

## REVIEW

SANTOS, VICENTE SUMAJIT, JR. 1980. *Diksiyunaryo ng kadete*. Republic of the Philippines: Pestaño-Santos-Bautista Publishing. Pp. xx, 260.

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*Diksiyunario ng kadete* is a book which is intended to be used as a dictionary for CMT (ROTC), CAT (PMT)/WATC and Academy Cadets and also for subjects in Pilipino and Physical Education. The author is Vicente S. Santos, Jr., who also wrote the book, *Diksiyunaryong pangkawal*, printed in 1978. *Diksiyunario ng kadete* was printed in 1980 by the Pestaño-Santos-Bautista Publishing House. These two books are intended to supply the apparent lack of a textbook in Pilipino that would be helpful not only in Marches and Ceremonies of cadets but also in the revelation of concern and affection for the national language.

*Diksiyunario ng kadete* is sub-divided into four parts, namely: Bokabularyo (Vocabulary); Mga Kautusan sa Pagsasanay (Drill Commands); Mga Lakip (Appendices); and Ang Ortograpiyang Pilipino at ang Edukasyong Bilingguwal (Filipino Orthography and Bilingual Education). All throughout the book, there are illustrations which are useful not only in providing additional knowledge pertinent to military life but also in arousing a sense of pride for Filipino culture, language, and history of a better and greater tomorrow.

*Observations on part one:* This is the main portion of this work, for it consists of 181 pages of vocabulary words commonly used by cadets or military men, and arranged alphabetically and translated into Pilipino. It is noticeable that the author resorted to literal translations and free translations of the English words and expressions – with some indications of necessary bilingual creativity to retain the contextual nuances of the original material.

1. I find the translations into Pilipino of the military commands a little bit disturbing, especially with the use of the adverb *na* (already) in the execution portion of the command. Somehow, I feel that this accentuates the misuse of the adverb *already* by students in English classes. Some examples of these are as follows:

About, Face! – Harap sa likod, *Na!*  
Forward, March! – Pasulong, *Na!*  
Incline to the Right, March! – Pagawing Kanan, *Na!*  
Mark Time, March! – Lakad Patakda, *Na!*  
Right/Left oblique, March – Kanang/Kaliwang pahilis, *Na!*

From the point of view of grammar and better voice projection, I suggest the use of the adverb *Ngayon!* instead of *Na!*

2. I would like to suggest the revision of the following translations to approximate the original linguistic nuances of the original words of expression:

improbable (page 3) – from *di-probable* to *di-maaari*  
probably true (page 3) – from *probabing tutoo* to *maaaring tutoo*  
truth cannot be judged (page 3) – from *hindi mapatutunayan ang katotohanan* to *hindi malilitis ang katotohanan*  
acknowledged leader (page 3) – from *kinikilalang puno* to *kinikilalang pinuno*  
alma mater (page 7) – from *inang-diwa* to *inang-pamantasan/paaralan* o *dalubhasaan*  
approved without thinking (page 9) – from *sinangayunang walang alinlangan* to *pinagtibay na walang pagdili-dili*  
Early bird catches the worm (page 49) – from *Maagap na ibon ang siyang busog* to

*Maagap na ibon ang nakahuhuli ng uod*

- extemporaneous talk (page 53) – from *di-inihandang (biglaang) pananalita* o *talum-pati* to *handang nakabalangkas na talumpati* – for the original translation refers to an *impromptu talk*
- guided missile (page 66) – from *mapigilang misel* to *may gabay na misel*
- moderator (page 95) – from *tagamagitan* (arbiter) to *tagapamahala*
- affirmative (page 123) – from *sangayon* to *panang-ayon* – the hyphen between the prefix *panang* and the root word *ayon* is essential
- disregard this transmission – from *kaligtan na itong pahatid* to *huwag pansinin na itong pahatid* (page 123)
- quicksand (page 132) – from *kuminoy* to *kumunoy*
- racial discrimination (page 133) – from *pagtatangi ng lahi* to *pag-aglahi sa ibang lahi*
- ultimate end (page 163) – from *hantungan* to *huling hantungan*
- unsafe firing (page 164) – from *mapanganib na iputok* to *mapanganib na pagpa-putok*

3. According to *Balarilang Pinagaan* by Antonia F. Villanueva, et al. (1948:162): 'a. AN and IN are suffixed to root words that end in consonants and the glottal vowel [a vowel followed by a glottal stop] – *Balutan, hulaan, bilangin, batiin* while b. HAN and HIN are suffixed to root-words that end in the liquid vowel [a vowel not followed by a glottal stop] – *samahan, ubuhin*'. Based on these rules, the following should be corrected:

- pamper (page 112) – from *pamihasain* to *pamihasahin*
- safety lock (page 118) – from *susihang paniyak* to *susizng paniyak*
- placate (page 119) – from *amuhin* to *amuin*
- rowing exercise (page 141) – from *bangkahang pang-ehersisyo* to *bangkaang pang-ehersisyo*
- smash (page 140) – from *banggahin* to *banggain*
- smash-up (page 149) – from *banggahan* to *banggaan*
- tug of war (page 162) – from *larong hilaan ng dalawang grupo* to *larong hilahan ng dalawang grupo*
- bangkahan* (page 226) to *bangkaan*
- payuan* (page 6) to *payuhan*

4. From the point of view of proof-reading or typographical errors, the correction of the following is desirable:

- from *boody trap* (page 22) to *booby trap*
- from *ang Pngulo ng bansa* (page 31) to *ang Pangulo*
- from *nangganib* (page 55) to *nanganganib*
- from *manangol* (page 79) to *manananggol*
- from *kung san* (page 88) to *kung saan*
- from *noncholant* (page 103) to *nonchalant*
- from *nuissance* (page 104) to *nuisance*
- from *kandidad* (page 129) to *kantidad*
- from *bere* (page 130) to *berey*
- from *shoulder loop* (*siyolder lop*) page 131 to *siyolder lup*
- from *quay* (*kuway*) page 131 to *kuwey*
- from *raquired supply rate* (page 134) to *required supply rate*
- from *reaktibesyon* (page 135) to *reaktibasyon*
- from *redyistresyon* (page 136) to *redyestrasyon*
- from *resignesyon* (page 139) to *resignasyon*
- from *respireyson* (page 165) to *respirasyon*
- from *mapangsunod* (page 165) to *mapagsunod*
- from *whirpool* (page 173) to *whirlpool*

*Observations on part two:* This portion of the book, which consists of Command Drills (*Kautusan sa Pagsasanay*), supplemented with illustrations, is very commendable, except for the following:

1. I wish to repeat my suggestion that for the execution portion of the commands, the adverb *ngayon* be used instead of the particle *na* (already).
2. The following typographical errors should also be corrected:

present, ARMS (*itangahal* sandata) page 196 to *itanghal* sandata  
 make a thorough *cleans* up (page 202) to make a thorough *clean* up  
 Attention to colors (*Humada* sa pagtataas ng watawat page 203 to *Humanda* sa pagtataas ng watawat)  
 Bridge (station) you may secure (Istasyon)  
 Pamunuan maaari nang *magligipit* (page 205) to *magligpit*

*Observations on part three:* This portion is entitled: 'Appendices' (*Mga Lakip*). The author has really contributed to the enrichment of military terms in Pilipino in this particular segment of his book. The accompanying illustrations further enhance the clarity of his presentation. Illustrations and labels are given of the basic parts of a rifle, the ranks intended for Filipino cadets, the ranks being used by Cadets of the Military Academy, the ranks being used by Naval Cadets, and fireman ranks with their corresponding insignia.

The military bugle calls, complete with musical notes, plus the illustrated physical and rifle exercises, really make this chapter a practical aid to military drills. As already mentioned, I beg to disagree with the use of the adverb *Na* in the execution portion of the Commands in preparation for Physical Exercise (page 230) e.g. 'Arms Downward, Move!' — from 'Ibaba ang Kamay, *Na!*' to 'Ibaba ang Kamay, *Ngayon!*'

The Certificates of Completion of Citizen Military Training and Citizen Army Training in Pilipino, plus their respective illustrations, supply an essential need in this phase of military activity. The rules in Pilipino concerning the use, significance, and components of the Filipino flag can certainly awaken patriotic fervor — capped with the inclusion of the Philippine National Anthem in Pilipino with musical notes. The only negative observation I have in this Part Three is the word *bangkahan* (Rowing Exercise) on page 226 — which should have been *bangkaan* since the root word ends in a vowel followed by a glottal stop.

*Observations on part four:* This last portion of the book is concerned with Filipino Orthography (*Ortograpiyang Pilipino*). It starts with two provisions from the 1973 Constitution of the Philippines, which refer to the declaration that English and Pilipino be considered our official languages and that the National Assembly take steps towards the formation and formal adoption of a universal national language to be known as *Filipino*.

This is followed by four memoranda, namely: 1) Accelerating the attainment of the Goals of Bilingual Education, dated July 24, 1978; 2) Pilipino as Curricular Requirement at the Tertiary Level, dated July 21, 1978; 3) Rules for the Orthography of Pilipino, dated July 30, 1978; and 4) Supplemental Implementing Guidelines for the Policy on Bilingual Instruction of Tertiary Institutions, dated November 14, 1975.

From the afore-mentioned data, we observe that this book, *Diksiyunaryo ng Kadete*, printed in 1980, makes allusions to materials ranging from 1973 to 1980. Since it is a principle of language development to monitor the progress of implementation of any radical change in language, perhaps it is wise to inquire whether the commands and ceremonies in Pilipino, as embodied in this book, have been actually used extensively, from 1980 up to 1984. Has there been a change in attitude among cadets concerning the change from English to Pilipino as far as commands during military drills are concerned? Previously, there seemed to have been prejudice against the switch from English commands to Pilipino commands during military drills. According to Bertram P. Karen (1958: 173).

Don't you realize there will always be prejudice, discrimination, and segregation, just as there will always be malice, hatred, and envy simply because they are

part of the very nature of human beings? You will never change human nature, and nobody will ever create a perfect world.

In answer to his rhetorical question, Karen mentioned the following which may be relevant to my question regarding the former seeming prejudice against Pilipino commands in military drills:

But it is clear that it is not necessary to create a perfect world, it is only necessary to create a perfectable one, in which things can be a little better than they are. Any partial improvement, it seems, will be reflected in a decrease in the human cost.

On the whole, it is my evaluation that despite the typographical errors and inconsistencies in translations, the author should be commended for his meticulous preparation and selection of his materials, which can be considered as a valuable contribution to scholarship in Pilipino.

Nevertheless, it is my recommendation that the book be revised to suit the changing needs of the members of the military organizations for which this book was written.

#### **REFERENCES**

- KAREN, BERTRAM P. 1958. The Negro personality. New York: Springer Publishing Company.
- VILLANUEVA, ANTONIA F. et al. 1948. Balarilang pinagaan. Manila: Committee on the National Language Textbook Preparation, Comlan Press.