

Nativized Hispanic Borrowed Words In Waray Visayan News Articles: A Lexical Analysis

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Abstract

This research study examines the nativization process of Hispanic borrowed words in Waray Visayan news articles, focusing on lexical categories, English equivalents, root words, Spanish equivalents, native affixes, and orthographic nativization. Nine articles from Bombo Radyo Tacloban were analyzed, providing textual data for the investigation. The study employs the theories of phylogenetic change through linguistic borrowing and borrowing transfer theory to reveal significant findings.

The results indicate that the Waray Visayan news articles feature 68 nouns, 12 verbs, and 10 adjectives borrowed from Spanish. All 67 borrowed nouns demonstrate linguistic acculturation through lexical nativization. The 12 verbs from Spanish exhibit nativized spelling and the addition of native affixes. Additionally, the ten borrowed adjectives undergo orthographic changes and acquire native Waray Visayan affixes.

The analysis suggests that the Hispanic borrowed words in Waray Visayan undergo acculturation by nativizing their orthography, which aligns with the language's phonetic nature. Furthermore, the addition of affixes represents a clear process of lexical nativization. Consequently, the study concludes that Hispanic words borrowed in Waray Visayan are acculturated through lexical nativization.

This research highlights the need for further exploratory studies on nativized Hispanic borrowed words in Waray Visayan across various genres of mass media, literary texts, and verbal communication. These studies have the potential to enhance language learning, benefiting language teachers, lexicographers, and related disciplines. By expanding our understanding of the acculturation process in

linguistic borrowing, this research contributes to the broader field of language studies.

Keywords: lexical borrowing, nativization, Waray-Visayan, orthography, morphology.

Introduction

The study revolves around examining the influence of Spanish on the Waray Visayan language spoken in the Philippines. The study aims to explore the lexical borrowings from Spanish that have been nativized in Waray Visayan, specifically focusing on their morphology and orthography. By analyzing selected Waray Visayan news articles, the study seeks to document and understand the extent and nature of Spanish loanwords in the language. The findings of this research can contribute to the knowledge of lexical borrowings, serve as a resource for writing in Waray Visayan, and provide insights into the history of the language. The study on Hispanic borrowed words in nativized Waray Visayan, as described in the provided text, would be the Asian continent, specifically the Philippines.

The Philippines is located in Southeast Asia and is comprised of numerous islands. The study focuses on the influence of the Spanish language on the major languages spoken in the Philippines, particularly in the Waray Visayan region. The linguistic impact of Spanish colonization on the Philippines is a topic of great significance in the country's cultural and historical context. Understanding the nativization of Spanish borrowings in the Waray Visayan language provides valuable insights into the linguistic and cultural dynamics that have shaped the Philippines over the centuries. This study contributes to the existing body of knowledge related to lexical borrowings in the Philippines and serves as a useful resource for those interested in the Waray Visayan language.

The study focuses on the influence of the Spanish language on the Waray Visayan language in the Philippines. The Philippines was under Spanish rule for three centuries, which led to significant linguistic and cultural interactions between the two languages. The Spanish language left a lasting impact on the vocabulary, pronunciation, and writing system of the major languages in the Philippines, including Waray Visayan.

The study aims to examine the nativization of Hispanic borrowed words in the Waray Visayan language, particularly in selected Waray Visayan news articles. It seeks to document and analyze how

Spanish words have been adopted and modified in terms of morphology and orthography in the Waray Visayan language. The research will provide insights into the process of borrowing and the changes that occur when words from one language are integrated into another.

The implementation of Mother-Tongue Based Multilingual Education (MTBMLE) in the Philippines, as mandated by Department of Education Order 74, series of 2009, has posed practical challenges for grade school teachers in Grades 1 to 3, particularly for non-Tagalog languages like Waray. These challenges arise from the lack of reading materials, instructional materials, grammar resources, dictionaries, and vocabulary lists specifically designed for Grades 1 to 3 students and teachers. Additionally, teachers themselves may lack confidence in their vocabulary competence in their native language.

Existing Waray dictionaries, such as those by Makabenta (2004), Abuyen (2005), Tramp (1995), and Unruh (1993), classify Waray words based on English-language grammatical structures. However, this approach does not accurately represent the structure of Filipino-family languages. Nolasco's conceptualization, as mentioned by Delos Reyes, provides a framework for part-of-speech tagging in the First 1,000 Commonly Used Words in Waray dictionary. According to Nolasco, a word in Philippine languages may consist of a root, a root plus one or more affixes, or a particle. Understanding this conceptualization guides the tagging of word categories in the dictionary.

To address the challenges faced by teachers in teaching MTBMLE, the revised Waray Visayan Orthography formulated by Oyzon, Villas, and Nolasco (2012) was institutionalized by the Department of Education Region 8. This new orthography aims to support and strengthen the implementation of MTBMLE in Eastern Visayas. The revised orthography consists of 28 letters and includes the glottal stop.

The new orthography deviates from the "one symbol, one sound" principle, as one symbol may represent multiple phonemes. For example, the word "Catbalogan" is spelled with a /c/ but pronounced as /k/. The orthography follows specific rules, such as the limitation of native Waray Visayan words to the phonemes /a/, /i/, /o/, and /u/, without the /e/ sound. It also addresses the use of vowels /y/, /o/, and /u/ at the end of words and the use of "o" when a word consists of multiple syllables with those vowel sounds.

Other rules include the change of the last /u/ to "o" if a word consists of multiple /u/ sounds, the use of "o" for borrowed words with the /o/

sound, and the use of /i/ instead of /e/ for native words with the /i/ sound. Borrowed words should generally be spelled according to their original source language, while technical or scientific terms should be retained in their original spelling. Additionally, the orthography suggests the use of a dash when a base word is repeated and the use of a glottal stop symbol in certain cases.

When borrowing a word from another language, the spelling may be changed if it differs from its original meaning. For instance, "istambay" in Waray means "unemployed" rather than "standby," and "ismagol" means "slippers" instead of "smuggled."

Overall, the revised Waray Visayan Orthography aims to provide guidelines for consistent spelling and representation of Waray Visayan words, ensuring their compatibility with the principles of MTBMLE and facilitating effective language instruction in Grades 1 to 3.

By exploring the Hispanic borrowings in Waray Visayan, the study will contribute to the body of knowledge related to lexical borrowings and language contact. It will also serve as a resource for individuals interested in writing in the Waray Visayan language, offering guidance on the usage and adaptation of Spanish loanwords.

Linguistic Preservation: The study contributes to the preservation and documentation of the linguistic history of Waray Visayan by exploring the nativization process of Spanish borrowed words. Understanding how these words have been integrated into the language will help ensure their continued usage and cultural significance.

Language Development and Education: The findings of this study can serve as a valuable resource for language educators and learners, providing insights into the influence of Spanish on the morphology and orthography of Waray Visayan. It can aid in the development of educational materials, curricula, and language policies, facilitating the teaching and learning of Waray Visayan.

Cultural Understanding: Investigating the lexical borrowings in Waray Visayan sheds light on the historical and cultural connections between the Philippines and Spain. It enhances our understanding of the cultural exchange and linguistic interactions that have shaped the Philippine identity.

Comparative Linguistics: Analyzing the nativization of Spanish borrowed words in Waray Visayan contributes to the field of comparative linguistics, providing insights into the processes and patterns of lexical borrowing, adaptation, and integration across languages.

The Philippines' history of colonization by Spain for over three centuries has resulted in significant linguistic influences, particularly in vocabulary, pronunciation, and writing systems, on all major languages

spoken in the country. Waray Visayan, being one of these languages, has assimilated a considerable number of Spanish borrowed words. The documentation and analysis of these lexical borrowings in the oral and written genre remain limited. Therefore, there is a need to examine and understand the impact of Spanish loanwords on nativized Waray Visayan, specifically focusing on the morphological and orthographic changes that have occurred. This study aims to address this gap in knowledge by investigating the Hispanic borrowed words found in selected Waray Visayan news articles.

The study aims to document and analyze the extent and nature of Spanish loanwords in the Waray Visayan language by examining selected news articles. It seeks to explore the morphological changes that have occurred as Spanish words are integrated and adapted into Waray Visayan, as well as investigate the orthographic conventions used to represent these loanwords in written form. By understanding the linguistic and cultural dynamics shaped by Spanish influence on Waray Visayan, this research contributes to the existing knowledge on lexical borrowings in the Philippines and provides insights into the language's history. It also serves as a valuable resource for language educators, learners, and writers interested in the appropriate usage and adaptation of Spanish loanwords in Waray Visayan. Additionally, the study contributes to the preservation and documentation of Waray Visayan's linguistic heritage and offers a comparative analysis of Spanish borrowings among Philippine languages and other languages influenced by Spanish. The findings can inform language policies, educational materials, and curriculum development, supporting the teaching of Waray Visayan and promoting multilingual education in the Philippines. Moreover, it deepens cultural understanding and appreciation by exploring the historical and cultural connections between the Philippines and Spain through linguistic interactions and influences.

Methods And Procedures

This study employed descriptive-qualitative analysis focusing on the technique of content analysis to examine the nativized Hispanic borrowed words in Waray Visayan news articles.

Sources of data

The sources of data are the 9 news articles of Bombo Radyo Tacloban. These news articles include, "Kandidato ka Board Member ha Leyte, talwas ha kaso nga Perjury" (Leyte Boar Mmeber Candidate acquitted from Perjury Case) written by Leny Ann Estopin; " 7 nga Miyembro han

People’s Organization nagsurender ha 802 IB nga nakabase ha syudad hiton Ormoc” (7 members of People’s Organization surrendered to 802 IB in Ormoc City) by Joy Molabola; “Northern Samar igpapailarom ha State of Calamity tungod hiton EL NINO” (Elnino caused Northern Samar to be under State of Calamity) by Leny Ann Estopin; “ City DILG nagpahimatngon ha publiko ala kontra vote buying” (DILG warns the public against Vote Buying) by Joy Molabola; “ Policewoman, patay ha vehicular accident ha Ormoc City” (Policeowoman found dead due to Vehicukar Accident in Ormoc City) by Cindy Maghakot; “ Maabot 9k nga Kapulisan ngan Kasundaluhan Magbabantay ha Siguridad ha Tidaraon nga Eleksyon” (About 9k Policemen and Armies are deploy for the coming Election) by Leny Ann Estopin; “Veloso ha Pakyas nga Raid han Kapulisan ngan Militar: “No basis. I feel harassed” (Veloso on a faied Raid of Policemen and Armies: “No basis. I feel harassed”) by Cindy Maghakot; “Lima nga Gintutu-uhan nga Goons, Naaresto ha Culaba, Biliran” (5 suspected goons, arrested in Culaba, Biliran”, by Cindy Maghakot; and “ Kasundaluhan andam kun umatake an NPA han adlaw han Eleksyon” (Armies are ready in case NPA Attack on Election Day) by Leny Ann Estopin.

Research Instrument and Validity

The study utilized the news articles as primary source of the study. Well-formed news discourse is structured by a strict set of rules that govern how information is selected and presented, leading to an identifiable “news style,” Bennet and Bellamy, (2021).

Data Gathering

The linguistic analysis of this oral narrative in Waray Visayan is organized into three phases. Identification of Borrowed words is Phase One. Here, words (Content) with Hispanic origin are carefully researched and identified. A Spanish- English Dictionary is used to accomplish this phase. Classification of these borrowed words according to word class is Phase Two. After identifying the Hispanic borrowed words, these words are classified into the kind of word class it belongs (according to usage in the text), whether it is noun, verb, adjective or adverb. Description of its linguistic acculturation is Phase Three. Here, the linguistic acculturation experienced by these words undergo description and analysis. This includes analysis on the changes in orthography.

Results And Discussions

Table 1. Noun Words borrowed from Spanish and its Orthographic Nativization

Hispanic Borrowed Words	English	Spanish	Orthographic Nativization
			Changing C to K
Kandidato	Candidate	Candidato	change C to K
Kaso	Case	Caso	change C to K
Oktubre	October	Octubre	Change C to K
Kapitan	Captain	Capitan	Change C to K
Korte	Court	Corte	Change C to K
Agrikultura	Agriculture	Agricultura	Change C to K
Publiko	Public	publico	Change C to K
Politiko	Politician	Politico	Change C to K
Alkalde	Mayor	Alcalde	Change C to K
			Changing F to P, drop the R and add Do
Pirmado	Signed	Firmar	Change F to P, drop the R and add do
			Changing O to U
Abugado	Attorney	Abogado	Change O to U
			Changing C to K, C to S
Kapasidad	Capacity	Capacidad	Change C to K, C to S
			Changing C to K, C to S, and J to H
Konsehal	Councilor	Concejal	Change C to K, C to S, and J to H
			Changing C to S, add Y between I and U
Siyudad	City	Ciudad	Change C to S, add Y between I and U
			Changing F to P, C to S, I to Y
Opisyal	Officer	Oficial	Change F to P, C to S, I to Y
			Change C to K, C to S, I to Y
Eleksyon	Election	Eleccion	Change C to K, C to S, I to Y
			Changing C to S, I to Y
Desisyon	Decision	Decision	Change C to S, I to Y
Intensyon	Intention	Intencion	Change C to S, I to Y
Munisipyo	Township	Municipio	Change C to S, I to Y
Presensya	Presence	presencia	Change both C to S, I to Y
Preparasyon	Preparation	preparacion	Change C to S, I to Y
			Changing C to S

Sinsiridad	Sincerity	Sinceridad	Change C to S
			Changing C to S, add Y between I and A
Residensiya	Residence	Residencia	Change C to S, add Y between I and A
			Adding Y between I and E
Miyembro	Member	Miembro	Add Y between I and E
			Changing V to B, C to S, add Y between I and A
Probinsiya	Province	Provincia	Change V to B, C to S, add Y between I and A
			Changing F to P
Opisina	Office	oficina	Change F to P
			Changing F to P, C to K
Epekto	Effect	Efecto	Change F to P, C to K
			Changing F to P, I to Y
Pamilya	Family	familia	Change F to P, I to Y
			Dropping the H, change E to Y
Ektarya	Hectare	Hectarea	Drop the H, change E to Y
			Changing ñ to NY
Danyos	Damages	Daños	Change ñ to NY
			Changing G to H, add Y between I and O
Rehiyon	Region	Region	Change G to H, add Y between I and O
			Changing F to P, O to U
Pondo	Fund	Fundo	Change F to P, O to U
			Changing V to B, C to S, Y to I
Serbisyo	Service	Servicio	Change V to B, C to S, Y to I
			Changing V to B, C to S, I to Y
Interbensyon	Intervention	Intervencion	Change V to B, C to S, I to Y
			Changing C to K, C to S, I to Y, O to U
Proteksyun	Protection	Proteccion	Change C to K, C to S, I to Y, O to U
			Changing V to B
Alternatibo	Alternatives	Alternativo	Change V to B
Biktima	Victim	victima	Change V to B
Botos	Votes	votos	Change V to B
Botante	Voters	votante	Change V to B
Ebidensya	Evidence	Evidencia	Change V to B

			Changing I to A, add Y between A and O
Prayoridad	Priority	Prioridad	Change I to A, add Y between A and O
			Changing V to B, add Y between I and A, J to H
Biyahe	Trip	viaje	Change V to B, add Y between I and A, J to H
			Changing QU to K
Atake	Attack	Ataque	Changing QU to K
			Changing O to U, C to S, drop IA
Pulis	Police	Policia	Change O to U, C to S, drop IA
			Adding Y between I and E, change CO to KU
Miyerkules	Wednesday	miercoles	Add Y between I and E, change CO to KU
			Add O at the end
Mayo	May	May	Add O at the end
			Changing NF to MP, add W between U and E, changing C to S, I to Y
Impluwensya	Influence	influencia	change NF to MP, add W between U and E, change C to S, I to Y
			Change ñ to NY
Anyos	Year	años	Change ñ to NY
			Changing AU to O
Otoridad	Authority	Autoridad	Change AU to O
			Changing N to M, F to P, CI to SY
Impormasyon	Information	informacion	Change N to M, F to P, CI to SY
			Dropping the R and S at the end
Oras	Hour	Hora	Drop the R and S at the end
			Changing C to K, ER to RE
Kalibre	Caliber	Caliber	Change C to K, ER to RE
			No Changes of Spelling
Misa	Mass	Misa	No changes
Mayo	May	Mayo	No changes
Residente	Resident	Residente	No changes
Enero	January	Enero	No changes
Lunes	Monday	Lunes	No changes
Datos	Data	Datos	No changes
Lugar	Place	Lugar	No changes

Grupo	Group	Grupo	No changes
Masa	Mass	Masa	No changes
Programa	Program	Programa	No changes
Parte	Part	Parte	No changes
Seguridad	Security	seguridad	No changes
Rebelde	Rebel	rebelde	No changes
Posibilidad	Possibility	posibilidad	No changes
Pistola	Pistol	pistola	No changes
Responsable	Responsible	Responsable	No changes

Table 1 shows the 68 hispanic borrowed noun words which reveals linguistic acculturation of orthographic nativization. The result clearly indicates Some words have change spellings, and certain patterns are observed. The nativized words are pronounced as spelled because Waray Visayan as (as one of the Polynesian language) is a phonetic language. The results revealed in table 1 prove the theory of linguistic borrowing, and adaptation theory which both suggest that whenever two different languages come into contact, one or two may be modified, Hockett (1950). It also shows the nativized affixes in Waray Visayan Language. These affixes include prefixes such as Ka, Pan, and Pag in words kaektarya, pan-atake, and pagserbisyo. For suffix, one is noted which is the adding of -s in the word oras. Nolasco is true when he posited that “a word in Philippine languages may consist of: (a) a root; (b) a root plus one or more affixes; or (c) a particle.

Table 2. Verb Words borrowed from Spanish and its Orthographic Nativization

Hispanic Borrowed Words	English	Spanish	Orthographic Nativization
			Changing Q to K, and drop the U
Pag-atake	Attack	Ataque	Change Q to K, dropt the U
			Changing I t E, A to O, drop the R
Na-aresto	Arrested	aristar	Change I to e, a to o, drop the r
			Changing N to M, F to P
Nakompiskar	confiscated	confiscar	Change n to m, f to p
			Changing both C to K, add S, change I to Y, and O to U

Ma-aksyunan	Action	accion	Change both C to K, add S, change I to Y, and O to U
			Dropping the R at the end
Magde-deklara	will declare	Declarar	Drop the r at the end
			Change C to K, ñ to NY
Magkampanya	Campaign	Campaña	Change C to K, ñ to NY
			Changing N to M, V to B
Pag-imbistigar	To investigate	Investigar	Change n to m, v to b
			Changing E to I, O to U
Siguruhon	To make sure	Seguro	Change e to i, o to u
			Changing A to O, Drop the R
Nakadestino	Assign	Destinar	Change a to o, drop the r
			No Changes of Spelling
Ginmandaran	Commanded	Mandar	No changes
Ginpresentar	Presented	Presentar	No changes

Table 2 presents the twelve verbs Spanish borrowed words in which all change their orthography and added native Waray Visayan affixes. There are 11 prefixes added to the identified borrowed words such as pag (in pag-atake), na (na-aresto, nakumpiskar), ma (ma-aksyunan), gin-a(gin-aalegar), madge (magdedeklara), mag (magkampanya), gin (ginpresentar), pag (pag-imbistigar), naka (nakadestino), gin (ginmandaran). Meanwhile, 2 suffixes are added in the nativized borrowed suh as an (ma-aksyunan, gin mandaran), and hon (siguruhon). This finding supports the results of the study conducted by Pitogo (2022) which reveals that verbs borrowed from Spanish words reveal nativized spellings and all are added with nativized affixes.

Table 3. Modifiers borrowed from Spanish and its Orthographic Nativization (Adjectives)

Hispanic Borrowed Words	ENGLISH	SPANISH	Orthographic Nativization
Kongkreto	Concrete	Concreto	Change c to k, drop c and add g
Bayolente	Violent	Violento	Change v to b, io to ayo, te to to
Klaruhon	Clear	Claro	Change c to k, o to u, and add -hon
Apektado	Affected	Afectado	Change f to p
Armado	Armed	Armado	No changes
Malimpio	Clean	Limpio	Ma-
Responsable	Responsible	Responsable	No changes

Inisyal	Initial	Inicial	Change cial to syal
Legal	legal	Legal	No changes
Supresyente	Sufficient	Suficiente	F to p, drop the r, add l, change ciente to syente

Table 3 clearly illustrates the adjectives borrowed from Spanish and nativized in Waray Visayan. It shows that there are 10 adjectives in which orthography are changed and native waray visayan affixes are added. The orthography changes for i.e. the adjective “afectado,” f is change to p, which becomes apektado in waray visayan. Adding affixes are also clearly observed in the words such as: KLARUHON adds the suffix -HON to the root KLARO (English CLEAR) from the Spanish CLARO; MALIMPIO adds the prefix MA- to the root LIMPIO (English CLEAN) from the Spanish original orthography LIMPIO.

Table 4. Adverbs borrowed from Spanish and its Orthographic Nativization

ADVERBS	ENGLISH	SPANISH	Orthographic Nativization
			Changing C to S, I to Y
Porsyento	Percent	Porciento	Change C to S, I to Y
Mas	more	Mas	No changes of spelling

Table 4 shows the adverbs found in the articles analyzed. It shows that that there are two adverbs which are borrowed, and one adverb is being nativized. The word “porsyento” change its spelling from C to S, and I to Y. However, adverb “mas” remains its original spelling.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The aim of this study is to investigate the linguistic borrowing of Hispanic borrowed words in Waray Visayan news articles. Based on the result, it is evident that Waray Visayan acculturates the Hispanic borrowed words by nativizing their orthography, thus nativizing as well their phonology for is a phonetic language, like other Philippine languages. This means that words are uttered according to their orthography. On the other hand, another acculturation process is through morphological features which is evidence of lexical nativization.

Therefore, it has been proven that words Waray Visayan borrowed words from Spanish are acculturated through lexical nativization. Hence, it is recommended that similar studies be

conducted in other genres of mass media, literary textualities, verbal communications and documents of the different languages in the Philippines.

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