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Table of Contents

Foreword Ramon Medriano Jr.	5
Research Articles	
Bonjovi Hassan Hajan, Brenfel Castillo-Hajan and Arlyne C. Marasigan	9
<i>Second Language Academic Writing: A Study of Teachers' Beliefs and Pedagogical Practices in Senior High School</i>	
Brenfel Castillo-Hajan, Bonjovi Hassan Hajan and Arlyne C. Marasigan	36
<i>Construction of Second Language Writer Identity in Student Persuasive Essays: A Metadiscourse Analysis</i>	
Conrado F. Vidal Jr.	61
<i>Mapping reading strategy orchestration of tertiary ESL students</i>	
Bryan M. Nozaleda and Yzzel T. Agorilla	87
<i>Connecting Time and Space: Examining the Perspectives and Motives of Distance Learners and Teachers to Open Learning and Distance Education</i>	
Olivia G. Rosario and Ruth N. Maguddayao	102
<i>Code Switching of English Language Teachers and Students in an ESL Classroom</i>	
Annie Mae C. Berowa and Richard S. Agbayani	123
<i>The MTBMLE Policy: Attitudes Among Teachers on the Ground</i>	
Lucas Kohnke and Andrew Jarvis	142
<i>Developing Mentorship Provisions for Academic English Success</i>	
Joel Mayo Torres and Ericson Olario Alieto	158
<i>Acceptability of Philippine English Grammatical and Lexical Items among Pre-service Teachers</i>	
Husni Idris, Mohamad S Rahman and Masruddin	182
<i>The Effect of Blended Learning to the Students' Achievement in English For Specific (ESP) Class At Islamic Education Study Program In Indonesia</i>	
Masruddin and Alex Sander	200
<i>The Efficacy of Pre Service Teacher Training Camp in Developing Students' English Teaching Skills at English Education Study program in Indonesia</i>	
Beatriz G. Clemente and Conchita M. Temporal	216
<i>Gender-Fair Language Competence of Teacher Education Faculty</i>	

Jimmylen Z. Tonio and Jennibelle R. Ella	231
<i>Pre-service Teachers' Attitudes toward the Use of Mother Tongue as Medium of Instruction</i>	
Shanty Halim	254
<i>Analysis of Indonesian-English Code-Switching Performed by the English Lecturers in PNUP (Politeknik Negeri Ujung Pandang)</i>	
Alma Bangayan-Manera	273
<i>Textual Analysis of School Graffiti</i>	
Evy Clara, Komarudin, Ubedilah, Ahmad Tarmiji Alkhudri	286
<i>Financial Management Strategy and Economy Independency in the Fishermen's Households of Banten</i>	
Chelito Malamug	302
<i>Difficulties of English Major Students in Dealing with Figurative Language in Poetry</i>	
Melanie F. Lear	317
<i>Lived Experiences of Mother Tongue-Based Multilingual Education Teachers in Teaching Diverse Pupils in Zamboanga City</i>	

Foreword

The third issue of Asian EFL Journal's March Edition presents studies in academic writing and reading, code-switching, mother tongue-based education, academic English and teaching strategies.

Writing teachers play a critical role in determining students' successes and failures in their academic endeavors and Hajan, Castillo-Hajan and Marasigan explored the beliefs of teachers about L2 academic writing and whether these beliefs manifest in their instructional practices in dealing with teaching academic writing.

Castillo-Hajan, Hajan and Marasigan's paper looked into the aspect of academic writing by studying the construction of writer identity in persuasive essays of ESL students. It was further pointed out that the use of "self-mention" in persuasive essays constitutes a metalinguistic feature that secures writers' identity.

Reading is one of the macro-skills that should not be ignored in the classroom. Vidal explored the use of language strategy in L2 reading tasks to identify patterns and degree of strategy orchestration.

With much of learning and teaching experience now incorporates technology, Nozaleda and Agorilla examined the holistic experience of individuals who were involved in open learning and distance education. It was found out that online learning platforms still need to improve on standardization of learning modules and learning platforms and in the employment of qualified and trained teachers.

Rosario and Maguddayao explored the understanding of teachers and students toward the use and practice of code-switching in an ESL classroom. It was further proven in the study that code-switching is a viable useful technique in allowing students to clarify and convey more information in any classroom interaction.

The implementation of K-12 program in the Philippines made possible the implementation of the mother tongue-based multilingual education in the early years of education. Berowa and Agbayani's paper is a presentation of suggestions to improve the implementation of this policy.

Mentoring is an impactful strategy to develop students' skills and knowledge and Kohnke and Jarvis investigated the motivations of students in joining university English language mentoring scheme. The study revealed that mentorship had enhanced students' perceptions of their language skills and that it was an avenue to develop their conversational English skills.

Torres and Alieto explored the extent of acceptability of the lexical variances of Philippine English among pre-service basic education teachers and found out that American English is still the preferred model in classroom pedagogy, yet Philippine English is gaining thrust and acceptability in ESL classrooms which is an indication for its establishment as a legitimate variant of the language.

It is assumed that the application of online and offline activities in a class is expected to provide better outcome as compared to the traditional brick-and-mortar class. Idris, Rahman and Masruddin experimented on the use of blended learning in an ESP class in Indonesia. It was found that students improved their understanding and interest in learning English.

Masruddin and Alex Sander's study tried to check the efficacy of pre-service English Teacher Training Camp program in developing students' skills in TEFL. Since the program focused much

on enhancing the teaching skills of pre-service teachers, it was found to be an effective avenue to acquire skills and knowledge in English pedagogy.

Gender sensitivity in language is now being pushed as another language competence as it counteracts gender normativity in linguistics. Clemente and Temporal's study aimed to determine the gender-fair language competence of faculty members in a state university and it was found that respondents understand the use of gender-fair language to avoid any implicit or explicit discriminatory language against genders.

Tonio and Ella examined the attitudes of pre-service teachers in the use of mother tongue as a medium of instruction in the first three grades in the primary school level. It was further noted that the use of mother tongue in the classroom enable teachers to express their thoughts clearly and would make lessons more interesting to students.

In any bilingual community, code-switching is not a foreign phenomenon and Halim explored the reasons for lecturers in switching codes in an Indonesian university. It was found that lecturers see it necessary to switch code, from Indonesian to English since the syntax of the latter is simpler compared to the former.

With writings everywhere, from toilet walls to classroom desks, Bangayan-Manera received motivation to investigate the reasons why students perform graffiti and found that this is the best means to vent out their emotions and thoughts as they find the formal avenue as limiting.

Clara, Komarudin, Ubedilah and Alkhudri's study aimed at understanding financial management in fishermen's household and how English training programs from the government develop better financial decision making and group solidarity.

Understanding figurative language is a pre-requisite for students to pass their literature class. Malamug studied the difficulties encountered by students in dealing with poetry. The researcher also examined the figures of speech that students find difficult to understand and the strategies they believe can develop their learning process.

Since there is an increasing movement around the globe to support mother tongue instruction in the early years of a child's education, Lear investigated the lived experiences of MTBMLE teachers in teaching diverse pupils. It was found that some materials are still not contextualized to the local setting therefore creating problems in delivery.

Ramon S. Medriano, Jr.

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**Acceptability of Philippine English Grammatical
and Lexical Items among Pre-service Teachers**

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Abstract

Using the Grammatical and Lexical Acceptability Questionnaire (GLAQ), the study aims to contextualize the extent of acceptance of PhE grammatical and lexical items among 400 pre-service basic education teachers in state universities in Luzon and Mindanao. It further determined the difference on the participants' extent of acceptability when grouped according to gender, type of high school attended, educational program, and geographical location. Lastly, it explored relationship between extent of PhE acceptability and number of languages spoken and perceived English proficiency. Implications to the future of English pedagogy and pre-service teachers' curriculum were also discussed. The study poses a challenge among basic education teachers and language practitioners as regards the measures to be done for PhE's full acceptance in the academic context.

Keywords: *World Englishes, Philippine English, acceptability, pre-service teachers*

1. Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

First articulated by Kachru (1991), the World Englishes (WE henceforth) model accounts for the way language is now used by millions of multilinguals taking ownership of English and changing it to reflect to their own lives. WE is described as “those indigenous, nativized varieties that have developed around the world and that reflect the cultural and pragmatic norms of their speakers” (Kirkpatrick, 2007, p.3). The introduction of the WE paradigm to Filipino scholars and teachers of English in the 1990s presented an opportunity to finally resist the dominance of native speakers’ norms in the classroom (Martin, 2014).

In 2004, Bautista and her team released in full form a number of Philippine International Corpus of English (ICE) based research that focus on the features of PhE. The collaborative effort of Bautista and her team enabled PhE to carve its niche both in the local and international milieu. Martin (2014) claimed that all the 140 publications in Bautista’s 2011 bibliography of Philippine variety have made valuable contributions in elevating PhE to legitimacy status and consequently promoting its acceptability.

Indeed there is awareness to an extent of the existence of PhE; however, this does not necessarily mean that acceptance comes along with it (Martin, 2014). This means that there is a need to explore acceptance towards PhE. Exploration of attitude towards a language or its variety can provide information essential for the prediction of linguistics scenes in areas where possible competition exist (Wang & Ladegaard, 2008 cited in Alieto, 2018). Moreover, there is a dearth of studies exploring PhE’s acceptability. PhE speakers, as the ones in contact with PhE, are always part of the equation. Hence, to fully describe the PhE phenomenon, background of its speakers as well as the context in which it is used is necessary for it is the users and its uses that determine PhE’s destiny and the direction of its evolution, change and development.

Pre-service basic education teachers will soon be dealing with learners at the grassroots giving them larger scope of influence considering the more number of learners they will cater. At this juncture, it is important to note that teachers, as Stafford and Arias (2005) maintained, play an important role in the learning process of the students. Moreover, Alieto (2018) claimed that pre-service teachers soon become full-fledged teachers and form part of the basic implementers of policies; therefore, they are to extent determiners of the language or its variety to be used in school. Along this line, it is important to note that learners’ acceptance of language varieties is influenced by teachers’

acceptance at great extent. Being so, teachers' acceptance towards PhE is an essential factor to consider and study in the continuous quest of promoting PhE's acceptance. Hence, the present study aims to determine the extent of acceptability of the different PhE's grammatical and lexical items among pre-service teachers. The present study further undertakes to determine the difference on the participants' extent of acceptability when grouped according to gender, type of high school attended, educational program, and geographical location. Lastly, it tries to establish relationship between extent of acceptability and number of languages spoken and perceived English proficiency.

2. Review of Literature

2.1 Philippine English

PhE as a variety has been an accepted phenomenon. Maria Lourdes S. Bautista worked with Susan Butler of Macquarie Dictionary in compiling a list of PhE words for inclusion in an Asian English Dictionary and in 1992, aiming to form an Asian English database, Macquarie started collecting works of fiction and non-fiction in English, and English language newspapers from Singapore, Malaysia, Hongkong, and Philippines-Countries which have well-established varieties of English. PhE has continuously flourished, giving birth to new words which are popularly and widely used by Filipinos today (Bautista, 2000).

For McKaughan (1993), PhE has emerged as an autonomous variety of English with its own self-contained system. This system is a system that is understood by many Filipinos, and has been used by them in different language domains. Bolton (2008) added that since the post-independence era after 1946, PhE has become a WE variety associated with distinct accent, a localized vocabulary, and even a body of creative writing by Filipino writers in English. Borlongan (2011) ardently said PhE does follow AE being undeniably a child of its parent. But like a typical child of any parent, it has a life of its own too.

2.2 Acceptability of Philippine English

Among the educated class, it is understood the PhE has found its place. Tupas (2006) describes the educated class as having the economic and sociopolitical innerness of Standard Englishes within communities of use in any part of the world. Borlongan (2011) is one of those who promotes the use of PhE in classrooms. He argues for the retraining of teachers, the development of new instructional materials based on the existing corpora of PhE, and the re-envisioning of instructional leadership in

managing innovations in English language teaching in the Philippines. However, there are groups who do not fully agree on the status of PhE as a Standard English and consider the former inferior to the latter. For instance, Gonzalez (1997) commented that the AE is the one that is legitimate and postulated as an ideal, while the PhE is deemed illegitimate although it can be considered in the local standard.

In the 2006 study of Tupas, which involved seven graduate students pursuing Diploma in Education and Master in Language Studies, it was found that they had consistently reported about the difficulty of teaching AE because their pupils bring with them their own way of using the language that is legitimate on political and cultural grounds. It was also revealed that the graduate students perceived PhE as unideal model in the English language classroom.

Likewise, in a survey conducted to 185 public school teachers, Martin (2014) found a large percentage of teachers who reported that their target model of teaching English was the AE. Using triangulation, enabled the researcher to extract the reasons why teachers preferred the AE over PhE. Universality, status, and market value of AE were the three cited reasons.

Bernardo and Madrunio (2015) administered Pedagogical Acceptability Test (PAT) to 42 English instructors and 242 students from 10 colleges and universities in Metro Manila to determine which from the 35 forms of PhE grammatical variants are pedagogically acceptable and unacceptable. Results show that 16 of the 35 PhE grammatical variants are pedagogically acceptable. After having identified pedagogically acceptable PhE grammatical features, the two authors proposed the endonormative pedagogic model reflective not only of AE norms but also of PhE grammatical and lexical items.

Using the same instrument, Rosales and Bernardo (2017) determined the pedagogical acceptability judgments of ESL teachers and learners of the 38 items constructed within acceptable PhE conventions, which participants rated on a six-point Likert scale as to its acceptability. Results show a slight disparity in the acceptability of some items that turns out to be more significant items that were otherwise accepted.

2.3 Gender and Language Varieties Acceptability

Bilaniuk (2003) claimed that there is complexity in the construct of gender and is a significant factor influencing language ideology. Moreover, Zhang (2011) claimed that gender as a factor influencing language attitude has been established and proven true across communities and culture.

In the study of Milroy and Milroy (1998), preferentiality of women toward the prestigious norm of language has been established. The same study claimed that while men prefer to learn the vernacular norm the same attitude is not held by women. Women prefer learning the prestigious norm. Corroborating result was yielded by the study of Gürsoy (2013). In the study, gender difference on language attitude was found as female trainees were significantly more positive toward English than their male counterparts. Moreover, Vasko (2010) provides ample evidence that in sociolinguistic studies including a sample of males and females belonging to the same social class, women usually use fewer stigmatized and non-standard variants than males. For instance, Wolfram (1969) mentioned that compared to men, women exhibit a greater sensitivity to socially evaluative linguistic feature. Further, women are more conscious of the social significance of different linguistic features and use more socially prestigious speech forms (Poussa 2001, 2006). Bilaniuk (2003) discussed that this phenomenon of language attitude difference across gender can be explained by the social, cultural and economic conditions women.

2.4 Geographical Location and Language Varieties Acceptability

Clark (2014) explored the variations in the use of English in creative spoken performance such as comedy, drama and poetry, as well as in written texts such as letters to local newspapers, stories and poem written in dialect. Results suggest that there is a growing and conscious use of English among individuals that identify them with a particular place. They did this by incorporating into their speech a set of linguistic features drawn from a particular variety of English. By using features in this way, people emphasize their place of origin over other factors such as age, gender, social class and ethnicity. The author concluded that place of origin is the most important identity factor.

Everett and Aronoff (2013) presented evidence that the geographic context in which a language is spoken may directly impact its phonological form. They examined the geographic coordinates and elevations of 567 language locations represented in a worldwide phonetic database. Languages with phonemic ejective consonants were found to occur closer to uninhabitable regions of high elevation, when contrasted to languages without this class of sounds. In addition, the mean and median elevations of the locations of languages with ejectives were found to be comparatively high. The patterns uncovered surface on all major world land masses, and are not the result of the influence of particular language families. They reflect a significant and positive worldwide correlation between elevation and the likelihood that a language employs ejective phonemes.

3. Research Questions

The study aims to determine the acceptability of PhE grammatical and lexical items. Specifically, it answers the following questions:

1. What is the extent of acceptance of the PhE grammatical and lexical items among the participants?
2. Is there a significant difference in the extent of acceptance of the PhE grammatical and lexical items in terms of participants':
 - 2.1. gender;
 - 2.2 educational program;
 - 2.3 type of high school attended; and
 - 2.4 geographical location?
3. Is there a significant correlation between the extent of acceptability of the PhE grammatical and lexical items and participants' number of languages spoken and self-perceived English proficiency?

4. Methodology

4.1 Research Design

The study utilized the cross-sectional descriptive, predictive nonexperimental research design. Johnson (2000 cited in Perez & Alieto, 2018) explained that a with the primary objective of describing is determined to be descriptive. The current study involves no use treatment or intervention, but intends simply to describe the variables involve, and no comparable groups were established hence characterized as non-experimental.

4.2 Research Setting

Two state universities, one in the Luzon area and one in Mindanao, offering teacher education program were taken as research sites of the study. In each institution, the teacher education program of Bachelor of Elementary Education and Bachelor of Secondary education are offered, and the same programs are accredited by the Accrediting Agency of Chartered Colleges and Universities in the Philippines (AACUP) and Commission on Higher Education (CHED). Both of the teacher education programs in each university are considered largest in respective areas in terms of the number of enrolees.

4.2 Participants

A total of 400 participants were enlisted for the purpose of this study. Equal appropriation of the number of males and females as well as from the two educational programs (Bachelor of Elementary

Education and Bachelor Secondary Education) was done. Moreover, equal number of participants from Luzon and Mindanao was observed.

Only 48 participants attended private high schools constituting 12%, while 352 respondents came from public high school making up the remaining 88% of the total participants. Effort was exerted to equally represent the respondents according to type of high school attended. However, to no avail was it possible. This means that most of the students who attend state universities taking education degree programs come from the public school system.

For the number of languages spoken, 7 or 1.8% declared that they are monolinguals, 218 or 54.5% disclosed that they speak 2 languages, 139 or 34.8% stated that they speak 3 languages, 31 or 7.8% noted themselves to speak 4 languages, and only 5 or 1.3% determined themselves to speak 5 languages. With the given data, it can be assessed that majority of the respondents of the study speak 2 or 3 languages which constitute the majority which is 89.3% of the total number of pre-service teacher participants.

In the case of the self-perceived English proficiency of the respondents, 91 or 22.8% claimed that their proficiency in English is intermediate, 124 or 31% claimed to be at the level of upper intermediate, 60 or 15% disclosed that their level of proficiency is advance, and 125 or 31% stated that are proficient in English.

The choice on the number of participants was based on the guidelines suggested Fraenkel and Wallen (2009) that the minimum number of participants needed for a representative sample for descriptive studies is 100.

Inclusion criteria were set to determine qualified participants of the study. One, the participant must be enrolled in either the elementary education or secondary education program. Those enrolled in the Professional Education Certificate Program were excluded from participating. And two, the participants should be at the final year of the educational program by the time this study was conducted.

4.3 Research Instrument

To determine the level of acceptability of PhE grammatical and lexical items, an acceptability questionnaire was designed and administered to Bachelor of Elementary Education (BEE) and Bachelor of Secondary Education (BSE) pre-service teachers in state universities in Luzon and Mindanao. Since the only available instrument on PhE acceptability at the time the study was conducted was the Pedagogical Acceptability Test (PAT) of Bernardo and Madrunio (2015), the researchers designed an acceptability instrument for the present study. The researcher-made instrument (Appendix A) was referred as Grammatical and Lexical Items Acceptability Questionnaire

(GLAQ). While PAT was designed to determine English teachers and college students' judgments on how much they accept a grammatical item that is illustrative of a specific grammar rule as a norm in teaching and learning English grammar, the GLAQ determined pre-service teachers' judgment on identifying the acceptability levels of PhE grammatical and lexical items.

The instrument has two parts. In Part I, participants were requested to provide their personal information. For the second part, the participants were requested to encircle the number that represents the level of acceptability of the different grammatical and lexical items.

The second part of the instrument is composed of 44 grammatical and lexical items. Some of the grammatical items were taken from the PAT. Of the six items in the category of prepositional phrase, five items were adopted and one was added (i.e., based from). Other items lifted from PAT include those that focus on the distinctive use of verbs, *would*, distinctive plural noun forms, use of assure as intransitive verb, unidiomatic verb phrase, distinctive use of pronoun case, double comparative and unpluralized semantically plural noun. Items such as *with regard*, *wherein* and *get-passive* were also lifted from the PAT. The researchers added the following items in the instrument: items on lexical creativity, which include lexical shift from noun to adjective, verb to noun, lexicalized acronym and brand name, overgeneralization of affixation; item on split infinitive; items on the use of *fewer* and *lesser* interchangeably; use of *between* instead of *among*, *bring* instead of *take*; item on word choice and redundant expression; and the use of *will* as future marker in the first person. After the items were finalized, the instrument was shown to two language specialists for review and comments. The suggestions were incorporated. The instrument was pilot-tested to 30 non-participants. Cronbach's Alpha of 0.919 was obtained during the pilot-testing. The Cronbach's Alpha value obtained means that the instrument is reliable.

4.4 Procedure

Two letters of request were drafted and sent to the universities identified in this study. The letters were addressed to the Deans of the College of Education to seek permission for the administration of the instrument. Upon the approval of the request to administer the instrument to the students, the researchers were asked to meet teachers assigned to serve as coordinator of the activity. The teacher-coordinators provided the list of students qualified for the study. A day was scheduled for the researchers to conduct and discuss the nature and purpose of the study. Letters of consent were requested to be signed by those who were willing to participate. Afterwards, a date was scheduled for the administration of the questionnaire. On the appointed day, before the administration of the

questionnaire the participants were once more informed that participation is voluntary and that it has no merits whatsoever in their ratings. Further, the participants were assured of confidentiality of their provided information. After answering, participants submitted at will. Upon handing over of the instruments, the researchers checked for possible missed numbers, double entry and the like which would disqualify inclusion for analyses.

4.5 Method of Analysis

The raw data generated from questionnaire were tabulated, organized, and analyzed. To determine the extent of acceptability of the PhE lexical variance, descriptive statistic was performed. The mean across items was computed, and the mean for each item in the questionnaire was also determined to identify the lexical items with the highest and lowest ratings. Table 1 presents the interpretation of the computed means.

Table 1.

Extent of Acceptability Scale

Range	Interpretation
3.25 – 4.0	Accepted
2.5 – 3.24	Somehow Accepted
1.75 – 2.49	Somehow Unaccepted
1.0 – 1.74	Not Accepted

For the significant difference of the extent of acceptability across gender, educational attainment, type of high school attended and geographical location, the mean score of the extent of acceptability of the PhE lexical items was computed across the variables. T-test for independent sample was used to determine the significant difference.

Moreover, to determine the significant relationships between the extent of acceptability of the grammatical and lexical variance of PhE and the perceived language proficiency and number of languages spoken, Pearson Product Moment Coefficient (Pearson r) was used.

5. Results and Discussion

5.1 Acceptability of PhE Grammatical and Lexical Items

Presented in Table 2 is the participants' extent of acceptance of the PhE grammatical and lexical items. As shown, the mean (M) of 2.83 with a standard deviation (SD) of 0.306 is interpreted as “*somehow accepted*”. This means that the PhE lexical and grammatical items used in the study are considered by the participants as correct and proper. This implies that the PhE as a variant is existent among the participants. The results corroborate with that of Tupas (2006) reporting that PhE found its place among the educated class such as the respondents of this present study.

Table 2.

Extent of PhE's Grammatical and Lexical Items Acceptability

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Interpretation
Language Attitude	2.83	0.306	Somehow Accepted

However, it can be deduced from the computed mean that the extent of acceptability is not full. In other words, the respondents do not consider those items to be completely appropriate. The data reveal that the respondents remain to have certain reservations toward the use of PhE which may be influenced by the perception of the existence of the so-called “Standard”. It can be further inferred that the acceptance of variants remains limited. The respondents may have considered it to be acceptable only in certain dimension such as informal discourses. This claim echoes the findings Tupas (2006) and Martin (2014) who maintained that PhE remains to fall short from being an ideal model to be taught inside the classrooms. Therefore, although the variant found its identity, it failed to secure its place inside the classrooms which remain to favor the use and the teaching of the ‘Standards’ which explains the ‘partial’ acceptance of the PhE among the pre-service teachers. PhE’s acceptability level among pre-service teachers is still influenced by AE’s universality, status and marketability. This also relates well with what Tupas (2006) said that WE, such as PhE, does not have enough symbolic power vis-a-vis AE to enable teachers to legitimize their own work should they opt for it. WE may be sociolinguistically legitimate but it remains politically unacceptable to most people and in some discourse type, especially in the academic or formal written domain.

5.1.1 Items rated with highest extent of acceptability by the respondents

Table 3 provides the items with highest extent of acceptability. Five most accepted PhE lexical items and phrases are presented.

Table 3.

PhE Lexical Items rated with highest acceptability

Item Numbers	Mean	Standard Deviation	Interpretation
11. Majority of students nowadays use online references to do their papers.	3.48	0.749	Accepted
5. Students should learn to cope up with the challenges in their studies	3.46	0.831	Accepted
23. The president assured free tuition to all State Universities and Colleges.	3.40	0.811	Accepted
16. The number of students enrolled last term have increased.	3.34	0.824	Accepted
6. Students have different views with regards success.	3.24	0.421	Somehow Accepted

It can be gleaned from the table that Items 11 (M=3.48, SD=0.749), 5 (M =3.46, SD = 0.831), 23 (M=3.40, SD= 0.811), 16 (M=3.34, SD=0.824) and 6 (M=3.24, SD= 0.421) are rated highest. However, from the five, only four (Items 11, 5, 23 and 16) were considered “*accepted*” by the participants, while Item 6 was only considered as “*somehow accepted*”. In total, out of the 44 items used in the questionnaire, only four (4) items, which constitute only 9 % of the number of PhE grammatical and lexical items used in the study, were identified as “acceptable”. Further analysis of the data reveals that 30 or 68.18% of the lexical variance were identified as “*somehow acceptable*”, and 10 or 23 % of the items were considered as “*somehow unacceptable*”. There was no item identified to be “*unacceptable*” by the respondents.

The acceptability of omitting the indefinite article in *a majority* is also consistent with the findings of Bernardo and Madrunio (2015) that the feature *majority* in PhE is more acceptable than its AE counterpart. Bautista's (2008) findings, in all the PhE studies she conducted that the use of articles is problematic for ESL learners, could explain why this item has become acceptable for the participants.

Another plausible explanation is that *majority* is seen as a plural noun, hence the use of the article *a* before the word *majority* may seem awkward (Trenkic, 2009). Likewise, the acceptability of the prepositional phrase (cope up with) also conforms with the findings of Bernardo and Madrunio (2015) that it has already attained formal recognition and thus can be used not only in conversation but also in lecture, presentation, speeches, meetings, and other formal spoken discourse as well as informal written discourse such as blog, email, text and twitter.

The acceptability of *assured* can be explained by what Bautista (2008) referred to as the simplification process. Likewise, the claim of Bernardo and Madrunio (2015) that *assure* is used as an ambitransitive verb if the object (i.e. *us*) is often unnecessary, especially when it is obvious that *us* is being talked about may also explain why it was considered acceptable by the participants.

The acceptable use of verbs that do not agree with subjects specifically for those sentences beginning with expressions such as *the number*, *a number*, *either* and *one-third* still has to do with the difficulty of locating or identifying the subjects in those sentences. For these two sentences - (1) *The number of students enrolled last term have increased* and (2) *A number of different teaching techniques has emerged*, one may consider *students* and *a number* as the subjects for each sentence respectively.

5.1.2 Items rated with low acceptability among the participants

Presented in Table 4 are the five items that received the lowest acceptability level, which are rated by the participants as 'somehow not accepted'.

Table 4.

PhE Grammatical and Lexical items rated with lowest acceptability

Item Numbers	Mean	Standard Deviation	Interpretation
44. Last February 14, I did not do a valentiney undertaking.	1.90	1.055	Somehow Not Accepted

33. When he heard the news, he OMGed .	1.90	0.984	Somehow Not Accepted
34. The materials were already xeroxed yesterday.	1.98	1.09	Somehow Not Accepted
31. He would unsmile whenever that person passes by.	1.99	0.967	Somehow Not Accepted
32. I have PMed to you the proposal.	2.03	1.087	Somehow Not Accepted

Items that participants rated ‘somehow not accepted’ are those relating to the overgeneralization on the use of affixes like in *unsmile* (M=1.99, SD=0.967) and *valentiney* (M=1.90, SD=1.055), lexicalized brand names as in *xeroxed* (M=1.98, SD=1.09) and lexicalized acronym as in *OMGed* (M=1.90, SD=0.984) and *PMed* (M=2.03, SD=1.087).

This implies that future teachers do not accept those local varieties that extend vocabulary range by modifying the beginning or ending or root words in order to alter their meaning as well items that are products of lexical creativity such as lexicalized acronym and lexicalized brand name to create and understand expression one has never heard before.

5.2 *Difference in the extent of acceptance of the grammatical and lexical variance of PhE in terms of gender, educational program, and geographical location*

The mean score of the items was computed and compared across the identified four variables. T-test for independent sample was used to determine the significant difference in the extent of acceptability of the lexical and phrasal variants of PhE between males and females, respondents enrolled in the BEEd and BSEd program, respondents who completed high school in public and private schools, and those from Luzon and Mindanao.

The data in Table 5 reveal that for the variable gender, the males (M=2.839, SD=0.309) do not significantly differ with the females (M=2.825, SD= 0.305) in the extent of acceptability of the PhE grammatical and lexical items as evidenced by the p-value of 0.652, which is greater than 0.05. Despite the fact that there was no significant difference in the level of acceptability between male and female participants, it can be observed that males had slightly higher mean than females. The foregoing result contradicts the findings of Labov (1972, 1990), Wolfram (1969) Milroy and Milroy (1998), Poussa

(2001, 2006) and Vasko (2010) that women are more sensitive than men to the prestige pattern, and women usually use fewer stigmatized and non-standard variants than males. One possible explanation as regards the incongruence of the present finding with those of the earlier findings can be based on what Gürsoy (2013) concluded that despite the fact that previous studies had established gender difference on language use and attitude towards language, such finding is not universal. Hence, while gender divide in acceptability of English variants exists in foreign setting it may not be true among Filipinos especially the pre-service teachers. Meanwhile, the finding supports that of Armandi (2016) that participants' attitudes toward a language variety are not mainly affected by gender differences. It can be deduced that through time, gender difference in language attitude and use has already been eradicated and the notion that the ability to communicate in a more prestigious language variety gives one an economic and professional advantage seems to be attractive to both genders nowadays. This might also serve as their motivation to favor the prestigious variety than the less prestigious.

Table 5.

Difference in the Extent of Acceptability of PhE Grammatical and Lexical Items across variables

Dependent Variable	Independent Variables	Mean	SD	Sig (2-tailed)
Extent of Acceptability of Philippine English	Gender			
	Male	2.839	0.309	0.652
	Female			
		2.825	0.305	
	Educational Program			
	BEd	2.90	0.275	0.000*
BSEd				
		2.76	0.321	
	Type of high School attended			
	Private	2.784	0.257	0.267
	Public			

2.837 0.313

Geographical Location

Luzon 2.813 0.308 0.263
Mindanao

2.847 0.305

N=400; *Significant at alpha=0.05

For the type of school attended, the data shows that participants, who studied in private schools during their secondary education (M=2.784, SD=0.257), do not significantly differ with those who came from public high schools (M=2.873, SD=0.313). The non-existence of significant difference between those who came from private school and those who graduated from public school is evidenced by the p-value = 0.652 which is greater than alpha=0.05. Although it can be noticed that generally, the respondents who completed their secondary education from public schools have shown higher extent of acceptability toward the PhE lexical items as compared to those who were enrolled in private institutions during their high school. The higher mean on the level of acceptability of the participants, who completed their secondary education in public schools as compared to those from private schools, is attributed to the intensive English training and exposure students from private school gain, which provides premium on the AE form, making the students from private institutions less accepting of the variants. It is underscored that students in the private schools are not only taught and exposed but also converse to each other in AE, which is not just a preferred variety, but the accepted one in the school community. This notion is reflected in the discussion of Cruz (2014) that many parents send their children to private schools because of their impression that private school students speak better English than their public school counterparts. For him, there is a general impression among parents that Ateneo and La Salle students speak better English than UP students (to take only the best private and public schools) or that the students in the nearest private schools speak English to each other, unlike students in the nearest public school who allegedly speak to each other in the local language. As such, participants who graduated from public high school are more accepting of the PhE grammatical and lexical items than those who graduated in private high schools.

Moreover, for the variable geographical location, the data provides that those who were from Luzon ($M=2.813$, $SD=0.308$) exhibit a relatively similar acceptance of the lexical items with those from Mindanao ($M=2.847$, $SD=0.305$). Further, as evidenced by the p -value = 0.263, there is no significant difference in the acceptability of the lexical items between the respondents coming from two varied geographical situation. The finding does not support that of Clark (2014), who noted that there is a growing and conscious use of English among individuals that identify them with a particular place. This means that in the context of English varieties acceptability such as PhE, regionalism seems to have no influence. According to Danao (1996), regionalism is the idea or practice of dividing a country into smaller units for political, economic, social, and cultural purposes.

From the four independent variables accounted in the study for significant difference, only the variable educational program was found to have an influence on the extent of acceptability of the lexical variance evidence by the p -value (0.000), which means that the educational program is a factor influencing difference in the acceptability of PhE. The findings further reveal that those enrolled in the BEEd program ($M=2.90$, $SD=0.275$) are more likely to accept the lexical items as compared to those enrolled in the BSEd program ($M=2.76$, $SD=0.321$). This implies that future elementary school teachers are more accepting of the nativized English varieties than the secondary school teachers. The finding is to some extent a realization of what Delpit and Dowdy (2002) mentioned that elementary teachers need to accept the language a child brings into the classroom as an expression of self since rejecting one's language can only make that person feel as if he is rejected.

5. 3 Relationship between the extent of acceptability of the PhE grammatical and lexical items and the number of languages spoken and perceived English proficiency

The mean score for the extent of acceptability of PhE was computed. The relationship between the extent of acceptability of PhE lexical and phrasal variance and the number of language spoken and self-perceived English Proficiency were determined through the conduct of the statistical tool known as Pearson Product Moment Coefficient or Pearson r .

Table 6.

Correlation Matrix: Extent of Acceptability and number of languages spoken and self-perceived English Proficiency

	Variables	p-values	r-value
Extent of Acceptability of PE lexical variance	Number of Languages Spoken	0.059	0.094
	Self-perceived English Proficiency	0.123	0.089

The data shows (Table 6) that relationship between the variables extent of acceptability of PhE lexical variance and number of language spoken and perceived English proficiency is not significant as evidenced by the p value, 0.059 and 0.123, which are both greater than alpha = 0.05. This implies that the number of languages spoken and the perceived English proficiency have no relationship to the extent of acceptability of PhE lexical and grammatical variance. The non-existence of significant relationship between the extent of acceptability and number of languages spoken does not support the finding of Wetzl (2013) as regards the encouraging signs of a possible correlation between increased knowledge about linguistic diversity and positive language attitudes.

4. Conclusion

The current study was set out primarily to determine the extent of acceptability of the lexical variance of PhE among pre-service basic education teachers in Luzon and Mindanao. Based on the findings, the following conclusions are made:

The most striking finding was that PhE is ‘accepted’, however its acceptance is only to a limited extent. It can be inferred from the results that there seems to be a clear rationale as to why participants tend to think and evaluate PhE grammatical and lexical items only as ‘somehow accepted’. Indeed, AE is still the preferred model. This is not surprising as previous linguists (cf. Jenkins, 2011; Hundt, Zipp & Hurber, 2015) have already established that placing the inner circle varieties above other varieties is a very common mindset all over the world since many people have been taught in the AE framework. Such exposure made people consider AE as the only correct one. However, it can be noted

that PhE variety is acknowledged and has already gained acceptability, which is a good initial indication for its establishment as a legitimate variant.

Equally surprising is the finding that there is significant difference in the extent of acceptability of PhE between would-be elementary and high school teachers. The would-be elementary teachers were found to be more accepting of the PhE grammatical and lexical variants. This can be attributed to their training and orientation directed towards leniency of language use as compared to the high school teachers whose perspective and frame of thinking is correctness of usage.

Another astounding result is that contrary to established trend in literature that determined women to be more favoring the prestigious and standard forms (e.g. Zhang, 2011; Gal, 1978; Wang & Ladegaard, 2008; Bilaniuk, 2003; Milroy & Milroy, 1998) the male and female respondents in this study had no significant difference in their extent of acceptability of PhE. Less surprising were the non-significant difference in the extent of acceptability of PhE across the variables geographical location and type of high school attended. Moreover, there exist no significant relationship between the extent of acceptability and number of languages spoken and perceived English proficiency.

5. Pedagogical Implications

Culturally responsive pedagogy starts with the premise that race and class matter, and that some schools fail to send diverse students signals that they belong. To make sure all students feel valued, the theory goes, teachers need to be aware of their own biases, work deeply to understand their individual learners, find ways to bring students' heritage and community into the classroom, and hold all learners to a high academic standard (Quinton, 2013).

Teachers must distinguish between the informal and formal varieties in an objective way and must accept the learners' variety as a valid form of communication. The use of the different varieties can be contrasted. As such, learners may become language detectives, noticing that most books and tests use the more standard variety of the language, whereas plays, movies, oral discourse and even dialogue in a work of fiction exhibit more informal forms of the language. Teachers must point out that one variety is not better than the other but that one is more appropriate than the other depending on the circumstances (Brisk, 2006).

Prospective basic education teachers should get a healthy dose of sociolinguistics, transformational grammar, and the history of English. There is a need for them to study the emergence of dialects and the social contexts from which language standards grow. They should also learn that unlike the standard meter or kilogram, which can be measured with scientific precision; there is no single, objective standard language which everybody speaks. They should be exposed to the concept

of language contact, assimilation, and heritage language loss, and that when schools abandon bilingual education and leave non-English-speaking students to sink or swim in English-only classes, most sink. And last but not least, they should be taught to regard their students' language not as something to be constantly graded and corrected, but as an energetic, highly-competent, continually-evolving form of language, complete with its own standards and variants.

According to Barron (2009), perhaps the most significant grammar lesson to learn is to trust our language instincts rather than mimicking some ideal which turns out to be a moving target. We need to finally abandon the eighteenth-century prescriptions behind and aim for language that is simply good enough to do the job of expressing whatever it is we need to say. And when we study language, we should study what it is, not what someone thinks it should be.

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Appendix A. Research Instrument

Part I. Demographic Profile

Directions: Please check to which applies to you. Please make sure to leave no item unanswered.

Program you belong to: ___BEEd or ___BSEd **Gender:** ___Male or ___Female High

School Attended: ___Private or ___Public **Location:** ___Luzon or ___Mindanao

Number of languages spoken: ___ (Please write in numeral)

Perceived English Language Proficiency:

___Intermediate ___Upper Intermediate ___Advanced ___Proficient

Part II. Extent of Acceptability: The items given below are lexical/grammatical items which are *italicized and bold* for easy reference. Please rate the extent of acceptability for each item. Four choices are provided for each item, to wit: 1 – unaccepted; 2- somehow unaccepted; 3- somehow accepted; and 4 – accepted. Simply encircle the number of choice.

Grammatical/Lexical Items				
1. Failure to return borrowed books from the library on time can <i>result to</i> fines and other penalties.	1	2	3	4
2. Many classic movies are <i>based from</i> popular novels.	1	2	3	4
3. My perspective is sometimes different <i>for</i> your perspective.	1	2	3	4
4. During quizzes, students are asked to <i>fill</i> the blanks.	1	2	3	4
5. Students should learn to <i>cope up with</i> the challenges in their studies.	1	2	3	4
6. Students have different views <i>with regards</i> success.	1	2	3	4
7. There are a number of organizations <i>wherein</i> students can join.	1	2	3	4
8. It's <i>a more correct</i> answer.	1	2	3	4
9. Students should <i>get involved</i> to extra-curricular activities.	1	2	3	4
10. The secretary attended the meeting <i>in behalf</i> of her boss.	1	2	3	4
11. <i>Majority</i> of students nowadays use online references to do their papers.	1	2	3	4
12. It must be enacted to a law whatever the political <i>cost</i> .	1	2	3	4
13. They <i>left</i> the Philippines before their children entered college	1	2	3	4
14. Students are required to attend the symposium which <i>would</i> be held in May.	1	2	3	4
15. The use of social media <i>have been</i> the most significant change in the last decade.	1	2	3	4
16. <i>The number</i> of students enrolled last term have increased.	1	2	3	4
17. A number of different teaching techniques <i>has</i> emerged.	1	2	3	4
18. Either the students or the teacher <i>know</i> how to open the presentation.	1	2	3	4
19. One-third of the test items <i>was</i> asked during the review	1	2	3	4
20. This method, along with other methods, <i>are</i> applicable now.	1	2	3	4

21. I, together with my other classmate, are attending the symposium.	1	2	3	4
22. That is one of the reason why I chose to pursue my education.	1	2	3	4
23. The president assured free tuition to all State Universities and Colleges.	1	2	3	4
24. In schools, students are taken cared of by their teachers.	1	2	3	4
25. Due to the requirements, me and my group mates are staying in the hostel over the weekend.	1	2	3	4
26. In pair work, choose the person who you think you could work well with.	1	2	3	4
27. Since its very traffic in Metro Manila, I don't want to study there.	1	2	3	4
28. Thank you for the invite you sent last week.	1	2	3	4
29. My teacher has that fascination in vintagy items.	1	2	3	4
30. Since I was not responding to his message, he unfriended me in Facebook.	1	2	3	4
31. He would unsmile whenever that person passes by.	1	2	3	4
32. I have PMed to you the proposal.	1	2	3	4
33. When he heard the news, he OMGed .	1	2	3	4
34. The materials were already xeroxed yesterday.	1	2	3	4
35. I will return next week.	1	2	3	4
36. The celebrant did not expect the kind of party given to him during his 45th birthday.	1	2	3	4
37. This is necessarily needed to pass the course.	1	2	3	4
38. The five members divided the task between themselves.	1	2	3	4
39. She tried to quickly finish the book before she had to leave.	1	2	3	4
40. I should drink fewer coffee.	1	2	3	4
41. My doctor advised me to have less doughnut for my immediate recovery.	1	2	3	4
42. He will bring his father to Tagaytay this summer.	1	2	3	4
43. Faculty members are engaged in their respective researches .	1	2	3	4
44. Last February 14, I did a not so valentiney undertaking.	1	2	3	4