

MAIN POINT

PHH is a mixed language with a hybrid phonology that differs from Hokkien, Tagalog, and English. The innovations and systematicity found in its phonology support claims of PHH's languagehood - claims that the PHH-speaking Chinese Filipinos have historically dismissed, if not, found questionable.

PHILIPPINE HYBRID HOKKIEN (MANILA)

- Sources: Philippine Hokkien, Tagalog, Philippine English
- Oral mixed language associated with Filipino-Chinese/Chinese Filipino identity
- native tongue of younger Chinese Filipinos
- My previous work: evidence of 'split' (Gonzales 2018)

Antibiotic sī para khún ngá là.
Antibiotic COP for bacteria PRT PRT
'(I already told you that) antibiotics are for bacteria.'

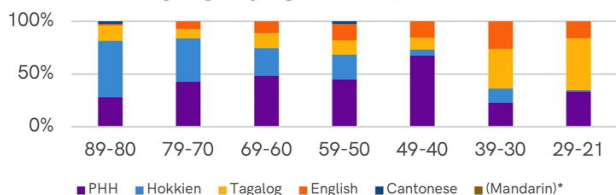


Bō lé galáw là wifi.
NEG DYN.CON move PRT wifi
'The wifi is not working.'

Lexicon	origin	(Phil.) Hokkien	Tagalog	(Phil.) English
		70.8%	21.0%	42.5%
	exclusive	46.1%	3.7%	17.8%
Grammar		pronouns, pragmatic markers, genitive marker	(enclitic) particles, nominalizing affixes, most conjunctions, relativizers, interrogative marker	???

PHH & OTHER LANGUAGES

Dominant language by age (n = 65, Gonzales 2017)



- Noticeable shift in dominant language across generations
- PHH used alongside Phil. Hokkien, Tagalog, and Phil. English

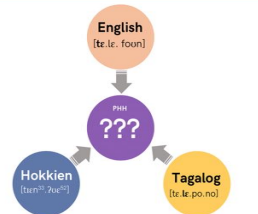
PHH SOURCE LANGUAGES: WHAT WE KNOW

(Phil.) Hokkien tone language	Tagalog stress language	(Phil.) English stress language
[kau ⁵⁵] 'dog'	[ba.ka] 'cow'	[pɔ.ɔ.ɔ.ɔ.ɔ.ɔ] 'project (noun)'
[kau ⁵²] 'arrive'	[ba.ka] 'maybe'	[pɔ.ɔ.ɔ.ɔ.ɔ.ɔ] 'project (verb)'

RESEARCH QUESTION

PHH: tone, stress, or something else?

What phonological processes apply to Phil. Hokkien, Tagalog, and Phil English elements in PHH?



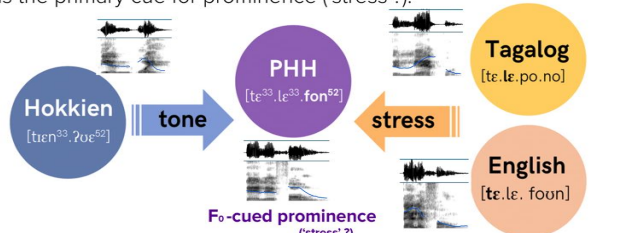
DATA SOURCE

Native speaker elicitation

Naturalistic elicitation from ten native speakers of PHH
Supplementary Data: Manila Chinese Filipino Speech Corpus (2016 - 2019)
oral corpus with 100,000 words (as of 2019) transcribed with ELAN

FINDINGS: WHAT I OBSERVED

PHH appears to have an innovative system that uses F₀ (pitch) as the primary cue for prominence ('stress'?).



Hokkien elements: only seem to have segmental changes
(Phil.) English and Tagalog elements: mainly prosodic changes

(FINAL) SYLLABLE STRUCTURE & PROSODIC PATTERNS SOURCE LANGUAGES

	CV	CVR (Sonorant)	CVO (Obstruent)
Tagalog	[ka.la.pa.ti] 'dove'	[pa.ha.boi] 'follow'	[siŋ.ka.mas] 'turnip'
	[pi.ta.ka] 'wallet'	[ʔa.taj] 'liver'	[ka.lat] 'mess'
	[ba.so] 'cup'	[ka.ton] 'box'	[taŋ.gap] 'receive'
(Phil.) English	[tʃa.ɹi.ti] 'charity'	[si.la.boi] 'syllable'	[si.la.bois] 'syllables'
	[am.bre.la] 'umbrella'	[en.dʒoɹ] 'enjoy'	[dip.lo.mat] 'diplomat'
	[maɹʃ.ma.lou] 'marshmallow'	[in.ven.jon] 'invention'	[an.ɹap] 'unwrap'

PHILIPPINE HYBRID HOKKIEN (MANILA)

	CV	CVR (Sonorant)	CVO (Obstruent)
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	[pi ³³ .ta ³³ .ka ⁵²] 'wallet'	[ʔa ³³ .taj ⁵⁵] 'liver'	[ka ³³ .lat ⁵⁵] 'mess'
	[ba ³³ .su ⁵²] 'cup'	[ka ³³ .ton ⁵⁵] 'box'	[taŋ ³³ .gap ⁵⁵] 'receive'
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SUMMARY Source-language-based F₀ prominence/ 'stress' marking

Syllable structure	Words from Tagalog	Words from (Phil.) English	Similar?
CV	falling [bā.kà] 'cow'	falling [gɹeɪ.vi] 'gravy'	Yes
CVO	high [tū.sók] 'stab'	high [plás.tík] 'plastik'	
CVR	high [kām.bīŋ] 'goat'	falling [bā.mìn] 'bombing'	No

	PHH	(Phil.) Hokkien	Tagalog	(Phil.) English
Stress (Amplitude)			✓	✓
Tone (F ₀)	✓	✓		
'Stress' (F ₀)	✓			

PHH appears to have BOTH tone (Phil. Hokkien) and 'stress' (Tagalog and Phil. English) systems. Its 'stress' system, primarily cued by F₀, is dependent on the source language. (To be confirmed by acoustic analyses)

BUT WHY?

Sociohistorical explanation: identity creation and/or identity stressing?
This innovation could be a feature of the younger Chinese Filipinos.

Gonzales & Starr (2019): Younger female Chinese Filipinos 'split' monophthongal system.

IN RELATION TO THEORY

Universality of word-final high tone in Chinese contact varieties (c.f. Singlish)

Ito and Mester's (2008) theory of native phonology

Does not neatly follow description of mixed languages

