Mamanwa Paragraphs

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This paper describes the five contrastive paragraph types in Mamanwa. The five semantic categories of paragraphs are Narrative, Procedural, Explanatory, Hortatory, and Dialogue. Form categories on the paragraph level, as on the sentence level, are simple, antithetical, coordinate, and parallel.

The five semantic categories contrast structurally in (1) the kinds of tagmemes which compose the nucleus of each paragraph type, (2) the kinds of focus and aspect affixes on the verbs in the nucleus, particularly in Narrative versus Procedural paragraphs, (3) the kinds of mode affixes on the verbs, and the kinds of personal pronouns in the nucleus, particularly in Hortatory versus Explanatory paragraphs, (4) the linkage mechanism, particularly in Narrative versus Procedural paragraphs, and (5) the marking of paragraph topic.
The chief prosodic feature of Mamanwa paragraphs is the Paragraph Topic, which occurs in the initial sentence of a paragraph and is expounded by a topic noun phrase. Throughout the paragraph non-topic personal, demonstrative, and thematic pronouns refer anaphorically to the Paragraph Topic given in the initial sentence. The function of Paragraph Topic is to identify the theme of the paragraph. Grammatical devices for marking Paragraph Topic are as follows:

(1) Moving the subject of the verb in the initial sentence of a Narrative paragraph to pre-predicate emphasis position:

\[
\text{Ya } \underline{\text{bogtakaw}} \quad \underline{\text{nagaanak}} \quad \underline{\text{doro}} \quad \underline{\text{ka}} \quad \underline{\text{anay}}. \\
\text{tp kingfisher was/laying/eggs there conn termite/nest} \\
\text {'The kingfisher was laying eggs there at the termite-nest.'}
\]

(2) Moving the subject of the initial non-verbal clause of an Explanatory paragraph to clause initial emphasis position:

\[
\text{Ya } \underline{\text{pagakabohian}} \quad \underline{\text{niran}} \quad \underline{\text{obod}} \quad \underline{\text{koman}}. \\
\text{tp food their bamboo/shoots only} \\
\text {'Their food is only bamboo shoots.'}
\]

(3) A vocative pronoun moved to the pre-predicate emphasis position in the initial sentence of a Hortatory paragraph. The vocative pronoun is usually present also in its normal position following the verb:
Kamo nga manga babazi Ø-panhies kamo ke manga betang...

you/pl attr pl woman imp/pack you/pl ntp pl belongings
(P Top) (pron.ref.)

'You women, you pack the belongings...!' 

(4) Thematic pronouns which modify the noun in a topic noun phrase expounding Paragraph Topic in the initial sentence of Narrative, Explanatory, and Hortatory paragraphs. Thematic pronouns parallel the regular sets of emphatic demonstrative pronouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Non-topic</th>
<th>Oblique</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'this'</td>
<td>ining</td>
<td>naining</td>
<td>kining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'that'</td>
<td>itong</td>
<td>naitong</td>
<td>kitong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'theme'</td>
<td>izang</td>
<td>naizang</td>
<td>kizang</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Izang manga tao namagsabet siran nga siran magabaey.

thp pl person coop/decided they iqp they collect/tuber
(P Top) (pron.ref.)

'The people, they decided that they would collect tubers.'

The focal points (CLIMAX in Narrative paragraphs, TEXT in Explanatory paragraphs, and EXHORTATION in Hortatory paragraphs produce different profiles as seen in the following representations: (height represents focal points, circles represent important units)
In this paper the general characteristics and formula are given for each paragraph type. The form, function, and distribution of each tagmeme in each formula is discussed and illustrated.

I. Narrative Paragraphs.

1. General characteristics.

A Mamanwa speaker uses Narrative paragraphs to tell about the chain of actions that make up a particular event. He could be talking about a personal experience or telling the experience of a third person. Sometimes he uses Narrative paragraphs to relate a folktale or historical narrative.
Since Narrative paragraphs basically consist of a chain of actions within a given time span, consecutive time horizons are especially characteristic of Narrative paragraphs in Mamanwa.

The most frequent exponent of sentence Temporal Margins are Independent clauses. It is its paragraph level function in narrative linkage that most readily identifies an Independent clause as a Temporal Margin (Longacre 1968:62).

An alternative exponent of sentence Temporal Margins is the gerundive construction <pag> 'time when the action occurred'. In contrast to an Independent clause where there is no similarity to what has gone before, gerundives serve as a linkage mechanism by making possible a lexical relationship between sentences and between paragraphs, and even between non-contiguous paragraphs in a Narrative discourse. The linking gerundive repeats the verb in the nucleus of the previous sentence, or uses a related verb. English: 'I went downriver and bought rice.' Mamanwa: 'I went downriver. Having gone downriver, I bought rice.'

Other temporal links in Narrative paragraphs include the conjunction kamhan and the particle na. Both kamhan 'next, then' and na 'after a time' are optional sentence initially and indicate forward motion between the BUILD UP tagmemes of Narrative paragraphs.
There are also unifying mechanisms within a Narrative paragraph to give cohesiveness to the whole. Non-topic personal, demonstrative, and thematic pronouns refer anaphorically to the topic given in the first sentence of the paragraph. Referent particle sa occurs within a Narrative paragraph to refer anaphorically to the action given in the first sentence of the paragraph. If a location phrase is given in the first sentence, location particles throughout the paragraph make anaphoric reference to this location.

The post-predicate particles pen 'incomplete', di 'complete', and post-gerundive particle ka 'complete' also give continuity and unity within a paragraph.

2. Formula and Definition of Tagmemes.

Narr Par:
+SETTING(SET) +( BUILD UP(BU) n ↑CLIMAX(CL)) ↑PARENTHESES(PAREN)
↑STEPDOWN(SD) n ↑TERMINUS(TER)

Setting. Obligatory SETTING occurs paragraph initially and is most frequently manifested by a complex sentence with Temporal Margin expounded by a gerundive. The function of SETTING is to signal a new stop in the development of the narrative and to indicate the direction that the new paragraph is to take. In SETTING the speaker selects a new time, identifies new characters, and gives a new situation,
building up his narrative in a logical way. The importance of SETTING as a part of the development of a Narrative paragraph is shown by the fact that it is obligatory paragraph initially.

Discourse initially paragraph SETTING and Discourse APERTURE (Longacre 1968:5.) can have a portmanteau exponent. A simple sentence or Simple Exchange Dialogue are the most frequent exponents of portmanteau SETTING. A Simple Exchange Dialogue animates the narrative while implicitly revealing the main characters, time, location, and activity at hand.

In Mamanwa Narrative paragraphs SETTING can be very simple or it can be complex. The most simple SETTING observed has been a Temporal Margin, while the most complex SETTING has consisted of a Temporal Margin, a Nucleus introducing a new participant, and a Quote which identifies the key to the new situation. This complex SETTING is shown in Ex. 1:

1) SET₁:TomM Pagpakadateng ka na manga tao nga
having/arrived comp ntp pl person attr
garing dilod SET₂:Nucleus minlaong ya babazi nga
from downriver said tp woman qp

SET₃:Quote waraq di kita kaan key ombothoq di
neg comp we/inc soon bcc will/cppcar comp
va manga kaporoon.
tp pl evil/spirits

SET₁:TemM 'When the people arrived from downriver SET₂: Nucleus the woman said, SET₃:Quote "Soon we'll all be dead because the evil spirits will appear."

**Build Up.** Either BUILD UP or CLIMAX is obligatory in a Narrative paragraph. BUILD UP is most frequently manifested by an Independent clause or a complex sentence with Temporal Margin expounded by a gerundive. These two constructions give variety to the narrative as it moves along. The sequence conjunction kamhan 'next, then' can occur sentence initially with either of these two constructions. Both constructions also have a fair number of Reason Margins marked by kay 'because'. BUILD UPs are the chain of events which are numbered consecutively up to the CLIMAX, if a CLIMAX can be detected in the paragraph. In only one of the fourteen Narrative paragraphs analyzed was there no BUILD UP. Most of the time they are the major part of the paragraph.

2) SET:Cplx+TemM Pagkapatay na boog minkawag
   having/died ntp wild/pig went/and/got

   dazon ka pagbaba izang tao. BU₁:IndCl Ingakotan
   immed ntp carry/on/back thp pçrson tied
dazon naiza va boog.  BU₂:Cplx+TemM Pagkahoman
immed he tp wild/pig having/finished

imbaba dazon naiza va boog.  BU₃:IndCl Mimbalik
carried immed he tp wild/pig returned

dazon ka toong azi Pagpanagzad.
immed ntp his path name/of mt

SET:Cplx+TemM The wild pig having died, the man immediately went and got it to tie on his back.  BU₁:IndCl He immediately tied the wild pig.  BU₂:Cplx+TemM Having finished, he carried the wild pig on his back.  BU₃:IndCl He immediately returned to his path at Pagpanagzad.

Climax. CLIMAX is most frequently expounded by a Simple Exchange Dialogue or a complex sentence with Temporal Margin expounded by a gerundive. CLIMAX occurred in five out of the fourteen paragraphs analyzed. In contrast to the absence of CLIMAX in some paragraphs is the high degree of embedding found in two Narrative paragraphs. In a personal travel narrative there is an explanatory paragraph embedded in the location phrase of the IndCl expounding CLIMAX. In a hunting narrative CLIMAX is complex, each one of its two parts having a Narrative paragraph with three BUILD UPs.
CLIMAX is the highest point of activity in a Narrative paragraph. In Ex. 3 CLIMAX is complex, CLIMAX₁ gives the high point of the paragraph while CLIMAX₂ gives the attendant argument.

3) CL₁: Cplx+ThemM Temengteng pen ve inaq ka searching incomp tp mother ntp
toong anak waraq di sa. CL₂: SimEx Maglaong ya her young neg comp ref said tp

inaq nga daw waraq sa hao maglaong nga diri mother qp interv neg ref I say iqp neg

kita magtibeq pagpanaw, magsilisili kita. we/inc at/same/time leave take/turns we/inc

Daw maggonono pen sa kita ke anak ta interv will/do incomp ref we/inc ntp young our/inc

nga inkawag na owak. Minsambag ya attr come/and/taken ntp blackbird answered tp

bana nga onhon pen mingiba sc hao kay husb qp how incomp accompanied ref I bec

silaong kon waray makasibol ke anak ta. mistakenly/tho't iqp neg could/steal ntp young our/inc
As the mother (kingfisher) searched for her young, she discovered that they were gone! The mother said, "Didn't I say that we shouldn't leave (the nest) at the same time, that we should take turns? Whatever will we do about our babies that the blackbird has come and taken away?" The father (kingfisher) replied, "How was I to know? I went with you because I was thinking that nothing was around that could steal our young."

Parenthesis. Optional PAREN in Narrative paragraphs is manifested by an equational or parallel sentence, and doesn't figure into the linkage system of the paragraph. The function of PAREN is to supply additional information, or give an extraneous remark for reader interest.

4) Pagkakaaldawen minselem pagpanaw izeng at/daybreak early left the toong bana. Mindara ka tolong her husband took ntp three bolos nga idog, dara ya bangkaw. IndCl in/number attr dog took tp spear

Mimpanaw dazon ngandaked ka tabtok na oma. left immed up conn edge ntp farm
BU₁: Cplx+TemM  'At daybreak her husband left early (to hunt). PAREN: Parallel s  He took three dogs, took a spear.
BU₂: IndCl  He left immediately, going up to the edge of his farm.'

**Step down.** Optional STEP DOWN is most frequently expounded by a complex sentence with Temporal Margin expounded by a gerundive. A fair number of Reason Margins marked by *key 'because'* also occur. STEP DOWN follows CLIMAX and expresses an action that is the result of the activity in the CLIMAX. STEP DOWN may also function as an exhortation or explanation. Four out of the fourteen Narrative paragraphs analyzed had STEP DOWNs. Ex. 5 illustrates the STEP DOWNs which follow the complex CLIMAX in Ex. 3:

5) SD₁: Cplx+TemM Pagkaberong ka niran nga
   being/dumbfounded comp they attr
   waraq di anak niran minmatay siran ka kawiod
   neg comp young their wept they ntp concern
   niran ka kanirang anak.  SD₂: Cplx+TemM Pagkakemhan
   their ntp their young having/finished
   niran pagpinagmatay namaglingawlingaw siran...
   they weeping coop/sang they
SD₁: Cplx+TemM 'Being dumbfounded that their young were missing, they wept in their concern about their young.
SD₂: Cplx+TemM Having finished weeping, they sang together...'

Terminus. Optional TERM occurs at the end of a Narrative paragraph and is most frequently expounded by a simple sentence or a complex sentence with the Temporal Margin expounded by a gerundive. Reason and Purpose occur frequently with either of these sentence types, since the function of TERM is to explain the reason or purpose for the foregoing chain of actions. TERM can also function as a summary or a song. The TERM in Mamanwa narrative paragraphs doesn't fit well the typical picture of a TERM in that its exponent can frequently be portmanteau with the exponent of CLIMAX, terminating the paragraph at the highest point of activity. TERM can also be portmanteau with a BUILD UP or STEP DOWN. Ex. 6 illustrates the TERM following the STEP DOWNs in Ex. 5:

6) TERM: Song Minlingaw di siran bogtakaw bogtakaw
   song comp they kingfisher kingfisher
   oliga ko lagkaw ta. Inkawat sa ni owakay
   return ntp house our/inc stolen rof ntp blackbird
   ve anak nami.
   tp young our/exc
TERM: Song "They sang, "Kingfisher, kingfisher, return home. Our young have been stolen by the blackbird."

II. Procedural Paragraphs.

1. General characteristics.

When a Mamanwa speaker wants to give the steps making up a particular process such as weaving a sleeping mat or making a wild pig trap he uses Procedural paragraphs. These are well-defined units; most frequently a single Procedural paragraph composes a full Procedural discourse, but Procedural paragraphs may also be found within Narrative or Didactic discourses. The average Procedural paragraph is ten steps in length.

Procedural paragraphs in Mamanwa have two structural differences with Narrative paragraphs. Procedural paragraphs are goal oriented with object focus and absence of aspect₂ affixes, whereas Narrative paragraphs are actor oriented with subject focus and aspect₂ affixes.

In contrast to Narrative paragraphs, the deletion of certain clause-level tagmemes is characteristic of Procedural paragraphs (Longacre 1968:88). The topic of a goal-oriented clause can be deleted in Procedural paragraphs if it is 1) inherent in the predicate, or 2) is given in the Nucleus.
of the preceding sentence, or 3) has been stated in the initial
tagmeme of the paragraph, e.g. ACTIVITY. Since a Procedural
paragraph is usually oriented towards a single goal, strings
of sentences may occur in which that goal is deleted. This is
illustrated in Figure 1. The illustration also shows the de­
gree of deletion of Subject tagmeme that occurs in a Procedural
paragraph since actor is the same.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Predicate</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Referent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(action)</td>
<td>(actor)</td>
<td>(goal)</td>
<td>(location)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. went to collect leaves to make a mat</td>
<td>we</td>
<td>inherent in verb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. collected leaves</td>
<td>Φ</td>
<td>leaves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. cut lengthwise</td>
<td>Φ</td>
<td>Φ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. removed thorns</td>
<td>Φ</td>
<td>leaves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. put in sun</td>
<td>Φ</td>
<td>Φ</td>
<td>sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. pressed in sand</td>
<td>Φ</td>
<td>Φ</td>
<td>sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. put in sun</td>
<td>Φ</td>
<td>Φ</td>
<td>inherent in verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. wound together</td>
<td>Φ</td>
<td>Φ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. unwound</td>
<td>Φ</td>
<td>leaves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. tied in bundles</td>
<td>Φ</td>
<td>Φ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. pounded</td>
<td>Φ</td>
<td>Φ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. cut bundles</td>
<td>Φ</td>
<td>Φ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lexical chaining is explicit and obligatory in the linkage
mechanism of Procedural paragraphs as it is in Narrative
paragraphs. However, a step to step sequence of actions in a process, with the completion of one step before another is begun, is the chief characteristic of a Procedural paragraph while an event to event sequence of actions within a given time span, with each event a consecutive build up brought on by a time margin, is the chief characteristic of a Narrative paragraph.

This semantic difference in the linkage mechanism of these two paragraph types is reflected in the gerundive construction which manifests the sentence Sequence Margins of Procedural paragraphs and the sentence Temporal Margins of Narrative paragraphs. In Procedural paragraphs the linking gerundive <pag-> 'having finished (that step)' is frequently a compound verb which repeats either the verb or the goal in the Nucleus of the preceding sentence: Pagkakamhan pagpakot. imbaba nao 'Having finished tying (the pig), I put it on my back'. Pagkakamhan ka kawekawe, sabazan o 'Having finished (attaching) the rattan loop, I'll connect the trap'.

In addition to Sequence Margins there may be other links between steps such as kamhan 'next' and na 'after a time'. The post-predicate particle di 'complete' frequently occurs in the Nucleus of the sentence and helps to mark the completion of a step.
2. Formula and Definition of Tagmemes.

Proc Par:
\[ +ACTIVITY(ACT) +STEP(S)^n +PARENTHESES(PAREN) +SIMULTANEOUS STEP(SS) +FINIS(FIN) \]

Activity. Obligatory ACTIVITY tagmeme occurs paragraph initially and is most frequently manifested by a simple sentence with optional Reason Margin marked by \textit{kay} 'because'. The function of ACTIVITY is to announce or anticipate the activity whose steps are given in the following sentences of the Procedural paragraph (Longacre 1968:102). Ex. 7 shows the ACTIVITY tagmeme for a Procedural paragraph on making a wild pig trap.

\[
\text{ACT:Cplx+TemM} \\
7) \text{Pagpanaw ka lagkaw ankeru hao ka banwa} \\
\text{having/left ntp house will/go I ntp house}
\]

\textit{kay anhinang hao ka balatik.} \text{bec will/make I ntp wild/pig/trap}

\text{ACT:Cplx+TemM} 'Having left the house, I will go to the forest because I will make a wild pig trap.'

In Mamanwa where Procedural discourses are typically one paragraph in length the sentence which expounds the ACTIVITY tagmeme of the paragraph is the portmanteau exponent of
Discourse APERTURE.

Step. Obligatory STEP tagmeme in Procedural paragraphs is most frequently manifested by a Complex sentence with a Sequence Margin expounded by a gerundive. STEP tagmemes also have a frequent number of Purpose and Reason Margins because of the desire for clarity on the part of the speaker. STEP tagmemes are the sequence of actions making up a given activity or process and are numbered consecutively up to the final step in the process. Ex. 8 gives the procedure for making a farm.

8) ACT:SeqM Magoona di nganiq S₁:Nucleus
   how/to/make/farm comp this
   garasan dazon kay hastang waraq di makairag.
   cut/underbrush immed so/that neg comp can/steal

   S₂: Cplx+SeqM Pagkakamhan paggaras hadhadan
   having/finished cutting/grass fell/trees
   di kay hastang madaliq masonog. S₃:SeqM Divi pen
   comp : so/that quickly burned neg incomp
   ko anasonog tadtaden mo kay dazaw domaliq ka
   you/s burn chop you/s so/that quickly ntp
lopaq ya manga sagbet.  
land tp pl debris 

pagtadtad sonogon di dazaw mahorot ya sagbet 
chopping burn comp so/that gone tp debris 

pagkasonog. 
having/burned 

hayuran ka bozag daw saging daw tabakoq. 
plan ntp yams and bananas and tobacco 

CT:SeqM When you make a farm S1:Nucleus immediately cut away the underbrush so that no one can claim your piece of land. S2:Cplx+SeqM Having finished burning away the underbrush, fell trees so that it will burn quickly. S3:Cplx+SeqM Before you burn the underbrush chop up the felled trees so that the debris will burn quickly. S4:Cplx+SeqM Having finished chopping the felled trees, burn them so that the debris will be completely gone, having burned. S5:Cplx+SeqM Having finished burning it, clean off the land. FIN:Cplx+SeqM Having finished cleaning the land, plant yams, bananas, and tobacco.
Parenthesis. Parentheses in a Procedural paragraph is manifested by an equation sentence and doesn't figure into the linkage system of the paragraph. The function of Parentheses is to provide additional information for the reader who is not familiar with the particular process being described. Parentheses is illustrated in example 9:

9) \( S_1: ss \) Ankawag hao ka baweg. Parentheses will/go/get I ntp supple/branch

\[ \text{ani kawgen o va lingbahan kay magahig ya liwaan.} \]
\[ \text{cpq go/get I tp kind/of/wood bec hard tp wood} \]

\( S_2: \text{Cplx+Seq} \) Pagkakahan o ka baweg

having/finished I ntp wupple/branch

\[ \text{padagpakanan o.} \]
\[ \text{make/split/post I} \]

\( S_1: ss \) 'I will go and get a supple branch (for making a wild pig trap). Parentheses Lingbahan is the kind of branch I will go and get because it is hard wood. \( S_2: \text{Cplx+Seq} \) Having finished getting the branch, I'll make a split post.'

Simultaneous steps. Optional Sinul steps are manifested by complex sentences with Sequence margins expounded by compound gerundives. An alternate exponent of Sinul step is
an Independent Clause with the particle also. Then SIMUL STEPS occur in a Procedural paragraph the clause-level tagmemes expounding the SIMUL STEPS have their own goal, which help to accomplish the single goal towards which the paragraph is oriented. Example 10 illustrates the function of SIMUL STEPS:

10) CT: quote Hinlaong si inaq mataed ya bozag
    said tp mother many tp yams

nita. Lidgiden mazo ya bozag.
our/inc prepare/grated/yams you/pl tp yams

S₁:Cplx+SeqM Pagkaalas onsi minsangat kami paglidgi.
at/hour eleven started we/exc to/prepare

S₂:Cplx+SeqM Pagsogod imparotan ya bozag.
having/begun peeled tp yams

S₃:Cplx+SeqM Pagkakamhan pagparot inlidgid ya bozag.
having/finished peeling grated tp yams

S₄:Cplx+SeqM Pagkaobos ka paglidgid minkawag
having/finished ntp grating went/and/got

dahon. S₅:Cplx+SeqM Pagdateng dini ka
we/exc ntp leaves having/arrived here ntp
laskaw imbolad. SS6:IndCl hinkawaq isab ka nizog.

house put/in/sun went/got also ntp coconut

S7:IndCl Insaketan ya linidgid ka nizog.
mixed tp grated/yams ntp coconut

S8:Cplx+SeqM Pagkalazaq ka na dchon impamotos ya comp
having/dried ntp leaves distr/wrapped tp

linidgid. S9:Cplx+SeqM Pagkakamhan pargamotos
grated/yams having/finished wrapping

insengad. FIN:Cplx+SeqM Pagkalotoq ka na linidgid
cooked having/cooked comp ntp grated/yams

impangaan.
distr/ate

CT: note 'Mother said, "we have many yams. You prepare grated yams." S1:Cplx+SeqM At 11:00 we started to prepare grated yams. S2:Cplx+SeqM Having started (we) peeled the yams. S3:Cplx+SeqM Having finished peeling, (we) grated the yams. SS4:Cplx+SeqM Having finished grating (we) went and got banana leaves. SS5:Cplx+SeqM Having arrived here at the house, (we) put them in the sun to dry. SS6:IndCl (we) also went and got coconut. S7:IndCl (we) mixed the coconut with the grated yams. S8:Cplx+SeqM When the leaves
were dry (we) wrapped the grated yams in them.  

Having finished wrapping the yams, (we) cooked them.

FIN: Cplx+SeqM  When the yams were finished cooking, (we)
ate them.'

Figure 2 is a continuum showing SIMUL STEPS in relation to
the single goal of the above paragraph.

Figure 2:  got leaves put in sun

At 11:00 peeled grated  mixed wrapped cooked ate
started yams yams yams yams yams yams
to prepare yams yams in yams
yams
got coconut

FINIS. Obligatory FINIS occurs paragraph finally and is
manifested by a Complex sentence with Sequence Margin ex-
pounded by a gerundive. A parallel sentence has also been
observed manifesting FINIS. The function of FINIS is to
correlate the end of the Procedural paragraph with the
ACTIVITY tagmeme, and to terminate the paragraph by an action
which is a logical result of the activity given in the
foregoing STEPS, e.g. prepared food is eaten, a completed
sleeping mat is sold, or a cleared field is planted. The
function of FINIS is illustrated in Example 8 and 10.
III. Explanatory Paragraphs.

1. General characteristics.

When a Mamanwa speaker wants to explain how his forefathers practiced intertribal warfare, or what Mamanwas do when the moon eclipses he uses Explanatory paragraphs.

The first sentence of an Explanatory paragraph states the topic (or TEXT) of the paragraph. The rest of the paragraph is dependent both structurally and semantically on the text sentence. The relationship between a TEXT and its EXPOSITIONS resembles that between the two bases of a statement-specification sentence in which the subject is identified in the first base and further specified in the second base:

Base₁ 'Close by were fish, Base₂ small fish'. EXPOSITIONS similarly specify or explain the subject identified in the TEXT, as in Example 11.

11) Text               Expo₁               Expo₂
    The deeds of the people, this is what they did. They continually speared (people) because there was no law of the governor yet. They are even spearing yet because they do not yet recognize the law of the governor.
The TEXT is the focal point of an Explanatory paragraph, as the climax is the focal point of a Narrative paragraph. But the TEXT comes at the beginning of an Explanatory paragraph, while the climax comes near the middle or end of a Narrative paragraph.

The TEXT and EXPOSITION tagmemes of Explanatory paragraphs are largely expounded by non-verbal clauses, equational clauses and simple sentences. Having the topic of a non-verbal clause to clause initial emphasis position is the most frequent way a Namanwa speaker identifies the subject in his TEXT: Ya pagakabohian niran obod koman (Their food, bamboo shoots only) 'Their food is only bamboo shoots.'

Reason Margin sentences with kay 'because', Purpose Margin sentences with dazaw/kay dazaw/hasta(na) 'so that', and Conditional Margin sentences with kon 'if, whenever' abound in Explanatory paragraphs as a speaker develops and explains his TEXT.

2. Formula and Definition of Tagmemes.

Explan Par:
+TEXT +EXPOSITION(EXPO)^n \textsuperscript{+REASON(REA) +TERMINAL(TERM)}

Text. Obligatory TEXT tagmeme occurs paragraph initially
and is manifested by non-verbal clauses, equational clauses and simple sentences. Any of these clauses and sentences occasionally has a Reason Margin. An antithetical Explanatory paragraph has also been observed as exponent of TEXT. The function of TEXT is to state the subject of the Explanatory Paragraph. TEXT may be simple or compound. An illustration of a simple TEXT is shown in Example 10. In a compound TEXT the second part is related to the first as an integral part of the topic of the Explanatory Paragraph. In Example 12 the compound TEXT identifies the weapons used in inter-tribal warfare. TEXT₁ gives the weapons used for offensive fighting, while TEXT₂ gives that which is used for defensive fighting.

12) TEXT₁ : equa cl Ya kanirang harominta ani ya
tp their weapons eqp tp

bangkaw daw kalis daw panaq. TEXT₂ : equa : cl
spear and bolo/knife and bow/arrow

Ya kanirang salimdanam ani ya kalgag. EXPO₁ : ss + Pum
tp their protection eqp tp shield

Inlibetan ka korongkorong ya kilid na kalgag
encircled ntp bronze/band tp edge ntp shield
Their weapons were a spear, bolo knife, and bow and arros. Their protection was a shield. The edge of the shield was encircled by a bronze band so that (people) will say, 'That one is an expert fighter.' That's why they would flourish their shields.'

**Exposition.** Obligatory EXPOSITION tagmeme is manifested by non-verbal clauses, equational clauses and simple sentences. Any of these clauses and sentences frequently has a Reason, Purpose, or Conditional Margin. A rhetorical question, antithetical explanatory paragraph, quote sentence, and parallel coupling have also been observed as exponents of EXPO tagmeme. The function of EXPO is to explain the subject identified in the TEXT. Examples 11 and 12 illustrates the function of EXPO tagmeme.

**Reason.** Optional REASON tagmeme is manifested most frequently by Reason Margin sentences expounded by Relator Axis Sentences with kay 'because' as Relator, and non-verbal clauses as Axis. REASON tagmeme is manifested less frequently by a
simple sentence or a nonverbal clause plus a Reason Margin sentence. The function of REASON tagmeme is to state the reason for a condition which exists in the TEXT. Example 13 illustrates a compound REASON tagmeme in which one sentence manifests two paragraph slots, TEXT and REASON. The example also illustrates how \textsc{reason}_2 and \textsc{reason}_3 are separated by the TERMINAL tagmeme marked by \textsc{aniton} 'That's why'. \textsc{reason}_3 is thus an afterthought.

13) \textsc{text} nonvb cl Masarang pangahaldek niran
    superl fear their

\textsc{reason}_1:\textsc{reason} kay kon malomon di ya bolan diri
    bec if swallowed comp tp moon neg

\textsc{reason}_2: ss+\textsc{reason} Ya manga kaporoon
    comp become/day tp pl evil/spirits

ambothoq di sab kay mangaen ka manga tao
    will/appear comp also bec will/eat ntp pl person

\textsc{term} equa s \textsc{aniton} ya inkahaldekan niran
    term/mker tp made/afraid they

\textsc{reason}_3: \textsc{reason} kay ya gabok isab mawaraq di
    bec tp firewood also be/gone comp
TEXT: nonvb cl 'Their fear was very great because if the moon would be swallowed (by the spider) it would never become day again. The evil spirits would also appear because they will eat people. That's why they are afraid because the firewood also would be completely gone, no matter what was tried (for firewood).'

Terminal. Optional TERMINAL tagmeme is manifested by nonverbal clauses and simple sentences. If TERMINAL follows REASON tagmeme or Reason Margin sentences, it is expounded by nonverbal clauses marked by aniton/anizaheq 'that's why'. If TERMINAL follows a Purpose Margin sentences, it is expounded by a simple sentence marked by kamhan 'that's the purpose'. The function of TERMINAL is to summarize the EXPOSITIONS of the Explanatory paragraph and correlate them with the TEXT. Examples 12 and 13 illustrate the form and function of TERMINAL tagmeme.

IV. Hortatory Paragraphs.

1. General characteristics.

When a Mamanwa elder commands or advises anyone to perform
an activity or to improve his behavior, he uses Hortatory paragraphs. Usually a woman advises only other women and children.

Hortatory paragraphs have two structural differences with Explanatory paragraphs. Hortatory paragraphs have imperative mode affixes (-ag-) with vocative pronouns (iko, mo 'you sg', kamo, mazo 'you pl', and kita 'we, us inclusive'), as their purpose is to give commands and exhortations; whereas Explanatory paragraphs have indicative mode affixes and no vocative pronouns, since their purpose is to explain a given subject.

The first sentence of a Hortatory paragraph gives the command (or EXHORTATION) of the paragraph. The remainder of the paragraph is dependent both structurally and semantically on the EXHORTATION sentence. This is similar to Explanatory paragraphs where the first sentence states the topic (or TLT) of the paragraph and the remainder of the paragraph is dependent on the text sentence. However, a REINFORCEMENT tagmemes, which paraphrases the EXHORTATION for emphasis, and the extensive use of REASON and RESULT tagmemes for appeal through motivation, are the chief characteristics of Hortatory paragraphs, whereas EXPOSITION tagmemes for the purpose of explaining the TEXT is the chief characteristic of Explanatory paragraphs.
2. Formula and Definition of tagmemes.

\[ ^* \text{PRELIMINARY(PRELIM)} \cdot \text{EXHORTATION(EXHOR)} \cdot (\text{REASON(REA)}^n) \cdot \text{PURPOSE(PUR)} \cdot \text{RESULT(RES)}^n \cdot \text{REINFORCEMENT(REINF)} \cdot \text{TERMINAL(TERM)} \]

**Preliminary.** Optional PRELIMINARY tagmeme occurs paragraph initially and is manifested by a sequence of one or two Quotation Formulas of a Direct Quote Sentence. This initial Direct Quote Sentence generally manifests from two to four paragraph-level slots, and may be very complex. It usually manifests the PRELIM in its Quotation Formula slot, and manifests the EXHOR and sometimes REA or PUR in its Quotation slot. The function of PRELIM tagmeme is to identify the participants in the paragraph and give a very brief description about the situation at hand. The function of PRELIM tagmeme is illustrated in Example 14.

**Exhortation.** Obligatory EXHORTATION tagmeme occurs paragraph initially and is manifested by the Quote of a Direct Quote Sentence. The Quote is expounded by sentences having imperative mode affixes \(<-\text{ag}->\) and vocative pronouns. The function of EXHOR tagmeme is to command or advise someone to perform an activity or to improve his behavior.

14) PRELIM:DkF₂ ...ya baylan nagalaong
tp medicine/man was/saying
EXHOR: m-ag-pongkey kamo ka batoy ka balayan
imp/place/upon you/pl ntp pig ntp altar

PUR: PurM kay dazaw ya kaporoon diri makakawag
so/that tp evil/spirits neg can/get

ke mabedlay.
ntp sick/person

PRELIM: DQF2 '...the medicine man was saying, EXHOR: "You put a pig upon the altar PUR: PurM so that the evil spirits won't be able to get the sick person."

Reason. Optional REASON tagmeme follows EXHOR tagmeme, and is manifested most frequently by Relator Axis Sentences with kay 'because' as Relator. Simple sentences with or without Reason and Purpose Margins, coordinate sentences, and antithetical explanatory paragraphs have also been observed manifesting REASON tagmeme. The function of REASON tagmeme is to appeal through motivation, as illustrated in Example 15:

15) EXHOR: Kamong nga manga babazi Ø-panhies
you/pl attr pl woman imp/pack

kamo ka manga betang daw Ø-manhabet kamo ka manga
you/pl ntp pl belongings and imp-carry you/pl ntp pl
EXHOR: "You women, you pack the belongings and carry your children because we will guard ahead so that we call all proceed."

Purpose. Optional PURPOSE tagmeme follows EXHOR or REASON tagmemes. It is less frequent than REASON or RESULT tagmemes and is expounded by Relator Axis Sentences with kay dazaw 'so that' as Relator. The function of PURPOSE tagmeme is to appeal through motivation, as illustrated in Examples 14 and 15.

Result. Optional RESULT tagmeme occurs following EXHOR, REASON or PURPOSE tagmemes, and is manifested by Relator Axis Sentences with kay 'as a result' as Relator. When a Concessive Margin (agad 'even if') is the exponent of Axis, the relators are juxtaposed, kay agad 'as a result even if'. This is true also when Conditional Margin (kon 'if') is the exponent of Axis, kay kon 'as a result if'. Simple sentences and coordinate sentences have also been observed in RESULT tagmeme. The function of RESULT tagmeme is to appeal through motivation, as illustrated in Example 16:
16) PRELIM:DF₁ Ining nga katahan kawandini pen
   these attr people long/ago

PRELIM:DF₂ inlongcan na oloolo niran EXHOR: uote
   were/told ntp leader their

abay kamo pagkabereng ka kanaong manga sogoq
neg you/pl be/surprised ntp my pl command

kamazo ka pagqarem kamazo RESULT₁:ResM+ConcM
   to/you/pl ntp to/train you/pl

kamazong lawas malaksi di kay arem di sa
   your/pl body agile comp bec trained comp ref

kamo ka pagsinolog. RESULT₂:ss Ya mata mazo
   you/pl ntp shield/and/spear tp eyes your/pl

malaksi kay kelqwen kon makabongol ya hinganiban
   quick bec dart if can/count tp weapons

ka mata mazo kay bansay di kamo ...
   ...RESULT₃:ss ntp eye your/pl bec trained comp you/pl
These people, a long time ago (they) were told by their leader, "Don't be surprised at my commands to you to train you for, as a result even if we have enemies later, your bodies will be agile because you are trained to use the shield and spear. Your eyes will be quick, as a result you will quickly dart away when (the enemy) points his weapon at your eyes, because you are trained fighters now. You'll be able to see your own ferocious breathing as you defeat each person.

Reinforcement. Optional REINFORCEMENT tagmeme follows REASON, RESULT, or PURPOSE tagmemes and may be marked by the particle agon/agonsang 'therefore'. It is manifested by sentences with verbs having imperative mode affixes <-ag-> and vocative pronouns. The function of REINFORCEMENT tagmeme is to paraphrase the EXHORT TION tagmeme for emphasis.
The function of REINF is illustrated in Example 16.

Terminal. Optional TERMINAL tagmeme occurs paragraph finally.

Only one TERM was observed in eleven Hortatory paragraphs analyzed. The particular Hortatory paragraph which had this TERM was the initial paragraph in an Explanatory discourse, whereas the remaining ten Hortatory paragraphs analyzed occurred in Hortatory discourses. TERM is manifested by a parallel sentence which repeats the elements found in the REASON tagmeme following the EXHOR. Its function is to correlate the end of the paragraph with the initial sentence and bring the paragraph to a conclusion.

17) PRELIM: DqF2 Ya Tahaw ani nagatoldog ka mangapeq
    tp God eqp was/teaching ntp pl

kamalaasan nga EXHOR:Quote m-ag-mamaq kamo
elders qp imp/chew/betelnut you/pl

singed kanami REA:ReaM kay ya magamamaq
like us/exc bec tp betelnut/chewers

mariggen ya ngipen daw ya kamazong hinawa mariggen...
strong tp teeth and tp your/pl breath strong

TERM:parallel s Ya lawas mazo mabaskeg ya ngipen
    tp body your/pl strong tp teeth
mazo  mariggen.

your/pl strong

PRELIM:

'God was the one who was teaching the elders, EXHOR:quote "You chew betelnut like us REA:ReaM because those who chew betelnut, their teeth are strong and their bodies are strong... TERM:parallel s Your body is strong, your teeth are strong."

V. Dialogue Paragraphs.

1. General characteristics.

Dialogue paragraphs are verbal exchanges between two or more people, and are the most frequent paragraph in everyday life. They contain Direct quote Sentences which function as STIMULUS given by one speaker, and RESOLUTION given by a second speaker. RESOLUTION can become a new STIMULUS to which the first speaker, or a third speaker responds.

Dialogue paragraphs occur in Narrative and Conversational texts, as well as in everyday conversation.

Dialogue paragraphs are of three types, (1) Simple Exchange, which consists of a single resolved exchange between two speakers, (2) Compound Exchange, which consists of two or more resolved exchanges between two or more speakers,
and (3) Complex Exchange, which consists of STIMULUS followed by resistance to STIMULUS or COUNTER-RESOLUTION, resulting in an unresolved exchange.

2. Formula and Definition of tagmemes.

General formula for Dialogue Para: +STIMULUS +RESOLUTION

2.1 Simple Exchange Dialogue: same as general formula

STIMULUS. Obligatory STIMULUS given by the first speaker is manifested by a Direct quote Sentence, which functions as a question, announcement, proposal, or remark.

RESOLUTION. Obligatory RESOLUTION coming from the second speaker is manifested by a Direct quote sentence, which functions as an answer to a question, acknowledgement of an announcement, concession to or rejection of a proposal, or evaluation of a remark in STIMULUS. RESOLUTION is also expounded by a simple sentence, which indicates a non-verbal response. In any of these functions RESOLUTION terminates the Simple Exchange Dialogue, as shown in the following illustrations. Example 18 is a typical Mamanwa greeting, and Example 19 is a mandatory Mamanwa farewell.

18) STIM:DQS Ankarqin sa ko? 'Where are you going?'

RESOL:DQS Doro ka longsod. 'To the city.'
19) STIM: DQS  *Ampanaw di hao.*  'I'm leaving now.'
RESOL: DQS  *Ee ey*  'Yes, friend.'

A simple Exchange Dialogue frequently expounds CLIMAX or SETTING in Narrative paragraphs. As portmanteau exponent of SETTING and APERTURE in Narrative paragraphs, a simple Exchange Dialogue animates the narrative while implicitly revealing the participants, time, location, and activity at hand, as illustrated in Example 20:

20) STIM: DQS  *Minlaong ya asawa ankarqin sa ko*
said tp wife are/go ing ref you/s

konsilem?  RESOL: DQS  *Minlaong izang bana dini*
tomorrow  said thp husband here

ka ko konsilem kay manganop hao konsilem.
only you/s tommorrow bec distr/hunt I tomorrow

STIM: DQS  The wife said, "Where are you going tomorrow?"
RESOL: DQS  The husband answered, "You just stay here tomorrow because I'm going hunting."

A non-verbal response is illustrated in Example 21:

21) STIM: DQS  *Minlaong ya toong lagi pagbantay ey*
said tp his friend' watch/out attm
tombabaq kay madatqogan ko ka liwaan nga
down/there lest will/be/struck you/s ntp tree attr

kanaong indeeg. RESOL:ss Mindalagan dazon ya toong
my felled ran immed tp his

lagi.
friend

STIM:DO'S 'His friend said, "Watch out below lest you be
struck by the tree I've felled." RESOL:ss His friend
immediately ran.'

2.1.1 A Simple Unresolved Dialogue consists only of an
obligatory STIMULUS, and lacks a resolving utterance, +STIMULUS:

21) STIM:DO'S Magapanhawag nga tabang kamo kay
was/calling attr help you/pl bec

ampamatay di kaan ining tao kay magapamidpid
will/die comp soon this person bec distr/trembling

di sa ya toong lawas. -RESOL:ss Ya manga tao
comp refp/tp his body tp pl person

waray minsambag kay nangalisang siran ka bolan.
eg answered bec pl/concerned they ntp moon
The woman called), "You help because this man will die because his body is trembling (from being possessed)."

No one answered because they were concerned about the moon (that was in the process of eclipsing).

2.2 Compound Exchange: \((SIMEX)^n\)

Obligatory multiple \(SIMEX\) is expounded by two or more simple Exchange Dialogues. The \(STIMULUS\) for each successive exchange grows out of the terminating utterance of the preceding exchange.

In Example 22 a Compound Exchange takes place between parents as they negotiate a marriage contract for their son and daughter. The typical greeting upon approaching a person's house is exchanged, followed by a proposal from the boy's father. Resolution to this proposal is a question about the terms of the marriage contract. The boy's father then initiates the third Simple Exchange Dialogue by a proposal to drink and eat. The resolution to this proposal is non-verbal, that of drinking and eating. The Compound Exchange Dialogue then continues until the two speakers agree on the terms of their contract. In some ways Example 22 resembles a Narrative paragraph, but essentially it is a Compound Exchange Dialogue:

22) \(SIMEX_1; STIM_1; D_1; S\) Minlaong \(ya\) amaama nga ey

said tp man qp attn
vani di kami. RESOL: DQS Minlaong ya taghelaq here comp we/exc said tp house/owner

nga panapon sa kamo ngarindaked. Pagpakatapon qp climb ref you/pl up/here having/climbed

ka kizaheq SIMEX₂:STIM:DQS minlaong ya amaama nga comp there said tp man qp

ey kon mahimoq hao ampakahagdam kanmo kay dazaw attn if possible I will/inform you/s so/that

masazod ko nga may katozoan o kanmo dini. will/know you/s iqp exis purpose my you/s here

hinkarini hao kay may kaazak nao ka maimpis mo came/here I bec exis liking my ntp child your/s

agad waraq magkatarato ya maanak ta kay even tho neg engagement tp children our/inc bec

hacoy dakolang kaazak kanmo daw maanak mo. Hao I great liking for/you and child your/s I

mindateng dini kamazo kay dazaw masazod hao kon arrived here to/you so/that will/know I if
The man said, "Friend, we have come here."

The owner of the house said, "You come up."

Having climbed up there. the man said, "If it's alright with you I'll inform you so that you'll know that I have a purpose with you here. I came here because I like your child even though our children are not engaged, because
great is my liking for you and your child. I arrived here
at your place so that I will know if you will receive me or
not." RESOL:DS The father of the girl said, "What are the
terms of our contract?" SIMEX:STIM:DS The man said,
"Friend, let's have a drink." RESOL:SS Then he immediately
provided palm toddy for the owner of the house, and placed
food on the table. Having finished, they...'

2.3 Complex Exchange Dialogue: +STIMULUS +COUNTER-RESOLUTION

Stimulus. The form, function, and distribution of obligatory
STIMULUS are the same as that in Simple Exchange Dialogue.
However, in contrast with SIMEX, it is possible to have a
simple sentence as exponent of STIMULUS, as illustrated in
Example 23.

Counter-Resolution. Obligatory COUNTER-RESOLUTION is
manifested by a Direct quote Sentence, which functions as a
counter-question, counter-proposal, or counter-remark. The
purpose of COUNTER-RESOLUTION is to avoid a direct reply to
what is requested by STIMULUS, and introduce one's own
question, proposal, or remark instead. In Example 23 the
initial exchange is a Simple Exchange Dialogue, but each
exchange thereafter is a Complex Exchange, the father re-
sisting any proposals to kill the snake because this would
be a violation of the holy day. As in Ex. 22, Ex. 23
resembles a Narrative paragraph in some respects, but
is essentially a Complex Exchange Dialogue:

23) SIMEX;STIM;DQS Minlaong ya ama nao nga tenqtongi
said tp father my qp look

mazo koni magaosihen na idog daw ono iza.
you/pl rsp barking ntp dog interr doing he

RESOL:ss Olazon hao minkaro. Semeleng pen hao
immed I went looking incomp I

kitong magatengtengan na idog waton ya halas nga
that was/looking/at ntp dog idp tp snake attr

malataro. CPLXEX₁;STIM;DQS Homawag hao ka
size/kerosene/can calling I ntp

ama nao maglaong hao halas ini ey nga
father my said I snake this attn attr

magaosihen na idog. Patazen ta. RESOL:DQS hinsamban:
barking ntp dog kill we/inc answered

ya malaas nga abay kamo pagpatay kay ladhan
tp elder qp neg you/pl kill last be/poisoned
kamo. CPLXEX₂:STIM:ss ...minkawag hao ka bangkaw.
you/pl went/got I ntp spear

RESOL:DQS Minlaong ya malaas nga abay pagbonoq kay
said tp elder qp neg spear bec

ambales iton. CPLXEX₃:STIM:DQS Imporbahan o
will/retaliate that attempted I

pagbonoq. Waraq gazed dolti ka geremay ya lavas no
to/spear neg indeed pierce ntp little tp body ntp

halas, minlaong hao ka malaas waraq gazed dolti ya
snake said I ntp elder neg indeed pierce tp

lavas naitong halas. RESOL:DQS Minsambag ya malaas
body of/that snake answered tp elder

daw waraq sa hao maglaong diri kamo maghilabet
interr neg ref I say neg you/pl bother

kay masarang katigqa ya lavas naiton. Maghamarag
bec very hard tp body of/that be/careful

kita kay Biernes Santo koman kay arani ya marga
we/inc bec Friday Holy now bec near tp pl

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My father said, "You go and look to see why that dog is barking." I immediately went there. As I looked for that at which the dog was barking, there was a snake the size of a five gallon kerosene can.

I called to my father, "It's a snake that the dog's barking at! Let's kill it!" The elder answered, "Don't kill it lest you be poisoned."

I went and got a spear. The elder said, "Don't spear that snake lest it retaliate.

I tried to spear the snake. Not being able to pierce it even a little, I said to the elder, "I indeed can't pierce that snake's body." My father said, "Didn't I tell you not to bother with that snake because it's body is very hard. Let's take care because this is Holy Friday, because at the caves nearby (the snakes) will come out."
<table>
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<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<td>term mker</td>
<td>terminal marker</td>
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thp  theme pronoun
tp   topic particle

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Verb Inflection

Basic verb inflection in Xamanwa is for aspect I and focus. Charts X and Y are conditioned variants of the same system showing the intersection of the dimensions of focus and aspect I. The affixes of Chart Y occur with aspect II affixes; the affixes of Chart X do not occur with aspect II affixes.

\begin{tabular}{ll}
\textbf{LexicT I} \\

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Chart X
### ASPECT I

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#### Chart Y

**Aspect II affixes**

- *aga* - 'continuous action',  *aka* - 'ability',  *amag* - 'cooperative'

**Gerundive affix**

- *pag* - *pagka* - *pagpaka* - *em* - *an* - 'whenever'

- *em* - *an* are free variants occurring with *tengteng/seleng* - 'see, search'

**Imperative mode affix**

*<-ag->* occurs with affixes denoting subject, object, and referent focus. *<-ag->* combines with *m* - to manifest subject focus and with *p* - to manifest object and referent focus.

In the absence of *<-ag->*, imperative mode is indicated by Ø in subject focus, -a in object focus, and -i in referent focus.
Notes

1 Mamanwa is a Malayopolynesian language classified by Dyen as a member of the Visayan language family of the southern Philippines. Mamanwa is spoken by 1,000 Negritos, who refer to themselves as Konkista and to their language as Minamanwa. They live in the northeast of the island of Mindanao in the provinces of Agusan and Surigao. There are two mutually intelligible dialects of Mamanwa. The material here presented was obtained in Agusan del Norte.

The phonology of Mamanwa includes the consonants /p, b, t, d, k, g, glottal stop (not written word initially before a vowel or medially between vowels, but written as - word medially next to a consonant and as ' word finally), h, s, z, m, ng, [ŋ], l, r, w, y/ and vowels /i, e, o, [ə], a/. See Blood (1962), Miller and Miller (1964), Jeanne Miller (1964), Verstraelen (1965), Jeanne Miller (1971).

The authors have done field work between 1958 and 1973 under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. We analyzed Mamanwa paragraph structure as a research project in 1973 under the direction of David Thomas at the Summer Institute of Linguistics, University of North Dakota. The text materials used
for this project were collected in sitio langaylan, Santiago, Agusan del Norte. Principal Mamanwa author was Mr. Julian Porogoy, forty year old speaker of the Mamanwa language.

References


