

Adapted from Dyen. 1965; revisions by John Wolff.
 "FOCUS ON PHILIPPINE DISCOURSE", R. David Zorc

CHART: Distribution of Situational Roles In-Focus and Non-Focus

<u>SITUATIONAL DETAIL/ROLES</u>	<u>FOCUS USED FOR TOPICALIZATION</u>	<u>NON-FOCUS FUNCTION MARKING</u>
<u>ACTORS:</u> = actor = agent (caused actor) = causer	Actor Object Actor	associate referent associate
<u>ASSOCIATES:</u> = instrument = reason = indirect reason	Instrument Instrument Referent	associate associate (prep) + referent
<u>GOALS:</u> = total object/aim = conveyance = partial object/locale	Object Instrument Referent	object (-name, -def) assoc. (-name, +def) refer. (+name)
<u>REFERENTS:</u> = beneficiary = location/place = indirect object	Referent Referent Referent	referent referent referent

CHART: The Four Focus Classes of Philippine Verbs

<u>FOCUS TYPE</u>	<u>MORPHEME</u>	<u>OBJECT STATUS</u>	<u>OTHER USE</u>
Actor (AF)	m-, g-, R-	+static, +total	
Object (OF)	---Vn	+static, +total	
Instrument (IF)	i---	-static, +total	instrumental
Referent (RF)	---an	+static, -total	locational, beneficiary

CHART: Non-Focus or Non-Topic Slots--Distribution of Forms

<u>NOUN MARKER</u>	<u>NAME MARKER</u>	<u>PRONOUN CLASS</u>	<u>DEICTIC FORM</u>
<u>FUNCTION</u>			
<u>TOPIC</u> Tm aj ro	Tm sg si si pl sina sanday	T/pro 'ako 'ako tayo kita	T/dem 'eto daya 'iyon duyon
<u>ASSOC</u> Am naj ku	Am sg ni ni pl nina nanday	A/pro nakin nakon natin naton	A/dem nito gara niyon garon
<u>REFER</u> Rm sa sa	Rm sg kay kay pl kina kanday	R/pro sakin kakon satin katon	Locative dito diya dian duna'
<u>OBJECT</u> Om naj 'it	Ø	Ø	Ø
TAG AKL	TAG AKL	TAG AKL	TAG AKL

ILOKANO	daytoy	ti	ta'o	ja	gumataj	ti	tinapay
TAGALOG	'eto	aj	ta'o	na	bibili	na	tinapay
BIKOL	ini	an	ta'o	na	mabakal	nin	tinapay
MARANAO	ini	so	tao	a	mimasa	sa	tinapay
CEBUANO	kini	aj	tawo-	j	mopalit	'ug	tinapay
AKLANON	daya	ro	tawoh	ja	mabakag	'it	tinapay
KUYONON	ja	aj	tao	ja	mabakal	'it	tinapay

literal reading 'this' 'the' 'man' 'who' 'will buy' 'the' 'bread'
 Dem Tm Actor Lig AF/ac Om Goal

1. "This is the person who will buy (some) bread."

Topicalization of actor.

ILOKANO	daytoy	ti	kwarta	ja	igataj	ti	tinapay
TAGALOG	'eto	aj	pera'	na	ibibili	na	tinapay
BIKOL	ini	an	kwarta-	j	ibabakal	nin	tinapay
MARANAO	ini	so	pirak	a	ipamasa	sa	tinapay
CEBUANO	kini	aj	kwarta-	j	ipalit	'ug	tinapay
AKLANON	daya	ro	kwarta-	j	ibakag	'it	tinapay
KUYONON	ja	aj	kwarta	ja	ibakal	'it	tinapay

literal reading 'this' 'the' 'money' 'that' 'will buy' 'the' 'bread'
 Dem Tm Instrum. Lig IF/ins Om Goal

2. "This is the money which will be used to buy (some) bread."

Topicalization of instrument.

ILOKANO	daytoy	ti	tinapay	ja	gatajan	ti	ta'o
TAGALOG	'eto	aj	tinapay	na	bibilhin	na	ta'o
BIKOL	ini	an	tinapay	na	babakalon	kan	ta'o
MARANAO	ini	so	tinapay	a	pamasa'en	o	tao
CEBUANO	kini	aj	tinapay	ja	palitun	sa	tawo
AKLANON	daya	ro	tinapay	ja	bakgon	ku	tawoh
KUYONON	ja	aj	tinapay	ja	babakalin	yaj	tao

literal reading 'this' 'the' 'bread' 'that' 'be bought' 'the' 'man'
 Dem Tm Goal Lig OF/goal Am Actor

3. "This is the bread which will be bought by the person."

Topicalization of the goal or object.

ILOKANO	daytoy	ti	ubig	ja	(pinaj)gatajan	ti	tinapay
TAGALOG	'eto	aj	bata'	na	bibilhan	na	tinapay
BIKOL	ini	an	aki'	na	babakalan	nin	tinapay
MARANAO	ini	so	bata'	a	pamasa'an	sa	tinapay
CEBUANO	kini	aj	bata'	ja	palitan	'ug	tinapay
AKLANON	daya	ro	'uga'	ja	bakgan	'it	tinapay
KUYONON	ja	aj	bata'	ja	babakalan	'it	tinapay

literal reading 'this' 'the' 'child' 'whom' 'buy for' 'the' 'bread'
 Dem Tm Benefic Lig RF/ben. Om Goal

4. "This is the child for whom (some) bread will be bought."

N.B. identical word order; syntactic parallel of markers and verb focus morphemes; semantic parallel of verb affixes; lexical cognates.

ENGLISH	ILOKANO	TAGALOG	BIKOL	CEBUANO	AKLANON	KUYONON	MARANAQ
OBJECT	---en	---in	---on	---un	---on	---un	---en
buy	gataḡ	bilih	bakal	palit	bakaḡ	bakal	pamasa
read	basaḡ	basaḡ	basaḡ	basaḡ	basaḡ	basaḡ	baca'
eat	paḡan	ka'in	kakan	ka'un	ka'on	kafin	kan
kill	patay	patay	gadan	patay	patay	patay	bono'
carry	awit	dalaḡ	dala(')	dala(')	dagaḡ	darah	akot
take	ala	kuna'	dafa(')	kuna'	bu'og	būll	roa'
question	saludsud	tanoḡ	hapot	pagutana	kutana	biḡay	ondi'
count	biḡay	biḡay	biḡay	iḡap	buyap	biḡay	biḡay
catch	sippaw	hulin	dakop	dakop	dakop	dakop	dakop
<u>ASSOCIATE</u>	i---	i---	i---	i---	i---	i---	i---
sell	lako	pabilih	pabakal	baligya'	baligya'	pabakal	ndagang
bury	kali	libiḡ	iuboḡ	iuboḡ	iuboḡ	iuboḡ	lebeḡ
throw away	belleḡ	tapon	'apon	labog	piḡak	pasil	piḡik
Give	ted	bigsy	ka'oh	hatag	ta'o	tao	begi
return	subli	balik	'uli'	'uli'	'uli'	'uli'	balik
put (down)	disso	lagay	butaḡ	butaḡ	butaḡ	butaḡ	beted
leave	bati	'iwan	biḡin	biḡin	biḡin	biḡin	begak
push	duroḡ	tulak	tulod	tulud	tugod	tulud	tolod
say/speak	baga	(sabiḡ)	taram	sulti	hambag	baḡ	tero'
<u>REFERENT</u>	---an	---an	---an	---an	---an	---an	---an
laundry	laba	labah	labah	labah	labah	bunak	pipi'
pay for	bayad	bayad	bayad	bayad	gabah	bayad	bayad
laugh at	tawa	tawa(n)		katawa	hibayag	kadlaw	kayad
wash (dish)	innaw	hugas	hugas	hugas	hugas	hugas	onab
ride on	lugan	sakay	sakay	sakay	sakay	sakay	sakay
kiss	uḡo	halik	hadok	halok	haro'	artik	arek
open (up)	lukat	bukas	bukas	'abrin	'abrin	'abrin	'abri'
	Northern Luzon	Central Luzon	Eastern Luzon	Visayan Central Philip.	Palawan (W.Phil)	Palawan (W.Phil)	Mindanao (S.Phil)

OBJECT FOCUS VERB

1a	daya	ro	'uḡa'	ḡa	ma-basah	'it	libro	sa	laybreri.
	'this'	'the'	'child'	'who'	'read'	'the'	'book'	'in'	'library'
	Dem	Tm	actor	link	AF/actor	Om	ḡaal	Rm	place
1b	daya	ro	libro	ḡa	basah-on	ku	'uḡa'	sa	laybreri.
	Dem	Tm	goal	link	OF/goal	Am	actor	Rm	place
1c	daya	ro	laybreri	ḡa	basah-an	ku	'uḡa'	'it	libro.
	Dem	Tm	place	link	RF/place	Am	actor	Om	goal
1d	daya	ro	'antipara	ḡa	i-basah	ku	'uḡa'	'it	libro.
	'this'	'the'	'glasses'	'that'	'use-read'	'the'	'child'	'the'	'book'
	Dem	Tm	instrum.	link	IF/instr.	Am	actor	Om	goal

INSTRUMENT FOCUS VERB

2a	daya	ro	sepultero	ḡa	ma-guboḡ	'it	patay	sa	sementeryo.
	'this'	'the'	'digger'	'who'	'bury'	'the'	'dead'	'in'	'cemetery'
	Dem	Tm	actor	link	AF/actor	Om	goal	Rm	place
2b	daya	ro	patay	ḡa	i-guboḡ	ku	sepultero	sa	sementeryo.
	Dem	Tm	goal	link	IF/goal	Am	actor	Rm	place
2c	daya	ro	sementeryo	ḡa	guboḡ-an	ku	sepultero	'it	patay.
	Dem	Tm	place	link	RF/place	Am	actor	Om	goal
2d	daya	ro	palah	ḡa	i-guboḡ	ku	sepultero	'it	patay.
	Dem	Tm	instrument	link	IF/instr.	Am	actor	Om	goal

REFERENT FOCUS VERB

3a	daya	ro	labandera	ḡa	ma-gabah	'it	'umog	sa	plagḡana.
	'this'	'the'	'washwoman'	'who'	'launder'	'the'	'dirty'	'in'	'wash tub'
	Dem	Tm	actor	link	AF/actor	Om	goal	Rm	place
3b	daya	ro	'umog	ḡa	ḡabh-an	ku	labandera	sa	plagḡana.
	Dem	Tm	goal	link	RF/goal	Am	actor	Rm	place
3c	daya	ro	plagḡana	ḡa	ḡabh-an	ku	labandera	'it	'umog.
	Dem	Tm	place	link	RF/place	Am	actor	Om	goal
3d	daya	ro	sabon	ḡa	i-gabah	ku	labandera	'it	'umog.
	Dem	Tm	instrument	link	IF/instr.	Am	actor	Om	goal

PROBLEMS WITH AMBIGUITY::SOLUTIONS...

1. Speaker or listener know the idiosyncratic restrictions on which cases may co-occur with particular verbs.
2. Context in running dialog usually makes topic known.
3. Few sentences have more than three actuants or substantives. In cases of ambiguity both actuants must be stated, otherwise goal or object function is understood.
4. Ordering of the actuants or substantives provides a way to clear up some ambiguities, i.e. actor / instrument / goal / place.
5. Certain lexical items in the clause can make the meaning clear; e.g. interrogatives sin'o (who) versus 'ano (what) versus si'in (where).

Gin-pa-bu'og ko sa ka-bulig ro ram sa kwartoh ni Tatay. Gin-abrihan ko ro botih 'ag nag-tayon ako it sang-ka jiger; gin-butang-an ko it yeloh; tapus, gin-puno' ko (ro basoh) it Kok. Gin-ta'o ko kay David, ag gin-'inom nana. Tapus, nag-pangayo' imaw it sang-ka basoh pa gid. Gin-templahan ko pa gid imaw.

Discourse elicitation: "How did you make that rum and coke?"
 "I had the servant get the rum from Daddy's room. I opened the bottle, and (I) poured out a jigger. I put (in) some ice; then I filled the glass with Coke, gave it to David, and he drank it. Afterwards, he asked for another glass. I prepared another for him."

ANALYSIS

TOPIC	ACTOR	VERB/ACTION	GOAL	REFERENT	LOCATION	DISC PART
ram 'rum'	ko 'I'	pa-bu'og G _h /OF 'have-get'	← 'rum'	kabulig 'servant'	kwartoh 'room'	
botih 'bottle'	ko 'I'	'abrihan G _l /RF 'open'		*	*	
'ako 'I'	← 'I'	tayon Ac/AF 'pour'	jiger 'jigger'		basoh 'glass'	
(basoh) 'glass'	ko 'I'	butang Loc/RF 'put'	yeloh 'ice'		← 'glass'	
(basoh) 'glass'	ko 'I'	puno' G _l /OF 'fill'	kok 'Coke'			tapus 'then'
(basoh it ram)	ko 'I'	ta'o G _l /IF 'give'		David		
(ram)	nana	'inom G _l /OF				'ag 'and'
'inaw 'he'	← 'he'	pangayo' Ac/AF 'request'	basoh 'glass'	kakon 'me'		tapus 'then'
'inaw 'he'	ko 'I'	templahan Ben/RF 'prepare'	ram 'rum'	← 'him'		pa gid 'another'
*	*		*			pa gid 'another'

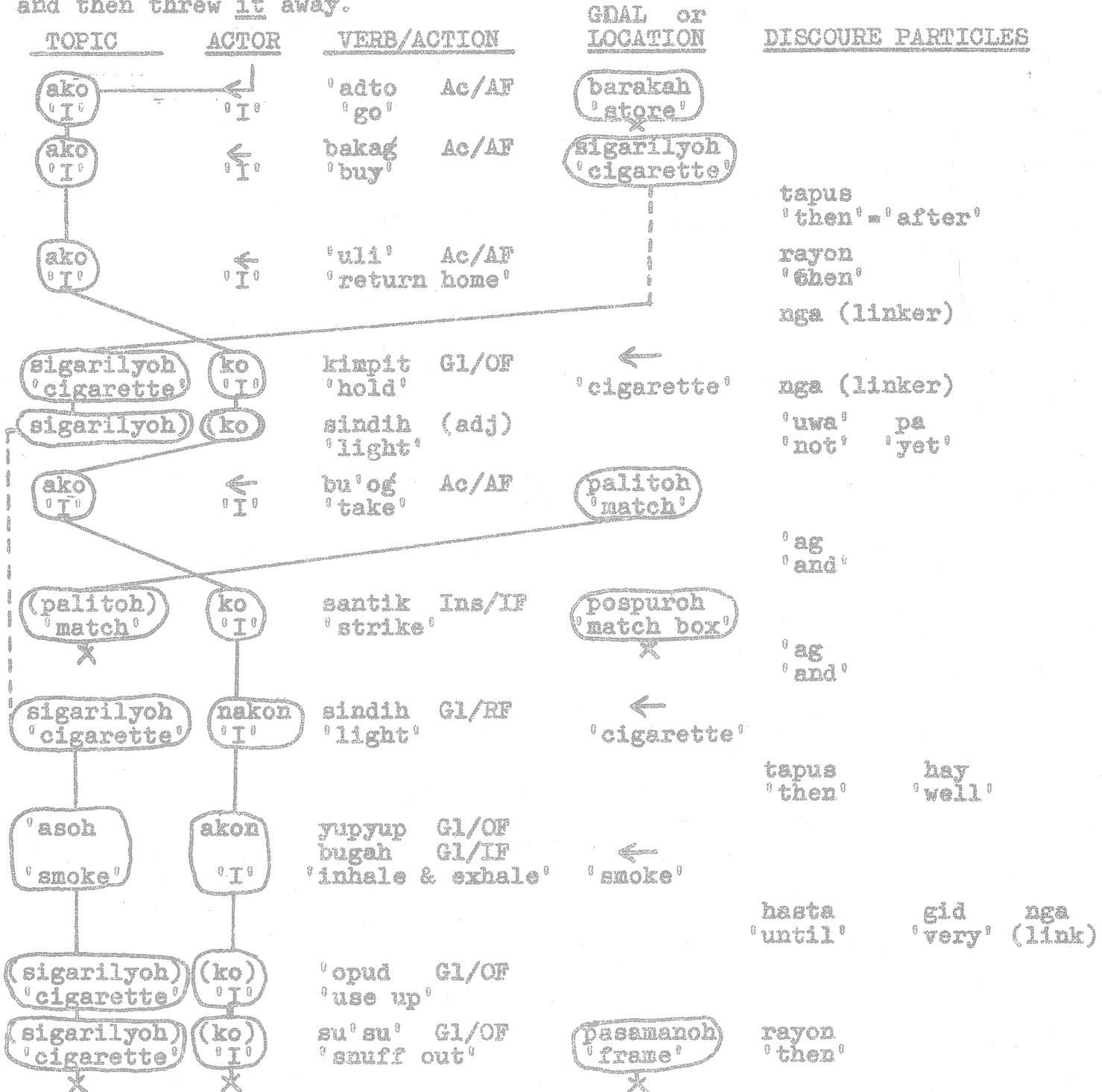
English focus equivalents:

"How did you make that rum and coke?"

1. I had the servant get /the rum, some rum, rum/ from Daddy's room.
2. I opened /the bottle, a bottle/ and...
3. I poured out/the jigger, a jigger/ into /the glass, a glass/.
4. I put /the ice, some ice, ice/ into /the glass, a glass, it/.
5. I filled /the glass, a glass, it/ with /the coke, some coke, coke/.
6. Then, I gave /the drink, a drink, it/ to David, and
7. /David, he/ drank /the rum and coke, a rum and coke, it/. Afterwards,
8. /David, he/ asked me for another glass.
9. I prepared /the rum and coke, a rum and coke, another/ for /David,him/.

Nag-adto ako sa baraka; nag-bakag ako it sigarilyoh. Pagkatapus, un-uli' rayon ako nga gina-kimpit ko ro sigarilyoh nga uwa' pa-t sindih. un-bu'og ako it sambato-ng palitoh, ag in-santik ko sa pospuroh, ag in-sindih-an nakon do akon nga sigarilyoh. Pagkatapus hay akon nga gin-yupyup ag ging-bugah ro asoh, hasta gid nga dali' lang ma-opud. Kat opus gun, ging-su'su' ko rayon sa pasamanoh it bintana', ag akon dayon nga ging-pilak.

I went to the store (and) I bought a cigarette. Then I returned home, holding the cigarette, which had not yet been lit. I got a match and struck it on the match box, and I lit my cigarette. Afterwards, well I inhaled and exhaled the smoke continuously until it was almost all used up. When there was only a butt left, I snuffed it out on the window frame and then threw it away.



Gloria, ha-'obrah gun nimo ro report? GINA-TAYP NAKON MAKARON.
 Gloria do now you the report type I now
 address OF/goal Dp A/pro Tm goal IF/goal A/pro time

Kon ma-tapus mo, 'i-fayl mo 'anay ro daywa ka kopya;
 when finish you file you first the two of copy
 conj. OF/gl A/pro IF/gl A/pro Dp Tm adj. link goal

taw'-i sko- t sambato, 'ag 'i-butang ro sambato sa lamesa
 give me the one and put the one on table
 RF/ben ben. Om goal conj. IF/gl Tm goal location

ni Mister Santos. PITO KA KOPYA RO GINA-TAYP NAKON. ALIN-ON
 of Mister Santos seven of copy the type I do?
 Am possessor adj. link goal Tm IF/gl A/pro OF/gl

KO RO SOBRAH? Hu'o gali'. Tatlo pa ro hibilin, bukon abi'?'
 I the extra yes indeed three yet the remain not so
 A/pr Tm goal interjection nom. Dp Tm IF/gl neg. Dp

'I-pa-dagah ro sambato sa meyor; 'ag ro 'ibah sa 'opisina ku
 have-bring the one to Mayor; and the other to office of
 cIF/gl Tm goal Rm benef. conj. Tm goal Rm location Am

komisyoner. Na-human gun ro rodmaps? 'Owa' pa ngani' ha-dagah
 commissioner finish now the roadmaps not yet indeed bring
 possessor OF/goal Dp Tm goal neg. Dp Dp OF/goal

NI MISTER REYES 'IYA. Kon mag-'abot 'imaw, hambag-a 'imaw
 by Mister Reyes here when arrive he tell he
 Am actor loc. conj. AF/ac actor OF/benef. benef.

pakig-kita'-an nana 'ako. Makipag-sugilanon kunta' ako kana
 (recip) see he I (recip) talk like I him
 RF/benef. actor benefic. AF/actor Dp T/pro R/pro

hanungod sa bag'o -ng prohekto. Dagh-i 'ako ku fayl nga 'imo-
 about the new project bring me the file which you
 prep.el. Rm adj. link ind.obj. RF/benef. Ben. Am goal link A/pro

-ng gin-tayp ku 'isaga- ng domingo. 'ANO- NG FAYL-A? Kat hanungod
 type ago one week what file that about
 link IF/goal Am (--past time--) Inter. link T/link Dem. prep.el.

sa bag'o -ng rays-prodaksyon. 'UWA' BAGA NIMO GIN-GAMIT-A? 'Uwa'
 the new rice production not really? you use not
 Rm adj. link obj.prep. (past) Dp A/pro OF/goal (past)

'abi' nakon hi-kit'-i. HAM'AN 'UWA' MO 'AKO PAG-KUTAN'-A?
 (excuse) I see why not you me ask
 Dp A/pro RF/goal Inter. (past) A/pro T/pro OF/benef.

%a'om ko, bisi ka. BUKON MAN. 'IYA PA GAATO' SA FAYLING-
 think I busy you not so here yet maybe in filing-
 nom. poss. adj. T/pro neg. Dp loc. Dp Dp Rm place

KABINIT. cabinet place	'AY, oh! Dp	SI T/ Tm	MISS MOTUS Miss Motus actor	GALI' (disc.) Dp	HAY well! Transf.	NAG-TELEPONOH telephone AF/actor	KIMO you R/pro
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KA'INA. earlier time	MAY have exist.	gin-bilin leave IF/goal ≠	'imaw? she T/pro	'UWA' not (past)	MAN. also Dp	MA-TAWAG call AF/act	LANG just Dp
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'IMAW she T/pro	KUNO said Dp	'IT (adv) Om	'UMAN. again adv.
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Boss: Gloria, have you done that report yet?
 Secr: I'm typing it now.
 Boss: When you finish it, please file two copies; give me one, and put one on Mister Santos' table.
 Secr: I'm typing up seven copies. What should I do with the extras?
 Boss: Oh, that's right! There'll be three left, won't there? Send one to the mayor, and another to the commissioner's office.
 Are the road maps finished yet?
 Secr: Why, Mister Reyes still hasn't brought them in.
 Boss: When he arrives, tell him that I want to see him. I'd like to talk to him about the new project. Bring me that file you typed a week ago.
 Secr: Which file?
 Boss: The one about the new (way of) producing rice.
 Secr: But didn't you use it?
 Boss: Well, I couldn't find (see) it.
 Secr: Why didn't you ask me?
 Boss: I thought you were busy.
 Secr: Not that busy. It may still be here in the filing cabinet.
 Oh yes, Miss Motus called you earlier.
 Boss: Did she leave any message?
 Secr: No (she) didn't. She just said that she'd call again.

SOME COMMON DISCOURSE PARTICLES IN PHILIPPINE LANGUAGES ARE:

1. An answer particle signalling a word, phrase or clause as a response to a question or in relation to some other word, phrase or clause.
 Aklanon: man. Tagalog: din. Ilokano: met.
2. A patience or request particle softening some command.
 Aklanon: 'anay'. Tagalog: muna.
3. A wish particle. Aklanon: 'kunta'. Tagalog: sana. Ilokano: kuna.
4. A quoting particle. Aklanon: 'kuno'. Tagalog: daw. Ilokano: kano.
5. An emphasis particle. Aklanon: 'gid'. Tagalog: talaga. Ilokano: unay.
6. An excuse particle. Aklanon: 'abi'. Tagalog: kasi. Ilokano: ngarud.
7. A question particle. Aklanon: 'baga'. Tagalog: ba. Ilokano: kadi.
8. A duration particle: 'still'. Aklanon, Tagalog: pa. Ilokano: pay.
9. A completion particle. Aklanon: 'gun'. Tagalog: na. Ilokano: en.
10. A surprise particle. Aklanon: 'gali'. Tagalog: pala. Ilok: gayam.
11. A probability particle: "maybe". Aklanon: 'gaato'. Tagalog: yata'.
12. A limiting particle: "only". Aklanon+Tagalog: 'lang'. Ilok: laeng.
13. An assertive particle: "why!". Aklanon: 'ngani'. Tagalog: ngs'.

THE SEVEN RULES FOR A GOOD LIFE (alleged to Bangkaaya).

- 1 Tawg-on nato-ng si Yawih, Ka-buhi'-an, Bathala', 'ukon 'ano pa man, ro Maka-'ako' hay 'isasaganhon 'ag 'inaw gamang ro gin-tuna'-an 'ag gi-pa-gangp-an 'it tanan-ng butang. 'Imaw ra gagi, 'inaw kato, 'it makaron, 'ag tubtub hin'uno pa man. Ngani' higurma'-on, sa'ugog-on 'ag 'ambah-on ta ro Maka-'ako' 'it pinaka-gabi sa tanan-ng bagay.
- 2 Sanglit 'inaw ro g'angit-no-ng ginikanan 'it tanan-ng tawoh, ro Maka'ako' hay dapat pa-dunggan sa ka-pa-tikang-an nga kilagah-on nga kita tanan hay sang-ka-gahi' gamang 'ag pulos mag-maganghud 'ag bangod karon tinguha'-on naton ro mayad nga pag-maganghor-an.
- 3 Sa pag-tinguha' ku mayad nga pag-maganghor-an, 'aton-ng tanda'-an nga ro wa' ta na-'ila'-i nga himu'-on sa balang 'isaga katon hay 'indi' ta sa 'ibah pag-himu'-on. 'Indi' kita mag-patay, mag-panakaw, mag-pangawat-an, mag-ma-pinuril-on, mag-'ulipon, mag-pang-gugos, mag-mahakog, mag-ka-hikaw, mag-ka-hisa', mag-pang-yubit, mag-dagamasa, mag-panakit, 'ukon mag-pang-guyaw.
- 4 Mag-ma-higurma'-on, ma-tinahur-on, ma-binulig-on, 'ag magin-ma-gu-guy'-on ro balang 'isaga katon sa 'aton-ng 'isig-ka-tawoh. 'Alila'-on ta 'it mayad ro 'aton-ng manga 'inunga' 'ag tuytuy-an sanda sa mayad nga pag-'ugali', pamatasan, 'ag pag-tinugun'-an. Mag-hugod kita 'ag tinguha'-on naton ro 'aton-ng ka-'uawag-an, mana man ro ka-magayr-an 'ag ka-linung-an ku 'aton-ng 'ina-ng-banwah.
- 5 Likaw-an ta ro pag-hinilong, pag-tinamad, pag-sugag, pag-kutso-kutso, pag-diniwariw, 'ag pag-haray-haray.
- 6 Faka-baga'-an-on naton ro 'ilihan-ng pinaka-baga'-an 'it Maka-'ako' nga na-hamtang sa gugta' nga ma-ta'as, mana man ro 'ilihan-ng pinaka-baga'-an nana nga na-hamtang sa datag naton-ng 'iya sa 'ubos. Pagin-maty-an ta ro gagawiga(n-i)t 'Akgan 'ag Katilingba(n-i)t Maja'as kon ma-hi-tabo' nga gubat-on 'ag sug'ob-on 'it manga banyaga'.
- 7 Tamd-an ta gid ro manga hiyas nga nasa Mantik.

1 Whether we call him Yaweh, Life, Bat'hala, or whatever, the Maker is unique and he alone is the beginning and goal of all things. He is (as) he was, is now, and forever shall be. Therefore, we should love, praise and honor the Maker (as) the greatest of all things.

2 Since he is the heavenly father of all people, the Maker should be honored by us for the purpose that we will all be known as just one race, and all brothers; and because of this let us try to be good brothers.

3 In so trying, let us remember that what we don't like done to each of us we should not do to others. Let us not kill, steal, commit adultery, lie, enslave, covet, be greedy, be envious, be selfish, ~~malasakit~~ slander, abuse, injure or blaspheme.

4 Let each of us be loving, respectful, helpful and merciful to our fellowmen. Let us raise our children well and advise them on good character, manners and education. Let us be industrious and work for our (own) improvement as well as the betterment and peace of our motherland.

5 Let us avoid drinking, being lazy, gambling, gossiping, over-acting and over-exaggerating.

6 Let us keep sacred those sacred places so designated by the Maker, which were put on high ground, as well as those places which are most sacred and were put here on our earth below. Let us die for our land of Aklan and for the Confederation of Madyaas if it should happen that it is threatened or seized by conspirators.

7 Let us carefully consider the seeds (of thought) contained in the Mantik.

SUMMARY;

Discourse in Philippine languages relies on the following elements;

- 1) TOPICALIZATION...focus elements, particles, verbal affixes, markers and/or slots.
- 2) DISCOURSE PARTICLES which can emphasize or add color to words, phrases or clauses.
- 3) ATTENTION...
 - (a) (initial position) (clause)
 - (b) (initial position) (predicative) (clause)IN_FOCUS

TAG	'ay
AKL	hay
MAR	na
CEB	#
 - (c) (initial position) (predicative) (clause)NON_FOCUS

COMMENT. cf. Fillmore.1967.55. "freedom of focus"

Focus is obligatory in at least three instances

1) In relative or subordinate clauses the verb must be in agreement with the substantive to which it is linked

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| 'anway na gin_ka'on | carabao which was eaten | (OF/gl) |
| 'anway na ga_zugagog | carabao which wallows | (AF/ac) |
| 'anway na gin_bayar_an | carabao which was paid for | (RF/gl) |

2) Imperatives with only one substantive phrase in the same clause

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------|
| bakg_a ro sinsin | buy the ring | (OF/gl) |
| 'i_ta'o ro regalo | give the gift | (IF/gl) |
| pa_'adtun_a 'imaw | have him go | (cOF/ag) |
| 'i_gabah ro tayd | launder with Tide | (IF/ins) |

3) Discourse elements that have already been introduced are made topics for as long as they are pertinent to the conversation and have no other conflicting elements introduced into the discourse.

Ku 'isaga_n 'adlaw naka kita 'ako 'it san_ka pispis
binaril ko, linaha ko, kina'on ko rayon. / The other day I saw
 a bird: I shot it. cooked it and then ate it.

PHILIPPINE VERBS ARE normally inflected for the following categories:

(1) FOCUS

- (a) actor: actor; causer
- (b) instrument: instrument, conveyed goal; object of causative
- (c) object: direct or total object, beneficiary of conversation; agent of causative construction (caused actor)
- (d) referent: location, partial goal, indirect object, beneficiary.

(2) ASPECT

- (a) imperfective (action still going on, but with no reference to time)
- (b) perfective (action completed)
- (c) future or planned (some add an expected affix)
- (d) subjunctive or subordinate

N.B. In many languages a negative can give past or future value to (d); in some languages a negative changes the affixes, thereby giving both positive and negative (a-d).

(3) MODE

- (a) simple or indicative, which simply states the fact or occurrence of an action (\emptyset or -g-)
- (b) ability or aptative, which states the possibility of an action, like "can/could" in English. Often only in imperfective and perfective forms. (morpheme often ka-)
- (c) imperative or command (morphemes according to focus)

some add

- (d) happenstance or accidental mode. (often morpheme hi-)

(4) QUALITY OR VOICE

- (a) general = \emptyset
- (b) causative: action is caused to happen. (morpheme: pa-)
- (c) distributive: action or its object is distributed in time or space. (morpheme is usually: pang-)

(5) "AKTIONSART"

- (a) reciprocal actors or action 'eat together, talk together'
- (b) plural actors '(many) eat'
- (c) intensive action 'really ate'
- (d) repeated action 'ate and ate' 'always talked'
- (e) action remains in some state '(all the coconuts) have fallen and remain on the ground'
- (f) "become"/"became"
- (g) directional (morpheme generally ta-)

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