

Keynote Address: The Historical Background of the UP Department of Linguistics¹

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Ladies and gentlemen, dear colleagues,

Thank you for inviting me to be the keynote speaker at the 15th Philippine Linguistics Congress and to celebrate with you 100 years of the U.P. Department of Linguistics. I feel very honored by this invitation. At the same time, coming here feels like coming home for me because I have lived many years in UP Diliman, taught foreign languages, and graduated from your department with a PhD in Philippine Linguistics.

I have been asked to talk about the background of the UP Department of Linguistics and its history over the last 100 years. During this period, it has changed its name several times:

The Department of Linguistics of the University of the Philippines was established on August 28, 1922 with Prof. Trinidad H. Pardo de

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Tavera as its first Chairperson. Its first name was the Department of Philippine Linguistics. In July 1924, it was renamed the “Department of Oriental Languages;” in 1963, the “Department of Oriental Languages and Linguistics;” in 1973, the “Department of Linguistics and Asian Languages;” and finally, the “Department of Linguistics” in 1983.

The primary aim of the Department from the very beginning has been the scientific study, preservation, and promotion of Philippine languages through teaching, field research, and publications.

But the history of Philippine Linguistics is much longer than the 100 years of the Department’s existence. It is part of a larger and much older field of studies. Forgive me if I go a little bit into the history of linguistics in Europe and how it influenced the study of Malayo-Polynesian languages, because that is my field of specialization.

As we all know, Philippine languages do not exist in isolation, but they are part of a big family of languages, formerly called Malayo-Polynesian languages, but nowadays Austronesian languages, which are found from Madagascar to Hawai’i. There are differences between these different languages that developed through the ages because of geographical and historical reasons such as migration and colonization. But if you go to the roots, as we do in historical linguistics, you will find many similarities.

The first report on Philippine languages published in Europe was the travel diary of Antonio Pigafetta, an Italian who travelled with Magellan, published in Milano in 1523. It contains an interesting list of Cebuano words, some of which are still being used nowadays after 500 years.

For the Spaniards, colonization and missionary efforts went hand in hand. The Philippines was far away, and missionaries had to be brought

from Europe via Mexico. The first to arrive were the Augustinians in 1565, followed by the Franciscans in 1577, the Jesuits in 1581, the Dominicans in 1587, and the Augustinian Recollects in 1606. The missionaries did not teach Spanish to the inhabitants, but started to study their different languages so that they could convert them with these same languages. They produced grammars and dictionaries of the most important languages, not so much out of scientific interest but in order to teach catechism. These dictionaries are a bit obsolete now, but they still are good sources for linguistic research. It is hard to say which religious order contributed most to linguistics.

One could learn a lot about the development of different Philippine languages from these sources, but they are not easy to use, not only because they were written in old-fashioned Spanish, but because they also reflect the cultural and religious prejudices of the missionaries. Another problem is that these grammars of Philippine languages were based on the Spanish grammar of Antonio de Nebrija from 1492. This grammar used Latin grammatical rules, which may be suitable for Romance languages like Spanish, Portuguese, or Italian, but not really for Philippine languages. After the expulsion of the Jesuits from Spain and its colonies in 1767, they went to Rome and took their manuscripts with them. Among them was a Spanish Jesuit, Fr. Lorenzo Hervás, who collected these manuscripts. His collection was a good basis for comparative studies of Asian and Latin American languages. Hervás was the first to point out how languages show their relationship in their grammatical structure rather than through simple word resemblances. He was the first to define the Malayo-Polynesian language family as ranging from Madagascar to the Pacific Islands.

In 1802, Wilhelm von Humboldt, a German linguist, diplomat and philosopher met Fr. Hervas in Rome when he was a Prussian diplomat at the Vatican. Humboldt had many interesting discussions with Fr. Hervas, and was able to get some valuable manuscripts from him. When Humboldt left the diplomatic service, he retired to his estate near Berlin and devoted the rest of his life to linguistic studies. He has published a great number of linguistic studies and grammars of dozens of languages. His pioneering studies in linguistics influenced many later scholars including Chomsky. His most important work was published only after his death: *On the Kawi language on the island of Java* (1836-39). The first two volumes are devoted to Sanskrit and Kawi, the classical language of Java. The third volume concentrates on Malayo-Polynesian languages. Wilhelm von Humboldt especially examined Tagalog in detail and was impressed by the many nuances that can be expressed by Tagalog verbs. He admired the richness and the high development of Tagalog grammar as compared to the other languages of the Malayo-Polynesian language family.

Comparative linguistics had started to develop in Europe at the end of the 18th century and became very popular in the 19th century. I'll just mention a few examples. First in England, Sir William Jones stated already in 1786 that the resemblance of Sanskrit to Greek and Latin was too close to be accidental. The German philosopher Friedrich Schlegel used the term "comparative grammar" for the first time in 1808 in his book *On the Language and Wisdom of the Indians*. His colleague Franz Bopp published his *On the conjugation system of the Sanskrit language as compared to those of the Greek, Latin and Germanic languages* in 1816.

Both were appointed as professors in Berlin and Bonn thanks to the support of Wilhelm von Humboldt.

Linguistics became very popular among European scholars during the 19th century. The Danish linguist Christian Rask compared, at first, Nordic languages and later became an orientalist. He was one of the pioneers of comparative linguistics and influenced Jacob Grimm in the formulation of regular sound changes.

The linguist August Schleicher developed the theory of family trees of languages and the existence of language families like the Indo-European or the Malayo-Polynesian language families.

With the exception of Christian Rask, these early linguists didn't travel much outside Europe.

But during the 19th century, Western Europeans started to travel to the Philippines. This had to do with the opening of the Port of Manila to global trade in 1834 and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869. Many more travelers came to the Philippines and brought news about the country, its people, and its languages back to Europe. One of the first was the impoverished French nobleman Paul de la Gironière, who became a naval surgeon and decided to stay in the Philippines in 1819. He bought a farm in Jala-Jala, Laguna and lived there for 20 years, from 1819 to 1839. Many years after his return to France he published his memoirs in 1855, *Adventures of a Breton Gentleman in the Philippine Islands* which is very amusing to read, but not really a good source for linguists. '

The French geographer Jean Mallat explored the Sulu archipelago in the early 40s of the 19th century. He took some interesting notes on the languages spoken in the Sulu Archipelago.

The French doctor Joseph Montano went on a mission to the Philippines and Malaysia between 1879 and 1881 and wrote a report to the French Minister of Public Instruction. Published in 1886, it also dealt with languages.

But there were more German than French travelers who went to the Philippines during the latter 19th century.

1. Carl Gottfried Semper, a German ethnologist and zoologist, travelled in the Philippines between 1858 and 1861, then went to Palau in 1862, and returned in 1863 to the Philippines. Shortly after his return to Germany he held a series of lectures on the Philippines and its inhabitants in Frankfurt am Main.
2. Fedor Jagor travelled to the Philippines from 1859 to 1860. He wrote one of the most interesting and lively travel accounts, *Travels in the Philippines*, which has been reprinted in Germany many times up to now.
3. Adolf Bernhard Meyer, a zoologist and anthropologist traveled to the Philippines in 1872. He wrote that everyone could get information about the major languages from the Spanish grammars and dictionaries, but that there was little information about the smaller groups. That's why he did research on the languages of the Igorots, the Tingianes, the Irayas, the Tiruray, and the inhabitants of the Sulu archipelago, as well as the Aetas or Negritos.
4. Hans Meyer, a geographer, came to the Philippines in 1882 and traveled in the Mountain Province. He read a paper on the *Igorots of Luzon* at the Berlin Anthropological Society in 1883, with some observations on their languages.

Most of these scientists belonged to the network of Rudolf Virchow, the famous pathologist and founder of the *Berlin Society of Anthropology, Ethnology and Archeology*, who, as a liberal, was a declared adversary of Bismarck and an outspoken opponent of colonialism. It was Virchow who invited Rizal to become a member of this famous Society, on the recommendation of Ferdinand Blumentritt, who played a very important role in disseminating knowledge about the Philippines in the 19th century. But nowadays he is hardly known in Europe—except among a small group of experts on the Philippines.

Ferdinand Blumentritt was not a university professor, but the director of a provincial high school in Leitmeritz in Bohemia, which at that time was a province of Austria. Blumentritt was born in 1853 in Prague, but one of his ancestors came from a Spanish family in Manila and that's why he was interested in the Philippines and became a unique expert in Philippine Studies. He published as many as 250 articles about the fauna and flora, the languages and customs of the Philippines. José Rizal wrote to him from Heidelberg and the intensive exchange of letters between Rizal and Blumentritt turned into a lifelong friendship. Blumentritt introduced Rizal to German scholars, who had done research in the Philippines, like Professor Adolf B. Meyer, the anthropologist and director of the Ethnographic museum in Dresden, Fedor Jagor, who had written a book, *Travels in the Philippines*, that had great success in Germany, and Rudolf Virchow.

In 1887, Rizal published his novel *Noli me Tangere* at the Lette Institute in Berlin. This institute, where needy young women were trained in all kinds of trades, among them printing, was the cheapest place where Rizal could have his book printed. During the same year

(1887), Rizal visited Blumentritt in Leitmeritz and they discussed for three days the situation in the Philippines. After that, the very Catholic and conservative Blumentritt became a revolutionary, espousing the Philippine cause. When Rizal wanted to return to the Philippines, Blumentritt was very much against it fearing for his safety. But Rizal insisted on going home and we all know that he paid a high price for that. But Blumentritt stayed a staunch defender of the Philippine cause until he died in 1913.

As more European travelers came to the Philippines and wrote about its people and its languages, the Philippine expats, the Ilustrados in Madrid and Paris realized also how little they knew about their country of origin. Rizal was the first one who lamented that they had to go to European libraries to inform themselves about their own country. Some Ilustrados started to do research on the Philippines and published them in Spanish. Among them was Gregorio Sancian's *El Progreso de Filipinas. Estudios económicos, administrativos y políticos* (1881), Pardo de Tavera's *Contribución para el estudio de los antiguos alfabetos filipinos* (1884) and *El Sanscrito en la lengua Tagalog* (1887), and Pedro Paterno's *Ninay: Costumbres filipinas* (1885) and *La antigua civilización tagalog* (1887, the year of the publication of Rizal's novel *Noli me tangere*). Also in 1887, Isabelo de los Reyes published *El folklore filipino* and in 1889, Marcelo del Pilar's *La Frailocracia Filipina* and also in 1889, *La soberanía monacal en Filipinas*; Pardo de Tavera's *Consideraciones sobre el origen de los numeros en Tagalog* (Manila, 1889); Rizal published *de Morga's Sucesos de las islas Filipinas* in 1890. Pardo de Tavera found in the Franciscan convent in Manila the manuscript of Fr. Juan de Placencia's 1589 manuscript on Tagalog culture, which he copied, edited and published in Madrid 1892.

The most outstanding scholar among these Ilustrados was Pardo de Tavera. Like Rizal, Pardo de Tavera had studied medicine first and then began to dedicate himself to scholarly pursuits, collected books and maps of the Philippines, and enrolled at the Ecole Nationale des Langues Orientales Vivantes in Paris to study Malay— where I studied Indonesian almost a century later.

Pardo de Tavera had been going back and forth between Manila, Madrid, and Paris until a personal tragedy struck his family because the painter Juan Luna killed his sister and mother in 1892 out of jealousy. He was even acquitted by a French court, because at that time French justice considered a “crime de passion” as pardonable. After that tragedy, Pardo de Tavera returned to Manila, where he practiced medicine and continued his research interests. During the Philippine revolution, he was at first part of the Aguinaldo government as Director of Diplomacy. But after a while, he was discouraged and started to cooperate with the Americans. He became a member of the Philippine Commission, together with Dean Worcester to whom he dedicated his *Etimología de los nombres de razas de Filipinas* in 1901.

In the meantime, most of the German travellers had gone back to Germany, but two Germans stayed on and decided to live in the Philippines. Both of them contributed to the study of Philippine languages.

One was Alexander Schadenberg, a pharmacist by training who came to Manila in 1879 and stayed until his premature death in 1896. He worked first in Sartorius’ drugstore in Manila and later opened his own drugstore in Vigan, Ilocos Sur. He used all his free time for

ethnological and linguistic studies and published very interesting articles until his early death at the age of 44 in 1896.

The other one was Otto Scheerer, who had arrived in Manila in 1882 and started to work with the German import firm Klöpfer & Co, and later founded La Minerva Cigar Co. In 1896, he moved for health reasons to Baguio. He had contact with Paterno and was one of the three Germans who had signed in 1898 an open letter to the revolutionary newspaper *La Independencia* expressing support for Philippine independence.

The American military suspected him of contacts with the Filipino revolutionaries and for safety reasons, Otto Scheerer decided to go to Japan where he stayed 6 years from 1901 to 1907. He chose Japan as his place of temporary exile, because he never wanted to return to Germany, considering the Philippines as his “adoptive fatherland.” Just like Alexander Schadenberg, Otto Scheerer was fascinated by the Philippines, its culture and languages. Fortunately, he lived longer and was able to do more research.

Between 1901 and 1935 he wrote 30 papers on Philippine languages.

Pardo de Tavera and Otto Scheerer got along well and cooperated in the founding of UP Department of Linguistics in the early twenties.

Pardo de Tavera was a member of the UP Board of Regents from 1908-1913. During that time the following colleges were created: in 1909, the UP College of Medicine, the School of Fine Arts; and the College of Liberal Arts; in 1910 the College of Veterinary Medicine; the College of Engineering, and the College of Law .

In 1922, a committee was formed to explore the possibility of creating a department of linguistics at the University. It was headed

by Pardo de Tavera and included Epifanio de los Santos and Otto Scheerer. The committee did not decide that the creation of a national language should be the task of the new department of linguistics, as demanded by certain quarters. Instead, in its report, submitted on August 10, 1922, the committee recommended that the department should teach linguistics—the science of language. It also endorsed the need for studying Austronesian and Philippine languages.

The Department of Philippine Linguistics was established a few days later on August 28, 1922, with Prof. Trinidad H. Pardo de Tavera as the first Chairperson.

Starting in 1923, the Department offered two courses: *Philippine Linguistics 101* (History and Methodology of the Comparative Study of Languages) and *Philippine Linguistics 102* (The Philippine Group of Languages: History of the Exploration of Oceanic Languages). In its second year, *Philippine Linguistics 202* (“Original research directed upon special points in Philippine Linguistics”) was offered.

Otto Scheerer had to teach all these classes because Pardo de Tavera was already too ill to teach at that time. Therefore, it can be said that Pardo de Tavera was the founder of the UP Department of Linguistics, but that Otto Scheerer was the first UP professor of Philippine Linguistics.

Even in these early years, there was already some rivalry between two UP departments. Just one example:

In March 1923, the University Bulletin had announced that the Anthropology Department would offer two linguistics classes in 1924. Otto Scheerer was worried that competing classes would cut into the enrollment of the new Department of Linguistics and attempted to

convince Otley Beyer, head of the Anthropology department, to give up his department's linguistics classes. Then, Tavera wrote to the Secretary of the University, saying that it was illogical for the University to allow Beyer to offer a course in linguistics, when the University already had a Department of Linguistics. The following year, the Anthropology Department no longer offered linguistics classes!

In 1924, the Department of Linguistics became the Department of Oriental Languages by adding Chinese and Japanese classes, and Scheerer became the Department Chairperson upon the resignation of Pardo de Tavera in October 1924. The Department was divided into three sections: Philippine Linguistics, Chinese, and Japanese. The faculty members at that time were:

Professor **Otto J. Scheerer**, Head of the Department, in charge of Section of Philippine Linguistics; Assistant Professor S.L. Au Young, in charge, Section of Chinese; Assistant Professor Sayushi Goto, in charge, Section of Japanese; Instructor Cecilio Lopez, authorized to conduct a private class in Tagalog.

In order to provide an avenue for his students' research, Scheerer founded *The Archive*, an in-house journal dedicated to publishing the research papers of his linguistics students.

Otto Scheerer's had two graduate students who later on played an important role for UP, and he used his connections to German professors to send them to Germany for further studies.

One of them was Gabriel Bernardo, who—after obtaining a certificate in General Library Services from the University of Wisconsin in 1920—enrolled in graduate studies in UP and obtained an MA in

1923. Bernardo wrote a paper in Philippine linguistics under Professors Otto Scheerer, *On the Preterite of the Um-derivatives in Tagalog*.

In 1929 Bernardo left for Germany as a government pensionado and did part of his post-graduate studies in Leipzig and then went to Berlin for further studies at the Prussian State Library, where Rizal had loved to read and study. Bernardo devoted his entire life to the UP Library, from 1924 to 1957. The other student of Scheerer was Cecilio Lopez (1898-1979). A Tagalog, he had majored in zoology at the University of the Philippines with a minor in languages. He taught Tagalog and took classes in linguistics under Prof. Scheerer, and wrote a paper on the *Tagalog Language of Marinduque* in 1925. In 1926 he was sent as a government scholar to the University of Hamburg to study with the linguist Otto Dempwolff. Cecilio Lopez obtained his doctorate in linguistics in 1928 with a dissertation on *A Comparison of Tagalog and Iloko*, which he dedicated to Scheerer. An important source used by Lopez was the New Zealander Harold Williams' dissertation, *Grammatische Skizze der Ilokano Sprache mit Berücksichtigung ihrer Beziehungen zu den anderen Sprachen der Malayo-Polynesischen Familie* ("A Grammatical sketch of the Ilocano languages, taking into account its relations to other languages of the Malayo-Polynesian family"), University of Munich, 1904. Lopez's professor in Hamburg was the former military doctor and linguist Otto Dempwolff, who taught African and Melanesian languages at the University of Hamburg from 1920 to 1938. Dempwolff was a Neogrammarian and not a structuralist. He obtained his linguistic training before de Saussure's *Cours de Linguistique Générale* was published (1916 in French, 1931 in German) and he mistrusted modern trends in linguistics. He

published his major work *Vergleichende Lautlehre des austronesischen Wortschatzes* (“Comparative Phonology of Austronesian Vocabularies”) from 1934–1937 in *Zeitschrift für Eingeborenen-Sprachen* (Journal for Indigenous Languages.”), Reimers, Berlin. That was the first attempt at the systematic and comprehensive reconstruction of Proto-Austronesian.

After his graduation in 1928, Cecilio Lopez did not return directly to UP, but decided to do some more postdoctoral studies in Holland, France and Hamburg.

Scheerer, who had been honored on December 10, 1928 by University President Rafael Palma with the title Professor Emeritus, had to continue teaching linguistics and remained head of the department until Lopez’ return at the end of 1930.

After that, Scheerer was no longer tied to a class schedule and was finally able to execute a research project he had been planning since his days in Japan. He applied to a German academic organization (*Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft*) and was granted one thousand Reichsmarks (7,500 US dollars in today’s currency) for a trip to Formosa to study the languages of the indigenous groups. From these, he was able to publish, in 1932, a lengthy analysis of the language, in comparative linguistics style, titled *Sagen der Atayalen auf Formosa* (Folktales of the Atayals on Formosa). That is the study which was translated from German into English only recently and launched last week!²

²This work was launched on 18 August 2023.

After his return from Germany, Cecilio Lopez taught linguistics from 1931 to 1936 but, after that, he became involved in the creation of a national language for the Philippines.

In 1936, the Institute of National Language was created. President Quezon appointed a member of each regional language to represent his region. The Chairperson was Jaime C. De Veyra (Samar-Leyte-Visayas), A. Fonacier (Ilokano), Filemon Sotto (Cebu-Visayas) Casimiro Perfecto (Bikolanos), Felix Sales Rodriguez (Panay-Visayans) Hadji Butu (Muslim Filipinos) and Cecilio Lopez (Tagalog). Somehow Lopez must have had the strongest arguments, because Tagalog became the basis of the national language. In 1937, Cecilio Lopez was appointed Secretary and Executive Officer of the Institute of National Language. He returned to UP only in 1945 after the war.

In 1938, four courses on Tagalog literature were placed under the Department of Oriental Languages. **Lope K. Santos** became a faculty member of the Department and taught subjects on Tagalog language and literature from 1938 to 1941.

The Second World War saw the destruction of many buildings of UP in Manila, Los Baños, Cebu, and Iloilo. In 1948, under UP President Bienvenido Gonzales, the long planned transfer of UP from its campus in Manila to a bigger campus in Diliman, Quezon City, was implemented.

After the war Cecilio Lopez came back to the Department of Oriental Languages in 1945, soon to be joined by **Arsenio Manuel** who taught Tagalog and stayed with the department for two years. In 1948, **Jose V. Anoñuevo** replaced him.

In 1950, Cecilio Lopez went to the USA as Fellow of the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation to take advanced courses in linguistics at the University of Michigan and Yale University. Upon his return to UP, courses in descriptive linguistics were included in the newly instituted master's program of the Department beginning in 1952. In 1952-1953, a number of American linguists from the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) taught graduate courses in UP and, in 1955, the first student graduated with an M.A. in Linguistics.

In 1959, Ernesto Constantino joined the Department of Linguistics after finishing his PhD in Linguistics at Indiana University Bloomington, Indiana. His doctoral thesis was *A Generative Analysis of Ilocano*. He brought American structuralism into the Department, but soon turned also into an advocate of Tagalog as the national language and language of instruction at the University, as many of his contemporaries did.

Because of the fast growth of linguistics and the increase in number of students taking linguistics courses, especially in descriptive linguistics, the Department of Oriental Languages was renamed the Department of Oriental Languages and Linguistics in 1961.

Cecilio Lopez had retired in 1962, but continued to teach Dempwolff's theories on the comparative phonology of Austronesian until a very advanced age, because he couldn't find a successor. Cecilio Lopez used Dempwolff's *Vergleichende Lautlehre des austronesischen Wortschatzes* ("Comparative Phonology of the Austronesian Vocabulary") for teaching. It was published in Berlin in 1934, 1937, and in 1938, in German.

I remember that I met Cecilio Lopez when I first came to UP in 1968. He was a very nice old man and apparently he was looking for

somebody who could take over his class. He looked at me and asked me whether I could teach the course on Dempwolff's theory. But, I had to tell him that I was not familiar with Dempwolff. Although I had studied historical and comparative linguistics in Berlin, Paris, and Leiden, nobody had ever mentioned Dempwolff—neither at the Freie Universität in Berlin nor at the Ecole des Langues Orientales in Paris, or at the Sorbonne. My Professor of general and ethnological linguistics at the Sorbonne was André Martinet, a French linguist, known for his work on structural linguistics. And at the university in Leiden, Holland, the focus was on contemporary Indonesian.

Fortunately, **Consuelo Paz** took over from Cecilio Lopez and published in 1981 her Ph.D. Thesis: *A Reconstruction of Proto-Philippine Phonemes and Morphemes*. I admire her for that difficult work, because she did it before the Internet, as David Zorc rightly remarked in his recent article in *The Archive*, vol. 18 (2022) *Paz and Proto-Philippines—A Tribute*.

Ernesto Constantino replaced Cecilio Lopez in 1963 and served as Chairperson of the Department until 1972.

In 1962, the Department started the research project on Philippine languages. This project was supported by UP for more than 15 years. In 1970, the Otto Scheerer Research Center for Philippine Languages was founded.

The PhD in Philippine Linguistics program began in 1970 and produced its first graduate in 1977. From this point, the number of faculty members increased steadily with diverse specializations within the field.

Starting 1972, the position of Chairpersons was rotated on a regular basis. Thus, Consuelo Paz became Chairperson from 1972-1975; Jonathan Malicsi from 1976 to 1979; Ernesto Cubar from 1980 to 1983; Ernesto Constantino again from 1984 to 1986; and Consuelo Paz, Chairperson again from 1987 to 1989.

In 1973 when **Consuelo Paz** was Chairperson, the Department was renamed again, from the Department of Oriental Languages and Linguistics to the Department of Linguistics and Asian Languages. In 1975, the undergraduate program, BA Linguistics was instituted. This completed the number of degrees granted by the Department—BA, MA, and PhD in Linguistics.

From 1976 to 1979, **Jonathan Malicsi** was Chairperson of the Department. He organized the first Philippine Linguistics Congress in 1978 with the title *Trends in Philippine Linguistics*. Among other things, he published in 1981, *Semantic approaches to the Sambal Ayta lexicon*. Later, he devoted himself to the English Linguistics Project and published an English manual. In 2002 he was interim Chairperson of the Department of Linguistics. In 2013, he published *Grammar ng Filipino*. Unfortunately, he died already in 2019 at the age of 72.

From 1980 to 1983, **Ernesto Cubar** became Chairperson of the Department. He was an anthropologist by training, but also a linguist. In 1975 he published *Topicalization and some Related Processes in Philippine Languages* and in 1994, together with Nelly Cubar, *Writing Filipino Grammar: Traditions & Trends*.

In 1983, the Department became a part of the College of Social Sciences and Philosophy (CSSP) when the College of Arts and Sciences was divided into three colleges—College of Arts and Letters

(CAL), College of Science (CS), and CSSP. During this time, the Department was renamed from the Department of Linguistics and Asian Languages to the Department of Linguistics. From 1984 to 1986, Ernesto Constantino was again Chairperson of the Department.

When I took the Ph.D. course in Philippine Linguistics from 1979 to 1982, Ernesto Constantino was my advisor. I really didn't know what topic to choose, because none of the Philippine languages was my native language. But it soon became very clear what to do when Prof. Constantino showed me the copy of a small book by a certain Franz Carl Alter from 1803 called *Die tagalische Sprache* (The Tagalog Language). Since Constantino didn't know German, he asked me to find out what that was. Actually, that little book was one of the earliest publications on Tagalog in the German-speaking countries. Franz Alter was the librarian of the Royal Court Library in Vienna. Somebody had shown him a manuscript and he didn't know what it was about. He had never heard of Tagalog and started to do some research, found out where the language was spoken, and compared it with other languages of the Pacific. I translated and commented on this work, and Constantino published it in 1981 in the Cecilio Lopez Archives series.

Constantino suggested that I should do my Ph.D. dissertation on European sources on Philippine languages, but to restrict my research to Central European languages and leave aside Spanish. He had asked another Ph.D. student, a teacher from the Spanish Department to write about the Spanish sources. Unfortunately, she gave up after a few years. My research also took several years because there were many sources in different languages like Dutch, English, French, German, Italian and Russian. And at that time, there was not yet any internet, so I had to

go to the libraries and archives in Europe. I was finally able to finish and defend my PhD dissertation in 1989.

From 1987 to 1989, **Consuelo Paz** was, for the second time, Chairperson of the Department. As far as I know, she was the first Chairperson who had finished all her academic degrees at the University of the Philippines, Diliman: her Bachelor of Arts in English, Master of Arts in Linguistics and PhD in Linguistics.

Consuelo Paz not only served several times as Chairperson of the Department, but was also Dean of UP Diliman's College of Social Sciences and Philosophy for two terms, from 1992 to 1998. Later, she was instrumental in establishing two research centers in UP Diliman: *Programa sa Pag-aaral ng Etnolingguwistikong Grupo* (Program for the Study of Ethnolinguistic Groups) and Center for International Studies.

Irma U. Peneyra was Chairperson of the Department from 1990 to 1992. She continued the teaching of diachronic linguistics and specialized in dialectology and lexicography. Her MA thesis, *A Grammatical Sketch of the Tausug Language* was published as *Archive Publication no. 7* in 1992. She got her Ph.D. in Linguistics in UP in 2003 and after retiring officially in 2008, she continued teaching linguistics as a Professorial Lecturer.

Viveca V. Fernandez was Chairperson between 1993 and 1995, and again between 1999 and 2000. Her Ph.D. dissertation was *Ang Diksunaryo at Gramatika ni Pedro Serrano Laktaw: Isang Pagsusuring Panglingguwistika*. She is now Professorial Lecturer.

Ricardo Ma. D. Nolasco was Chairperson from 1995 to 1999. Nolasco specializes in Bicol syntax, Sorsoganon language, Southern Philippine Languages' morphosyntax, Theoretical and Structural Linguistics, Sociolinguistics and multilingual education. He obtained a degree in B.A. Linguistics, UPD in 1990, an M.A. Linguistics, UPD, in 1994, and a Ph.D. Linguistics, UPD, in 2004.

Jesus Federico C. Hernandez was Chairperson from 2000 to 2002 and in 2009. He is a Bikolano from Naga. His M.A. Thesis was: *Ang Wikang Rinconada sa Bikol*. He is an Associate Professor of Linguistics at the University of the Philippines Diliman. Currently, he is also the coordinator of the Folklore Studies Program of the College of Social Sciences and Philosophy of the University.

Jonathan C. Malicsi was interim Chairperson in 2002.

Maria Khristina Manuelli was Chairperson from 2003 to 2005. She is interested in Indonesian and Malay languages and linguistics, Philippine languages and linguistics, Austronesian linguistics, Ethnography and Religious Studies, Systematic Theology, Postcolonialism, Postcolonial Theology, and Liberation Theology. She went to Malaysia to study and teach, and is now in Reutlingen, Germany studying theology.

Emilita L Cruz was Chairperson from 2006 to 2008. She taught Philippine linguistics and Bahasa Indonesia/Malaysia. She studied not only in UP but also in different universities in Malaysia and Indonesia and was one of the early supporters of the idea of adopting the Bahasa Indonesia/Malaysia as lingua franca of the region. That was probably

during the time when the idea of Maphilindo was discussed. That was during the early sixties—the time when I studied Indonesian at the Ecole des Langues Orientales in Paris and we discussed it a lot. But, it was never realized because of the Konfrontasi between Indonesia and Malaysia. Emilita Cruz retired in 2008, but continued teaching in UP and the Department of Foreign Affairs. She died in 2017 at the age of 74. Among her publications are *A Subcategorization of Tagalog verbs* in 1977 and *Ang Linggwistikang Pilipino: Kasaysayan, Kalagayan at Patutunguhan* in 1978.

Mary Ann G. Bacolod was Chairperson from 2010-2012. She specializes in Filipino and Hiligaynon linguistics, Japanese language, and sociolinguistics. Among her publications are: *Function words in Hiligaynon-Filipino Translations: A Study in Comparative Syntax*. (2003) and *Analyzing Transfer/Cross-linguistic Influences in Learning Japanese among Filipino Students* (2017).

Aldrin P. Lee was Chairperson from 2013 to 2015. Lee specializes in ethno-linguistics and Korean linguistics and cultural studies. Among his publications are *The Filipino Monolingual Dictionaries and the Development of Filipino Lexicography* (2010). He is working on a Korean-Filipino Parallel Corpus project. He is now president of the Linguistic Society of the Philippines.

Farah C. Cunanan was Chairperson from 2016 to 2018. She specializes in the Japanese and Chinese languages and in linguistic communication. She has published, among other things, *A Survey of Works on Philippine*

languages by Chinese Authors in 2014, and *Ang Dialect Area ng Bicol Sorsogon. Isang Panunang Suri* in 2016.

Jem R. Javier was Chairperson from 2019 - July 2022. He is Associate Professor at the Department of Linguistics, College of Social Sciences and Philosophy, University of the Philippines Diliman, where he earned his MA and PhD degrees in Linguistics. He is currently the editor-in-chief of *The Archive: A Journal Dedicated to the Study of Philippine Languages and Dialects*, the official publication of the UP Department of Linguistics.

Maria Kristina S. Gallego is, since August 2022, Chairperson of the Department. She specializes in historical linguistics, language contact, and Batanic languages. Her main research interest is on the historical development of Philippine and Austronesian languages, and how insights from linguistics can be used to reconstruct the deeper cultural history of the region. She obtained a *Doctor of Philosophy in Linguistics* from the School of Culture, History and Language, College of Asia and the Pacific, Australian National University.

This brings to an end my short survey of the last 100 years of the UP Department of Linguistics. I am very impressed by the development of the department, the number of highly qualified faculty members and the variety of courses offered.

Thank you all for your attention!

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