

Hokkien Chinese Borrowings In Tagalog

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Tagalog-English Code Switching as a Mode of Discourse

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The alternation of Tagalog and English in informal discourse is a feature of the linguistic repertoire of educated, middle- and upper-class Filipinos. This paper describes the linguistic structure and sociolinguistic functions of Tagalog-English code switching (Taglish) as provided by various researchers through the years. It shows that the analysis of Taglish began with a linguistic focus, segmenting individual utterances into sentences and studying the switch points within the sentence. Other studies were more sociolinguistic in nature and investigated the functions of code switching. Recently, Taglish has been viewed as a mode of discourse and a linguistic resource in the bilingual's repertoire. New theoreticians working within a Critical Discourse Analysis framework are seeing Taglish as a reaction to the hegemonizing tendencies of Philippine society and modern life.

Key Words: code switching, code mixing, discourse analysis, Tagalog, English in the Philippines

Foreigners who visit Manila or other urban areas in the Philippines for the first time are struck by the phenomenon of hearing snatches of conversation that they can understand because part of the conversation is recognizable in English, but at the same time feel completely lost when listening to the other parts of the conversation. The experience is repeated when they open an English newspaper and see an advertisement in English but with a long stretch of Tagalog thrown in, or a news item with English and Tagalog quotations from government officials, or a feature interview with both the interviewer and the interviewee switching between English and Tagalog. When they turn on the TV set, they hear interviews, panel discussions, and sportscasts in the same code switching variety. If they drop in on a classroom or a church, it is possible that they will hear a lecture or a homily delivered in the same way.

This is Taglish, or Tagalog-English code switching or Tagalog-English mix-mix, the alternation of Tagalog and

English in the same discourse or conversation (Gumperz, 1982); it is the use of Tagalog words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in English discourse, or vice-versa. The term is also occasionally used generically for the switching that takes place between a Philippine language (not necessarily Tagalog) and English.

Taglish is not the Japanese *gairaigo* "foreign loan words", which is a case of borrowing English words and adapting them to Japanese morphophonemic structure, e.g. *sararii man* "salary man" for office worker, *hai teku* for "high tech", *infure* for "inflation", *gooroden wika* "golden week" for the week with many holidays, April 29 through May 5). Taglish goes beyond the borrowing of words or ready-made phrases; it involves switching between languages. It is not Singlish or Colloquial Singapore English, which is the basilectal form of Standard Singapore English. Unlike Singlish, which uses English structure heavily modified by substrate influences from Hokkien or Malay, Taglish is standard English placed side by side with standard Tagalog. It is more like the Spanish-English code switching found in Puerto Rican or Mexican neighborhoods in the United States. Taglish is the language of informality among middle-class, college-educated, urbanized Filipinos. It was initially looked down upon and viewed as a corruption of Tagalog or English, but it is now a lingua franca in Philippine cities.

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Hokkien Chinese borrowings in Tagalog. Front Cover. Gloria Chan-Yap. Dept. of Linguistics, School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, Hokkien Chinese borrowings in Tagalog (Pacific linguistics) [Gloria Chan-Yap] on redaalc.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Studies in Philippine Linguistics, Volume 1, Number 1. Extent: pages Publication Status: Published. Country: Philippines. Subject Languages. with their Chinese etymologies and Tagalog meanings. 2. For a more extensive treatment of Hokkien Chinese loanwords in Tagalog, see. Gloria Chan-Yap. Available in National Library (Singapore). Author: Chan-Yap, Gloria., Length: viii, 10 p.: Identifier: Download Citation on ResearchGate Hokkien Chinese Borrowings on Cookery in Tagalog This paper attempts to examine the Tagalog loanwords of Hokkien. Available in the National Library of Australia collection. Author: Chan-Yap, Gloria; Format: Book; viii, 10 p.: ill. ; 25 cm. Hokkien Chinese borrowings in present-day Tagalog are subsumed under the category of direct loans or loanwords. Preliminary investigation reveals that there. Canberra: Dept. of Linguistics, School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University. Description: Bibliography: p. Content language: English. Get this from a library! Hokkien Chinese borrowings in Tagalog. [Gloria Chan-Yap]. Hokkien Chinese borrowings in Tagalog. Responsibility: by Gloria Chan Yap. Imprint: Canberra: Dept. of Linguistics, School of Pacific Studies, Australian. Shop our inventory for Hokkien Chinese Borrowings in Tagalog by Gloria Chan-Yap with fast free shipping on every used book we have in stock!. redaalc.com: Hokkien Chinese borrowings in Tagalog (Pacific linguistics) () by Gloria Chan-Yap and a great selection of similar New, Used. As a result, many Chinese words were adopted. examples: Tagalog, Hokkien (H), Cantonese (C) and Mandarin (M), Meaning. Being the language of those who were the most heavily colonized and otherwise influenced by foreigners in Philippine history, Tagalog is. In Tagalog (Filipino); Out of root words of the language, there are about Chinese loan words originated from Hokkien and Yue. Hokkien Chinese borrowings in Tagalog /. by Chan-Yap, Gloria. RC SOU South-east Asian Linguistics studies vol. 4 /, RC SOU South-east Asian. Hokkien Chinese borrowings in Tagalog /. by Chan-Yap, Gloria. Subject(s): Tagalog language -- Foreign words and phrases -- Chinese. Chinese language. the Hokkien Chinese were readily accepted by the Tagalog speakers. Index Terms Min Nan Chinese, Hokkien, tagalog, loanwords, cookery, taxonomic. Hokkien Chinese Loan Words in Tagalog. Fukien Chinese immigrants introduced these words into the Philippines. Mga salitang hiram sa Intsik.

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