A Trilingual Glossary of Kasiguranin Terms on Person's Anatomy and Body Functions

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Abstract

This linguistic ethnographic type of research generally aims to produce a trilingual (Kasiguranin-Filipino-English) glossary terms on person's anatomy and body functions. It also includes terms associated with person's ailments and injuries, gender, and life stages. Further, it intends to identify, describe, and differentiate the linguistic features of the Kasiguranin words with Filipino language in terms of their phonological and morphological functions. Immersion, field notes, structured, and conversational interviews were used in collecting word identities. The trilingual glossary underwent lexicographic and translation processes such as preparation, data collection, and analyses of lexical entries. Findings revealed that there were 135 distinct Kasiguranin terms in terms of person's anatomy and body functions. Further, Kasiguranin language (KL) shows the same phoneme and combinations with Filipino language (FL) except for the absence of /f/, /v/, and /z/ sounds. Moreover, it reveals that /1/ low, /2/ normal, and /3/ high is the pitch level followed by the speakers when converse. Also, KL uses full and/or suspension contours in contrast with FL which uses rising final contour. In terms of morphological aspect, it was found out that KL has alternants for the imperative form while FL has no counterparts. Kasiguranin language uses MAG-E and being proceeded by a noun. Moreover, KL uses the alternant MAKA- for the expression of something they feel, i.e. MAKA- and being proceeded by an adjective, while FL uses NAKAKA-.

Keywords

Kasiguranin, Trilingual Glossary, Translation, Phonological And Morphological, Aspects, Immersion

1. Introduction

Department of Education Order No. 16, s. 2012, also known as the "Guidelines on the Implementation of the Mother Tongue-Based-Multilingual Education (MTB-MLE)", mandated all public schools, specifically Kindergarten, Grades 1, 2 and 3, to implement the use of mother tongue as part of the K to 12 Basic Education Program. This program supports the goal of "Every Child-A-Reader and A-Writer by Grade 1". Pupils at these stages are exposed and taught the basic academic, social, and developmental needs. One of the basic developmental skills among pupils, at this stage, is the different parts of human body (kindergarten-lessons.com, 2019). Unfortunately, there were some schools which cannot and do not afford to use of MTB-MLE because of either lack of learning materials or teacher's lack of basic knowledge on the target language (Eslit, 2017). There was indeed an adversity on teaching materials when it comes to the implementation of MTB-MLE.

On the other hand, the province of Aurora, in the eastern part of Luzon, has a multiplicity in phonological and lexical

disparities among the municipalities as evident in some lexical variations among speakers. Kasiguranin language is one of the variations. Aside from their distinct accent, people outside the municipality could not decipher nor understand the language (Resueno, 2015). Only people from Casiguran understand their language. The worse is, the said language is considered "*endangered*" (Ethic Groups Philippines, 2011). Hence, documenting and preserving the language are indispensable concerns which need to immediately address.

On the other side, someone who tries to be familiarized with a second or foreign language tries to examine its linguistic features. Each human language is a multifarious of information and abilities enabling speakers of the language to communicate with each other, to express ideas, hypotheses, emotions, desires, and all the other things that need expressing. Linguistics is the study of these knowledge systems in all their aspects: how is such a knowledge system structured, how is it acquired, how is it used in the production and comprehension of messages, and how does it change over time.

Considering all these, the researcher attempted to preserve, describe and provide a trilingual glossary of terms on person's anatomy and body functions. It also included terms associated with person's ailments and injuries, gender and life stages. Further, it intended to identify, describe and differentiate the linguistic features of the Kasiguranin words with Filipino language in terms of their phonological and morphological functions.

2. Statement of the Problem

This study attempted to preserve, describe and provide a trilingual glossary of Kasiguran terms in relation to person's anatomy, body functions, ailments and injuries and life.

Specifically, it tried to describe the following:
1. Classification of Kasiguranin terms of person's:
   - 1.1. anatomy;
   - 1.2. body functions;
   - 1.3. ailments and injuries; and
   - 1.4. life
     - 1.4.1. gender; and
     - 1.4.2. stages.
2. Linguistic features of Kasiguranin words in terms of the following:
   - 2.1. phonological aspect; and
   - 2.2. morphological aspect.

3. Methodology

The study employed a linguistic ethnographic type of research. Immersion, field notes, survey questionnaire, conversational and structured interviews were utilized among 30 adolescents, 30 young adults, 30 adults and 32 senior respondents who were all residents and natives of Casiguran, Aurora—a second class town situated in the northern part of the province. It is located 121 kilometers (75 mi) north-east from Baler, the provincial capital (casiguran-aurora.gov.ph/, 2020).

The study employed the first three phases of a research design from Rozul (2004) namely *preparation*, *data collection*, and *analyses of lexical entries*.

4. Results and Discussions

4.1 Classification of Kasiguranin terms

The following tables present the distinct Kasiguranin words which are pertaining to person's anatomy, body functions, ailments and injuries, gender and life stages.

4.1.1 Anatomy

Table 1 shows the trilingual glossary of distinct Kasiguranin words pertaining to person's anatomy.

Table 1. Person's Anatomy

Kasiguranin	English	Filipino/Tagalog
ab'bot ng bul'le	anus	butas ng puwit
Abagá	abagá	abagá

ad'deg	back	likod
ad'dong	nose	ilong
al'leg	neck	leeg
bag'gí	body	katawan
beng-beng	ear	tenga
buk'kel	buk'kel	buk'kel
bul'le	buttocks	pigi; puwit
Bulong	heel	sakong
Bungaw	testes	bayag
but'to	penis	titi
daring-daring	Adam's apple	gulung-gulungan
das'set	feet	paa
Digí	blood	dugo
guram'mat	finger	daliri
Guramot	toenail	kukosadalirisapaa
kamannadadak'kel	big toe	hinlalaki
karubukob; bukraw	throat	lalamunan
kid'dap	eyelashes	pilikmata
Kiray	eyebrow	kilay
Kongkong	coccyx	kuyukot
Kulet	skin	balat
lap'pe	thigh	hita
lasen; labey	muscle	laman; kalamnan
Lima	hand	kamay
mud'ding	forehead	noo
Ngaras	gums	gilagid
ngip'pen	tooth	ngipin
Padingel	cheek	pisngi
pus-ún	abdomen	puson
Rakaw	chest	dibdib
raw'wed	calf	kalamnan ng binti
Rupá	face	muka
sap'peng	waist	baywang
sik'kó	elbow	siko
sup'pang	hip	balakang
tak'geng	ribs	tadyang
Timed	chin	baba
Tuldú	index finger	hintuturo
Uték	brain	utak

Forty one (41) words are solicited pertaining to person's anatomy. All of these words are related to the branch of bi-

ology concerned with the study of the structure of a person and his or her body parts. Moreover, these words also refer to the different organs and structures of the human body.

4.1.2 Body Function

Table 2 shows the trilingual glossary of distinct Kasiguranin words pertaining to person's body function.

Table 2. Body Function

Kasiguranin	English	Filipino/Tagalog
am'mo	kiss	halik
ang'nges	breathe	hinga
ar'rob	smell	amoy
bi-am	smack	damping halik
Buntal	punch	suntok
Deldel	lick	dumila
Dusak	stub	saksak
gimud-gimud; anasat	mutter	pagbulung-bulong
Gusgus	scratch	kamot
ikib'bet	shrug	ikibit
il'leng	stare	tingin
Ileng	glance	sulyap
ital'len	swallow	lunok
itendak; karsag	kick	sipa
kagat'ten; kat'teb	bite	kagat
Kagi	talk	magsalita
kis'sep	blink	kurap
Kuman	eat	kain
mag'guwab	yawn	hikab; maghikab
Magkagí	speak	magsalita
ngatngat'ten	chew	nguya
Pangkenam	taste	panlasa
Sangrot	sniff	singhot
sapuk'ken; sampil'long	slap	sampal
Tuldó	point	tumuro
tumag'gem	excrete	maglabas ng dumi
Umanges	eructate	dumighay
umesbú; mag-esbú	urinate	umihi
Yegyeg	shake	iling; alog; umuga

There are twenty nine (29) distinct words which are listed under person's body functions. These terms denote the mechanisms that work to keep the human body alive and functioning through scientific enquiry into the nature of mechanical, physical and biochemical functions of humans, their organs and the cells of which they are composed. Furthermore, these words also refer to the study of functions and are closely related to anatomy which is the study of form.

4.1.3 Ailments and Injuries

Table 3 shows the trilingual glossary of distinct Kasiguranin words pertaining to person's ailments and injuries.

Table 3. Ailments and Injuries

Kasiguranin	English	Filipino/Tagalog
bad'dit	dwarfism	pagkapandak
Binulos	diarrhea	dayariya
Buktet	pregnant	buntis
Bulutung	chickenpox	bulutong
Butalé	boil	pigsa
Dalinga	athlete's foot	alipunga
Gusok	ulcer	ulser
hindimagenak	infertility	pagkabaog
hindimakatid'du	insomnia	hindipagkatulog
hindimaturaw	dyspepsia	hindipagkatunaw
ik'ker	phlegm	plema
ik'kur	coughs	ubo
kat'tal	allergies	alergi
kat'teb	bite	kagat
kat'tel	itch	kati
kus'seng	bruises	gasgas
lad'du	fever	lagnat
Lasá	bland	walangpanlasa
legrá; dig'gi	menstruation	regla
loyong (bungaw)	hernia	luslos
luku-luk'ku	mental disorder	sakitsapag-iisip
mabal'lay	lethargic	matamlay; antukin
Mabawá	bad breath	mabahonghininga
Madegnen	chilly	giniginaw
magal'lap	hungry	gutom
magot'ta	nausea	pagkasuka
Magsipon	runny rose	inuuhog
magtig'gus	stomachache	sakit ng tiyan
Malikbúg	blurry	Malabo
Malinog	dizziness	pagkahilo
Manteng	fear	takot
map'pet	bitter	mapait
masaket ang bukraw	sore throat	masakit ang lalamunan
mataas ang dig'gi	hypertension	altapresyon
matam-is	sweet	matamis; malambing
matongtong; ab'bot ng ngip'pen	cavities	butassaipin
nabur'rak	blindness	pagkabulag
Pagel	tired	pagod

Paktá	freckles	pekas
pang'ged	pimple	tagihawat
pangang'gu	nosebleed	balinguyngoy
par'rek	hoarseness	pagkapaos
pas'sa	black eye	pasasamata
pas'se	burns	paso
Pokpok	hair loss	pagkakalbo
Puseng	broken	bali
sak'ketsapus'so	heart disease	sakitsapuso
sak'ketsaul'lo	headache	sakit ng ulo
saketsabag'gi	muscle pain	sakitsakalamnan
saket; maapdus	painful	masakit
tab'bul	constipation	tibi
Talengo	cut	hiwa; hiwain
Talingo	wound	sugat
tul'lang	deafness	pagkabingi
Uwaw	thirsty	uhaw

There are fifty-six (56) words which are listed under person's ailments and injuries. These are the distinct Kasiguranin terms used when they refer to particular abnormals, pathological conditions that affect part or all of a human body. They are also often construed as a medical condition associated with specific symptoms and signs. They may be caused by factors originally from an external source such as infectious disease or it may be caused by internal dysfunctions such as autoimmune diseases. Moreover, these words are used broadly to refer to any condition that causes pain, dysfunction, distress, social problems or death to the person afflicted or similar problems for those in contact with the person. These terms also sometimes include disabilities, disorders, syndromes, infections, isolated symptoms, deviant behaviors and atypical variations of structure and functions while in other contexts and for other purposes, these may be considered distinguishable categories. Ailments usually affect people not only physically, but also emotionally, as contracting and living with a disease can alter one's perspective on life and one's personality.

4.1.4 Gender

Table 4 shows the trilingual glossary of distinct Kasiguranin words pertaining to person's gender.

Table 4. Gender

Kasiguranin	English	Filipino/Tagalog
bab'bi	girl	babae
lalak'ke	boy	lalaki

Generally, there are only two (2) words which belong to person's gender. These words refer to the range of characteristics pertaining to, and differentiating between, masculinity and femininity. Depending on the context, these characteristics may include biological sex (*i.e.* the state of being male, female or intersex), sex-based social structures (including gender roles and other social roles), or gender identity.

4.1.5 Stages

Table 5 shows the trilingual glossary of distinct Kasiguranin words pertaining to person's life stages.

Table 5. Stages

Kasiguranin	English	Filipino/Tagalog
Anak	chid	bata
bak'kes; lakay	adult	matanda

| Binistok | adolescence | pagbibinata; pagdadalaga |
| Sanggul | infant | sanggol |

There are only four (4) words which are listed under the person's life stages. These terms generally pertain to a single step or degree in a process; a particular phase, period, position, etc., in a process, development, or series of a person.

4.2 Linguistic features of Kasiguranin terms

The following discussions expound linguistic features of the distinct Kasiguranin terms in terms of their phonological and morphological aspects.

4.2.1 Phonological aspect

The Kasiguranin Language (KL) shows the same segmental phonemes and combinations with Filipino Language (FL), as follows:

> 5 vowels / a, e, i, o, u /
> 7 diphthongs / aw, ay, ey, iw, iy, oy, uy /
> 15 consonants
> stops / b, d, k, g, p, t /
> nasals / m, n, ng /
> fricatives / h, s /
> lateral / l /
> tap / r/
> glides / w, y /
> Kasiguranin language does not have the sound of /f/, /j/, and /z/.
> The KL has the following suprasegmentals: pitch levels: /1/ low; /2/ normal; /3/ high
> The FL has pitch levels of /3/ high; /2/ normal; /1/ low

Kasiguranin word stress or accent is normally predictable on the terminal syllable of a word and uses high pitch level on the terminal syllables of the words, which makes it different from Filipino language which uses low pitch level on the terminal syllables, as shown by a number of minimal pairs, such as:

KL	FL
/abusado (3)/	/abusado (1)/
/buhaya (3)/	/buwaya (1)/
/dambana (3)/	/dambana (1)/
/rayuma (3)/	/rayuma (1)/
/bota (3)/	/bota (1)/

Kasiguranin words containing closed penultimate syllables are variably accented on the ultimate or the penultima, without any corresponding change in meaning: /abusadó/-/abusádo/ "abusive"; /buhayá/-/buwáya/ "alligator"; /dambaná/-/dambána/ "altar"; /rayumá/-/rayúma/ "arthritis"; /botá/-/bóta/ "boots."

The basic phonological difference between Kasiguranin Language and Filipino Language chiefly concern intonation contours, having a melodic glide within the syllables, especially in the word-terminal syllables. There is a greater incidence of jumping to a higher pitch level at the last syllable, as shown on the presented examples.

Moreover, Kasiguranin language tends to change the sound of /i/ to /e/ such as "sakit" to "saket"; "asin" to "asen"; "kanin" to "kanen"; "matindi" to "matende"; "isa" to "es-sa"; "minsan" to "mensan"; "lalaki" to "lalake-ke"; "ngipin" to "ngip-pen"; "masungit" to "masunget"; "iling" to "il-leng"; "anim" to "an-nem"; "mapili" to "mapile"; "bukid" to "buk-ked."

Likewise, the Kasiguranin language tends to change the sound of /o/ to /u/ such as "luto" to "lutu"; "dito" to "ditu"; "iyo" to "iyu"; "puson" to "pus-un"; "tambo" to "tambu"; "sulo" to "sulu"; "abo" to "ab-bu"; "mundo" to "mundu"; "kugon" to "kugun"; "hambog" to "hambug"; "pito" to "pitu"; "bilog" to "bilug"; "lamog" to "lamug"; "nakayayamot" to "makayamut"; "gamot" to "gamut"; "talong" to "talung."

In yes-or-no questions, Kasiguranin language uses full fall and/or sustension contours, in contrast with Filipino language which uses rising final contour.

terminal contours: /↓/ full fall; /│/ partial fall; /↑/ rising; and /→/ sustention.

FL /↑Kumain ↓ka na↑/

KL /-Kinuman ka na-/

Without the question marker, Filipino language has a rising final contour while Kasiguranin language follows the sustention contour.

4.2.2 Morphological Aspect

Difference between FL and KL case markers occurs only in the personal plural forms. While FL has sina, nina, and kina, KL has only kade for the three given words.

FL	KS	Gloss
sina Sam	kade Sam	"Sam and others"
nina Sam	kade Sam	'of, by Sam and others"
kina Sam	kade Sam	'to, for Sam and others"

Also, the use of "atam" for "naten."

Kasiguranin language "ditu" 'dito (this)' refers to nouns near the speaker and the addressee, while "dun" 'doon (that)' refers to the nouns far from the speaker and the addressee.

In addition, KL has alternants for the imperative form while FL has no counterparts. Kasiguranin language uses MAG-E and being proceeded by a noun.

KL	FL
mag-e-toyo	kumuha ng toyo
mag-e-papel	kumuha ng papel
mag-e-bulaklak	kumuha ng bulaklak

Moreover, KL uses the alternant MAKA- for the expression of something they feel, i.e. MAKA- and being proceeded by an adjective, while FL uses NAKAKA-

KL	FL
maka-anteng	nakakatakot
maka- parabut-te	nakakapangilabot
maka-rebsa	nakakadiri
maka-sanike	nakakahiya
maka-sida	nakakasira

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