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Helen W. Miller
SIL-UND

Jeanne Miller
SIL-UND

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Mamanwa Paragraphs
Helen and Jeanne Miller

1. Narrative
2. Procedural
3. Explanatory
4. Hortatory
5. Dialogue

This paper describes the five contrastive paragraph types in Mamanwa¹. 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:

Ya bogtakaw nagaanak doro ka anay.

tp kingfisher was/laying/eggs there conn termite/nest
 (P Top)
 '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:

Ya pagakabohian niran obod koman.

tp food their bamboo/shoots only
 (P Top)
 '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 ka 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:

	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Non-topic</u>	<u>Oblique</u>
'this'	ining	naining	kinining
'that'	itong	naitong	kitong
'theme'	izang	naizang	kizang

Izang manga tao namagsabet siran nga siran magabaay.

thp pl person coop/decided they igp 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)

Narrative:

Procedural:

Explanatory
and Hortatory:

Dialogue:

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) +($\pm$ BUILD UP(BU)ⁿ $\pm$ CLIMAX(CL)) $\pm$ PARENTHESIS(PAREN)
 $\pm$ STEPDOWN(SD)ⁿ $\pm$ 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 step 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:TemM 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 warag di kita kaan kay ambothog di
 neg comp we/inc soon bec will/appear comp

ya 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 minkawaq
having/died ntp wild/pig went/and/got

dazon ka pagbaba izang tao. BU₁:IndCl Ingakotan
immed ntp carry/on/back thp person tied

dazon naiza ya boog. BU₂:Cplx+TemM Pagkahoman
 immed he tp wild/pig having/finished

imbaba dazon naiza ya 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+TemM Temengteng pen ya inaq ka
 searching incomp tp mother ntp

toong anak warag di sa. CL₂:SimEx Maglaong ya
 her young neg comp ref said tp

inaq nga daw warag sa hao maglaong nga diri
 mother qp interr neg ref I say iqp neg

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

Daw maggonono pen sa kita ka anak ta
 interr 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 sa hao kay
 husb qp how incomp accompanied ref I bec

silang kon waray makasibol ka anak ta.
 mistakenly/tho't iqp neg could/steal ntp young our/inc

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 kay '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 Pagkabereng ka niran nga
being/dumbfounded comp they attr

waraq di anak niran minmatay siran ka kawied
neg comp young their wept they ntp concern

niran ka kanirang anak. SD₂:Cplx+TemM Pagkakamhan
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
sang comp they kingfisher kingfisher

oliq ka lagkaw ta. Inkawat sa ni owakay
return ntp house our/inc stolen ref ntp blackbird

ya 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 degree of deletion of Subject tagmeme that occurs in a Procedural paragraph since actor is the same.

Figure 1.

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

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 paggakot, 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 ±PARENTHESIS(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 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.

ACT:Cplx+TemM
7) Pagpanaw ka lagkaw ankero hao ka banwa
 having/left ntp house will/go I ntp house

kay anhinang hao ka balatik.
bec will/make I ntp wild/pig/trap

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 Magqoma di nganiq S₁:Nucleus
 how/to/make/farm comp this

garasan dazon kay hastang waraq di makaireg.
 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 Diri pen
 comp , so/that quickly burned neg incomp

ko ansonog tadtaden mo kay dazaw domaliq ka
 you/s burn chop you/s so/that quickly ntp

lopaq ya manga sagbet. S_4 :Cplx+SeqM Pagkakamhan
land tp pl debris having/finished

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

pagkasong. S_5 :Cplx+SeqM Pagkakamhan pagsonog
having/burned having/finished burning

dorokan di. FIN:Cplx+SeqM Pagkakamhan pagdorok
clean comp having/finished cleaning

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

CT:SeqM When you make a farm S_1 :Nucleus immediately cut away the underbrush so that no one can claim your piece of land. S_2 :Cplx+SeqM Having finished burning away the underbrush, fell trees so that it will burn quickly. S_3 :Cplx+SeqM Before you burn the underbrush chop up the felled trees so that the debris will burn quickly. S_4 :Cplx+SeqM Having finished chopping the felled trees, burn them so that the debris will be completely gone, having burned. S_5 :Cplx+SeqM Having finished burning it, clean off the land. FIN:Cplx+SeqM Having finished cleaning the land, plant yams, bananas, and tobacco.

Parenthesis. PARENTHESIS in a Procedural paragraph is manifested by an equation sentence and doesn't figure into the linkage system of the paragraph. The function of PARENTHESIS is to provide additional information for the reader who is not familiar with the particular process being described. PARENTHESIS is illustrated in Example 9:

9) S₁:ss Ankawaq hao ka baweg. PAREN:equa s
will/go/get I ntp supple/branch

ni kawqen o ya lingbahan kay magahiq ya liwaan.
eqp go/get I tp kind/of/wood bec hard tp wood

S₂:Cplx+SeqM Pagkakamhan o ka baweg
having/finished I ntp wupple/branch

padagpakanan o.
make/split/post I

S₁:ss 'I will go and get a supple branch (for making a wild pig trap). PAREN:equa s Lingbahan is the kind of branch I will go and get because it is hard wood. S₂:Cplx+SeqM Having finished getting the branch, I'll make a split post.'

Simultaneous Steps. Optional SIMUL STEPS are manifested by complex sentences with Sequence Margins expounded by compound gerundives. An alternate exponent of SIMUL STEP is

an Independent Clause with the particle isab 'also'. When 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 Minlaong 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 paglidgid.
 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

SS₄:Cplx+SeqM Pagkaobos ka paglidgid minkawaq
 having/finished ntp grating went/and/got

kami ka (dahon. SS₅:Cplx+SeqM Pagdateng dini ka
 we/exc ntp leaves having/arrived here ntp

lagkaw imbolad. SS₆:IndCl Minkawaq 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 dahon impamotos ya
comp
having/dried ntp leaves distr/wrapped tp

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

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

impangaen.
distr/ate

.CT: quote '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. $S_9:Cplx+SeqM$
 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:

Finis. Obligatory FINIS occurs paragraph finally and is manifested by a Complex sentence with Sequence Margin expounded 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.s. 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 'Closeby were fish, Base₂ small fish'. EXPOSITIONS similarly specify or explain the subject identified in the TEXT, as in Example 11.

11) <u>Text</u>	<u>Expo₁</u>	<u>Expo₂</u>
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. Moving the topic of a non-verbal clause to clause initial emphasis position is the most frequent way a Mamanwa 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(ng) '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 ±REASON(REA) ±TERMINAL(TERM)

Text. Obligatory TEXT tagmeme occurs paragraph initially

kay dazaw longqon iza nga hanas di.
 so/that will/say that/one attr expert/fighter comp

TERM:ss Kamhan anwarawara siran ka kanirang kalasag.
 term/mker will/flourish they ntp their shield

TEXT₁:eqcl 'Their weapons were a spear, bolo knife, and
 bow and arros TEXT₂:eqcl Their protection was a shield.
 EXPO₁:ss+PurM The edge of the shield was encircled by a
 bronze band so that (people) will say, That one is an expert
 fighter." TERM:ss+term marker 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 sub-
 ject 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 REASON₂ and REASON₃ are separated by the TERMINAL tagmeme marked by aniton 'That's why'. REASON₃ is thus an afterthought.

13) TEXT:nonvb cl Masarang pangahaldek niran
 superl fear their

REASON₁:ReaM kay kon malomon di ya bolan diri
 bec if swallowed comp tp moon neg

di maaldaw. REASON₂:ss+ReaM 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

TERMINAL:nequa s Aniton ya inkahaldekan niran
 term/mker tp made/afraid they

REASON₃:ReaM kay ya gabok isab mawaraq di
 bec tp firewood also be/gone comp

bisan ono pagharing.
 no/matter/what try/to/light

TEXT:nonvb cl 'Their fear was very great REASON₁:ReaM
 because if the moon would be swallowed (by the spider) it
 would never become day again. REASON₂:ss+ReaM The evil
 spirits would also appear because they will eat people.
 TERMINAL:equa s That's why they are afraid REASON₃:ReaM
 because the firewood also would be completely gone, no
 matter what was tried (for firewood).'

Terminal. Optional TERMINAL tagmeme is manifested by non-verbal 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, she 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 TEXT) of the paragraph and the remainder of the paragraph is dependent on the text sentence. However, a REINFORCEMENT tagmeme, 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.

$$\begin{aligned} & \pm \text{PRELIMINARY}(\text{PRELIM}) \quad + \text{EXHORTATION}(\text{EXHOR}) \quad + (\pm \text{REASON}(\text{REA})^n \\ & \pm \text{PURPOSE}(\text{PUR}) \quad \pm \text{RESULT}(\text{RES})^n \quad \pm \text{REINFORCEMENT}(\text{REINF}) \\ & \pm \text{TERMINAL}(\text{TERM}) \end{aligned}$$

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 <-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:DQF₂ ...ya baylan nagalaong
tp medicine/man was/saying

EXHOR:Quote m-ag-pongkay kamo ka baboy ka balazan
 imp/place/upon you/pl ntp pig ntp altar

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

ka mabedlay.
 ntp sick/person

PRELIM:DQF₂ '...the medicine man was saying, EXHOR:Quote
 "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 anti-thetical 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:Quote 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

maimpis REA:ReaM of DQS kay ambantay kami doro ka
 child bec will/guard we/exc there ntp

hongahan PUR:PurM of DQS kay dazaw makahonga kita.
 ahead so/that can/proceed we/inc

EXHOR:Quote "You women, you pack the belongings and carry
 your children REA:ReaM because we will guard ahead PUR:PurM
 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:DQF₁ Ining nga kataohan kawandini pen
 these attr people long/ago

PRELIM:DQF₂ inlonggan na oloolo niran EXHOR: quote
 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

kay agad may kontra ta kayqan ya
 as/a/result/even/if exis enemy our/inc later tp

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 kelqawen kon makabongol ya hinganiban
 quick bec dart if can/point tp weapons

ka mata mazo kay bansay di kamo ...RESULT₃:ss
 ntp eye your/pl bec trained comp you/pl

ilakita di mazo ya pagpaazi ka hinawahan mazo
 can/see comp you/pl tp exhaling ntp breath your/pl

ka pagpildi ka isang ka tao. REINF:quote Agonsang
 ntp defeat ntp each conn person therefore

m-ag-hamarag kamo ka kabangkawan daw manga kasablihan
 imp/prepare you/pl ntp spears and pl bolo/knives

PRELIM:DQF₁ 'These people, a long time ago PRELIM:DQF₂
 (they) were told by their leader, EXHOR:Quote "Don't be
 surprised at my commands to you to train you RESULT₁:Resli+
 ConcM 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. RESULT₂:ss 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. RESULT₃:ss You'll be able to see your own ferocious
 breathing as you defeat each person. REINF:quote Therefore
 you prepare spears and bolo knives.

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.

mazo mariggen.

your/pl strong

PRELIM:DQF₂ '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 kc
said tp wife are/going 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 tomorrow 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 attn

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:DQS '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:DQS 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 ref:ST tp this body tp pl person

waray minsambag kay nangalisang siran ka bolan.
 neg answered bec pl/concerned they ntp moon

STIM:DQS (The woman called), "You help because this man will die because his body is trembling (from being possessed)."

-RESOL:ss 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) SIMEX₁:STIM:DQS Minlaong ya amaama nga ey
 said tp man qp attn

wani 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

Minkarini 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

haoy 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

dawaten hao kon diri. RESOL:DQS Minlaong ya
will/receive I or neg said tp

ama na babazi ey daw maono sa kon magkaozong
father ntp girl attn interr what ref interr mk/parallel

ya kasabetan ta. SIMEX₃:STIM:DQS Minlaong
tp understanding our/inc said

di ya amaama nga ey manginem naa kita.
comp tp man qp attn drink ap we/inc

RESOL:ss Kamhan ya tebaq nga dara
 then tp palm/toddy attr had/brought

impainem dazon ya tagqiza na lagkaw daw
caused/to/drink immed tp owner ntp house and

inlamisahan di ka makaen. Pagkakamhan ka niran...
 tabled comp ntp food having/finished ntp they

SIMEX₁:STIM:DQS The man said, "Friend, we have come here."

RESOL:DQS The owner of the house said, "You come up." Having
climbed up there. SIMEX₂:STIM:DQS 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:DQS The father of the girl said, "What are the terms of our contract?" SIMEX₃:STIM:DQS 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 resisting 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

kamo. CPLXEX₂:STIM:ss ...minkawaq 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 lawas na
 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

lawas 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 katigga ya lawas naiton. Maghamarag
 bec very hard tp body of/that be/careful

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

tayangban magapamothog siran ka tayangban kiza.
 eaves will/come/out they ntp cave there

JIMEX:STIM:DQS 'My father said, "You go and look to see why that dog is barking." RESOL:ss 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.

CPLXEX₁:STIM:DQS I called to my father, "It's a snake that the dog's barking at! Let's kill it!" RESOL:DQS The elder answered, "Don't kill it lest you be poisoned."

CPLXEX₂:STIM:ss I went and got a spear. RESOL:DQS The elder said, "Don't spear that snake lest it retaliate."

CPLXEX₃:STIM:DQS 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." RESOL:DQS 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."

Abbreviations

attn	attention particle
attr	attributive particle
comp	completive particle
conn	connective particle
coop	cooperative particle
cplx	complex sentence
DQF	Direct Quote Formula
DQS	Direct Quote Sentence
eqp	equational particle
equa cl	equational clause
imp	imperative mode
incompl	incomplete particle
interr	interrogative particle
iqp	indirect question particle
ntp	non-topic particle
pl	plural
pron. ref.	pronoun referent
P Top	Paragraph Topic
PurM	Purpose Margin
qp	quote particle
ReaM	Reason Margin
SeqM	Sequence Margin
SimEx	Simple Exchange Dialogue
ss	simple sentence
TemM	Temporal Margin
term mker	terminal marker

thp theme pronoun
 tp topic particle

Verb Inflection

Basic verb inflection in Mamanwa 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

ASPECT I

		Nb	B
FOCUS	S	an-Ø-...	m-in-...
	O	Ø-...-en	in-...-Ø
	R	Ø-...-an	in-...-an
	A	i-Ø-...	Ø-in-...

Chart X

ASPECT I

	Nb	B
S	Ø-m-...	Ø-in-...
O	m-...-en	n-...-en
R	m-...-an	n-...-an
A	---	---

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

¹Mamanwa 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,[ɲ], 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.

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