



LITERARY WARRANT FOR MINDANAO LANGUAGES

Merced, Briccio Jr M.

ABSTRACT

Language is the fundamental of discourse in communication among people and culture. With its multi-ethnic composition, Mindanao languages have a variety of dialects and subgroups, construction and reconstruction of its protolanguage ancestral to Philippine languages and Southwest Sabah languages, which is the origin of most dialects of the Philippine-South Region (Lobel, 2003). These languages have difficulty entering information systems due to their unique characteristics and spelling variants. Literary warrant is in response to the content of the materials requiring categorization, and a body of literature must exist on a topic for a new class to be added (Reitz, 2014). This paper aims to deliver and present a structured order in a descriptive catalog and classification for Mindanao languages for easy retrieval and order using notations from LCSH, LCCS, Sears, DDCS, SIL, ethno-linguistic resources, and other existing systems. Different sources of information and references from books, Internet and database from library catalogs in Mindanao and other sources were utilized for this research.

Keywords— Literary Warrant, Mindanao Languages

INTRODUCTION / BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

- Means to “show to be reasonable or provide adequate ground for” and “stand behind and guarantee the quality, accuracy, or condition of something” (WordNet 2.1).
- In IIS, warrant is semantically paired with another word to categorize concepts of semantic validity as in bibliographic systems, indexing, classification, cataloging, etc.
- Clare Beghtol (1986) enumerates 4 types of semantic warrant, literary is one

INTRODUCTION / BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

- Literary warrant covers conscious or unconscious assumptions and decisions about what kinds and what units of analysis are appropriate to embody and to carry the meaning or use of a class to the classifier in order to classify the documents by means of syntactic devices, some class or concept or notational device will be helpful and meaningful to classifiers and ultimately to users of documents" (Beghtol, 1986, 110-111).
- History and use of literary warrant in library and information science dates back to E. Wyndham Hulme (1911, p. 447) when he discussed the periodic system of chemistry should be used for book classification.
- Hulme argues that a class heading is warranted only when a literature in book form has been shown to exist, and the test of the validity of a heading is the degree of accuracy with which it describes the area of subject matter common to the class.

Introduction / Background of the Study

- NISO (National Information Standard Organization, 1994) defines two kinds of warrant, literary and user.
- Literary warrant^[1]_{SEP} refers to the "words and phrases drawn from the literature of the field should determine the formulation of descriptors.
- When two or more variants have literary warrant... most frequently used term should be selected as the descriptor.”

INTRODUCTION / BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

- Literary warrant can be found in existing tools in organization of information resources, particularly, classification and cataloging.
- Mitchell (2001, p. 217) observes that the Dewey Decimal Classification "is developed on the basis of literary warrant, associative relationships are treated equivalence or hierarchical relationships published in literature."
- The Dewey Decimal Classification Glossary, literary warrant is the "justification for the development of a class or the explicit inclusion of a topic in the schedules, tables, or Relative Index, based on the existence of a body of literature on the topic" (Vizine-Goetz & Beall, 2004).

INTRODUCTION / BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

- LCSH “serve as the literary warrant, the number and specificity of subject headings included in the Subject Authority File, determined by the nature and scope of the Library of Congress collections.
- Mindanao languages have a variety of dialects and subgroups, construction and reconstruction of its protolanguage ancestral to Philippine languages and Southwest Sabah languages, which is the origin of most dialects of the Philippine-South Region (Lobel, 2003).
- Philippine languages have apparent difficulty entering information systems due to their unique characteristics and spelling variants, as well as historical antecedents that have shaped their formative existence, development and utilization.
- Difficult ingress of Mindanao languages into information systems may be attributed to their genetic (genealogical), typological, sub-families, and intrusion of Austronesian, Malay, Indo-Polynesian, Arabic, Hispanic, and Chinese origins Language (Ivic, 2013), being cultural, most often bear the name of the tribe. Maranao, for instance, is a cultural identity. But, it can also refer to the language of a group of people. The same is true with Maguindanao, Tausug, and many others.

INTRODUCTION / BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

- Spelling variants is also a source of conflict in language identity. Media, and other venues of cultural discourse and studies influence such variants. These include academic institutions, the government bureaucracy, non-government organizations, and other associations. Further, biases, prejudices between and among cultural and tribal groups sometimes form the basis upon which language spellings emerge. Maranaw is sometimes spelled as Maranew, Maguindanao either Magindanao or Magindanaw, Tiduray or Teruray, Tiboli or T'boli, Manobo or Manuvu, and a whole lot more.
- Literary warrant is an avenue where these complexities can be addressed, not based on linguistic consideration or cultural simplification, but rather organizing a body of literature for information users to benefit from as a form of research.
- Literary warrant is in response to the content of materials requiring categorization, and a body of literature must exist on a topic for a new class to be added (Reitz, 2014).

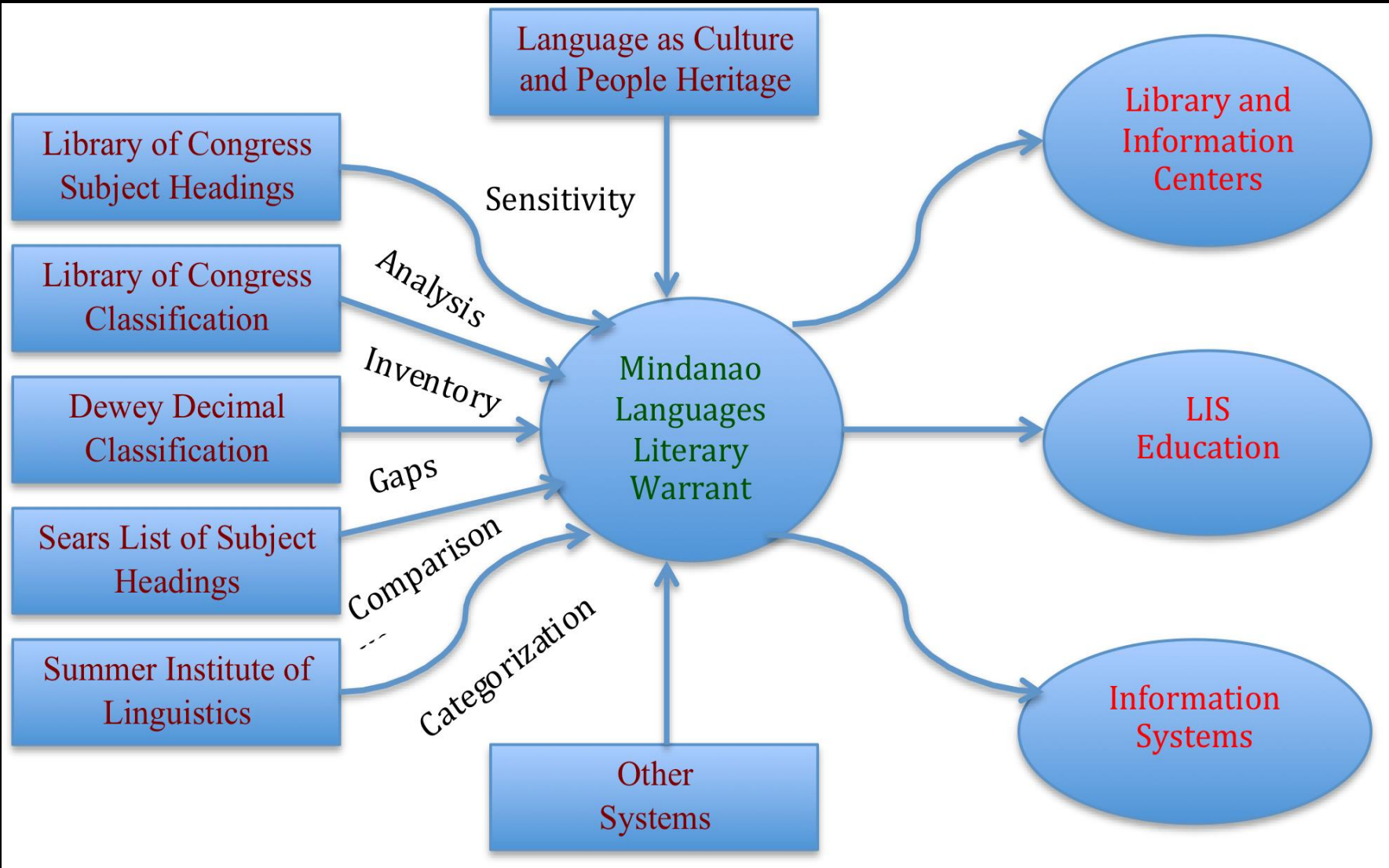
PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

- Deliver and present a structured order of literary warrant that may be used in descriptive catalogs and classification systems for Mindanao languages for easy retrieval and applications.
- Through its results, a standard categorization might be used in both Philippine and global libraries nearly-representing the accurate context of Mindanao languages.

METHODOLOGY

- Literary warrant serves as the conceptual framework through which entry categorization is analyzed from different notations using standard library tools such as Library of Congress Subject Headings, Library of Congress Classification System, Sears, and Dewey Decimal Classification.
- These then are compared to online resources of the SIL (Summer Institute of Linguistics), ethno-linguistic resources, and other existing systems. Different sources of information and references from books, Internet and database from library catalogs in Mindanao and other sources were also utilized for this research.
- A comparative analysis is then undertaken with respect to entries noting the presence or absences of categorization, with a proposed warrant that may encompass the entire contextual representation of Mindanao languages. Figure 1 encompasses the scope and direction of this study.

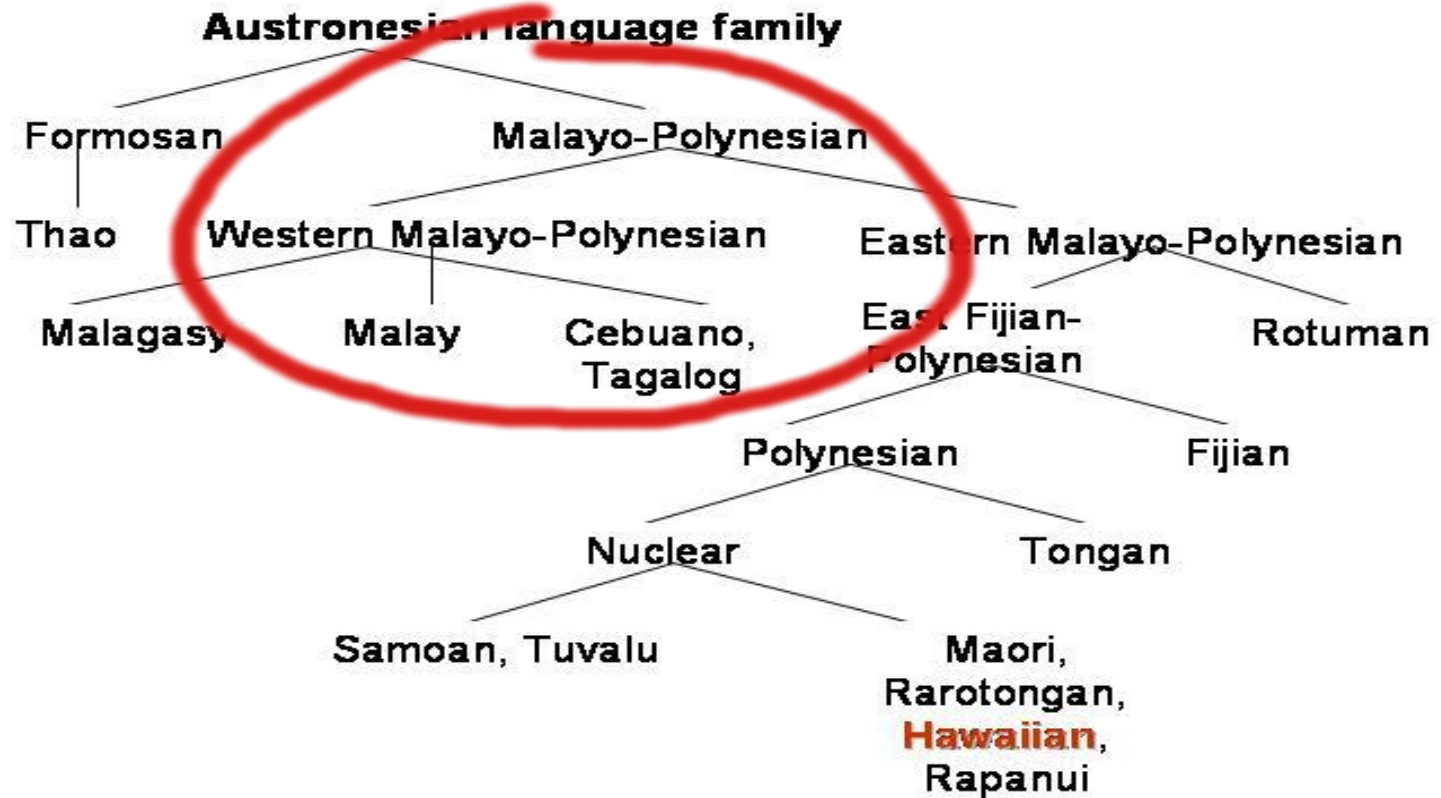
Conceptual Representation



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- Lobel (2003) and Ivic (2013) attribute the origins of Philippine languages to the Austroneasian family.
- Pereltsvaig (2014) seconded this theory in her “Do You Speak Hawaiian?”, which traces (see figure 2) Philippine languages to the same tree, and from which all other Philippines languages have sprung.

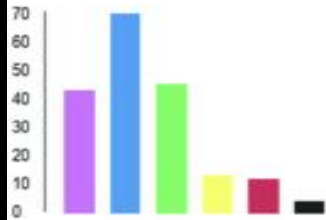
Austronesian Language Family



Living Color : Language Status of the Philippines (SIL, 2014)

LIVING COLOR

PROFILE OF LANGUAGE STATUS OF THE PHILIPPINES



PURPLE = INSTITUTIONAL - The language has been developed to the point that it is used and sustained by institutions beyond the home and community.

BLUE = DEVELOPING - The language is in vigorous use, with literature in a standardized form being used by some though this is not yet widespread or sustainable.

GREEN = VIGOROUS - The language is standardized and in vigorous use among all generations.

YELLOW = IN TROUBLE - Intergenerational transmission is in the process of being broken, but the child-bearing generation can still use the language so it is possible that revitalization efforts could restore transmission of the language in the home.

RED = DYING - The only fluent users (if any) are older than child-bearing age, so it is too late to restore natural intergenerational transmission through the home; a mechanism outside the home would need to be developed.

BLACK = EXTINCT - The language has fallen completely out of use and no one retains a sense of ethnic identity associated with the language.

The number of individual languages listed for Philippines is **185**

181 are living
4 are extinct

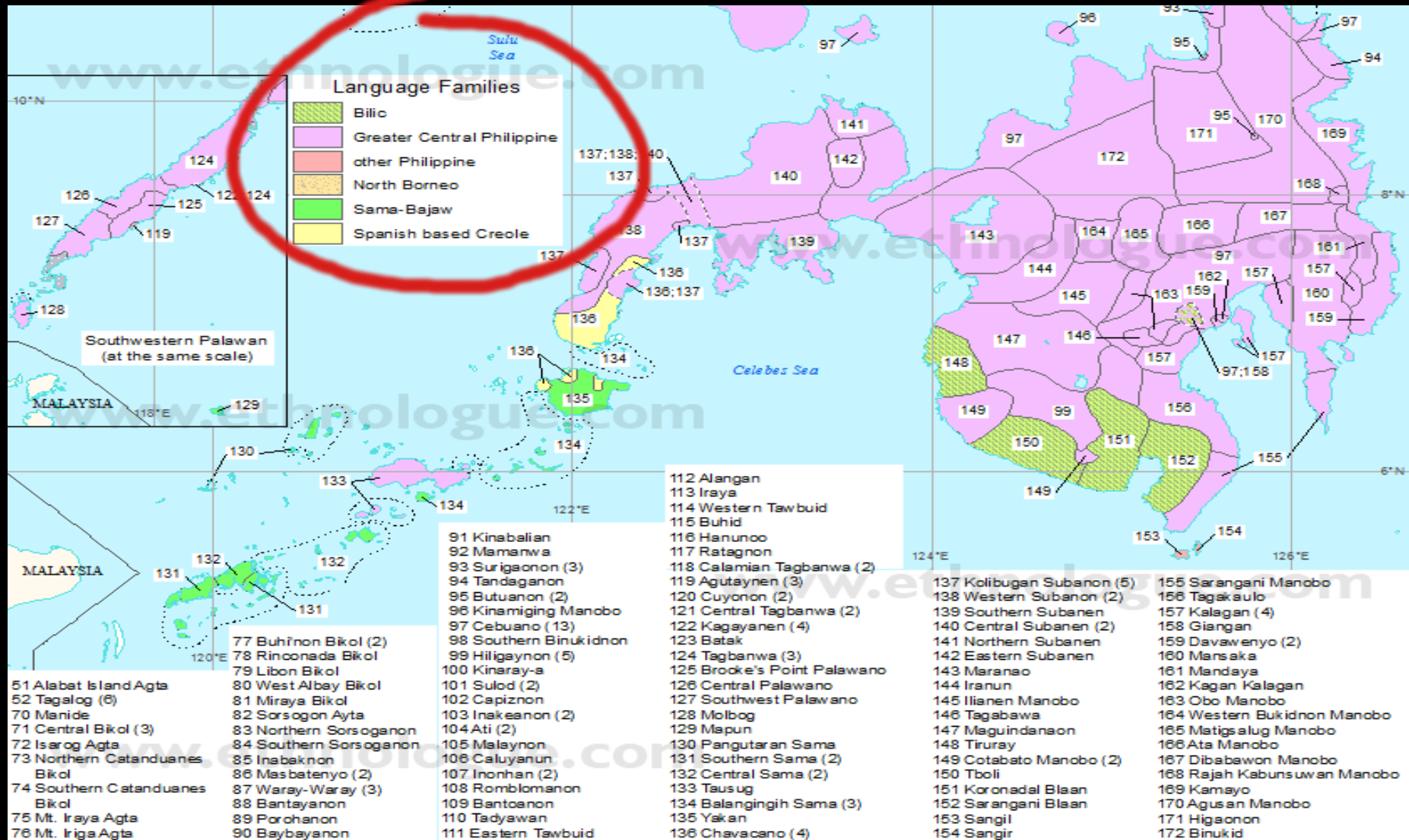
LIVING LANGUAGES

43 are institutional
70 are developing
45 are vigorous
13 are in trouble
10 are dying



2014

Language Families of Southern Philippines (SIL, 2014)



Rubrico's Southern Philippines Language Group

SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES

SUBANON

Siocon Subanon
Salug, Lanuyan
Sindangan,

NORTH

Kagayanen
Binukid
Kinamigin

MANOBO

CENTRAL

Obo, Ata, Tigwa,
Agusan, Dibabawon
Rajah Kabungsuwan
Ilianen,
Western Bukidnon
Matigsalug

SOUTH

Tagbanwa
Sarangani Manobo
Kalamansig
Tasaday







DANAO

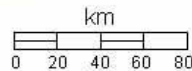
Magindanao
Maranao
Iranon

Ballester's "An Overview of Pidgins and Creoles : the case of Chabacano"

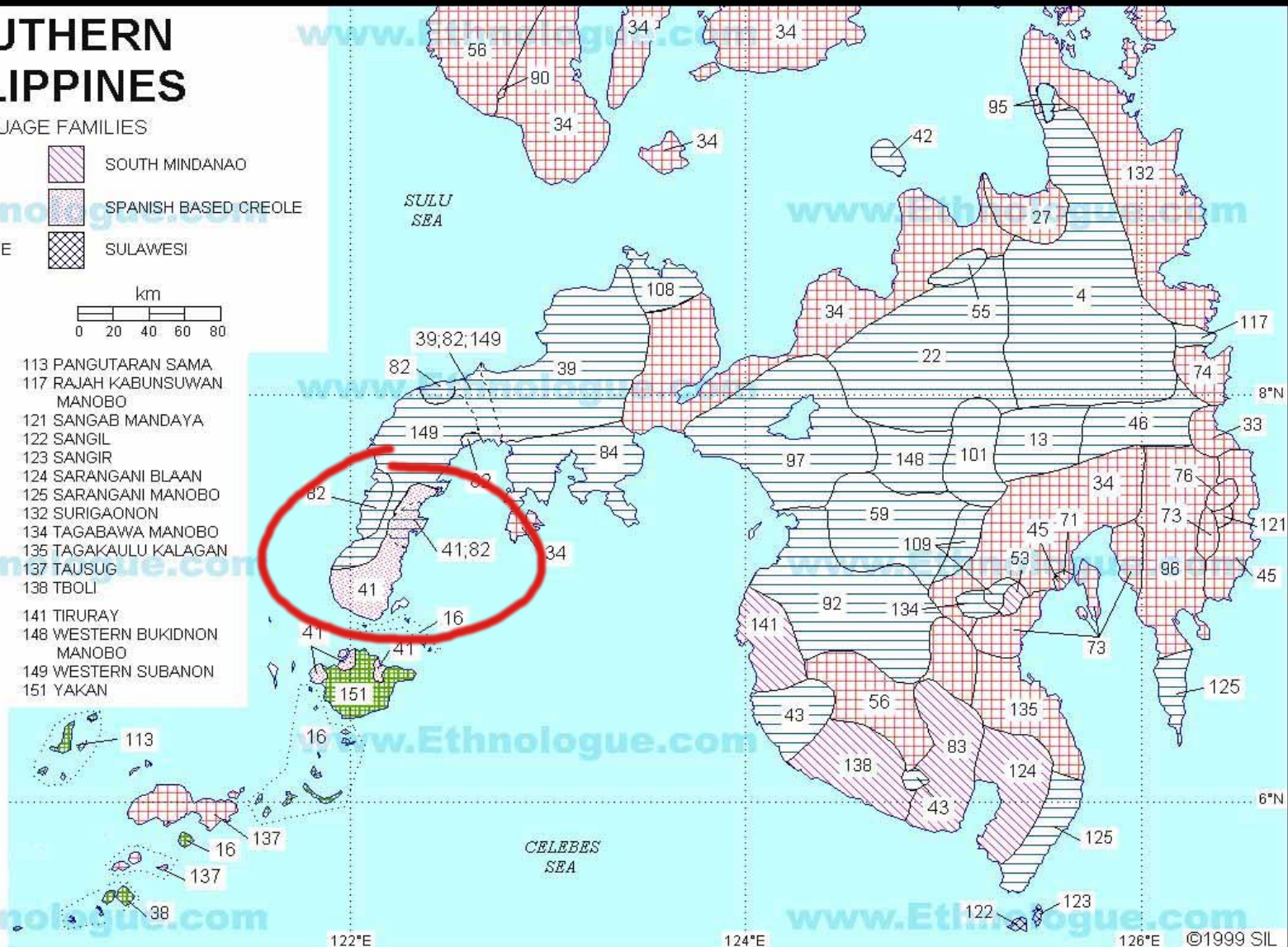
SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES

LANGUAGE FAMILIES

	MESO PHILIPPINE		SOUTH MINDANAO
	SAMA-BAJAW		SPANISH BASED CREOLE
	SOUTHERN PHILIPPINE		SULAWESI



- 4 AGUSAN MANOBO
- 13 ATA MANOBO
- 16 BALANGINGI SAMA
- 22 BINUKID
- 27 BUTUANON
- 33 CATAELANO MANDAYA
- 34 CEBUANO
- 38 CENTRAL SAMA
- 39 CENTRAL SUBANEN
- 41 CHAVACANO
- 42 CINAMON MANOBO
- 43 COTABATO MANOBO
- 45 DAYAWENYO
- 46 DIBABAWON MANOBO
- 53 GIANGAN
- 55 HIGAONON
- 56 HILIGAYNON
- 59 ILIANEN MANOBO
- 71 KAGAN KALAGAN
- 73 KALAGAN
- 74 KAMAYO
- 76 KARAGA MANDAYA
- 82 KOLIBUGAN SUBANON
- 83 KORONADAL BLAAN
- 84 LAPUYAN SUBANUN
- 90 MAGAHAT
- 92 MAGINDANAON
- 95 MAMANIWA
- 96 MANSAKA
- 97 MARANAO
- 101 MATIGSALUG MANOBO
- 108 NORTHERN SUBANEN
- 109 OBO MANOBO
- 113 PANGUTARAN SAMA
- 117 RAJAH KABUNSUWAN MANOBO
- 121 SANGAB MANDAYA
- 122 SANGIL
- 123 SANGIR
- 124 SARANGANI BLAAN
- 125 SARANGANI MANOBO
- 132 SURIGAONON
- 134 TAGABAWA MANOBO
- 135 TAGAKAULU KALAGAN
- 137 TAUSUG
- 138 TBOLI
- 141 TIRURAY
- 148 WESTERN BUKIDNON MANOBO
- 149 WESTERN SUBANON
- 151 YAKAN



Prejudices and Biases

2) Maranao	Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur	E	Maranao (XVa) PL 5957, see Moro PL5911+	Maranao
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Others spell it Maranaw, Maranew

Mindanao Languages Inventory (1)

Table. 1. Mindanao Languages

Mindanao Languages	Geographic Area	SIL ¹ Status	LCCS ²	LC OPAC ³
A. Danao				
1) Maguindanao	Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Zamboanga del Sur	WC	Magindanao (XI) PL 5911-5914	Magindanao
2) Maranao	Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur	E	Maranao (XVa) PL 5957, see Moro PL5911+	Maranao
3) Tausug	Jolo, Sulu, Palawan, Basilan, Zamboanga City	WC	Tausug (XVa) PL 6075	Tausug
4) Yakan	Sulu, Basilan, Sakol Island; West Mindanao, Zamboanga East Coast	E	Yakan (XV) PL 6115	Yakan
5) Sama Balangingih	Western Mindanao, Sulu, Northeast Jolo, Zamboanga coast peninsula, Basilan	D	Sama-Sibutu (XVa)	Sama
6) Sama Central (Bajaw)	Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, Siasi, Bonggao, Sitangkai, Cagayan de Sulu, Maluso, Malamawi, Zamboanga del Sur, Rio Hondo, Taluk Sangay, Zamboanga del Norte, Davao City Isla Verde, Sasa	E	Sama-Sibutu (XVa)	Sama
7) Sama Pangutaran	West central Sulu, Pangutaran island, west of Jolo, Cagayan de Tawi-Tawi	D	Sama-Sibutu (XVa)	Pangutaran Sama
8) Sama Southern	Southern Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, Simunul, Sibutu	D	Sama-Sibutu (XVa)	Sama
9) Sangil	Balut, Sarangani	D	Sangir (XV) PL 6025	Sangil
10) Iranun	Maguindanao, North/South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Zamboanga del Sur, Bukidnon	V		Iranun
11) Kalibugan	Western Mindanao			
12) Kalagan	Davao del Sur / Oriental, Compostela Valley, east/ west shores of Davao Gulf	D	Kalaga (Calaga) (XV) PL 5831	Kalagan
B. Manobo				
13) Manobo Agusan	Agusan del Norte/Sur, Surigao del Sur	D		Agusan Manobo

Mindanao Languages Inventory (2)

14) Manobo Ata	Northwest Davao del Norte	D		
15) Manobo Binukid	North/Central Mindanao, Agusan Sur, south Bukidnon, northeast Cotabato	D		Binukid Manobo
16) Manobo Western Bukidnon	South Bukidnon	D		
17) Manobo Cotabato	Sultan Kudarat, Experanza, Kalamansig, Lebak, Palimbang, South Cotabato	D		Cotabato Manobo
18) Manobo Dibabawon	Davao del Norte, Manguagan	D		
19) Manobo Higaonon	North central Mindanao, Misamis Oriental	D		
20) Manobo Kagayen	Palawan Province	E		
21) Manobo Kinamigin	Camiguin Island	T		
22) Manobo Llanen	North Cotabato	D		
23) Manobo Matigsalug	Davao del Norte, southeast Bukidnon	D		
24) Manobo Obo	Slopes of Mt. Apo, Davao Sur and North Cotabato	E		Obo Manobo
25) Manobo Rajah Kabunsuan	Surigao del Sur, Rajah Cabungsu	V		
26) Manobo Sarangani	Davao del Sur, Davao Oriental	D		Sarangani Manobo
27) Tagabawa	Davao City, Mt. Apo slopes	E	Tagbanwa Tagbanua) (XV) PL 6071	Tagabawa Manobo
C. Subanun			Subanun (Subano) (XV) PL 6035	Subanun
28) Subanun Central	East Zamboanga Peninsula, Sulu Archipelago	D		Central Subanun
29) Subanun Eastern	Eastern Zamboanga, Don Victoriano Chiongban, Western slopes of Mt. Malindang	T		
30) Subanun Northern	Zamboanga del Norte Sergio Osmeña, Mutia, Dipolog, Dapitan, Misamis Occidental, Polanco, Rizal	D		
31) Subanun Southern	East Zamboanga del Sur and sub-peninsulas	D		Southern Subanen
32) Zamboangueña	Zamboanga Peninsula, Basilan	E		
D. Southern Mindanao & Other Groups				
33) Bagobo	North Digos, Mt. Apo	D	Bagobo (XVa) PL 5552	Bagobo
34) Bla'an	South Cotabato, Sarangani	D		Bla'an
35) T'boli	South Cotabato	E	Tboli (XVa) PL 6078	T'boli
36) Tiruray	Upi and Cotabato	D	Tirurai (XI) PL 6101-6104	Tiruray
37) Mandaya	Davao Oriental and Davao del Province, some municipalities	V	Mandaya (XV) PL 5925	Mandaya
38) Mansaka	Davao Oriental Province	D		Mansaka
39) Mamanwa	Agusan del Norte and Surigao provinces	D	Mamanwa (XV) PL 5923	Mamanwa

Mindanao Languages Inventory (3)

E. Migrant				
40) Cebuano	Spread throughout Mindanao	WC	Cebuano (XVa) PL 5649	Cebuano
41) Hiligaynon	South / North Cotabato	WC	Hiligaynon (XV) PL 5711	Hiligaynon
42) Ilocano	Dominant in Cotabato provinces	WC		Iloko
43) Tagalog	Spread throughout Mindanao	WC		Tagalog
44) Pampangan	Select areas	WC		Pampangan
F. Creole				
45) Chavacano	Zamboanga and Basilan	E		Chavacano

¹ Summer Institute of Linguistics classification: D-Developing, E-Educational, WC-Wider Communication, T-Threatened, V-Vigorous

² Library of Congress Classification System includes subdivision based on Tables for Languages

³ LC OPAC results retrieved on 26 September 2014

* Empty cells indicate no entries in their system

** Dewey Decimal Classification base number for Mindanao languages is grouped under 499.2117 and its expansion; no other provisions

*** Sears List has no entry on Mindanao Languages

Mindanao languages

1. Danao
2. Manobo
3. Subanun
4. Southern Mindanao
5. Creole
6. Migrant



Danao

- Maguindanao
- Maranao
- Tausug
- Yakan
- Sama Balangingih
- Sama Central (Bajaw)
- Sama Pangutaran
- Sama Southern
- Sangil
- Iranun
- Kalibugan
- Kalagan



Manobo

- Manobo Agusan
- Manobo Ata
- Manobo Binukid
- Manobo Western Bukidnon
- Manobo Cotabato
- Manobo Dibabawon
- Manobo Higaonon
- Manobo Kagayen
- Manobo Kinamigin
- Manobo Llanen
- Manobo Matigsalug
- Manobo Obo
- Manobo Rajah Kabunsuan
- Manobo Sarangani
- Tagabawa



Subanun

- Subanun Central
- Subanun Eastern
- Subanun Northern
- Subanun Southern



Southern Mindanao

- Bagobo
- Bla'an
- T'boli
- Tiruray
- Mandaya
- Mansaka
- Mamanwa



Creole

- Chavacano



Migrant groups

- Cebuano
- Hiligaynon
- Ilocano
- Tagalog
- Pampangan



Spelling : Cross-references

- Teduray, Tirurai, Tiruray
- *See* Teduday
- Tboli (or Tiboli, whichever appears)
- *USE* T'boli

Compound Languages Names

- Pangutaran Sama
- *See Sama Pangutaran*
- Binukid Manobo
- *See Manobo Binukid*
- Balangingih Sama
- *See Sama Balangingih*

Or *USE*

- Pangutaran Sama
- *USE* Sama Pangutaran
- Binukid Manobo
- *USE* Manobo Binukid
- Balangingih Sama
- *USE* Sama Balangingih

Geographic Compound Language Names

- Cotabato Manobo
- *See* Manobo Cotabato
- Agusan Manobo
- *See* Manobo Agusan
- Binukid Manobo
- *See* Manobo Binukid

Migrant Languages

- Bisaya Mindanao (Language)
- Hiligaynon Mindanao (Language)
- Ilocano Mindanao (Language)

Literary Warrant for Mindanao Languages

Mindanao Languages

See Also Creole-based language

Danao languages

Manobo languages

Mindanao migrant languages

Mindanao (Southern) languages

Subanun languages

Creole Language

Creole-based language (Mindanao, Philippines)

See Chavacano

OR

Creole language (Mindanao, Philippines)

USE Chavacano

Language Sub-Groups

Danao Languages

See Also Iranun

Kalagan

Kalibugan

Maguindanao

Maranao

Sama Balangingih

Sama Central (Bajaw)

Sama Pangutaran

Sama Southern

Sangil

Tausug

Yakan

LC Language Classification

5911-5914 Magindanao

listed below this heading are Mamanwa, Mangyan, Mandaya, and all others, to include Moro, Nabaloi dialect, and Palawan languages.

DDC Language Table

T2 Dewey Decimal Classification T2

—599 7 Mindanao and adjacent islands

Contains Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Basilan, Bukidnon, Camiguin, Davao del Norte, Davao del Sur, Davao Oriental, Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Misamis Occidental, Misamis Oriental, North Cotabato, South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur provinces

Including Basilan, Dinagat Islands

—599 9 Sulu Archipelago

Contains Sulu and Tawitawi provinces

Language Warrant DDC Class

499.211599 7 Mindanao languages

499.211599 7 1 Creole-based language

499.211599 7 2 Danao languages

499.211599 7 4 Manobo languages

499.211599 7 5 Mindanao migrant languages

499.211599 7 6 Mindanao (Southern) languages

499.211599 7 8 Subanun languages

Danao Languages

499.211599 7 2 Danao languages

499.2115997 2 1 Iranun

499.2115997 2 2 Kalagan

499.2115997 2 3 Kalibugan

499.2115997 2 4 Maguindanao

499.2115997 2 5 Maranao

499.2115997 2 6 Sama language group

499.2115997 2 7 Sangil

499.2115997 2 8 Tausug

499.2115997 2 9 Yakan

Sama Language Sub-groups

499.21159972 6 2 Sama Balangingih

499.21159972 6 4 Sama Central (Bajaw)

499.21159972 6 6 Sama Pangutaran

499.21159972 6 8 Sama Southern

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Mindanao languages

- While they exist, are not well-documented in library and information systems.
- Considerations on how they should be categorized should be given emphasis in library and information science.
- Mindanao languages should be treated based on cultural conditions, and historical developments.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- There should be six major literary warrant for Mindanao languages.
- These are Danao, Manobo, Subanun, Southern Mindanao & Other Groups, Migrant, and Creole-based.
- Language sub-groups should also be given importance in the warrant as they provide living testimonies to the cultural diversity of Mindanao.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- ✓ Lumping Mindanao languages based on their geographical locations, and alphabetical arrangement do not justify the historical antecedents and cultural values of the people, not to mention the insensitivity, prejudices, and biases attached to how these languages are categorized.
- ✓ Moreover, punctuations and spelling preferred by indigenous speakers of these languages should take precedence over all other considerations.
- ✓ Cross-references, associative relationships, hierarchical values, and similar such warrants should form part of the literary warrant.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Literary warrant

- ✓ Makes it easier to categorize languages as a form of communication based on a body of literature.
- ✓ Literary warrant also justifies that languages exist in places and geographic areas where these have remained a medium of communication and discourse.
- ✓ Mindanao languages, however, while they exist continue to languish in obscurity in library and information system.
- ✓ There is more than enough justification for librarians and information specialist starting with those who are residing and practicing in Mindanao, to actively propagate a culture of defending the embellishment of these languages and nurture their improbable disappearance from the history and culture of the people of Mindanao.

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THE AUTHORS

- BRICCIO M. MERCED, JR.

Is currently the University Librarian of the University of the Philippines Mindanao, Davao City. He finished the following degrees: Bachelor of Science in Education, Library Science major, and Filipino language minor at Silliman University, university honors and cum laude; Master of Arts in and Doctor of Education, Educational Management major at Notre Dame University, Cotabato City; and Master of Library Science at Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology, Iligan City.

- RAYMUND R. DIAZ

Presently employed as NGS (Non-Government Service) Utility Worker at UP Mindanao Library since 2003. His various assignments include Administrative Aide, Audio-Visual Operator, Assistant to the College Librarian and Bookstore Keeper. He graduated from the University of Mindanao major in Political Science, earned 21 units in Library and Information Science from Holy Cross of Davao College, and is pursuing his Master of Library and Information Science also at UM.

Daghang salamat...