



Sana All: Filipino Teenagers' Indirectness of Today's Time

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Abstract – Indirectness is a fundamental element in human communication. “Sana all” is considered as the best example of an indirect jargon. A combination of Filipino and English language. This adheres to the Filipino teenagers’ indirect way of communicating and firmly explains that language is dynamic because it is open for all changes. This study used Thematic analysis to closely examine the data, as well as to identify common themes in topics and ideas. Using the data gathering method, the researchers conducted in-depth interviews that is personal and structured. The results gathered from the 10 key informants from different students shows that 8 students answered the questions indirectly and 2 students answered the questions directly. They’ve explained that the term “sana all” is an indirect way of showing envy, or being resentful. The researchers conclude that “Sana all” is one of the indirect ways of saying that a person is envious about something or being hopeful and it affects Pragmatics since it’s a barrier in communication. The researchers strongly recommend that the speaker should use “sana all” in a proper way depending on the situation and the topic they are being discussed to avoid any conflict and use more appropriate words instead.

Keywords – Indirectness; Sana All; Teenagers; Meaning; Pragmatics

1. INTRODUCTION

Communication is deeply coalesced with the human existence. It is an integral part of it. Every individual cannot thrive without utilizing communication to live and prosper. Since it can take place in many forms, sometimes, we communicate by talking about our ideas, thoughts, emotions, concerns, and problems through oral and face to face conversations or through technological or telephonic conversations that are the channel of medium in communicating.

Language is diverse and with this, humans can make their own language. Linguists are concerned with actual linguistic varieties as found in speech and therefore, calls for concepts and methods that enable us to deal with diversity. The concepts and methods for linguistic investigation are taken from the actual language used in social contexts.

Indirect jargons or slangs are used particularly when conversing in a series of speech events and speech acts within a cultural context.



The level of indirect speech act can predict by the speech act level and can be linguistically behave as if it is both a direct or indirect meaning.

Indirectness is a fundamental element in human communication. In relation to this, we all use indirect communication strategies at times, and in certain circumstances, we mean more than what we say likewise, we gather meaning from others beyond the words they use. Indirectness is one of the elements that varies the most from one culture to another, and one that can cause confusion and misunderstanding.

Every single word can have a different meaning and others lies on conventionalized indirect speech acts that can block their paraphrases from being interpreted as indirect speech acts, even if this interpretation is calculable from Gricean-style principles like words that are jargons. [3]

One of the fun parts are the slang words, and the best example is the word "*sana all*" that is a combination of the Filipino and English language. It is an expression used to wish or hope for an individual accomplishment or success. But for others, this might sound skeptical or cliché, but this makes them say thoughts indirectly which makes them even more comfortable.

"*Sana all*" has been described as a very widespread predominantly spoken mixed language, whose phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics have been greatly influenced by English and Tagalog. [4]

"*Sana all*" and other common expressions are coined as a millennial language, a rich source of new words and phrases which, as fast as they are created by this generation, are then quickly adopted by the mainstream to be ironical but also, to show that they are different to previous generations where to be cool was to be slightly cynical. Millennials are dramatic, enthusiastic and optimistic. Their words reflect this and contain overly dramatic expressions, exclamation marks and exaggeration. [5]

This study firmly explains that language is dynamic because it is open for all changes. Likewise, language is productive and powerful due to the fact that it can be used in any kind of discourse. Furthermore, indirect language particularly jargons or slang words affect the real meaning of a certain word. This study adheres to the Filipino teenagers' indirect way of communicating in today's time. Also, intends to scrutinize the real definition of "*sana all*" from the Filipino teenagers' perspective likewise, to understand its repercussions.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

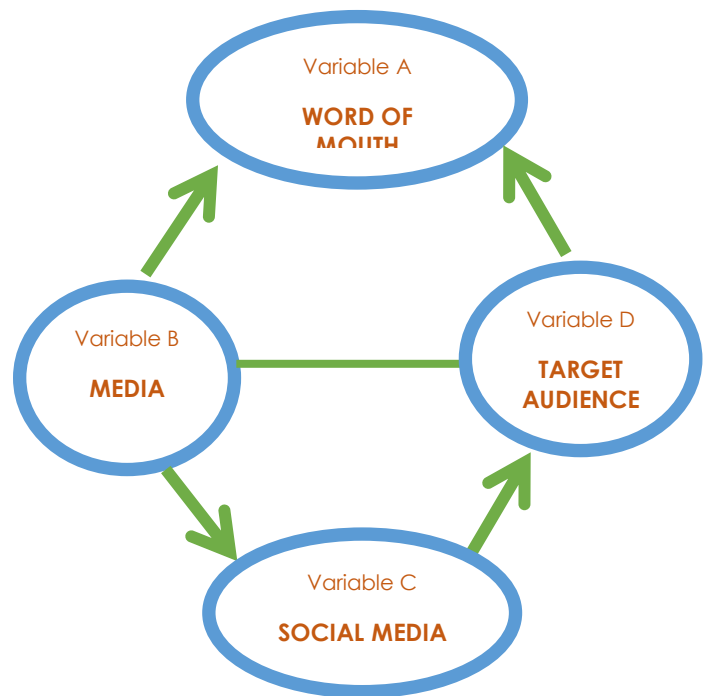


FIGURE 1. FOUR-VARIABLE POTENTIAL MEDIATION MODEL INDIRECT EFFECT THEORY



The Indirect Effect Theory deals with how the media is being distributed to an audience. The media content is through other avenues. Many of these other avenues consist of variable A (word of mouth) and variable C (social media). With the Indirect Effect Theory, variable A and C are factors to consider when talking about how the media affects an audience's behavior. By definition, the Indirect Effect Theory is the assessment of the impact of one variable on another as the variables' influence works through one or more intervening variables. In simpler terms, the theory explains how the media is filtered through different people and sources that determine the audiences' final thoughts and speaking behavior. ^[6]

This study was based from a qualitative research design that gave clear ideas and thoughts from 15 key informants, primarily dependent on personal inclination of the particular topic.

In order to satisfy the objectives of the study, a Thematic Analysis was applied. The researchers closely examined the data to identify common themes, topics, ideas, and patterns of meaning that come up repeatedly.

Using the data gathering method, the researchers conducted in-depth interviews. These interviews were personal and structured to know the participants' insights and opinions regarding a particular research topic. The 10 participants of this study were students from Camarines Sur Polytechnic Colleges, Nabua, Camarines Sur selected by the researchers through Simple Random Sampling. In this case, each individual was chosen by chance. This study required honesty and integrity to protect the rights of the participants. Furthermore, the participants were informed about the purpose of this study.

Guide Questions:

1. What is the key informants' perspectives about *sana all*?

2. What is the hidden meaning of *sana all*?
3. What is the direct/indirect effect of *sana all*?

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Responses of the Key Informants

Key Informant	Response	Theme
R1	"Expression or indirect way of showing envious of something."	Indirect
R2	"Hoping to have something that I don't have."	Indirect
R3	"Hoping, being jealous, being envious."	Indirect
R4	"Envy or jealousy."	Direct
R5	"One can relate in a situation."	Indirect
R6	"Hoping to experience things they are experiencing."	Indirect
R7	"A person doesn't have something but they want it."	Indirect
R8	"I want to experience the same thing, envious."	Indirect



R9	"Insecurity."	Direct	1. Interpersonal
R10	"Hoping, experience or have the same thing."	Indirect	When the key informants saying " <i>sana all</i> " involving the relationship of the speaker and the receiver. Expressing his/her indirect way of communicating to the listener.

Table 1. Thematic Analysis

Based on the results of the thematic analysis given to the 10 key informants from different students of different departments, there were 8 students who answered the questions indirectly and 2 students who answered the questions directly. They have explained that the term "*sana all*" is an expression or indirect way of showing envy, or another way of conveying jealousy, hopefulness, or being resentful. In other words, they want what someone else has, they want something to also happen to them, and to wish for an individual's success or luck. They hope everyone else has the same qualities or traits, and the same situations or happenings can also be experienced by all. It also shows envy that occurs when a person lacks one person's superior quality, achievement, possession, desires, or wishes. As the speaker expressed an indirect jargon, the listener might take off the coat and add some different interpretation.

Some students answered directly since they were straightforward and concise while stating their main point. They accurately and clearly responded without embellishments or digressions. Say it because a person has insecurities to something or someone maybe because of this achievements or luck or even success, that person is bitter, that's why he/she says it is an expression conveying a particular emotion, feeling, and thought. A word that we utter appears to be conventionalized. The indirect and direct way of expressing can be linguistically behavioral, simultaneously, that is why the language of expressing is changing.

Based on the interpretation saying "*sana all*" falls into two categories:

The Levels of Extent in Saying "Sana all"

Level 1. The key informants say "*sana all*" to the receiver when they are totally close to each other, like friends, family and colleagues.

Level 2. The key informants say "*sana all*" to the receiver when they are really envious and jealous to the people surrounds them. They say it out loud.

2. Intrapersonal

When the key informants say "sana all" and it is just occurring within the individual minds or themselves. Expressing his/her indirect expression within herself/himself.

The Levels of Extent in Saying "Sana all"

Level 1. The key informants say "*sana all*" when the receiver is a respective person, such as professionals, well known individual and elderly.

Level 2. The key informants say "*sana all*" when he/she visualize herself/himself in the someone's situation.

4. CONCLUSIONS

1. "*Sana all*" is one of the indirect ways of saying that a person is envious about something or being hopeful in a way that one way or another, that person is also in the same situation.
2. "Sana all" can be a repercussion of diverting the topic directly. It is a word of mouth that slightly strays away the message of the speaker.



3. *"Sana all"* affects Pragmatics since it's a barrier in communication. The speaker indirectly says what he/she really means about something. Thus, results to creating different interpretations by the listener.

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