

Contrastive Analysis of True and False Cognates in Filipino and Cuyonon

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This paper presents a contrastive analysis of true and false cognates in Filipino and Cuyonon, based on the assumption that languages can be compared and the best teaching materials are based on an analysis of the native language and the target language. The study was conducted with the following objectives:

- To list the true and false cognates of Filipino and Cuyonon.
- To compare, analyze, and present the implications for teaching.
- To illustrate by means of sample drills and lessons how the result of the analysis would be useful to teachers.

The items are generally bases; however, derivatives, reduplications, and variants of stress are included when they throw light on the comparison.

The basis of grouping cognate items is phonetic-semantic resemblance, which may be subdivided into the following layers:

1. Total phonetic-semantic resemblance, e.g. Filipino and Cuyonon *kambing* 'goat'.
2. Semantic and partial phonetic resemblance, e.g. Filipino *araw* and Cuyonon *adlaw* 'day, sun'.
3. Seemingly divergent phonetic-semantic resemblance which possibly appears far-fetched but which may be justified by further study, e.g. Filipino *alin*, Cuyonon *adin* 'which'.

Word lists were drawn from the dictionary of San Juan (1974) and the researcher's knowledge as a native speaker of Cuyonon.

The analysis as a whole shows that pronunciation is the problem of Cuyonon teachers and students in the study of Filipino. Sample lessons in phonics drills are included as a guide to show how the study would be of help to language teachers.