

My Post, My English: Pinoys' Use of Filipinisms on Social Media

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ABSTRACT

This corpus-based research reports the analysis of 60 deidentified Pinoys' posts on Facebook, Tiktok, and Twitter, three of the most popular social media platforms, with the purpose of highlighting the distinctive features of Philippine English commonly used by millennials. On the social media platforms mentioned above, researchers collected the top 15 Filipinism words used most frequently by millennials. The study analyzed linguistically on the emergent deviations in terms of noun, verb and adjective. Kachru's Three Concentric Circles model was used as a basis to explain the process of Filipinization. In giving light to the discussions, a corpus-based approach was employed. The 60 deidentified social media posts served as the small text corpus for this study. Results revealed the deviations through tables and statistical analyses, illustrated from the most to the least dominant linguistic elements. The analysis of the result shows that nouns have the highest number of deviations followed by adjectives and finally verbs. The researchers suggest that the syntactic and semantic individualized characteristics of Philippine English should no longer be seen as errors but as emerging features that distinguish Philippine English from other World Englishes. According to Bautista and Bolton (2008) Philippine English has become a variety of world Englishes associated with distinct accent, a localized vocabulary and even a body of creative writing by Filipino writers in English. Finally, this study can be a resource material and a guide for interpreting the use of Filipinisms for both foreign and local future educational researchers on their respective future studies that features Philippine English.

Keyword: World Englishes, Philippine English, Filipinism, deviation, emergent, statistical analyses, lingua franca

1. My Post, My English: Pinoys' Use of Filipinisms on Social Media

English as a lingua franca continues to be a widely dispersed language in the world, used in various domains of functions. It is being established as a medium of spoken and written communications.

Historically, Philippine English started from the US intervention of 1898, and the American teachers, collectively known as "Thomasites" arrived towards the end of the Philippine-American colonization and were dispersed throughout the Philippines (Gonzales, 1997). The Filipinos learned English from co-Filipinos, almost from the beginning, and the seeds of what we now call Philippine English.

Philippine English is renowned as the additional and official language of the Filipinos. It has its distinct forms, features, and functions different from other World Englishes akin to, for instance, Singaporean English, Thai English, and Malaysian English (Kachru, 1992). Besides, its recognition and authenticity lie in the fact that English

infiltrated the functional, socio-cultural, historical and as well as the creative processes or contexts of the Filipinos (Kachru, 2004).

The Philippine media plays an important role in the development of the Philippine English lexicon. It makes it more interesting because of the diversity of languages in contact, with English used alongside Filipino and a number of other regional languages. Philippine English with its unique pronunciation, vocabulary and syntax, its approach of academic writing and promising Philippine literature in English continued to flourish and where changes and adaptations in the English language grew so rapidly.

Present-day English is a part of the lives of millions of people, and the multiple crucial roles it now fulfills. According to Morrison (2002), with an estimated 350 million native speakers and 1.9 billion competent speakers, the spread of the English language around the world over the last few decades has been swift and steady.

The presence of English towards Filipino discourse is also felt in social media. With over 80 percent of Filipinos engaged in social networking sites (Camus, 2017), the usage of social media in the Philippines is evidently high. According to Flores (2014), the influence of social media contributes to the acculturation of English into the Filipinos' psyche and culture. Language does influence social status. For the linguist Edward Sapir (1929), language is not only a vehicle for the expression of thoughts, perceptions, sentiments, and values characteristic of a community; it also represents a fundamental expression of social identity. Being able to utilize English fluently is usually taken as a sign of good education, resulting in a majority of Filipinos interacting in social media using the language. In the modern-day culture, different social networking sites have been popularized among Filipinos.

1.1 Research Questions

The main objective of the study was to explore Pinoys' posts on social media so as to further expound the features of Philippine English. Thus, to unveil the differences of Philippine English in the context of American English or so-called International English. Specifically, the study sought to answer the following questions:

1. What are the commonly used Filipinisms on social media?
2. How are these Filipinisms found on social media classified?

1.2 Theoretical Framework

English speakers are divided into three groups: native speakers, speakers of English as a second language, and speakers of English as a foreign language. Kachru (1994) provided a model to categorize the three concentric circles of World Englishes: "Inner circle", "Outer circle" and "Expanding circle" (Bauer, 59 2002). In the Inner circle, English is the language of identity for its native speakers. However, when transferred to countries in the Outer and Expanding circles, English becomes an alien form of expression with different structural properties and a different vocabulary to organize experience (Doms, 2003). Hence, the Philippines is one of the largest English-speaking nations that belongs in the Outer circle.

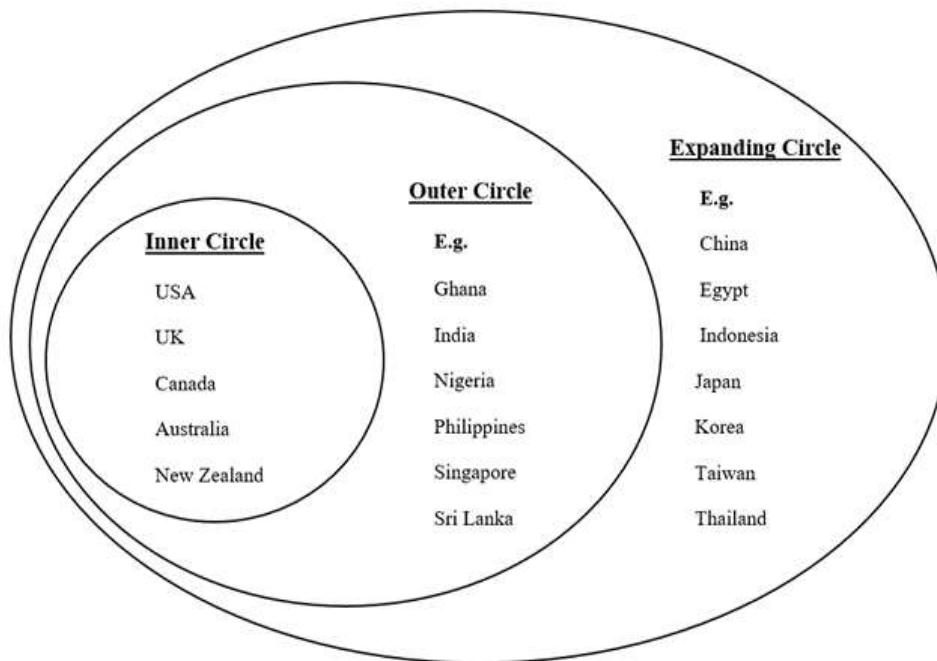


Fig -1: Kachru's concentric circles of English (Bauer, 2002, p.23)

Since the colonization of the Americans, Filipinos have been using English as their second language and have become accustomed to using the language alongside local languages. The phonological, morphological, semantic, and syntactic features of the English language, throughout the time of Filipinos' utilization, had undergone a process that executed a series of changes. These "changes" generated by the process of Filipinization gave birth to Philippine English (PE), the variety of English native to the Filipinos. According to Florendo (2012), PE is recognizably English except that it is infused with creative vocabulary, syntax, and intonation that only Filipinos can decipher correctly. Kachru (1992), in his book entitled *The Other Tongue: English Across Cultures*, mentioned that Philippine English has its distinct characteristics, functions, and forms different from the other World Englishes like Singaporean English, Malaysian English, and Thai English. Moreover, its acceptance and legitimacy lie in the fact that English has penetrated the historical, functional, sociocultural as well as the creative processes or contexts of the Filipinos (Kachru, 2004). English is used in official documents of business, government, the legal system, medicine, the sciences, and as a medium of instruction. Thus, Filipinos assert English with a sort of "worldly" and "cultured" standing as compared to the local languages. The use of English attempts to give an air of formality in the Philippines, recognizing its importance as the international language.

1.3 Significance of the Study

"Filipinisms" are English words or phrases resulting from the literal translation of Filipinos of English terms. They may not be necessarily grammatically incorrect but may not be comprehensible and causes confusion when applied in conversations with native English speakers. We have conducted this research that will guide Filipinos and even foreigners when it comes to being familiar with how Americans express the same thoughts in English for a more professional approach.

1.4 Review of Related Literature

English as a Global Language in the 21st Century

Given the increasing levels of globalization and interconnectivity around the world, the need for immediate and appropriate means of communication has been growing fast as well. It is evident that a common language is necessary for communication with the current expansion of global trade and commerce between businesses. It is clear that the majority of people around the world communicate with individuals in other regions using only one internationally recognized language, that is, English. English has always been the language of choice. Being the first

world language according to Rao (2019), English is considered to be the first global lingua franca. It is also the most commonly used language in the world for publishing newspapers and other media as well as for international trade, diplomacy, popular culture, international telecommunications, and scientific publications.

Since English has taken on such significant facets of the use of English in different contexts. It is referred to as "General Et role, several researchers have tried to create a term by taking into account the different English" by Ahulu (1977), "World Standard (Spoken) English" by McArthur (1987), "English as a Global Language" by David Crystal (1997), "English as a Lingua Franca" by House (1999), "English as a Lingua Franca" by Gnutzmann (2000), "English as a Seidlhofer (2001), and "English as a Jenkins (2007)," and "English as Additionally, "English as an International Language" is a phrase coined by Widdowson (1997), Modiano (1999), Jenkins (2000), and Brutt-Griffler (2002), who also creates the term "World English." The phrases English as a global language, English as a lingua franca, and English as an international language are the most frequently used. Even if the vocabulary used to utilize these terms varies, they all roughly indicate the same thing, indicating that English is the most commonly spoken and used language in practically all key fields worldwide. It is appropriate to state in this context that English deserves the distinction of being an international or global language in order to meet the demands of individuals who reside all over the world and speak different languages.

English language: The Window to the World

The use of mobile phones, emails, and the internet have all changed dramatically in the twenty-first century. As a result, communicating in English is now crucial if you want to stand out in the competitive world. Anyone who struggles to speak English in today's society finds life to be very challenging (Gohil, 2013).

Since English is needed the most in today's fierce competitive world, it is extremely embarrassing to not speak it. It is also disheartening when failure approaches us for that one simple reason. On the professional front, a job candidate's personality is also evaluated in addition to his IQ. Instead, it is evaluated based on how well he communicates in English. This highlights the need of learning English correctly and developing effective communication skills. The ability to learn English is one that we may develop on our own! According to Dunton-Downer, Leslie (2010) in their book "The English Is Coming! How One Language Is Sweeping the World," young learners today must impart skills to fit into a dynamic society where information, culture, technology, and attitude are changing at an alarming speed.

Philippine English: Origin

The linguistic origins and colonial history of the Philippines shed light on how a new variety of English developed (Kirkpatrick, 2007, p. 34). English became the primary language of instruction in the Philippines after the arrival of about 540 Thomasites in 1901. (US Soldiers-Teachers sent by the USA). It makes sense that English has taken over as the primary language of instruction. The incorporation of vocabulary from national dialects, the adaptation of English terminology to local needs, and changes to pronunciation and grammar have all contributed to English being increasingly regionalized as its usage has increased (McArthur, 1988).

Philippine English: A case of language drift

Filipino learners of English have picked up the form and rules of the language from Filipino second-language learners trained by other Filipino second-language learners, according to Jonathan Malicsi's 2007 study, "Philippine English: A Case of Language Drift," which found that Philippine English has distinctive linguistic features that arose from a gradual drift in language learning away from the native language speaker. Although Filipinos can now readily acquire the English of the US, UK, Canada, and Australia thanks to worldwide travel and information technology, the country's English education heritage has persevered in promoting Philippine English. In contrast to call centers and FM radio, which have adopted American sounds and idioms as the norm, he continued, all other institutions based on language have resisted the so-called alien sound, with some educators even advocating the standardization of Philippine English for academic purposes. He made the point that Filipino professionals with advanced degrees, many of whom were regarded as leaders in Philippine society, were known to produce English in the Philippine language. According to the study's findings, several types of Philippine English are different from those that are typical of international English. He concentrated on President Gloria Macapagal-inaugural Arroyo's speech.

The Features of Philippine English

The term "World Englishes" refers to all the linguistic and functional variations of English, not just the one type (Matsuda & Matsuda, 2010 p.369). English is English (Gilsdorf, 2002), which means it has evolved into numerous variations through language interaction, evolution, compounding, borrowing, coinage, and other linguistic processes. Factors such as people's linguistic, political, geographical, language interaction, cultural legacy, and sense of identity all contribute to the diversity of English they speak. The Philippines, with its rich culture and linguistic heritage reflects this diversity, a kind which is out of the ordinary. According to a new study, the Philippines' future is closely related to its past (Wa-Mbaleka, 2014).

In her article "Defining Standard Philippine English: Its Status and Grammatical Features," Bautista (2000) had a significant impact on the status of Philippine English by claiming that it is not English that deviates from American English norms, it is not poorly learned ESL, and its distinguishing characteristics are not mistakes made by users who have not mastered the American standard. Instead, it is a nativized variety of English that differs from Standard American English because of the first language's influence (particularly in pronunciation [...] but occasionally in grammar). Philippine English has two varieties: an informal variation, particularly in the spoken mode, which may involve a lot of borrowing and code-mixing, and a formal variety, which can be dubbed Standard Philippine English when used by educated speakers and accepted in educated Filipino circles.

Philippine English: A Pedagogical Philosophy

Reforming, changing, altering, and reconceptualizing Education to become relevant and appropriate to multilingual societies is a must (Martin, 2018). Given that the Philippines is multilingual; and many languages were already vibrant in use before English has arrived, language variation is very evident. It is a challenge that must be carried on.

English is a Philippine language. It is widely used as a mother tongue among Filipinos. English has become widely and deeply ingrained in the nation. (Schneider 2007, p.1) tells us that the astounding growth of English has led to a language that has "diversified, evolved into homegrown forms and applications in many locations . Kachru refers to the "functional nativeness" of English in the Philippines as "one of the most inventive identity-marking processes in multilingual cultures" (Kachru 2005, p. 213). Filipino teachers of English are already utilizing Philippine English inside the classroom, whether they like it or not.

Although there are unbreakable linguistic rules, there are grammatical structures that have gained formal recognition – an indication that not all are afraid of Philippine English and that Philippine English may also stably stand as a model for teaching, not only with respect to pronunciation and vocabulary but also with respect to grammar (Bernardo & Madrunio, 2015). This echoes that Filipino speakers of English are open to new ways of "linguistic thinking" and to different ways of looking at the varieties of English. The grammatical aspects of Philippine English deserve formal acknowledgment and there is no need to be afraid of them. Formally teaching Philippine English grammatical aspects should no longer be viewed as "forbidden" and "illegal." Overall, it is correct to conclude that it thrives in ESL classrooms, and a significant number of Philippine English grammatical variants are now considered pedagogically acceptable to be a model for teaching and learning English grammar — a model that is acceptable as an ESL instructional support and is reflective of how language is actually used in the local ESL territories.

Social Media Among Filipino Millennials

Social media. It is a global phenomenon that occurs in all markets and has completely changed the communication landscape since its first known use in 2004 (Kietzmann et al., 2011, p. 241). As with television, social media will eventually reach a point where everyone is a frequent user (Universal McCann, 2008). Social media is described as "a series of Internet-based apps building on conceptual and technological roots of Web 2.0 and facilitating the creation and exchange of user generated content (2010)" in Andrea Kaplan and Michael Haenlein's overview of the history of social media. In contrast, Universal McCann (2008) defines social media as "online applications, platforms, and media which aim to enable interaction, collaboration and the sharing of information" in a less technical and more comprehensible manner.

Varieties of Social media. Social media vary depending on their scope and functioning. Others are for a more specialized set of people, while some are for networking with the broader public (like Facebook) (e.g., Twitter, Instagram). Some are used for bookmarking, while others are used for sharing media (like YouTube) (e.g., Reddit). Through blogs, where content is written and updated by authors ranging from the common person to a professional writer, they may also serve as sources of public opinion (Kietzmann et al., 2011, p. 242). According to a 2008 study by Forrester Research, 75% of Internet users engaged in social media activities in 2008, including joining social networks, reading blogs, and posting reviews on online stores (Kaplan & Haenlein, 2010, p. 59). Social networking sites have seen the majority of social media usage. These are digital groups of user profiles that have been made public.

Social Media in the Philippines. Filipinos are crazy for social media and apps. Facebook is used by 94% of social media users in the Philippines, but only 54% of those in the US (OnDevice Research, 2014). Social networking is one of the most popular online activities in the Philippines, which is known as the "social networking capital of the world" due to the huge population gap between the country and the US. 83 percent of Filipinos participate in social networks (McCann, 2008). And even though just a third of Filipinos have access to the Internet, the Philippines is widely regarded as the most "social" nation because more than 95 percent of its netizens use various social networking sites (Kemp, 2012).

Facebook, in instance, reigns as the most popular social networking app for staying in touch (82 percent), followed by Viber (27 percent) and Skype (27 percent). With a penetration rate of 93.9 percent, Facebook is actually more widely used in the Philippines than Google. This indicates that 90% of Filipinos who are online use Facebook (Carvajal, 2014, p.77). As a result, Filipinos are the most active social media users in the Asia Pacific region, spending 4 hours per day online on average (OnDevice, 2014).

2. METHODOLOGY

This section presents the research methodology used in this study; more importantly, the samples, the data collection instruments and procedures will be discussed.

The present study is a corpus-based research. Corpus-based studies can be conducted with complicated lexical, syntactical and grammatical features that cannot be studied with purely automatic computer programs. The corpus-based approach implies a specific corpus inspection, where the lexicographer has a specific paradigmatic word in mind and searches the corpus for samples to either invalidate or verify and quantify the assumption. Furthermore, such studies have considerable advantages over small-scale studies or studies conducted (Storjohann, 2005).

The participants of the study were the millennial social media users in the Philippines. Since the present research essentially wants to find out the differences of Philippine English in the context of American English, the best instrument for data collection was to gather a set of de-identified Pinoy posts on Facebook, Tiktok, and Twitter, three of the most popular social media platforms that will serve as the small text corpus for this study. The researchers gathered a total of 60 de-identified social media posts/comments, 20 from each of the aforementioned platforms, that contained at least one evidence of Filipinism as samples for the data collection to answer the research questions for this study.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the results of the current study and the analysis of these results.

The results are presented in two main tables: Table 1 shows the frequency of the total number of Filipinisms used and Table 2 shows the classification of Filipinisms used from the 60 selected deidentified Facebook, Tiktok, and Twitter posts.

Filipinisms	Facebook	Twitter	Tiktok	Total
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OFW	0	0	10	10
Traffic	0	0	8	8
Fill up	3	0	4	7
Epic	0	7	0	7
Masteral	6	0	0	6
Ref	1	0	2	3
Monthsary	3	0	0	3
Straight to the point	0	1	1	2
Presidentiables	0	5	0	5
Gimmick	0	3	0	1
Celebrant	1	0	0	1
Xerox	1	0	0	1
Officemates	0	5	0	5
Trainor	1	0	0	1
Hand carry	0	7	0	7
Total	16	28	25	69

Table-1: Frequency of the total number of Filipinisms used from the 60 selected facebook, twitter and tiktok posts

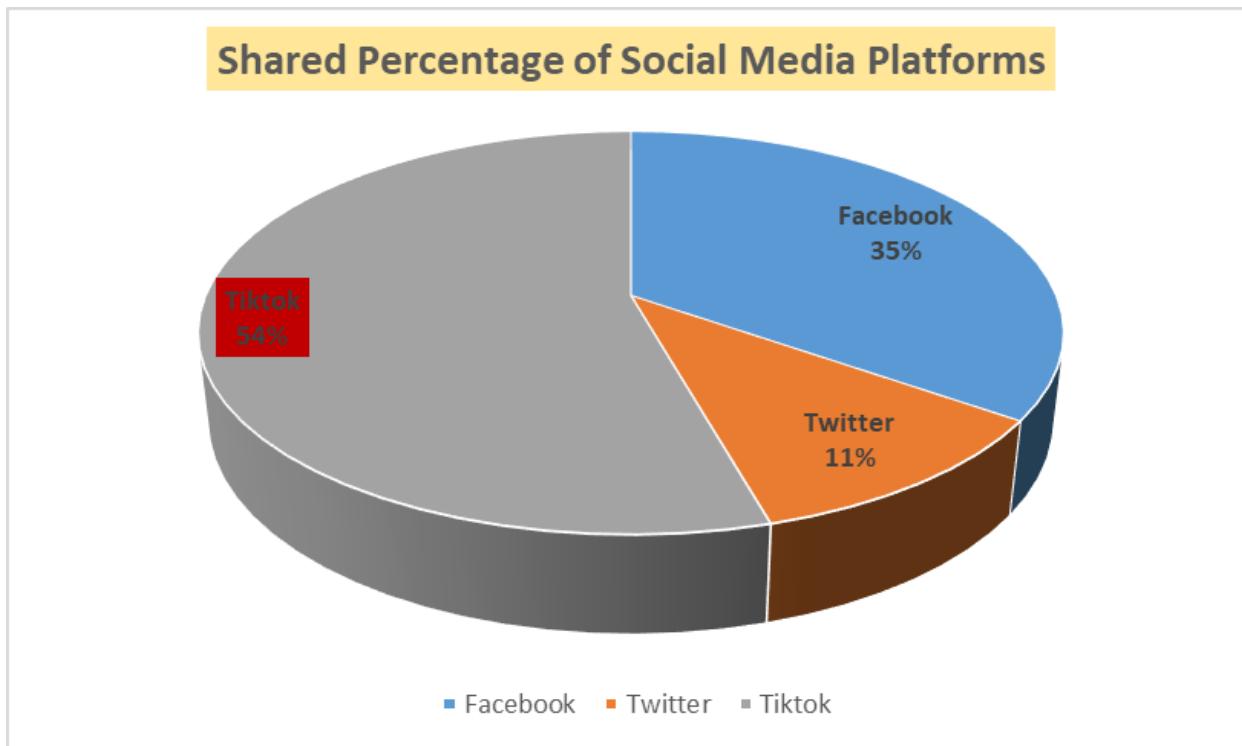


Fig -1: Graphical Representation Analysis on Shared Percentage of Social Media Platforms

The frequency of Filipinism is shown in Table 1. Based on the data gathered from Facebook, Twitter, and Tiktok, the researchers identified and highlighted the top fifteen (15) Filipinisms that are frequently used by millennial social media users. There is evidence that Filipino English has developed its own variant in view of their frequency of use. Unusually, Filipinos have their own way of adding a personal touch to every language. And if there's American and British English, the Philippines has also the Philippine English. These terms are commonly used casually and have become a huge part of the country's English-speaking habit. The term "Filipinisms" is something what we can't call "proudly Pinoy" or consider as a plus factor in experiencing "more fun in the Philippines". Filipinism evolved from Filipino localization or acculturation of the English language which resulted in the creation of words, phrases or terms that in some way may be grammatically incorrect or foreign native English speakers. In short, these Filipinisms are colloquial English words and phrases that are unique in the Philippines. Rafael (2022) stated, however, that Filipino English remains contested within the online platform, which welcomes various renditions of the language.

Filipinisms	Noun Deviation	Verb Deviation	Adjective Deviation
OFW	1	0	0
Traffic	0	0	1
Fill up	0	1	0
Epic	0	0	1

Masteral	1	0	0
Ref	1	0	0
Monthsay	1	0	0
Straight to the point	0	0	1
Presidentiables	1	0	0
Gimmick	0	1	0
Celebrant	1	0	0
Xerox	1	0	0
Officemates	1	0	0
Trainor	1	0	0
Hand carry	0	0	1
TOTAL	9	2	4

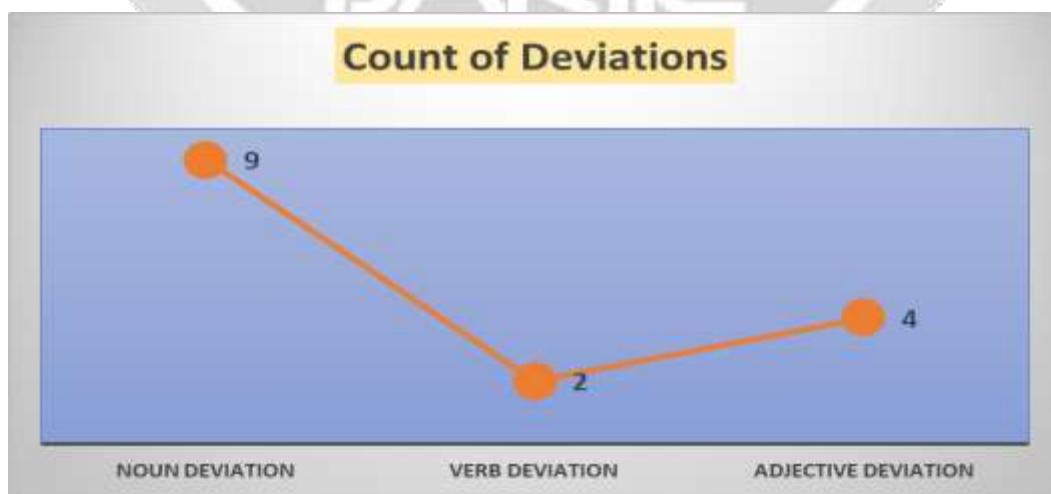
Table 2: Classification of Filipinisms used from the 60 selected Facebook, Twitter and Tiktok posts**Figure 3:** Graphical Representation Analysis on the Count of Deviations

Table 2 shows the classification of Filipinisms used from the 60 selected Facebook, Twitter and Tiktok posts. As shown on Table 2, nouns have the highest number of deviations.

As a general term, deviation means the act of moving away from what is normal or acceptable, i.e., a difference from what is expected or acceptable. In this sense, any departure from the usual and acceptable norms of language is considered as a deviation. A basic characteristic of literary style is a linguistic deviation which occurs at different levels; lexical, semantic, syntactic, phonological, morphological, graphological, historical, dialectal, and register. Stylistic analysis is mainly concerned with exploring and investigating the main stylistic features and functions which characterize a certain linguistic text. It is a type of analysis which is interested in analyzing the marked features of language rather than the unmarked ones. By marked (unusual) features, we mean those features or elements of linguistic expression which deviate from the natural and frequent language use (unmarked) and thus considered as deviations from the normal standards of language (Richards et al., 1993; Ghazala, 1994).

The term “Overseas Filipino Worker” (OFW) was used as early as the 1990s to refer to Filipino migrant workers, when Republic Act 8042, also known as the Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipino Act of 1995 was enacted. The term was officially adopted by the Philippine government. Filipinos love to read, write and converse. So, to be able to have a smooth conversation and avoid saying/writing very long words, abbreviating it to make it short is more convenient and easier to recall.

The term “traffic” is used to describe the traffic jam or heavy traffic flow of vehicles on the street. Traffic is a noun, so it can't be used as an adjective. It's like saying ‘it will be beauty’ or ‘it will be easiness’ which are incorrect. Filipinos are inclined into saying short forms or shortcuts which they comfortably express their thoughts and feelings.

The term "fill up" is usually associated or used for liquid. Cambridge dictionary defines "fill up" as to make something completely full like fill up the glasses, fill up the tank. Fill-out is what's used in surveys, answering questionnaires or forms so it is more correct to say, “fill out this form.”

By definition, epic means a long narrative poem in elevated style recounting the deeds of a legendary or historical hero. While in the Philippines, epic is a pretty slang term used among young people. It means that something is awesome, great, unforgettable. It's used in a way that it normally wouldn't. It is used to over exaggerate an event -- since English speakers tend to over exaggerate anyways it comes in line with being normal speech.

Masteral is a Philippine English word that does not appear in standard American or British dictionaries. When Filipinos use the word “masteral,” they likely mean a master’s degree. We can see this in one of the examples we have gathered: “Congrats for passing your masteral degree”. Filipinisms are words and phrases that generally are used only by Filipinos. Masteral is an example of Filipinism.

Ref is the short term for referee. Instead of “fridge”, Filipinos use the abbreviation ref to mean refrigerator. Since Filipinos have a habit of using shortcuts to say words easily, this one has been an evident result. Most Filipinos, address the refrigerator to “ref.”

The word 'monthsary' cannot be found in major English print dictionaries or the Centennial Dictionary of the Filipino Language. Sometimes, when people are madly in love with their partner, anniversaries are not enough. That is the premise behind a “monthsary” – short for “monthly anniversary.” During monthsaries, couples – mostly teenagers and young adults – celebrate their relationship every month, and not wait for a full year before doing so.

Aside from direct borrowing, Filipinos employ a range of other methods to create new words, such as adding derivational affixes. Nowadays, Filipinos commonly use this word instead of “presidential candidate.” inventing this new word “presidentialable,” n. (1840) – a “person who is a likely or confirmed candidate for president; formed by adding the -able suffix. Macmillan and Oxford dictionary tagged this word as a countable noun of Philippine English.

Originally a U.S. slang which means a gadget; specifically, a contrivance for dishonestly regulating a gambling game, or an article used in a conjuring trick; usually a tricky or ingenious device, gadget, idea, etc., esp. one adopted for the purpose of attracting attention or publicity. In June 2015, "gimmick" was added to the OED (Oxford English Dictionary) list of new Filipino words in Philippine English meaning a night out with friends.

Hand carry is a term not recognized in American/British English. The correct word to use is carry-on luggage. The type of luggage that passengers are permitted to bring along in the passenger compartment of a vehicle rather than a separate cargo compartment is referred to as hand luggage, cabin baggage, or carry-on (native speakers).

The process of creating an image or copy of an original page or object using a machine is known as photocopying. On the other hand, Xerox is a registered trademark and a shortened form of the corporation name "Xerox Corporation, an American brand company." Many people mistakenly use "Xerox" to refer to "photocopy." Filipinos widely use this term whenever they want to have a paper copy of documents. It's like calling "Orange juice" with the name of the Juice maker's company, toothpaste to Colgate, and any other products that are being addressed through their brands.

Trainor (plural trainors) borrowed from Cebuano trainor from English trainer. In the Philippines it means a person who trains another, a coach, a trainer. Trainor is a misspelling of the noun trainer, though. The confusion probably arises from related nouns that end in -or, like supervisor and evaluator. Nonetheless, trainer is the standard spelling of the noun that refers to a person who trains people.

According to McKaughan (1993) Philippine English has emerged as an autonomous variety of English with its own self-contained system. This system is a system that is understood by many Filipinos and has been used by them in different language domains. Bautista and Bolton (2008) added that since the post-independence era after 1946 Philippine English has become a variety of world Englishes associated with distinct accent, a localized vocabulary and even a body of creative writing by Filipino writers in English.

4. CONCLUSIONS

This research has proven that Filipinos paradoxically have restrained themselves from American English and have taken the language for their "own" purposes. Philippine English establishes its identity apart from other World Englishes. In addition, as the samples were extracted from a social media service; it can be undeniably assumed that modernization also has implications. In this modern age, as factors such as new technologies, industries, products, and experiences ascend, Philippine English will have a continuous language shift and develop more innovative features. After all, ^[51]Hickey (2010) states that there is no such thing as a language, which is not changing, and the rate of change may vary considerably due to both internal and external factors.

Moreover, the syntactically and semantically individualized characteristics of Philippine English should no longer be seen as errors but as emerging features that distinguish PE from other World Englishes. Finally, this study can be a resource material and guide for interpreting the use of Filipinisms for both foreign and local future educational researchers on their respective future studies featuring Philippine English.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Efforts only fully releases its reward after a person refuses to quit. - Napoleon Hill

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