

A Simplified Stem-Based System Description of Hiligaynon, Nouns, Adjectives, and Verbs¹

Marilou C. Santos
De La Salle-College of Saint Benilde

Abstract

The study describes Hiligaynon nouns, adjectives, and verbs found in contemporary radio broadcasts, short stories, and news reports that are also available online using Nolasco's (2005; 2007) innovative stem-based affixation analysis system. The novel system captures the formal or morphological relationship among affixed forms, and highlights the "highly derivational character" (Nolasco, 2005, p. 7) of affixation in a major language like Hiligaynon. Under the stem-based analysis, there is no need to attach simultaneously the different affixes found in a word, or for the circumfixes. Moreover, the proximity or remoteness of meanings of words with the same root depends on the similarities of their stems (Nolasco, 2007). The description of stem-based affixation is based on five most productive stem-forming affixes for verbs: *pag-*, *paN-*, *paka-*, *pakig-*, and *ka-*. The new analysis simplifies the more than twenty root-based affixes into four voice forms: *-um-~m-* (where *m-* is a replacive affix and is an allomorph of *-um-*), *-on* (the reflex of the *-in* affix in Tagalog), *-an*, and *i-*. This study hopefully provides significant contribution to the investigation on Hiligaynon contemporary grammar in terms of coverage, corpus, and framework of data analysis.

Keywords: grammar; stem-based affixation; nouns, adjectives, verbs

Introduction

A study on the contemporary grammar of Hiligaynon, considered the fourth major language in the country², with more than 5.7 million speakers as of 2000 (*Hiligaynon*, 2010), is in order. There are several studies, articles, papers, theses, and dissertations on Hiligaynon, but many of the recent ones were about its literature. It

has been several decades ago when previous comprehensive studies that investigated the grammar of the language (i.e., Kaufmann, 1939; Wolfenden, 1971) were conducted. The latest investigations on its grammar (e.g., Spitz, 2001; Gaitan, 2003) were not as comprehensive as the earlier mentioned ones.

The linguistic studies on Hiligaynon reviewed in this paper spanned over 100 years. The first one (Jonkergauw, 1900) looks into the grammar of the language, but covers a limited number of word classes or parts of speech. The latest study in the review (Corradini, 2009) also focuses on grammar but on only one class or part – the Hiligaynon causative *pa-*. As mentioned earlier, it is noteworthy that many of the more comprehensive studies on the grammar of the language were only up to the 1970s.

The earliest research studies conducted were on Hiligaynon grammar (Jonkergauw, 1900; Kaufmann, 1939; Howard, 1957).

In the 1960s, however, there were more studies on specific word classes or parts of speech of the language. These include number concord (Juntado, 1961); word structure (Tordesillas, 1961); English-tense aspect for Hiligaynon speakers (Ruiz, 1963); common Hiligaynon sentence patterns (Kapili, 1967); common transfers of Hiligaynon into English (Dichupa, 1967); pronouns (Grino, 1967); verb roots (Ruiz, 1968); English junctures as spoken by Hiligaynon speakers (Hernandez, 1969); and similarities and differences in Hiligaynon and English noun reduplication (Solis, 1969).

The 1970s saw a variety of investigations on the linguistic aspect of Hiligaynon, most notable of which is the reference grammar by Wolfenden (1971). The outputs for this decade also include the following specific topics: affixes in Tagalog and Hiligaynon (Militar, 1970); active vocabulary list in Pilipino for Hiligaynon speakers (Aguirre, 1971); dictionary and lessons (Motus, 1971); cognate words (Diaz, 1972); syntax, specifically phrase and clause construction (Wolfenden; 1975); and sentences (Sansolis, 1977). A comprehensive study by Zorc (1977) focused on the sub-groupings and reconstruction of Hiligaynon together with 36 other Bisayan dialects of the Philippines.

It is notable that this review did not find any study on the linguistic aspect of Hiligaynon in the 1980s. Meanwhile, the 1990s

produced studies on the Hiligaynon language on three areas: a language packet for use by Peace Corps volunteers (1990); an investigation on the morphological causative constructions of Hiligaynon together with another language, Yogad (Spitz, 1997); and a dictionary (Alcantara, 1997).

From 2000 onwards, there were a number of research studies on the Hiligaynon language. These include three dictionaries (Komisyon ng Wikang Filipino, 2000; Makabenta, 2004; Abuyen, 2007), phonological, morphological, and syntactic aspects of Hiligaynon/Ilonggo (Spitz, 2001), grammatical aspects of Hiligaynon-Filipino translations (Gaitan, 2003), lexicon related to gender (Villareal, 2006), deictic or demonstrative pronouns, together with six other major Philippine languages (McFarland, 2006), and a Peircian approach to the Hiligaynon causative *pa-* (Corradini, 2009).

In summary, the linguistic studies on Hiligaynon reviewed for the present research shows the following:

- A number of the research studies were undertaken in response to the needs at that time – as in the case of the dictionary to accompany the reference grammar in the 1970s, and the language packet to serve the communication requirements of the Peace Corps volunteers in the 1990s.
- Many of the investigations dealt with one or two word class/es or part/s of speech, save for the few that served as a reference grammar.
- Some of the studies that looked into a specific word class or part of speech, especially in the 1960s, compared Hiligaynon with English or Tagalog/ Pilipino.
- The more comprehensive, complete, and concise research studies on Hiligaynon grammar were conducted more than 70 years (Kaufmann, 1939) and 40 years (Wolfenden, 1971) ago, respectively. The work of Spitz (2001) is not as comprehensive as these two earlier studies.
- The three grammar studies above used different types of glossing in their sentence examples. None of the three previous Hiligaynon grammar materials used the stem-based system in affixation that the present research employed.

While Kaufmann (1939) did not include a gloss morpheme by morpheme in his sentence examples, Wolfenden (1971) provided a translation morpheme by morpheme of sentence illustrations, but without any case marking. Among the three, it was only Spitz (2001) who gave a glossing morpheme by morpheme in his sentence examples, using a case marking that “draws heavily” (p. 7) on his 1997 work (i.e., with the employment of the terms focus or nominal morphology and voice or verbal inflectional morphology).

- All of the studies used sources or corpora other than those also found in the internet, or online data.

In view of the above, this study aims to provide a basic description of the contemporary grammar of Hiligaynon using data from the abovementioned corpuses that are also available online. The framework used in describing its morphology, specifically of the nouns, adjectives, and verbs, is Nolasco’s (2005; 2007) stem-based affixation analysis system.

The stem-based analysis in affixation

Nolasco (2005; 2007) proposed a simplified stem-based system to analyse voice forms in verbs with the same root or stem but with different voice affixes in Philippine languages. The new analysis likewise captures the formal or morphological relationship among affixed forms, and highlights the “highly derivational character” (Nolasco, 2005, p. 7) of affixation in these languages.

A root is the “basic element” (Fortes, 2002, p. 17) or the “irreducible core” (Katamba & Stonham, 2006, p. 42) of a word. A morpheme is the smallest unit in language to which a meaning or grammatical function may be assigned. A root contains either a free or a bound morpheme. A free morpheme may form a word on its own, while a bound morpheme needs to be in combination with other word-building elements, like affixes (Fortes, 2002; Katamba & Stonham, 2006). A stem is where the last affix is added. It can be in free form and be made up of a root only, or it can be in bound form and be comprised of a root plus a derivational stem-forming affix (Nolasco, 2005).

Affixes are bound morphemes added to the root or stem to form a new word. These include prefixes (affixes attached before a root); suffixes (affixes attached after a root), infixes (affixes attached within the root), and circumfixes (affixes attached before and after the root).

The two kinds of affixes are inflectional and derivational. In inflectional affixes, only the syntactic features, semantics, or morphological categories of the root, not the meaning and part of speech, change. On the other hand, derivational affixes form new words with new meanings and grammatical categories (Katamba & Stonham, 2006; See, 2006).

Under the stem-based analysis, there is no need to attach simultaneously the different affixes found in a word, or for the circumfixes. Moreover, the proximity or remoteness of meanings of words with the same root depends on the similarities of their stems (Nolasco, 2007).

The most productive of stem-forming affixes for verbs are *pag-*, *pang-*, *paka-*, *paki-*, and *ka-* that prepare constructions for attachment of voice affixes to form new words. The new analysis simplifies the more than twenty root-based affixes and uses only four affixes *-um-~m-* (where *~m* is the allomorph of *-um-* and is replacive, or replaces the first sound of the stems producing *mag-*, *mang-*, *maka-*, *maki-*, and *ma-* verbs), *-in-*, *-an-*, and *i-*. Under this analysis, a verb in an intransitive construction contains the voice affix *-um-~m-*, while that in a transitive construction has the voice affixes *-in-*, *-an-*, and *i-*. Additionally, this system of analysis is also applicable in the formation of nouns and adjectives.

This study adopts Nolasco's (2005; 2007) stem-based analysis system to provide a simplified description not only of the hundreds of possible Hiligaynon verb forms, but also those of nouns and adjectives. The simplified descriptions hopefully will lead to an easier understanding of these features of the language.

Methodology

The study used three types of data that are all retrievable or accessible online: radio broadcasts, short stories, and news reports.

Data for the radio broadcasts consists of ten 15-minute and five 30-minute radio programs, totalling five broadcast hours. These come from five airing days of three different programs and announcers: *Buhing Paglaum* (Living Hope) and *Prinsipyo sang Pulong* (Principle of the Word) are 15 minutes long each, while *Tinapay sang Kabuhi* (Bread of Life) is for 30 minutes. These were aired in October 2009 over 1233 kHz DYVS based in Bacolod City. The broadcast programs are available online.³

A native Hiligaynon speaker who presently works in a college in Manila transcribed the radio broadcasts. Another native Hiligaynon speaker who grew up, studied, and resides in Jaro, Iloilo City translated them in English.

The following titles comprise the contemporary short stories: 1) *Anghel sang Capiz* (Angel of Capiz) by John Iremil Teodoro, 2) *Babae* (Woman) by Ali F. Bedano, 3) *Lubid* (Rope) by Leoncio Deriada, 4) *Mga Misteryo sa Kagulangan* (Mysteries in the Jungle) by Isabel Sebullen, and 5) *Si Shuboy Subay kag ang Binlud* (Shuboy the Ant and the Rice Particle) by Alice Tan Gonzales.

The short story *Babae* (Woman)⁴ and the other four short stories⁵ are also available online.

Online Hiligaynon news published by the Philippine Information Agency (PIA) of the Presidential Communications Operations Office from January 2009⁶ to June 2011 consisting of around 500,000 words comprises the news reports.

Some definitions of grammar terms are from the web page entitled "Hiligaynon-English Dictionary" (Hellingman, 2011). The entries in this online dictionary come from John Kaufmann's 1934 "Visayan-English Dictionary (Kapulungan Binisaya-Ininglis)".

The translator of the radio broadcasts also translated the short stories and news reports. Another informant helped in translating

some of the short stories. Both of them counter-checked the translations of the examples.

The researcher went over the printed copies of the various corpora in selecting examples. Words or sentence constructions observed to suit the description of the nouns, adjectives, and verbs of the language were included as examples in the discussion.

Significance of the study

This study hopefully provides significant contribution to the study of Hiligaynon contemporary grammar in terms of coverage, corpus, and frameworks of data analyses. As pointed out earlier, recent studies conducted specifically on the grammar of the language covered fewer word classes or parts of speech compared to those conducted more than 40 years ago. Thus, the present research describes several word classes or parts of speech, not just one or a few.

The study also used examples taken from a contemporary genre i.e., sources or corpora that are also available online, specifically radio broadcasts, short stories, and news reports. Previous researches conducted on Hiligaynon reference grammar employed data that come from either oral or other types of written sources. Use of sources that are also available online as corpora of this particular research is a trailblazing effort in this respect.

Finally, the stem-based affixation system in presenting its morphology is likewise a novel approach in describing the grammar of the language.

Discussion

This study subscribes to the idea that there is no clear-cut classification of words or word parts into nouns, adjectives, and verbs in Hiligaynon (Spitz, 2001). Instead, like other Philippine languages, the interrelationship among roots, affixes, and particles and their use in discourse determine their classification (Nolasco, 2007).

Examples come from the radio broadcasts, short stories, and news reports. The study labels the sample sentences as follows:

Radio Broadcasts:

BP	- 'Buhing Paglaum'
PSP	- 'Prinsipyo sang Pulong'
TSK	- 'Tinapay sang Kabuhi'

Short Stories

ASC	- 'Anghel sang Capiz'
B	- 'Babae'
L	- 'Lubid'
MSK	- 'Mga Misteryo sa Kagulangan'
SSS	- 'Si Shuboy Subay kag ang Binlud'

PIA Online News Reports

NR	-	News Reports
----	---	--------------

Examples of derivational affixes are in the word *pagpabata* 'delivering a baby', as used in the following example:

Wala ako sang nahibal-an sa *pagpabata*. (MSK)
 NEG.EXI ABS.1s ERG CONT-know OBL CONT-deliver.a.baby
 'I don't know anything about delivering a baby.'

The root *bata* 'child', a noun is a free morpheme. It becomes a bound morpheme with the addition of a causative prefix *pa-* to derive *pabata* 'to give birth to a child', a verb. Addition of the prefix *pag-* to this derived form *pabata* now makes it a stem for the derivation of *pagpabata* 'delivering a baby', another verb.

The next sections provide examples of applications of the stem-forming system of affixation in Hiligaynon to form nouns, adjectives, and verbs. Unless otherwise indicated, definitions or functions of affixes come from Hellingman (2011).

Stem-forming affixes

Nolasco (2005; 2007) provided examples of stem-based affixation evident in other Philippine languages like Sorsoganon, Agusan Manobo, Cebuano, Ilokano, and Tagalog. These languages frequently employ the following stem-forming affixes to produce nouns, adjectives, and verbs: *ka-*, *pag-*, *paN-*, *paka-*, and *pakig-*.

Also provided herein are some examples of the different ways these affixes were used in the corpora.

1. The stem-forming affix *ka-*

The stem-forming affix *ka-*, when attached to roots and other affixes, forms nouns, adjectives, and verbs (Table 1).

Table 1
The Stem-Forming Affix ka-

	Affixes	Root	Gloss	Affixed	Gloss
Noun					
	<i>ka-</i>	budlay	'fatigue'	<i>ka-</i> budlay	'difficul -ty'
		utud	'brother/ sister'	<i>ka-</i> utu(r)an	'bro- thers/ sisters'
Adjective					
	<i>-um~m-</i>	sanag	'clear'	<i>m-+ka-</i> sanag	'clear'
Verb					
	<i>-um~m-</i>	kadumdum	'to remem- ber'	<i>n-+ka-</i> dumduman	'remem -bered'

As shown in Table 1 above, the stem-forming affix *ka-* may attach to a root, as in sentence (1) to form abstract nouns.

- (1) Siguro sa *kabudlay* sang sitwasyon. (MSK)
maybe OBL difficulty GEN situation
'Maybe because of the difficulty of the situation.'

The said affix may also be attached to a suffixed root as in (2) to form common nouns. Note that the affix *ka-* is attached to *utud* to form *kautud*, then *kautud* is suffixed with *-an* to form *kauturan*.

- (2) Maayong aga mga *kauturan* kag
aton palalandongon diri karon ang Lukas Kapitulo 15.
(BP)
good=LIG morning PLU brothers.and.sisters LIG
GEN.1pi meditation PROX/OBL now ABS Luke Chapter 15

'Good morning brothers and sisters and our meditation here now is Luke Chapter 15.'

The affix *ka-* may also be attached to what Nolasco (2005; 2007) calls the replacive *-um~m-* to form a word that denotes an adjective, as exemplified in (3). Here, *kasanag* is formed by affixing the derivational affix *ka-* to *sanag*. Then, *m-* replaces the initial *k-* to form *masanag*.

- (3) *Masanag* ang kalangitan, may bituon. (B)
 clear ABS sky EXI star
 'The sky was clear, with star(s).'

A similar process applies to *nadumduman* used as a verb, as in (4). The word *kadumdum* comes from *ka-* + *dumdum*. This in turn is attached to the suffix *-an* to form *kadumduman*. Finally, *n-* replaces the initial *k-* to form *nadumduman*.

- (4) *Nadumduman* ninyo ang aton lessons sang nagligad? (BP)
 CONT-remember ERG.2p ABS GEN.1pi lessons ERG
 past
 'Do you remember our lessons in the past?'

2. The stem-forming affix *pag-*

The stem-forming affix *pag-*, when attached to roots and other affixes, form nouns and verbs, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2

The Stem-Forming Affix pag-

	Affixes	Root	Gloss	Affixed	Gloss
Noun					
	<i>-um~m-</i>	buhat	'to make'	<i>mag-buhat+RED</i>	'maker'
Verb					
	<i>-um~m-</i>	pangamuyo	'prayer'	<i>pag-pangamuyo</i>	'praying'

Table 2 shows that two new words are formed when the replacive *m-* for nouns and the replacive *m-* for verbs are attached to derived stems.

The process of forming the derived form *magbubuhat* starts with *pag-* + *buhat*. Reduplication transforms *pagbuhat* into *pagbubuhat*. Then *m-* replaces the initial *p-* of the stem.

Meanwhile, the stem-based affix *pag-* forms verbs that denote the continuative aspect when attached to roots, as exemplified in (5):

- (5) Nakulang sila sa *pagpangamuyo* sa isa kag isa. (BP)
 CONT-lack ABS.3p OBL CONT-pray OBL ABS LIG
 one
 ‘They lack in praying for each other.’

It is possible to transform *pagpangamuyo* into a voiced form, by replacing the initial *p-* with an *m-*.

3. The stem-forming affix *taga-/paga-*

Table 3 shows that the stem-based affix *taga-* and *paga-*, when attached to roots and other affixes, form nouns and verbs.

Table 3

The Stem-Forming Affix taga- and paga-

	Affixes	Root	Gloss	Affixed	Gloss
Noun					
	<i>taga-</i>	Antique	‘Antique’	<i>taga+</i> stem (Antique)	‘from Antique’
		uma	‘rural district’	<i>taga+</i> stem (uma)	‘from the rural district’
Verb					
	<i>-um~m-</i>	lingling	‘to peep’	<i>naga-</i> lingling+ RED	‘is peeping’

In Table 3, *taga-* is attached to a locative noun root expressing the place of origin of a person. Other Philippine languages frequently use the prefix *taga-* as well.

There is no change if the root begins with the consonant *r*. No change also occurs in this affix before words starting with the consonants *d*, *n*, *s*, and *t* although the first letter of the root is lost, as in the noun *panuluk* 'eyes/sight' (from *tuluk* 'to see') in example (9).

- (9) Nagtabok ang iya *panulok* sa pihak sang
kalye. (L)
PERF-cross OBL GEN.3s ABS OBL other.side ERG
street
'His/her sight crossed the other side of the street.'

On the other hand, the prefix *pan-* changes to *pang-* before *k* and the *k* drops, as in *kabudlay* (difficulty) to form the noun *pangabudlay* 'work', as used in sentence (10).

- (10) Nagabulig man ako sang amon *pangabudlay*.
(BP)
CONT-help also ABS.1s GEN GEN.1pe work
'I also help in our work.'

Take note that nasal assimilation takes place under the affix *paN-*, wherein the letter *n* transforms to either *m* (from *pan-* to *pam-*) or *ŋ* (from *pan-* to *paŋ-*) depending on the consonants following the affix, as in the verb *pamangkot* in example (11).

- (11) ...*pamangkot* ni Uriel kag daw nagapanunlog ang
tingog. (B)
...PERF-ask ERG Uriel LIG seem CONT-tease ABS
voice
...'asked Uriel and his voice seem teasing.'

5. The stem-forming affix *paka-*

As presented in Table 5, the stem-forming affix *paka-* forms nouns and verbs when attached to roots and other affixes.

Table 5
The Stem-forming Affix paka-

	Affixes	Root	Gloss	Affixed	Gloss
Noun					
	<i>-um~m-</i>	sala	'sin'	<i>m-</i> 'nominal affix+ (<i>paka-+sala</i>) + RED	'sinner'
Verb					
	<i>-um~m-</i>	batiag	'to feel'	<i>m-</i> 'verbal affix'+ (<i>paka-+batiag</i>)	'feel'

Attachment of the *m-* 'nominal affix' to *paka-+sala* and reduplicating its first syllable results in a characteristic exhibited by a person (i.e., *maka(sa)sala* 'sinner'), as used in (12).

(12) Si Kristo magbaton sa isa ka *maka(sa)sala*.
 (BP)

ABS Christ CONT-receive OBL one LIG sinner
 'Christ receives (a) one sinner.'

Attachment of the *m-* 'verbal affix' to *paka-+batiag* and attachment to the root denotes the continuative aspect of the verb, like in *makabatiag* 'feel' from *batiag* 'to feel' in example (13).

(13) *Makabatiag* ka lang sakit kon mabunggo ang salakyan mo. (BP)

CONT-feel ABS.2s only pain if IMP-crash ABS vehicle ERG.2s

'You can only feel pain if your vehicle crashes.'

6. The stem-forming affix *pakig-*

Table 6 shows the stem-forming affix *pakig-* that forms verbs when attached to roots. The examples come from Hellingman (2011).

Table 6
The Stem-forming Affix pakig-

	Affixes	Root	Gloss	Affixed	Gloss
Verb					
	<i>pakig-</i>	tabang	'help'	<i>paki(g)-tabang</i>	'to seek help'
	<i>pakig-</i>	abyan	'friend'	<i>paki(g)-abyan</i>	'to make friends'

Example of stem-forming affixation in one root in the formation of nouns, adjectives, and verbs

The following examples show the uses as nouns, adjectives, and verbs through stem-forming affixation of the root *tamad* 'lazy' in one of the short stories (*Si Shuboy Subay kag ang Binlud*, SSS):

As noun, with the prefix *ka-*

(14) Makapila na si Shuboy gindala sa atubangan sang rayna bangun sang iya **katamad**.(SSS)
 several.times already ABS Shuboy PERF-bring OBL
 front GEN queen because GEN GEN.3s laziness.
 'Shuboy was brought in front of the queen several times because of his laziness.'

As adjective,

with the prefix *ka-* and the suffix *-an*

(15) **Katama(r)an** gid sa imo, Shuboy. (SSS)
 very.lazy really OBL GEN.2s Shuboy
 'You are really very lazy, Shuboy.'

with the suffix *-an*

(16) Sa bilog nga kuta sang subay sa punu sang kapayas sa likud sang isa ka balay, si Shuboy lang ang **tama(r)an**. (SSS)
 OBL entire LIG fort GEN ant OBL tree
 ERG papaya OBL back GEN one LIG house PERS Shuboy only
 ABS lazy

'In the entire fort of the ants in the papaya tree at the back of a house, only Shuboy is lazy.'

As verb, with the prefix *naga-* and the infix *-in-*

- (17) Ngaa *nagatinamad* ka, ano indi ka subay?
 (SSS) why CONT-lazy ERG.1s what NEG ERG.1s ant
 'Why are you being lazy, are you not an ant?'

Notice that both the nominal and adjectival affixes operate on the stem *tamad*, but the intransitive *nagtinamad* contains a more complex stem *pagtinamad*.

Summary

This present study provides a number of Hiligaynon terms and sentences found in contemporary online radio broadcasts, short stories, and news reports as examples of application of the novel stem-based affixation of word classification into nouns, adjectives, and verbs.

Discussions show that the stem-based affixation is useful in simplifying the complex affixation system observed in the formation of the said parts of speech in Hiligaynon.

Future studies may look at how this innovative stem-based system description works in other Philippine languages. Such investigations may also extend their focus on the more complex forms of stem-based affixation, like the combination of the different stem-based affixes in forming new words, as this deserves a more in-depth discussion. This will further strengthen the claim on the functionality of this simplified system of affixation not only in Hiligaynon, but in other Philippine languages as well.

Endnotes

¹ This study is part of the author's Ph.D. dissertation entitled, "A Contemporary Grammar of Hiligaynon", with Dr. Shirley N. Dita as Adviser.

² There are eight Philippine languages with over a million native speakers each, and are therefore considered major languages. These are Cebuano, Tagalog, Ilokano, Bikol, Hiligaynon, Waray, Kapampangan, and Pangasinense (Rubrico, 2006).

Hiligaynon is an Austronesian language spoken as a lingua franca in Western Visayas, Philippines, specifically in the provinces of Iloilo and Negros Occidental. It is likewise spoken in some provinces in Visayas (Capiz, Antique, Aklan, Romblon, and Guimaras)¹ and Mindanao (Davao, Koronadal City, South Cotabato, and Sultan Kudarat) (Villareal, 1994; Wolfenden, 1975). Hosillos (1992) described the Hiligaynons as a blend of the indigene, the Negrito, the Indonesian, and the Malay, later infused with the Indian, Chinese, Arab, Spanish, American, and other races.

According to Wolfenden (1975), Spanish influence is evident in several Hiligaynon words, in some parts of its sound system, and in the syntax of count phrases. It remains, however, a distinctly Philippine language which is most closely related to Cebuano (the major trade language of central and southern Philippines) and Tagalog (spoken in Manila and the provinces of Northern central Luzon in northern Philippines, and is the basis of the national language, Filipino).

³The radio programs were retrieved from http://dyvs.febc.ph/dyvs_programs.html

⁴ 'panitikan.com.ph' is a website by the U.P. Institute of Creative Writing and the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) that aims to disseminate Philippine literature online by providing a database of author's profiles and their works.

⁵ 'Palito' is an online corpus management system by the De La Salle University (DLSU), Philippine Federation of the Deaf, and the NCCA. It collects and maintains literary and religious texts of some Philippine languages.

⁶ Posting of online news in the Hiligaynon language started in January 2009.

References

- Abuyen, T. A. (2007). *English-Tagalog -Ilonggo dictionary*. Quezon City: ECC Graphics.
- Aguirre, A. F. (1971). *Proposed special active vocabulary list in Pilipino for grade one Hiligaynon speakers*. Unpublished M. Ed. Thesis, University of the Philippines, Quezon City, Philippines.
- Alcantara, R. G. (1997). *Diksiyonaryong Hiligaynon-Filipino*. Office of Research Coordination, Unibersidad ng Pilipinas, Diliman. Sentro ng Wikang Filipino, Sistemang Unibersidad ng Pilipinas.
- Corradini, R. (December 2009). A Peircian approach to Hiligaynon causatives. *Oceanic Linguistics*, 48(2), 337-345.
- Diaz, M. (1972). *Tagalog-Hiligaynon cognate words with identical meanings*. Manila: Institute of National Language.
- Dichupa, A. S. (October 1967). A study of common transfers of Hiligaynon constructions into English. *South East Asia Quarterly*, 2(5), 43-62.
- DYVS 1233 kHz. (2007). Far East Broadcasting Company Philippines. On-line [Available] dyvs.febc.ph/dyvs_programs.html
- Fortes, F. C. L. (2002). *A constraint-based morphological analyser for concatenative and non-concatenative morphology of Tagalog verbs*. MS Thesis. De La Salle University, Manila, Philippines.
- Gaitan, M. A. (2003). *Grammatical aspects of Hiligaynon-Filipino translation*. M.A. Thesis, University of the Philippines, Quezon City, Philippines. On-line [Available] web.kssp.upd.edu.ph/abstracts/ling_gaitan.html
- Grino, E. U. (October 1967). Hiligaynon pronouns. *South East Asia Quarterly*, 2(5), 63-80.
- Hellingman, J. (2011). *Hiligaynon-English Dictionary*. On-line [Available] www.bohol.ph/kved.php
- Hernandez, S.B. (1969). *Junctures in English and Hiligaynon: A contrastive analysis*. Unpublished M.A. Thesis. University of the Philippines, Quezon City, Philippines.

- Hiligaynon*. (2010). On-line [Available]
www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=hil
- Hosillos, L. V. (1992). *Hiligaynon literature: Texts and contexts*. Quezon City: Aqua-Land Enterprises.
- Howard, J. T. (1957). *A functional approach to Hiligaynon grammar*. Np: Np.
- Ilonggo language packet*. (1990). On-line [Available]
eric.ed.gov/PDFS/ED402758.pdf
- Jonkergouw, H. (1900). *Principles of Visayan grammar*. Np: Np.
- Juntado, L. G. (1961). *Number concord in English and Hiligaynon*. Doctoral Dissertation, University of Michigan, USA.
- Kapili, L.V. (July 1967). A study of common Hiligaynon patterns as an approach to English. *South East Asia Quarterly*, 2(1), 1-19.
- Katamba, F., & Stonham, J. (2006). *Morphology* (2nd ed.). New York: Palgrave MacMillan.
- Katawagan: Hiligaynon-Filipino-Ingles*. (2000). Maynila: Komisyon ng Wikang Filipino.
- Kaufmann, J. (1939). *Principles of Visayan grammar*. Manila: Catholic Trade School.
- Makabenta, E. Sr., A. (2004). *Binisaya-English, English-Binisaya* (2nd ed.). Quezon City: Adbox Book Distributors.
- McFarland, C. D. (2006). *Deictic pronouns in Philippine languages*. Paper presented at Tenth International Conference on Austronesian Linguistics (10-ICAL), Palawan, Philippines.
- Militar, E. M. (1970). *Hambingan pag-aaral ng mga panlapi sa Tagalog at Hiligaynon*. Maynila: Surian ng Wikang Pambansa Blg, 33-02.3.
- Motus, C. L. (1971). *Hiligaynon dictionary*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.
- Motus, C. L. (1971). *Hiligaynon lessons*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.
- Nolasco, R. M. (2005). *What Philippine ergativity really means*. Paper presented at the First Taiwan-Japan Workshop on Austronesian Languages. National Taiwan University, Taiwan. On-line [Available]
[homepage.ntu.edu.tw/~gilntu/data/workshop on Austronesian/11 nolasco.pdf](http://homepage.ntu.edu.tw/~gilntu/data/workshop%20on%20Austronesian/11%20nolasco.pdf)

- Nolasco, R. M. (2007). *Si maka-tangkay at si maka-ugat: Dalawang tagasuri ng morpolohiyang Pilipino*. Paper presented at the 4th National Language Processing Research Symposium, Philippine Languages and Computation. Manila, Philippines.
- Palito. (2008). De La Salle University, Manila. On-line [Available] ccs.dlsu.edu.ph:8086/Palito/index.jsp
- Panitikan.com.ph. (2005). *Babae*. On-line [Available] www.panitikan.com.ph/regional/babaehiligaynon.htm
- PIA information services. (2011). On-line [Available] www.pia.gov.ph/?m=1&t=1&id=15227
- PIA nationwide news releases. (2011). On-line [Available] www.pia.gov.ph/?m=10&lang=hi
- Rubrico, J. G. U. (2006). *The languages of the Philippines*. On-line [Available] www.languagelinks.org/onlinepapers/fil_lang.html
- Ruiz, M. B. (1963). *Weighting and sequencing English tense-aspect modifications for Hiligaynon speakers*. Doctoral Dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), USA.
- Ruiz, M. B. (1968). *A study of the behaviour of Hiligaynon verb roots with particular reference to the actor and goal focus affixes*. Iloilo City: NSDB Project No. 2.134.
- Sansolis, N. P. (1977). *Hiligaynon sentences*. Manila: Peace Corps Philippines.
- See, S. (2006). *A Tagalog morphological analyzer using example-based approach*. MS Thesis. De La Salle University, Manila, Philippines.
- Solis, M. T. (1969). *A descriptive-contrastive analysis of Hiligaynon and Tagalog noun reduplication patterns*. M.A. Thesis. University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines.
- Spitz, W. L. (1997). *Lost causes: Morphological causative constructions in two Philippine languages*. On-line [Available] scholarship.rice.edu/handle/1911/19215
- Spitz, W. L. (2001). *Hiligaynon/Ilonggo*. Munchen: Lincom Europa.
- Tordesillas, R. (1961). Isang pahambing na pag-aaral sa pagbuo ng mga salitang Hiligaynon at Tagalog. *C.E.U. Graduate and Faculty Studies*, 12, 191-196. Philippines: Centro Escolar University.
- Villareal, C. D. (1994). *Translating the sugilanon: Reframing the sign*. Diliman, Quezon City: University of the Philippines Press.

- Villareal, C. D. (2006). *Language and desire in Hiligaynon*. Paper presented at Tenth International Conference on Austronesian Linguistics, Palawan, Philippines. On-line [Available] www.sil.org/asia/philippines/ical/papers/Villareal-Hiligaynon_lang_desire.pdf
- Visayan-English dictionary: Kapulungan Binisaya-Ininglis*. (2011). On-line [Available] <http://www.gutenberg.ph/previews/kaufmann/KVED-Body.pdf>
- Wolfenden, E. P. (1971). *Hiligaynon reference grammar*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.
- Wolfenden, E. P. (1975). A description of Hiligaynon syntax. *Summer Institute of Linguistics Publications in Linguistics and Related Fields*, 46. Norman: Summer Institute of Linguistics of the University of Oklahoma XVI, 170p. On-line [Available] www.sil.org/acpub/repository/12796.pdf
- Zorc, R. D. P. (1977). The Bisayan dialects of the Philippines: Subgrouping and reconstruction. *Pacific Linguistics Series C- No. 44*. Australia: Linguistic Circle of Canberra.

About the Author

Marilou C. Santos majored in Communication Research both for her undergraduate (A.B. Mass Communication) and graduate (M.A. in Communication) degrees at the University of the Philippines, Diliman. She completed her Ph.D. in Applied Linguistics degree at the De La Salle University-Manila (DLSU). She also has a Professional Education degree and is a licensed secondary education (English) teacher.

She is presently a full-time faculty at the De La Salle-College of Saint Benilde (DLS-CSB) teaching reading and writing, research and technical writing, and oral communication subjects.

Her research interests include learner-centered language education, computer-mediated communication, and culture and gender studies.