

taken any course in linguistics will find most of the articles rather difficult and forbidding. The articles employ the scientific jargon and style of linguistics, and were obviously written for specialists.

Judging by the publication dates of the articles included in this volume, one is impressed by the long and continuous period of productiveness of Dr. Lopez. The first article was written in 1925 when he was a student of Professor Otto Scheerer at the UP; the last article was published in 1972. What is more, Dr. Lopez has two publications for the year 1976 and one still in the press. His studies were published locally and abroad, proving that as a linguist Dr. Lopez enjoys national as well as international recognition.

The titles of the articles in this volume show the range and direction of the linguistic pursuits of Dr. Lopez, from Boak Tagalog to medial nasal clusters in Indonesian. Though Dr. Lopez's primary interest is in Philippine languages and dialects, one can find in this volume at least two articles dealing with Philippine and other Austronesian languages. His studies of Tagalog grammar give clear support to the observation of the great Prussian scholar, Wilhelm von Humboldt, that of all the Malayan languages Tagalog possesses the clearest and most perfect grammatical structure.

The publication of this collection of Dr. Lopez's writings is a milestone in Philippine linguistics for one very important reason. It confirms the emergence of a Filipino tradition in the scientific study of Philippine languages and dialects and establishes Dr. Cecilio Lopez as the "father" of that tradition.

The only aim worthy of Filipino linguists is to develop a Filipino tradition in linguistics based on their own studies of the languages and dialects of our country. But this purpose cannot be achieved unless we overcome the attitude which regards linguistics as a highly esoteric discipline and until more Filipinos of talent and dedication devote themselves to it as an essential component of Filipino scholarship in the social sciences. Only then will the distinguished career and life-long purpose of Dr. Lopez find ultimate justification as well as fulfillment.

## PREFACE

The publication of this volume consisting of nine selections from the works of Dr. Cecilio Lopez in Philippine linguistics has long been overdue. It was intended to come out in 1973 on the occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday. However, the events that broke out after mid-1972 paralyzed for a long while work on this volume. This delay has not, however, diminished the importance and significance of this volume.

Dr. Lopez is not only the first and most durable Filipino linguist, he is also the first significant Filipino linguist. His studies of Philippine languages and dialects mark the beginning of the Filipino tradition in the scientific study of Philippine languages and dialects.

Most of the works of Dr. Lopez in Philippine linguistics were published from 1937 to 1941 when he was with the Institute of National Language and after his retirement from the University of the Philippines in 1963. The nine selected articles are arranged in this volume chronologically according to their publication dates. The first article was published in 1925 and the last one in 1972. The nine articles are considered to be representative of Dr. Lopez's various writings on Philippine languages and dialects.

Dr. Lopez is at present Professor Emeritus of Linguistics and Oriental Studies at the University of the Philippines. In 1970 he was cited as the "Father of Philippine Linguistics" by the Pambansang Samahan sa Linggwistikang Pilipino, Ink. In 1973 a festschrift for him entitled *Parangal kay Cecilio Lopez* was published by the Linguistic Society of the Philippines. Dr. Lopez continues to teach courses in linguistics at the University of the Philippines and to publish studies on Philippine languages and dialects in *The ARCHIVE*, a journal of Philippine linguistics published by the Archives of Philippine Languages and Dialects, Department of Linguistics and Asian Languages, University of the Philippines.



The publication of this volume is not intended to mark some special terminus in Dr. Lopez's life. Rather, it signifies the growing awareness of his students and colleagues of the development of a Filipino tradition in the scientific study of Philippine languages and dialects and their recognition of the pioneering role of Dr. Lopez in the development of this tradition.

The publication of this volume would not have been possible without the generous help of colleagues, students and friends of Dr. Cecilio Lopez.

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ERNESTO CONSTANTINO

LILY T. CHUA

University of the Philippines  
January 10, 1977

## 1 ON THE BOAK TAGALOG OF THE ISLAND OF MARINDUQUE

Cecilio Lopez, 'On the Boak Tagalog of the island of Marinduque', *The Archive* (New Series) 1(2):1-52 (1970). Originally submitted as a paper in a class in Philippine linguistics under Otto Scheerer in 1925, College of Liberal Arts, University of the Philippines.

### I. INTRODUCTION

PROFESSOR Brandstetter, in his 'Tagalen und Madagassen', after pointing out the limited knowledge we possess of the dialects spoken on the island of Madagascar, says: 'In speaking simply of Tagalog one use to refer to the language of the country around Manila; of the dialects of Tagalog we know even less'.

The desire for a more extended knowledge of our language to be inferred from this remark of the eminent Indonesian scholar has been an inducement for me to make one of the provincial forms of Tagalog an object of comparative study, and to present the results of my investigation in the following paper:

Generally speaking, we Tagalog inhabitants of the central part of Luzon do not recognize any special Tagalog 'dialect'. Similar to other peoples all over the world, we distinguish our richly developed literary language, as to be found in such classical works as 'Florante at Laura' by F. Balagtas, 'Wilhelm Tell ni Schiller' by Rizal, 'Pagsusulatan nang dalawang binibini' by P. Modesto Castro, from the plainer forms of our colloquial speech. Even when born or residing in Manila, we look upon the Tagalog used in the Province of Bulakan, north of Manila, as upon the best spoken Tagalog, while we easily recognize certain individuals by their intonation — 'punto' or 'puntillo', as we call it — as belonging to this or that other specific region or locality. Yet we may go pretty far afield in almost all directions where our language is at home, without encountering any real difficulty in conversing with our peasants, mountaineers, or coast dwellers.