Exploring the Lexicon of Philippine Daily Inquirer Editorials
Richmond Romar S. Rivera*

ABSTRACT
This study aimed to explore the lexicon of the editorials in the Philippine daily inquirer as it only replicates the research done by Bautista on Philippine English. It aimed to come up with a list of new and old words found in the editorials that are published from January to April 2018. The study employed discourse analysis design to determine the Philippine English words from the Philippine Daily Inquirer editorials. The Advil- Macquarie Philippine English Dictionary published by De La Salle University was the basis of the data analysis. From the data that was analyzed, there are new and old words in the lexicon used by editorial writers in their editorial as it would be concluded that the editorial writers who are an acrolect use Philippine English in writing. From the new words that were discovered, it could be deduced that Philippine English, just like any language is also evolving as it adapts new words in its set of vocabularies. It is proven that there is really Philippine English in the country as was found out by the pioneering research of Llamzon (1969).

INTRODUCTION
There are already different varieties of English. As I’ve researched, this language is already used on all five continents as a result of colonial expansion in the last four centuries or so. Many countries already use this as a lingua franca (general means of communication). The development of the language English has shown variation with features on different linguistic levels. Another factor that enables one to distinguish the various types of English is its accent or dialect. Because of these different varieties of Englishes, the concept of World Englishes was born. In the lecture of Dr. Rey John Villanueva, World Englishes functions generally as an umbrella term for all varieties of English worldwide. Kachru (1985) describes the spread of English in three concentric circles: the inner circle that comprises the people who speak the English language as a native language, the outer circle- the people who speak English as a second language and the expanding circle who refers to the person who speaks English as a foreign language wherein the language has no official use in the political and civic life of the people. Platt, Weber, and Ho (1984) as cited by Bautista (2000) enumerate four criteria that a new English must fulfill: it has been developed through the educational system and used as a medium of instruction; it has developed in an area where a native variety of English was not the language spoken by most of the population; it is used for a range of functions among those who speak or write it in the region where it is used and it as become localized or nativized by adopting some language features of its own such as sounds, intonation patterns, sentence structures, words, and expressions. In the Philippines, English is taught in schools as one of the two official languages of the country, the other being Filipino -- or Tagalog. This variety of English evolved enormously compared to its usual form decades ago. Our country was colonized by the Spaniards before and from there this language was officially introduced to fellow Filipinos, and after years United States also have control of the nation, which became the reason why this language became widely used for a couple of years. One of the offshoots of World Englishes is Philippine English wherein language scholars believe that Filipinos have their own style or way of speaking the English language. Llamzon (1969), in his pioneering research on Philippine English, defines Standard Filipino English as the type of English that educated Filipino speak, and which is acceptable in educated Filipino circles. The wide use of Philippine English, paves the way for understanding on the part of the Filipinos. The pioneering research conducted by Llamzon on Philippine English was an experimental research wherein he focused on phonology and grammar wherein he was able to give standard Filipino English based on the sounds they produced and the grammatical structures of their written discourses. Bautista (2000) added that Philippine English is not English that falls short of the norms of Standard American English; it is not badly learned English as a second language; its distinctive features are not errors committed by users who have not mastered the American standard. It is a nativized variety of English that has features that differentiate it from Standard American English because of the influence of the first language and the different culture in which the language is embedded and because of a restructuring of some of the grammar rules. This study aimed to determine the lexicon in the editorials of the Philippine Daily Inquirer. Specifically, it would focus on the new and old terms found in the editorials and its implication.

LITERATURE REVIEW
There have been researches done by Filipino language scholars who studied Philippine English such as Martin (2014) who revisited the status of Philippine English

* Mariano Marcos State University, Philippines
* Corresponding author’s e-mail: rr2rivera@gmail.com
wherein she said that Philippine English exists and has three circles as an outer circle. Borlongan (2016), also talks about Philippine English status using Schneider's model wherein she said that it has already attained endonormative stabilization wherein it has already been homogenized had has been accepted by Filipino speakers. Flores (2016), who focused on the phonological features of basilectal speakers wherein found out that Cebuano speakers have difficulty pronouncing the interdental fricatives /θ/ and /ʃ/. On the other hand, Bautista who exerted much effort in the study of Philippine English came out with a study that focuses on the different areas of Philippine English wherein she was able to come out with a list of words or the lexicons of Philippine English. And it is in this light that this study came to fruition. Moreover, she pointed out also rules in the formation of Philippine English words that became acceptable in the language users in the Philippines which are: normal expansion such as osterize, xerox, and others; preservation of items which have been lost or become infrequent in other varieties: solon, barrio folk and others; coinage: jubilarian, awardee, and others; and borrowing: food, politics, and others.

Moreover, the study of Tadeo (2012) which investigated Philippine English in student publication editorials found that authors of student publication editorials employed Philippine English features that fell under words undergoing morphological processes and using code-switching and code-mixing. Moreover, Kapampangan authors employed most of the morphological processes and some discourse variations patterns established in language formation which are: code-mixing, conversion, affixing, derivation, compounding, coinage, borrowing, clipping, and acronym. It is also noted that the patterns employed by the authors display their creativity in the English language which indicates little awareness of the unacceptable features of Philippine English.

When it comes to the intelligibility of Philippine English, a study conducted by Dita and de Leon (2015), found that speakers with average language fluency are more intelligible than the speaker who has higher language fluency due to the rate of speaking and effort of the less proficient speaker. Meanwhile, the study of Dayon (2018), which described the semantic feature of Philippine English in the Davao region found that the semantic feature of Philippine English in the region was influenced by the language user's social status, regional origin, and context. In student compositions, billboard ads, and office communication, the social status of users in reference to the extent of their exposure to the English language in the school setting and local community influenced their choice and use of words or expressions. Meanwhile, in print media and billboard ads, the regional origin of users in reference to the adoption of local terms by local users determined their use of local expressions or terms for practical reasons. The implications were the following: the exposure of the users to the English language to the school or local community was deficient and they used some local words or terms for easy understanding.

In the study of Esquivel (2019), wherein she explored the Filipinoization of the English language in the digital age where she used 60 tweets on Twitter as the corpus of her study. She found out that localization of the English language was solidified by the occurrences of localized spellings, syntax, translated idioms, and innovated lexical items; thus Philippine English finds its expression in the linguistic perspective of the language.

These are the related studies conducted on Philippine English using different corpus or data, but this study focuses on the Philippine English present in the Philippine Daily Inquirer Editorials.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

This study used qualitative research using discourse analysis to find out the lexicon of the Philippine Daily Inquirer editorials. The source of data would be the editorials in the Philippine Daily Inquirer from January to April 2018 which were downloaded from the website of the Philippine Daily Inquirer. The data have 5000 words corpus. The editorial writers whereas considered acrolects. The researcher employed the discourse type of analysis to determine the Philippine English words from the Philippine Daily Inquirer editorials. The Advil-Macquarie Philippine English Dictionary published by De La Salle University was the basis of the data analysis. The new words were defined based on how they were used in the data, while the old words were not defined since they were already included in the Philippine English Dictionary.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**New Words**

These words are not included in the Advil-Macquarie Philippine English Dictionary. Furthermore, these words have been used widely by Filipino people in their daily communication and have become accepted by different groups of Filipino speakers.

1. Authoritarian ticket- line-up formed by the administration.
2. Another means- other way
3. Authoritarian tendencies- has the capacity to become an authoritarian leader.
4. Bataan Day- it refers to the special day celebrated by the country which is called the “Araw ng Kagitingan.”
5. Butting heads and seats- fighting a person to whom you have a close relationship
6. Career-defining claim- an important claim that changed the course of the lives of the people
7. Charge sheet- a document containing the filing of a case against a person
8. Couched- to sit or lie down
9. Criminal kingpin- a person who controls or organized illegal activity.
10. Darling of progressives- a person who is supported by a progressive group of people
11. Death warrant- an official order for the execution of a condemned person.
12. Diplomatic language- the language used in international relations to solve a pressing issue of each country
13. Downhill- decline or a synonym for the downfall
14. Dropping of charges- to withdraw the complaint or case
15. Drug lord- the type of person that is considered to be the brains of all the illegal drugs that are being sold.
16. Drug money- a payment that is used in drug transactions
17. Drug- an illegal substance that could become addictive
18. Edsa- the event in Philippine history wherein the people gathered in the streets to overthrow Marcos.
19. Errand boys and girls- a person who is tasked to deliver messages.
20. Facebook- a type of social networking site that makes people connected to one another.
21. Fil- American- refers to a person who has Filipino and American blood.
22. Frightfully expensive- alarmingly expensive which means the rate is on the highest level.
23. Get this straight- direct to the point
24. Half-truths- truths that need to be verified.
25. Handwritten legacy- an important thing that needs to be remembered that is written by hand.
26. Health-seeking behavior- a type of behavior that focuses on health issues.
27. Heaving streets- a busy street full of people
28. Hideaway- a place used as a hiding place
29. High-profile- important or controversial
30. House Leaders- congressmen
31. House of Representatives- the lower chamber of the Congress that consists of the congressmen in each province.
32. Ill-gotten wealth- wealth that is obtained by illegal means.
33. Increasingly sharp- being wise
34. Indefinite leave- an act of absence from the office without any specific date of return
35. Institutionalized illusion- a deception that has been commonly committed by many groups of people.
36. Legal and constitutional salvation- a form of saving the person that is in accordance with the law.
37. Main charge- leader
38. Marcosian myths- stories that have been told by the Marcos administration
39. Martial law- a type of government wherein the soldiers are given the power to rule the government
40. More to the point- an additional idea or furthermore
41. Mosquito press- it refers to the media who are always the first ones to arrive and report the latest and hottest issue.
42. Naming names- to reveal the identity of a person
43. New Society- the type of society established by President Marcos
44. Ombudsman- a type of court that investigates cases on public officials
45. Out-of-pocket expenditure- a type of expenditure that is not included in the savings.
46. People Power Revolution- an event in Philippine history wherein the Filipino people overthrow Marcos government
47. Personal capacities- refers to power and authority.
48. Personal ledger- secret information kept by the president
49. Pork barrel funds- money that came from the salary of the congressmen.
50. Precedent- setting step- a model step that needs to be followed or imitated
51. Press conferences- an interview given to a journalist by a prominent person to answer questions
52. Psychological advantage- an advantage that is being thought by a people
53. Public forums- a place that is reserved for public speeches
54. Right away- immediately
55. Rubout- to destroy completely
56. Sandiganbayan- an anti-graft court
57. Senate President- the leader of the Senate
58. Signature campaign- a form of support that is being solicited through the use of signatures
59. Social media- a tool of communication used by people on the computer or on their cellphones
60. Snap election- in Philippine history an election was held in 1986 because of wide
61. Supermajority- a very large group of senators that supports the Duterte administration.
62. Supreme Court- highest court and the final arbiter of all legal matters.
63. To go on leave- a sign of leaving a specific position
64. TV cameras- refers to media
65. Twin moves- a move that is done simultaneously
66. Yellow army- it refers to the supporters of the Aquino administration.
67. Unconstitutional option- a choice that is illegal and not permissible in the constitution
68. Warm relations- having a good relationship with other people.

Based on the data shown above, there are 68 words that have not been included in the Philippine English dictionary and it shows that Philippine English is evolving just like any other language in the world.

Old Words
These words have been included in the Advil- Macquarie Philippine English Dictionary and have been long accepted by the Filipino people as is evident through its usage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. abandonment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Absorbed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. absurd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. accepting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. according</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Acts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. accurate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. accused judges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. adding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. affirm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. afflicted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Against</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Alarming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. alleged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. all sorts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. ally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. always</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. among</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. angry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Anniversary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Anything</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. appear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. attached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Attempt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. As soon as possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Awareness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. axe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. beat you up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. because</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. Begins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. behalf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. behind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. Benefactor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. beyond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. borne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51. both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53. Brushed off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54. bullet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56. calls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57. calmly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
213. illegal 263. local 313. Others 363. provoked
214. implication 264. Loose 314. Outright 364. public
215. Important 265. luck 315. overseas 365. public forums
216. Increasing 266. make 316. palace 366. Public record
217. increasingly sharp 267. Malacañang 317. panicked 367. Pulled out
218. independent 268. Malignant 318. Part 368. pushing
219. In fact 269. manage 319. participation 369. Putting
220. initially 270. Marketed 320. Patient 370. questions
221. innocence 271. martial law 321. payoff 371. racked
222. inspired 272. Matter of time 322. People 372. raised
223. Instead 273. Massacre 323. period 373. reached
224. Integrity 274. mayor 324. permission 374. Reading
225. Interest 275. Mean 325. personal 375. really
226. interfere 276. Measure 326. personal ledger 376. Rebels
227. insisting 277. meeting 327. Picky 377. received
228. Investments 278. Merely 328. place 378. Recently
229. Investigator 279. method 329. Pledged 379. reclaim
230. invitations 280. mistaking 330. point 380. record
231. involved 281. mix 331. polite 381. reduced
232. Involvement 282. Mock 332. political 382. Reference
233. irrelevant 283. Moment 333. political branches 383. Reflection
234. Issue 284. month 334. political war 384. Refused
235. job 285. monumental 335. political stragem 385. Regime
237. Judged 287. motion 337. power 387. Remember
238. judges 288. Must 338. practice 388. Removable
239. judiciary 289. must follow 339. Pre- martial law 389. Reported
240. junked 290. must have 340. prepare 390. Representatives
242. justices 292. Name 342. President 392. Reputation
243. know 293. nation 343. President's allegations 393. Respectively
244. Landed 294. Nature 344. President's door 394. Responded
245. language 295. New 345. President's signature campaign 395. Return
247. lasted 297. nothing 347. pressed 397. Review
248. Late 298. Now 348. Prevention 398. Revised
249. Latter 299. numbers 349. previous 399. Revolt
250. lawyer 300. Obvious 350. priorities 400. Ring
251. leaders 301. Offense 351. Principal defendants 401. Role
253. leave 303. Office 353. procedures 403. Ruling
254. legal and constitutional 304. official 354. proceeded 404. Running
255. left 305. one last time 355. proceedings 405. Salvation
256. legislature 306. One more day 356. Proposal 406. Searched
258. lengthy proceeding 308. only 358. prosecutor 408. Seek
259. Letter 309. optimal 359. protect 409. Seemed
260. liability 310. Options 360. provided 410. Seemingly
There have been 487 old words that have been defined in the Philippine English Dictionary when it was first published and it shows that Philippine English have been accepted in the country as evident in its usage in the communicative expression of other people.

Implication of the Philippine English

Llamzon (1969), said that Philippine English is a product of innovations or a mistake that has been widely accepted by the people. And based on the words that have been gathered it implies that these words have become a part already of our English that we used in the Philippines. As have been observed from the data, most of the words that have been used in the editorials were mostly Philippine English and it shows that it has a widespread use even among the acrolectal group of Philippine English speakers. Another implication is that just like any languages is also evolving as it is supported by Neoenglish wherein it asserts that language is productive and creative as the structural elements of human language can be combined to produce new utterances, which neither the speaker nor his hearers may ever have made or heard before any, listener, yet which both sides understand without difficulty. Language changes according to the needs of society.

CONCLUSION

From the data that was analyzed there are new and old words in the lexicon used by editorial writers in their editorial as it would be concluded that the editorial writers who are an acrolect uses Philippine English in writing. From the new words that were discovered it could be deduced that the Philippine English, just like any languages is also evolving as it adapts new words in its set of vocabularies. It is proven that there is really Philippine English in the country as it was found out by the pioneering research of Llamzon (1969).

Thus, it is recommended that there would be researches conducted along other areas of Philippine English and it would be best if it is conducted in the Ilocos region to determine also the kind of Philippine English in this region. Students should be made aware of the existence of Philippine English but this language should not be used in the teaching-learning process. Lastly, the Advil-Macquarie Philippine English Dictionary should be updated to include new words in its lexicon.

REFERENCES


Delivered by Dr. Rey John Villanueva
