

"Determining) The Influence of Philippine Majority Languages Upon Minority Languages." PJA lecture, Sat., Jan. 22, 1977. p. 1

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Historical linguists' perspective & contribution to sociolinguistics

1. Superstratum vs Substratum Influence - Identify Speech Variety first

2. Method(s) of Quantification: *mono-, sesqui-, poly-linguals*

1. Intelligibility Testing (Pierce, SIL, "Conservative", "Genetic")

2. Triangulation Technique

(1) Lexicostatistic lists *McFarland*

(2) Cultural Vocabulary lists (Chretien, SIL) + *McFarland*

(3) Functor Lists *Zorc, McFarland*

(4) Innovations

3. Rough counts of borrowings: phonological, lexical, grammatical.

3. Noted Influences:

1. Phonological

(1) The Great *r-*l Oval (crossing diverse language boundaries)

(2) Mass borrowings of *R-g or *R-y forms (Mangyan, Ilokano)

(3) Merger of *e and *u (Bisayan)

2. Grammatical

(1) *si-nu vs *anu ang pangajan (Tagalog)

(2) Negative system for tense/fact (Masbate)

(3) Addition of "present" or durative to verb system (Kagayanen)

3. Lexical (based on reconstruction and/or distribution)

(1) Tagalog? apoy, buto, bundok

(2) Hanunoo? inaw, isarahay, darawahay

(3) Kagayanen? miyad, bekkeg, tanan

(4) Romblon? bahoy, uyahon, tag-od; sinda, indo

(5) Odiongan? busoy, ramoy

4. Cultural

(1) Hanunoo - West Bisayan ambahan vs urukay

(2) Surigao & Butuan - Cebuano mass immigration

p. 107 (ho) 4. Importance of Grammar and Functors in Determining a Speech Variety.

(1) Camotes - Porohanon

(2) Bantayan Island dialect

(3) Capul - Abaknon

5. The Inverse: Minority language or dialect influences on Majority lgs.

(1) Tagalog h, Ø, or l from Tagalic *l.

(2) Biforms and accepted variants.

(3) Ceb, Hil, Akl dulunggan 'ear' - innovation or borrowing?

p. 31-33 (Map) 6. Corrections to errors in cartography due to overwhelming dominance of major lg.

Table 62. CBs Dialects: Innovations and Homosemantic Forms.

GLOSS	Cam	Hi1/Cap	Mas	Sor	Gub	N-S	S-L/War	Rom	Odg	Ceb
1a. indefinite	sin	sin	sin	sin	sin	si	hin	nig	qit	
1b. genitive	san	san	san	san	san	sa	han	nan	qitkag	qug
2. alt. ligature	∅	-ŋ	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	-ŋ	-ŋ	sa
3. existential	mayqaraq	mayqaraq	qigwa	qigwa	mayqun	mayqadaq	mayqadaq	=Hi1~Mas	qingua	qaduna
4. 'that'	zanaq ~ S-L	qinaq	qinaq	qinaq	yugun	qitun	qitun	qinaq	kinag	kanag
5a. 'there'	diraq	diraq	diraq	diraq	duqun	duqun	diraq	diraq	rahaq	dihag
5b. 'go there'	karag	karag	kadaq	kadaq	kaqun	kaqun	kadaq	karag	qahaq	qanhaq
6. 'what?'	nānu	nāno	nānu	nānu	nānu	(qa) nānu	qanu	qano	naqo	qūnsa
7. 'why?'	nāman ~ S-L	nāqa-man	--- kay nānu	--- kay nānu	---	---	kay ---	bāsiq	qāsiq	nānuman
8. 'tomorrow'	buwās	buwās	buwās	buwās	buwās	buwās	buwās	buwās	qinsulip	qūgmaq
9. 'today'	zanaq	subōŋ	=S-L~Sor	niyan	niyan	yanag	yanag	niyan	gasig	karun
10. 'later'		kunina	=Rom~Sor	diraq	duqun	qunina	qunina	niyan	qisag	qūnyaq
11. 'not know'	qāmbut	qāmbut	qāmbut	qāmbut	qāmbut	qāmbut	qāmbut	qilām	qilām	qāmbut
12. 'big'	dakūq	dakoq	dakūq	dakūq	dakūq	dakūq	dakūq	bahoy	ra-kōq	dakūq
13. 'raincloud'		dāmpug	dāmpug	dāmpug	dakūq	dāmpug	dāmpug	dāmpug	rāmpug	dāggum
14. 'cocomut'	lubī	lubī	lubī	lubī	lubī	lubī	lubī	niyog	niyog	lubī
15. 'cry'		=Mas~Gub	tājis	hayag	hībiq	hayag	hayag	tājis	tibaw	hfiak
16. 'forehead'		qagtan	qagtan	qagtan	qagtan	qagtan	qagtan	qagtan	yupa	qagtan
17. 'drunk'	hubūg	hubūg	hubūg	hubūg	hubūg	hebēg	hebēg	bayōŋ	yanōŋ	hubūg
18. 'mother'	=Mas~Rom~Ceb	=Mas~Rom	qiluy	qinaq	qinaq	qiruy	qiruy	nānāy	nānāy	qinahān
19. 'many'	dāmūq	dāmōq	dāmūq	dāmūq	dāmūq	dāmūq	dāmūq	dāmōq	rāmōq	dāghan
20. 'repeat'		liwāt	bālik	dāmūq	dāghan	liwāt	liwāt	liwāt	liwāt	qusab
21. 'say'	=Hi1~Ceb	silin	sābi	sābi	sābi	sugad	sirin	hāmbay	hāmbay	sulti
22. 'sleepy'		tuyo	piraw	piraw	piraw	piraw	piraw	piraw	tūnkaq	katuligun
23. 'sweat'	sinūt	bāhas	bāhas	bāhas	dānga	hūtas	bāhas	gāngot	gāngot	sinūt
24. 'walk'	lakāt	lakāt	lakāt	lakāt	lakāt	lakāt	lakāt	panaw	panaw	panaw
25. 'good'	maqāzu	maqāyo	maqāyu	mayad	mayad	maqapay	maqapay	maqāyo	maqādo	maqāyu

Table 63. Agreement of CBs Dialects with 25 Posited CBs Innovations.

-----COMPARISON BASED ON MEANING OF INNOVATIONS-----

I	Cam	16	16	13	15	13	9	7	5	10
N	15	Hi1	16	12	17	14	8	12	8	10
N	16	16	Mas	19	17	14	11	12	6	8
O	13	12	17	Sor	14	11	13	7	4	6
V	15	16	17	14	S-L	19	8	9	4	6
A	13	13	14	11	16	N-S	11	6	4	6
T	9	7	10	10	8	10	Gub	2	1	6
I	5	9	9	6	7	5	2	Rom	12	4
O	4	6	5	3	4	4	1	5	Odg	5
N	7	8	8	6	6	5	4	3	3	Ceb

Note. AKI (WBs) and Jau (SBs) have borrowed two CBs innovations each; Sur (SBs), Pandan (Bk), Kin (WBs), Binukid and Western Bukidnon (Manobo) have borrowed one innovation each.

Table 17. Bisayan Common-Noun Case-Marking Particles.

DIALECT(S)	N O M I N A T I V E			G E N I T I V E			O B L I Q U E future
	indefinite	--definite-- past nonpast		indefinite	--definite-- past nonpast		
Akl	-y	ro ~ do		qit	ku		sa
Ceb	-y	qag		qug	sa		sa
Sib	-y	kag		qit	qitkag		sa
Ban, Odg	-y	kag		qit	qitton		sa
Tsg	qin			sin			ha
War	qin	qan	qit	hin	han	hit	ha
S-L	qin	qan	qit	sin	san	sit	sa
Cam	qin	qan		sin	san		sa
N-S	qi	qa		si(n)	sa(n)		sa
Mas, Sor, Gub		qan		sin	san		sa
Hil, Cap, Kaw, Bty		qan		sin	san		sa
Kin, Gim		qan		ti	kan		sa
Pan, Dsp		qan		qit	kan		sa
Blk, Lok, Atc		qan		qit	tan		sa
Kuy		qan		qiq	qiqan		sa
Dtg		qan		#	qan		sa
Rom		qan		nin	nan		sa
Boh, Ceb, Ley		qan		qug	sa		sa
Sem, Snt		qan			kan		sa
Sur, Nat, Kan		qan			nan		sa
Jau		qan			nan		sa
But		qan			hun		sa