

# Lexicography and description of philippine english essay



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Historical sources show that Filipino words began to be borrowed into the English of the American colonizers at a very early stage in the colonial period. Today, the English used in the Philippines has a distinctive localized vocabulary which finds expression in a range of settings, including government, education, and the media as well as the personal domain.

Describing the vocabulary of new English (Load) In the academic literature on the world English, a number of linguists have focused on the importance of the early contact period in contributing to the seductiveness of the new English that have been established since the 17th and 18th century. 1 . American English Men (1919) cites in his *The American Language* that the earliest Americanism were probably words borrowed bodily from Indian languages? words indicating natural objects that had no counterparts in England. . Australian English Turner (1994) in *The Cambridge History of the English Language Volume V*, discusses the distinctiveness of Australian English has its origins in process of dialect leveling that occurred in the first convict settlement. 3. New Zealand English Bauer (1994) discusses a large number of influences, including Maori, British dialect words, Australians, changes of meaning, and New Zealand coinages. 4.

Hong Kong English Its lexicon may be traced back to much earlier varieties of English, notably the Canton 'Jargon', 'Canton English' or 'Canton (Guanos) and Macro during the era of the tea and opium trade between the mid-18th century and the First Opium War in 1839 (Bolton, 2003). 5.

Philippine English The use of English in the Philippines was established and propagated by a small number of US colonial officials. New lexical items were created through a number of instincts processes, including: a. Borrowing of  
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words from local languages. E. G. Mating Mating, pill tuba b. Borrowing from other English e. . Abaca, Anita, barrio, fiesta ( Spanish) solon (American) c. Formation of new words and compound words in English e. G. With barrio: barrio folk, barrio storytellers d. Adaptation of the lexicon brought from the British or American homeland. The codification of Philippine English vocabulary As in the context to which English was transported, new words and expressions were coined by English speakers in the Philippines as they encountered unfamiliar flora and fauna, strange peoples, and the rather different social institutions indigenous to the islands or the or the legacy of Spanish colonialism.

In the process of lexical innovation and vocabulary creation, Dick to ten early years of colonization. Thomas Glenn H. Evans used the following loanwords in his diary: baggie, nip, president, fiesta, teeniest, pain, Laotian William B. Fryer's account of his experiences as a teacher in Nave Vicars, The Philippine Experiences of an American Teacher (1906) listed Spanish and Philippine terms of which 153 are in Spanish, 19 in Toggie, 7 in Bucolic, 4 in Moor, 2 Gadding and nee in Igor.

The Philippine in Webster dictionary Another important influence on the codification of the Philippine English lexicon has been that of various editions of Webster dictionary. Yap's (1970) focuses on the study of ' Filipino loan words in English' such as flora and fauna, names of cultural minorities, household and cultural items. Contemporary Philippine English vocabulary: Toward a new lexicography The gap between the archaic lexicon of colonial anthropology and botany represented by " Webster words' and the reality of English usage in the Philippines today is enormous.

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Examples of Philippine English-language used in daily newspapers:

politicians are found guilty of economic plunder, politicians are challenged by the press in an ambush interviews, corrupt cops are accused of codling criminals, motorists stuck in traffic high blood, the affairs of various topnotch fill the gossip columns. Four major categories of localized vocabulary

according to Battista (1997) in his analysis of Philippine English vocabulary:

1. Items derived from 'normal expansion' of reference, such as bath, blow-out, brown-out, visualize, motel, province, and topnotch. . The preservation of items lost or infrequent in other varieties of English, e. G. City folk, solon, viand. 3. 'coinage' with neologisms such as awarded, crapper, cockfight, master, and student, as well as clippings, abbreviations, innovations, and compounds as in raccoon, promo, supermarket; DO, NICE, TTY; Digitalis, traps, prompt, blue-seal, dirty kitchen, macho dancer. 4. 'borrowing e. G. Items borrowed from Philippine languages (e. G. Lap-Lap, absolving, Pinot) as well as Spanish (tepid), Chinese (fend Chug) and other languages.

The linguistic research of Battista and others in this area underpinned one recent attempt by the Philippine publisher Anvil, in conjunction with the Manchuria organization, to produce a dictionary with a genuine Philippine perspective for use in the nation's high schools. The result of this collaboration was the Anvil-Manchuria Dictionary of Philippine English for High School (Battista and Butler, 2000). Sample entries from Battista and Butler, 2000, the Anvil-Manchuria Dictionary of Philippine English for High School academician noun 1.

Philippine English a teacher in a college, university, or institution of higher education \*Note This word is from the French academician. Advanced  
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adjective 1. Award or ahead in place or time: with one foot advanced/ an advance age 2. Especially skilled: an advanced class in French 3. Philippine English Informal (of a watch, clock, etc) fast American adjective 1. Having to do with the United States of America: an American citizen. \*noun 2. A citizen of the United States of America. 3. Philippine English Informal anyone with fair skin regardless of nationality: that tourist is American. Agony noun U (in Philippine cookery) shrimp or fish paste, used as an accompaniment to green mangoes or as condiment. \*Note This word is borrowed into English from Toggel. Babul noun (in knelling cookery) a Dolled suck egg In wanly ten memory Is just starting to Tort; considered a delicacy. \*Note This word is borrowed into English from Toggel. Basis noun U a Philippine home-made ALCOHOLIC drink produced from sugar cane. Bedspread noun Philippine English someone who stays in a dormitory or shared room of a boarding house but does not take meals there. Blow-out noun 1.

Economics an excess on the limits of a budget, usually as a result of inflation: a blow-out in the budget 2. Philippine English a treat, such as a dinner at a restaurant, given for a number of friends or colleagues in a celebration of an event such as gaining rumination or closing deal. Boss noun 1 . Someone who employs and directs people, or controls a business. 2. Philippine English a form of address to waiters, porters, etc. \*verb 3. If you boss someone, you order them around, bossy, adjective. Calcium noun Philippine English frangipani. Also assailants. Note This word is borrowed into English from Toggel. Careless adjective Philippine English If you are Careless, you are without your car in accordance with Manila's Unified Traffic Scheme by which cars are banned from the roads on certain weekdays according to

the digit in which their registration number ends. Coconut water noun  
Philippine English coconut milk comfort room noun Philippine English a room  
equipped with TOILET, washing facilities, etc. Deepened noun Philippine  
English a farewell party for someone about to go overseas or leave a Job or  
company. Arty kitchen noun Philippine English a kitchen for everyday use or  
use by maids, as oppose to the kitchen use for show or by the owner of the  
house. Doormats noun Philippine English someone who stay in the dormitory  
as you do. That noun Philippine English a plant with a violet berry with white  
flesh. Encourage noun Philippine English a errors in charge of property as in  
agent or representative of the owner staff noun Philippine English a financial  
fraud that is criminal in offense, such as giving someone a check when you  
know that there is no enough money in your account.

Filipinos noun 1. U Philippine national pride or patriotism. 2. A Philippine  
English expressions fiscal adjective 1 . Something fiscal has to do with  
financial matters, particularly those administered by the government: the  
fiscal year \*noun 2. Philippine English an official having the function off  
public prosecutor. Frigidaire Gubernatorial Grease money Hackneyed Halo-  
halo Holdup Illustrator

Joke Gondola Lichen Limpid Marketing Mustang Naira Anta De pinyin Off day  
Pinkest Province Rainy season Salsa Saying Stamp Digitalis Tap Tang an Bibb  
Viand Watch-your-car Way Philippine lexicography, 1521 to present The  
history of dictionaries and dictionary-making in Philippines society has been  
intertwined with that of colonialism and its aftermath. Development in the  
national language.