AMALGAMATION – COULD IT LEAD TO ANOTHER JARGON?

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Language has its own life. Through the years, as the history reveals, language needs to grow and evolve to respond to the diverse and complex nature of communication. The “Climate Change” for example, in the world of communication, might have a variety of meanings depending on the context of the individual or the situation.

The birth of “New Language” is somehow manifested at present, especially on our Filipino youth learners of this very 21st century. It is contemporary with the use of technology and seems to be spread like a “virus” that is a quick change of words and expressions, in everyday communication whether verbally or in writings.

Relative to this issue, another debatable subject of discussion is this “Amalgamation: the fusion of our different language”. This issue rolls the flat form of questioning what language should be predominant to use in our own locality and regional means of communication.

In the study, Language Problem in the Philippines (1937) by the Philippine Research Bureau in New York, a survey shows the dominance of Tagalog speakers. In addition, in a survey of T.A. Rajo, Tagalog enjoys an advantage, like numbers of books and periodicals, over its principal rivals from other regions. Books, references and even newspapers and theses have more prints and publication in Filipino. Television shows, popular shows, and even newscasting in primetime also
deliver the Tagalog language. The Subject in Filipino is offered as part of the
curriculum available even up to the Higher Education (not to discount the possibility of
abolishing the language in this level of education), to this, books, reference and syllabus
are all in the Filipino Language. Moreover, Tagalog has the most highly developed
literature among all regional dialects. It occupies the intermediate portion among all the
dialects used in Luzon, it is the dominants the first language (Filipino) used in various
form of communication written and verbal, and used in technology via mobile phone and
social media thru the internet.

Now, if the immersion of most of the dialects in our country thru
“amalgamation”, may bring “chaos” of language, then let us take time and reflect if the
amalgamation of dialects could have given birth to “hybrid word”. When combined, it
creates a language not even close to what we call “jargon”. It is far from the original
meaning.

Furthermore, the giving instructions may be also bringing danger for seeming
ambiguous to the learners. Would be better if we use language that it is clear to us the
beneficial and substantial part is understandable for our everyday communication,
wherever a Filipino is.

References: