 consonant phonemes and 5 vowel phonemes. When comparing Hiligaynon with English we find similarities in how many stops and nasals there are and the differences in how few fricatives there are in Hiligaynon.

(3) Consonants

	Strappy	Labiodental	Dental Al	lweelar F	'ostaheolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	рЬ		1	t d				k g			7
Nasal	m			n				ŋ			
rell				r							
Tap or Flap											
Tricative		f v		s							h
Lateral fricative			<u> </u>								
Approximant							j				
Lateral approximant				1							

(4) Vowels and Diphthongs



- Labiodental Fricatives are replaced with Bilabial Plosives
- · Influence from Spain and America
- · Is not the case with all Filipinos
- /?/ acts as a consonant
- · Hard for non-natives to recognize word-finally:
- [manok?] vs. [manog?]
- /j/ and /w/ are not found in the final position of words
- · Surface as the vowels [i], [u], and [uu]

(5) Sample Words

Hiligaynon(IPA)	Gloss	Hiligaynon(IPA)	Gloss	Hiligaynon(IPA)	Gloss
[idoə?]	dog	[bəbaijɛh]	woman	[ləlakeh]	man
[unod?]	flesh	[məlaba?]	long	(ja:bi)	key
[eskwjilahan]	school	[pirma]	signiture	[kamnt]	hand
[070]	yes	[berei]	very	[ga:lab]	to cut rice
[adlao]	sun	[tul?an]	bone	[ŋipun]	tooth
[ar:han]	perhaps	[d/iutai]	small	[wala]	left (side)
[aw:hag]	look out for	[negros]	Name of an island	[701]	answer to a call
[nogic]	jar	[rega:low]	gift	[ha:nxt]	to beat
[pispes]	bird	[seljout]	postage stamp		

Comparison to Other Languages

Language contact is prevalent in the Philippines resulting in languages being similar to one another. Due to colonization, other languages have also influenced Hiligaynon. The numbering system in Hiligaynon shows Spanish influence.

(6) Numbering System

	Hiligaynon ₁	Hiligaynon ₂	Spanish
1	[isa?]	[uno]	[uno]
2	[duha]	[dos]	[dos]
3	[tatlow]	[tres]	[tres]
4	[apat?]	[kwatro]	[kwatro]
5	[lima]	[sinko]	[sinko]
6	[anwm]	[sers]	[seis]
7	[pito]	[sete]	> [sjete]
8	[walo]	[ot[o]	[ot[o]
9	[feIm]	[nuebe] <	→ [nueve]
10	[pulo]	[dies]	[dies]

- Seven /s/ + /j/ cluster is not common in Hiligaynon
- · Nine Spirantization has occurred in Spanish while Hiligaynon has not been influenced by this phenomenon

(7) Comparison with 'eve'

(1) Compi	anoon with cyc				
Language	IPA				
Hiligaynon	[matah]	All languages are similar. Perhaps all languages from			
Cebuano	[matah]				
Tagalog	[matah]	the Philippines are only			
Waray-Waray	[matah]	dialects.			
Ilocano	[mata]				

(8) Comparison with 'egg'

Language	IPA	
Hiligaynon	[rtlog?]	All languages but Waray
Cebuano	[rtləg?]	-Waray are similar. Hiligaynon
llocano	[i?log]	is nothing special it might just
Tagalog	[i?log]	depend on the accent a person has acquired.
Waray-Waray	[bunar]	person has acquired.

(9) Comparison with 'small'

Language	IPA	
Hiligaynon	[d ^j iutai]	All of the languages are
Cebuano	[dʒutaɪ]	different. Often Hiligaynon
Tagalog	[məli?ɛt]	can be found to be the most similar with Tagalog
llocano	[basit]	and Cebuano.
Waray-Waray	[gu:ti]	and Cepuano.

Each of these languages have distinct features that give them language status. Although Hiligaynon may share many features with its neighboring languages, it is distinct.

Selected Morphophonemic Rules

Morphophonemic rules determine the way certain sounds are pronounced in different word formation processes.

(10) Stressed Vowel Deletion Rule

(10) Chiococa Tollion Bolotion Ttalo							
V Object Focus in Future tense (or any [+ stressed] other suffix that causes stress to shift)							
[guˈbaʔ]	+	[-on]	¥	[gu'baon]			
[guˈbaʔ]	+	[-on]	=	['gubon]			
to destroy		future tense		to destroy something			

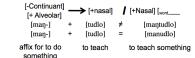
A stressed vowel is deleted when the word is placed in the future tense of object focus or when any suffix that causes stress to shift is added to the root word.

(11) Nasal Place Assimilation Rule

[+ Nasal]	_	➤ [X Place]		[X Place]
[paŋ-]	+	[basa]	≠	[paŋbasa]
[paŋ-]	+	[basa]	=	[pambasa]
ffix for to do		to read		used for reading

A nasal is assimilated in place to the following consonant when the allomorphs [pan] or [man] 'to do something' are

(12) Nasalized Alveolar Stop Rule



Word-initial alveolar stops become nasalized when the preceding affix ends in a nasal.

Conclusion

placed before a root word.

Hiligaynon is in a unique position. With so many different languages influencing the development of Hiligaynon, it still keeps key attributes that natives are able to identify as distinct to that language. Further research and documentation will identify additional unique features of Hiligaynon and allow the language to be accurately described and analyzed linguistically.

A list of the references used in this research are found on the handout and the paper associated with this poster.