

**THE MORPHOLOGICAL EVOLUTION
OF THE MALAUEG LANGUAGE**

*Kristine Mae R. Auayang, Matthew Rey P. Soriano
and Darin Jan C. Tindowen, MARE
School of Education, Arts, and Sciences*

ABSTRACT

Language enables people to store meanings and experiences in order to pass on a cultural heritage to new generations. This study aimed to document the evolution of the Malaueg language and to further find out what morphological developments were made in the said language for the promotion of the Malaueg's cultural identity. The study was conducted in Rizal, Cagayan. Structured interview and document analysis were utilized as its main instruments in gathering data. The findings revealed that the Malaueg language has a lot of words which share the same morphological structure with Itawes, Ilokano, Ibanag, Filipino, English and Spanish. Language borrowing, word coinage and blending were identified as the cause why these words were injected in the Malaueg language. The residents tend to adopt words from other languages to fill in the concepts or ideas they stand for. Subsequently, language borrowing, word coinage and blending are results of language contact. Moreover, language contact was seen as the primary reason why the Malaueg language evolved and it was brought about by intermarriages, migration and the proximity of the neighboring languages. In addition, the study also concludes that the Malaueg language is experiencing a language convergence due to the high levels of borrowing from different languages. It is seen to be vulnerable to change because of its contact with other ethnic groups.

Keywords: *Morphology, Evolution, Malaueg Language, Language Contact*

INTRODUCTION

Language is important in any culture because ideas, traditions and folkways cannot be handed down without it. It allows people to communicate. Thus, it plays an essential role in culture. Any number of factors can bring speakers into contact with other languages or dialects: industrialization, urbanization, establishment of heterogeneous neighborhoods, intermarriages, expanded opportunities for higher education, spread of mass media, and improved transportation leading to increased travel (Dorian, 1981; Mougion and Beniak, 1989). These kinds of situations have occurred here in the Philippines accompanied by the necessity to adapt the English language as our second language. McFarland (2004) stressed that the people of the Philippines are experiencing a period of language convergence, marked by high levels of borrowing from large languages such as English, Tagalog, as well as from regionally important languages. In this process, some languages are abandoned altogether and become extinct.

Jacobs (2005) cited the work of Wurm (1991) which concluded that languages die because of changes in ecology of languages and cultural contact and clash. These may be the result of economic, cultural and/or political influences. Tulloch (2005) claims that for people to be able to shape a society that reflects their own values and aspirations, they must be able to preserve their dialect. In his study on the preservation of Inuit dialects, promotion of the Inuit language is part of a bigger picture of preservation and promotion of Inuit ways of being, and negotiating the space where Inuit can choose and act out their ways of being.

Subsequently, the Malaueg language has a small number of speakers. This study supports Tulloch who stipulated that the speakers should preserve their language in promoting their culture. The municipality of Rizal is an Iluko-Itawes 6th class municipality with 29 barangays and a land area of 12,440 hectares. It is an agricultural, rural municipality having the strongest native tobacco ever. The latest census shows that Rizal has a population of 16,791 people in 2,904 households. The area where Rizal is located used to be the center of Spanish missionary in the area during the Spanish regime in the Philippines. The presence of the Spanish influence is very prominent in the Malaueg language which consists of old Spanish nouns and verbs (Ethnologue, 2015).

Since the Malaueg language shows some historical account for the convergence of a similar morphological feature with another language, it suggests that the Malaueg language adapted the structure of foreign languages and neighboring languages. This study aimed to document the evolution of the Malaueg language and to further find out what morphological developments are made in the said language for the promotion of the Malaueg's cultural identity.

Research Objectives

This study aimed to determine the evolution of the Malaueg language in terms of morphology. Specifically, it aimed to:

1. Document the origin of the Malaueg language
2. Find out the morphological changes and development in the Malaueg language
3. Identify the morphological influences that were contributed by the foreign settlers to the Malaueg language

Conceptual Framework

Zapata (2000) identified morphological processes that affect roots and stems and which lead to the production of new words. Acronymy is the process whereby a new word is formed from the initial letters of the constituent words of a phrase or sentence. Clipping is the process where new words are formed by shortening other words through eliminating the initial part, the last part, or both parts of those words. Blending is the process whereby new words are formed by combining parts of two words, usually the beginning of one word and the end of another (Godby et al., 1982). Borrowing is done when new words are formed by adopting words from other languages together with the concepts or ideas they stand for (Brun, 1983). Back-formation is the process by which new words are formed by the deletion of a supposed affix from an already existing word (Quirk et al., 1985; Fromkin & Rodman, 1983; Richards et al. 1985). Zapata (2007) defines word coinage as the process wherein new words are created outright, either purposively or accidentally, to fit a purpose. This study is anchored on the concept of borrowing, blending and word coinage to explain the emergence of new linguistic terms in the Malaueg language.

METHODS

This study utilized ethnographic qualitative method of research which involved in-depth interviewing, document analysis, and looking for themes and patterns to describe the morphology of the Malaueg language. The study involved 45 informants of Rizal, Cagayan. They were purposively selected through site selection and networking approach. Majority of the informants belong to the age bracket of 17-20, 40-60 and 72-76. In addition, most of them are teachers and government employees. The informants were knowledgeable of the language and therefore are credible to be a part of the research study.

This study was conducted in Rizal, Cagayan as it is deemed to be the Premier Town of the Malauegs. Moreover, it is the only place where almost all people speak the Malaueg language. The study was conducted in 7 barangays namely Baluncanag, Dunggan, Gaddangao, Luan, Mauanan, Nanungaran and Poblacion.



Rizal is politically subdivided into 29 barangays.

<input type="checkbox"/> Anagguan	<input type="checkbox"/> Mabbang
<input type="checkbox"/> Anurturu	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mauanan
<input type="checkbox"/> Anungu	<input type="checkbox"/> Masi (Zinundungan)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Baluncanag	<input type="checkbox"/> Minanga
<input type="checkbox"/> Batu	<input type="checkbox"/> Nanauatan
<input type="checkbox"/> Cambabangan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nanungaran
<input type="checkbox"/> Capacuan	<input type="checkbox"/> Pasingan
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Duggan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poblacion
<input type="checkbox"/> Duyun	<input type="checkbox"/> San Juan (Zinundungan)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gaddangao	<input type="checkbox"/> Sinicking
<input type="checkbox"/> Gaggabutan East	<input type="checkbox"/> Battut
<input type="checkbox"/> Illuru Norte	<input type="checkbox"/> Bural (Zinundungan)
<input type="checkbox"/> Lattut	<input type="checkbox"/> Gaggabutan West
<input type="checkbox"/> Linno (Villa Cruz)	<input type="checkbox"/> Illuru Sur
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lluan	

The study used interview guide questions for structured interview and document analysis as its main instruments in gathering data. Itawes and Filipino were used as a media of expression during the interview since those are the common languages between the researchers and the informants. The words used in this study were those which were given by the informants only.

In order to determine the evolution of the Malaueg language in terms of its morphology, the study utilized the Non – concatenative Model of Scientific Morphology which focuses on Root and pattern morphology. Non – concatenative morphology refers to a type of word formation involving modification of the internal structure of a word. The first process is the alternation of a vowel or consonant within a word and those occasioned by the prosodic structure of a word, particularly stress placement. The other two processes are analogy and the reinterpretation of syntactic structures as morphological ones.

The researchers went back to the locale of the study to validate the results through the help of the informants, elders and the Local Government Unit of Rizal, Cagayan. Ethical consideration was also practiced by the researchers such as keeping the confidentiality of the respondents, key informants and the elders.

RESULTS

The Origin of the Malaueg Language

The Malaueg language is generally spoken by the people of Rizal, Cagayan as it is deemed as the “Premiere Town of the Malauegs”. Malaueg is a language that is a descendant of the original Austroonesian or Malayo-Polynesian language. The informants claim that “malaueg” was coined after a thirsty Spanish friar asked a native where the water he drank was from. The native uttered the word “ueg” which means “fresh water” or “brook”. The Spanish friar responded by calling the area “malo” which means “bad” because he had a stomach ache after drinking from the brook. The words were combined as “malo-ueg” which later turned into “malaueg”.

There is an evident Spanish influence in the said language due to the presence of Spanish nouns and verbs. The Malaueg language manifests a similarity to the Itawes, Ibanag and Ilokano language as it has some words adopted from the previously mentioned languages. However, it has some terms different from other dialects like greeting a person in the morning, noon or evening which is said as “weyn” and the response for this is “pe”.

Evolution of the Malaueg Language

The following data were gathered from Baranggay Mauanan, Balungcanag, Gaddangao, Dungan, Nanungaran, Liuan and Poblacion.

Morphological Influences

Table 1. Morphology on Action Words

Old Term	Origin	Word Formation	New Term	Origin	Meaning	Morphological Process used	Reason Why It Evolved
Choke	Malaueg		Dumpar	Itawes	To crash	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration
Alelad	Malaueg		Idedal	Malaueg	To lie down lazily	Word Coinage	Geographical location of the neighboring languages
Magadodit	Malaueg	“Ma”+“garbis”	Magarbis	Ilokano	To drizzle	Blending	Intermarriages and Migration
Mattawang	Malaueg	“Ma”+“k”+“karela”	Makkarela	Itawes	To run	Borrowing	Geographical location of the neighboring languages
Makkarraw	Malaueg	“Ma”+“k”+“karyaw”	Makkaryaw	Itawes	To shout	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration
Makkukul	Itawes	“Ma”+“gayam”	Maggayam	Itawes	To play	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration
Mappalapagya w	Malaueg	“Ma”+“saliwisiw”	Masaliwisiw	Malaueg	To whistle	Word coinage	Geographical location of the neighboring languages
Mappattu	Itawes	“Ma”+“l”+“lattu”	Mallattu	Itawes	To jump	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration
Mattupre	Malaueg	“Ma”+“l”+“lusab”	Mallusab	Itawes	To spit	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration

Table 1 presents the evolution of the Malaueg action words. It is gleaned from the table that most of the old action words are from the original malaueg language. Moreover, they are being formed by repeating the first letter of the free morpheme or the root word and by adding the prefix “ma-“ to signify an action.

Example: “*ma-“ + “t” + “tawang” = mattawang*”

Most of the new Malaueg action words were borrowed from Itawes followed by Ilokano and Malaueg, respectively. It can also be seen in the table that the morphological processes that were used by the Malauegs are borrowing, word coinage and blending. Additionally, the words that were borrowed from Itawes are being spoken by people from Gaddangao, Balungcanag and Mauanan. The words that were borrowed from Ilokano are being spoken by the people from Dungan, Nanungaran and Liuan. The word which was blended is a mixture of Malaueg and Ilokano. Also, the words that were coined came from the Malaueg language itself. Furthermore, the usual reasons why these words evolved are because of intermarriages, migration and geographical location of neighboring languages.

Table 2. Morphology on Describing Words

Old Term	Origin	Word Formation	New Term	Origin	Meaning	Morphological Process used	Reason Why it Evolved
Allut	Malaueg	None	Talping	Itawes	Crazy, Insane	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration
Agga atukit	Malaueg	None	Nabuyu	Malaueg	Odorous, Stinky	Word Coinage	Geographical location of the neighboring languages
Balingagta	Malaueg	None	Nakangisit	Itawes	Dark complexion	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration
Battag	Malaueg	None	Nabayag	Itawes	Sluggish, Slow	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration
Dalongat	Malaueg	None	Tanga	Filipino	Stupid	Borrowing	Geographical location of the neighboring languages
Dakoy	Malaueg	None	Lupuy	Malaueg	Weak	Word Coinage	Geographical location of the neighboring languages
Guringab	Malaueg	None	Ngirab	Malaueg	Missing tooth	Word Coinage	Geographical location of the neighboring languages
Ifung	Malaueg	None	Abnormal	English	Disabled	Borrowing	Geographical location of the neighboring languages
Lukab	Malaueg	None	Lomag	Ibanag	Sloth, lazy	Borrowing	Geographical location of the neighboring languages
Maburung	Malaueg	None	Madanagan	Ilokano	Panic	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration
Maggattul	Malaueg	None	Mappasugnud	Ilokano	Huff	Blending	Intermarriages and Migration
Maligan	Malaueg	None	Alistu	Itawes	Quick, Rapid	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration
Pulpug	Malaueg	None	Panot	Filipino	Bald	Borrowing	Geographical location of the neighboring languages

Table 2 presents the evolution of the Malaueg describing words. Based from the table, the old describing words are from the original Malaueg language. Moreover, there are no patterns as to the formation of the describing words. It shows that the new terms were embedded in the Ilokano, Itawes, Ibanag, Filipino, English and the Malaueg language itself. It can also be seen in the table that the morphological processes that were used by the Malauegs are borrowing, blending and word coinage. Additionally, the words that were borrowed from Itawes are being spoken by people from Gaddangao, Balungcanag and Mauanan. The words that were borrowed from Ilokano are being spoken by the people from Dungan, Nanungaran and Liuan. The new Malaueg words are spoken by the people coming from Poblacion. The word which was blended is a mixture of Malaueg and Ilokano. Also, the words that were coined came from the Malaueg language itself. Furthermore, the main reasons why these words evolved are because of intermarriages, migration and geographical location of neighboring languages.

Table 3.1 Morphology on Parts of the Body

Old term	Origin	Word Formation	New term	Origin	Meaning	Morphological Process used	Reason Why It Evolved
Alibunugan	Malaueg	None	Ima	Itawes	Arms	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration
Butuy	Malaueg	None	Saka	Ilokano	Foot	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration
Dasilig	Malaueg	None	Gaddang	Itawes	Skin	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration
Alitan, Dunggu	Ibanag	None	Simu	Ibanag	Mouth	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration
Muging	Ilokano	None	Frente	Itawes	Forehead	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration

Table 3.1 presents the evolution of the Malaueg terms that refer to the parts of the body. It is manifested in the table that most of the old terms are from the original Malaueg language. However, it shows no pattern as to the formation of the terms. It shows that the new terms were rooted from Itawes, Ilokano and Ibanag. It can also be seen in the table that the morphological process that was used by the Malauegs is borrowing. Additionally, the words that were borrowed from Itawes are being spoken by people from Gaddangao, Balungcanag and Mauanan. The words that were borrowed from Ilokano and Ibanag are being spoken by the people from Duggan, Nanungaran and Liuan. Moreover, the main reason why these words evolved are due to intermarriages and migration.

Table 3.2 Morphology on Plants and Animals

Old Term	Origin	Word Formation	New Term	Origin	Meaning	Morphological Process used	Reason Why It Evolved
An-anu	Malaueg	None	Mammanuk	Itawes	Bird	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration
Ayo	Malaueg	None	Laman	Malaueg	Boar	Word Coinage	Geographical location of the neighboring languages
Barangkenas	Malaueg	None	Tarung	Ilokano	Eggplant	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration
Burukut	Malaueg	None	Lamag	Itawes	Crocodile	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration
Busikaw	Malaueg	None	Busikat	Malaueg	Female Cow	Word Coinage	Geographical location of the neighboring languages
Taruku	Malaueg	None	Tuko	Itawes	Lizard	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration
Tinggal	Malaueg	None	Tinapa	Filipino	Dried Fish	Borrowing	Geographical location of the neighboring languages
Ulag	Itawes	None	Balakad	Itawes	Rat	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration

Table 3.2 presents the evolution of the Malaueg words that refer to plants and animals. It can be gleaned from the table that almost all of the old terms are from the original Malaueg language. However, it shows no pattern as to the formation of the terms. Furthermore, it displays that the new terms were rooted from Itawes, Ilokano, Filipino and Malaueg itself. It can also be seen in the table that the morphological processes that were used by the Malauegs are borrowing and word coinage. Additionally,

the words that were borrowed from Itawes are being spoken by people from Gaddangao, Balungcanag and Mauanan. The words that were borrowed from Ilokano are being spoken by the people from Dungan, Nanungaran and Liuan. The new Malaueg words are spoken by the people coming from Poblacion. Also, the words that were coined came from the Malaueg language itself. Moreover, the main reasons why these words evolved are because of intermarriages, migration and geographical location of neighboring languages.

Table 3.3 Morphology on Family Members

Old Term	Origin	Word Formation	New Term	Origin	Meaning	Morphological Process used	Reasons Why It Evolved
Ina	Filipino	None	Nanang	Ilokano	Mother	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration
Ama	Filipino	None	Tatang	Ilokano	Father	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration
Lelang	Malaueg	None	Inang, Kako	Ilokano, Itawes	Grandmother	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration
Lelong	Malaueg	None	Itang, Kakay	Ilokano, Itawes	Grandfather	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration
Malong-ag	Malaueg	None	Kalalakayyan	Itawes	Oldest	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration

Table 3.3 presents the evolution of the Malaueg words that refer to family members. Based from the table, the old terms came from the original Malaueg language and from the Filipino language. However, it shows no pattern as to the formation of the words. Furthermore, it shows that the new terms came from Itawes and Ilokano. It can also be seen in the table that the morphological process that was used by the Malauegs is borrowing. Additionally, the words that were borrowed from Itawes are being spoken by people from Gaddangao, Balungcanag and Mauanan. The words that were borrowed from Ilokano are being spoken by the people from Dungan, Nanungaran and Liuan. In addition, the main reasons why these words evolved are due to intermarriages and migration.

Table 3.4 Morphology on Non Living Things

Old Term	Origin	Word Formation	New Term	Origin	Meaning	Morphological Process used	Reasons Why It Evolved
Angko	Malaueg	None	Imbornal	Filipino	Canal	Borrowing	Geographical location of the neighboring languages
Areb	Malaueg	None	Tappang	Itawes	Fissure, Crack	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration
Arganas	Malaueg	None	Kagamitan	Filipino	Materials	Borrowing	Geographical location of the neighboring languages
Balulang	Malaueg	None	Labba	Itawes	Woven basket	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration
Bisla	Malaueg	None	Biskla	Malaueg	Stick	Word Coinage	Geographical location of the neighboring languages
Bogya	Malaueg	None	Boja	Itawes	Cap	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration
Dulang	Malaueg	None	Mesa	Filipino	Table	Borrowing	Geographical location of the neighboring languages
Gubat	Malaueg	None	Laban	Filipino	War	Borrowing	Geographical

Old Term	Origin	Word Formation	New Term	Origin	Meaning	Morphological Process used	Reasons Why It Evolved
Igaw	Malaueg	None	Bilaw	Itawes	Woven Tray	Borrowing	location of the neighboring languages Intermarriages and Migration
Kaged	Malaueg	None	Assirat	Itawes	Hard Broom	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration
Kalenak	Malaueg	None	Asit	Itawes	Fishbone, Thorn	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration
Kalonya	Malaueg	None	Bang-bangug	Itawes	Perfume	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration
Kawwangan	Malaueg	None	Kawitan	Malaueg	Old cock	Word Coinage	Geographical location of the neighboring languages
Lebleb	Malaueg	None	Bikas	Malaueg	Surrounding	Word Coinage	Geographical location of the neighboring languages
Lumang	Itawes	None	Buyun	Malaueg	Mud	Borrowing	Geographical location of the neighboring languages
Palot	Malaueg	None	Aga	Itawes	Storage place for Corn	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration
Sakretas	Malaueg	None	Kasilyas	Itawes	Comfort Room	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration
Siwaru	Malaueg	None	Dilag/Allampran	Itawes	Lamp	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration
Tupre	Malaueg	None	Lusab	Itawes	Spit	Borrowing	Intermarriages and Migration

Table 3.4 presents the evolution of the Malaueg words that refer to non – living things. It is gleaned from the table that almost all of the old terms are from the original Malaueg language. However, it shows no pattern as to the formation of the words. Furthermore, it shows that the new terms came from Itawes, Filipino and Malaueg itself. It can also be seen in the table that the morphological processes that were used by the Malauegs are borrowing and word coinage. Additionally, the words that were borrowed from Itawes are being spoken by people from Gaddangao, Balungcanag and Mauanan. The new Malaueg words are spoken by the people coming from Poblacion. Also, the words that were coined came from the Malaueg language itself. In addition, the reasons why these words evolved are because of intermarriages, migration and geographical location of the neighboring languages.

Table 4. Foreign Words Injected in the Malaueg Language

Term	Origin	Meaning	Morphological Process used
Cortina	Spanish	Curtain	Borrowing
Discucion	Latin	Discussion	Borrowing
Espejo	Spanish	Mirror	Borrowing
La mesa	Spanish	Table	Borrowing
Gyera	Spanish	War	Borrowing
Puerta	Spanish	Door	Borrowing
Suelo	Spanish	Wooden floor	Borrowing
Sillion	Spanish	Arm chair	Borrowing

Table 4 shows the foreign influences in the Malaueg language as the emergence of foreign words were recorded. The presence of Spanish and Latin nouns were identified. Moreover, these words were adopted in the language by the use of the morphological process called borrowing and became a part of it eventually.

DISCUSSION

Origin of the Malaueg Language

This study aimed to document the evolution of the Malaueg language and to further find out what morphological developments are made in the said language for the promotion of the Malaueg's cultural identity. In terms of origin, Malaueg is a language that is a descendant of the original Austro-onesian or Malayo-Polynesian language. The results show that the residents from Rizal, Cagayan claim that the term "Malaueg" was coined after a thirsty Spanish friar asked a native where the water he drank was from. The native uttered the word "ueg" which means "fresh water" or "brook". The Spanish friar responded by calling the area "malo" which means "bad" because he had a stomach ache after drinking from the brook. The words were combined as "malo-ueg" which later became "malaueg". This historical narration of the residents affirms the history of Malaueg language which is embedded in the document given by the Local Government Unit of Rizal.

Meanwhile, there is an evident Spanish influence in the said language due to the presence of Spanish nouns and verbs (Paul, Simons, and Fennig, 2016). Moreover, the Malaueg language manifests a similarity to the Itawes, Ibanag and Ilokano language as it has some words adopted from the previously mentioned languages. However, it has some terms different from other dialects like greeting a person in the morning, noon or evening which is said as "weyn" and the response for this is "pe".

Evolution of the Malaueg Language

The findings reveal that most of the old action words came from the original Malaueg language. Some of the Malaueg action words were replaced most by words found in Itawes, Ilokano and Malaueg respectively because of language borrowing, blending and word coinage. It is stipulated in the study of Maharani (2009) that borrowing is due to language contact. Subsequently, language contact is a result of intermarriages and migrations which belong to the factors why speakers have a contact with other languages or dialects as affirmed by previous literature (Dorian, 1981; Mougeon & Beniak, 1989). Furthermore, actions words were being formed by repeating the first letter of the free morpheme or the root word and by adding the prefix "ma-" (e.g "ma-" + "t" + "tawang" = mattawang which means "to run"). This pattern is similar to how the Itawes action words are formed. It implies that the Malaueg language has a similar morphological structure with the Itawes language as to the formation of the action words. The result of the study is similar to the study of Zorc (1979) which stressed that the form of a dialect was borrowed by another. This was seen as a possible reason for the innovation of a language.

This study also reveals the evolution of the describing words in the Malaueg language. Similar to that of the old action words, old describing words were all original Malaueg language. However, there is no particular pattern to be followed in the formation of the describing words. Also, the emergence of the new describing words was rooted from Ilokano, Itawes, Ibanag, Filipino, English and Malaueg itself and was brought about by borrowing, blending and word coinage. Furthermore, there are more Itawes terms that were injected in the Malaueg language rather than the rest of the other languages. Additionally, the main reasons why the describing words of the Malaueg language have evolved are due to the geographical location of the neighboring languages followed by intermarriages and migrations respectively. This implies that because of the geographical location of the neighboring languages, residents of Rizal, Cagayan tend to easily engage themselves into the other languages. Hence, the residents will be immersed to a new culture. They are most likely to reflect new places, situations and object in their language, whether they encounter different people there or not (Maharani, 2009).

In terms of the evolution of nouns in the Malaueg language, there are some borrowed terms from different languages which is closely similar to the old Malaueg language. This affirms the statement of Sapir (1921), which says that languages are suspected to have resemblance due to mere convergence that a similar morphological feature has grown up independently in unrelated languages (e.g. Bogyá (Old Malaueg word) to Boja (Itawes word) which means cap). However, it negates the first reason of Maharani (2009) why languages change from time to time. It says there that speakers tend to make their utterances as efficient and effective as possible, therefore, they tend to alter their articulation that results to vowel reduction. On the contrary, the residents of Rizal, Cagayan tend to change, add or delete a letter from a word (e.g. Busikaw (old term) to Busikat (new term) which pertains to a female cow). Moreover, just like the other parts of speech discussed above, most of the old terms came from the original Malaueg language. Additionally, most of the new terms were rooted from Itawes language followed by Ilokano, Filipino, Ibanag and Malaueg respectively. Language borrowing, blending and word coinage were seen as the morphological processes that have contributed to the change in language. The main reasons why these terms were merged in the Malaueg language are because of intermarriages, migrations, and geographical location of the neighboring languages. This implies that the contact to other cultures brought about by the factors stated beforehand lets the Malaueg speakers to adapt the language of a different culture. When there is cultural borrowing, there is always the likelihood that the associated words may be borrowed too. Generally, some speakers of the borrowing language know the source language too, or at least enough of it to utilize the relevant word.

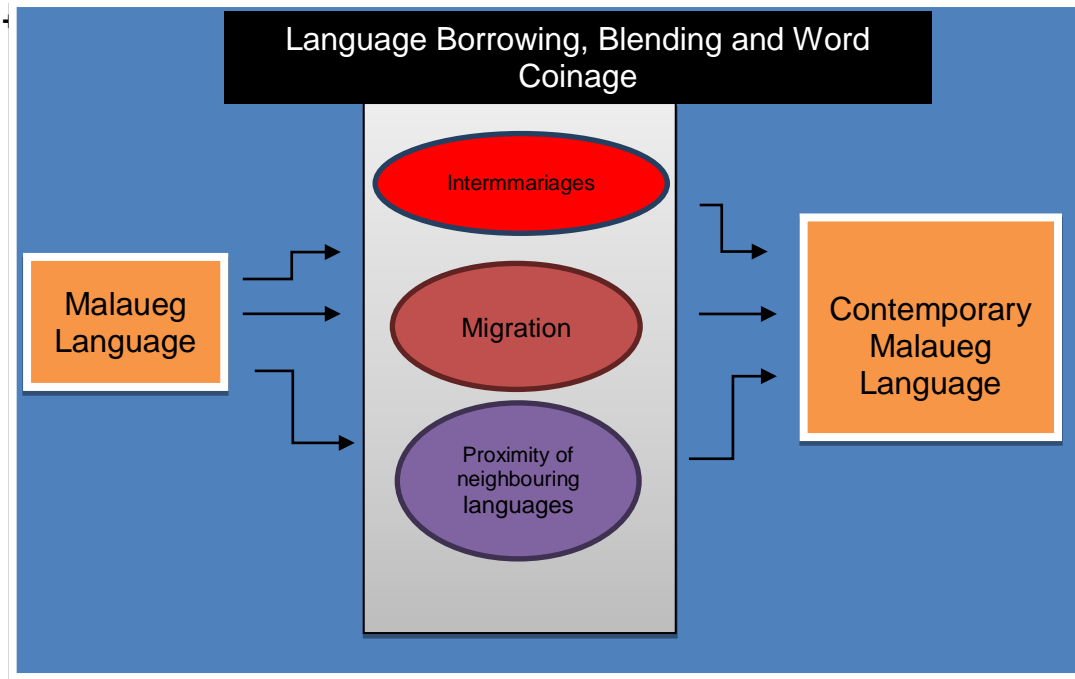
Foreign Influences in the Malaueg Language

The findings revealed the contribution of the foreign influences in the Malaueg language. Most of the foreign terms that were injected in the Malaueg language were borrowed from Spanish. It was stipulated by Ethnologue (2015) that Rizal, Cagayan was the center of the Spanish Missionary during their regime in the Philippines. This historical account implies the injection of Spanish words in the different languages and dialects in the Philippines because the culture of the Spaniards is still embedded within the Filipino culture regardless of ethnicity. This situation can be patterned to the study of Nagy (2010) which concluded that there is a large degree of lexical borrowing of the Canadian minority language from the Italian language due to language contact.

In general, this study shows that language contact is due to intermarriages, migration and the geographical location of the neighboring languages appears to be the main reason why there is an evolution in the Malaueg language. This coincides with the study of Sapir (1921) which indicates that intermarriages of two unrelated tribes who speak uncommon languages or dialect is normal. Whatever the degree or nature of contact between neighboring peoples, it is generally sufficient to lead to some kind of linguistic inter-influencing. In addition, since barangays Gaddangao, Balungcanag, and Mauanan are near to the municipalities of Tuao and Piat, they are more vulnerable of having a contact to the Itawes language. As a result, the residents of those barangays are the one who speak the Itawes terms which were injected to the Malaueg language. On the other hand, the Ilokano terms are being spoken by the people from Dunggan, Nanungaran and Liuan since most of the immigrants were Ilokano speakers. The new Malaueg terms were spoken by the people from Poblacion since they are the pure Malauegs of Rizal. Furthermore, the speakers of the Malaueg language acquire new words from different languages

through the word formation process called borrowing, word coinage and blending. The simplest kind of influence that one language may exert on another is the “borrowing” of words. This means that the residents tend to adopt and mix words from other languages and invent words to fill in the concepts or ideas they stand for. In addition, people who know another language well can use the items from the other language at will. They adapt the new word when speaking their language because it most exactly fits the idea they are trying to express.

Research Simulacrum



CONCLUSION

The study concludes that the Malaueg language has a lot of words which share the same morphological structure with Itawes, Ilokano, Ibanag, Filipino, English and Spanish. Language borrowing, blending and word coinage were identified as the causes why these words were injected in the Malaueg language because the residents tend to adopt and mix words from other languages and invent words to fill in the concepts or ideas they stand for. Subsequently, language borrowing is a result of language contact. Moreover, language contact was seen as the primary reason why the Malaueg language evolved and it was brought about by intermarriages, migration and the proximity of the neighboring languages.

In addition, the study also concludes that the Malaueg language is experiencing a language convergence due to the high levels of borrowing from different languages. It is seen to be vulnerable to change because of its contact with other ethnic groups. Because of the presence and influences of the other languages in the Malaueg language, there is a possibility that it may lose its identity. Furthermore, its identity can be overpowered gradually by other ethnic groups.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Based on the results, there is an evolution in the Malaueg language due to language contact. This evolution should impede because this might affect the development of the Malaueg culture. Because of the dynamic nature of the Malaueg language, schools are advised to have an extensive use of the Mother tongue in teaching the students to preserve the language and to uphold their cultural identity. Given that the study provides a basis in concluding that there is a possibility that the Malaueg language may lose its identity due to the presence of other languages, the researchers suggest that the identity of

Malaueg language should be explored further. Moreover, the researchers have also seen the deficiency in researches about the Malaueg culture. Thus, researchers in Rizal, Cagayan need to conduct more researches about their own culture.

REFERENCES

- Aronoff, M. and Fudeman, K. (2010). *What is morphology?*. West Sussex, United Kingdom: Blackwell.
- Beaser, D., & Mair, V. H. (2006). The Outlook for Taiwanese Language Preservation by.
- Berwick, R. C. (1998). Language evolution and the Minimalist Program: the origins of syntax. *Approaches to the Evolution of Language*, 320-340.
- Bloomfield, L. (1993). *Language*. New York City, NY: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Calvin, W. (2004). *A Brief History of the Mind*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Cantoni, G. (1996). *Stabilizing indigenous languages* (p. 186). Flagstaff: Northern Arizona University.
- Caturza R. A. (2012). Morphological Analysis of English Journalese in Cebu-Based Dailies. *LCCB Development Education Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, 1(2), 1-1.
- Coates, J. (2016). *Women, Men and Language*. New York, NY: Routledge.
- Corballis, M. C. (2009). The evolution of language. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 1156(1), 19-43.
- Dorian, N. C. (1989). *Investigating Obsolescence: Studies in Language Contraction and Death*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.
- Fitch, W. T. (2005). The evolution of language: a comparative review. *Biology and philosophy*, 20(2-3), 193-203.
- Hammarström, H. (2016). Linguistic diversity and language evolution. *Journal of Language Evolution*, 1(1), 19-29.
- Hammarstrom, H., Forkel, R., Haspelmath, H., et. al. (2016). *Malaweg*. Retrieved from <http://www.it1me.com/learn?s=Malaueg>
- Hockett, C. (1960). The Origin of Speech. *Scientific American*, 203, 88–111.
- Jacobs, S. L. (2005). Language death and Revival after Cultural destruction: Reflections on a little discussed aspect of genocide. *Journal of Genocide Research*, 7(3), 423-430.
- Kirkness, V. J. (2002). The Preservation and Use of Our Languages: Respecting the Natural Order of the Creator.
- Lieber, R. (2004). *Morphology and Lexical Semantics*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.
- Lieber, R. (2009). *Introducing Morphology*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.
- Lipski, J. M. (2012). Remixing a mixed language: The emergence of a new pronominal system in Chabacano. *International Journal of Bilingualism*, 17(4), 448-478.

- Malone, E. (2016). *Dialects*. Retrieved from: http://www.nsf.gov/news/special_reports/linguistics/dialects.jsp
- McFarland, C. (2004). The Philippine Language Situation. *World Englishes*, 23(1), 59-75.
- McMahon, A. (1994). *Understanding Language Change*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.
- Miller, F., Vandome, A., and John, M. (2009). *Language Change: Phonetics, Morphology (linguistics), Semantics, Syntax, Linguistic Description, Historical Linguistics, Sociolinguistics, Phonological Change, Semantic Change, Origin of Language*. Alphascript Publishing.
- Mougeon, R., & Beniak, E. (1989). *Language contraction and linguistic change: The case of Welland French*. Cambridge University Press-Copyright holder: Cambridge University Press-<Http://journals.cambridge.org>.
- Musgrave, S. (2006). Dialects and varieties in a situation of language endangerment. In *Selected Papers from the 2005 Conference of the Australian Linguistics Society*. View at <http://www.arts.monash.edu.au/ling/als/index.html>. (Accessed 26/02/2007).
- Nagy, N. (2010). Lexical Change and Language Contact: Francoprovençal in Italy and Canada. *Heritage languages in Toronto. SSHRC Standard Research Grant*, (410-2010), 2330.
- National Commission for Culture and the Arts. (2015, June 17). *Malaweg*. Retrieved from: <http://ncca.gov.ph/about-culture-and-arts/culture-profile/malaweg/>
- Oco, N., Syliongka, L. F., and Roxas, R. E. (2016). Clustering Philippine Languages. *Proceedings of the 16th Philippine Computing Science Congress*. 168-172. Retrieved from: https://www.academia.edu/25691376/Clustering_Philippine_Languages
- Olaifa, T. P. (2014). Language Preservation and Development: The Role of the Library. *Journal of Library and Information Sciences*. 2(1), 23-28.
- Paul, L., Simons, G., and Fennig, C. (2016). *Itawit*. Retrieved from: <https://www.ethnologue.com/language/itv>
- Paul, L., Simons, G., and Fennig, C. (2016). *Philippines*. Retrieved from: <https://www.ethnologue.com/country/PH>
- Jackendoff, R., & Pinker, S. (2005). The nature of the language faculty and its implications for evolution of language (Reply to Fitch, Hauser, and Chomsky). *Cognition*, 97(2), 211-225.
- Quakenbush, J. S. (2016). *Status of Philippine Languages*. Retrieved from: https://www.academia.edu/24797227/Status_of_Philippine_Languages
- Reid, L. A. (2001). On the development of agreement markers in some Northern Philippine languages.
- Rickford, J. R. (2002). How linguists approach the study of language and dialect. *Retrieved on January, 20, 2013*.
- Sapir, E. (1921). *Language an Introduction to the Study of Speech*. New York, NY: Harcourt, Brace and company.
- Siegel, D. (1974). *Topics in English Morphology*. 1-194. Retrieved from: <http://www.ai.mit.edu/projects/dm/theses/siegel74.pdf>

- Stuart-Smith, J., Pryce, G., Timmins, C., & Gunter, B. (2013). Television can also be a factor in language change: Evidence from an urban dialect. *Language*, 89(3), 501-536.
- Spencer, A. (1994). Morphological theory and English. *Links & Letters*, (1), 071-84.
- Suyu, E. (2015, April 15). *Cagayan Valley: The Ibanag*. Retrieved from: <http://ncca.gov.ph/subcommissions/subcommission-on-cultural-communities-and-traditional-arts-sccta/northern-cultural-communities/cagayan-valley-the-ibanag/>
- Thomason, S. G. and Kaufman, T. (1992). *Language Contact, Creolization and Genetic Linguistics*. Berkeley, California: University of California Press.
- Tulloch, S. (2005). Preserving Inuit Dialects in Nunavut. 1-73. Retrieved from: <http://assembly.nu.ca/library/GNedocs/2005/000487-e.pdf>
- Turin, M. (2007). *Linguistic diversity and the preservation of endangered languages: A case study from Nepal*. International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development.
- Wang, W. S., & Minett, J. W. (2005). The invasion of language: emergence, change and death. *Trends in ecology & evolution*, 20(5), 263-269.
- Wurm, S. A. (1991). Language death and disappearance: Causes and circumstances. *Diogenes*, 39(153), 1-18.
- Zorc, R. D. (1979). On the development of contrastive word accent: Pangasinan, a case in point. *Southeast Asian linguistic studies*, 3, 241-258.